

1

WE LIVE IN SURROUNDING

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Both (a) & (b), 2. Book, 3. Living thing, 4. Cow

B. Some words are given in the box. Separate them in living and non-living groups.

Living things : Girl, Boy, Plant, Hen, Rabbit

Non-living things : Chair, Table, Doll, Word, Bus

C. Write three examples of living things.

Girl, Boy, Cow

D. Write three examples of non- living things.

Book, Eraser, Pencil

E. We should dispose of waste properly in bins, avoid littering, and participate in cleaning activities. Disposing of waste in dustbins, practicing the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), and avoiding littering.

2

GREEN PLANTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. trees, 2. Mint, 3. Spinach

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Herbs, 2. Climbers, 3. few, 4. trunk

C. Match the following.

1. (c) Shurb, 2. (d) Climber, 3. (b) Herb, 4. (a) Creeper

D. Climber Plants

As the name suggests, these plants can climb up through assistance from objects.

Vertical or horizontal growth.

Comparatively stronger stems.

Creeper Plants

They creep along with the soil, growing horizontally.

Horizontal growth.

Have weaker stems than climbers.

3

PLANTS GIVE US FOOD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. fruit, 2. Both (a) and (b), 3. plants, 4. Potato

B. Write two examples of each of the following.

1. Mango; Apple, 2. Potato; Carrot, 3. Gram; Peas,

C. Match the following.

1. (b) Banana, 2. (d) Rice, 3. (a) Peas, 4. (c) Cabbage

4

DIFFERENT ANIMALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Dog, 2. Ostrich, 3. Spider, 4. Elephant

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Wild animals are animals that live in forests and other natural habitats without human care. Example - Tiger, Lion
2. Some animals live in our homes and in the farms. They can be seen all around us. Such animals are called domestic or pet animals.
Example - Cow, Goat
3. Birds are flying animals. They have two legs and one beak. Their wings help them to fly. Example - Crow, Pigeon, Owl
4. They have six legs.

5

ANIMALS : FOOD AND SHELTERS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b), 2. pet animals, 3. different, 4. Cow, 5. Rabbits

B. Match the following.

1. (c) Shed, 2. (d) Croop, 3. (d) Den, 4. (a) Stable, 5. (b) Kennel

C. Write the names of three animals which given in the box.

Squirrel, Hen, Pigeon

D. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. trees, 2. shed, 3. food, 4. insect, 5. Lion

E. Answer the following questions.

1. As we need home and food to live our life, animals also need foods and homes to foods live their life home comfortably.
2. Snake make holes in the ground.



OUR BODY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Perfume, 2. tongue, 3. hear, 4. skin

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. hands, 2. five, 3. two, 4. Skin, 5. one

C. Match the body part with the action.

1. (e) Listening to music, 2. (c) Tasting food, 3. (d) Writing letter,
4. (a) Kicking ball, 5. (b) Watching T.V

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Help Area : It is used to get information about the selected tool.
2. Drawing Area : It is a blank white area used for drawing.
3. Save tool.



OUR FOOD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b), 2. Rice, 3. Fruits, 4. dinner, 5. 3

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. healthy, 2. Rice; butter; 3. Eggs, 4. morning

D. Colour the circle green for good habits. Colour them red for bad habits.

1. Green, 2. Red, 3. Red, 4. Red, 5. Green

E. Answer the following questions.

1. We need food because food gives us energy to do all our activities like playing, studying, running etc.

2. Food products give us energy to work and play some like food bread, rice, roti, sugar, potatoes and nutter give us energy to work and play.
3. We should eat green leafy vegetables keeps us healthy. They because protect us from diseases.
4. Fruits and vegetables should be washed properly before eating them. This makes them free from grems.



HOUSING AND CLOTHING

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. house, 2. both(a) &(b), 3. rainy season, 4. summer, 5. bedroom

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. clean, 2. cotton, 3. sheep, 4. umbrella, 5. weather

C. Answer the following questions.

1. We wear clothes because to cover ourseleves. They protect us from heat, cold, rain and wind.
2. We get cotton from a shrub-like plant of the genus Gossypium.
3. It protect us from the heat of the sun, the cold, the wind and the rain.
4. A good house has enough doors and windows to allow fresh air and sunlight to enter.



HEALTH IS WEALTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. rest, 2. Eight, 3. recreation, Listening music

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. play, 2. milk, 3. healthy, 4. straight, 5. brain

C. Answer the following questions.

1. We need rest and sleep because after whole day work, we all need rest. Rest makes our body fresh. Rest makes our brain more active.
2. Recreation is an activity which we do in our free time. we feel tired work and play .
3. We should walk with our back straight.
4. Morning walk is very important for keeping ourselves fit.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. For safety, 2. Zebra crossing, 3. swimming, 4. green

B. Match the following.

1. (d) dustbin, 2. (e) before getting in or out, 3. (b) swimming,
4. (c) open and safe place, 5. (a) zebra crossing

C. Circle the correct word / words.

1. footpath, 2. zebra crossing, 3. toys, 4. playground

D. Answer the following questions.

- Two things should we not do in the palyground are near open drains. Do not push or pull each other while playing.
- We should noty swim alone and must use a float is we are new to swimming.
- We should have a first-aid box at home to provide immediate help for minor injuries or accidents.
- We should always walk on the footpath.
- We must not put our head or hands out of the vehicle window and must not stand in a moving vehicle.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. rain, 2. Pond, 3. pure

B. Identify and name the pictures.

1. River, 2. Rain, 3. Sea

C. Answer the following questions.

- The various sources of water are Rain, Lake, River, Pond, Sea etc.
- The uses of water are : We use water for washing.
We use water for bathing. We use water for drinking.
We use water for cooking. We use for water putting out a fire.
- We not drink impure water because they make us sick or cause waterborne diseases.
- Water can be purified by boiling, filtering, or adding purification tablets.

12

AIR AROUND US

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. fan, 2. breathe, 3. storm

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Air is all around us. It is necessary for all living things. It helps us to breathe and remain alive.
2. Air has weight, which can be demonstrated through experiments involving air pressure.
3. Moving air is called wind.
4. Storms are harmful because they involve very strong winds and other house, lamp posts, crops and trees.

13

WEATHER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. cold, 2. Rainbow, 3. summer

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

C. Write the seven colours found in a rainbow.

1. Violet, 2. Indigo, 3. Blue, 4. Green, 5. Yellow, 6. Orange, 7. Red

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Weather is the condition of the air at a particular time or place. It changes from day to day.
2. Rain replenishing freshwater sources, enabling agriculture through crop irrigation, and powering ecosystems.
3. Woolen

14

OUR FOOD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. east, 2. west, 3. from the sun, 4. big

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. gases, 2. Moon, 3. shape, 4. constellations, 5. plant and animals

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A new day begins with the rising of the sun. The sun shines to give us light and heat.
2. The shape of a full moon Round.
3. Night
4. They appear very small to us and their heat does not reach to us.
5. Some stars make special patterns. These are called constellations.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Cow, 2. Mint, 3. Both (a) & (b), 4. Mint, 5. Pet animals, 6. Tongue

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. hands, 2. shed, 3. trunk, 4. few, 5. beehives

C. Write three examples of living things.

Girl, Boy, Cow

D. Write the name of three animals which eat plant products.

1. cows, 2. giraffes, 3. rabbits

F. Short answer questions.

1. Wild animals are animals that live in forests and other natural habitats without human care. Example - Tiger, Lion.
2. They have six legs.
3. Snake
4. We need rest and sleep because after whole day work, we all need rest. Rest makes our body fresh. Rest makes our brain more active.
5. Birds are flying animals. They have two legs and one beak. Their wings help them to fly. Example - Crow, Pigeon, Owl
6. We should dispose of waste properly in bins, avoid littering, and participate in cleaning activities. Disposing of waste in dustbins, practicing the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), and avoiding littering.

G. Long question answer.

1. As we need home and food to live our life, animals also need foods and homes to foods live their life home comfortably. Animals need homes primarily for protection against harsh weather conditions (rain, cold, extreme heat), safety from predators, a secure place to raise their young, and to rest and store food.
2. Birds are flying animals. Wings are they have two legs and one beak. Their wings help them to fly. Example - Crow, Pigeon, Owl
3. Plants are composed of six main, interconnected parts—roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds—that enable growth, survival, and reproduction. Roots anchor plants and absorb nutrients, stems provide structural support and transport materials, while leaves perform photosynthesis.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. rainy season, 2. Zebra crossing, 3. green, 4. eight, 5. rain, 6. summer

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. plants and animals, 2. constellations, 3. sheep, 4. clean, 5. shape

D. Colour the circle green for good habits and blue for bad habits.

1. blue, 2. blue, 3. green

E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True

F. Short answer questions.

1. Weather
2. Carbohydrates and fats
3. We should walk on the pavement or footprint, and if there is none, on the side of the road.
4. Water can be made pure through methods such as boiling, filtration, distillation or using water purifiers and chemical treatments.
5. Air is all around us. It is necessary for all living things. It helps us to breathe and remain alive.

G. Long question answer.

1. While travelling, you must not disregard local safety, culture, or environmental rules. Avoid carrying unnecessary valuables in easily accessible pockets, disrespecting local cultural norms or dress codes, and neglecting to purchase travel insurance.

2. Water is essential for life, used for daily domestic tasks (drinking, cooking, washing, bathing), agriculture (irrigation, livestock), industrial processes (cooling, manufacturing), power generation (hydroelectricity), and sanitation
3. Air has weight because it is composed of molecules (nitrogen, oxygen) that have mass and are affected by gravity. You can prove this by weighing an inflated balloon, which weighs more than a deflated one, as the added air adds mass to the balloon.

1

PLANTS : TYPES AND PARTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. everywhere, 2. Hibiscus, 3. trunk, 4. both (a) & (b), 5. lotus

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. fruit, 2. leaves, 3. Flower, 4. Creepers, 5. day, 6. support

C. Give three examples of each of the following.

1. Tomato, Ladyfinger, Grass 2. Rose, Hibiscus, Cotton
3. Pea Plant, Money Plant, Bean Plant 4. Cactus, Date, Palm

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Plants are green in colour. They help us in many ways. They give us shade, wood, fruits and vegetables, rubber, oxygen, etc. Plants clean the air around us.
2. The plants which have weak and thin stems are called climbers. They are supported to stand erect. They grow along the walls or other plants.
3. Plants that grow in the desert are called desert plants. In deserts, only those plants grow which require less amount of water. Desert plants store water inside their leaves. So they can live without water for many days. For example, cactus, date, palm, etc.
4. Stems : Stems carry water to the different parts of the plants.
Fruit : Flowers grow to become fruit. Fruit has seeds.

2

USEFUL PLANTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. pulses, 2. Bamboo, 3. Sunflower, 4. Radish

C. Name one plant which gives us the following things.

1. Teak, 2. Neem, 3. Cotton, 4. Rubber Tree, 5. Wheat

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Plants provide a variety of things including food (fruits, Vegetables, Pulses, Spices) wood medicines, fibers, oil and oxygen.
2. Spinach, Cabbage and Lettuce.

3. Teak and Shisham
4. Cloves, cinnamon and Pepper.

E. Give two examples of the :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mangoes, Banana | 2. Sacks, Carpets |
| 3. Rice, MAize | 4. Cardaman, Tumeric |



ANIMALS ARE OUR FRIENDS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. honeybee, 2. Domestic animals, 3. Tiger, 4. Egg, 5. Wild

B. Write two names of the animals from when we get the following things.

1. Hen, 2. Buffalo, 3. Honeybee, 4. Sheep

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Cow, 2. egg, 3. Horse, 4. milk, 5. home, 6. Leather

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Animals those are kept near our homes or in farms are called domestic animals. They are ttamed to live with the people. They are very useful for us. For example, cow, buffalo, sheep, hen, etc.
2. The animals those are kept at home are called pet animals. for example, dog, cat, parrot, etc.
3. Camel, Horse and Ox.
4. Milk- Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Meat - Hen, Buffalo, Fish.
5. Domestic animals are very useful for us. They provide us many things. Domestic animals are highly useful to humans by providing essential food sources (milk, meat, eggs), materials (wool, leather, fur), and labor for agricultural tasks like plowing and transportation.



WILD ANIMALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. lion, 2. deer, 3. rabbit, 4. crocodile, 5. carnivores

B. Match the following.

1. (b) Hole, 2. (a) Nests, 3. (d) Hives, 4. (e) Trees, 5. (f) Dens,
6. (c) Trunk of trees

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Wild animals are that live in forests, and jungles are called wild animals. Lions, Elephants, Tigers, Bears are wild animals.
2. Lions, Tigers are live in the caves called dens.
3. Some animals eat the left-overs of dead animals. Such animals are called scavengers. Jackal, vulture, hyena and wild dog are examples.
4. Many wild animals are killed by human beings for sports, food or medicines. As a result, these animals have become very few in number. Such animals are called endangered animals. Examples of Tiger, Panda, Indian Rhinoceros and the Great Indian Bustard.
5. Some animals eat both plants and meat. Bear, dog, cat, jackel, crow, and hen are examples of such animals. They are called omnivores.



BONES AND MUSCLES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. skeleton, 2. muscle, 3. joint, 4. 600

B. Give one word for the following.

1. skeleton, 2. (d) Bones, 3. skeleton, 4. muscles

C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The framework of bones is called the skeleton. It lies under the skin. It gives shape and support to our body. It also protects the important parts of the body such as lungs, brain, liver, heart etc.
2. Muscles help us to move our bones. They help us to walk, run, cycle, swim and do many other things.
3. Regular exercise makes our muscles strong. This is the reason sports persons exercise everyday. Walking, jogging and playing games make our muscles strong.
4. The correct posture gives proper shape to our body. It helps all the parts of our body to work properly. It makes us look smart!



OUR BODY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. body-building food, 2. both (a) & (b), 3. Rice, 4. 2 hours

B. Match the body part with the action.

1. (c) Makes our muscles and bones strong,
2. (d) Uncovered food,
3. (a) Four meals a day,
4. (b) Plenty of water

C. Write T for True and F for False statements.

1. False,
2. True,
3. False,
4. False,
5. True

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We need energy to work and play. The food that gives us energy is called energy-giving food. For example, wheat, rice, butter, etc.
2. Water helps us to digest the food . We must drink 6-8 glasses of water every day.
3. Protective Food : Fruits, vegetables and nuts protect our body from diseases. These food are called protective food. for example - fruits like apple, banana, papaya and vegetables like spinach, carrot radish.



