



Family



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The importance of a family, types of families and the relationship within families
- The need to be sensitive towards the differently-abled and elderly people
- The need to be sensitive towards other beings
- The importance of sharing

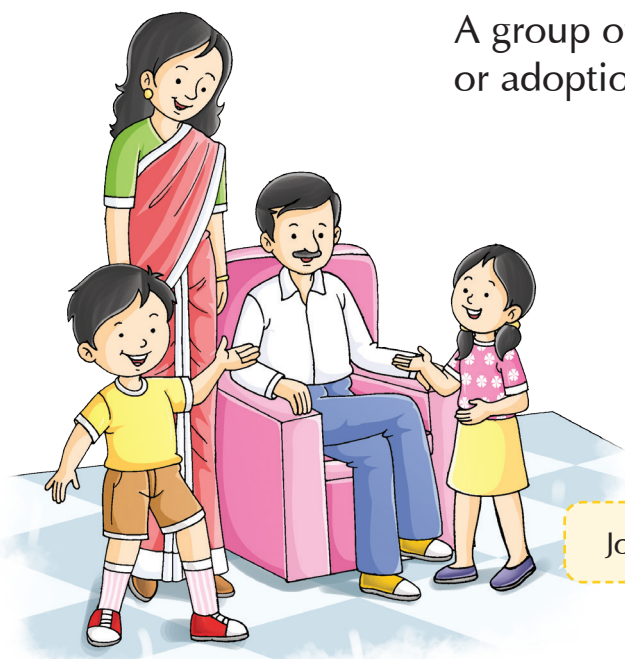
NOTE FOR THE TEACHER:

Discussion can be taken up about the various members in the family and how they are related to each other. Emphasis should be laid on the warmth and love that is required to run a family.

Warm up

Students should be asked about their families and how they address different family members. Students should also be sensitized about the requirements of differently-abled and elderly people and how they can be helped and supported.

A group of people who are united by birth, marriage or adoption form a family.



Types of Family

Joint Family

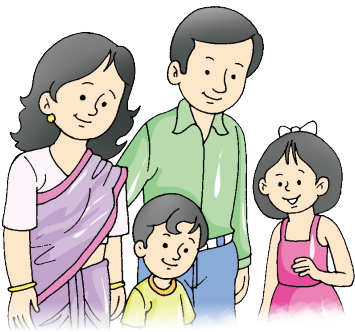
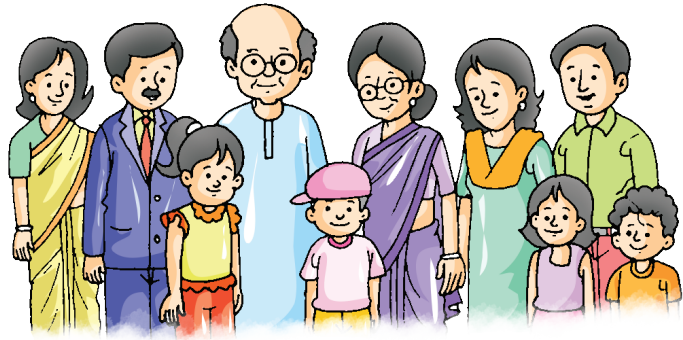
Nuclear Family



There are two different types of families. Whether it a joint family or nuclear family, it is always guided by love and mutual respect for each other.

Joint Family

A joint family is a large family. The grandparents, parents and children all live together. In some joint families, uncles, aunts and their children also live together. The children of uncles and aunts are called **cousins**. Children of such families are always surrounded by people and they are never lonely. In a joint family, every member does his/her share of work. Children are taken care of by the grandparents. The elders also get the respect and warmth of the family.



Nuclear Family

A nuclear family is a small family. It has a mother, a father and one or more children. A nuclear family is a close-knit family where everyone takes care of each other. The children visit their grandparents and other relatives during holidays or over the weekend.

Resemblance in a Family

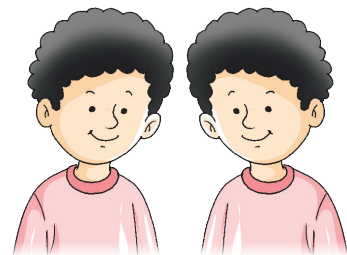
Do you look like your father or mother?
In what ways are you similar to them?
Is there any similarity in the following—

Colour of eyes _____ Colour of hair _____

Colour of skin _____ Shape of ears _____

Often children look like one or both of their parents. Brothers and sisters may also have similarities. Sometimes, two brothers or sisters may look exactly the same. Such children are called twins.

Usually twins have many habits and interests in common.



Activity

How well do you know your family?
Fill the following information about your family members:

Name of the family members	Relationship to you	Age (in years and months)	Colour of eyes	Similarities with you (if any)

Living Together

Living together in a family is fun as long as you love and respect each other. It is important for all members to have good communication with each other.



Things to remember

- There are different types of families-joint and nuclear.
- Members of a family have similarities or resemblance to each other.
- A joint family is a large family while a nuclear family is small family.





Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. A nuclear family is a _____.
a. large family b. small family c. none
2. _____ have many habits and interests in common.
a. Twins b. Adopted child c. Cousins
3. The children of uncle and aunts are called _____.
a. brothers & sisters b. twins c. cousins
4. Living in a family is fun, as long as we have _____.
a. money b. love c. love & respect

B. Answer the following questions about your family members:

Who is the—

1. tallest _____
2. shortest _____
3. eldest _____
4. youngest _____
5. lightest _____
6. heaviest _____

C. Mark (✓) for the correct and (✗) for incorrect statements:

1. Members of a family resemble each other.
2. A joint family is a small family.
3. Children should extend their helping hand at home.
4. A nuclear family is smaller than a joint family.



D. Answer the following questions:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. Who cooks food in your family?
3. In what ways do you help your parents at home?



E. Write five sentences about your family.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

We all live in a family. Each of us is different yet in some way similar too. Discuss.

Activity

Make a Thank You card for your grandparents. Make a collage of pictures of your family gatherings/picnics on an A4 size coloured sheet. Talk about those outings in the class.

■ **Life skills** ■

Your grandparents and your parents need you to spend time with them, help them in daily work like giving them a glass of water, helping them to find their slippers etc. Help your mother to lay the table, water the plants etc. Helping each other makes a family strong.





Parts of the Body



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

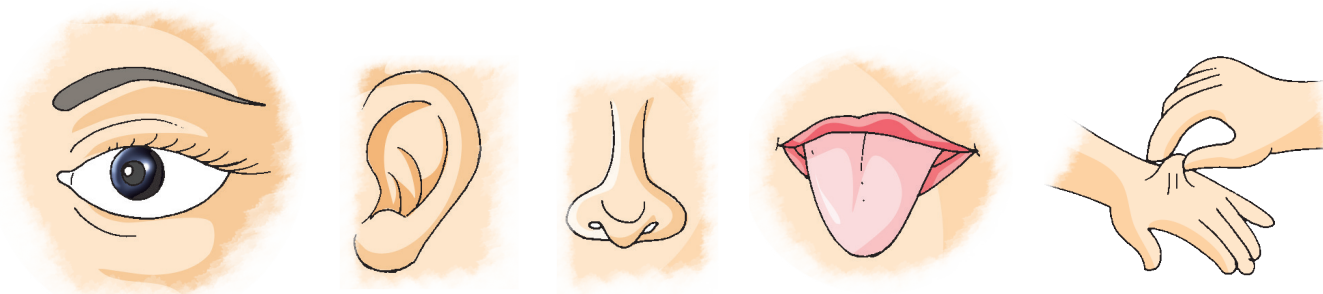
- The different parts of a human body
- The sense organs
- The functions of each part of the body

Our body is a wonderful living machine. It can see, hear, smell, taste and feel. It can also move, grow, breathe and reproduce.

Our body is made up of many small parts called **cells**. Cells are the building blocks of the body. Cells are of different kinds. Cells of the same kind join together to make a **tissue**. Tissues join together to make an **organ**. Many organs together form an **organ system**. Different organ systems work together to make it possible for the body to play, grow and do many other things.

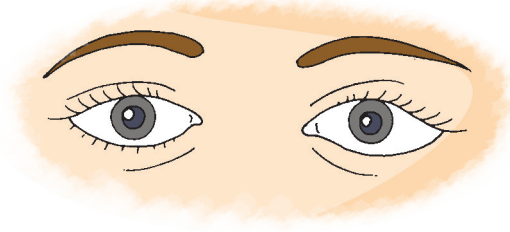
Our Sense Organs

We know about this world through our senses. The main sense organs are the eyes, ears, nose, tongue and the skin. All these sense organs are connected to the brain through nerves. The sense organs send messages to the brain. The brain makes us understand pictures, sound, smells, taste and feelings.



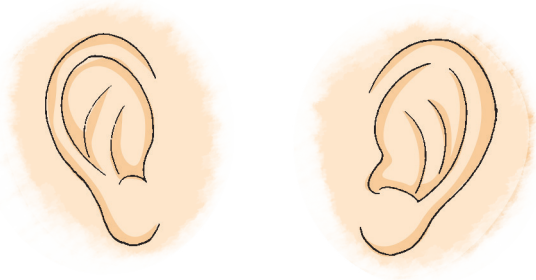
Eyes

Our eyes help us to see the world around us. We see different colours, objects with our eyes. They help us to enjoy the beauty of nature and recognize things.



Ears

The ears help us to hear different sounds around us. We can identify different things with their sound, even if we cannot see them.



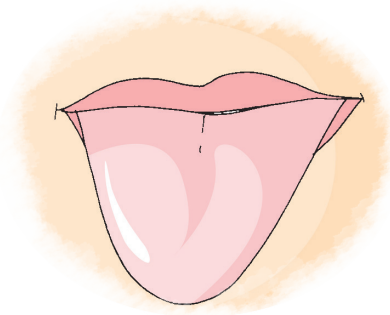
Nose

The nose helps us to smell different things like the fragrance of flowers and aroma of eatables. We also breathe through our nose.



Tongue

We taste food with our tongue. There are many taste buds on the tongue which help to identify different tastes such as sweet, sour, bitter and salty. The tongue also helps us to speak.



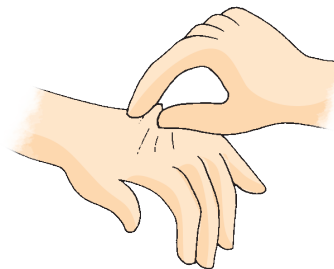
Skin

Skin is the largest organ of our body. We feel things with our skin. It tells us if something is hot, cold, rough or smooth.

Thus, each and every part of the body is equally important. They work in coordination to function smoothly. Therefore, we must take proper care of each part of the body.

Did you know?

The eyelids act as a shutter of the camera, thus protecting the eyes.

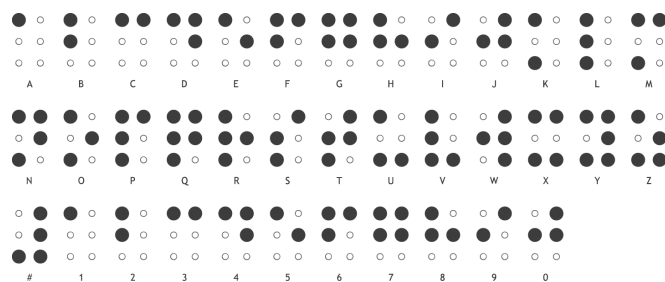


Differently-Abled People: There are some people who cannot see, hear, speak or walk like everyone else. They are differently-abled people. There are special schools for such people where they are taught to lead a normal life.



People who cannot hear or speak, learn to communicate through sign language. They are also taught to lip-read, so they can understand what other people are saying.

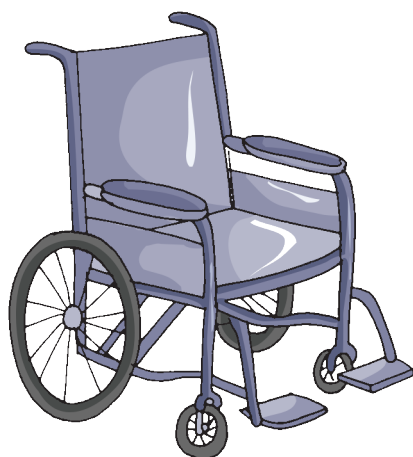
People who cannot see, learn to read using the Braille script. It has raised dots in a set pattern. People who cannot see can feel the raised letters with their fingers and then can identify and read.



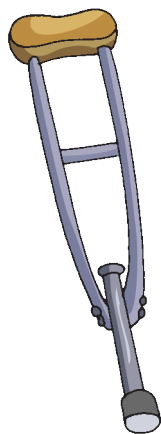
People who cannot walk, take the help of various walking aids like wheelchair, crutches and walking sticks.

Did you know?

Sudha Chandra is a famous Bharatnatyam dancer. She dances with a help of a Jaipur foot. Find out more about the Jaipur foot and its invention.



Wheelchair



Crutch

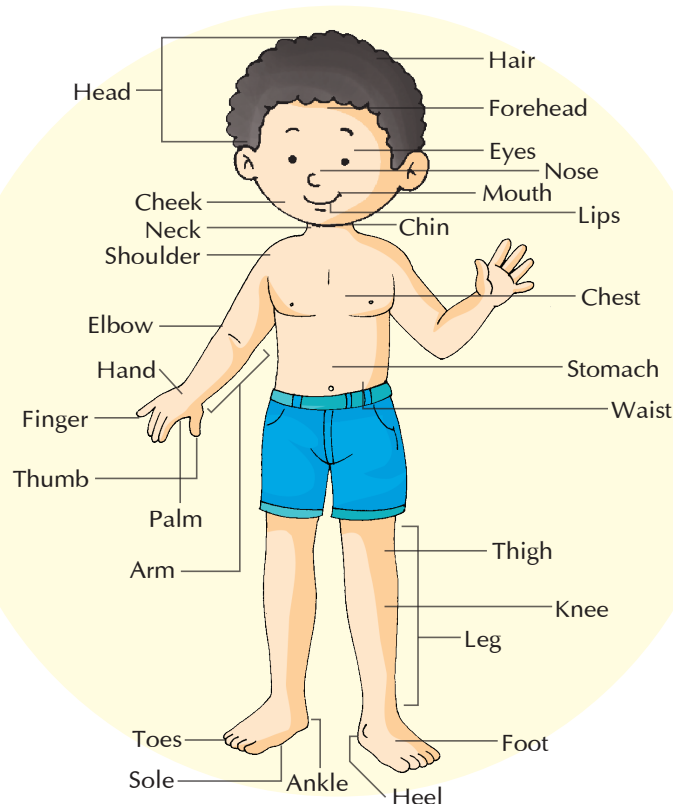


Walking stick

Old Age

Old age weakens all the sense organs. It makes the body weak and frail. We need to understand and be sensitive towards the aged in our homes as well as in the society.





Things to remember

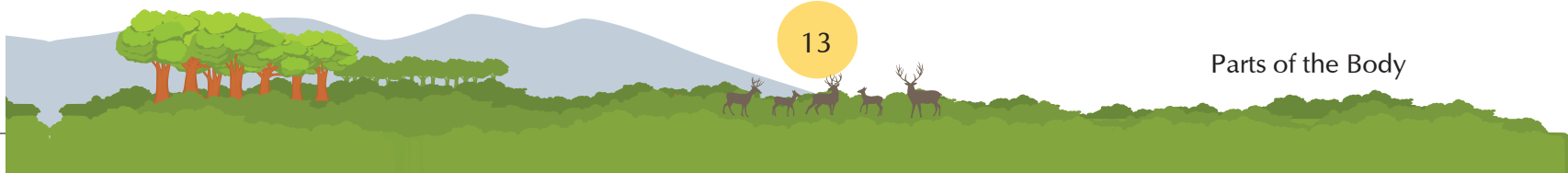
- Our body is made up of small parts called cells.
- Sense organs help us to connect to the world around us.
- Differently-abled people are people who cannot see, hear, speak or walk like everyone else.
- People who cannot talk or hear use sign language to communicate.
- We should be sensitive toward differently-abled and old people.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. You can see the world with your _____.
 a. ears b. nose c. eyes d. skin
2. You can taste with your _____.
 a. tongue b. ears c. nose d. skin



3. We can feel with our _____.
a. tongue b. ears c. nose d. skin
4. There are many _____ on our tongue.
a. cells b. taste buds c. veins d. skin
5. The _____ act like a shutter of the camera.
a. ears b. eyelids c. lens d. eyes

B. Which sense organ will you use to tell the following:

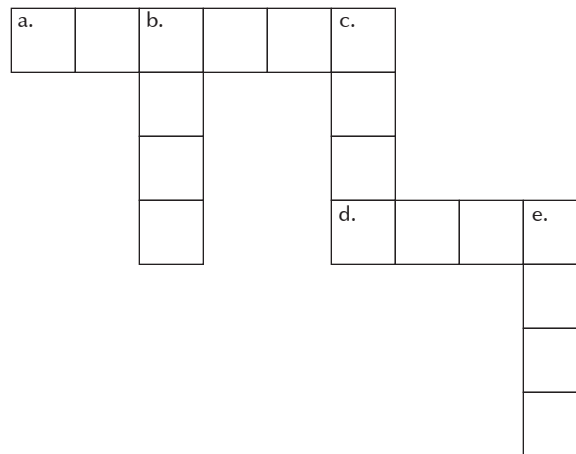
Use the clues to complete the puzzle.

Across

- a. The chocolate is sweet.
- d. The music is nice.

Down

- b. The cake in the oven is burning.
- c. The room is dark.
- e. The milk in the cup is hot.



C. Answer the following questions:

1. What are sense organs? Name them.
2. How do various sense organs work?
3. How do people who cannot hear or speak communicate?
4. What is Braille script?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

You can feel hot and cold with your hands and legs too. Why?

■ **Life skills** ■

Visit a special school and see how special children who cannot see, read with the help of Braille script. See how they use another sense organ that is their skin to read. Find out what the special method of writing for the blind is called.





Recreation



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The importance of play
- Activities keep body and mind healthy
- Different kinds of hobbies

We all need a break from our daily routine. The best way to relax and refresh is to engage in some activities which make us happy. These activities keep our mind and body healthy and happy.

Our curriculum has certain co-curricular or recreational activities. They are also fun-filled activities.



Games

Games are the most interesting recreational activities. Some of the games are played indoors while others are played outdoors. Outdoor games usually require many people and a large area whereas indoor games require two or more people and not a large area.

These days children do not go out to play. They like to spend a lot of their leisure time watching T.V or playing computer games.

Physical activity is very important for the growth of the body. It is very important to maintain a balance between physical games and mental activity.



Besides games, we can also spend our time by being creative or involving ourselves in Performing Arts.

Painting, sculpture, origami, embroidery, clay modeling etc. are some of the examples of Creative Arts.

Dancing, singing, playing a musical instrument, acting etc. are called Performing Arts.



Creative Arts



Performing Arts



Some people turn their hobby into their profession. There are many kinds of hobbies such as singing, dancing, painting, acting, gardening and playing sports.



Sachin Tendulkar
(Cricketer)



M. F. Hussain
(Painter)



Lata Mangeshkar
(Singer)



Sanjeev Kapoor
(Chef)



Things to Remember

- Recreational or co-curricular activities help us to relax and refresh.
- These activities keep our mind and body healthy.
- It is important to maintain a balance between physical and mental activity.
- Some people turn co-curricular activities into a hobby.
- Some people turn their hobby into a profession.













Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

- Activities keep our mind and body _____.
 - fat
 - slim
 - healthy and happy

2. Painting and Sculpture are example of _____ Arts.
a. performing b. creative c. sport
3. Dancing and singing are example of _____ arts.
a. performing b. creative c. sport
4. Cricket is an _____.
a. outdoor game b. indoor game c. none
5. Sachin Tendulkar made his hobby _____ his profession.
a. swimming b. hockey c. cricket

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a.  | i.  |
| b.  | ii.  |
| c.  | iii.  |
| d.  | iv.  |
| e.  | v.  |

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Why should we play outdoor games?
2. What are Performing Arts?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

1. Find out the names of some traditional games of India. What is our national game?
2. Which activity do you enjoy the most? Discuss.

■ **Life skills** ■

Playing outdoor games is very important. Games not only make us physically fit but they also help develop our personality. Team games develop team spirit. They help us to discipline ourselves.



Plants, Our Green Friends



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The function of each part of a plant
- Plants need air, water and light to grow

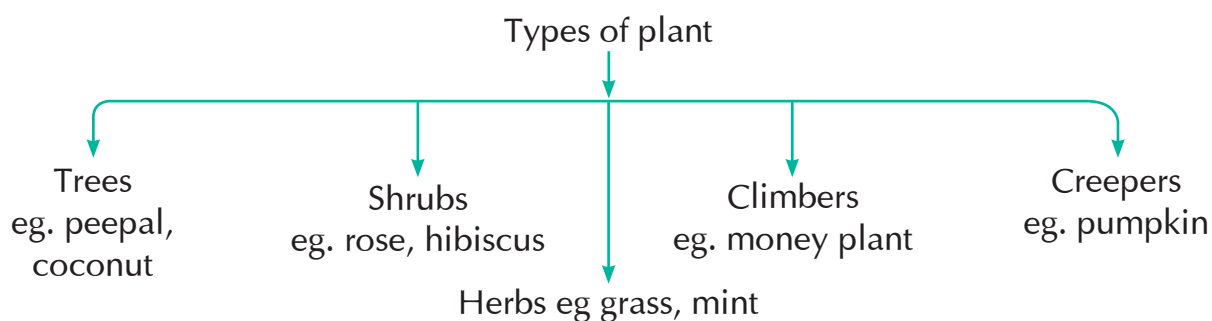
Warm up

Take children out for a nature walk and ask them to observe plants around them. Show them the different kinds of stems, leaves, flowers and fruits.

Types of plants

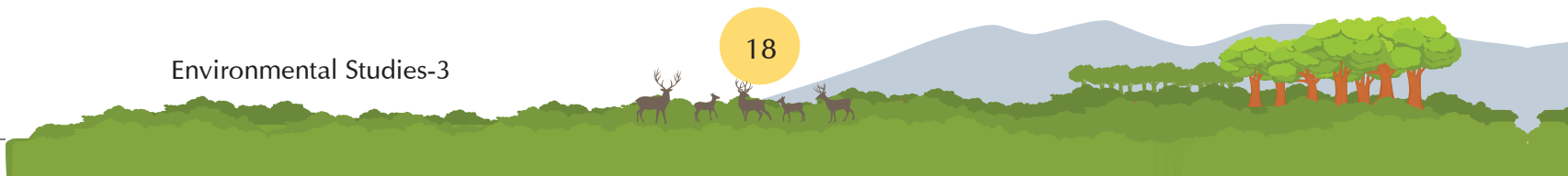
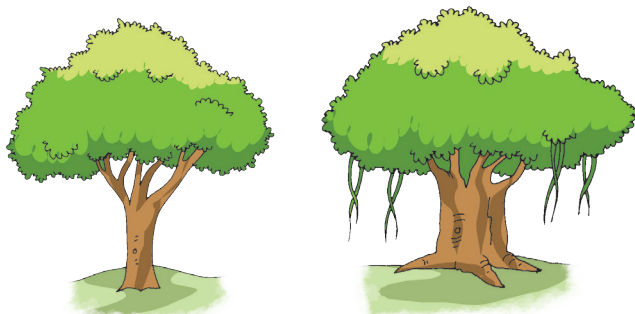
We see different types of plants all around us they are also called the lungs of the planet. They are of different shapes and sizes.

Plants can be divided into various categories according to their sizes, stem and roots.



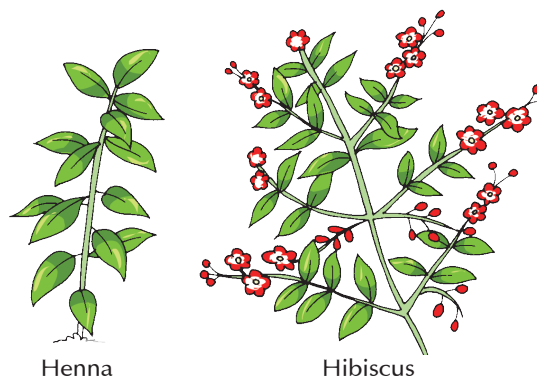
Trees

Plants that grow tall and big and have a hard, thick stem are called trees. e.g., gulmohar, banyan tree.



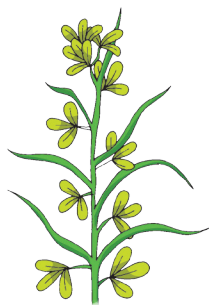
Shrubs

Plants that are lower than trees and often have branches near the ground are called Shrubs. They have multiple woody stems. e.g., rose, hibiscus and henna.

