

Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. living, non-living 2. living 3. reproduce 4. natural

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Environment is made of living and non-living things.
2. Living things breathe, feel and reproduce. Human being, animals and plants are living things.
3. The things that are found in nature are called natural things.
4. Man-made things are called artificial things.

Chapter-2

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Grandparents 2. Doctor 3. Uncle 4. Cousins 5. Aunt

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Parents and one or two children make a nuclear family.
2. Father's/mother's parents are called grandparents.
3. Do yourself.
4. Families in which grandparents, parents, children, aunt and their children live together in the same house is called a joint family.
5. We should give respect, love and care to our grandparents. We should behave politely and mannerfully with our grandparents.

Chapter-3

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Neighbourhood 2. Green-grocer 3. Confectionery 4. Medical

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The people who live in the neighbourhood are called neighbours.
2. We get letters, stamps, etc. from a post office. We can also deposit our money in a post office.
3. We can withdraw our money from ATM at any time.
4. We deposit our money in a bank.

Chapter-4

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Machine
2. Face
3. Walk
4. Nose

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The body parts which are visible to us are called external parts.
2. (i) It helps us to write.
(ii) It helps us to move our hand.
3. (i) We can walk, run with the help of our legs.
(ii) We can play, cycle with the help of our legs.
4. Sense organs help us to aware about the world around us. The eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are called sense organs.

Chapter-5

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. trees
2. shrub
3. carbon dioxide
4. seed

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Medium sized plants are called shrubs.
2. Herbs are small plants with tender and green stem. They live for one or two seasons.
3. Plants are very useful to us. Plants provide us valuable things which are essential for survival of our life. We depend on plants directly or indirectly for our food. Plants help us to clean the air by taking in carbon-dioxide and giving out oxygen.
4. Pulses are dried seed of some plants. Pulses give us strength. They build our body strong.

Chapter-6

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. big 2. Cat 3. Load carrying animal 4. national bird

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Tiger, fox, Donkey, Sheep

2. Domestic animals live in our house or at farm.

For example: cow, goat, hen, etc.

3. The animals which are used to carry loads are called load carrying animals.

For example: Camel, Horse, Bullocks, etc.

4. Animal that live in the jungle, are called wild animals such as lion, elephant, giraffe, zebra, bear etc.

Chapter-7

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Herbivores 2. Grass 3. Lion

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

1. T 2. F 3. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Animals need food to survive and to get energy for different activities. All animals depend on different types of food for their growth.

2. Animals like deer, cow, etc. eat grass, leaves and other parts of plants are called herbivores.

3. The animals which eat both plants and animals are called omnivores.

Chapter-8

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Clean 2. Green-vegetable, fruits 3. Exercise 4. Walk

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

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. (i) We must eat healthy food.

(ii) We should drink clean water.

(iii) We should drink milk daily.

(iv) We must wash our hand before and after meal.

2. (i) We must take bath everyday.
(ii) We must comb our hair.
3. Jogging, running, skipping and playing outdoor games.
4. Rest is necessary after work. Sleep gives us complete rest. Rest and sleep refresh our body and mind.

Chapter-9

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Zebra-crossing 2. Footpath 3. Road 4. Queue 5. Sharp objects

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We should cross the road at zebra crossing.
2. (i) Always walk on the footpath.
(ii) Always cross the road at the zebra crossing. Cross the road only when signal is red.
3. We should always walk on the left side of the road.
4. (i) Never play with sharp objects like blades, knives, etc.
(ii) Never play with matchsticks. Keep away from fire.
5. First-aid is an immediate help given to an injured person.

Chapter-10

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Food 2. Energy 3. Butter 4. Dinner

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Function of food:
 - (i) It gives us energy to work and play.
 - (ii) It helps us to become strong and health.
 - (iii) It makes our bones and muscles strong.
2. Fats and carbohydrates are energy giving nutrients. They give us energy for doing work.
3. Protein helps us to keep ourselves strong and health. They make our muscles strong.
4. Apple, banana, potato, carrot.

Chapter-11

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cover and protect 2. Raincoat 3. Cold 4. Kuchcha

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We all need clothes to cover our body. They protect us from cold and heat.
They also keep our body clean.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer because cotton clothes keep us cool and they protect us from heat in summer.
3. The houses which are made up of mud and straw are called Kuchcha houses.
4. Bricks, cements, iron, wood or glass are used to make pucca houses.