HOUSES AND CLOTHES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Clothes,
2. wheels,
3. ice,
4. houseboats,
5. canvas

B. Give one word for the following.

1. Raincoat,
2. Caravan,
3. Tents,
4. House

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False,
2. False,
3. False,
4. True

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Clothes save us from heat, rain, and cold . We wear clothes to cover our body.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer. They keep us cool.
3. Houseboats : Boats and caravans serve similar purposes but in vastly different environments. Boats operate on water, navigating lakes, rivers, and oceans, requiring knowledge of marine conditions and navigation.
Caravan : Caravans, on the other hand, travel on roads, requiring awareness of traffic regulations and road conditions.
4. The types of roof depends upon the climate of the area. In places that have heavy rainfall or snowfall, the houses are made with sloping roofs. This helps the rainwater or snow to easily slip down from such roofs.

8

SAFETY AND FIRST-AID

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. careful, 2. anywhere, 3. Home, 4. Electric wires,
5. Playing on the road

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. jump, 2. crossing, 3. queue, 4. First-aid, 5. antiseptic lotion; bandage

C. Match the items of Column A to suitable of Column B.

1. (d) safety, 2. (c) On the road, 3. (b) While swimming, 4. (a) Zebra-crossing

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Safety means being protected from any danger, harm, or injury. It is the condition of being safe and free from risks.
2. 1. Do not play on the roadside. 2. We should always follow traffic rules.
3. Be careful while playing on swings or slides. Do not pull or push each other on swings or slides. It can cause serious injury.
4. First-aid is the treatment given to the injured person before the arrival of the doctor. A first-aid can be a big help to the injured person.

9

THINGS WE SEE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. natural things, 2. pencil, 3. bottles, 4. living, 5. both (a) & (b)

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False

C. Name the following.

1. Plants; Humans; 2. Car; Machines, 3. Gloves; Eraser, 4. Ropes; Comb

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The things that are made by God or Nature are called natural things.
Some natural things like humans beings, plants, animals, etc. are living.
Some natural things like air, water, rocks, etc. are non-living.
2. The things that are made by man are called man-made things. For example, book, kite, doll etc.
3. The things that have life are called living things.
The things which do not have life are non-living things.
4. Wood: Chair, Plastic: Water bottle, Metal: Spoon

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. nail, 2. Slate, 3. a black rock, 4. sandstone

B. Match the following.

1. (b) Chalk, 2. (a) Used for cooking, 3. (d) China clay,
4. (e) Hardest material, 5. (c) Emerald

C. Name any three minerals

1. (a) Iron, (b) Diamond, (c) Graphite 2. (a) Ruby, (b) Emerald, (c) Garnet
3. (a) Sandstone, (b) Slate, (c) Coal

D. Answer the following questions.

- Two soft rocks Coal, Chalk.
- All rocks are made up of minerals. Most rocks may have two or more types of minerals. Minerals are of different colours, shapes and sizes.
- The earth mainly made up of Rock and Mineral.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. gases, 2. Plants, 3. Polluted air, 4. Water vapour, 5. Smoke

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. touch, 2. Water vapour, 3. dust particles, 4. impure, 5. diseases

C. Answer the following questions.

- Air contains smoke in it. Smoke comes out when something is burnt. When we burn wood, it leaves black smoke that goes up and mixes into the air. Smoke also comes from houses, factories, vehicles, etc. It also mixes into the air.
- Air Pollution : Dust smoke and germs make the air impure or polluted. This is called air pollution. When a sick person coughs, the germs mix into the air. So, polluted air is the source of many diseases. It's bad for air pollution.
- Water vapour, Smoke
- The properties of air fills space. Air gives shape to things. Air has weight.

12

AIR ON MOVE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. fresh, 2. wind, 3. rain, 4. storm

B. Circle the correct word.

1. A breeze blows softly. 2. Green plants make the air fresh and clean.
3. The wind helps us to fly a kite. 4. Wind makes the sailboat move on water.
5. Pure air keeps us healthy.

C. Match the following.

1. (d) Breathing, 2. (a) Shows direction of wind, 3. (b) Softly blowing wind,
4. (e) Makes us sick, 5. (c) Strong wind

D. Answer the following questions.

- When the wind is strong and blows very fast, then it is called storm.
- Air moves from one place to another. Moving air is called wind. A wind can blow away things like clothes, paper and loose soil.
- Wind helps us in flying kite. Kite flies in a direction. This is the direction in which wind is blowing. Example- boy is flying a kite. The trees sway.
- It is used to move the windmill. Wind makes a sailboat move on water. It helps to fly aeroplanes and kites.

13

WATER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. ground, 2. gaseous, 3. colourless, 4. both (a) & (b), 5. three

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. rain water, 2. impure, 3. taps, 4. purifying, 5. Steam

D. Match the following.

1. (c) Main source of water, 2. (a) Underground water, 3. (d) Ice,
4. (b) Kills germs

E. Answer the following questions.

- Every living being needs water. Water is the most important part of our life. Like human beings, Plants and animals need water. We not can survive without water.

2. We get water from rain. Rain water is collected in tanks, ponds, lakes and rivers. Some water seeps into the ground. This is called ground water. We get this ground water by digging wells, tube wells and hand pumps.
3. We clean before drinking because it is not safe for drinking. Impure water makes us ill. We should drink clean and germ free water. We should boil the water before drinking by boiling the water the germs in it get killed.
4. Solid (ice), Liquid (water), and Gas (vapor/steam).



THE SUN, MOON AND SHADOW

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The Sun, 2. east, 3. opposite, 4. noon

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. long, 2. moon, 3. opposite, 4. shortest

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The various sources of light are natural and artificial source. there are some man-made objects which give us light. The sun is the powerful source of light on the earth.
2. It is made up of hot burning gases. It is very big and bright.
3. When we stand under the light, our body blocks the path of light and we can see a dark shape on the ground. This is our shadow. A shadow can be formed on the opposite side of light. A shadow can be formed on the ground, a wall, floor, etc. At night, the shadow is formed by the moonlight, electric lamp, bulb, etc.
4. Mid-day (noon)
5. Shadow donot formed at night without an artifical light source.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Hibiscus, 2. Radish, 3. Bamboo, 4. Careful, 5. Crow, 6. muscle

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Cow, 2. Horse, 3. fruit, 4. leaves

D. Give two examples of each.

1. Cactus; Date Palm, 2. Lotus; Waterlily, 3. Rose; Hibiscus

F. Short answer questions.

1. We need energy to work and play. The food that gives us energy is called energy-giving food. For example, wheat, rice, butter, etc.
2. 1. Do not play on the roadside. 2. We should always follow traffic rules.
3. Wild animals are that live in forests, and jungles are called wild animals. Lions, Elephants, Tigers, Bears are wild animals.
4. Milk- Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Meat - Hen, Buffalo, Fish.
5. Be careful while playing on swings or slides. Do not pull or push each other on swings or slides. It can cause serious injury.
6. Teak and Shisham.

G. Long question answer.

1. First-aid is the treatment given to the injured person before the arrival of the doctor. A first-aid can be a big help to the injured person.
2. Stems : Stems carry water to the different parts of the plants.
Fruit : Flowers grow to become fruit. Fruit has seeds.
3. Domestic animals are very useful for us. They provide us many things. Domestic animals are highly useful to humans by providing essential food sources (milk, meat, eggs), materials (wool, leather, fur), and labor for agricultural tasks like plowing and transportation.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. wheels, 2. pencil, 3. bottles, 4. sandstone, 5. gases, 6. storm

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Impure, 2. long, 3. Lamp, 4. water vapour, 5. touch, 6. dust particles

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False

D. Give one word for each of the following.

1. Sloping roof, 2. Tent, 3. Caravan

E. Short answer questions.

1. Minerals are naturally occurring substances.
2. Air pollution is the contamination of the atmosphere by harmful gases, liquids, or solids (like smoke, dust, and ozone) that threaten human health, animals, and the environment.

3. Wind is the natural, horizontal movement of air across the Earth's surface, caused primarily by atmospheric pressure differences resulting from uneven heating of the Earth by the sun.
4. Shadow donot formed at night without an artifical light source.
5. Cotton clothes.
6. Man-made things objects, materials, or structures created or modified by humans.

G. Long question answer.

1. Two materials and one thing made from each:
Material: Wood — Table, Chair.
Material: Plastic — Water Bottle, Lunch box.
2. Minerals are essential resources used for a wide variety of industrial and daily purposes. Two primary uses of minerals are:
Construction and Infrastructure: Minerals such as limestone, gypsum, and silica sand are essential for creating cement, concrete, bricks, and glass for buildings and roads.
Manufacturing and Technology: Metallic minerals like copper are used in electrical wiring, while lithium is critical for batteries in electronic devices and electric vehicles.
3. Air is a colourless, odourless, and tasteless mixture of gases (primarily nitrogen and oxygen) that acts as matter by having mass, weight, and occupying space. Key properties include exerting pressure in all directions, high compressibility, expansion when heated, and density variations based on altitude and temperature.



ANIMALS EATING HABITS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Plants, 2. Leopard, 3. Bear, 4. Animals

B. Give one word of each of the following.

1. omnivores, 2. Lion, 3. Cud, 4. Gnawing

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Food, 2. Flesh, 3. tube, 4. consumers, 5. broad

D. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

E. Give one example.

1. Monkey, 2. Butterfly, 3. Bear, 4. Eagle, 5. Cat

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Some animals like lions, foxes, tigers, wolves, etc. eat the flesh of other animals. Animals that eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores or flesh-eating animals.
2. Animals have different feeding habits. Some animals eat only plants. For example, animals like cows, buffaloes, goats, horses and sheep eat grass. Elephants, camels, giraffes, etc. eat leaves of trees. Rabbits eat carrots. Monkeys eat bananas. Squirrels eat nuts. Mice eat grains. Animals that eat only leaves, fruits, vegetables and seeds of plants are called herbivores or plant-eating animals.
3. A frog used its long and sticky tongue to catch the insects.
4. Cows and buffaloes do not chew their food as soon as they bite it. They swallow it as a whole first and bring it back to the mouth after sometime to grind it into a fine paste. They keep chewing their food for hours. This is called chewing the cud. Example- Cow, Goat, Buffalo.
5. Carnivores such as tigers, lions, dogs and foxes have very sharp pointed teeth called canines. They have strong, broad teeth called molars at the back. These teeth help them to chew the meat.
6. Food Chain : Green Plants make their own food using air, water and sunlight. A herbivore like deer eats grass or green plants. A carnivore like lion eats the herbivore like deer. So, grass is the food for a deer which becomes the food of a lion. This forms a chain called a food chain. A chain that shows how plants are eaten by animals, which are then eaten by other animals is called food chain. Plants are called producers and the animals which eat the plants are called consumers.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Water, 2. both (a) & (b), 3. Gills, 4. House, 5. Plant

B. Give two examples of each of the following.

1. Eye; Ear, 2. Dogs; Cats, 3. Cows; Horse, 4. Growth; Movement

C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. non-living things, 2. living things, 3. movement, 4. grow, 5. stomata

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Living things :The things which have life are called living things. Human beings, a and plants are living things. Living things need food, water and air to live. Features of Living Things : They need food and water.

They move from one place to another. They reproduce. They feel. They breathe. They grow.

2. Non-Living Things : Things which do not have life are called non-living things. Table, chair, book, bus, car, house, etc. are non-living things. Features of Non-living Things: They do not grow.

They do not need food, water or air. They do not breathe.

3. Plants make their own food using sunlight, water, and air through a process called photosynthesis. using sunlight, water from the soil, and carbon dioxide

4. All living things feel changes around them. We feel hot in summer and cold in winter. If we try to touch a burning candle, our hand feels the heat and we withdraw our hand. Most animals feel changes around them with their sense organs like eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin. Animals like grasshoppers, cockroaches, butterflies have special body parts which help them to feel changes around them. These body parts are called antennae, Plants also feel changes around them. For example, Mimosa (touch r plant grow towards light. The leaves of this plant get closed when touches it.

5. Living Things Breathe: All living things need air to breathe. During breathing, we take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. Thus, breathing is the process of exchange of gases with the surroundings. The food turns into energy by using the oxygen we breathe in.

Put two plants in two containers, keeping one open and the other in air-tight container. The plant in the closed container dies after a few days. So, all living things need air to breathe.

6. Living Things

1. They possess life.
Living things are capable of giving birth to their young ones.
2. For survival, living things depend on water, air and food.
3. Living organisms undergo growth and development.

Non-Living Things

They do not possess life.
Non-living things do not reproduce.
Non-living things have no such requirements.
Non-living things do not grow or develop.



PARTS OF A PLANTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Seed, 2. stomata, 3. Spinach, 4. Hibiscus, 5. Cabbage, 6. Mango

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. root, 2. chlorophyll, 3. Leaves, 4. fruits, 5. seeds

D. Name the following.

1. Potato; Ginger, 2. Gras; Wheat, 3. Petiole; Stalk, 4. Carrot; Radish,
5. Carrot; Radish

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Flowers are the colorful, reproductive parts of a plant that create seeds to make new plants. Their main jobs are to attract bees and butterflies with bright colors and nectar, produce seeds, and develop into fruit.
2. The Rot System : The part of a plant which grows below the ground is called root.
The Shoot System : The part of a plant which grows above the ground is called the shoot. The shoot has stem, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds.
3. Stems are a crucial part of a plant's shoot system, serving primarily to support the plant and act as a transport highway.
4. Leaves : Cabbages, Spinach Roots : Carrot, Radish Stem : Potato, Ginger
5. Functions of the Leaves : Leaves make food for the plant in the presence of air, water and sunlight for agricultural tasks like plowing and transportation by the process called photosynthesis. Therefore, the leaves are called the kitchen or food factory of the plant. The food prepared by the leaves transported from the leaves to the other parts of the plant by the stem. Leaves give out a gas called oxygen. All living things need.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Hen, 2. Kingfisher, 3. Parrot, 4. Both (a) & (b), 5. Both (a) & (b)

B. Read and write.

1. Pectoral muscle, 2. Sparrow, 3. Webbed feet, 4. Four, 5. Sparrow

C. Write T for True and F For False statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words gives in the box.

1. fly, 2. oar, 3. perching birds, 4. hooked, 5. crane

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Birds fly by flapping their wings up and down, powered by strong chest muscles.
2. The beaks of ducks and swan are broad and flat like a spoon. There are tiny holes on either sides of the beak. Ducks and swans find their food in water.
3. Long and Slender: The beak is very long and thin.
Curved Downwards: It has a distinct downward curve (also called down-curved or slightly bent).
Strong: Although thin, it is strong enough to dig into the ground.
Color: The beak is generally black, often with a lighter (fawn) base.
Function (Probing): The hoopoe uses its long, curved beak to probe (poke) into soil, grass, and leaf litter to find insects, worms, and larvae to eat.
4. Birds need a home (nest) for safety, shelter, and to raise their young. They build nests to protect eggs and chicks from bad weather (rain, heat, cold) and predators. Using their beaks, they weave materials like twigs, grass, feathers, leaves, and cotton to make cosy homes in trees, walls, or on the ground.
5. Woodpeckers have strong, straight, and chisel-shaped beaks. This specialized,, sturdy beak acts like a drill to break through tree bark to reach insects, and it is also used for drilling holes to make nests.
6. Talons are the very sharp, hooked, and strong claws found on the feet of birds of prey, such as eagles, hawks, owls, and vultures.