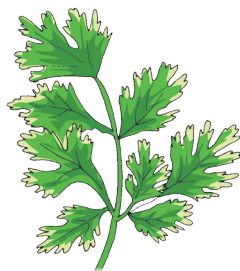


Henna

Hibiscus



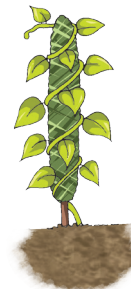
fenugreek



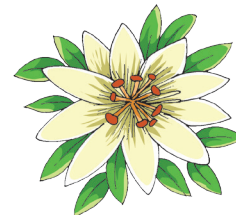
Coriander

Herbs

Plants with soft and weak green stems are called herbs e.g., fenugreek, coriander.



Money plant



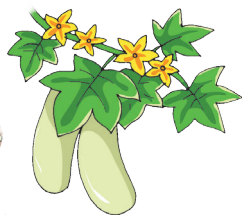
Passion flower

Climbers

Plants with very weak stems that need support to grow are called Climbers e.g., passion flower.



Pumpkin



Bottle Gourd

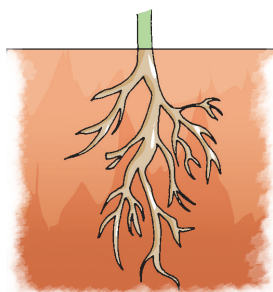
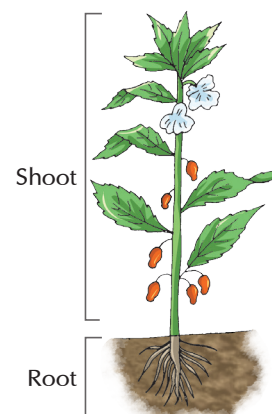
Creepers

Some plants with weak stems spread or creep on the ground. These are called a creepers e.g., pumpkin.

Parts of a Plant

A plant can be divided into two parts- the root and the shoot. The part of the plant that grows below the ground is called the root. It is usually white in colour.

The part of the plant that grows above the ground is called the shoot. The shoot has stems, branches, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits.



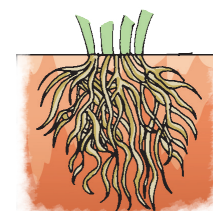
Tap root

The Root

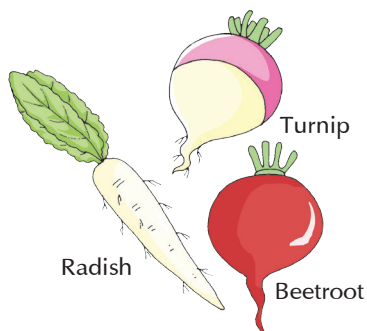
The root is the part of a plant that usually grows below the ground. There are two main types of roots- tap root and fibrous root.

Tap root: It is the main root which grows from the end of the stem. Many small roots grow from the main root. Beetroot, and carrot are examples of tap root.

Fibrous root: It consists of many roots that grow from the end of the stem which are bushy in appearance. Wheat, rice and maize are examples of fibrous roots.



Fibrous root



Functions of Roots

The main functions of the root are:

1. It fixes the plant in the soil.
2. It takes in water and minerals from the soil for use by the plant.
3. Some roots are swollen and thick. These store food e.g., radish, turnip, beet root.

The Stem

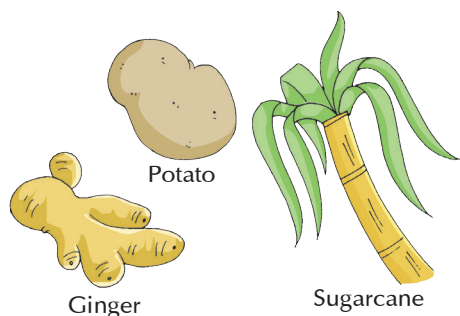
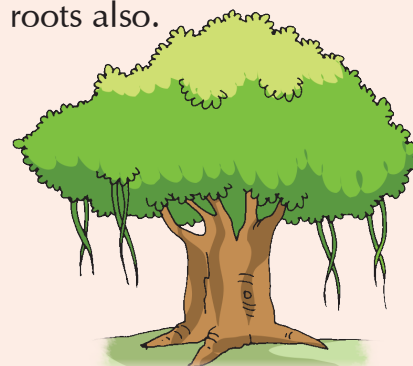
The stem is the main part of the shoot and grows above the ground. The stems of neem, coconut are hard, strong and woody. They keep the trees upright. Such a stem is called a trunk.

Functions of Stem

1. It keeps the plant upright and straight.
2. It carries water to the leaves.
3. It also carries the food made by the leaves to different parts.

Did you know?

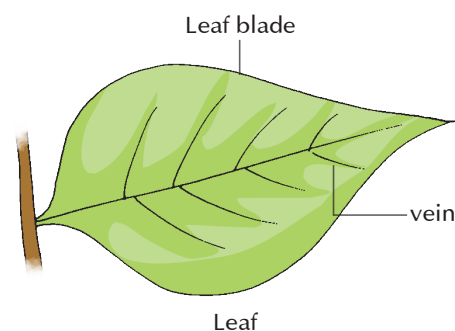
The Banyan tree has hanging roots also.



Stems of some plants are thick because they store extra food prepared by the plant e.g., potato, ginger and sugarcane.

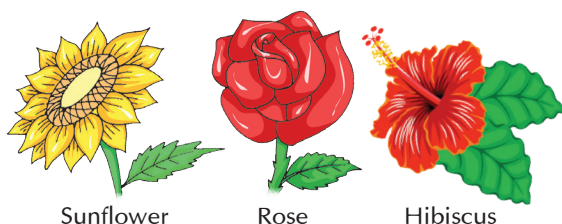
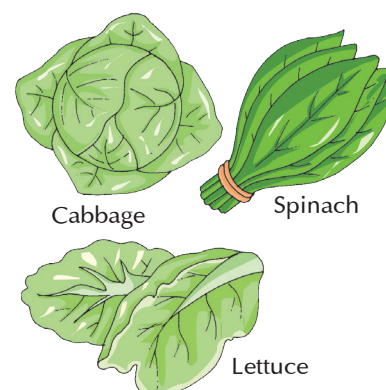
Leaf

Leaf is the most important part of the shoot. The flat part of the leaf is called **leaf blade** or **lamina**. In the middle, there are lines which are called **veins**. A number of side veins branch out from the main vein. The veins carry water to the leaf.



Function of Leaf

1. A leaf makes food for the plant with the help of air, water and sunlight. This process is called **photosynthesis**. The leaf is also called the kitchen or the food factory of the plant.
2. Leaves give out a gas called **oxygen**.
3. Leaves of some plants store food e.g., spinach, cabbage, lettuce and coriander.

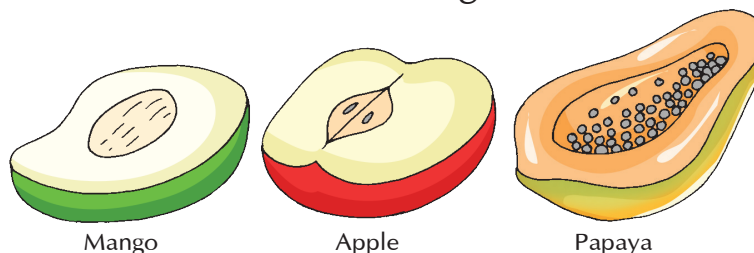


Flower

Flowers are the most beautiful part of the plant that are brightly coloured and have a sweet smell. Flowers change into fruits.

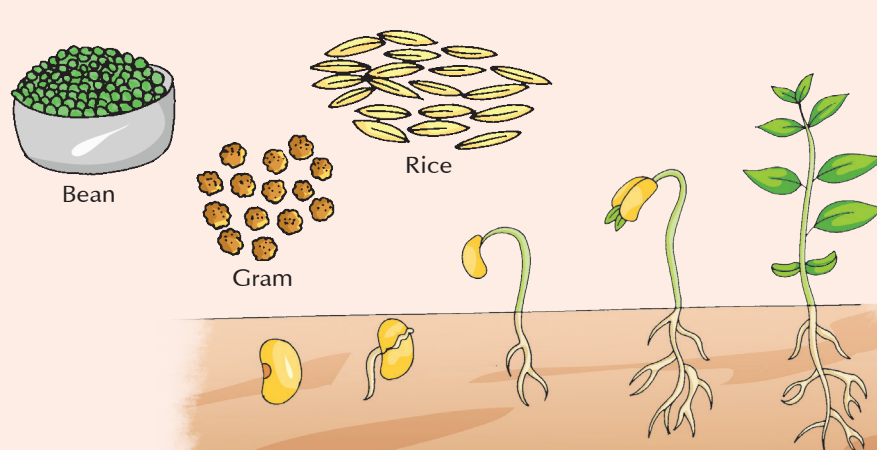
Fruits and Seeds

Fruits have seeds inside them. Some fruits have one seed, some have a few while others have many seeds inside them e.g., mango, avocado have one seed, orange and lemon have few seeds whereas a papaya has many seeds. There are many fruits which do not have a single seed also. e.g., banana, grapes etc.



Did you know?

We eat seeds of plants such as wheat, gram, rice and bean. Such seeds are called edible seeds. Most plants grow from seeds. The plant grows when it gets air, water and warmth. The process by which a seed grows into a new plant is called germination.





Key Words

Function: Role, task

Edible: Which can be eaten by us.



Things to Remember

- There are different types of plants namely trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers.
- A plant is divided into two main parts- the root and the shoot.
- Plants have either tap root or fibrous roots.
- The root fixes the plant in the soil. They take in water and minerals from the soil.
- The stem acts as a pipe and supports the branches.
- The leaf makes food for the plant.
- The flower changes into fruit and the fruit has seeds inside it.
- Air, water and sunlight help the seed to grow into a new plant.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. The lungs of the planet are
a. sea animals ☐ b. plants ☐ c. factories ☐
2. Plants which have a hard and thick stem and which grow tall are
a. shrubs ☐ b. herbs ☐ c. trees ☐
3. Fenugreek and coriander are the examples of
a. shrubs ☐ b. herbs ☐ c. trees ☐
4. It is a form of root, it stores food.
a. wheat ☐ b. potato ☐ c. turnip ☐

B. Write one word for the following:

1. Part of a plant below the ground. _____
2. The thick and strong stem of big trees. _____
3. Several lines that run across the leaves. _____
4. The flat part of the leaf. _____



C. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Name the two main parts of a plant.
2. Name two different types of roots.
3. Why are green leaves called the kitchen of the plant?
4. Give two examples of edible seeds.

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Write the differences between a climber and a creeper with the help of examples.
2. Write the differences between a tap root and fibrous root with the help of an example each.
3. Write any three functions of a stem.
4. What is germination? Explain with the help of a diagram.

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

While eating few fruits like guava, tomato, we eat seeds also. But they do not grow into plants inside our stomach. Why?

■ **Life skills** ■

Be kind and giving.

Each and every part of a tree is useful. Discuss the various uses of a tree.





Animals Around Us



Learning Objectives

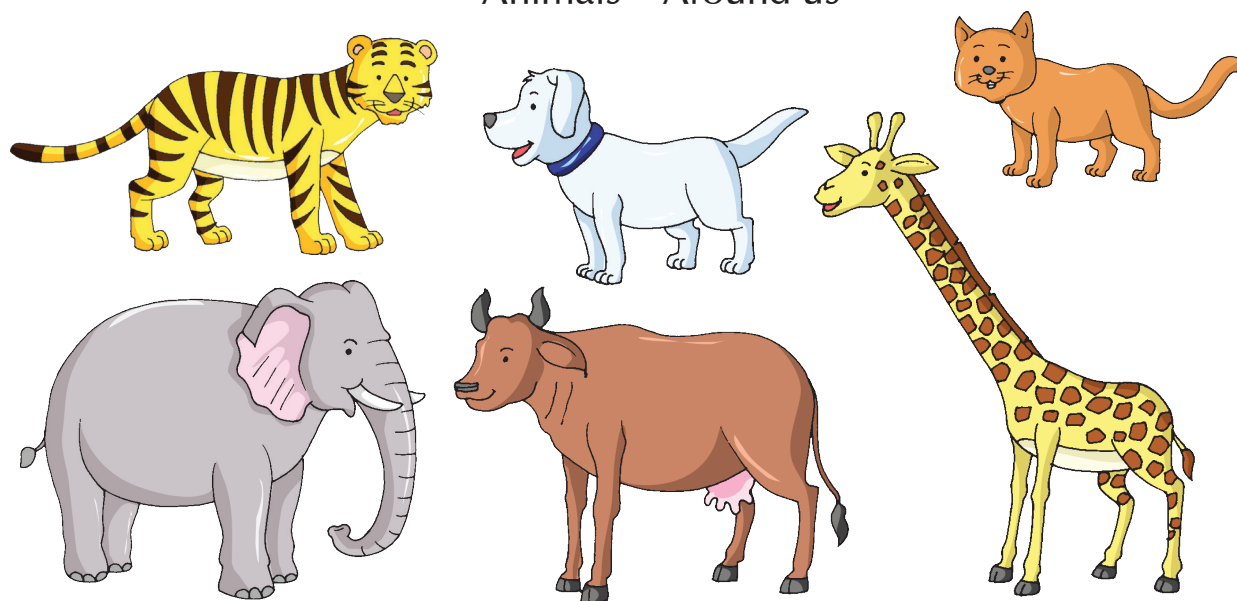
Children must understand:

- The difference between plant-eating and flesh-eating animals
- Peculiar feeding habits such as gnawing and chewing of cud by certain animals
- The basic idea of a food chain

Warm up

A good way to start the topic could be to inquire from the students who all have pets, the type of food they give to them, if all animals have the same kind of food. Extend the discussion and ask the students to collect amazing facts on various feeding habits of animals.

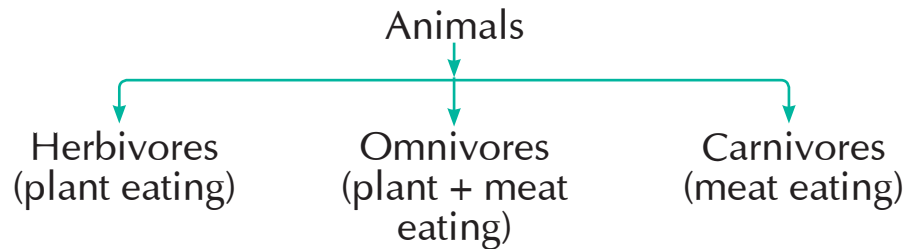
Animals – Around us



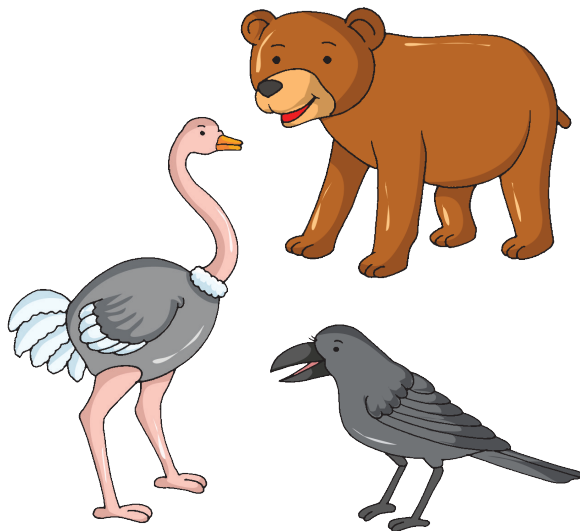
NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: Recollect the features of living things. Discuss these features in animals and plants and find the differences.



Plants and animals are living things but they are different from each other in many ways. All animals cannot make their own food, they are totally dependent on other plants and animals.



Different animals have different eating habits. Animals like cows, buffaloes and elephants eat grass and sugarcane only. Animals that eat only plants, fruits and vegetables are called plant-eating animals or **Herbivores**.



Animals such as lions, tigers, fox eat the flesh of other animals. Animals that eat the flesh of other animals are called flesh-eating animals or **Carnivores**.

There are other animals like crow, bear, ostrich which eat plants and well as the flesh of other animals. Human beings can also eat both plants as well as the flesh of other animals. Animals that eat plants as well as the flesh of other animals are called **Omnivores**.

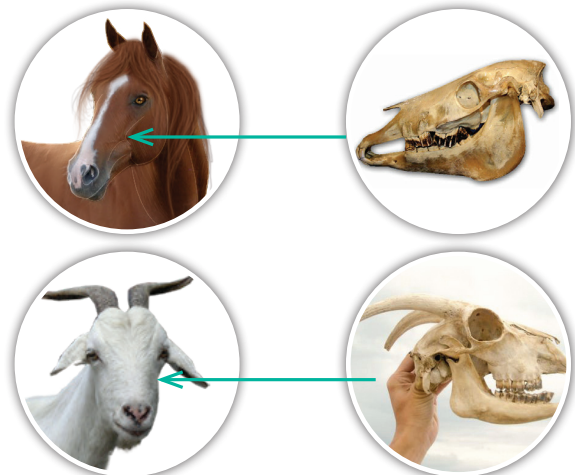
How Animals Eat?

Different animals have different kinds of teeth. The shape of the teeth depends upon the food they eat.

Herbivores have flat and broad front teeth to bite off leaves and grass. Their strong back teeth help them to chew the food well.

Did you know?

Cows do not have upper front teeth. There is a thick pad of skin in place of teeth.



Animals like cows and buffaloes swallow their food after chewing it once. Later, they bring it back into their mouth and chew it for hours. This is called **chewing the cud**.

Other herbivores like rabbit, rats and squirrels have sharp front teeth with which they bite the food. These animals gnaw the food.



Rat



Rabbit



Squirrel



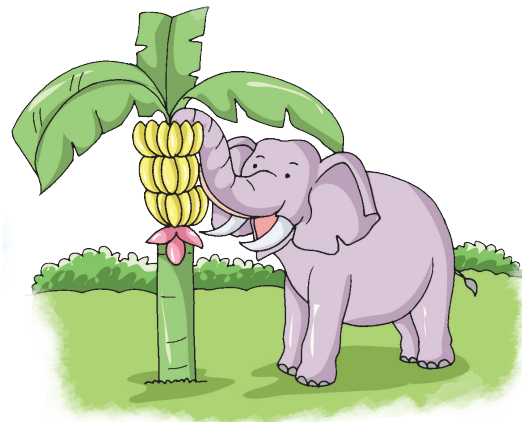
Tiger



Snake

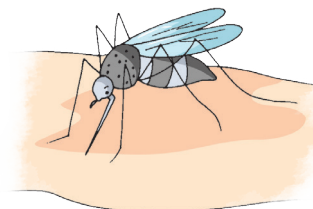
Carnivores such as tiger, lion, fox etc have very sharp, pointed front teeth to tear the flesh. Their back teeth are broad and flat and their jaw is very strong. Animals like snakes do not have chewing teeth. They just swallow the food whole.

Insects have a long, thin tube attached to their mouth. This tube acts as a straw to suck the food into their mouth.

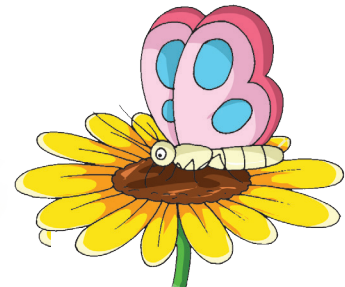


The trunk of an elephant helps it to break off branches and leaves, and push them into its mouth.

Dogs and cats use their tongue to lap up water and milk.



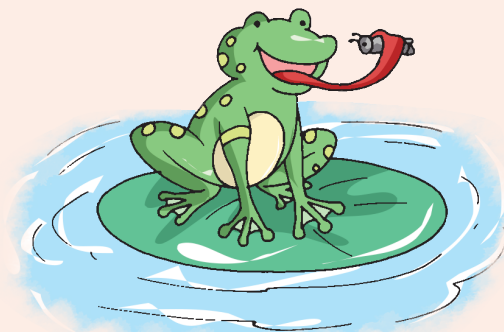
Mosquito



Butterfly

Did you know?

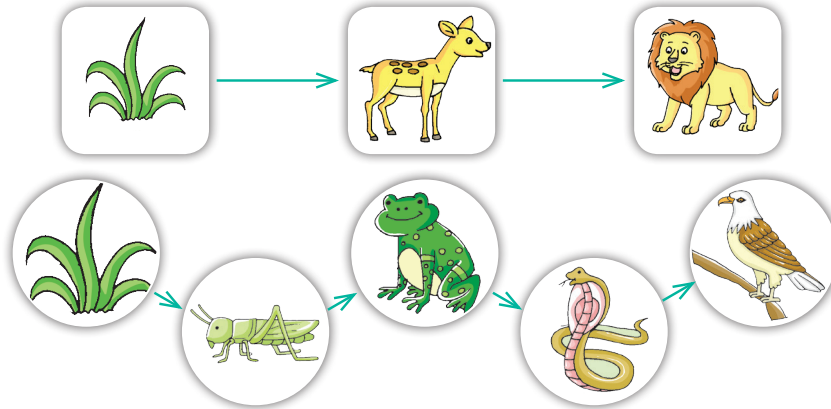
A frog has a long, sticky tongue for catching its prey.



Food Chain

Animals and plants depend on each other to live. Plants can prepare their own food using air, water and light. A herbivore eats a green plant. A carnivore eats a herbivore. This is like a chain that plants and animals form in nature.

A chain that shows how plants are eaten by animals, and then animals are eaten by other animals is called a **food chain**.



Key Words

Cud: Half-chewed and swallowed food

Gnaw: To keep biting something to eat it slowly



Things to Remember

- Animals are divided into groups according to their eating habits-herbivore, carnivore and omnivore.
- Different animals eat differently. They have different types of teeth.
- Rabbit, squirrels etc., have sharp front teeth to bite nuts, seed and fruits.
- Herbivores have flat and broad front teeth to bite leaves and plants.
- Sharp, pointed front teeth of carnivores help to tear flesh.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. Animals that eat only plants are called _____.
a. carnivores b. omnivores c. herbivores
2. Ostrich and crow can eat both plants and animals and belong to the group of _____.
a. herbivores b. omnivores c. carnivores
3. _____ has a long sticky tongue to catch insects.
a. Elephant b. Cow c. Frog



B. Write two examples for each of the following:

1. Animals that chew the cud _____.
2. Animals that gnaw _____.
3. Animals that use their tongue to lap water or milk _____.
4. Animals that suck their food through a tube _____.

C. Write one word for the following:

1. Half chewed and swallowed food _____
2. Animals that eat only plants _____.
3. Animals that eat only flesh of other animals _____.
4. To keep biting something to eat it slowly _____.

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Where do animals get their food from?
2. What do you understand by carnivores? Give examples.
3. What do you understand by chewing the cud?
4. Name two omnivores animals.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the kind of teeth carnivores have?
2. With the help of an example, explain the term food chain.
3. How do insects acquire their food?
4. Describe how herbivores (small animals like squirrel) eat their food?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

1. Why do cows not have upper front teeth? (hint : Chewing the cud).
2. How are carnivores dependent on plants for their food?

■ **Life skills** ■

Be compassionate towards animals. As you know, the number of sparrows is declining. To help them grow in number, put some grains and water in a bowl and help to feed these birds.





Birds-Our Feathered Friends



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- Different birds have different beaks according to their feeding habits
- The importance of wings and feathers
- Feet and claws are different in different birds
- The materials used for building nests

Warm up

Birds are an indispensable part of nature. They provide colour to the nature and are an integral part of the food chain. Show some pictures of birds and ask students to carefully observe and find the difference between beaks, wings, claws and tails.

Encourage the students to collect information about birds of different countries.

NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: Take the students for a nature walk and ask them to observe different birds. Names of the birds can be recalled during classroom discussion. A special feature of birds is their ability to fly which probably inspired human beings to invent airplanes.

Birds are animals with feathers. They have wings but not all birds use them to fly. They have a backbone. Female birds lay eggs. Birds use their beaks and claws to catch, hold and eat their food.

1. Birds have a streamlined body; this shape helps it to cut through the air.
2. A bird has a very light body made up of hollow bones and thin plates.
3. The wings are attached to the body with the help of powerful muscles.
4. Wings are covered with different types of feathers.
5. A bird's tail helps it to change its direction while flying.



Beaks

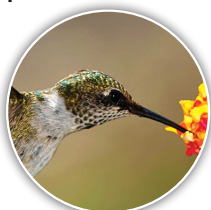
Birds do not have teeth. They eat with help of their beaks. Different birds have different kinds of beaks. Birds may use their beaks to carry grass, twigs and other things to make their nest.



A parrot has a strong curved beak which helps to crack open nuts and seeds.



A sparrow, pigeon and peacock have a short beak to pick up and crush seeds.



A duck has a broad flat beak. It scoops the muddy water it. The mud and the water flow out through holes on the sides. The little plants and insects from the muddy water stay inside the beak for the duck to eat.



A humming bird's beak is like a drinking straw. It is a long hollow tube. The humming bird sticks its long beak deep into a flower and sips the nectar.

Eagles, vultures and owls kill small animals. They have strong sharp hooked beaks to tear up the flesh.



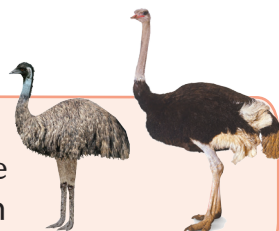
A heron eats fish. It has a long pointed beak like a spear. It pokes the fish with its beak and lifts it out of the water.