Chapter-12

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Assembly 2. big 3. principal 4. staffroom

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We go to school for study. We also learn good manners in school.
2. We get subject books and story books to read from library.
3. We learn to operate computers in computer room. Computer is very useful to us.
4. (i) My school has a big building.
(ii) There is a big library in my school.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1 (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Grandfather 2. Natural 3. Seed 4. Support 5. National bird

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Parents and one or two children make a nuclear family.

2. Sense organs help us to aware about the world around us. The eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are called sense organs.
3. Plants are very useful to us. Plants provide us valuable things which are essential for survival of our life. We depend on plants directly or indirectly for our food. Plants help us to clean the air by taking in carbon-dioxide and giving out oxygen.
4. Domestic animals live in our house or at farms.
For example: cow, goat, horse, etc.
5. The animals which eat both plants and animals are called omnivores.

Model Test Paper-II

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Under the shade of tree
2. Fats, carbohydrates
3. Sheep
4. zebra crossing
5. Staffroom

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The houses which are made up of bricks, cement, iron, wood, glass, etc. are called pucca houses.
2. Vitamins and minerals are protective nutrients.
3. (i) We should drink milk daily.
(ii) We should wash our hands before and after meal.
(iii) We should drink clean water.
(iv) We must eat healthy food.
4. We should always walk on the left side of the road.
5. We get books from the library.

EVS Book-02

Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Leaves 2. Fruits 3. Pulses 4. Stem

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Functions of roots:
 - (i) The roots fix the plant firmly in the ground as plants grow, its root also grows.
 - (ii) Roots also store food.
 - (iii) The roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
2. Functions of stem:
 - (i) Stems help the plants to stand erect.
 - (ii) Stem stores extra food.
 - (iii) Stems also transport prepared food from leaves to the various parts of plant.
 - (iv) Stem transport water and minerals from the root to different parts of the plants.
3. Green leaves are called the food factory of plant because leaves make food for the plant with the help of air, water, minerals, chlorophyll in the presence of sunlight.
4. We get oil from the seed of some plants. We get oil from almond, coconut, sunflower, walnut, mustard, etc.

Chapter-2

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Protein 2. Honey, bee wax 3. Dead 4. Wool

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The animals which we keep in our homes or in our farms and we care for them and they are useful to us are called domestic animals.
2. Horse, donkey, camel, elephant.
3. Dung of animals like cow, buffalo, horse, camel, etc. is used to make manure and gobar gas.
4. The animals which live in forest are called wild animals. For example: lion, zebra, tiger, etc.

Chapter-3

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Herbivores 2. Omnivores 3. Carnivores 4. Clean jungle

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Plant eating animals are called herbivores.

2. Flesh eating animals are called carnivores animals. Lion, tiger.
3. Scavengers help to clean the jungle by eating the leftover flesh of animals hunted by other big animals.
4. Domestic animals live in our houses or at our farms.

Chapter-4

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hard 2. Large 3. 600 4. Head

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

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Bones give shape to our body. They give strength and support to the body. Bones work with the help of muscles.
2. Brain controls all the activity of the body. All body organs receive messages from brain through nerves.
3. Heart pumps blood to the different parts of the body. Blood carry oxygen and food materials to the different parts of the body.
4. Sense organs help us to aware about the outside world. We can feel outside the world with the help of these organs. There are five sense organs: eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.

Chapter-5

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Nutrients 2. Fat 3. Minerals

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The major constituents of food are called nutrients.
2. Carbohydrate and fats are energy giving nutrients.
3. Vitamins and minerals are protective nutreints.

Chapter-6

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cover and protect 2. Wool 3. Warm 4. Pods

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We wear clothes to protect us from heat, cold, rain and insects. Clothes not only protect us but also make us look good and smart.
2. When the thread is turned into clothes is called weaving.
3. People wear special types of jobs, wear special dress. This special dress is called uniform.
4. Fibers obtained from coal, petroleum products and chemicals are called synthetic fiber.

Chapter-7

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cities 2. Kuchcha 3. Caravan 4. Tent

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Bricks, cement and steel.
2. Very high buildings are called sky scrapers.
3. House boat is a temporary house made up of wood. It floats on the water and can move. Such houses are very common in Kashmir.
4. A gypsy caravan is a movable house. It can move from place to place. Gypsy caravan is very famous in America.