- a. breathe in fresh air. b. breathe through the nose and not through the mouth. C. keep the windows of the room open. d. do not cover face while sleeping.
4. Circulatory System : Our circulatory system consists of heart, blood and the blood vessels. The heart is like a pump. It pushes the blood to different parts of our body through small and big blood vessels. This blood carries oxygen and other important nutrients to the different parts of our body.
5. Undigested food goes to the large intestine and it sends the undigested food out of our body through the anus.



SAFETY RULES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. should not, 2. Zebra crossing, 3. walking, 4. swimming tubes

B. Match the body part with the action.

1. (c) Immediate help for injured person, 2. (d) Safety at school,
3. (a) Safety on road, 4. (b) Safety at home

C. Write T for True and F for False statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. False

D. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. sharp, 2. queue, 3. Zebra crossing, 4. Safety pads

E. Name the following.

1. First aid, 2. Safety equipment, 3. Foot path, 4. Life brocy

F. Answer the following questions.

1. We can prevent injuries are Preventing injuries for Class 3 students involves following safety rules at home, school, and on the road: avoiding sharp objects and electric sockets, keeping floors clear of toys to prevent falls, playing safely without pushing, and wearing helmets during sports. Key measures include walking on footpaths, using zebra crossings, and keeping away from fire.
2. Safety rules on road : We should not play near the gas stove when the such as hot iron. 2. We should not touch electrical appliances such as hot iron.
3. Safety Rules At School: We should not push each other while playing. We should always walk in a queue while going in or coming out of class together. We should not jump out of swings or moving bus. We should not run around the desks.
4. Safety Rules On Road: We should not run on the road. We should cross the road using zebra crossing.

5. Safety rules for Games : We should play in open areas like playgrounds and parks. We should use safety pads, helmet, gloves, etc. while playing cricket, skating or cycling. We should use swimming tubes while swimming in a pool. We should not fly kites on the terrace or on the road.



HOUSES AND CLOTHING

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Nylon, 2. Cotton clothes, 3. Cotton

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. nets, 2. silk, 3. uniforms, 4. raincoat; gumboot, 5. cotton clothes

D. Name the following.

1. Uniforms, 2. Sheep, 3. Caravans or Tent, 4. Cotton clothes, 5. Clothes

E. Match the following.

1. (c) Natural fibre, 2. (d) Synthetic fibre, 3. (b) Rainy season,
4. (e) Woollen cloth, 5. (a) Keep insects away

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Three main features of a good house are proper sunlight and ventilation (airy and sunny) to keep it healthy, a strong structure with secure doors and windows to protect from thieves and animals, and a clean, organized, and sanitary environment with proper drainage. Sunlight and Air, Safety, Cleanliness
2. Natural Fibres: Fibres that are obtained from either plants or animals are called natural fibres. For example, cotton, jute, wool and silk. Cotton fibre is obtained from cotton plants. Wool is obtained from sheep. We get silk from silkworms. We get jute from jute plants.
3. Man-made Fibres: Fibres that are made by man are known as man-made fibres. They are also clothes called synthetic fibres. For example, nylon, rayon, terry-cotton and polyester.
4. We use raincoats, umbrellas, and gumboots (rubber boots).
5. Floor should be cleaned daily. Remove dust from the windows, doors, furniture, shelves, etc. daily. Remove cobwebs once in a week.
Toilets and bathrooms should be cleaned properly everyday.
Sinks and platforms of the kitchen should be washed properly. Also, wash the utensils properly. Household wastes should be thrown in dustbins.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. three, 2. both (a) & (b), 3. soild, 4. water vapour, 5. both (a) & (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. soilds, 2. heating, 3. gases, 4. water vapour, 5. flow

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False

D. Answer the following questions.

- Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter. For example, chair, table, fan, water, oil, air, etc. We can separate matter into three different groups - solid, liquid and gas.
- Solids have the following properties: Solids have a fixed shape.
Solids occupy a definite space.
- Liquids : Liquids have the following properties: Liquids do not have fixed shape : They take the shape of the vessel in which they are poured
For example, water takes the shape of container in which it is put.
Liquids occupy a specific space : Liquids occupy a definite space in whatever type of container, we put the liquids. For example, whether we put the water in a big or a small tumbler, it occupies a definite space.
- Difference between Liquid and Gases :

Liquids

The intermolecular forces are stronger than gases but weaker than solids.

Liquids do not have a definite shape.

The intermolecular space is moderate but present.

The force of attraction between molecules is pretty moderate.

Liquids cannot be compressed. Gases can be compressed quite easily.

- The three forms of water, are solid, liquid, and gas.

Solid: Ice, snow, or glaciers. Liquid: Water in rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Gas: Water vapor or steam.

Gases

The intermolecular forces are practically non-existent. Thus, there is no definite volume.

Gases do not have a definite shape.

The intermolecular space is free-flowing and plenty.

There is no intermolecular force of attraction between the molecules.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. litres, 2. metres, 3. alrge distances, 4. 97.4 F

B. Write one word for the following.

1. Clock, 2. Meter, 3. Thermometer, 4. Capacity

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

D. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. litres, 2. Kilograms, 3. fahrenheit, 4. 60; 3600, 5. meters

D. Answer the following questions.

- Measurement of length : We need a unit and an instrument to measure lengths. In early days, people used their body parts like hands, feet, rope, etc. for measuring the lengths.) But the hand span may differ from person to person. Length of feet also differs. So, we needed the fixed unit of length. We use standard objects to measure the lengths.

Metre (m) is the standard unit for measuring lengths. Centimetre (cm) is sed to measure smaller lengths. Kilometer (km) is used to measure very large lengths or distance. Scale, metre-rod and inchitape are standa instruments to measure the lengths. The length of a line in a book can be measured by a ruler or scale, clothes, we need a metre-rod or inchitape.

- The amount of liquid, a container can hold is called its capacity. Measuring cylinders are the instruments used to measure capacity.
- Measurement Of Temperature : The degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment is known as temperature. Temperature is measured by a device called thermometer.
- Measurement Of Time : Time is measured by clocks or watches. Time is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, days, months and years. Seconds and minutes are smaller units. 1 hour is equal to 60 minutes. 1 minute is equal to 60 seconds. As such these are 3600 second in 1 hour.
- Early people measured things using their own body parts and natural objects because they did not have tools like rulers or scales. Common methods included using their handspan, finger width, arm length (cubit), and foot length.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Lamp, 2. shadow, 3. noise

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

C. Identify and write what each picture depicts.

1. The boy is pulling a chair. 2. The man is pushing a drum.
3. Force can change the shape of a things.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Friction : Friction is a special force that slows down movements. Friction develops when two things come in the contact of each other. So, when we push or an object to move it, the force of friction is less than the force of push or pull. When friction is very less, things slide or move. When it is high, we would not be able to move them. But, if there is no friction, we would not be able to walk. We would keep slipping.
2. Shadow : Shadow is the dark image of something. When anything comes on the way of light, a shadow is formed. When we stand outside in the sun or under a street light, a dark image is formed on the ground. It is our shadow.) 2 Shadows of objects are not the same all the time. Sometimes, they are smaller and sometimes they are bigger than actual size of the objects. A shadow is always formed on the opposite side of the light plastic source. When the sun rises and sets, it is at an angle above our head, so its slanting rays form a long shadow of ours. At noon, rays of the sun fall directly on our head, so the shadow formed is short in length.
3. Sound : Sound that is loud and unpleasant is called noise. Noise disturbs us. It is bad for our health too. Therefore, we should always speak softly with others. We should always keep music systems, televisions at low volume so that no one gets disturbed in our family and neighbourhood.
4. FORCE : Everyday, we push and pull many things. Thus, we apply force on them. The push or pull is called force. Force can move the objects, Force can stop the objects. Force can change the direction of moving objects. The boy is pulling a chair. The man is pushing a drum. Force can change the shape of a thing.
5. Light : Light helps us to see objects around us. The sun is the main source of light on the earth. The candle, sun, bulb and lamp are objects that give us light. They are called luminous objects. The objects like paper, table, kite and pen do not give light. They are called non-luminous objects.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. weather, 2. cloud, 3. Four, 4. both (a) & (b), 5. Winter, 6. ice

B. Give one word for the following.

1. Malaria, 2. Puddles, 3. Oxygen, 4. Umbrella or Rain coat,
5. Water vapour steam

C. Oral question.

1. Weather changes are primarily caused by 5 main factors: temperature (hot/cold), wind, humidity (water moisture in the air), air pressure, and clouds/rain.
2. Clouds bring rain. Heavy clouds in the sky can cause fog which makes visibility poor. Clouds prevent the sun rays to reach us and makes the days cooler.
3. Rain is a very important part of our lives, acting as nature's way of providing water. However, it can be both a blessing (good) and a challenge (bad) depending on how much it rains. Relieve stress, boost energy levels, and improve mood.
4. The general condition of air around us at around us keeps changing. It is caused by a given time is called weather. Weather the sun, the clouds, the rain and the wind. Weather is different at different places and at different times of a year.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Weather : The general condition of air around us at around us keeps changing. It is caused by a given time is called weather. Weather the sun, the clouds, the rain and the wind. Weather is different at different places and at different times of a year.
2. Air : Air is present everywhere around us. We cannot see air but we can feel it. Air is a mixture of gases like oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, nitrogen. Living beings need air. Human beings and animals take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. So, we get fresh air from the plants which is rich in oxygen. Plants make their food by the process of photosynthesis. In this process plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
3. We must keep us warm in winter wear warm clothes and use Heater.
4. Winds : Moving air is called wind. Air when blowing gently is called a breeze. Strongly blowing wind is called a storm. It can cause damage to people, trees and houses. Wind also affects the weather.
5. Knowing the weather in advance is useful because it helps us plan our day, stay safe from dangerous storms, choose the right clothes, and helps

farmers protect their crops. It tells us if we need an umbrella, when it is safe to play outside, or if we should stay indoors.

Here is why it is important for Class 3 students to know the weather:

Plan Daily Activities: You can decide whether to play outside or stay indoors, and plan outings like picnics or park visits.

Safety Precautions: Knowing about heavy rain, storms, or extreme heat helps you stay safe, such as avoiding playing outside during a lightning storm.

Dress Appropriately: It helps you choose the right clothes, such as wearing a sweater for cold days or a raincoat for rainy days.

Travel Safety: It helps family trips go smoothly by knowing if there will be fog or snow on the road.

6. The gaseous form of water is called water vapour. It is present in air around us. When wet clothes dry, water in it goes into air as water vapour. This process is called evaporation
7. Water is present on the earth in three forms ice, water and water vapour. By heating or cooling, water can be changed from one form to another form.



HEAVENLY BODIES IN OUTER SPACE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. eight, 2. satellite, 3. pole star, 4. phases, 5. 14

B. Unjumble the words.

1. CONSTELLATION, 2. ORION, 3. MAINURP, 4. CRESCENT, 5. REVOLVE

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True

D. Complete the following sentences.

1. satellite, 2. 150 million kilometers from Earth, 3. days to go once around the Earth, 4. Sunlight, 5. a Planets

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. constellation, 2. waxing, 3. sun, 4. moon, 5. astronomers

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Planets : The word 'planet' means wanderer in Greek language, something ke moving. A planet is a round object that moves around the sun in a fo path. There are eight planets moving around the sun. They form our sob Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The planets do not

have light of their own system. These eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter because they reflect the light of the sun. Only earth has life on it.

2. The moon revolves around the earth in a fixed orbit. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth. It takes 29 1/2 days to go once around the earth. The moon is much smaller than the earth and is about 3,84,000 kms away from us.
3. It is about 150 million kilometres away from the earth. It is also a star which is closest to the earth.
4. The shape of the moon seems to change every night. The moon reflects the light of the sun falling on its surface as it moves in its orbit. So, we see only that part of the moon which is lighted by the sun. Due to changing position of the earth, different parts of the moon can be seen from the earth. When the moon is between the earth and the sun, we do not see it at all.
5. When the moon is completely seen, we call it as the Full Moon or Purnima. It happens, when the earth comes between the sun and the moon.
6. Stars: Stars are huge heavenly bodies that have a light of their own like sun. There are large numbers of stars in the sky. Some stars are much bigger than the sun but they appear small as they are far away from us. Sometimes, a group of stars forms a (Saptrishi), Leo (Lion).



OUR EARTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 24 hours, 2. rotation, 3. axis of earth, 4. spherical like an orange, 5. revolution

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. earth, 2. rotation, 3. abiotic, 4. two, 5. revolution

D. Match the following.

1. (c) People who travel to space,
2. (d) Movement of a planet around the sun,
3. (a) Makes the water polluted,
4. (b) Fixed path in which earth revolves

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Pollution., Deforestation.
2. It is round. He started his journey with his team from one point of the earth and his team reached the same point after sailing around the earth. This proved that the earth is round.
3. The spinning movement of the earth about its axis is termed as rotation
Days And Nights : The rotation of the earth causes days and nights on the earth. The earth takes nearly 24 hours to rotate once on its axis. As the earth rotates on its axis, one half of it faces the sun. That part of earth has day. The other part which is away from the sun remains in darkness and has night at the same time. This is the reason why it is night time in America when it is day time in India. Twenty-four hours make a day.
4. Revolution : The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path is called revolution. This fixed path of the earth is called orbit. The earth takes 2 days to complete one revolution around the sun. The 365 days make a year. Revolution of the earth is reason for the changes of seasons.
5. Seasons change because the Earth is tilted on its axis as it travels around the Sun. Because of this tilt, different parts of the Earth receive direct, warm sunlight, or slanted, cooler sunlight, causing summer, winter, spring, and autumn. Earth's tilted axis and revolution around the Sun.
6. All the components of environment interact with each other. Plants are dependent on soil, microorganisms live in the soil, air, water, etc.

We should protect the environment of our earth from damage. The steps that can be taken to save our environment are as follows:

We should keep our surroundings clean.