A woodpecker taps the bark of a tree with its sharp pointed beak. It makes a hole in the bark to pull out insects to eat. Its bill is like a chisel.



Did you know?

There are birds that cannot fly. These are called flightless birds. eg Emu and Ostrich

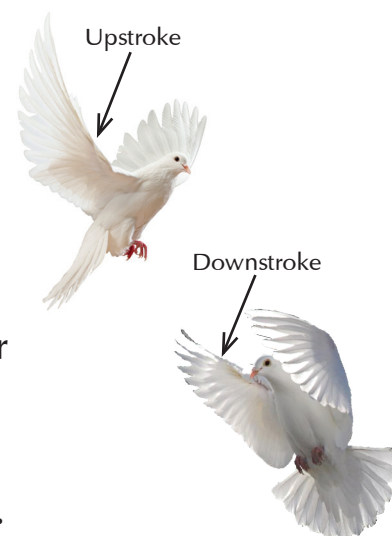


Movement of Wings

The wing of a bird flaps up and down while flying for movement. The wings have two types of movements.

Upstroke: The wings move upward and backward.

Downstroke: The wings move downward and forward.



Feathers

Birds have three kinds of feathers.

The body of a bird is covered with small feathers to keep it warm. These are called **Down feathers**. **Flight feathers** are long and are attached to the wings and tail and help the bird to fly.

Body feathers cover the rest of the body and give shape to the bird.



Feet and Claws

Birds use their feet to sit on branches and their claws to catch and eat food, to protect themselves from their enemies and to move about. There are different types of claws. Birds have two to four toes on every foot.

Flesh eating birds have strong and sharp claws called **talons** to hold their prey. e.g., hawks and eagles.



Perching birds have three toes in the front and one at the back which help the bird to hold on to a branch e.g., sparrows, crows etc.

Scratching birds have strong legs with sharp toes and hard claws which help them to dig and find insects from the ground e.g., ostrich.



Climbing birds have toes that help them to climb trees and to cling on to them. e.g., woodpecker and parakeets.

Swimming birds have webbed feet. The web helps them to push water back while swimming. e.g., ducks, swan.



Wading birds can wade through muddy water without getting wet with their long and spread out toes. e.g., cranes and herons.



Nests of Birds

Birds build nests to lay eggs. They choose places which are safe from enemies and bad weather. They use twigs, dry leaves, cotton, thread, feathers, pieces of cloth and pebbles to build their nests.

Did you know?

A cuckoo (Koyal) does not make a nest. It lays its eggs in a crow's nest and lets the mother crow look after the baby cuckoo.

The **tailor bird** uses its beak like a needle to sew leaves with material like thread and wool. The nest is made with cotton, wool and dry grass.



The **weaver bird** makes a beautiful and strong nest by weaving twigs and grass together.

The **eagle and vulture** make nests by putting a few sticks together in the shape of a shallow cup.



The **woodpecker** makes a hole in a tree trunk by pecking it and then lines the hole with chips of wood.

The **penguin** makes its nest by collecting a few pebbles and stones on the ground.



Caring for the Young

The mother bird keeps her eggs warm by sitting on them. When the eggs hatch, the chicks come out and the father bird protects them from enemies. The chicks are weak and featherless. The parents feed them and keep them warm. When the babies grow, they learn to fly and find food on their own. Then they leave the nest.



Did you know?

The ostrich is the largest and the heaviest bird. It cannot fly but it can run at the speed of 70 km/hr.



Key Words

Talons: Sharp claws of flesh-eating birds.



Things to Remember

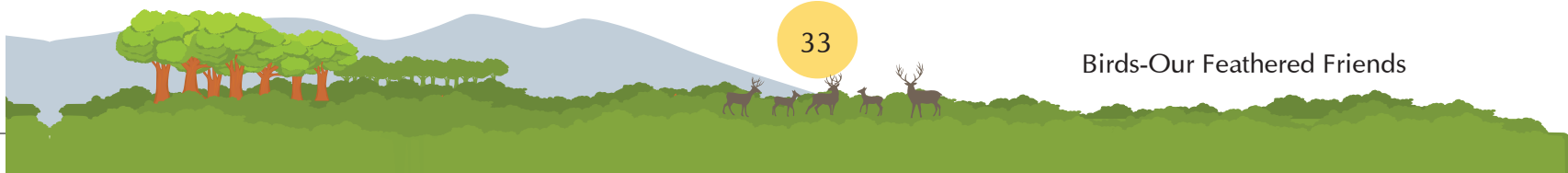
- Birds have different feeding habits.
- Birds use their beaks and claws to catch, hold and eat food.
- Birds use their claws to protect themselves and for movement.
- There are three types of feathers-body feathers, down feathers, flight feathers.
- Birds use different things to build their nests and lay eggs.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. These birds have strong, sharp and hooked beaks
 - a. Eagles, Vultures and Sparrows
 - b. Vultures, Kites, Pigeons
 - c. Eagles, Vultures and Kites



2. This bird uses its beak like a needle to sew leaves with materials like thread and wool
 - a. Weaver bird ☐
 - b. Tailor bird ☐
 - c. Woodpecker ☐
3. A bird's body is covered with
 - a. down feathers ☐
 - b. body feathers ☐
 - c. flight feathers ☐

B. Write the correct answer:

1. Sharp claws of flesh eating birds _____
2. They cover a bird's body and wings _____
3. Part of body that helps a bird to fly _____
4. Part of body that helps a bird to feed itself _____

C. Give two examples of each:

1. Birds with short, hard and horny beak _____, _____ .
2. Birds with strong, sharp and hooked beak _____, _____ .
3. Birds with broad and flat beak _____, _____ .

D Answer the following questions:

1. How is a duck's beak different from that of a sparrow?
2. What is the use of a chisel-shaped beak in a woodpecker?
3. How do the feet of perching birds help them?
4. How do birds look after their babies?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

Discuss what would happen if—

- a. vultures and eagles had short, hard beaks.
- b. the bones of the birds were not hollow.

Let's do

Collect feathers of different shapes, sizes and colours. Make greeting cards using these feathers.

■ **Life skills** ■

Be kind and generous

1. Make a Bird Bath. Take a flat earthen tray. Fill it with water. Watch birds taking bath in it.
2. Do not throw stones at birds to shoo them away.





The Food We Eat



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- Different kinds of food nutrients and their sources
- Differences between healthy food and junk food
- Good food habits
- The importance of cleanliness and exercise for good health

Warm up

NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: A class discussion can be taken up on what the students relish the most and then the class can be divided according to the type of food they consume. The health of students can also be related and categorized according to the food they eat. Discussion could be extended and various physical activities like running, playing etc should be emphasised.

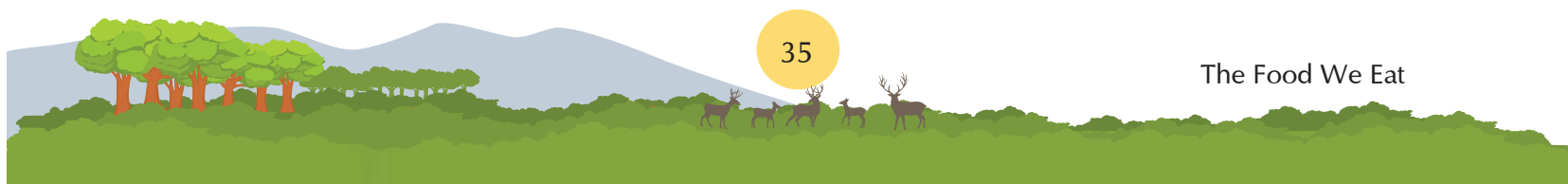
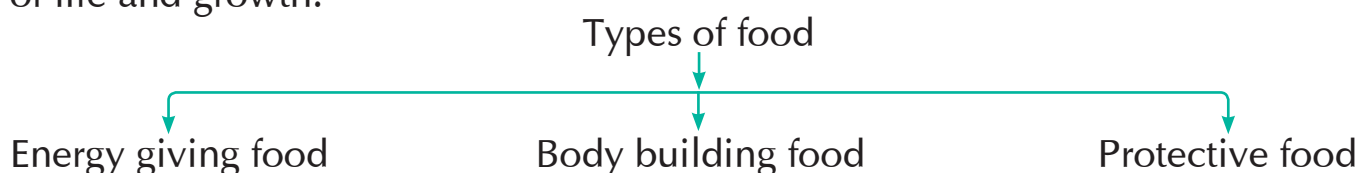
The human body is a wonderful machine and just like any other machine, it also needs fuel to work. It needs care and maintenance.

When the energy level drops, we feel hungry and we eat food. Food gives us energy, helps us to grow and keeps us healthy.



Types of Food

Food can be divided into various groups according to the nutrients it contains. Nutrients are substances that provide nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and growth.



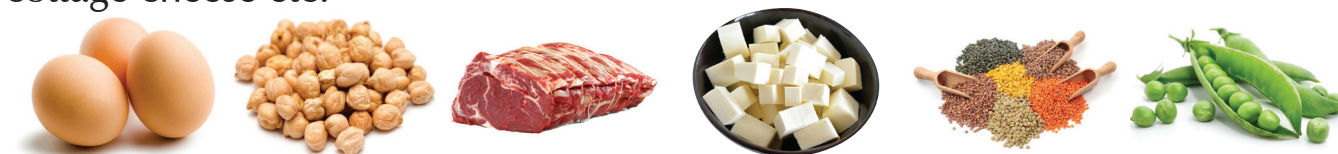
Energy giving food

These food items provide us with energy. People who do a lot of physical work need lots of energy-giving food. e.g. potato, banana, sugarcane etc.



Body building food

Body building food helps us to grow and to repair the muscles e.g. eggs, meat, cottage cheese etc.



Protective food

Our body needs nutrients to fight against infections. They keep us healthy. Fresh fruits and vegetables protect us and help to us fight diseases.



Did you know?

72% of our body is made up of water. All the food we eat contains some quantity of water. Our body also requires 8-10 glasses of water every day. This helps in good digestion and absorption of the nutrients of our food.



Raw and cooked food

Fruits and the vegetables like carrot, radish, cucumber are eaten raw as salad. Cooking makes food tasty, easy to chew and easy to digest. Heat also kills germs in the food.

Healthy eating habits

1. Wash your hands before and after having your meals.
2. Do not eat food from outside as it may be exposed to flies which may cause disease.
3. Wash fruits and vegetables before using them.



Did you know?

- Growing children like you need healthy food and not junk food. The food that you eat goes in your stomach. The useful part of this food gets into your blood. Along with your blood, it reaches all parts of your body. This is what gives you energy and makes you grow.
- Obesity or being overweight is increasing rapidly among children due to unhealthy fast food. Junk food does not provide the required nutrition. Lack of exercise also adds to the problem. So eat healthy food and exercise daily.



Key Words

Nutrients: Useful substances in our food that our body needs

Complete food: Food that contains all the nutrients that our body needs

Junk or fast food : Food that lack nutrients



Things to Remember

- Food gives us energy, helps us to grow and keeps us healthy and strong.
- Food can be divided into three groups namely energy giving, body building and protective food.
- We should drink ample amount of water.
- Some food items are eaten raw, they also make us healthy.
- We should follow healthy eating habits.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. When we are asleep, some parts of our body are

a. sleeping



b. working



c. resting



2. The more physical work we do, the more energy is required by our body.
The following food gives us energy—

a. rice, chapatis ☐ b. eggs and cheese ☐ c. green leafy vegetables ☐

3. One of the food items that contains about 96% of water is

a. mango ☐ b. cucumber ☐ c. eggs ☐

B. Name the following:

1. Two energy giving foods _____, _____

2. Two body building foods _____, _____

3. Two protective foods _____, _____

C. Circle the odd one out:

1. banana, sugarcane, nuts, potato

2. spinach, lettuce, gram, cabbage

3. milk, butter, apple, cheese

4. juice, lassi, almonds, lemonade

D. Answer the following questions:

1. What are nutrients?

2. Why do we need food?

3. Why should we drink 8-10 glasses of water everyday?

4. How does exercise help us to be fit?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

1. Why are sick people given body building food?

2. In summer, juicy citrus fruits and watermelons are our hot favorites. Why?

Lets do

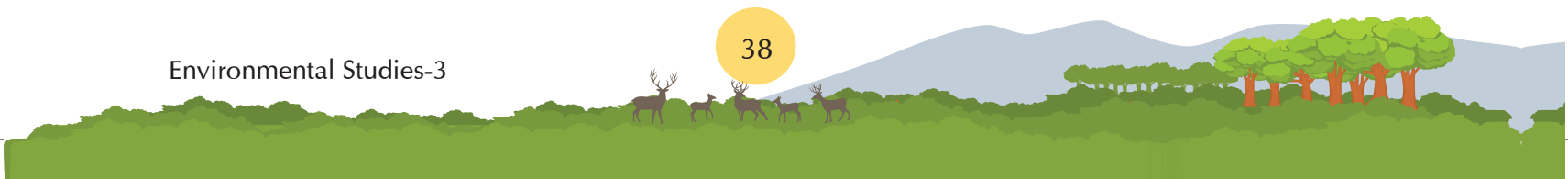
Make a fruit salad.

1. Take a bowl full of various seasonal cut fruits.

2. Add few nuts to it.

3. Add a squash of lime and salt

Your salad is ready!



Activity

To check whether the food you ate yesterday was healthy or not, write down all that you ate for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Now, divide these food accordingly:

Energy giving food —

Body building food —

Protective food —

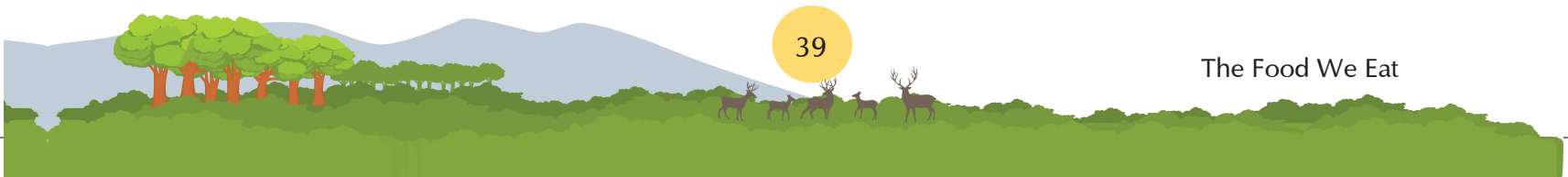
Water —

Glasses —

Do you think you had a healthy diet yesterday? Why?

■ Life skills ■

Eat healthy, stay healthy. It is important to eat healthy food. Such food protects us from sickness and helps us to grow and makes us strong. Healthy eating habits and exercise enable us to enjoy all the things around us. It is our health. We have to be more careful about it than anything.





Looking After Our Body



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The different ways to keep our body healthy
- Various precautions to be observed to be safe
- The basic idea of first-aid

Warm up

Discussion can be taken up on yoga and exercise, and their importance. Information can be given that 21st June is celebrated by United Nations as Yoga Day all over the world. Discussion can be extended and various healthy habits can be talked about.

NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: Teachers can talk about surya namaskar and its significance and how these asanas are useful to us.

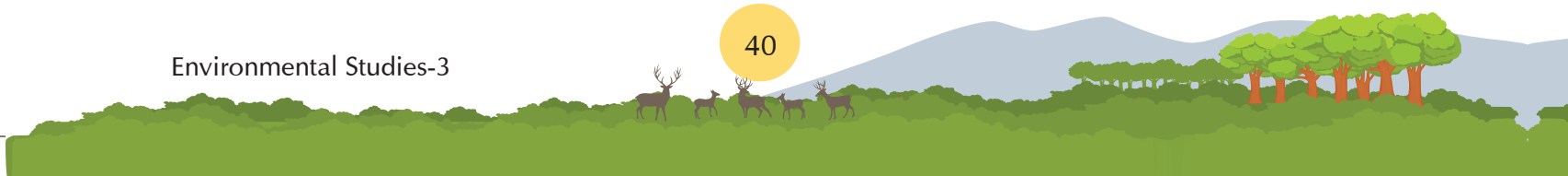
Looking after our body

We want to live a happy life. We want to be healthy and fit to do our work and enjoy life. To keep our body and surroundings healthy, proper care is needed. We must learn some good habits and follow them regularly. We can be healthy and enjoy our life by following the simple routine of eating healthy, exercising, maintaining hygiene and taking enough rest.

Food

We need healthy food to sustain ourselves. Food that provides us with every nutrient and helps us to grow and fight disease is termed as **healthy or balanced food**. Food should be eaten at regular intervals. Special emphasis should be laid on fresh fruits and vegetables. Milk is an important food for children. You should drink it twice a day.

Junk food should be avoided as it is not good for health.



Exercise

Regular exercise keeps us fit and healthy. Playing outdoors is good exercise and makes our body strong. Dancing, cycling, doing yoga, swimming- all are good for keeping our body fit and active.



Rest

After a day's work, we feel tired. Proper rest relaxes our body. Sleeping at night for at least six to eight hours gives us enough energy to work again.

Cleanliness

We must keep our body clean. There are many invisible enemies called germs which can make us sick. They can cause diseases if we do not fight them.



Healthy food, plenty of exercise, proper rest and clean habits along with clean environment help the body to remain healthy and fit.

Safety

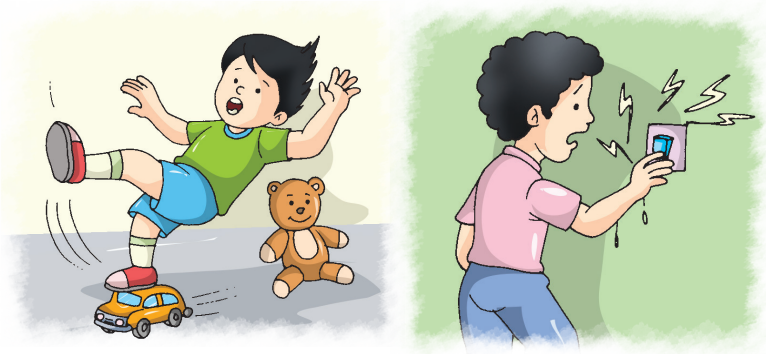
How to be safe at home, school, playground and the streets is our prime concern. We should take care of ourselves and stay safe from any danger. To avoid injury, we should follow some simple safety rules.



Safety at Home

Here are some safety rules that you should follow at home:

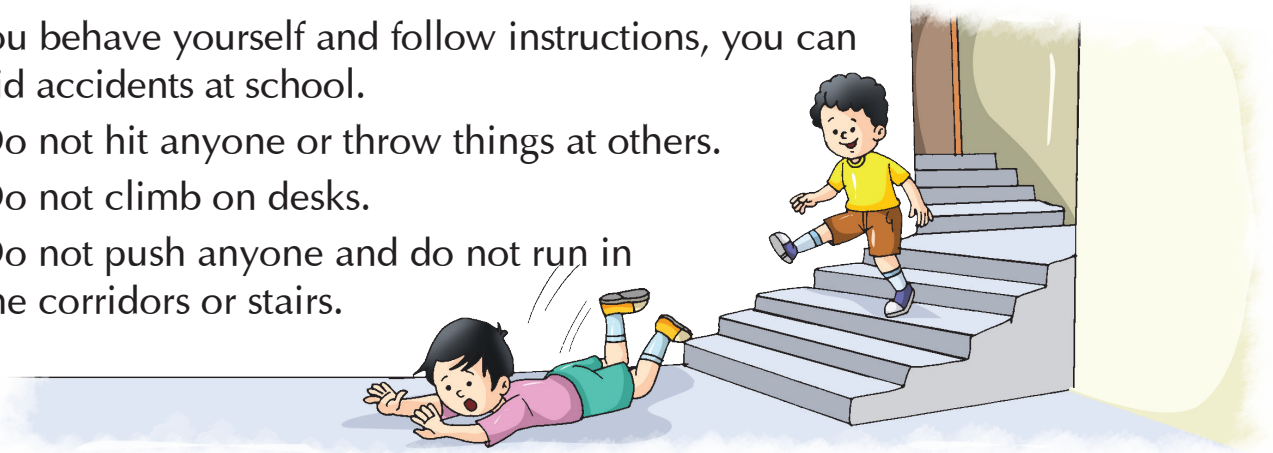
- Do not leave your toys, bags and shoes on the floor, someone could trip over them.
- Do not play with sharp objects like knives and scissors, you can hurt yourself.
- Stay away from hot objects, you could burn yourself.
- Do not touch electrical gadgets or switches with wet hands.



At School

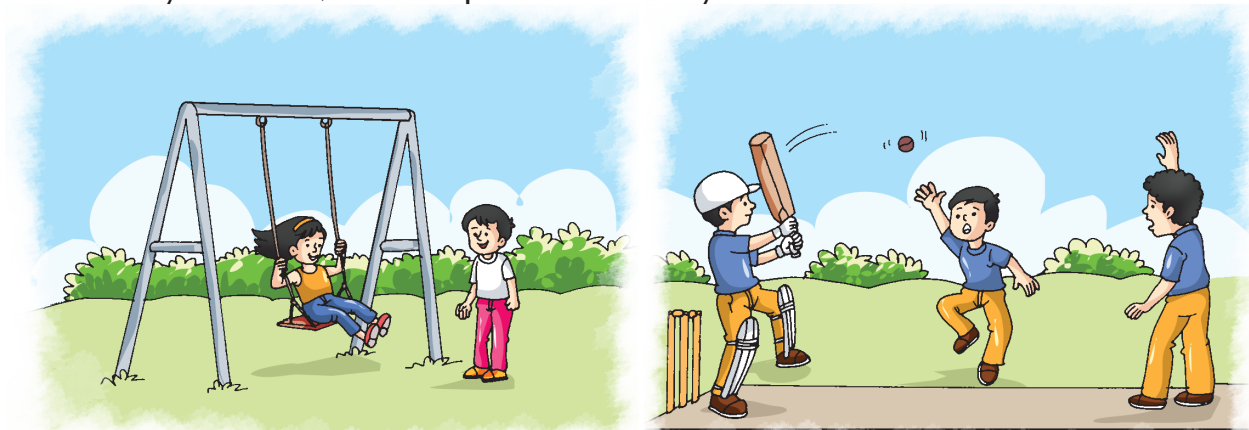
If you behave yourself and follow instructions, you can avoid accidents at school.

- Do not hit anyone or throw things at others.
- Do not climb on desks.
- Do not push anyone and do not run in the corridors or stairs.



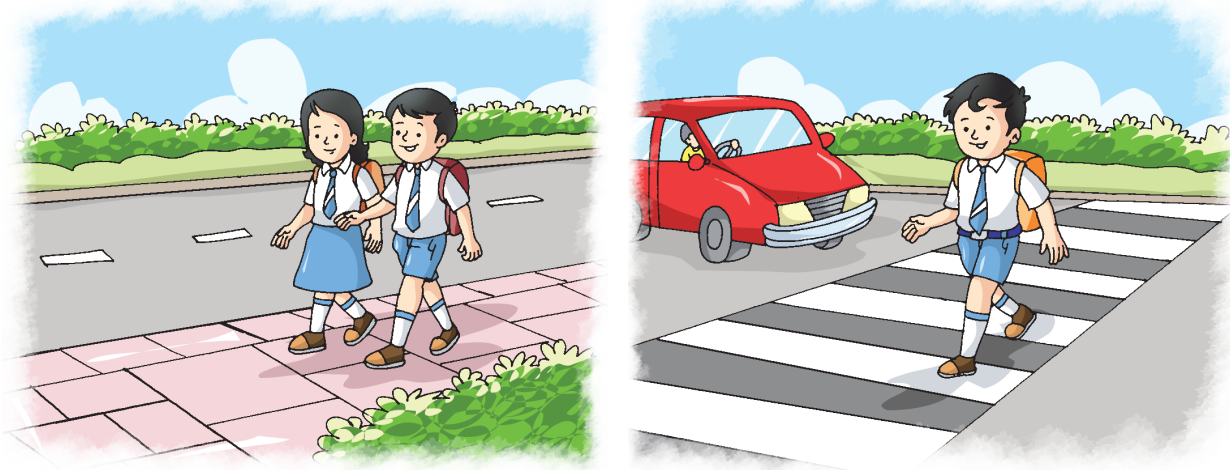
In the Play Ground

- Follow the rules of the game you play.
- Wait for your turn, do not push or hit anyone.