Chapter-8

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Honour 2. 26th January 3. Republic 4. Birthday

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We celebrate national festivals in the honour of the country.
2. We celebrate republic day at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi.
3. The republic day is celebrated on 26th January. The main function is held in New Delhi at Vijay Chowk. There is a special parade of armed forces, police forces held on this day. Folk dances of children of many states held on this day.
4. The prime minister hoists the flag on Independence Day.

Chapter-9

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Colours
2. Lights
3. Id
4. langar
5. santa claus

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Dussehra is celebrated for the victory of good over evil. On this day, Ram got victory over Ravana.
2. Diwali is the festival of hindus. It is the festival of lights. People decorate their houses with lights, rangoli, etc. On this day, people worship the goddess Lakshmi and God Ganesh. The children play with crackers. People give sweets and gifts to each other.
3. Id comes after Ramzan. It is the month of fasting. All the muslims pray together in mosques. Special dishes called 'Sewaiyan' is cooked and served to guest.
4. The common kitchen of Sikhs is known as langar.
5. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December. On this day, the churches are decorated beautifully. Christians pray here. they decorate Christmas tree at home. Santa clause gives gift to children.

Chapter-10

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c)
2. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. See
2. Wind
3. Atmosphere
4. Photosynthesis

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We can feel moving air by blowing clothes, kites, trees, plants, etc.
2. The layer of air surrounding the earth is called atmosphere.
3. Air which is free from smoke, dust and all types of germs is called fresh air.
4. If we put cold water or ice cube in a glass. After sometime we see tiny droplets of water on the surface of the glass. It shows the presence of water vapour in the air.

Chapter-11

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c)
2. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Drinking, bathing
2. Plants
3. Salty
4. Condensation

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Animals need water for drinking and bathing.
2. Plants need water for making food and for being green.
3. Rain is the natural and main source of water. Some water seeps in the ground. It is called underground water.
4. In the day when sun shines, its heat changes the water form river, lake, seas into vapours. These vapours are so light-weighted that they rise up and mix into the air. They cool to form clouds. When the clouds become heavy, they fall down as rain. This water again flows in rivers, lakes, ponds, etc. this process repeat again and again in the nature and is called water cycle.

Chapter-12

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Season 2. Spring 3. Different food in different 4. Autumn

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Weather is a condition of the atmosphere. It changes from day to day.
It depends on sunlight, rain, speed of the wind.
2. Seasons are changed due to movement of the earth around the sun.
3. We use raincoat, gumboot or umbrella when we go outside in the rain.
4. Autumn season starts from September and continues till October. It is neither very hot nor very cold in the seasons. It is pleasant season.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Herbivores 2. Leaves 3. Kidneys 4. Pulses 5. Dead

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

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Camel, Horse, Cow, Donkey.
2. Domestic animal live in farm or in our house.
3. Brain controls all the activity of the body. All body organs receive messages from brain through nerves.

4. Green leaves are called the food factory of plant because leaves make food for the plant with the help of air, water, minerals, chlorophyll in the presence of sunlight.
5. The animals eating flesh of other animals are called carnivores animals. Lion, Tiger

Model Test Paper-II

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Winter 2. Warm 3. Tent 4. Atmosphere 5. Republic

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Autumn season starts from September and continues till October. It is neither very hot nor very cold. It is pleasant season.
2. We celebrate Independence day on 15th August.
3. When the thread is turned into clothes is called weaving
4. A gypsy caravan is a movable house. It can move from place to place. Gypsy caravan is very famous in America.
5. Diwali is the festival of hindus. It is the festival of lights. People decorate their houses with lights, rangoli, etc. On this day, people worship the goddess Lakshmi and God Ganesh. The children play with crackers. People give sweets and gifts to each other.

EVS Book-03

Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Strong 2. 83 metre 3. Green stems
4. Darjeeling 5. Under water plants

C. Write 'T' for True and 'f' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The largest and oldest living things on the earth are plants. Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants. They grow almost everywhere. They are found in plain, hills, desert areas, sea coasts.
2. Oasis is a place in a desert where water flows out of the surface.
3. Soil is clayey near the sea coast so it does not have enough space for air and roots cannot respire

easily. In this situation, the roots come out of the soil to exchange the gases. These roots are called respiratory roots.