We should reuse paper, plastic items, etc. We should use water and electricity carefully. We should not allow overgrazing on our fields. We should plant more trees.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Leopard, 2. should not, 3. Cotton, 4. Plants, 5. Swimming tubes,
6. both (a) & (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Cow, 2. Horse, 3. fruit, 4. leaves

D. Give two examples of each.

1. Cactus; Date Palm, 2. Lotus; Waterlily, 3. Rose; Hibiscus

F. Short answer questions.

1. We need energy to work and play. The food that gives us energy is called energy-giving food. For example, wheat, rice, butter, etc.
2. 1. Do not play on the roadside. 2. We should always follow traffic rules.
3. Wild animals are that live in forests, and jungles are called wild animals. Lions, Elephants, Tigers, Bears are wild animals.
4. Milk- Cow, Buffalo, Goat, Meat - Hen, Buffalo, Fish.
5. Be careful while playing on swings or slides. Do not pull or push each other on swings or slides. It can cause serious injury.
6. Teak and Shisham.

G. Long question answer.

1. First-aid is the treatment given to the injured person before the arrival of the doctor. A first-aid can be a big help to the injured person.
2. Stems : Stems carry water to the different parts of the plants.
Fruit : Flowers grow to become fruit. Fruit has seeds.
3. Domestic animals are very useful for us. They provide us many things. Domestic animals are highly useful to humans by providing essential food sources (milk, meat, eggs), materials (wool, leather, fur), and labor for agricultural tasks like plowing and transportation.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. wheels, 2. pencil, 3. bottles, 4. sandstone, 5. gases, 6. storm

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Impure, 2. long, 3. Lamp, 4. water vapour, 5. touch, 6. dust particles

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False

D. Give one word for each of the following.

1. Sloping roof, 2. Tent, 3. Caravan

E. Short answer questions.

1. Minerals are naturally occurring substances.
2. Air pollution is the contamination of the atmosphere by harmful gases, liquids, or solids (like smoke, dust, and ozone) that threaten human health, animals, and the environment.
3. Wind is the natural, horizontal movement of air across the Earth's surface, caused primarily by atmospheric pressure differences resulting from uneven heating of the Earth by the sun.

4. Shadow donot formed at night without an artifical light source.
5. Cotton clothes.
6. Man-made things objects, materials, or structures created or modified by humans.

G. Long question answer.

1. Two materials and one thing made from each:
Material: Wood — Table, Chair.
Material: Plastic — Water Bottle, Lunch box.
2. Minerals are essential resources used for a wide variety of industrial and daily purposes. Two primary uses of minerals are:
Construction and Infrastructure: Minerals such as limestone, gypsum, and silica sand are essential for creating cement, concrete, bricks, and glass for buildings and roads.
Manufacturing and Technology: Metallic minerals like copper are used in electrical wiring, while lithium is critical for batteries in electronic devices and electric vehicles.
3. Air is a colourless, odourless, and tasteless mixture of gases (primarily nitrogen and oxygen) that acts as matter by having mass, weight, and occupying space. Key properties include exerting pressure in all directions, high compressibility, expansion when heated, and density variations based on altitude and temperature.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Calcium, 2. Protein, 3. Boiling, 4. Potato, 5. Both (a) & (b)

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True

C. Match the following.

1. (e) Energy, 2. (c) Vitamins, 3. (d) Salad, 4. (a) Growth and repair of tissues,
5. (b) Blood formation

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. carbohydrates, 2. carbohydrates, 3. protein, 4. anemia, 5. small,
6. Vitamins; minerals

E. Give two examples of each.

1. Milk; Cheese, 2. Brown rice; White rice, 3. Nuts; seeds 4. Eggs; paneer,
5. Grains; Vegetables, 6. Fruit; Green vegetables

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Food helps us in the following ways : It gives us energy to do work. It helps us to grow, It protects us from diseases and keeps us healthy and strong.

It builds and repairs the parts of our body that have been damaged.

2. Nutrients : The substances that are needed by our body for energy, good health and growth are called nutrients. We eat food that contains nutrients. Nutrients provide nourishment to our body. Nutrients repair the part of our body. They give us energy and protect us from many diseases. The nutrients that should be present in our diet are - carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.
3. Proteins: Food rich in proteins is called body- building food. Proteins make our muscles strong. they help to grow and repair the tissues. So growing children need a lot of protein. Example- Milk, cheese, eggs, beans, meat, pulses are protein rich foods.
4. Roughage : Food that contains fibers is called roughage. These help to remove waste materials out of our body. It helps in digestion of food. Salad contains roughage. Most of the fruits, vegetables and seeds have fibers.
5. Balanced Diet : A diet that contains proper amount of all the nutrients, roughage and water is called balance diet. In a balance diet all the

substances are in right proportions required for good health. Each individual requires different amount of food depending on his age, gender, size etc.

6. **Methods of Cooking Food :** Most of the food we eat cannot be eaten as raw. We have to cook the food before eating. Cooking makes the food tasty, soft and easy to digest. It also kills germs present in the food. If food is overcooked some nutrients are also lost.

There are some ways of cooking food :

Boiling: We should boil the food items like rice, pulses, potatoes, eggs, green vegetables and chicken. many people love to eat boiled eggs.)

Frying: Some food item are fried like potatoes, paranthas, puris, chips. Fried foods contain more carbohydrates and fats.

Roasting: Some foods are roasted before cooking and eating. Chicken, brinjal, etc. are roasted.

Baking: Some food like cakes, biscuits, puddings, pizzas are baked to eat. These are soft and easy to digest. Baking makes the food tasty but it takes long time.

Steaming: Some food like idlis, dhoklas, momos, rice and some vegetables are steamed. Steam does not all its nutrients.

7. **Food spoilage** occurs when bacteria, mold, and yeast, or natural enzyme activity (autolysis), degrade food's quality, changing its color, odor, and taste, making it unsafe to consume. Key causes include moisture, warm temperatures, and oxidation. Common methods of preservation include freezing, drying, canning, pickling, and salting.
8. **Exercise and Games :** Exercise is important to stay healthy. Regular exercise and games make us fit. They help us to digest food. But nowadays, children do not exercise or play outdoor games. It is not good for their health. We should play and do exercise regularly to stay healthy and active.
9. Our body needs calcium primarily for building strong bones and teeth and proper nerve and muscle function.



TEETH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. mouth, 2. two, 3. enamel, 4. twenty, 5. Premolar, 6. Typhoid, 7. Molar

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. canines, 2. Molars, 3. root, 4. four types, 5. denttine, 6. Bacteria

D. Answer the following questions.

1. **Milk Teeth And Permanent Teeth:** Babies of human are born without teeth. After six to seven months their first teeth appear. After two and a half years, a child has about 20 teeth. These are called temporary teeth or milk teeth. These teeth remain for two or three years.
2. **Types Of Teeth :** There are four types of permanent teeth in our mouth. These are:
 1. **Incisors:** There are eight incisors in both jaws. Four in upper jaw and four in lower jaw. These teeth are used for cutting the food. They are also called cutting teeth.
 2. **Canines:** There are four canines in both jaws. Two in upper jaw and two in lower jaw. These are sharp teeth and are used for tearing the food. They are also called tearing teeth.
 3. **Premolars :** There are eight premolars in both jaws. These are broad teeth and next to the canines. These teeth help to crack and chew food. They are also called cracking teeth.
 4. **Molars:** There are twelve molars in both jaws. These teeth are broader, flatter and bigger teeth. They have broader surface to chew and grind the food. They are also called grinding teeth.)
3. **PARTS OF A TOOTH**

All the teeth have the same basic structure. The visible part of teeth is called crown and hidden part of teeth is called root. Crown of each tooth is covered by enamel. Enamel is white in colour. It is the hardest substance of our body. The layer inside the enamel that forms the largest part of the tooth is called dentine. It is also hard.
4. **How To Brush Your Teeth :**
 1. Move the brush in upward and downward motion.
 2. Brush the top teeth downwards and the bottom teeth upwards.
 3. Brush out the back of the teeth.
 4. Brush the flat surface of the premolars and molars.
 5. Lastly, clean the tongue lightly.
5. **Microorganisms :** Microorganisms are very small organisms which cannot be seen with the naked eyes. They are visible only through called microscope. Microorganisms are also called microbes. Microbes can be useful and harmful as well. There are four types of harmful microbes.

Protozoa: Protozoans are single celled organisms. They cause food poisoning, malaria, dysentery, etc.

Fungi: Fungi grow on decaying materials like on bread, pickle, etc. They ringworm, athlete's foot, etc.

Viruses: Viruses are also smaller organisms. They cause common cold, polio, fever, influenza, etc.

Bacteria: Bacteria are single-celled small organisms. They cause typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc. Some of the microbes are useful also.

6. The crown's enamel acts as a shield, dentin provides bulk and support, pulp offers nourishment and sensation, and cementum anchors the tooth to the jawbone.

Here are the specific functions of the various parts of a tooth:

Crown : The visible part of the tooth above the gum line used for biting, chewing, and grinding food.

Root: The part embedded in the jawbone, usually accounting for two-thirds of the tooth. It holds the tooth securely in place.

Neck (Cervix): The area where the crown and root meet, usually protected by the gums.

Enamel: The hardest, outermost, mineralized layer of the crown. It protects against decay, wear, and bacteria.

Dentin: A bone-like tissue layer beneath the enamel that forms the bulk of the tooth. It protects the pulp and is slightly sensitive.

Pulp: The innermost part containing nerves, blood vessels, and connective tissue. It provides nourishment, hydration, and sends pain signals to the brain.

7. **Uses of Microorganisms :** Microbes change milk into curd.

They help in formation of medicines.

Bread, buns and some other foods are made with the help of bacteria. Bacteria also helps in keeping the environment clean. Example- Virus, Fungi, Bacteria.

3

THE GREEN PLANTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. chlorophyll, 2. glucose, 3. Both (a) & (b), 4. Both (a) & (b), 5. oxygen

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. chlorophyll, 2. blade, 3. glucose, 4. sunlight, 5. food chain

D. Answer the following questions.

1. These veins supply water, minerals and food to the leaf. There are millions of tiny pores on the surface a leaf. These tiny pores are known as

stomata, Exchange of air into the leaf takes place through the stomata. To make food the leaves absorb carbon dioxide gas present in air.

2. They also absorb sunlight when it falls on them. The process by which the leaves make their food with the help of water and carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis (photo means light, synthesis means putting together).
3. The raw materials required by plants for photosynthesis are carbon dioxide and sunlight.
4. Functions Of a Leaf : It makes food for the plant. Therefore, it is called food factory or the plant.

It helps the plant to exchange gases through the tiny pores on their surface. We eat the leaves of some plants as food, for example, spinach, cabbage and mint.

Some leaves are used as medicines, for example, leaves of neem, tulsi and mint.

5. Plants are called producers because they create their own food (glucose) using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide through a process called photosynthesis. Self-Sufficiency, Photosynthesis, Ecosystem Foundation.
6. Leaves make their food through the process of photosynthesis. Green leaves make their food with the help of water, minerals and carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight.
7. Food Chain : Every living organism needs energy to live. Plants get their energy from sun. Some animals get their energy from eating plants and other animals get energy from eating the small animals such as lion, tiger etc. A chain that shows a series of organisms where each member depends on the lower member in the series is called food chain.

(producer) Grass ---- Deer (primary consumer) ----- Tiger (Secondary consumer)



ADAPTATIONS PLANTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b), 2. on land, 3. hilly areas, 4. cactus, 5. Both (a) & (b)

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True, 6. True

C. Give two examples of each of the following.

1. Mushrooms; Moulds, 2. Rubber tree; Teak Tree, 3. Water lily; Lotus,
4. Mango; Banyan, 5. Pine; Spruce

D. Match the following.

1. (d) Heavy rainfall, 2. (a) Sea coast, 3. (e) Plains, 4. (b) Mountains,
5. (c) Desert

E. 1. water, 2. babool, 3. plains, 4. leaves, 5. evergreen, 6. floating

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Usually plants grow in the places where the climate suits them. The place where a plant or an animal lives is called its habitat. Sometimes they have to adjust with the surroundings to survive. The feature of plants that help them to live comfortably under a particular surrounding is called adaptation.
2. Desert plants (like cacti) are specially adapted to survive in hot, dry environments with little water. Their main features include thick, fleshy stems to store water, roots that grow deep or wide to find water, leaves reduced to spines to minimize water loss (transpiration), and a waxy coating to seal in moisture.

Water storage : They have thick, fleshy, and succulent stems or leaves that store water for long periods.

Modified Leaves (Spines): Instead of broad leaves, they have spines or thorns, which reduce water loss (transpiration) and protect the plant from animals.

Long Roots: They have extensive root systems—either very deep to reach underground water or wide-spreading to absorb rain quickly.

Waxy Coating: A thick, waxy, and often shiny cuticle on their surface prevents water evaporation from the plant's surface.

Photosynthesis in Stems: Since leaves are reduced or absent, the green stems perform photosynthesis (make food).

3. Terrestrial Plants

Well-developed anchor the plant and absorb water.

Rigid, Provide support.

Broad, vary in size and shape.

Aquatic Plants

Often reduced or absent, mainly for balance or nutrient absorption from water.

Flexible, light and spongy to help float and allow air circulation.

Often large and flat to float on the surface.

4. Some plants are not green because they lack chlorophyll, the pigment necessary for photosynthesis. Examples of Non-Green Plants:

Mushrooms & Moulds: They are fungi that grow on dead matter.

Dodder (Cuscuta): A parasitic plant that takes nutrients from other plants.

Indian Pipe: A white plant that gets nutrients from fungi.

Croton: A plant with red/yellow leaves that has other pigments masking the chlorophyll.

5. Green Plants get their food through a process called photosynthesis, using sunlight, water and carbon dioxide.
6. Plants in hilly areas are shaped like cones (triangles) to survive heavy snowfall and cold weather. Their sloping branches allow snow to slide off easily, preventing heavy, broken branches. This shape, along with needle-like leaves, helps them stay strong against strong winds and ensures they receive enough sunlight, which is crucial for survival in high altitudes.
7. Insectivorous Plants : As we know that animals eat plants to survive. But there are some unusual plants that can eat animals. These plants catch insects and turn them into liquids. These plants are deficient in nitrogen. They do not get required amount of nitrogen from the soil. Therefore, they eat insects. Such plants are called insectivorous plants or meat eaters.



CIRCULATORY AND EXCRETORY SYSTEM

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. kidney, 2. heart, 3. two, 4. Lungs, 5. kidney

B. Match the following.

1. (d) A waste product, 2. (a) passes urine from kidney to urinary bladder,
3. (e) Fluid to transport nutrients, 4. (c) Removal of waste products,
5. (b) Types of blood vessels

C. Name the organ :

1. Heart, 2. Kidney, 3. Blood, 4. Vreters, 5. Uninary blodder

D. Answer the following questions.

1. It is transport system the primary organs and components of the human circulatory system for are the heart (pumps blood), blood vessels (tubes for transport), and blood (transport medium). Key blood vessels include arteries, veins, and capillaries. Heart: The muscular organ that pumps blood throughout the body.