On the Road

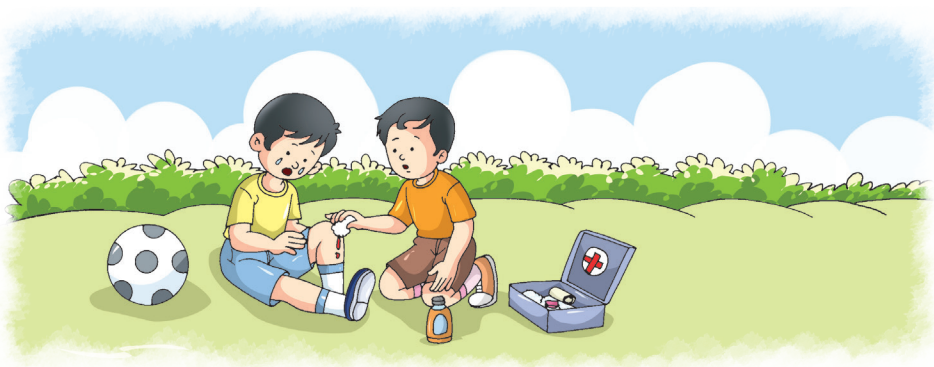
- Walk on the footpath or on the safe side of the road.
- Cross the road at the zebra crossing. Before crossing, look to your right and then left and then right again. Cross the road when it is clear or when the traffic stops.
- Do not put your head or arm out of a moving bus.



First Aid

After an accident, the first help that an injured person gets is called **first aid**. If one of your friends gets hurt, you need to give first aid before an adult can reach you.

- Keep calm. Do not crowd around the injured person.
- Call a doctor or an adult.
- Clean the wound with an antiseptic lotion.
- Comfort your injured friend.
- Make the injured person sit or lie down. Keep the wounded part of the body raised.



Did you know?

For the vehicles, Green light says go, Red light says stop, Amber light says wait or drive ahead carefully.



Key Words

Antiseptic: Something that kills germs

Zebra Crossing: Area on a road made with black and white lines

Wound: A cut on the skin



Let's Recall

- We can be healthy and happy by eating light food, doing exercise and taking enough rest.
- Cleanliness should also be maintained to remain healthy.
- We must remember and follow safety rules.
- We must learn to give first aid to the injured.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. Which one of these colours on the traffic signal signals you to stop?
a. Green ☐ b. Red ☐ c. Amber ☐
2. Why should you not fly kites on the terrace?
a. You may get burned ☐ b. You may fall ill ☐ c. You may fall off ☐
3. Which of these should be used by children only in the presence of an adult?
a. Matchbox ☐ b. Knife ☐ c. All of these ☐
4. Which of these will you use on a minor burn?
a. Hot water ☐ b. Cold water ☐ c. Warm water ☐

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. We should not touch _____ switches with our wet hands.
2. We should _____ for our turn while playing on the swings.
3. We should cross the road at the _____ crossing.
4. We should not play with _____ objects.



C. Answer the following questions briefly:

Write two examples for each of the following:

1. Sharp objects that can cause injury.
2. Colours of the traffic light.
3. Example of junk food.

_____, _____
_____, _____
_____, _____

D Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What can we do to avoid injury?
2. What is first-aid?
3. What should we do to stay healthy?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe any three rules of safety to be followed in school.
2. Describe how exercise helps us to be fit.
3. Why is cleanliness necessary to maintain health?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

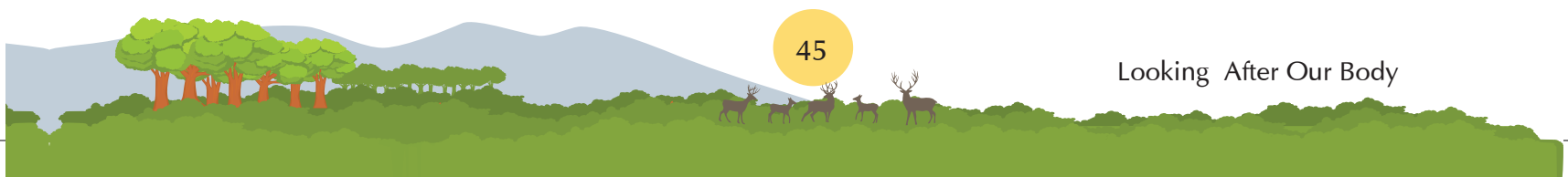
1. Children play cricket on the road. Is it right to do that?
2. Rahul likes to eat burger and pizza everyday and does not relish vegetables and fruits? Is it right?

Let's Do

Make a first aid box and keep it at a reachable place at home. Draw a red cross (+) on it.

■ **Life skills** ■

Be kind and helpful. Whenever you see anyone injured, do not hesitate to help that person or animal. Your kindness may save somebody's life.





Water, A Wonderful Liquid



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The different sources and forms of water
- The difference between the process of evaporation and condensation
- Understand the changing forms of water in nature (water cycle)

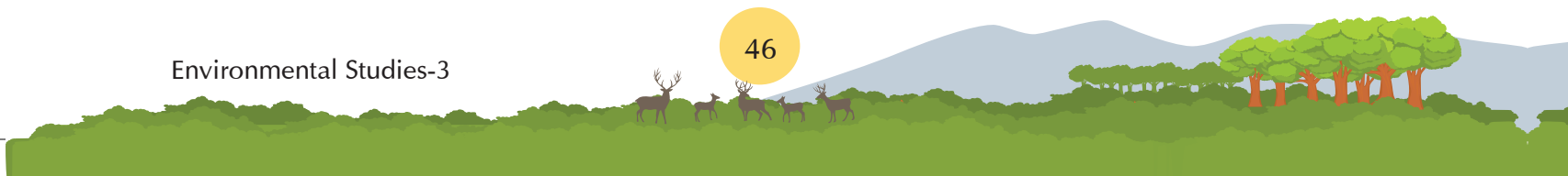
Warm up

Brainstorming could be done about water by using questions like—

1. What is the first thing you do when you get up in the morning?
2. What are the things required for survival?

A Wonderful Liquid

Our earth is called a blue planet. 72% or three fourths surface of earth is covered with water. Water is essential not only for everyday activities but also for the existence of life. Our day begins with the use of water.

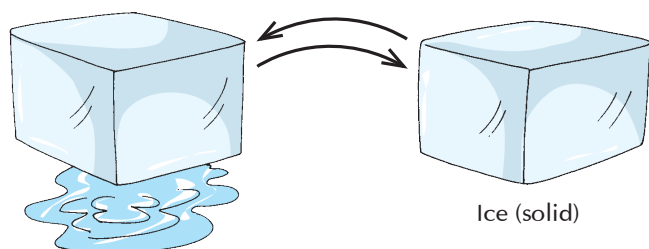


Sources of Water

Water is a liquid that exists in the three states of matter i.e. solid, liquid and gas. A large amount of water is present in the form of ice caps on mountains and glaciers. These ice caps, glaciers melt due to the heat of the sun. These form rivers which flow into the oceans. The air also contains water in the form of **water vapour**.

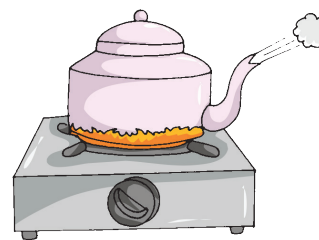
Activity - 1

1. Put some ice-cubes in a tumbler. They will slowly melt and change into water.
2. Heat some water in the presence of an adult. On boiling, water changes into water vapour or steam.



Melting of ice into water (liquid)

Ice (solid)



Water on heating changing into water vapour (gas)

Ice, water and water vapour are the three forms of water. Water changes its form on heating and on cooling.

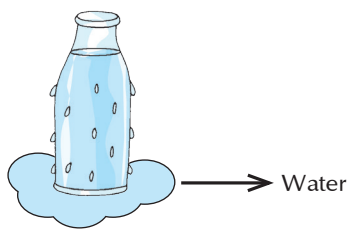
The process by which water changes to water vapour on heating is called **evaporation**.

The process by which water vapour changes into liquid water on cooling is called **condensation**.

Activity - 2

1. Take a chilled water bottle from the refrigerator.
2. Leave it on the table for some time.
3. A pool of water is seen on the table.

Where did this water come from? Is the bottle leaking? Discuss.

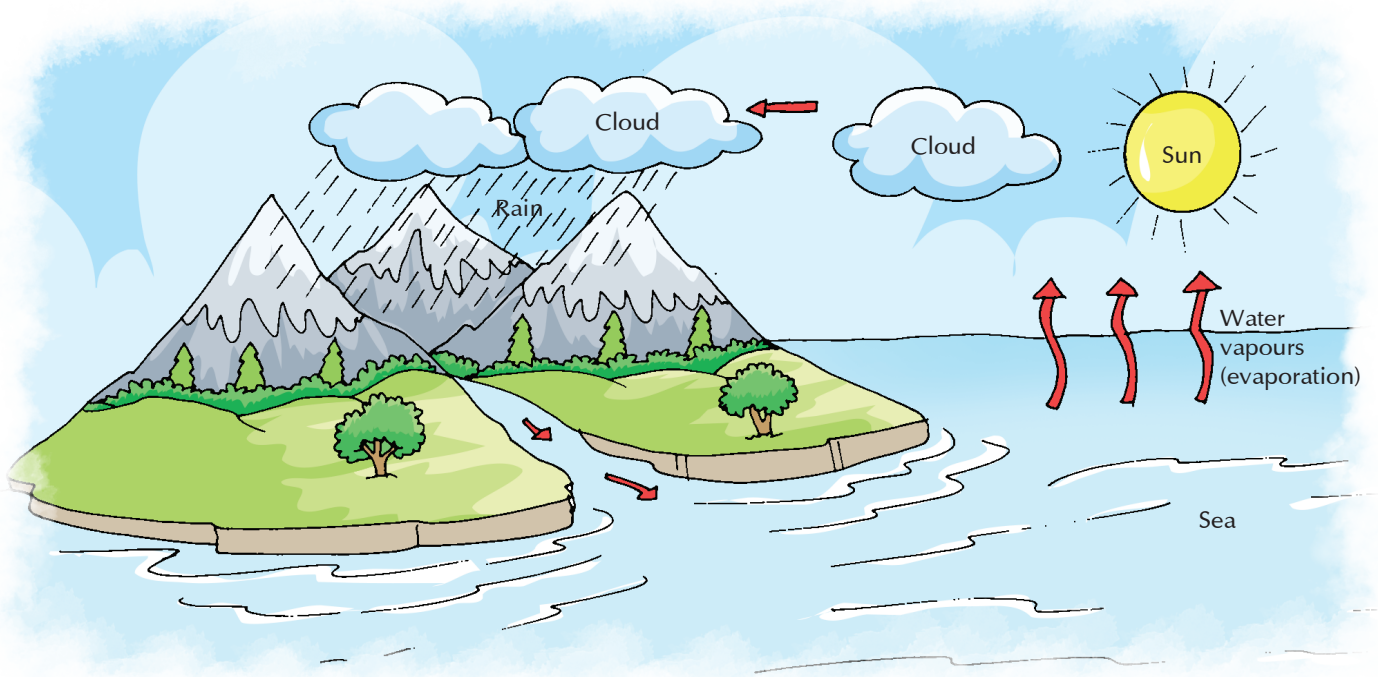


Activity - 3

Breathe out on a window pane. What do you see? Little drops of water are formed on the glass. From where does this water appear? Discuss.

Water Cycle

In nature too, water keeps changing its form.



1. The sun heats the water in the rivers, ponds, lakes, seas and oceans. This water evaporates into the air as water vapour.
2. High up in the sky, this water vapour comes in contact with cold air. It cools down to form drops of water.
3. Those tiny drops of water join together to form clouds.
4. Inside the clouds, the tiny water droplets join to form big drops and when they become heavy, they fall as rain.
5. In places that are very cold, the water drops freeze into ice and come down as snow.
6. The rain water flows back to the rivers, ponds, lakes and oceans.

This cycle of change of water in nature is called the Water Cycle.

Activity - 4

Rain-guage and its use.

Aim: To measure how much rain falls everyday.

Materials used: a bottle, a plastic funnel and a scale.

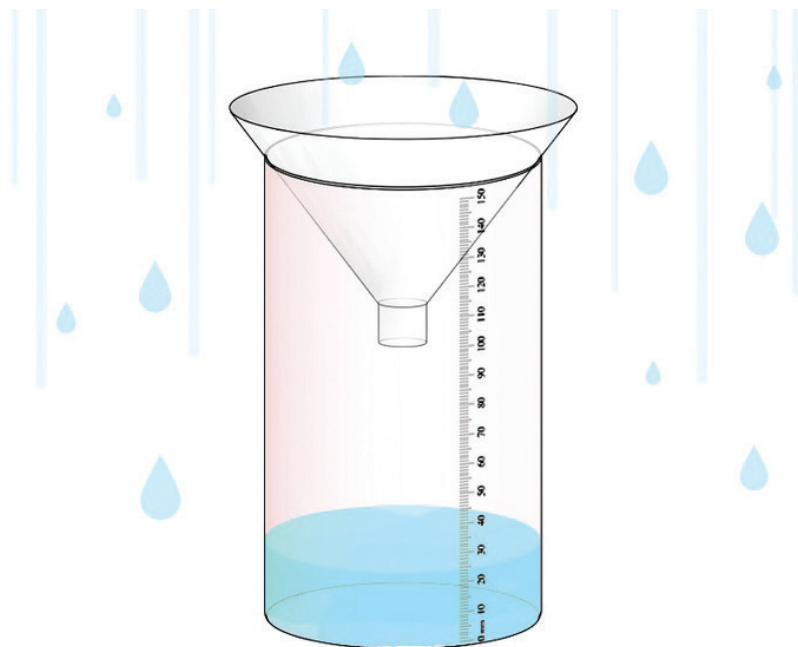
Method:

1. Put the funnel in the bottle.
2. Place it in an open space away from buildings and trees.

Observation:

1. The rain water will collect in the bottle.
2. Measure its height with a scale once everyday at the same time.
3. The level of water increases everyday.

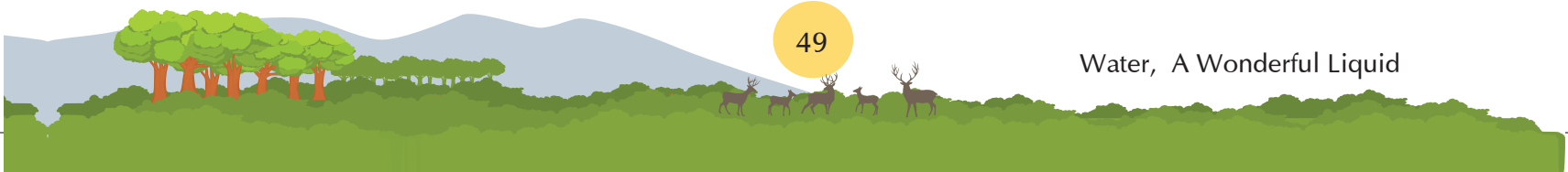
Conclusion: By finding the difference between the two readings, we can find the amount of rainfall during a day.



NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: Emphasis should be made on the judicious use of water as the percentage of water available to us in the form of fresh water is decreasing everyday.

Did you know?

Though our earth is called the Blue Planet, the availability of fresh water is just 3% and the rest i.e., 69 is salty water.





Key Words

Evaporation: The process by which water changes into water vapour on heating

Condensation: The process by which water vapour changes into water on cooling

Water vapour: The gaseous form of water

Water cycle: The cycle of change of water in nature



Things to Remember

- Our earth is called the Blue Planet.
- Water is a liquid that exists in the three states of matter.
- The change of the state of water in nature is called the water cycle.
- We need to use water judiciously.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. This is a form of water _____.
a. Ice boat b. Iceberg c. Ice cream
2. Water is found in _____.
a. plants b. animals c. Both plants & animals
3. Water exists in the form of water vapour in the _____.
a. air b. in the river c. on the ground

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The process by which a liquid changes into vapour is known as _____.
2. Our earth is also called a _____ planet.
3. The amount of rainfall can be measured with a help of a _____.
4. The cycle of the changing form of water in nature is called the _____.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Which are the three forms of water? Name them and give examples.
2. Explain the process of evaporation with the help of an example.
3. How does water change its form in nature?



HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

1. Though our earth is called a blue planet, why is there scarcity of water?
2. Why do oceans not overflow even though the rivers keep adding water to it?

Group Activity

Enjoy your ice lollies:

1. Take katories of different shapes.
2. Make three drinks of different colours. You can use orange squash, khus and roohafza.
3. Add these to clear drinking water in different katoris.
4. Freeze them for 3 to 4 hrs.
5. See how water changes its form and enjoy your ice lollies.

■ Life skills ■

Water is precious, we must save it. Put the tick (✓) against the action that does not involve wastage of water.

1. Child taking a bath with a bucket and mug.
2. Child standing under a shower.
3. Child brushing his teeth with tap closed.
4. Child brushing his teeth with running tap.
5. A person cleaning the floor with a running pipe.
6. A person mopping the floor.
7. A person cleaning the car with a running pipe.
8. A person cleaning the car with a wet cloth.

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Home Sweet Home



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The need of a house and various types of houses
- How to keep our house and surroundings clean

Everyone needs a place to live safely, be it an animal, a bird or a human. A place that protects us from heat, cold and rain is called a shelter.

Our Home

We live together with other members of our family in a house and call it our home. We feel secure and comfortable in our homes. Living together teaches us to love and take care of each other.



Types of Houses

Early man lived in caves or under trees. Sometimes, he made tree houses. He learnt to make strong houses built with bricks cement, iron and wood.



Try This

Where did the early man live?
What type of house do you live in?



Thus, now there are different kinds of houses, depending upon the place where we live. They are divided mainly into two types:-

1. Kutcha houses and huts
2. Pucca Houses

Kutcha houses

Kutcha houses are generally found in villages. They are made of wood, straw and mud. The roof of a hut is generally made of straw. A roof may also be made of tin or other modern materials.



Did you know?

Mud houses are common in desert areas like Rajasthan as mud absorbs heat and keeps the house cool.



Pucca houses

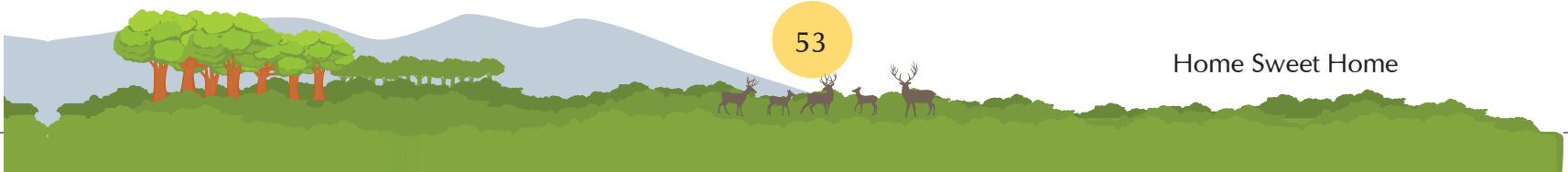
A house made of bricks, cement and iron is called a pucca house. There are many types of pucca houses- single storyed and multistoreyed houses. We find that most towns and cities have these types of houses. Even in villages, people have started building pucca houses.

Now-a-days, due to lack of space in cities, high tower like buildings called skyscrapers and multi-storeyed houses called apartments are constructed. These houses are built one on top of the other.



Try This

Which materials have been used in the construction of your house?



Special houses

These are some houses which are built depending upon the following factors

- the climate of a place.
- materials available.
- money that a person can spend.

Stilt houses

They are found in plains that receive heavy rainfall. They are built on stilts and are above ground level.



Igloos

In snow covered areas, which are very cold, houses are made with blocks of snow and ice. These houses are found in Greenland and Antarctica.

House boats

These are wooden houses made in boats that they can move in water.



Try This

Name a place in India where you can find house boats.



Caravans

They are mobile houses pulled by either horses or now-a-days cars.



Tents

A tent is made of canvas. It can be fixed and folded easily. It is a movable and portable shelter.



A Good House

A house may be big or small but a good house is one which is clean and allows plenty of fresh air to come in. These are the factors we have to keep in mind while building a good house.

1. **Ventilation:** A good house should have plenty of doors and windows that allow sunlight and fresh air to come in.
2. **Safety:** A good house must have strong walls and a roof to protect from heat, cold, rain and strong wind.
3. **Cleanliness:** A clean house is a healthy house. We must keep our houses clean.
 - We must sweep and dust our house daily.
 - We must keep things in their proper place.
 - Garbage must be thrown into dustbins which should be covered.
 - Toilets and bathrooms should be clean and hygienic.
 - We must not allow unwanted visitors called pests in our houses. We must use pesticides and disinfectants to keep them away.
 - Doors and windows should have wire-mesh.



Try This

Can you name a few common pests found in our houses?



Shelters for Animals

We, sometimes, keep pets like dogs, cats, rabbits and domestic animals such as cows, buffaloes in our houses. These animals also need looking after and should be kept in shelters that are especially suited. Cows and buffaloes are kept in sheds and horses in stables. Dogs are kept in kennels.



Did you know?

A Japanese company has developed an earthquake proof system that raises a house off its foundation as far as 3 cms using just air pressure.



Key Words

Ventilation: The free movement of air in and out of a room or building

Shelter: A place that protects us from heat, cold, rain and other dangers

Igloos: A dome shaped house made of blocks of ice

Skyscrapers: High tower like buildings with houses and offices in them. Lifts are used to go up and down.

Disinfectant: A special liquid that kills bacteria and germs.



Things to Remember

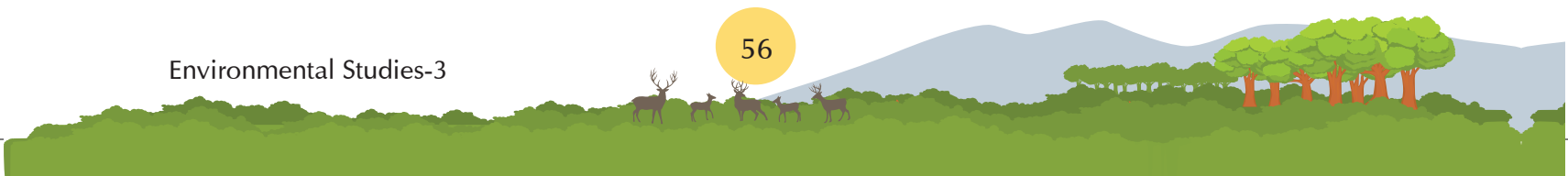
- We live in houses.
- We need shelter to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, wind, wild animals and thieves.
- There are many kinds of houses- temporary houses, permanent houses, stilt houses, tents etc.
- It is very important to maintain cleanliness in the house.
- Animals also need houses to live.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. Kutcha houses are generally found in _____.
a. cities b. villages c. parks
2. A floating house is also called a _____.
a. tent b. flat c. house boat
3. Cows and buffaloes live in a _____.
a. shed b. stable c. burrow



B. Complete the sentences:

1. We must sweep and dust our houses _____.
2. Doors and windows should have mesh to _____.
3. We need a house or shelter to _____.

C. Write true and false:

1. An igloo is made up of bricks. _____
2. A tree house is made in a boat. _____
3. Houses with a sloping roof are found in Himachal Pradesh. _____
4. A kutcha house is made of bricks, cement and iron. _____

D Short answers to the following questions:

1. What are skyscrapers?
2. Name the three factors based on which a house is built?
3. What are pests? Give an example.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. How can we keep our house clean?
2. How is a permanent house different from a temporary house?
3. Name the factors required for a good home.

■ Life skills ■

It is important to keep our surroundings clean. Discuss with your friends how we can keep it clean. Then compile and write the points.

Activity

Collect pictures of different types of houses from different countries and make a collage with your friends.

NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: Explain the importance of the three colours- blue, green and red used for disposal of things.



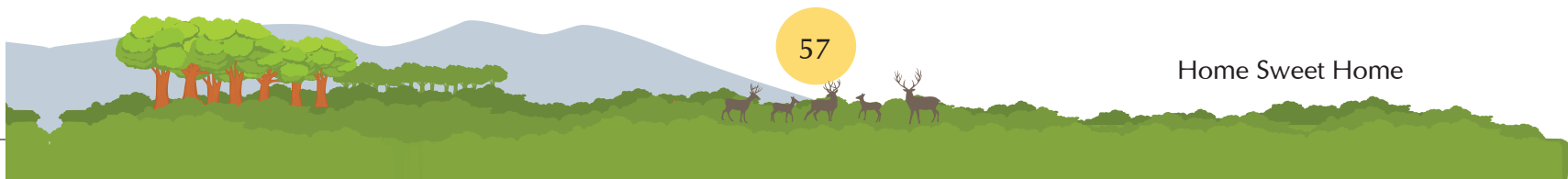
BLUE



GREEN



RED





A Friendly Neighbourhood



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

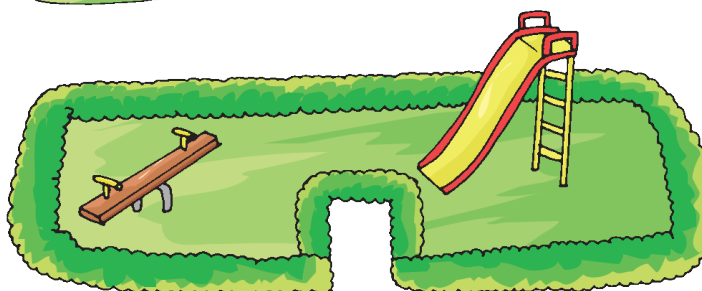
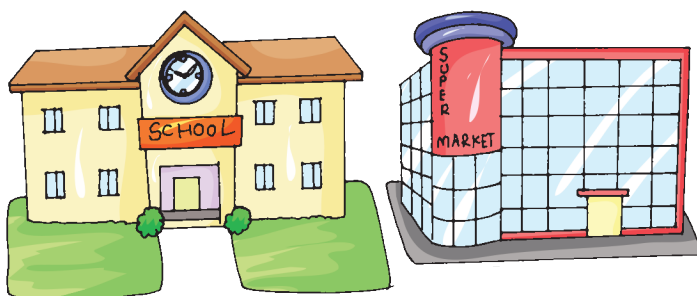
- The need to develop a neat and clean neighbourhood
- Importance of helping one another
- Importance of neighbourhood services

Your friends Rahul and Fatima live near each others house. They go to school together in a van and play together in the nearby park everyday. They celebrate Diwali and Eid together.