Blood Vessels: Arteries: Carry oxygenated blood away from the heart to the body. Veins: Return deoxygenated blood back to the heart.

Capillaries: Tiny vessels that connect arteries and veins, delivering nutrients and oxygen to cells.

Blood: Carries oxygen, nutrients, and waste products throughout the body.

2. Excretion is the removal of waste products from the body. This is necessary for the smooth working of the body. The waste material from the body has to be removed regularly for proper functioning of our body.

3. **Blood** : Blood is a bright red, liquid tissue that flows through our body inside veins and arteries, acting as the body's transport system. It carries oxygen, food, and water to all body parts and removes waste, making it essential for life, protecting against diseases, and controlling body temperature. Plasma, Red Blood Cells, Platelets.

Importance of Blood (Functions) :

Transportation: It carries oxygen from the lungs to cells and nutrients from food to all parts of the body.

Waste Removal: It picks up waste products (like carbon dioxide) and takes them to the lungs or kidneys to be removed from the body.

Protection: White blood cells protect the body from diseases and infections.

Healing: Platelets help seal cuts to prevent excessive blood loss.

Temperature Regulation: It helps keep the body warm or cools it off.

4. **Blood vessels** : Blood vessels are tube-like structures or channels that form a vast network throughout the body to carry blood. They are essential for delivering oxygen and nutrients to tissues and removing waste products. The three main types of blood vessels are arteries, veins, and capillaries.
5. **Heart** : The heart is a vital muscular organ that acts as a pump to keep blood circulating throughout the body. It delivers oxygen and nutrients to tissues, removes waste products like carbon dioxide, maintains blood pressure, and ensures one-way blood flow, beating about 100,000 times daily to keep the body functioning.



ANIMALS : LIFE CYCLE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. mammals, 2. hind, 3. yolk, 4. Bird, 5. to keep the egg warm

B. Write T for True and F for False statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True

C. Match the following.

1. (b) Four stage of life-cycle, 2. (c) Habit to sit on egg,
3. (e) Larva of butterfly, 4. (a) Clusters of egg of frog, 5. (d) Baby cockroach

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. mammals, 2. yolk, 3. sheds; grows, 4. spawns, 5. reptiles, 6. reproduce

E. Answer the following questions.

1. The process by which living beings produce their young ones is called reproduction. Young ones are not the exact copies of their parents. All

anim reproduce in different ways. On the basis of reproduction, animals are divided into two groups.

Animals that lay eggs or Egg-laying animals.

Animals which lay eggs are called egg-laying animals. For example, birds, insects, fish, snakes and frogs are some animals that lay eggs.

2. The process of development of a frog in its life-cycle is called metamorphosis.

The adult frog lives on land and reproduces every few years

3. Insects like butterfly and housefly have Four stages in their life-cycle. First, the egg matches into a larva. The young one looks Hifferent from an adult. The larva of a Outterfly is called caterpillar and that of a mousefly is called maggot.
5. Frogs spend a lot of time on land but they lay their eggs in water in large clusters called spawns. The black dot inside each jelly-like egg becomes a tadpole. The tadpole has a tail and looks like a little fish. The hind limbs of the tadpole appear first. Then the front legs appear. Slowly, the tail disappears and it becomes an adult.
6. Mammals are warm-blooded vertebrates that breathe air, have hair or fur, and feed their young milk from mammary glands. Hair or Fur, Mammary Glands, Warm-blooded



ADAPTATIONS IN ANIMALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Frog, 2. Bear, 3. Chameleon, 4. Bird, 5. Shark

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True

C. Give two wxamples of each.

1. Dog; Cat, 2. Sparrow; Pigeon, 3. Vulture; Hyena, 4. Loech; Mosquito, 5. Frog; Salamander

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Adaptations: The home or natural environment in which an animal lives is called its habita Animals slowly change or adapt themselves to survive in the surroundings in which they live. This process of changing to survive in the surroundings is called adaptation. Living things that are able to adapt themselves to their surroundings are survise. Those that cannot adapt, die and get extinct, for example, dinosaurs.
2. Desert animals have adapted to extreme heat and water scarcity through specialized behaviors and physical traits. Key adaptations include being

nocturnal (active at night), burrowing underground to escape heat, storing fat for energy (humps), and having specialized mechanisms for water conservation, such as obtaining moisture from food.

3. Terrestrial Animals : Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animals.

They have legs to move and lungs to breathe air.

Animals which live in cold regions. For example, bear shows the following adaptations: It can close its nostrils to keep the sand out during a sandstorm. It can live without water for many days. It has broad and padded feet to walk on sand easily. It has thick skin with little hair on the body that protects it from the heat of the sun.

4. They have strong claws and broad hip girdles to support their body while climbing. They have spines or plates which prevent them from slipping.

5. Arboreal Animals : The animals spend most of their time on trees are called

arboreal animals. For example, monkey, squirrels and some insects.

They show following adaptations: They have strong, muscular limbs and sharp claws to climb trees. They also use their tails for holding branches. They have strong claws and broad hip girdles to support their body while climbing. They have spines or plates which prevent them from slipping.

6. Aerial Animals : Animals which spend most of their time in the air are called aerial animals. For example, birds, some insects and bats. They show following adaptations:

Their boat-shaped body can cut through the air easily.

They have hollow bones which make their bodies light.

7. Adaptations For Protection : Animals protect themselves from animals that may harm them. Animals like deer, rabbit and rat move very fast to escape from their predators. Animals like elephants, giraffes, whales, sharks and hippos are too big that they have no natural enemies.

Animals like zebra, tiger, grasshopper, stick insect, polar bear and Arctic fox can merge with their surroundings. Animals like chameleons can change their body colour according to their surroundings. The ability of animals to merge with their surroundings or change their body colour, so that they are hard to be spotted is called camouflage. For example, chameleon, polar bear etc.

8. Parasites : Animals which live on or inside the body of other animals for their food are called parasites. For example, lice, ticks and fleas live on the host's body while tapworm and flat worms live inside the host's body.

9. Amphibians : Amphibians live both on land and in water. For example, frogs and toads. They have strong back legs to jump on the land. They have webbed feet to swim in water. They have a moist skin to breathe in water. They also have lungs to breathe on land.

8

CLOTHES AND FABRICS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. plant, 2. uniform, 3. flax plant, 4. Nylon, 5. Saree

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Kimono, 2. gumboots, 3. clothes, 4. Natural, 5. woollen

D. Match the following.

1. (e) Light and soothing, 2. (a) Worn in winter season,
3. (d) To protect clothes, 4. (b) A synthetic fabric, 5. (c) Worn by the person on duty

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Clothes protect us from cold. In winter, we wear woollen clothes. They keep us warm and protect us from severe cold.
2. Natural Fibres : Fibres which we obtain either from plants or from animals are called natural fibres. Cotton, jute, linen etc. are the fabrics obtained from plants. Animals are the sources of wool, silk, fur, etc.
Synthetic Fabrics : Synthetic fabrics are man-made fabrics. For example, nylon, rayon, polyester etc. Most of the synthetic fabrics are strong and can last for long. Some are waterproof, some are stretchable and others are wrinkle-free, etc.
3. Natural: Natural fibres are thread-like materials obtained from plants and animals (like cotton, wool, silk), which are breathable and comfortable.
Synthetic : Synthetic fibres are man-made materials produced in factories using chemicals (like nylon, polyester), which are strong, durable, and dry quickly.
4. People in the winter season usually wear dark coloured clothes. It is because dark-coloured also absorb sunlight.

9

MATTER SOLID, LIQUIDS AND GASES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. matter, 2. Table, 3. Kerosene, 4. hydrogen, 5. gases

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

C. Match the following.

1. (e) Very loosely packed, 2. (d) Mixture of sugar and water, 3. (b) Definite volume, 4. (a) Tightly packed, 5. (f) Loosely packed, 6. (c) Fan

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. volume, 2. solution, 3. atoms, 4. shape; volume, 5. physical

E. Answer the following questions.

1. **Matter:** Anything that has weight and occupies space is called matter.
Most of the things we see around us are matter. For example, chair, table, fan, notebook, air, water, blackboard, etc. are all matter. All matter exists in three different forms-solid, liquid and gas. Thus, all things that exist in the world are either solid, liquid or gas.
2. **Physical Changes:** A Solid Can be converted into a liquid by heating it . It is a Physical Changes. The changes in which only state of a substance changes and no new substance is formed are called physical changes.
For example-water changing into steam on heating and ice on cooling. This Ice Water change can be reversed.
3. **Solid:** A solid has a definite shape and a definite volume. We cannot pack a solid into a space that is smaller than itself. Solid cannot flow. Some examples of solids are pen, chair, iron, gold, book, knife etc.
Liquid : A liquid has a definite volume but it doe have a definite shape! It takes the s container into which it is kept. Some e liquids are water, oil, milk, diesel and kerosene etc.
Gas : A gas does not have a definite shape and a definite volume. It takes the shape well as the volume of the container in which it is kept. Some examples of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, steam, hydrogen, etc.
4. **Physical and Chemical Changes :** There are two types of changes that takes place around us. They can either be physical or chemical.
5. **Solutions:** When two or more substances mix together in such a way that they do not show formed. In the solution we made: Water is a solvent. Salt is a solute. Uniform mixture of water and salt is a solution. When we mix salt in water, it breaks into molecules. These molecules occupy the space available in water molecules. Therefore, the volume of water does not change when sugar is mixed in it.



SOIL

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. gravel, 2. bedrock, 3. Plants, 4. Both (a) & (b), 5. soil erosion

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Clay, 2. dark, 3. conservation, 4. Deforestation, 5. Humus-rich

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Soil is made up of tiny bits of rock, dead plants and animals, water and some air. The breakdown of big pieces of rocks by wind and water into smaller pieces to give fine powder is called weathering.
2. It takes millions of years for the formation of soil. By the actions of wind and water, big pieces of rocks break down into smaller and smaller pieces till they are converted into a fine powder. This fine powder is called sand.
3. The top layer that has a rich content of humus is known as the topsoil. The nutrients in this layer feed many plant roots, different types of fungi and other living things. It is dark in colour. Most of the plants grow in this layer of soil.
4. Soil is a very important resource on earth. Plants get most of their nutrients from the topsoil. Thus, it is very important to protect this layer. There are certain steps that can help us to conserve soil. Construction of dams can check floods and, thus, prevent soil erosion. More number of trees should be planted. If there is no crop on the topsoil then there must be a grass cover on the topsoil to prevent the soil from being blown away. Steps are cut onto hill slope to prevent the loss of the topsoil.
5. Soil erosion : The topsoil is very fertile because it is rich in humus. Heavy rains and strong winds wash away the loose top soil with them. The removal of the fertile topsoil by the action of rain or wind is called soil erosion.
The factors which are responsible for soil erosion are:
Deforestation: When a forest is cleared to acquire land for agriculture or to construct buildings trees are cut or burnt. It is called deforestation.
Sometimes, overgrazing also leads to deforestation. Since roots of plants hold the soil well. So, deforestation leads to soil erosion.
Rains and Strong Winds: Rains and strong winds take away the nutrients in the soil from one place to another with them. Hence cause soil erosion.
6. Loam: The soil which contains both sand and clay is called loam. Loamy soil is very good for the growth of plants. The soil other which grow in garden is loamy soil.



FORCE, WORK AND ENERGY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. sun, 2. kinetic, 3. Leaf falling to the ground, 4. An insect crawling up a well, 5. Kinetic

B. What kind of energy or force do the following objects produce or possess.

1. Magnetic, 2. Heat Energy, 3. Kinetic

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

D. Match the following.

1. (e) Muscular energy, 2. (f) Simple machine, 3. (d) Heat energy,
4. (b) Kinetic energy, 5. (a) Electrical energy, 6. (c) Sound energy

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Bring a change in the body on which it is applied. The direction in which a body is pushed or pulled is called the direction of force. Effects of Force : Changes the position of an object. Changes the direction of a moving object. Slows down or speeds up movement of an object. Changes the size or shape of an object.
2. WORK: Work is said to be done only when a force applied on an object causes it to move through a distance. For example, if you lift a heavy object, you do work because you exert a force that moves that object.
3. Frictional Force: The force that opposes the movement of an object is called the frictional force. It stops an object from sliding over a surface. It is due to frictional move, we an move, we d his head on Any device makes our called a ma simple ma that makes easier and work done force that we are able to stand or walk on the earth. If there is no frictiona force, we would slip down. It is the friction between our feet and floor w stops us from slipping. Friction is lesser on smoother surfaces.
4. Any device which makes our work easy is called a machine. A simple machine is a tool that makes our work easier and faster, with the use of less energy. Machines exert force to get the work done. Lever, inclined plane, pulley, screw, wheel and axle are common machines.
Lever: A lever consists of a rod fixed at a point called fulcrum. Screwdrivers, scissors, crowbar, see-saw etc. are some examples of lever.
5. Energy: Energy is the ability to do work. A work can be done when energy is used. Types of Energy : There are different types of energy.
Heat Energy: Heat energy is given out by burning fuels like wood, coal, petrol etc. The sun is the main source of heat energy on the earth.
Light Energy: Fuels on burning also give out light energy.
Sound Energy: All musical instruments and other electronic instruments like T.V., radio etc. produce sound energy.
Electrical Energy: Energy produced by electricity is called electrical energy.
Kinetic Energy: Energy produced due to motion of used.
Potential Energy: Energy stored due to position of a stable object is called potential energy, For example, a chair stable on floor has potential energy store in it.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Evaporation, 2. winter nights, 3. both evaporation and condensation,
4. Both (a) & (b), 5. Both (a) & (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. chlorine, 2. sea, 3. snow, 4. rainwater, 5. equator, 6. core

C. Differentiate between land breeze and sea breeze.

Land Breeze

The land breeze is shallow.
Land breezes are normally experienced during winter and autumn. This is due to the cooler nights.

Land breezes' pace span from 5 to 8 knots.

The temperature might remain the same when the land breeze occurs.
Land breezes usually blow dry winds.

Sea Breeze

The sea breeze is deep.
Sea breezes normally occur during the spring and summer seasons. This is due to the consequential temperature differences between land and water.

Sea breezes' pace span from 10 to 20 knots.

Sea breeze tends to decrease the air temperature.
Sea breeze contains more amount of moisture due to the particles absorbed from the water bodies.

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a particular time at a place. It change from time to time. It includes the temperature and wind.
2. Weather depends upon condition such as air, clouds, rain and the sun. Sun the state of water and air is also influenced by the sun. All these changes bring causes all the changes. The heat of the sun causes winds to blow. The change in the changes in the weather.