Thus, Rahul and Fatima are not just friends, they are also called **neighbours**. Also, the area around there houses is called **neighbourhood**.

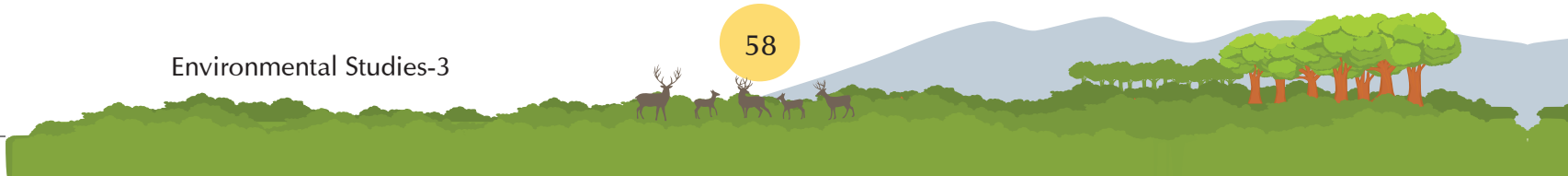
A Neighbourhood

Neighborhood is a part of a city, town or village. People of all communities live together in a neighbourhood. Besides houses, there are many other places in the neighbourhood. There are markets, parks, schools etc,. These neighbourhood services are very useful for the people living there.



Try This

Find out the names of some neighborhood schools.

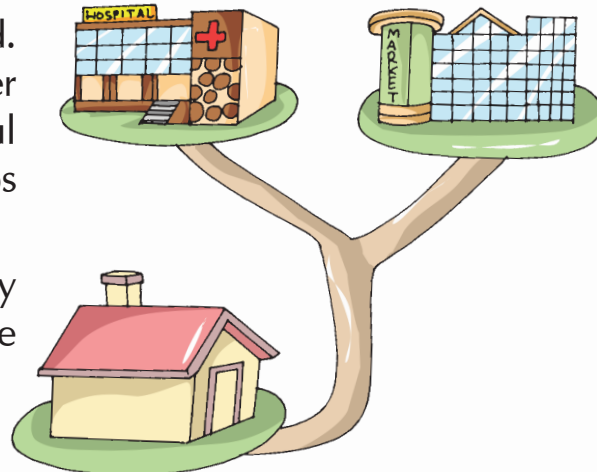


Helping One Another

Neighbours help each other in times of need. When Fatima's mother was sick, Rahul's mother helped Fatima to take care of her. When Rahul celebrates his birthday, Fatima's mother helps Rahul's mother to prepare snacks.

When Mr. Lal, an elderly man, falls ill, every one in his neighbourhood takes turns to take care of him. They become his family.

Thus, we can all be good neighbours. We should help each other and treat others with kindness.



Try This

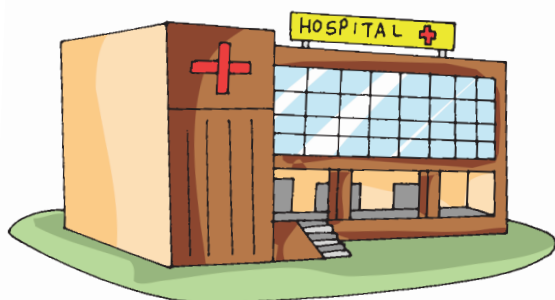
Find out names of your five immediate neighbours.

Neighbourhood Services

As discussed earlier, there are many neighbourhood services which help people living around. They are market, hospital or dispensary, school, police station, park and bank.

School

Most localities have neighbourhood schools. Most of these schools are for smaller children.

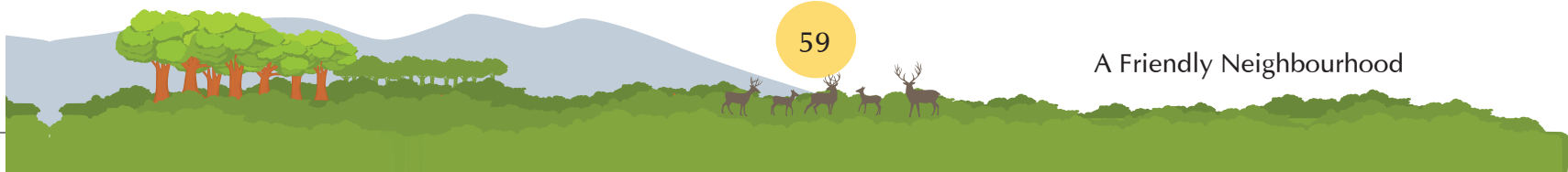
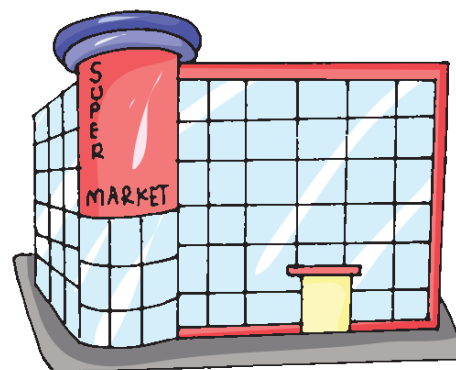


Hospital and Dispensary

Most neighbourhoods have their own dispensary or a small hospital. These look after people's ailments, accidents etc.

Market

Each locality has its own market from where people can buy things of their daily needs like vegetables, fruits, milk, bread etc.



Post Office and Bank

Most localities have a post office from where you can send letters to different places. They also have a bank where you can keep your money safe.



Try This

Find out names of any two banks in your locality.

Park

A park is a place visited by both young and old people. The park is made beautiful by planting flowers and trees. Children come and play there every evening.



Clean Neighbourhood

We must keep our neighbourhood clean. We can all help by throwing rubbish in dustbins and not on the streets. Plant more trees in our neighbourhood. Avoid using plastic bags.



Key Words

Dispensary: A place where a patient can visit a doctor and get some medicines

Colony: When a number of houses are built together, it is called a colony.



Things to Remember

- People who live near our houses are our neighbours.
- Families living in nearby houses form a neighbourhood.
- Every neighbourhood has some services or facilities.
- These services are a market, hospital or dispensary, police station etc.
- Good neighbours help each other.
- We must keep our neighbourhood clean.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. Fatima is Ravi's
a. cousin ☐ b. neighbour ☐ c. aunt ☐
2. Children love to play in the
a. market ☐ b. post Office ☐ c. park ☐
3. We should throw rubbish in
a. streets ☐ b. gardens ☐ c. dustbins ☐
4. To report a theft, we go to a
a. post Office ☐ b. school ☐ c. police Station ☐
5. To buy a postage stamp, we go to a
a. dispensary ☐ b. post Office ☐ c. market ☐

B. Fill in the blanks:

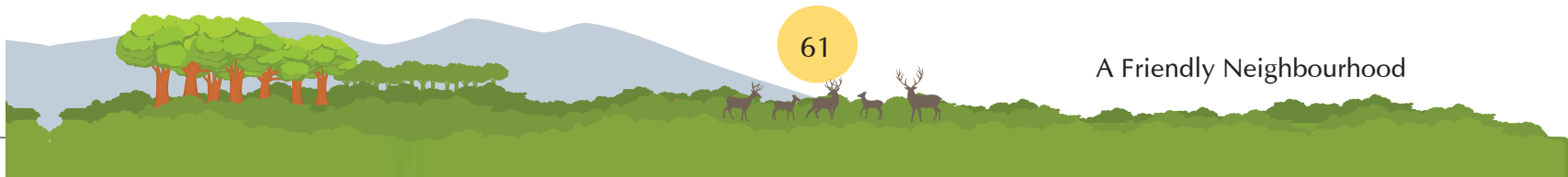
1. A _____ delivers letters, cards, telegrams and money orders.
2. We keep our money and precious things safely in a _____.
3. We should not pluck flowers or plants when we go out to play in a _____.
4. It is our duty to keep our _____ clean.
5. Neighbourhood services have made our life _____ and _____.

C. Write True or False:

1. When you are sick, you go to the bank. _____
2. All neighbourhoods have cinema halls. _____
3. Rahul and Fatima are good neighbours. _____
4. Neighbours celebrate festivals together. _____
5. We should throw garbage in the open. _____

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What is a neighbourhood?
2. Name the neighbourhood services which help to make our life easy.
3. How can we keep our neighbourhood clean?



E. Answer the following questions:

1. Write any three ways in which we can help our neighbours.
2. How should you behave with your neighbours?
3. How can you help an elderly man living all alone in your neighbourhood?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

Discuss with your friends what would happen if there are no neighbours around.

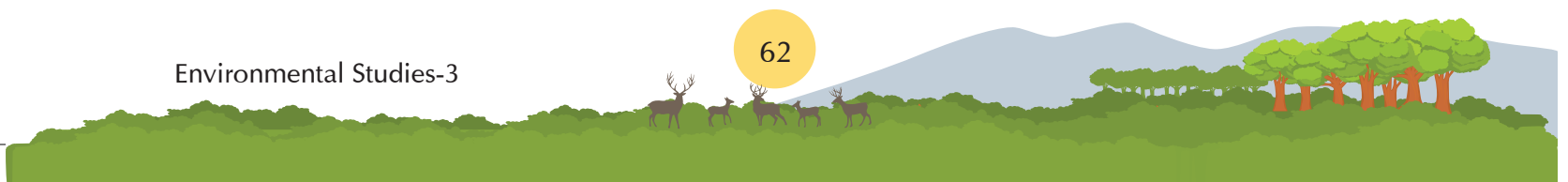
■ Life skills ■

Neighbours are there to help each other. Discuss in class how you and your friends would help each other in case of an emergency.

Group Activity

Form a Green group. Let the group work together to make your neighbourhood green using the 3 Rs.

NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: The teacher can discuss with the students about helping poor workers like rickshawpuller etc. (Value of Sharing.)





Locating Places

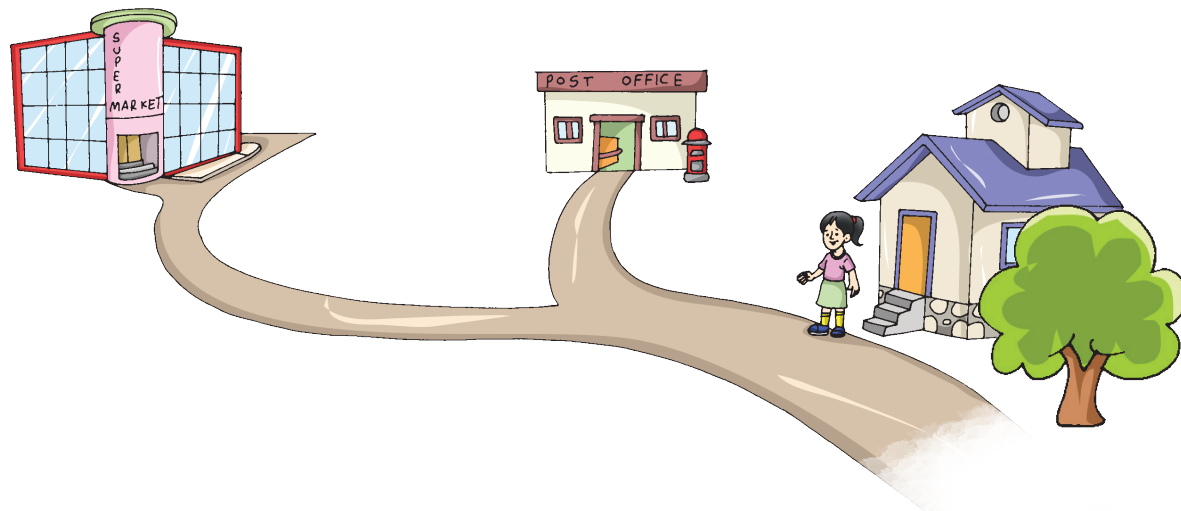


Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The difference between a map and a sketch
- The four main directions
- How a map is drawn

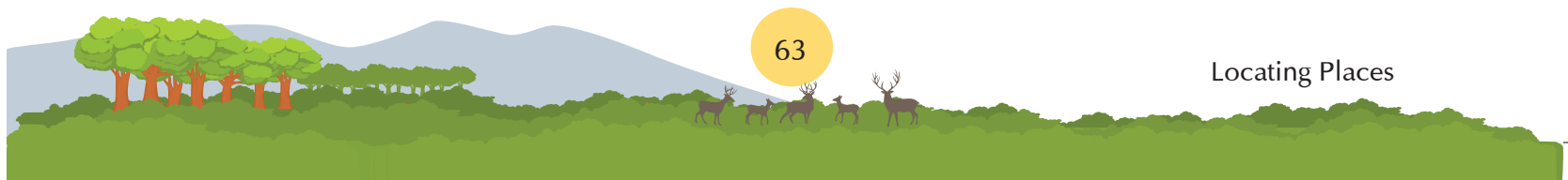
We have learned that the area which surrounds our house is known as our neighbourhood. Our neighbourhood starts once we step out from our home. There are many places in our neighbourhood such as a market, a post office, school etc.



Look at this drawing of Fatima's neighbourhood, can you help her to find her way to her school?

This is a sketch of her neighbourhood. A sketch is a rough drawing of a place and uses signs and symbols instead of pictures. It does not show the exact measurement.

To get an exact size and location, we use maps. A map is the drawing of a neighbourhood, city or country. It is drawn with exact measurements. A map that shows a smaller area such as a room or a house is called a plan.





Try This

Draw a sketch of your classroom.

Did you know?

Nowadays, many people have maps in their mobile phones. They can find the way to a place using Google maps.

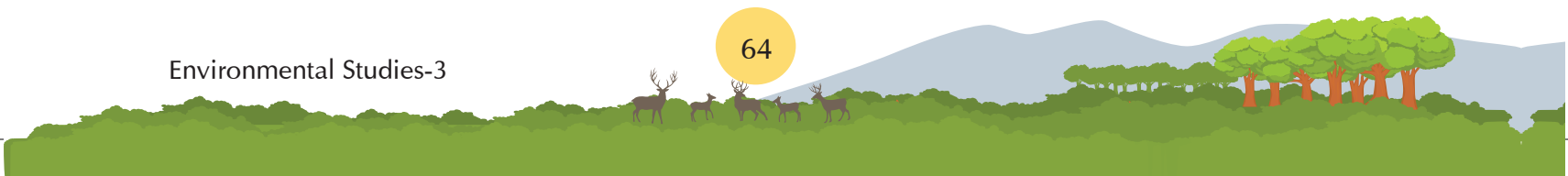


Symbols and Colours

We use different symbols and colours to show different features on a map. All maps use certain colours, for example blue is used to show water bodies like seas, rivers; green colour is used for forests; and brown for the mountains.

Landmark

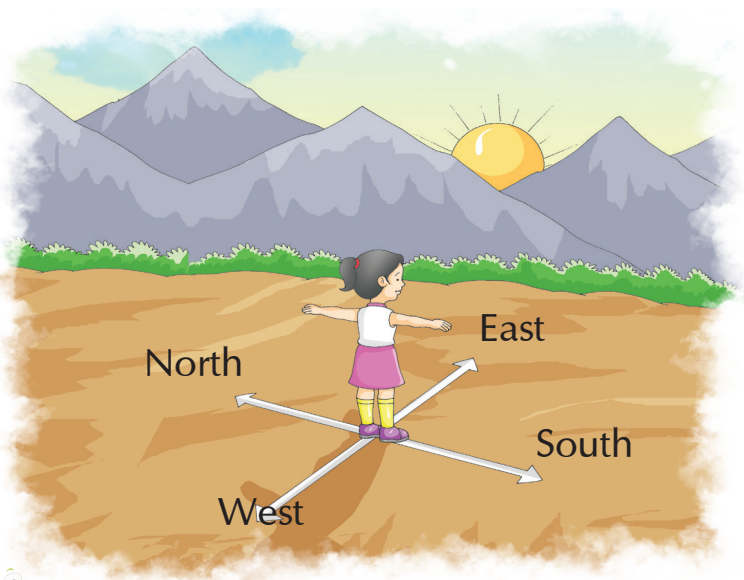
On our way, we see big buildings or other popular places that are called landmarks.



Direction

Direction is the point towards which a person or thing looks or faces. It is also the course taken by a moving object. We have four main directions East, West, North and South. If we stand facing the sun, then we have east in front and west at the back, north to our left and south to our right.

We may also use a compass, a small device, to know the directions.



Did you know?

Earlyman used to observe the rays of the sun to find the directions.



Try This

Can you find the following using map of India given on previous page?

- one city in the south.
- one city in the north.
- one city in the east.
- one city in the west.



Key Words

Symbol: A mark, sign or picture that shows something

Sketch: A rough drawing of a place

Map : A drawing of a place with exact measurements

Plan : A map that shows a smaller area like a room.



Things to Remember

- The area surrounding our house is known as our neighbourhood.
- A sketch is the rough drawing of a place.
- A map is the drawing of a place on a flat surface such as paper.
- We use symbols and colours to show different features on a map.
- The four main directions-north, south, east and west, help us to find places on a map.





Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. The direction that is always shown on the top of the map.

a. south

☐

b. north

☐

c. west

☐

2. There are certain signs and _____ on the road that helps us to stay safe.

a. marks

☐

b. direction

☐

c. symbols

☐

3. A rough drawing of a place is called a _____.

a. plan

☐

b. sketch

☐

c. map

☐

4. This is drawn with exact measurements.

a. map

☐

b. sketch

☐

c. drawing

☐

5. Number of main directions

a. five

☐

b. two

☐

c. four

☐

B. Write true or false:

1. A light house is a landmark.

2. The sun rises in the west.

3. Gujarat is in the the east of India.

4. The direction between south and east is south west.

5. The direction between north and east is called the north east.

C. Match the rows:

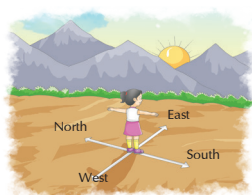
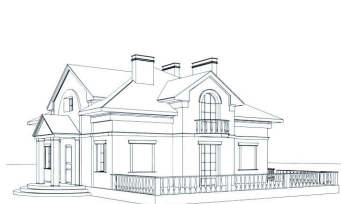
1. Neighbourhood

2. A sketch

3. A map

4. A plan

5. Direction



D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Name the four main directions.
2. Name any four landmarks you see on your way to school.
3. What is the direction between south and west?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we need directions?
2. Why do we use symbols and colours in a map? Give some examples.
3. What is a compass? How is it useful to us?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

Imagine if we did not have any idea of directions. How will a plane reach its destination without directions?

■ **Life skills** ■

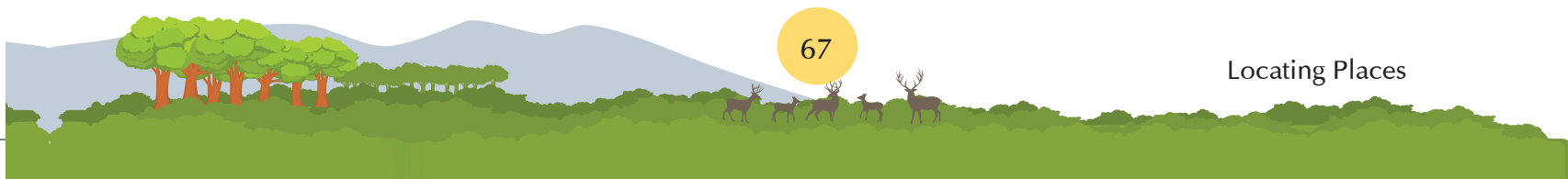
The map helps us to reach any corner of the world. Write a few lines on how we can bring the people of the world closer.

Group Activity

Unscramble the following words:

D	I	R	E	C	T	I	O	N	S
S	S	V	L	K	Y	T	O	P	T
I	H	O	P	C	N	O	R	T	H
G	A	X	U	D	T	M	L	D	W
N	L	T	R	T	U	K	Q	S	D
S	K	E	T	C	H	W	S	M	Q

OUTHS _____
GISNS _____
THORN _____
SHKCET _____
IONCTDIRE _____
POT _____





The Story of a Wheel



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

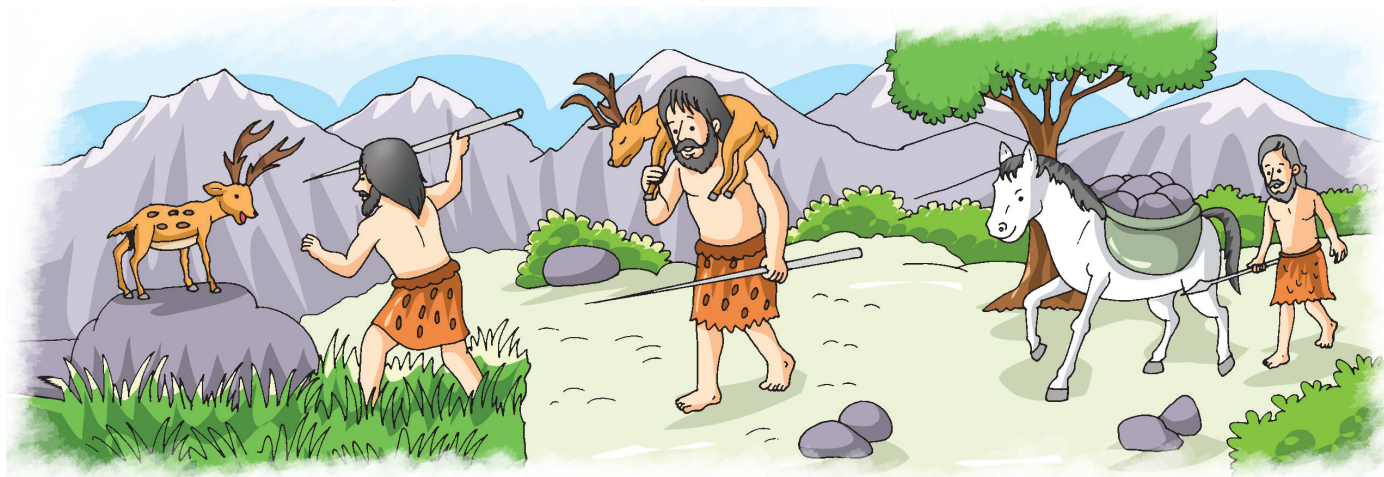
- How a wheel was invented
- The uses of a wheel

Most of us use different modes of transport to come to school e.g. bus, car, scooter, motorcycle, cycle etc.

What is the common feature of all these modes of transport? Yes, it is the wheel. Have you ever wondered if there was no wheel how you would travel?

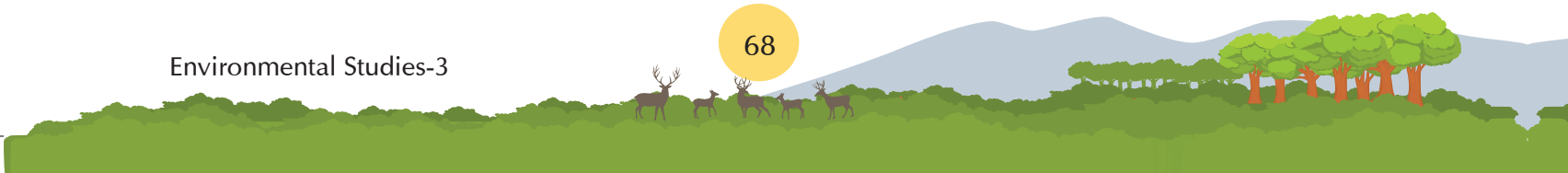
A wheel is very important for us. We use it in most machines in our life. Do you know how the wheel was invented?

Thousands of years ago, early humans walked from place to place in search of food and shelter. They carried what they needed on their own backs.



When he learnt to tame animals like horses, donkeys and cows, he started to use them to carry heavy loads.