Moving Air: Wind is simply air in motion. Invisible Force: We cannot see air, but we can feel it moving. Speed and Direction: Wind is defined by how fast it moves and the direction it blows from.

3. Land and Sea Breezes: The Sun heats the land as well as the water bodies on Earth. The land heats up and cools faster than the water. During the day, the land gets heated up by the Sun. The air above the hot land is also heated up. The hot air rises up The cold air from seas rushes in it causes

a cool breeze to blow from the sea to the land. This is called sea breeze. At night, the land cools faster than the water and the air above the sea is warmer rising than the air above the land. So, the air above the sea rises and the cooler air from over the land begins to blow towards the sea. This is called land breeze.

4. Sedimentation: In this method, water is first allowed to stand in big containers without being disturbed for few hours. All the insoluble impurities which are heavier than water settle down leaving clean water above. This is called sedimentation,
5. Clouds formed are by the condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere.
6. Water exists in nature as snow, liquid water and water vapour. These three states are interchangeable. The process of change of water to water vapour by heat of sun is called evaporation. If we put some water on the floor on the terrace of our house. We will find that the water will disappear. This is because the heat of the sun has evaporated the water. Thus, when the weather is very hot, more water gets evaporated. As a result, the content of water vapour in the air increases.

Decantation: The water which has been allowed to remain undisturbed is poured out very gently without disturbing the settled impurities. The process is called decantation. Decanted water can still have a lot of impurities.

7. The water cycle is the continuous movement of water between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere, powered by the sun. It involves four main stages: evaporation (liquid to gas), condensation (gas to clouds), precipitation (rain/snow), and collection (water returning to oceans and lakes).
8. Filtration: In this method, the impure water is through a porous medium like. Filter paper and muslin cloth so, all the impurities are removed insoluble.

Chlorination: In this method, chlorine gas or tablets are used to kill the germs. Adding chlorine tablets to water kills germs and makes the water pure. This process of purification of water is called chlorination.



SPACE SCIENCE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. galaxy, 2. Sun, 3. Eight, 4. Earth's revolution, 5. Neptune

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. False

C. Match the following.

1. (d) Mercury, 2. (c) Mars, 3. (e) Saturn, 4. (b) Earth, 5. (a) Venus

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Autumn, 2. orbit, 3. Venus, 4. Jupiter, 5. galaxy, 6. universe

E. Write one word for the following.

1. Pluto, 2. Mars, 3. Moon, 4. Mars, 5. Constellation

F. Answer the following questions.

1. The Solar System: The Sun, the eight planets and their satellites and other heavenly bodies like comets and asteroids form the solar system. The Sun is at the centre of the solar system. It is actually a star which is closest to Earth. It is a huge ball made up of gases. It gives heat and light to Earth. It is the main source of light on the Earth.

The Planets : All the planets of the solar system revolve around the sun in a fixed path called They do not have light of their own. They appear bright because they reflect the light of the sun. The eight planets according to the increasing distance from the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus.

2. The rotation of the Earth on its axis causes day and night.
3. A constellation is a group of stars forming a recognizable pattern, outline, or shape in the night sky, often representing mythological figures, animals, or objects. These stellar groupings help in mapping the celestial sphere and are used for navigation.
4. The Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of from the vertical (or perpendicular) to the plane of its orbit around the Sun. This tilt is constant, though it varies slightly over thousands of years, and is responsible for the changing seasons.
5. Movement of the Earth :The Earth has two movements - Rotation and Revolution.

Rotation: The spinning of the Earth around its own axis is called rotation. It takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation, moving from west to east direction. The rotation of the Earth causes day and night.

Revolution: The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. It takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution. Revolution causes the different seasons in a year.



GREEN STEPS WITH SCIENCE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. animals, 2. plants, 3. deforestation, 4. both (a) & (b)

B. Match the following.

1.(d) skin of animals, 2. (e) Animals that live in forest, 3. (b) Natural habitat of animals, 4. (c) Trees, 5. (a) Plants release during photosynthesis

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. 5th June, 2. afforestation, 3. oxygen, 4. clean

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Wildlife refers to animals that live in forest. For example, tiger, elephant, lion, deer, snake etc. Wildlife plays an important role in balancing the environment.
2. Plants are sources fruits, vegetables, spices etc. for animals and human beings. Plants provide wood to make furniture. Many plants provide medicines. Plants help to keep the air clean. Plants provide paper and rubber.
3. Save Plants: We should save plants to save our Earth. Otherwise we will not be able to get resources from the plants. We can save trees by many ways.
4. Importance of wildlife: Animals provide many useful substances like ivory, leather, honey, tusk et Discover Words They are the part of food chain. The loss of wildlife creates disturbance in food chain. Wildlife is an asset for a nation.
5. We should save wild animals in the following ways: Hunting and killing of wild animals should be banned. We should avoid using things made from part of wild animals such as fur, skin and tusk. We should avoid clearing of forests. As forests are the natural habitat of wild Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks should be made to protect wild animals.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. calcium, 2. enamel, 3. both (a) & (b) , 4. Typhoid, 5. hilly areas, 6. glucose

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. protein, 2. canines, 3. molars, 4. floating, 6. anaemia

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True

D. Match the following.

1.(d) Mixture of sugar and water, 2. (f) Baby cockroach, 3. (e) Deserts, 4. (a) Sea cost, 5. (b) Mountains, 6. (c) Loosely packed

E. Give two examples of each of the following.

1. Mushroom; Moulds,
2. Milk; Cheese,
3. Pine; Deodar,
4. Spinach; Orange,
5. Spinach; Dates,
6. Rice; Rubber

F. Short answer questions.

1. Roughage : Food that contains fibers is called roughage. These help to remove waste materials out of our body. It helps in digestion of food. Salad contains roughage. Most of the fruits, vegetables and seeds have fibers.
2.

Terrestrial Plants	Aquatic Plants
Well-developed anchor the plant and absorb water.	Often reduced or absent, mainly for balance or nutrient absorption from water.
Rigid, Provide support.	Flexible, light and spongy to help float and allow air circulation.
Broad, vary in size and shape.	Often large and flat to float on the surface.
3. Terrestrial animals are creatures that live, breathe, and move primarily on land, such as in forests, deserts, or grasslands. They are adapted to land life with features like legs for movement, lungs for breathing air, and specialized skin to prevent water loss. Examples include lions, tigers, elephants, dogs, rabbits, and bears.
4. Soil is made up of tiny bits of rock, dead plants and animals, water and some air. The breakdown of big pieces of rocks by wind and water into smaller pieces to give fine powder is called weathering.
5. These veins supply water, minerals and food to the leaf. There are millions of tiny pores on the surface of a leaf. These tiny pores are known as stomata. Exchange of air into the leaf takes place through the stomata. To make food the leaves absorb carbon dioxide gas present in air.
6. Food Chain : Every living organism needs energy to live. Plants get their energy from sun. Some animals get their energy from eating plants and other animals get energy from eating the small animals such as lion, tiger etc. A chain that shows a series of organisms where each member depends on the lower member in the series for food is called food chain.
(producer) Grass ---- Deer (primary consumer) ----- Tiger (Secondary consumer)

G. Long question answer.

1. Food spoilage occurs when bacteria, mold, and yeast, or natural enzyme activity (autolysis), degrade food's quality, changing its color, odor, and taste, making it unsafe to consume. Key causes include moisture, warm temperatures, and oxidation. Common methods of preservation include freezing, drying, canning, pickling, and salting.

2. Microorganisms : Microorganisms are very small organisms which cannot be seen with the naked eyes. They are visible only through called microscope. Microorganisms are also called microbes Microbes can be useful and harmful as well. There are four types of harmful microbes.

Protozoa: Protozoans are single celled organisms. They cause food poisoning, malaria, dysentery, etc.

Fungi: Fungi grow on decaying materials like on bread, pickle, etc. They ringworm, athlete's foot, etc.

Viruses: Viruses are also smaller organisms. They cause common cold, polio, fever, influenza, etc.

Bacteria: Bacteria are single-celled small organisms. They cause typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, pneumonia, etc. Some of the microbes are useful also.

3. All the teeth have the same basic structure. The visible part of teeth is called crown and hidden part of teeth is called root. Crown of each tooth is covered by enamel. Enamel is white in colour. It is the hardest substance of our body. The layer inside the enamel that forms the largest part of the tooth is called dentine. It is also hard.

4. Food Chain : Every living organism needs energy to live. Plants get their energy from sun. Some animals get their energy from eating plants and other animals get energy from eating the small animals such as lion, tiger etc. A chain that shows a series of organisms where each member depends on the lower member in the series food is called food chain.

(producer) Grass ---- Deer (primary consumer) ----- Tiger (Secondary consumer)



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. kidney, 2. heart, 3. mammals, 4. Bear, 5. flax plant, 6. both (a) & (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. chlorine, 2. venus, 3. afforestation, 4. yolk, 5. reptiles, 6. sea

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True

D. Give one word for each of the following.

1. Pluto, 2. kidney, 3. Mars, 4. Mars, 5. Bladder, 6. Moon

E. Match the following.

1. (c) Saturn, 2. (f) Larva of butterfly, 3. (b) Clusters of egg of frog,
4. (e) type of blood vessels, 5. (d) fluid to transport nutrients, 6. (a) Vanus

Short answer questions.

1. The rotation of the Earth on its axis cause day and night.
2. Natural Fibres : Fibres which we obtain either from plants or from animals are called natural fibres. Cotton, jute, linen etc. are the fabrics obtained from plants. Animals are the sources of wool, silk, fur, etc.
Synthetic Fabrics : Synthetic fabrics are man-made fabrics. For example, nylon, rayon, polyester etc. Most of the synthetic fabrics are strong and can last for long. Some are waterproof, some are stretchable and others are wrinkle-free, etc.
3. WORK: Work is said to be done only when a force applied on an object causes it to move through a distance. For example, if you lift a heavy object, you do work because you exert a force that moves that object.
4. Desert animals have adapted to extreme heat and water scarcity through specialized behaviors and physical traits. Key adaptations include being nocturnal (active at night), burrowing underground to escape heat, storing fat for energy (humps), and having specialized mechanisms for water conservation, such as obtaining moisture from food.
5. Parasites : Animals which live on or inside the body of other animals for their food are called parasites. For example, lice, ticks and fleas live on the host's body while tapworm and flat worms live inside the host's body.
6. Insects like butterfly and housefly have Four stages in their life-cycle. First, the egg hatches into a larva. The young one looks different from an adult. The larva of a Butterfly is called caterpillar and that of a housefly is called maggot.
7. Frictional Force: The force that opposes the movement of an object is called the frictional force. It stops an object from sliding over a surface. It is due to frictional force, we can move, we can hold things. Any device makes our work called a machine that makes easier and work done force that we are able to stand or walk on the earth. If there is no frictional force, we would slip down. It is the friction between our feet and floor which stops us from slipping. Friction is lesser on smoother surfaces.

G. Long question answer.

1. Movement of the Earth :The Earth has two movements - Rotation and Revolution.
Rotation: The spinning of the Earth around its own axis is called rotation. It takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation, moving from west to east direction. The rotation of the Earth causes day and night.
Revolution: The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. It takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution. Revolution causes the different seasons in a year.
2. Filtration: In this method, the impure water is through a porous medium like. Filter paper and muslin cloth so, all the impurities are removed insoluble.

Chlorination: In this method, chlorine gas or tablets are used to kill the germs. Adding chlorine tablets to water kills germs and makes the water pure. This process of purification of water is called chlorination.

3. Soil erosion : The topsoil is very fertile because it is rich in humus. Heavy rains and s winds wash away the loose top soil with them. The removal of the fertile topsoil by the action of rain or wind is called soil erosion.

The factors which are responsible for soil erosion are:

Deforestation: When a forest is cleared to acquire land for agriculture or to construct buildings trees are cut or burnt. It is called deforestation.

Sometimes, overgrazing also leads to deforestation. Since roots of plants hold the soil well. So, deforestation leads to soil erosion.

Rains and Strong Winds: Rains and strong winds take away the nutrients in the soil from one place to another with them. Hence cause soil erosion.

4. Adaptations For Protection : Animals protect themselves from animals that may harm them. Animals like deer, rabbit and rat move very fast to escape from their predators. Animals like elephants, giraffes, whales, sharks and hippos are too big that they have no natural enemies.

Animals like zebra, tiger, grasshopper, stick insect, polar bear and Arctic fox can merge with their surroundings. Animals like chameleons can change their body colour according to their surroundings. The ability of animals to merge with their surroundings or change their body colour, so that they are hard to be spotted is called camouflage. For example, chameleon, polar bear etc.



REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Both (a) & (b), 2. Seed Coat, 3. cotton, 4. air, 5. man, 6. Rice

B. Match the following.

1. (e) Xanthium, 2. (c) Wheat, 3. (d) Pea, 4. (a) Seedling, 5. (b) Coconut

C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. wheat, 2. Seeds, 3. seed dispersal, 4. crop, 5. Bryophyllum

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Germination is the process by which a seed grows into a new plant. It begins when a seed absorbs water, causing it to swell and the seed coat to soften or burst. The radicle (baby root) emerges first to anchor the plant, followed by the plumule (baby shoot) which grows upward toward the light.
2. The three essential requirements for a seed to germinate are: Air (Oxygen), Water (Moisture), Warmth (Optimal Temperature).
3. Seed dispersal is the movement, spread, or transport of seeds away from the parent plant to ensure they have enough space, light, and nutrients to grow. The various agents of seed dispersal include wind, water, animals (including humans), and explosion (mechanical dispersal).
4. Seeds, stems, roots, and leaves. New plants are most commonly grown from seeds, which contain an embryo that develops into a new plant under the right conditions. However, many plants can also reproduce through their vegetative parts:

Stems: Used in plants like potatoes (tubers), ginger (rhizomes), and roses (cuttings).

Roots: Used in plants like sweet potatoes, carrots, and dahlias.

Leaves: Used in plants like Bryophyllum and African violets.

Spores: Non-flowering plants like ferns and mosses grow from spores instead of seeds.
5. Kharif crops are monsoon season crops, while Rabi crops are winter season crops. These are sown at the beginning of the monsoon season (June–July) and harvested in autumn (September–October). They require hot, humid weather and substantial rainfall to thrive.

Rabi Crops

These are sown at the beginning of winter (October–December) and harvested in the spring (March–April). They grow best in cooler temperatures and require less water than Kharif crops, often relying on irrigation.

Examples: Wheat, gram (chickpea), barley, mustard, and peas.