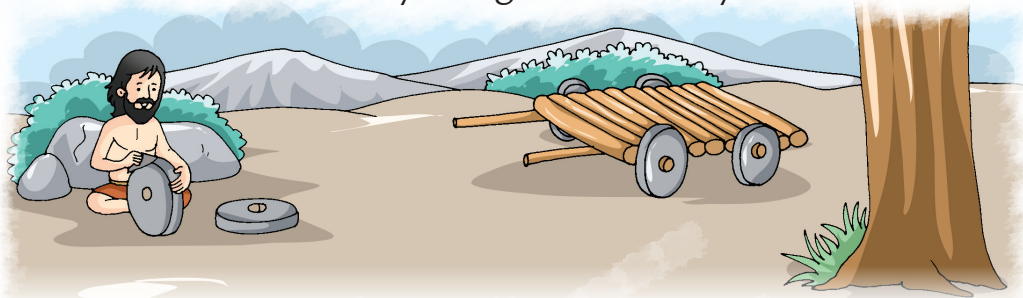
Early humans noted that round objects such as logs of wood rolled easily. They could move even with a small push. One day, he tried rolling it along the



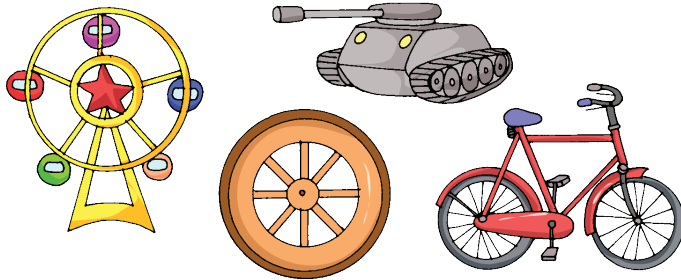
ground. He realised that it was easy to roll round things along the ground.



Later perhaps, he sliced a tree trunk, made holes and used them as the first wheels. He must have connected two round trunks with a stick on which he put a cart. He was now able to carry things more easily.



Thus, the invention of the wheel had a great effect on humans. As time passed, humans improved the wheel they had discovered. Today, vehicles can be fitted with different types and sizes of wheels made of wood, steel, rubber etc.



Try This

Can you name any six things around you which have wheels?

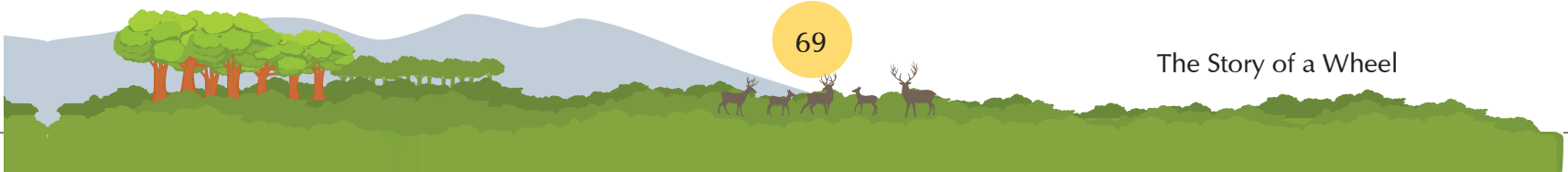
Potter's wheel

The potters use a wheel to make most of their pottery. The potter's wheel consists of a round, flat, wooden or metal surface that moves when the potter shapes clay on it.



Try This

Name any five objects you buy from the potter.





Key Words

Mode: A way or manner in which something occurs or is experienced.

Invention: The process of creating something that has never been made or never existed before

Potter: A person who makes dishes, plates and other objects from clay on a special wheel



Things to Remember

- A wheel is the most important invention for man.
- Before its invention, man had to walk from place to place and carry his own food.
- A log of wood was the first wheel.
- Wheels are used in all kinds of machines from the small watch to the biggest machine in the factory.



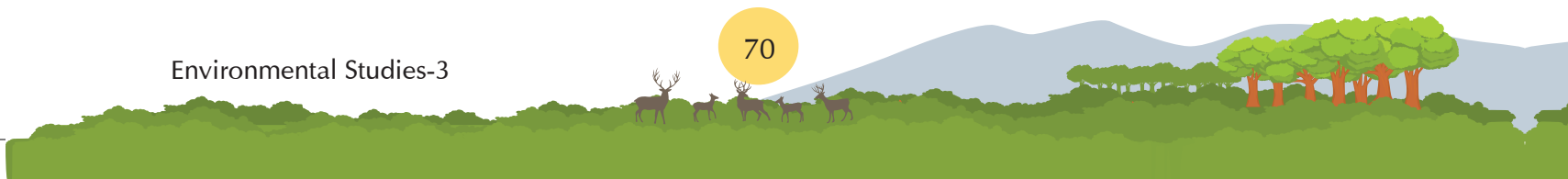
Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. Early man lived in _____.
a. huts b. caves c. trees
2. Man carried the hunted animals on his _____.
a. animals b. back c. carts
3. Man learnt to make pots on a _____.
a. tailor's wheel b. cobbler's wheel c. potter's wheel

B. Put these sentences in the correct order:

1. He tamed animals and learnt to ride them.
2. He cut the first wheel from a log.
3. Early man noticed a log rolling down a slope.
4. He realised a round object would move faster along the ground.
5. Early man had to walk from place to place.



C. Write True or False:

1. Early man moved on wheels from the very beginning.
2. Horse and donkeys were used for carrying loads.
3. Rafts were used to load things.
4. Today, most of the vehicles are run on wheels.

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Where did early man live?
2. Why did early man move from place to place?
3. Give a few examples of objects with wheels.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the potter's wheel.
2. Why do we say that a wheel was a very important invention?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

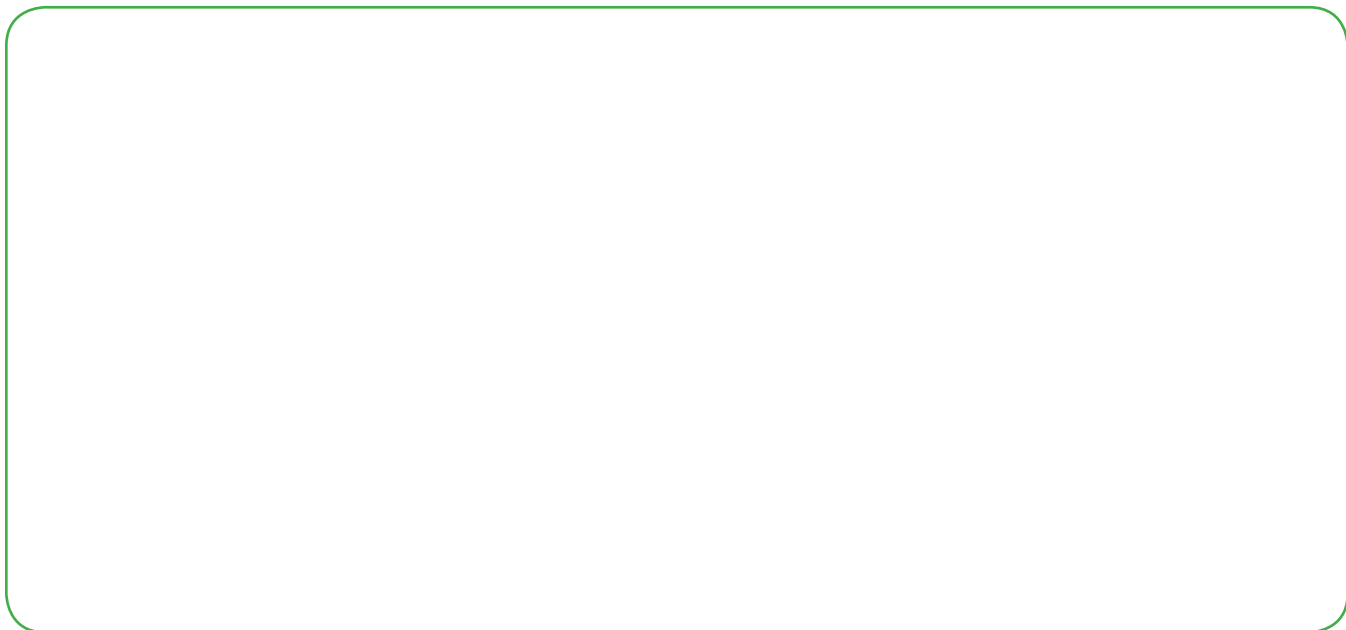
Can you imagine why travelling on land was more difficult than travelling on water?

■ **Life skills** ■

Which containers do you think are environment friendly and why—clay pots, plastic containers or metal containers?

Group Activity

Draw the picture of a raft.





Means of Transport



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The reasons for travel
- Different modes of transport— land, water and air

We all need to go from one place to another for various reasons—

- To our place of work or to reach school
- To meet friends and relatives
- To the market to buy things for our daily needs
- To other places in the neighbourhood such as banks, hospitals, railway station, etc
- To far off places during holidays
- To migrate from one place and another

We use different vehicles to travel from one place to another.



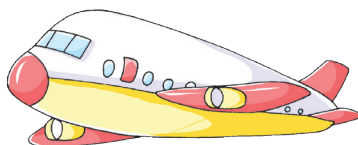
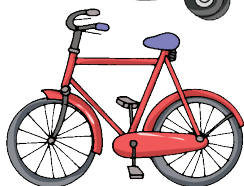
Try This

Name the vehicle you would use if you were going to—
the local market:

_____ a friend's house
in the other locality:

_____ another country:

_____ your ancestral town:



Means of Transport

The different types of vehicles that we use to travel are called **means of transport**. They help people and goods to move from one place to another. When we have to go a short distance from home, we use a cycle, car or scooter. If the place is far, we use a train or an aeroplane. Thus, the vehicle we use depends on how far we have to go and how much money we can spend.



Try This

Match the columns:

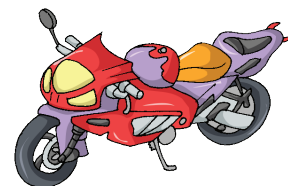
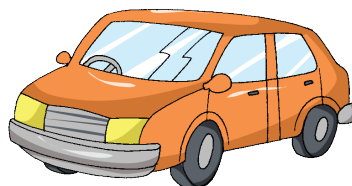
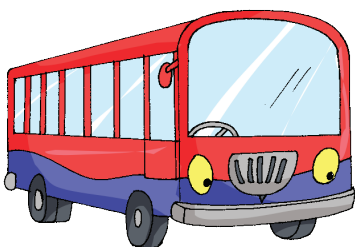
Road	Aeroplane
Water	Train
Air	Car
Railway line	Ship

Land Transport

All vehicles that travel on land are called means of land transport. It is the most common way of travelling. It connects all parts of the country and is less expensive. Trains, carts, buses, motorcycles, cycles, cars, auto rickshaws, trucks are all means of land transport. Highways connect major cities. Some of them can go right till your doorstep. Can you guess which ones?

Did you know?

China's Shanghai Maglev is the fastest train in the world.



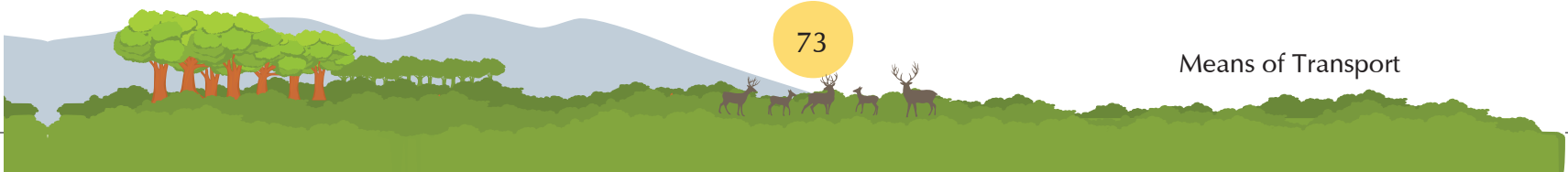
Trains

Trains are of different types. Some are passenger trains and some carry goods. They are more comfortable and can carry many people over long distances. Nowadays, in big cities there are a network of underground trains called the Metro.



Did you know?

First passenger train in India ran between Bombay and Thane in 1853.



Air Transport

The quickest way to travel is by air. Aeroplanes can go very fast and carry hundreds of passengers at one time. But travelling by air is costly. Today, we have air services linking all the important cities in the country and in the world. Besides aeroplanes, we have hot-air balloons, helicopter and air ships.

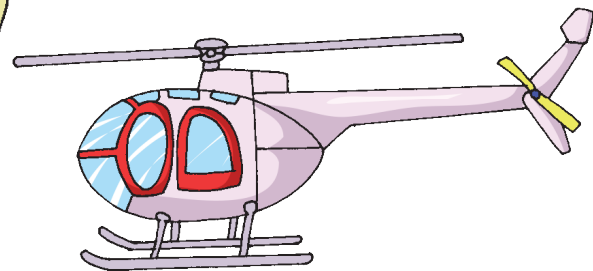
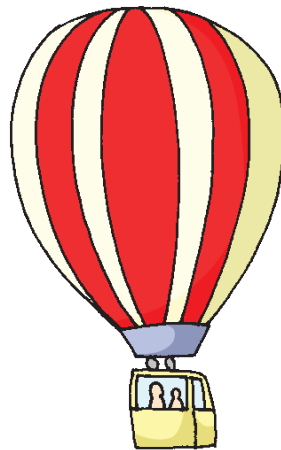
Did you know?

The Wright brothers were the first to build an aeroplane.



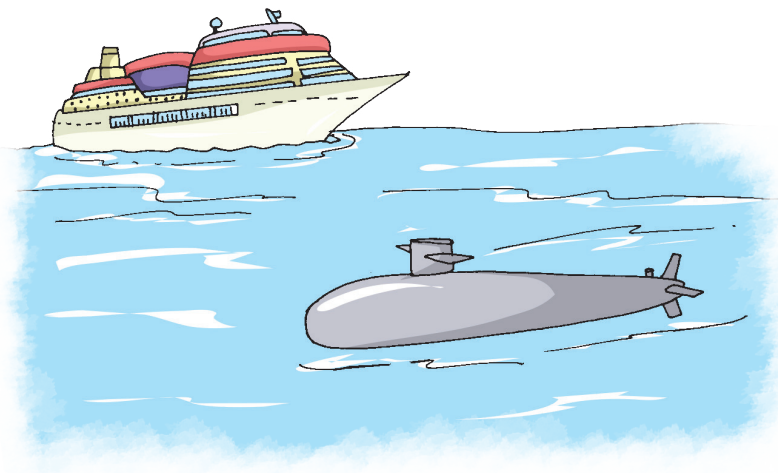
Try This

Name the international airport of your city.



Water Transport

The oldest means of transport is water transport. People used to travel from one place to another using logs, small boats on water.



Nowadays, people use ships, boats, rafts and steamers. A large passenger ship can carry thousands of people. The cargo ships can transport grains, goods and oil all over the world.

A submarine travels underwater. The navy uses it to protect the seas.

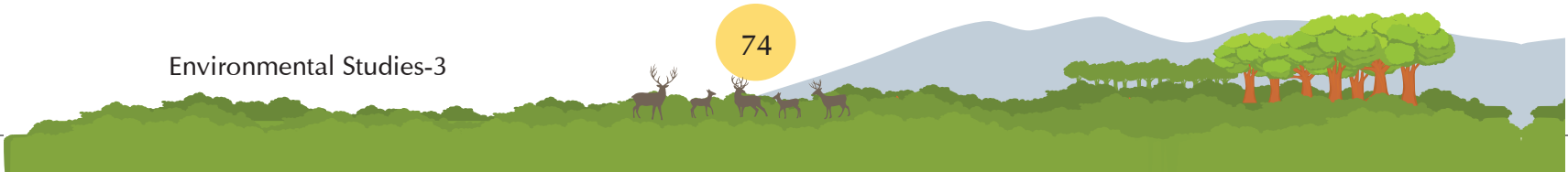
A place where ships load and unload passengers and goods is called a port or a harbour.

The next time you visit a railway or bus station or an airport, look around. Apart from travellers like you, there are many other people working there who help our trains, buses, and aeroplanes run smoothly.



Try This

Name two major ship yards in our country.





Key Words

Submarine: A ship that can travel under the sea

Metro: A fast train system in large cities

Airships: Machines that can fly such as aeroplanes

Port: The place from where ships load and unload

Highways: Main road connecting cities. They are designed for high speed traffic.



Things to Remember

- We need to travel from one place to another in order to transport people and goods.
- To travel, we need means of transport like roadways, waterways and airways.
- With the help of technology, man has made great progress in all walks of life.
- All the vehicles that move on road are called roadways.
- Trains run on tracks called rails. So they are called railways.
- Aeroplane is the fastest way to travel.
- Many people work to make our travel smooth.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. To catch a train we go to the _____.
a. bus stand b. railway station c. airport
2. The fastest means of transport is _____.
a. bus b. steamer c. aeroplane
3. The place where ships load and unload is called a _____.
a. port b. airport c. station
4. The vehicle which can move on water is the _____.
a. steamer b. car c. train
5. The most common means of transport is _____.
a. land transport b. air transport c. water transport



B. Write true or false:

1. Most people travel on land by steamers. _____
2. Aeroplanes were first designed by the Wright brothers. _____
3. We travel long distances on foot. _____
4. For road safety, we need to follow various rules. _____
5. We use ships to travel on the sea. _____

C. Complete the columns:

Here is a list of different means of transport. Write their names in the correct column.

Car, helicopter, boat, steamer, raft, aeroplane, scooter,
train, hot air balloon

Air	Water	Land

D Give short answers to the following questions:

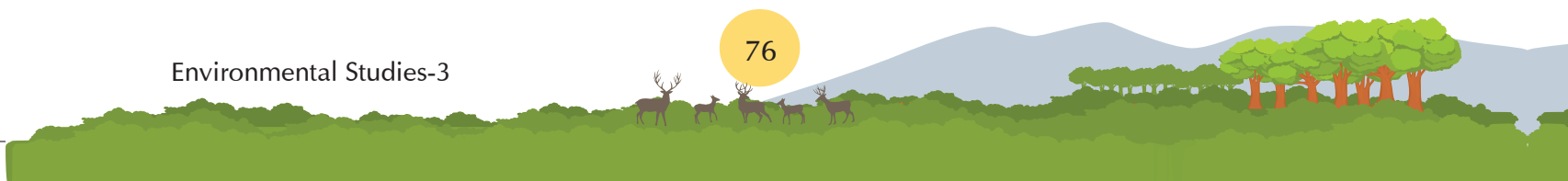
1. Land transport can be of two types. What are they? Give some examples.
2. Name the different means of transport man uses for travelling.
3. What connects big cities?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Give any three reasons why we need to travel.
2. Which is the most common means of transport used in India? Why?
3. How are large quantities of goods transported to other countries?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

If there was no petrol or diesel, will we be able to use most modes of transport?
Think and write.



■ Life skills ■

Many modes of transport are responsible for air and noise pollution. You may have read how the level of air pollution has gone up in Delhi. As responsible citizens of our country, how can we control this pollution?

Activity

Imagine you are going to a hill station. Make list of all the means of transport you may use to reach your destination. Paste pictures of these means of transport. (You are not using your car for travelling.)





Means of Communication



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- What is communication?
- What are the means of communication?
- Difference between personal and mass communication

Everyday, we talk to a number of people. We talk to our friends, relatives and even to strangers sometimes.

When we speak or listen, read or write to someone, we are communicating with the person. We share our thoughts and feelings through communication. We use different methods to communicate with others. These methods of sending and receiving messages are known as means of communication.

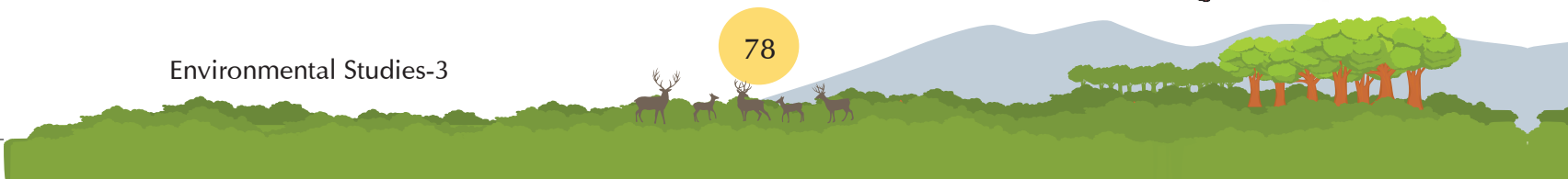


Did you know?

Early man communicated with sign language.

The world, it is said, has become a very small place. No place is far enough. We can now talk and connect to our friends and relatives any time, from any place on mobile phones, email etc.

But this was not how it was, long time ago. In ancient times, people sent messages through drumbeats, pigeons or messengers or smoke.



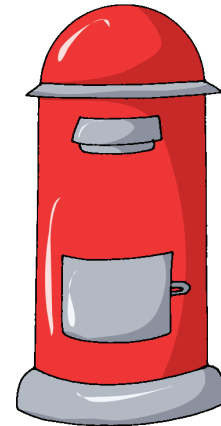
Gradually, people learnt languages and began to write. Writing soon became an important form of communication. People started writing letters to their far away family members, friends etc.

Did you know?

Emperor Sher Shah Suri started an efficient postal service in his empire.

Postal Communication

The cheapest and most popular method of communication is by post. People use inland letters, post cards and stamped envelopes to send messages to others. They post their letters in the letter box. Letters are then collected by the postman and sorted at the post offices. They are then sent to their destinations by land, air or sea routes. On reaching, letters are again collected and sorted at the post offices. Finally, the postman delivers the letters to the people. Today, people send parcels also.



We need to paste a postage stamp on the envelope. Also, the Pin code has to be mentioned along with the address on the envelope.

Did you know?

The Pin code is a series of six digits used to number the post offices in the country.



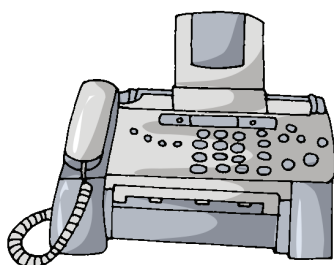
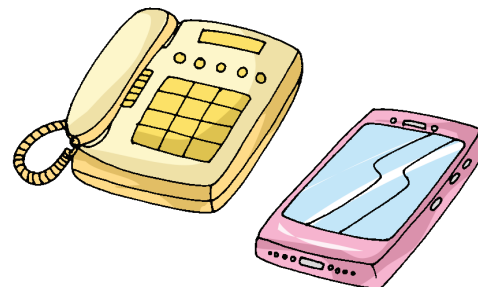
Try This

Find out the Pin codes of your city.

Electronic Communication

The telephone is the fastest means of communication. It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

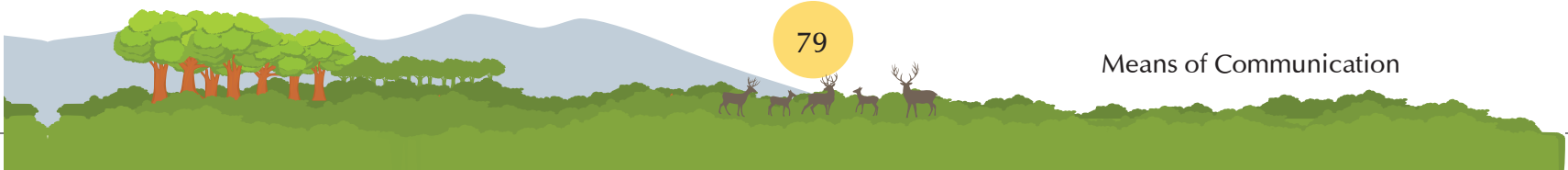
Today, mobile phones have become very popular and communication has become very fast and easy. We can send messages through SMS (Short Message Service)



We can send and receive messages, pictures and photographs immediately using the fax machine.

Internet

We can communicate with people anywhere in the world with the help of Internet. It is a network that links computers all over the world with help of telephone lines



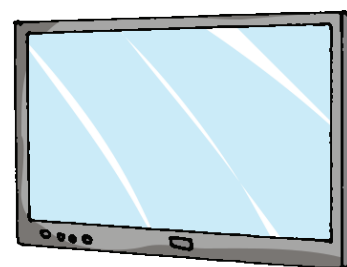
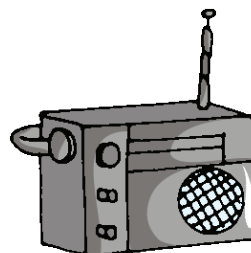
and satellites. We also keep in touch with others using special websites called social network. We can send emails also through it.

Mass Media



Try This

Can you name any two social networks?



All the means of communications discussed above are for personal or individual use. But when we have to communicate to larger groups, we need a different type of communication. It is known as mass communication.

Radio was the first means of mass communication. At one time, radio programmes and news were widely popular. You must have heard our Prime Minister giving a speech and connecting with people through the radio through the programme 'Mann ki baat'.

With invention of the television, we can get the latest news and information very fast.



Try This

Who invented radio and television?

Mass media also includes newspapers, magazines, journals, books etc. They are printed in many languages.

Thus, we can see how small the world has become, thanks to the various means of communication.



Key Words

SMS: Short message service

E-mail: Electronic mail

Internet: Connects computers across the world.

Satellites: An artificial body sent into space, they move around the earth. They are used for communicating and for providing information.

Fax: A machine that sends and receives documents in an electronic form through telephone wires and then prints them.

Mass media: The means of spreading information to a large number of people in a very short time.