NUTRITION AND HEALTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Both (a) & (b), 2. Both (a) & (b), 3. Proteins, 4. Vitamin A, 5. Goitre

B. Match the following.

1. (e) Iron, 2. (c) Vitamin B, 3. (b) Vitamin C, 4. (a) Vitamin D, 5. (f) Iodine,
6. (d) Vitamin A

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. vitamin C, 2. Kwashiorkor, 3. soft and deformed, 4. sugar, 5. vitamin D

D. Name these diseases. Write their causes, symptoms and prevention.

1. Causes : Eating too many sweets and sugary foods, Not brushing teeth properly, Germs (bacteria) in the mouth.

Symptoms: Toothache, Holes in teeth, Bad breath, Pain while eating.

Prevention: Brush teeth twice daily, Avoid too many sweets, Rinse mouth after meals, Visit the dentist regularly.

2. Causes : Lack of Vitamin D, Not getting enough sunlight, Poor nutrition.

Symptoms: Weak bones, Bowed legs, Delayed growth, Bone pain.

Prevention: Take Vitamin D-rich foods (milk, eggs, fish), Get regular sunlight, Eat a balanced diet.

3. Causes : Lack of iodine in diet.

Symptoms: Swelling in the neck, Difficulty in swallowing, Breathing problems (in severe cases).

Prevention : Use iodized salt, Eat iodine-rich foods, Maintain a balanced diet.

4. Causes : Eating too much junk and oily food, Lack of physical exercise, Overeating and unhealthy lifestyle, Spending too much time sitting (TV/mobile) .

Symptoms: Excess body weight, Large belly, Feeling tired easily, Shortness of breath.

Prevention : Eat healthy and balanced food, Exercise daily, Avoid junk food.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Anaemia is a disease caused by lack of haemoglobin or iron in the blood.
Symptoms: Weakness, tiredness, pale skin, dizziness, shortness of breath.
2. A balanced diet is a diet that contains all nutrients in the right amount for proper growth and health.
Components: Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, roughage and water.
3. Junk food is food that has low nutritional value and is high in fat, sugar and salt.
Harmful effects: Obesity, diabetes, heart problems, tooth decay.
4. Marasmus is a severe disease caused by lack of protein and calories, usually in children.
Cure: Giving a balanced diet rich in proteins and calories, proper medical care.
5. Frequent urination, excessive thirst, increased hunger, weight loss, tiredness.
6. PEM (Protein Energy Malnutrition) is a condition caused by lack of protein and energy in the diet.
7. Food adulteration is the mixing of harmful or low-quality substances in food items.



VARYING LIFESTYLE IN ANIMALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Salamander, 2. skin, 3. snake, 4. Whale, 5. Seal

B. Give one word for the following.

1. Hind legs, 2. Camel, 3. Penguin, 4. Trachea

C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Salamander, 2. spiracles, 3. four, 4. surface, 5. skin

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Adaptation is a special feature or habit that helps a living being survive in its surroundings.
2. Long legs to keep body away from hot sand, Hump to store fat, Long eyelashes to protect eyes from sand, Broad feet to walk easily on sand
3. Herbivores eat plants. (Example: Cow, Deer), Carnivores eat flesh of other animals. (Example: Lion, Tiger).

4. Insects breathe through tiny holes in their body called spiracles.
5. Some animals move to find food, water, shelter, and to escape from danger or extreme weather.
6. Amphibians are animals that can live both on land and in water.
Example: Frog, Salamander.



OUR SKELETAL NERVOUS SYSTEMS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Elbow, 2. 33, 3. Three, 4. Both (a) & (b), 5. brain

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. medulla, 2. framework, 3. sensory nerves, 4. Cerebellum, 5. Cerebellum
6. reflex action, 7. involuntary muscles

C. Match the following.

1. (c) Largest part of brain, 2. (a) Backbone, 3. (e) Cerebellum,
4. (b) Join bones and muscles, 5. (d) Involuntary

D. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False

E. Answer the following questions.

1. The main types of joints in the human body (which connect bones and are moved by muscles) include: Immoveable/Fibrous joints: e.g., sutures in the skull. Slightly moveable/Cartilaginous joints: e.g., joints between vertebrae. Freely moveable/Synovial joints: These include ball-and-socket (hip/shoulder), hinge (knee/elbow), pivot (neck), and gliding (wrist) joints.
2. The brain is a complex organ that acts as the central control unit for the body, regulating everything from movement and senses to emotions and basic life functions like breathing. It is composed of three primary parts: Cerebrum: The largest part, divided into two hemispheres. It is responsible for “higher” functions like thinking, reasoning, memory, and interpreting the five senses. Cerebellum: Located at the back of the brain, it coordinates muscle movements and maintains balance and posture. Brainstem: Sits at the base and connects the brain to the spinal cord. It controls automatic functions you don’t think about, such as heart rate and breathing.
3. The brain is protected by several layers of defense: Skull (Cranium): The hard, bony outer casing that shields the brain from physical injury.
Meninges: Three layers of protective membranes (dura mater, arachnoid mater, and pia mater) that cover the brain.

Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF): A clear liquid that surrounds and cushions the brain, acting as a shock absorber to prevent it from hitting the skull.

4. Nerves are bundles of fibers that act like cables, carrying electrical impulses between the brain, spinal cord, and the rest of the body. There are three main types based on their function: Sensory Nerves: Carry messages from sense organs (like skin or eyes) to the brain or spinal cord. Motor Nerves: Carry commands from the brain or spinal cord to muscles or glands to trigger action. Mixed Nerves: Contain both sensory and motor fibers, allowing them to transmit messages in both directions.
5. A reflex action is a rapid, automatic, and involuntary response to a stimulus that happens without conscious thought. It is controlled primarily by the spinal cord to ensure a quick reaction for protection.
6. The spinal cord is a long, cylindrical bundle of nerve tissue that extends from the brainstem down through the protective vertebral column. It serves two main roles: It acts as a communication highway, relaying messages between the brain and the rest of the body.

It functions as a center for reflex actions, allowing the body to respond quickly to danger without involving the brain.

7. Feature	Voluntary Muscles	Involuntary Muscles
Control	Under conscious control	Work automatically
Location	Attached to bones	Found in internal organs
Appearance	Striated (striped)	Smooth (except cardiac muscle)
Fatigue	Get tired easily and need rest	Work continuously without tiring

Examples: Biceps, triceps, leg muscles Heart (cardiac), intestinal muscles



OUR SAFETY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b), 2. Water, 3. Nose bleeding, 4. By fire extinguisher, 5. fractures

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. enzymes, 2. cool water, 3. bone, 4. first aid, 5. anti- rabies, 6. sand

D. Answer the following questions.

1. First aid is the immediate and initial assistance given to an injured or suddenly ill person before professional medical help (like a doctor or ambulance) arrives.
2. Have the person sit upright and lean slightly forward. Pinch the soft part of the nose firmly for about 10 minutes. Apply a cold compress or ice pack to the bridge of the nose.
3. Three common causes are electrical faults (short circuits), open flames (like matches or candles), and unattended cooking.
4. Apply direct pressure with a clean cloth to stop the bleeding.
Clean the wound with water once bleeding slows.
Cover it with a sterile bandage and seek medical help immediately.
5. Keep the person calm and still to slow the spread of venom.
Keep the bitten limb immobilized and at or below heart level.
Get the victim to a hospital as quickly as possible for anti-venom treatment.
6. A fracture is a break or crack in a bone. First aid involves immobilizing the area using a splint or sling and ensuring the person does not move the injured part until they reach a doctor.



MATTER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. molecules, 2. Love, 3. gas, 4. soilds, 5. physical, 6. permanent

B. Define the following.

1. Matter: Anything that has mass and occupies space (takes up volume).
2. Molecules: Tiny particles made up of two or more atoms joined together.
3. Physical change: A temporary change where no new substance is formed, and the chemical composition remains the same.
4. Chemical change: A permanent change where new substances with different properties are formed.
5. Atom: The smallest unit or building block of matter that retains the properties of an element.

C. Write T for True and F for False statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. True

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. molecules, 2. molecules, 3. oxygen, 4. physical, 5. chemical, 6. definite

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Matter is defined as anything that has mass and occupies space (volume). All objects around us, such as books, water, and air, are considered matter. It is made up of extremely tiny particles called atoms. These atoms are the basic building blocks that combine to form all types of substances.
2. Molecules are made up of two or more atoms that are chemically bonded together. These atoms can be of the same element (like an oxygen molecule, O_2 , made of two oxygen atoms) or of different elements (like a water molecule, H_2O , made of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom)
3. **Physical Change:** A change in the form or appearance of a substance without changing its chemical composition. No new substance is formed, and the change is often reversible.

Examples: Melting of ice, boiling of water, tearing of paper, or breaking a glass.

Chemical Change: A change that alters the chemical composition of a substance, resulting in the formation of one or more new substances with different properties. These changes are typically permanent and irreversible.

Examples: Burning of wood, rusting of iron, digestion of food, or curdling of milk.

4. When ice is heated, it absorbs heat energy and undergoes a physical change called melting, turning from a solid into liquid water. This occurs at its melting point, which is $0^\circ C$ ($32^\circ F$). If heating continues after all the ice has melted, the water's temperature will rise until it eventually reaches its boiling point and turns into water vapor (gas).
5. **Feature :** Solid : Fixed, definite shape, Fixed, definite volume, Tightly packed in a regular pattern, Vibrate in fixed positions, Difficult to compress.

Liquid : No fixed shape; takes the shape of its container, Fixed, definite volume, Close together but arranged randomly, Can move and slide past each other, Very difficult to compress.

Gas : No fixed shape; fills the entire container, No fixed volume.

expands to fill any space, Well separated with no regular arrangement.



ROCKS AND MINERALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. minerals, 2. limestone, 3. marble, 4. Metamorphic rock

B. Give one examples of each.

1. Pumice, 2. Limestone, 3. Magma, 4. Quartz, 5. Minerals

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. minerals, 2. Granite, 3. Gneiss, 4. metallic, 5. Gypsum

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Igneous rocks are formed when molten rock (magma or lava) cools and solidifies. There are two main types:

Intrusive (Plutonic): Formed deep inside the Earth where magma cools slowly, creating large crystals (e.g., Granite).

Extrusive (Volcanic): Formed on the Earth's surface where lava cools quickly, creating fine-grained or glassy textures (e.g., Basalt, Pumice)

2. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing igneous or sedimentary rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure deep underground. These conditions cause the rock's minerals to change their form and character without melting into magma.

3. Examples: Sandstone, limestone, shale, and coal.

Uses: They are widely used in construction (building stones, cement), energy (coal for fuel), and glass making (sand from sandstone).

4. Gemstones are naturally occurring minerals or organic materials valued for their beauty, rarity, and durability. They are primarily used in jewelry and other adornments, and are sometimes believed to have spiritual or healing properties.

5. Minerals are naturally occurring inorganic substances with a definite chemical composition and crystal structure. They are used as fuels (coal, petroleum), in medicines, fertilizers, and as raw materials in various industries like electronics and construction.

6. Coal is an organic sedimentary rock formed from the compression of ancient plant matter over millions of years. Its primary use is as a major energy source for generating electricity and heating, and it is also used in industrial processes like steelmaking.



MEASUREMENT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. inaccurate, 2. Centimeter, 3. Cubit, 4. miklliliter, 5. Second

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. metre, 2. 60, 3. Fathom, 4. kelvin, 5. 1000

C. Match the following.

1. (d) Measured by clock,
2. (c) Measured by ruler,
3. (b) Measured in liters,
4. (a) Early unit of measurement

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Early measurement units were based on body parts, such as the hand span, cubit (length from the elbow to the fingertips), and foot. These units were inaccurate because the size of body parts varies from person to person, leading to inconsistent measurements.
2. Capacity is the maximum amount that a container can hold, typically used for measuring liquids. The standard units for measuring capacity are liters (L) and milliliters (mL).
3. We need fixed (standard) units to ensure that measurements are accurate and consistent for everyone, everywhere. Without standard units, trade, science, and construction would be very difficult and confusing.
4. Time is measured using devices like clocks, watches, and stopwatches. The base SI unit for measuring time is the second. Other common units include minutes and hours.
5. Temperature is a measure of the degree of hotness or coldness of an object. The units used to measure temperature include Celsius (C), Fahrenheit (F), and the SI unit Kelvin (K).



MATTER SOLID, LIQUIDS AND GASES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b),
2. elastic force,
3. Hammer,
4. Sun,
5. pulling down,
6. buoyant,
7. Both (a) & (b)

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Simple machine,
2. force,
3. screw,
4. Energy,
5. slow,
6. solar cooker,
7. Axe and knife

C. Match the following.

1. (b) Wind energy,
2. (d) Light energy,
3. (a) Magnetic force,
4. (e) Buoyant force,
5. (c) Solar energy

D. Give two examples of each.

1. Gravitational force : An apple falling from a tree to the ground.
The Moon orbiting around the Earth.
2. Simple machines : Pulley used to lift a bucket from a well.
Wheel and axle on a bicycle.
3. Solar energy : Solar panels converting sunlight into electricity.
Solar water heaters used to heat water.

4. Lever : A seesaw on a playground. A pair of scissors.
5. Mechanical energy : A moving bicycle (kinetic energy).
A stretched bow ready to shoot an arrow (potential energy)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Force is defined as a push or a pull on an object resulting from its interaction with another object. It is an external agent that can change an object's state of rest or motion, speed, direction, or even its shape.
2. A simple machine is a mechanical device with few or no moving parts that modifies motion and the magnitude of a force to perform work. It makes work easier by: Reducing the effort needed to do a task.
Changing the direction of the applied force (e.g., pulling down to lift something up). Increasing the distance over which the force is applied, which allows us to use less force.
3. Gravitational Force: An attractive force that pulls objects towards the center of the Earth. Frictional Force: A force that opposes the motion of one surface moving over another. Magnetic Force: The force of attraction or repulsion exerted by a magnet on other magnets or magnetic materials. Muscular Force: The force produced by the muscles of the body, used for tasks like lifting or pushing.
4. Buoyant force (also known as upthrust) is the upward force exerted by a fluid (liquid or gas) on an object that is partially or fully submerged in it. This force opposes the weight of the object and is why objects appear lighter in water.
5. Energy is defined as the ability to do work. Broadly, it is classified into two primary forms: Kinetic Energy: The energy of an object in motion (e.g., a rolling ball). Potential Energy: Stored energy based on an object's position or state (e.g., water in a reservoir). Other common types include thermal, chemical, electrical, light, and nuclear energy.
7. A lever is a simple machine consisting of a rigid bar that pivots around a fixed point called a fulcrum. It is used to lift or move loads with less effort. First Class: Fulcrum is between the effort and the load (e.g., crowbar, seesaw). Second Class: Load is between the fulcrum and the effort (e.g., wheelbarrow, nutcracker).
Third Class: Effort is between the fulcrum and the load (e.g., tweezers, fishing rod).