Things to Remember

- We communicate with others using different means of communication.
- Letters, cards, radio, television, e-mails are called means of communication.
- Letters, telephone, mobiles, e-mail are individual means of communication.
- Radio, television, newspaper, magazines are all means of mass communication.
- Letters are a common and cheap means of communication.
- Telephones and mobile phones are the quickest and easiest means of communication.
- The computer is another popular means of sending messages nowadays through e-mails.
- Artificial satellites help send messages and information quickly across the world through signals.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. If we need to send a letter written by hand, we visit the

a. radio station	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Post office	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------
2. If we need to listen to old speeches, we use a

a. magazine	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3. If the principal has to make an important announcement, she uses a

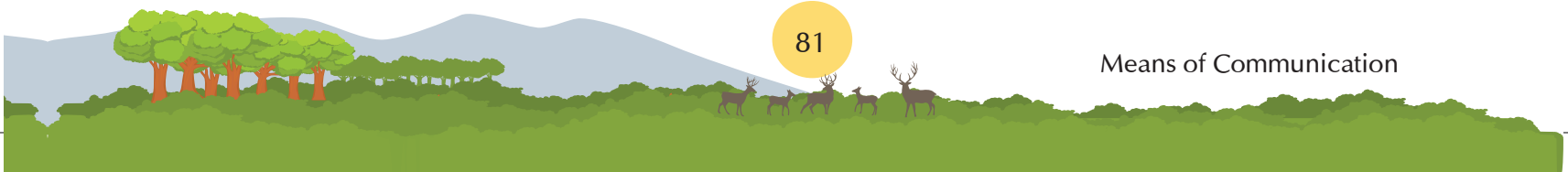
a. radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. mike	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Intercom	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. To send an important message to a friend immediately, we use a

a. newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/>
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5. To watch a live match, we use a

a. radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. television	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>
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B. Fill in the blanks:

1. We _____ our thoughts and feelings through means of communication.
2. When we send something by post, we must write the complete _____ and also the _____.
3. The _____ is the fastest means of communication.
4. _____ carry articles about the happenings of the country everyday.
5. A _____ machine is like a typewriter.



C. Match the abbreviations to their full forms:.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. STD | Electronic mail |
| 2. GPO | Public Call Office |
| 3. PCO | General Post Office |
| 4. FAX | Facsimile Machine |
| 5. E-mail | Subscriber Trunk Dialing |

D Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What do you mean by communication?
2. Name any three ancient means of communication.
3. What do you mean by Internet?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Differentiate between individual communication and mass communication. Give examples.
2. What is postal communication? How did it bring the world close a few years back?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

Find out and write which means of communication you would use—

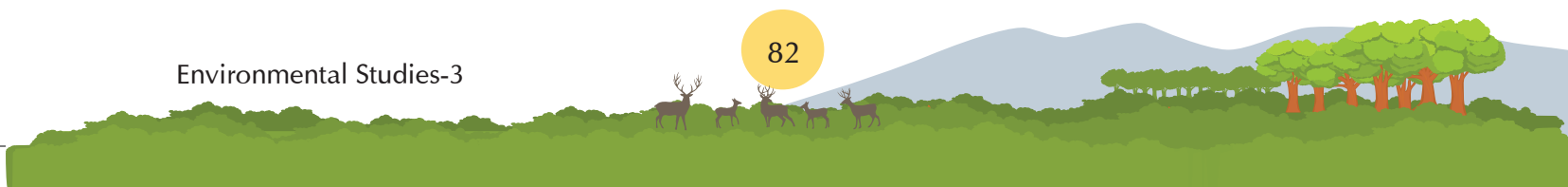
1. to call an ambulance
2. to write to your friend in a foreign country
3. to find out about the movies running in your city/town
4. to know the cricket scene

■ **Life skills** ■

Television is one of most popular means of mass communication today. Nowadays, children watch television for very long hours. This harms their eyes and is also a waste of valuable time. Discuss.

Activity

Visit your nearest post office. Collect and paste different postal items like stamps, post cards, inland letter, envelope etc. on a chart paper. Also write the price of each item.





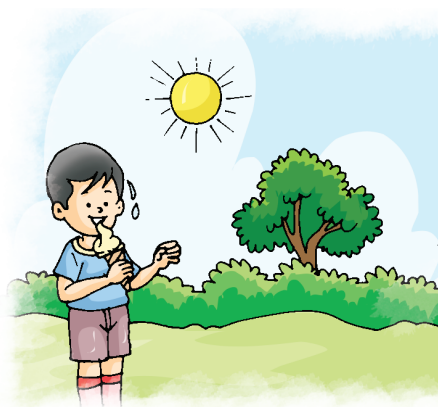
Weather and Seasons



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The difference between weather and climate
- Why weather changes
- How weather affects both plants and animals
- The five main seasons in our country– Winter, Spring, Summer, Monsoon and Autumn



Some days are hot while others are cold. Sometimes it rains and at other times it is dry. Have you wondered why it happens?

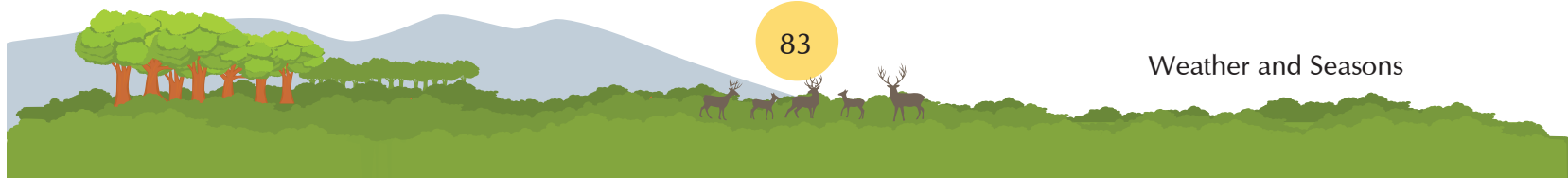
This happens because of the changes in the atmosphere of a particular place. The condition of the atmosphere of a particular place at a particular time is called **Weather**. Weather often changes. It changes during the day and also from day to day.

How was the weather in the morning? _____

Has it changed now or is it the same? _____

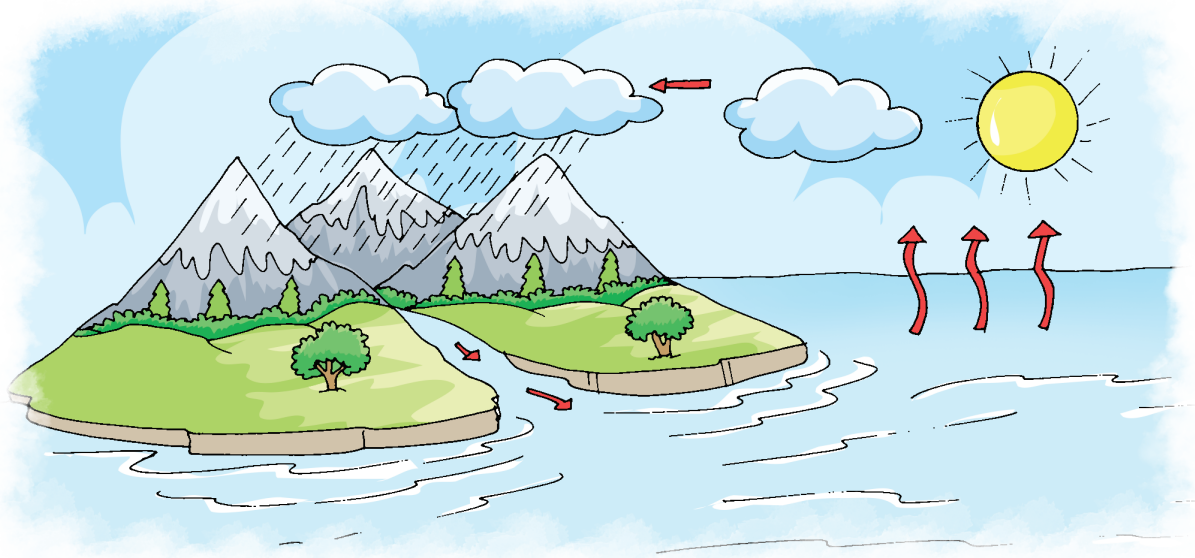
Why does the weather change? _____

The heat of the sun causes a change in the temperature. This temperature change brings about the movement of air. The moving air called **wind** causes the weather to change. The air heated by the sun rises upwards and carries water vapour. The water vapour rises in the sky and forms clouds. When these



clouds cool down, it rains. The whole process continues in the atmosphere. This is called **water cycle**.

Thus, weather depends on **the sun, wind, clouds and rain**.



Seasons

When the weather remains more or less the same for a few months in a year, it is called **season**. The year is divided into five seasons— **spring, summer, rainy season or monsoon, autumn and winter**.

Seasons affect the way we live, the clothes we wear and the food we eat.

Winter

In winter, the weather is very cold. It begins around the middle of November and continues till February. The days are short and the nights are longer. There is snowfall in the mountains.

People like to stay indoors when the cold wind blows. We wear woollen clothes and enjoy drinking hot soup, milk, tea and coffee. Some animals like bears go on their long winter sleep. This is called **hibernation**.



Try This

Name two festivals that we celebrate during winter season.





Try This

Name two animals and insects that disappear during the winter season.



Spring

After winter, there is a short season called spring. It is generally in the month of March. It is neither too hot nor too cold. The length of the days and nights are equal. There are lots of flowers in the garden. We enjoy watching



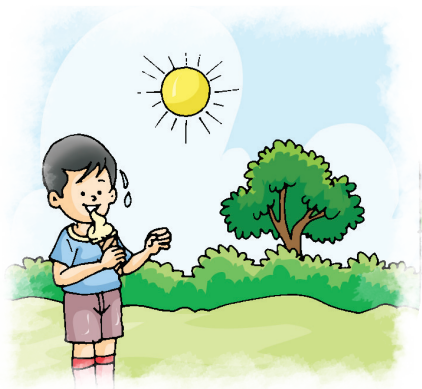
Did you know?

People celebrate Basant Panchami and worship Goddess Saraswati. Holi also falls in this season.

the bees and butterflies visiting them. It is an ideal season for picnics.

Summer

Summer is the hottest season of the year. It begins in April and continues till June. The air is warm and dry and the days are long. A hot wind called loo blows in the northern part of our country making people stay indoors in the afternoon.



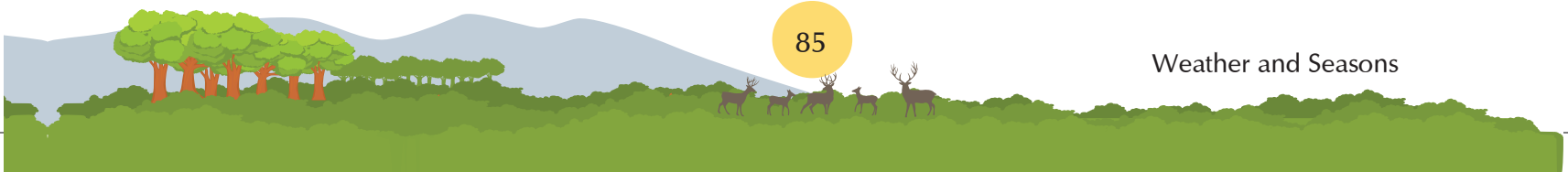
Try This

Name any three famous hill stations of India.

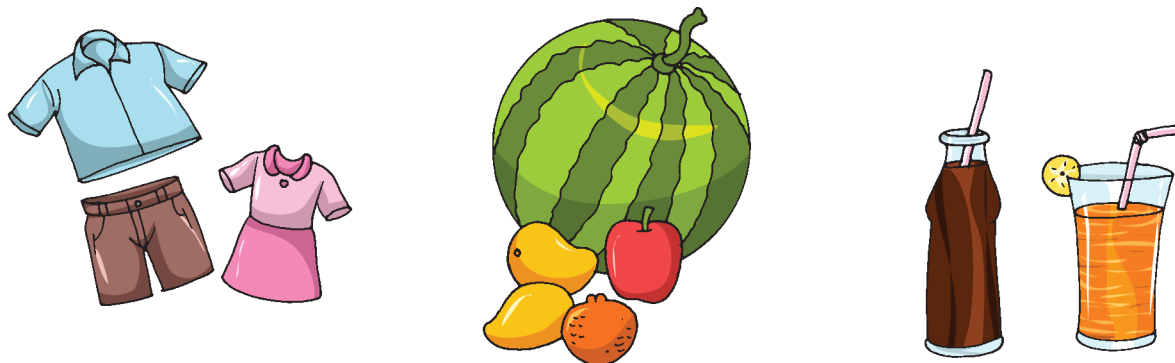
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Did you know?

The Gulmohar and Laburnum blossom only in summers bearing bright red and yellow flowers.



People enjoy cold drinks like lemonade, ice-creams and fruits such as water-melons, lichis, mangoes, plums, etc. Children enjoy swimming. Some of us go to hill stations to stay away from the heat.



Monsoon

In summers, the land becomes very hot. That wind blows over the sea and picks up water vapour. These winds then blow back towards the land. The water vapour cools down and falls down as rain in the months of July, August and September. These are the rainy months. People use raincoats and umbrellas. **Floods** occur in some places where there is too much rain. Rain helps farmers to grow crops.

Did you know?

The farmer's friend, the earthworm, is often seen crawling out of the soil during this season.



Did you know?

The word monsoon comes from the Arabic word "mausim" which means season.



Try This

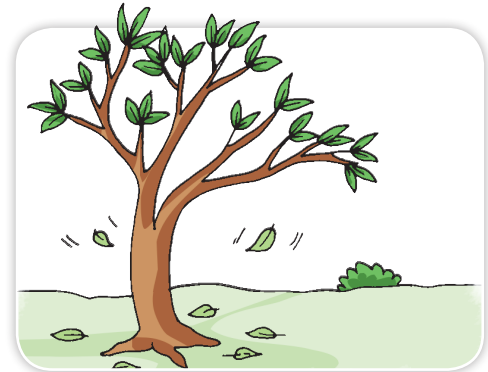
Why is the earthworm called a farmer's friend? _____



Autumn

The rainy season is followed by the short season of autumn in the month of October. In this season, the weather begins to cool and the days start to become a little shorter.

The trees lose their leaves. This season is also called the festive season as we celebrate many festivals like Dussehra, Durga Puja and Diwali.



How seasons affect us

Our lives are deeply affected by seasons. The food we eat, the clothes we wear and the activities we do, change from season to season.

For example, people living in hilly areas wear woollen clothes while those living in hot areas wear cotton clothes.



Try This

Here is a list of things. Arrange them according to the seasons:

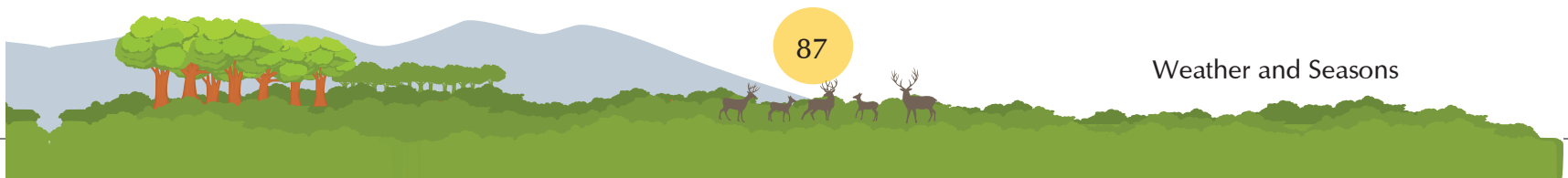
sweater, tea, fan, ice-cream, soup, umbrella, mango, raincoat, boats.

Summer	Rainy	Winter

Climate

The terms **climate** refers to the weather conditions that a place has over a long period of time for several years. e.g. places in mountains have a cool climate while places in the plains have a hot climate. The weather of a place may change often, but the climate does not change so fast.

The climate of a place also affects our lives. The houses we build depend on the climate of the place. Crops and plants are grown according to the climate of a place.





Key Words

Loo: The hot wind that blows during the summer

Floods: When there is excess rain, water overflows and covers the land

Monsoon: Season of heavy rains

Water cycle: The constant process of change in the form of water on the earth



Things to Remember

- Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place at a certain time.
- If there is similar weather for one or more months, it is called season.
- The five seasons in a year are– winter, spring, summer, monsoon and autumn.
- Seasons affect the food we eat, the clothes we wear and also our activities.
- If a place has similar weather over a long period of time, it is called its climate.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. In which season do new leaves grow on the trees and flowers bloom?

a. autumn

☐

b. summer

☐

c. spring

☐

2. In which season is Durga Puja celebrated?

a. autumn

☐

b. summer

☐

c. winter

☐

3. The season in which people like to drink cold drinks and eat ice-creams is

a. monsoon

☐

b. autumn

☐

c. summer

☐

4. The winds that bring rains are called

a. strong winds

☐

b. monsoon winds

☐

c. cool winds

☐

5. Moving air is called

a. weather

☐

b. wind

☐

c. rain

☐

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the coolest time of the year.
2. In the hills and mountains, the _____ is cool and pleasant.
3. _____ is also known as the farmer's friend.
4. During spring season, we see lots of _____ and _____ over the flowers.
5. People like to visit _____ stations during summers.

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Winter | This season brings rain |
| 2. Spring | This season is very hot |
| 3. Summer | The trees have new leaves |
| 4. Monsoon | The trees lose their leaves |
| 5. Autumn | The days are very cold. |

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What do you mean by weather?
2. Name the four things on which weather depends upon.
3. What is hibernation? Give examples.

E. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by water cycle? Explain with the help of a diagram.
2. How do seasons affect our lives?
3. Why is rainy season important for the farmers?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

Each season plays an important role in our lives. Which season do you like the most and why?

■ Life skills ■

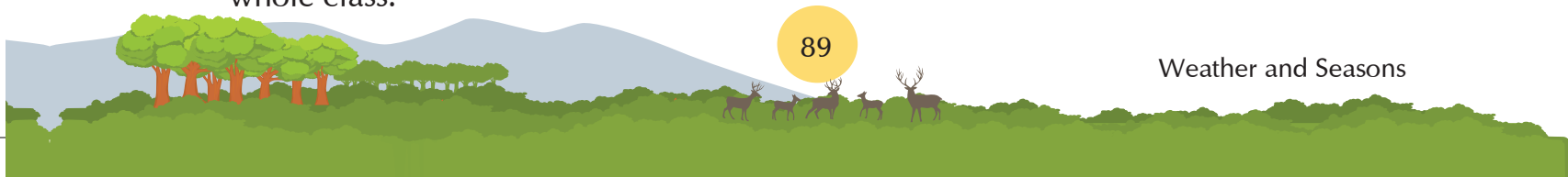
Many parts of the country get plenty of rain but some do not get enough rains and many a times they face water shortage. How can we preserve water?

Activity

Paste pictures of different seasons and write a few lines on:

1. the clothes we wear in different seasons.
2. the festivals that fall in those seasons.
3. the special dishes we prepare in those seasons.

This activity can be done in groups and then the information can be shared with the whole class.





The Earth and Sky



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- What makes our earth special
- What a solar system is
- The difference between stars and planets
- The different constellation

The Earth

Our earth is special. It is the only planet in the solar system known to have water and life.

The earth is like a giant ball of rock. There are mountains that soar so high and there are valleys that are deep, green and rich with plants. There are oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ponds. There are also vast deserts on its surface.



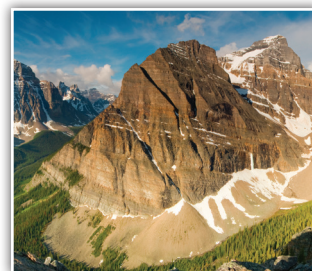
Plains



Desert



Hills



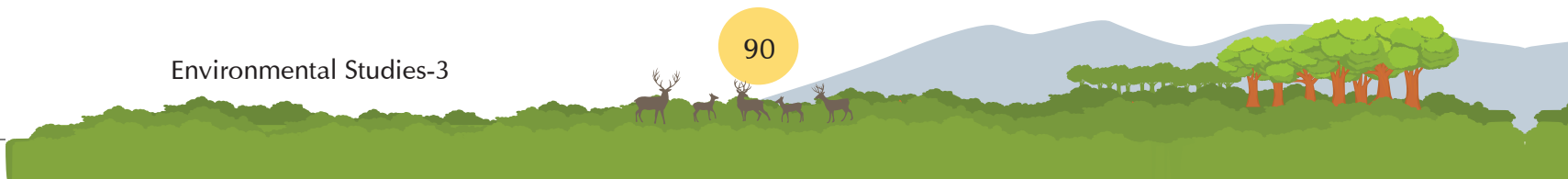
Mountains



Earth

Look at this picture of the earth taken from space. It appears to be blue in colour with a few patches of brown and green. Why?

This is because the surface of the earth is mostly covered by water which appears blue and only partly by land which appears brown or green.



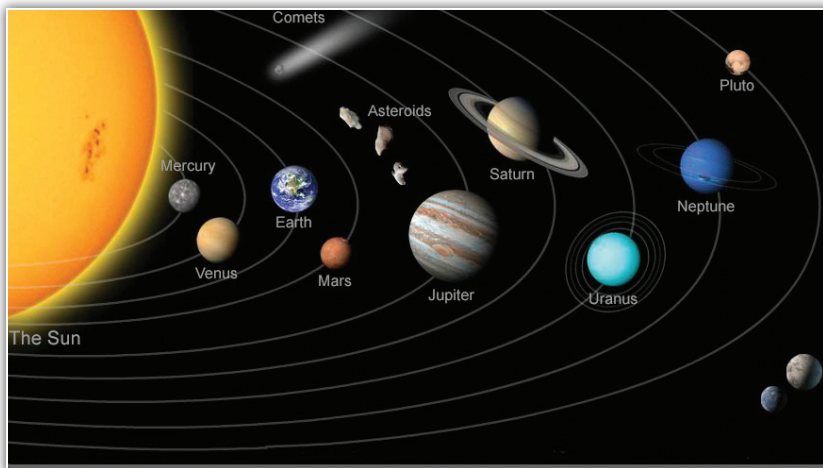
The earth is the only planet where life exists.

The earth is surrounded by a layer of air. This is called its atmosphere. The land, water and air present on the earth make life possible. The earth is at the right distance from the sun. As a result, it is neither too hot nor too cold. If the earth was to become extremely hot or cold, all plant and animal life would perish.

Did you know?

72% of the earth's surface is covered with water and only 28% is land.

The Solar System



We just read that the earth is a planet. Now, what is a planet? Any natural object that revolves round the sun is called a planet. The family of the sun is called the solar system. It is made up of the sun, eight planets and their moons.

Did you know?

The word planet comes from the Greek word 'asteres planetar' which means wandering stars.



Try This

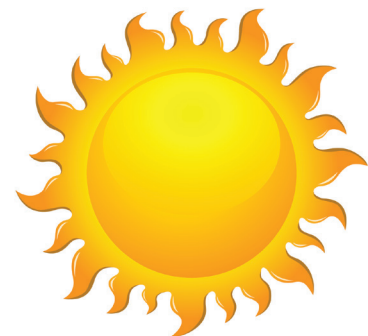
Can you name the dwarf planet?

The Sun

The sun is the closest star to the earth. The sun is so big that many earths can fit inside it. Yet, it appears small because it is far away from us. It is one of the millions of stars in the universe.

It is a huge fiery ball made up of hot burning gases which keeps burning all the time. This is why it produces more heat and light. It helps us in many ways.

- Sunlight helps planets to produce food.





Try This

What is sun's energy called?

- It heats water and turns it into water vapour. On cooling, this water vapour forms clouds which bring rain.
- It gives us natural light and heat.

Did you know?

Sunlight takes just over 8 minutes to travel through space and reach us.

Other Planets

Planets do not have light and heat of their own. They move around the sun and get heat and light from it. Planets do not appear to twinkle in the sky but shine with a steady light. Jupiter is the largest planet while Mercury is the smallest planet. Our earth is third planet from the sun.

Did you know?

The order of planets from the sun is—

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

The Moon

The moon is the earth's closest neighbour and its natural satellite. It is dry and barren. It has no air or water. It has no light of its own. It shines because it reflects the sun's light.

Why does the Moon seems to change it's shape?

Since the Moon has no light of its own. We only see that part of the moon which is lit by the Sun as it moves around the Earth. The lit part of the Moon always points to the Sun. The full Moon is also called Purnima. Then it starts getting smaller until, on the fourteenth day, it is not visible at all. This is the new

Did you know?

More than half lit moon is called a Gibbous Moon while less than half lit Moon is called a Crescent Moon.



Try This

Name the first two Astronauts who landed on the Moon.



moon, which we also call Amavasya. In the next 14 days the moon grows bigger and bigger until we have a full moon again.



Star Constellations



On a clear dark night, we see thousands of twinkling stars in the sky. Sometimes, we find that these stars form imaginary groups. These groups of stars are called constellations. There are many constellations seen in the night sky. They are Big Dipper- popularly known in India as Saptarishi Mandal, Scorpio, Orion, Ursa Major and Leo.

Did you know?

The brightest star is the Pole Star or the Dhruv Tara (Sailors depend on the Dhruv Tara for directions)



New Terms

Heavenly bodies: The sun, the moon, the stars and the planets

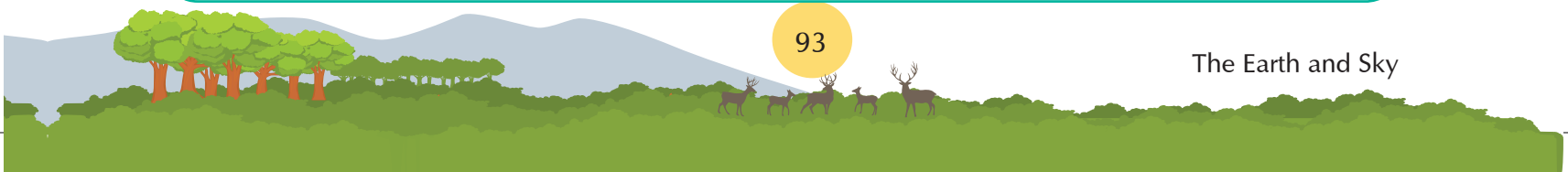
Solar System: Comprises the Sun, the eight planets and the other heavenly bodies

Stars: Large heavenly bodies which give off their own heat and light

Constellation: A group of stars arranged in a particular pattern

Planets: Heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun

Satellite: A body in space that moves around a planet





Things to Remember

- The vast space all around the earth is called the universe. All heavenly bodies such as stars and planets are a part of the universe.
- The sun is a star closest to the earth. It gives heat and light.
- Planets are round in shape. They move around the sun.
- The earth is a unique planet because life exists here.
- The moon is the earth's closest neighbour. It moves around the earth.
- The moon has different phases.
- Stars form patterns in the sky called constellations.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. It is a huge ball of fire.

a. Venus

☐

b. Sun

☐

c. Moon

☐

2. The family of the sun is called the

a. solar System

☐

b. planets

☐

c. galaxy

☐

3. The brightest star in our solar system is

a. neptune

☐

b. earth

☐

c. sun

☐

4. It is a pattern of stars in the sky.

a. Sirius

☐

b. Wag star

☐

c. Constellation

☐

5. This is a satellite of the earth.

a. Sun

☐

b. Jupiter

☐

c. Moon

☐

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The earth is the _____ planet from the sun.

2. Around _____ of the earth's surface is covered with water.

3. The earth looks _____ in colour when seen from space.

4. The gas we breathe in is _____.



C. Write true or false:

1. The sun is not the centre of the solar system.
2. Planets have light of their own.
3. The sun is a star.
4. Each large group or cluster of stars form the Milky Way.
5. The earth is the third planet from the sun.

D Give short answers to the following questions:

1. Name all the planets in the solar system.
2. How is the sun useful to us?
3. What is atmosphere?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. What are satellites? How are they different from the stars?
2. Why is the earth called a special planet?
3. Why does the moon shine? Why does the moon seem to change its shape?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

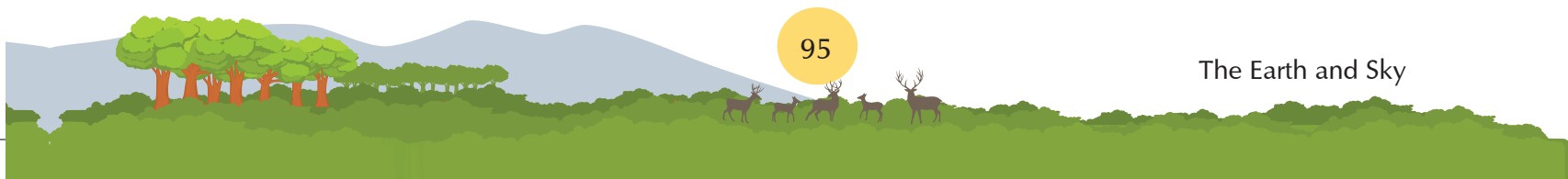
What is the difference between a planet and a star?

■ **Life skills** ■

Our earth is home to millions of species. But the greed of man has destroyed many of these species, their homes etc. Discuss how we can prevent their further destruction.

Activity

Divide the class into nine groups. Each group will gather information about any one of the eight planets while one group will collect information about the sun. The groups will share the information with the class.





Our Festivals



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The different types of festivals celebrated in India
- Our national harvest and religious festivals

India has a rich and glorious culture. In different parts of the country, people follow different religions. This includes celebrating many colorful and exciting festivals.

Festivals are celebrations that we enjoy with family and friends. They bring us joy and happiness. Families wear new clothes, greet each other and eat lots of good food. All of us, young or old, love festivals.

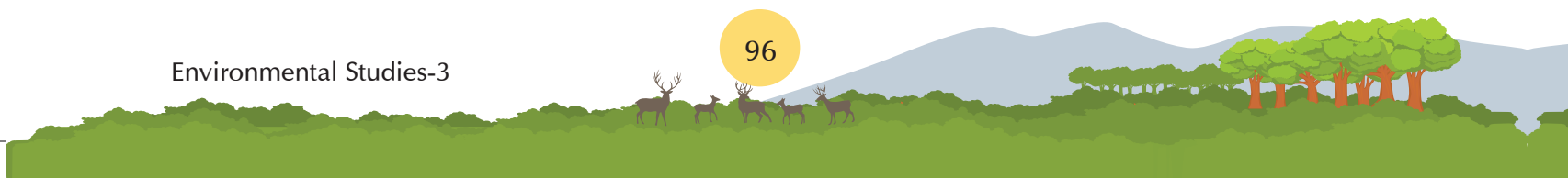


Types of Festivals

India is a big country with different seasons, regions and religions. As a result, a large numbers of festivals are celebrated all over the country. Many of these festivals are connected with religious events like birth of a God, others with seasons. There are also some occasions when the whole country remembers a special event or a day of the past. Let us learn about some well known festivals.

National Festivals

The festivals that mark days or events that are important to all the people of our country are known as national festivals. These festivals are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.



Independence Day

India celebrates Independence Day on 15th August every year. On this day, in 1947, our country got its freedom from the British rule after a long struggle. We remember all those brave people who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country.

Every year the Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at Red fort, New Delhi and speaks to the nation giving the people a special message.



Try This

Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

Republic Day

On 26th January, 1950, India became a free and independent republic. Our constitution was implemented. To celebrate this special occasion, every year, a big parade is held in

New Delhi. It starts from Vijay Chowk near Rashtrapati Bhavan. The soldiers of all the three armed forces, Army, Air force, Navy and also the Police forces march on Rajpath. The President of India takes the salute of this beautiful parade. Children and folk dancers too take part in the parade. Beautiful tableaux from every state also participate in this parade.



Try This

Who was the first President of India?

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is observed on 2nd October. This day marks the birthday



of the father of our nation-Mahatma Gandhi. Prayer meetings are held every where especially at his Samadhi-Rajghat.



Try This

Where was Mahatma Gandhi born?

Harvest Festivals

Festivals that mark the change of seasons are called harvest festivals. India, being an agricultural country, has a harvest festival special to every state. Harvest is a time when crops become ready to be cut and harvested.



Baisakhi

It is mainly celebrated in North India, especially Punjab, It is celebrated in the month of April. Wheat crops are harvested at this time. People celebrate by singing and dancing.



Try This

Name the two dance forms of Punjab.



Bihu

Bihu is celebrated in Assam in the month of April. Magh Bihu is also celebrated, but in the month of January. People wear traditional clothes and dance to special Bihu songs.

Pongal

Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu in January. It is celebrated for 4 days. It marks the end of rice harvesting. People make special sweets of rice and milk . On this occasion, the sun god and rain god are worshipped.



Onam

Onam or the festival of flowers is the harvest festival of Kerala. It is observed in the honour of King Mahabali. It is celebrated during the months of August and September. During this festival snake-boat races are held. Many people visit Kerala during this time.

Women makes beautiful rangolis.



Try This

Find out the story of Mahabali and share it with your friends.

Religious Festivals

We Indians are proud to be part of a secular country. We follow and respect all religions. Most of our religious festivals follow the seasons.

Holi

Holi is the festival of colours and is celebrated in march. This festival of colours marks the victory of good over evil. On the eve of holi, people light bonfires. The next day they play with coloured powder called gulal and water.



Try This

Which special sweet is prepared on Holi?

Eid-UL-Fitr

Muslims celebrate Eid-UL-Fitr. This is celebrated to mark the end of Ramzan. During Ramzan, they fast for 30 days. On Eid, they wear new clothes and go to the mosque. Special namaz (prayer) is offered. People distribute money and clothes to the poor on this day. Sevaiyan kheer is made.



Dussehra and Durga Puja

Dussehra marks the victory of good over evil. It celebrates the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana, the king of Lanka. In Bengal, it is called Durga Puja. The celebrations last for ten days.

these days are considered very auspicious in our country and are called Navratras.

Diwali

Diwali or the festival of lights, marks the onset of the winter season. On this day, Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after defeating Ravana. People clean their homes and shops and make beautiful rangolis. They wear new clothes, eat sweets and visit friends and relatives. They light up their homes with diyas, candles and neon lights.



Gurupurab

Gurupurab, the festival of the Gurus, is celebrated by the sikhs. The birthdays of all 10 sikh Gurus are celebrated as Gurupurab. The birthday of the first Guru, the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, is celebrated as Guru Nanak Jayanti. Sikhs take out large processions in towns and cities. They go to gurudwaras to offer prayers. They distribute free food to the poor through langars.



Which God and Goddess are worshipped on Diwali?



Christmas

Christmas is the most important festival of the Christians. It is the birthday of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on 25th December every year. Special prayers are held in churches. They decorate Christmas trees and exchange gifts. Christmas carols are sung. Children wait for Santa Claus to give them gifts.



Navroz

Navroz or the Parsi New Year is celebrated on 21st March. This day marks the end of the winter season and the beginning of the spring season.

Other Festivals

Besides these festivals, we also celebrate Budh Purnima (the birthday of Lord Buddha), Mahavir Jayanti (the birthday of Lord Mahavir), Teej, Janmashtmi (the birthday of Lord Krishna), Ganesh Chaturthi, Bakhar-Eid and Raksha bandhan.

Social celebrations are an essential part of living in a society. It strengthens mutual bonding and brings unity, peace and harmony in families, society and the nation.



Key Words

Harvest: Gathering of natural crops

Tableau: A decorated scene mounted on a stage on wheels representing a scene from a story on history

Parade: A number of people marching in a long line on an important day

Bonfire: A large open air fire used as part of a celebration

Langars: Free kitchen in gurudwaras



Things to Remember

- A large number of festivals are celebrated in India.
- Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are national festivals.
- Basakhi, Pongal, Bihu, Onam are all harvest festivals.
- There are number of religious festivals celebrated by different religious groups of our country.



Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. This festival is celebrated to honour the victory of Ram over Ravana.

a. Diwali

☐

b. Pongal

☐

c. Dussehra

☐

2. People clean their houses for this festival.

a. Holi

☐

b. Onam

☐

c. Diwali

☐

3. Name the festival which is celebrated after a long month of fasting.

a. Eid

☐

b. Christmas

☐

c. Onam

☐

B. Write the correct date of the following festivals:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Independence Day | _____ |
| 2. Gandhi Jayanti | _____ |
| 3. Christmas | _____ |
| 4. Republic Day | _____ |
| 5. Teacher's Day | _____ |

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gurupurab | Holi |
| 2. Diwali | Christmas |
| 2. Festival of colours | Festivals of lights |
| 3. Cakes | Onam |
| 4. Boat race | Birthday of Sikh Guru |

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What is Mahavir Jayanti?
2. Why do we celebrate Republic Day?
3. What is Navroj? When is it celebrated?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is Holi called the festival of colours?
2. Why is India called a land of festivals? Give examples.
3. Why do we celebrate Eid-UI-Fitr and how do we celebrate it?

■ **Life skills** ■

Festivals bring us together. They are signs of our unity and diversity. Discuss.

Group Activity

Collect pictures of different types of festivals celebrated in your state. Work in groups. Make a collage using different heads like harvest festivals, religious festivals and national festivals.

NOTE FOR THE TEACHER: The teacher should encourage the students belonging to different states to talk about the festivals celebrated in their region, the special food cooked during this time, the special clothes they wear etc.





Things We Make



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- Different types of art and crafts of our country
- Importance of these things in our life

Early humans, who lived thousands of years ago, hunted animals and gathered plants for food. Slowly, they learned to grow food by farming. This led them to lead a settled life. They learnt cattle grazing, milking the animals etc.



Try This

What is the name of India's first civilization?

With the discovery of fire, early man was able to invent and make a number of things.

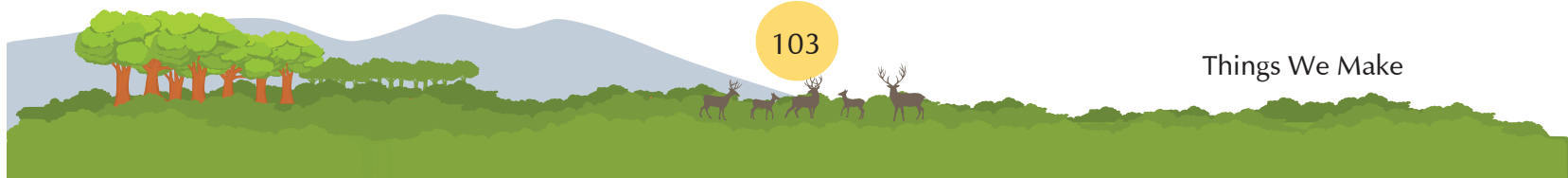
Clay and Pots

The early man needed containers to keep the grain he had grown. They started making containers such as straw baskets. They would then cover them with mud and clay. He even used shells of fruits like coconut.

But these containers were not strong. After the discovery of fire he learnt to bake these clay pots and make them stronger. He was able to make all kinds of pots.

Potter's Wheel

With the discovery of the wheel, a potter's wheel proved to be very useful. You have already learnt earlier how the wheel was invented. The potter's wheel helped him to make pots faster and in many different shapes. These clay pots are now called **earthenware**.



Today, we use lovely colourful glazed pots as vases, teapots, teacups and money boxes. They are made in different colours like blue, black etc.

We also get beautiful jewellery known as Terracotta jewellery from clay.



Try This

Name two places famous for pottery.



Decorating the Surroundings

Since early times, man has kept his surroundings clean and decorated them in his own way. The early man made paintings on his cave walls. Later, he decorated his walls with pieces of mirrors, cut into geometrical shapes and arranged them in patterns outlined with white lines. This art is called Leepan.



Try This

Can you tell that what was used by kings in place of mirrors?



Madhubani and Warli Arts forms have become very famous. We also have Gond Art, a tribal art developed by the Gonds of cultural India, Kalamkari art etc.

If you visit any house in southern India, you will find beautiful Rangolis made outside their homes. It is both an auspicious and a preliminary necessity in any religious ritual.





Try This

Where are Madhubani and Warli Arts practised?

We also decorate our doors with mango leaves and this is called a Toran.

On special occasions, we put Torans made of beads, mirrors, colourful cloth etc at the entrance of our houses.

Activity - 1

Draw a colourful Rangoli.



Key Words

Earthenware: Pots made of clay

Terracotta: A type of fired clay typically of a brownish-red colour and unglazed used as an ornamental building material and in modeling

Toran: A colourful string on the doors



Things to Remember

- The need to store food led to the making of clay pots.
- The potter's wheel helped man to make pots better and faster.
- Leepan is the art of decorating walls of the houses.
- Madhubani and Warli art are famous art forms.
- We decorate the entrance to the houses with Rangoli and Alpana.
- Natural colours are used for making Rangoli.
- A Toran is used to decorate the entrance doors of houses.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. Jewellery made of clay is called _____. Jewellery.
a. pots b. terracotta c. warli
2. A _____ helped early man to make better pots.
a. Tailor's wheel b. Potter's wheel c. Carpenter's wheel
3. Our railway station tea is sold in a _____.
a. kulhar b. saucer c. plate



B. Give one word answers:

1. The other name of clay pots _____
2. The art of making colourful patterns with dry powders _____
3. People use these leaves to decorate the entrance to houses _____
4. These are made in outside houses in southern India _____
5. Early man needed this to keep the grains he had grown _____

C. What colour do we get from these natural things?

1. Colour from turmeric _____
2. Colour from Mehndi leaves _____
3. Dried marigold flowers _____

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

1. What did the early man use pots for?
2. How did the early man decorate his caves?
3. What is used in making leepan?

E. Answer the following questions:

1. How do people in South India decorate their houses during festivals?
2. Where do we find Madhubani and Warli forms of art in India?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

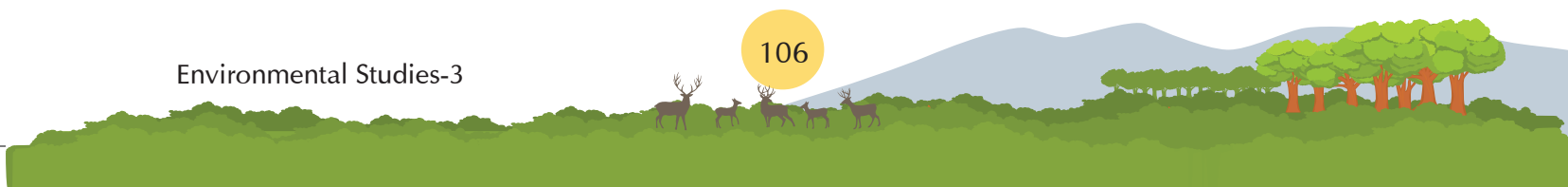
What type of clay is used by the potter to make pots? Find out the different items made by potters.

■ **Life skills** ■

The art of Pottery is slowly dying. People are no longer interested in buying earthen lamps. How can we help this art to survive?

Activity

Buy small diyas, paint them and decorate them with sequins, mirrors etc. Use them as Diwali gifts.





Unity in Diversity



Learning Objectives

Children must understand:

- The national symbols bind us together.
- The symbols and their importance.

Our country India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has 29 states and seven union territories. New Delhi is the capital of our country.

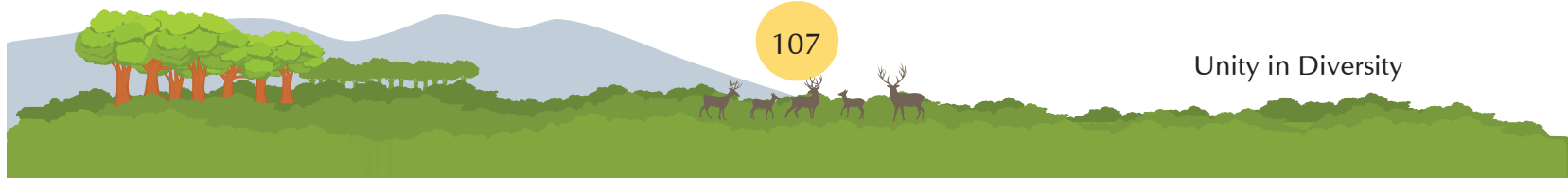
There are a few things that bind this beautiful country together- national symbols. Our national symbols stand for our country India. When we see these symbols, we know that they represent India.

The national flag, the national anthem and the national emblem are our main symbols. Besides these, we have national animal, national bird, national flower and a national song.



Try This

What is the emblem of your school?



National Flag

The national flag is the symbol of our freedom and unity. It is our duty to respect, honour and take care of it.

The Indian flag is a rectangular tricolour with deep saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. In the centre is a navy blue wheel, the Ashoka Chakra. This has been taken from the Ashoka Pillar and is the symbol of dharma.



Did you know?

The national flag is based on the swaraj flag designed by Pingali Venkaya.



Try This

What do the three colors of our national flag stand for?

Rules to follow

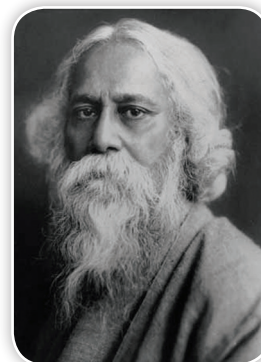
- We need to follow some rules when we hoist the tricolor.
- The saffron band has to be on the top and green at the bottom.
- No other flag can be placed over and above our national flag.
- The flag has to be brought down at sunset folded and put away properly.



National Anthem

Our national anthem, **Jana-Gana-Mana**, was written by Rabindra Nath Tagore. The song had five stanzas but the first one was chosen to be our national anthem.

The anthem is also a symbol of unity. We sing it on important occasions like Independence Day. As a mark of respect, we must stand at attention whenever the anthem is being sung.



National Emblem

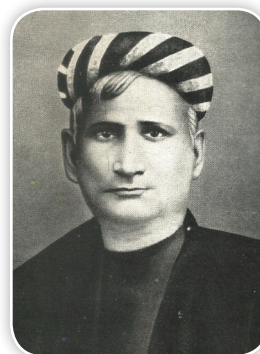
When you look at a rupee, what do you notice? The symbol with lions. Well this is our national emblem. We find it on all currency notes, coins and papers of the government. It is the official seal of the government. It was taken from the Sarnath Lion capital erected by Ashoka. It was adopted as the national emblem of India on 26th January, 1950, the day India became a republic. Forming an integral part of the emblem is the motto inscribed below in Devanagari script: Satyameva Jayate, Truth alone Triumphs.



Other Symbols

National Song

The national song of India, Vande Mataram, was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.



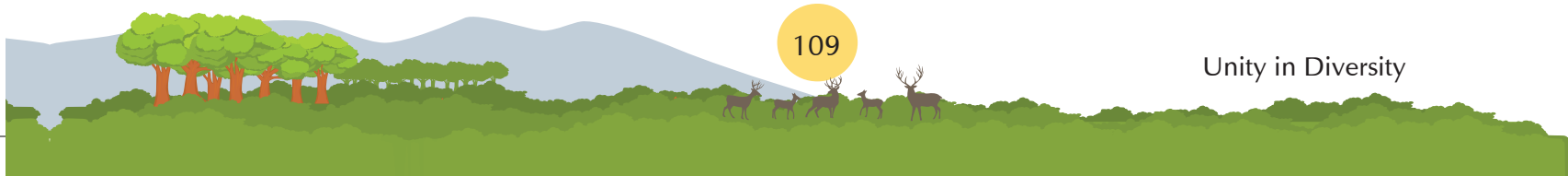
Did you know?

Vande Mataram was sung by Tagore in 1896 during the session of the Indian National Congress.

- National flower – Indian Lotus
- National fruit – Mango
- National animal – Tiger
- National river – Ganga
- National tree – Indian Banyan
- National bird – Indian Peacock
- National currency – Indian Rupee ₹.

Did you know?

₹ was designed by Udaya Kumar Dharmalingam.



We should be proud of all these symbols and respect them. They show that India is a big and beautiful country. They make us feel proud to be Indians. They bring unity in diversity.



Key Words

Chakra: Wheel

Stanzas: Group lines in a poem

Currency: The money that a country uses

Devnagri: Indian alphabet



Things to Remember

- The common symbols followed by the whole country are called national symbols.
- The national flag, national anthem and national emblem are the main symbols of our country.
- The national flag is also called the Tiranga.
- Jana Gana Mana has been written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- The national emblem has four lions standing on a wheel, with a horse and a bull on either side.



Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks using correct options :

1. The shape of the Indian Flag is _____.
a. square b. circle c. rectangular
2. Satyameva Jayate means _____.
a. Truth alone save b. Truth alone service
c. Truth alone triumphs



3. There are _____ spokes in the Ashoka Chakra of our National Flag.
a. 8 b. 16 c. 24
4. The national symbols _____ the nation together.
a. save b. bind c. fly
5. An official design or mark showing the authority of a person or an organization is called the _____.
a. seal b. stamp c. poster

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Kesaria | i. Adopted on 26th Jan |
| b. Peacock | ii. National flag is hoisted here |
| c. Tiger | iii. National bird |
| d. Ashoka Chakra | iv. National animal |
| e. Red fort | v. Saffron colour |
| f. Consitution of India | vi. 24 spokes |
| g. Sarnath | vii. Prosperity |
| h. Green Colour | viii. Ashoka Pillar |

C. Write True or False:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. The National flag has four equal bands. | _____ |
| b. The Lion is our national animal. | _____ |
| c. Raj Ghat is the Samadhi of Gandhiji. | _____ |
| d. Jana Gana Mana is our national anthem. | _____ |

D. Give short answers to the following questions:

- a. What does our flag remind us of?
- b. Which are the days when the national flag is hoisted every year?
- c. Who composed the national anthem?



E. Answer the following questions:

- a. What does our national animal symbolize? What is Project Tiger?
- b. Why are national symbols important?
- c. Name any three things that have the national emblem. Why?

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills)

The flag is our national symbol of unity. Why should we respect our national flag?

■ **Life skills** ■

Tigers are slowly vanishing. Every creature on this earth has got the right to live on this earth. How can we save it? Discuss.

Group Activity

Collect and paste pictures of the national symbols of India.