AIR AND WATER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 1600, 2. 70, 3. Ozone, 4. None of these, 5. Exosphere, 6. filtration

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Stratosphere, 2. Exosphere, 3. chlorine, 4. Atmosphere, 5. Stones and soil, 6. Troposphere

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False

D. Match the following.

1. (d) Soluble impurity, 2. (e) 0.9 %, 3. (a) Lowest layer of atmosphere,
4. (b) Coldest region of atmosphere, 5. (c) 21 %

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Atmosphere is the thick blanket of gases (commonly called air) that surrounds the Earth.
2. The main difference is that decantation involves carefully pouring off a liquid to separate it from settled solid particles, while filtration uses a physical barrier (like filter paper) to trap solids while letting liquid pass through.

Aspect	Decantation	Filtration
Method	Pouring off the liquid without disturbing the sediment	Passing the mixture through a filter medium.
Accuracy	Less precise; some solid might escape	More accurate; removes even smaller particles. or liquid stay behind.
Equipment	None required.	Filter paper, funnel, and stand.
Example	Separating mud from settled muddy water.	Making coffee by passing water through grounds.

3. Answer: Air is a mixture of several gases. By volume, dry air consists of approximately 78% Nitrogen and 21% Oxygen. The remaining 1% is made up of : Argon: 0.93%, Carbon dioxide: 0.03% to 0.04%.

Other gases: Trace amounts of neon, helium, methane, krypton, and water vapor (which can vary up to 4%).

4. Key properties of air include: Air occupies space. Air has mass (weight).

Air exerts pressure. Air can be compressed.

Air is affected by temperature (expands when heated, contracts when cooled). Activity to show air occupies space:

Take an empty balloon. Blow air into it.

Observation: The balloon expands as you blow into it.

Conclusion: This shows that air is "stuff" (matter) that takes up room inside the balloon.

5. The atmosphere is divided into five main layers based on temperature changes: Troposphere: The lowest layer where we live. Most weather (clouds, rain) occurs here, and it is the densest layer.

Stratosphere: Above the troposphere. It contains the ozone layer, which protects us from UV rays. Airplanes often fly here for a smoother ride. Mesosphere: The middle and coldest layer. Most meteors burn up here upon entering the atmosphere. Thermosphere: This layer reaches extremely high temperatures. It contains the ionosphere and is where the International Space Station orbits. Exosphere: The outermost layer where the air is extremely thin and gradually fades into outer space.

6. Distillation is a process used to separate a pure liquid from a mixture based on differences in boiling points. It involves two main steps: evaporation (boiling the liquid into vapor) and condensation (cooling the vapor back into liquid). How it is done (Step-by-step):

Heating: The liquid mixture is placed in a distillation flask and heated until it reaches the boiling point of the component you want to separate.

Vaporization: The liquid with the lower boiling point turns into vapor and rises. Condensation: The vapor passes through a cooling tube called a condenser. Circulating cold water around the tube causes the vapor to cool down and turn back into liquid.

Collection: The pure liquid (distillate) drips out of the condenser and is collected in a separate container (receiver), while non-volatile impurities remain in the flask.



OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. crust, 2. waxing, 3. Sun, 4. total solar eclipse, 5. 27 days and 8 hours

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. Earth, 2. mantle, 3. lunar eclipse, 4. rocks, 5. gibbous,
6. hydrogen and helium

D. Match the following.

1. (b) First person to set feet on moon, 2. (d) Center of Earth,
3. (a) Earth comes between the Sun and moon, 4. (e) Decreasing size of lighted part of moon, 5. (c) Moon comes between Sun and Earth

E. Answer the following questions.

1. The Sun is a star at the center of our solar system. It is a huge ball of hot gases, primarily hydrogen and helium. It provides the heat and light necessary for life on Earth.
2. The mantle is the middle layer of the Earth, located between the crust and the core. It is the thickest layer, about 2,900 km deep, and is made of mostly solid rock that can flow very slowly under high pressure and heat.
3. The eight phases of the moon are: New Moon, Waxing Crescent, First Quarter, Waxing Gibbous, Full Moon, Waning Gibbous, Third (Last) Quarter, and Waning Crescent.
4. Waxing Moon: The period when the illuminated portion of the moon is increasing (growing). Waning Moon: The period when the illuminated portion is decreasing (shrinking).
5. Total Solar Eclipse: Occurs when the Moon completely blocks the Sun's face. Partial Solar Eclipse: Occurs when the Moon only partially covers the Sun, making it look like a crescent.
6. Neil Armstrong was the first person to set foot on the moon on July 20, 1969, during the Apollo 11 mission.



LIGHT AND SHADOWS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Coloured glass, 2. Shadow, 3. Sun, 4. Candle, 5. Clear water

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. opposite, 2. non-luminous, 3. light, 4. sound, 5. Wood

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. Flase, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Luminous objects are objects that emit their own light (e.g., Sun, stars, light bulb). Non-luminous objects are objects that do not emit light of their own (e.g., Moon, table, book).
2. The three types are transparent (allows all light to pass), translucent (allows some light to pass), and opaque (allows no light to pass).
3. A shadow is formed when an opaque object blocks the path of light.
4. Noise is any loud, unpleasant, or irritating sound that is disturbing to hear.
5. The shadow is shortest at noon when the sun is at its highest point in the sky.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Earthquake, 2. shock, 3. UNICEF, 4. lava, 5. Extinct volcano

B. Give one word for the following:

1. Tsunami, 2. Active volcano, 3. Aftershock, 4. Tsunami, 5. Epicentre

C. Match the following.

1. (e) Nothing but tsunami, 2. (a) Richter Scale, 3. (d) On ocean surface,
4. (c) Magma, 5. (b) Lava

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box.

1. focus, 2. rainfall, 3. starvation, 4. lava, 5. Media

E. Answer the following questions.

1. A natural disaster is a sudden, catastrophic event caused by natural processes of the Earth that results in significant damage to life, property, and the environment.
2. An earthquake is caused by the sudden movement of tectonic plates—the giant rock slabs that make up the Earth’s outermost layer.
3. Aftershocks are smaller earthquakes that follow a larger main earthquake (the “mainshock”) in the same general area.
4. A tsunami is a series of giant ocean waves caused by a large-scale disturbance on the ocean floor, most commonly an underwater earthquake.
5. The three main types of volcanoes are shield volcanoes, cinder cone volcanoes, and composite volcanoes (also known as stratovolcanoes).
Shield Volcanoes: Broad with gentle slopes, formed by fluid lava flows.
Cinder Cone Volcanoes: Small, steep-sided cones built from ejected lava fragments.
Composite Volcanoes: Tall, conical mountains made of alternating layers of lava and ash, known for explosive eruptions.
6. A drought is a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall that leads to a severe shortage of water.
7. The Red Cross (or Red Crescent Societies) and UNICEF are two major organisations that provide support during disasters.
Red Cross: Provides emergency assistance, disaster relief, and medical aid globally. UNICEF: Focuses on providing essential aid like healthcare, clean water, and nutrition specifically to children and mothers in emergency zones.
8. A seismograph is a scientific instrument used to detect and record the vibrations and motion of the ground, primarily those caused by earthquakes. It measures the intensity, duration, and direction of seismic waves. The recorded output of this device is called a seismogram.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b), 2. Factories, 3. air pollution, 4. CNG, 5. jute bags, 6. Noise pollution

B. Name the following.

1. Industrial effluents, 2. Asthma and Bronchitis, 3. Water and Air, 4. Soil erosion, 5. Pollutants

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False

D. Answer the following questions.

- Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment that cause adverse effects on living organisms and the ecosystem. It is essentially the contamination of air, water, or land by materials that make them dirty and unsafe.
- Pollutants are the specific harmful substances or agents that cause pollution. Examples include smoke, toxic chemicals, waste, plastics, and even excessive noise or heat.
- The four major types of pollution are: Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil (Land) Pollution, Noise Pollution.
- Air pollution causes several serious health problems, including:
Respiratory issues: Asthma, bronchitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Serious diseases: Lung cancer, heart disease, and strokes. Other effects: Irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as skin diseases.
- The main causes of water pollution include: Industrial waste: Dumping of toxic chemicals and effluents from factories into water bodies.
Sewage: Discharge of untreated domestic waste and wastewater.
Agricultural runoff: Fertilizers and pesticides washed from fields into rivers and lakes.
Waste dumping: Throwing plastics and other garbage into oceans and rivers.
- Soil pollution (or land pollution) is the contamination of soil by harmful substances that reduce its fertility and degrade its quality.
Causes include: Excessive use of agrochemicals: Overusing chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.
Industrial waste: Improper disposal of toxic chemicals and heavy metals onto land.

Improper waste disposal: Dumping of non-biodegradable waste like plastics and electronic waste.

Mining activities: Extraction processes that release toxic substances.

7. Three measures to control pollution are: Planting more trees (Afforestation): Trees help filter the air by absorbing carbon dioxide. The 3 Rs: Reducing waste, Reusing items, and Recycling materials like plastic, paper, and metal. Proper Waste Management: Treating industrial effluents and domestic sewage before they are released into the environment.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Rice, 2. Goitre, 3. fractures, 4. Love, 5. marble, 6. snake

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Wheat; rabi crop, 2. Vitamin C, 3. physical, 4. minerals, 5. spiracles, 6. cell membrane

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. False

D. Match the following.

- 1.(d) Cerebellum, 2. (e) Iron, 3. (a) Iodine, 4. (f) Vitamin D, 5. (b) Join bones and muscles, 6. (c) Involuntary

E. Define the following.

1. Physical change: A temporary change where no new substance is formed, and the chemical composition remains the same (e.g., melting of ice).
2. Atom: The smallest unit of matter that retains the properties of a chemical element.

F. Name the diseases. Write their causes, symptoms and prevention.

Disease: Rickets, Causes: Primarily caused by a severe and prolonged deficiency of Vitamin D.

Symptoms: Noticeable outward curve in the legs, soft and weak bones, and potential bone pain.

Prevention: Ensure adequate intake of Vitamin D through diet (like fortified milk and fatty fish) and safe exposure to sunlight.

G. Short answer questions.

1. Symptoms of diabetes: Common symptoms include excessive thirst, frequent urination, extreme fatigue, and blurred vision.
2. What molecules are made up of: Molecules are made up of two or more atoms chemically bonded together.

3. Parts of plants used to grow new plants: New plants can grow from seeds, or through vegetative parts like roots (e.g., sweet potato), stems (e.g., rose, potato), and leaves (e.g., Bryophyllum)
4. Reflex actions with example: A reflex action is an automatic, rapid response to a stimulus that happens without conscious thought. Example: Quickly pulling your hand away after touching a hot object.
5. How are metamorphic rocks formed: They are formed when existing igneous or sedimentary rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure deep inside the Earth, causing them to change physically and chemically.
6. Helping with deep wounds: Clean the wound with antiseptic, apply firm pressure with a clean cloth to stop bleeding, and seek immediate medical attention for stitches or a tetanus shot.

G. Long question answer.

1. Marasmus is a severe form of malnutrition caused by a deficiency of both proteins and calories (carbohydrates and fats).
Cure: It is cured by providing a balanced diet rich in proteins, carbohydrates, and healthy fats, often starting with small, frequent liquid feeds under medical supervision.
2. Solid: Fixed shape and volume; particles are tightly packed.
Liquid: Fixed volume but no fixed shape (takes the shape of the container); particles are loosely packed.
Gas: No fixed shape or volume; particles are far apart and move freely.
3. Seed dispersal is the process by which seeds are scattered away from the parent plant to ensure better survival.
Agents: Wind (e.g., dandelion), water (e.g., coconut), animals/humans (e.g., mango), and explosion/bursting (e.g., pea pods).
4. The brain is the control center of the nervous system.
Differentiation (Parts): Cerebrum: Largest part; responsible for thinking, memory, and learning.
Cerebellum (Small brain): Located at the back; coordinates muscle movements and balance.
Medulla (Brain stem): Connects to the spinal cord; controls involuntary actions like breathing and heartbeat.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Cubit, 2. pulling down, 3. None of thes, 4. solar eclips, 5. Clear water, 6. shock

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. mass, 2. single force, 3. chlorine, 4. hydrogen and helium, 5. Wood,
6. Mass media, 7. non-luminous objects

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. False

D. Name the following.

1. Soil Erosion, 2. Epicentr, 3. Asthma, 4. Industrial Waste, 5. Bladder,
6. Pollutant

E. Match the following.

- 1.(b) Wind energy, 2. (d) Light energy, 3. (a) Magnet, 4. (e) Bowl of water,
5. (c) Sun

F. Short answer questions.

1. Buoyant force is the upward force exerted by a fluid (liquid or gas) that opposes the weight of an immersed object. It is why objects feel lighter or float in water.
2. A waxing moon is the period when the visible sunlit portion of the moon is increasing (growing) after a New Moon. A waning moon is when the visible portion is decreasing (shrinking) after a Full Moon.
3. Distillation is a process used to separate a pure liquid from a mixture by selective evaporation and condensation. It is done by heating the mixture until the liquid turns into vapor, then cooling the vapor back into a pure liquid in a separate container.
4. Air pollution harms us by causing respiratory diseases like asthma and bronchitis, increasing the risk of heart attacks, and damaging the lungs.
5. A seismograph measures and records the vibrations and motion of the ground caused by an earthquake.
6. An earthquake is caused by the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust, usually due to the movement of tectonic plates sliding past or over each other.
7. Temperature is the measure of the degree of hotness or coldness of a body. The units used are Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), Fahrenheit ($^{\circ}\text{F}$), and Kelvin (K).

G. Long question answer.

1. Total Solar Eclipse: Occurs when the Moon completely covers the Sun, blocking all sunlight and making the sky dark like night.
Partial Solar Eclipse: Occurs when the Moon covers only a part of the Sun, making it appear like a crescent shape.
2. A lever is a simple machine consisting of a rigid bar that rotates around a fixed point called a fulcrum.
First-class: Fulcrum is in the middle (e.g., Scissors, See-saw).

Second-class: Load is in the middle (e.g., Wheelbarrow, Nutcracker).

Third-class: Effort is in the middle (e.g., Fishing rod, Tongs).

3. Properties of air include: it occupies space, has weight, and exerts pressure.

Activity (Air exerts pressure): Take an empty plastic bottle and squeeze it. It regains its shape when released because the air inside pushes out against the sides, exerting pressure.

4.
 1. Plant more trees to filter the air.
 2. Follow the 3Rs: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle waste materials.
 3. Use public transport or carpool to reduce vehicular emissions.