4. Plants that grow on water are called aquatic plants. there are three types of aquatic plants:
 - (i) Free floating plants
 - (ii) Fixed floating plants
 - (iii) Underwater plants
5. Plants that are fixed in soil at the bottom of the pond by hollow stem and deep roots, are called fixed floating plants. for example: lotus and water lily.

E. Long answer type questions:

1.
 - (i) Desert plants do not attain much height due to scarcity of water.
 - (ii) Desert areas get very little rainfall so very few trees grow here.
 - (iii) Plants have spines to prevent loss of water.
 - (iv) Green stems prepare food for plants.
 - (v) In desert plants leaves are not present or they are small in size.
2. Mangrove plants grow in marshy areas. Marshy areas are found near the sea coast. Soil clayey near the sea coast so it does not have enough space for air and roots cannot respire easily. So the mangrove plants have special roots called respiratory roots. They come out of the soil to exchange gases.
3. Trees of hilly areas are very different from the trees of plains due to difference in environment.
 - (i) Trees are very tall in these areas.
 - (ii) They grow upwards and not sideways.
 - (iii) Their shape is like a cone such as cedar, fir, pine.
4. The plants that float on the surface of water are called the free floating plants. Their roots are not fixed in the soil at the bottom of the water. They float on the water due to their small size and light spongy water bodies like pistia, wolffia and duck weed.
5. Underwater plants help to clean water. They absorb carbon dioxide from water and increase the quantity of oxygen in the water.

Chapter-2

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Terrestrial 2. Cheetah 3. Medium 4. Birds

C. Write 'T' for True and 'f' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. Short Answer type questions:

1. A living place of an animal is called its habitat. Habitats of different animals are different. Some of them live on land, some on trees and some in water.

2. The animals which live in our houses or at our farms are called domestic animals. For example: cow, goat, horse, etc.
3. The animals which live in forests are called wild animals. For example: lion, tiger, zebra, etc.
4. Animals that live in the water are called aquatic animals.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Animals that live on the land are called terrestrial animals. They walk or run on the land. They have legs to walk.
2. Animals that live mostly on trees are called arboreal animals such as flying birds, squirrels, monkeys, langoors etc.
3. Animals that live mostly in the air are called aerials animals. They have wings to fly. They move up and high in the air with the help of their wings. They have two legs to walk and sit on the tree. For example: parrot, pегion, eagle, vulture, etc.
4. A whale breathe through blowholes, located on the top of its head. It comes to water surface to take oxygen.
5. Animals that live on land as well as water are called amphibians. Crocodile, turtle, frog and tortoise are amphibians.

Chapter-3

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Streamlined 2. Flightless 3. Strong and curved 4. Webbed

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Eagles, vultures, kites and hawks etc. have strong, sharp and hooked beaks.
2. (i) The water birds have webbed feet.
(ii) Between each toe there is a skin web. This helps the birds while swimming.
3. Sparrows and crows
4. The birds have strong legs with sharp and hard claws for scratching ground for insects are called scratching birds. For example: hens, cocks and roosters.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. (i) Birds have a wing to fly.
(ii) Birds have strong muscles called flight muscles to move its wing.
(iii) Bones of birds are hollow so their body weight are lighter than others.
(iv) Birds have streamlined body.
(v) Feathers are attached to the wings of birds which help them to fly.
(vi) The tail of a bird help to change the direction when it flies.

2. When a bird wants to fly, it lifts itself up in the air by flapping its wings. This movement of moving upward and forward is called upstroke.
When a bird wants to move straight it keeps its wing straight.
When a bird lands, it glides its wing down smoothly with flapping. This stroke is known as downstroke.
3. When a bird lands, it glides its wing down smoothly with flapping. This stroke is known as downstroke.
4. Birds use their feet to catch and eat food and also used to protect themselves from enemies. Birds have two feet with four toes each. Bird use claws to protect themselves from enemies.

Chapter-4

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Protein 2. 60-70 3. Healthy body 4. Protein, starch 5. large

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The major constituents of food are called nutrients.
Our body has following nutrients.
(i) Energy giving nutrients
(ii) Body-building nutrients
(iii) Protective nutrients
2. Proteins are the components of food make you taller and stronger. Proteins are the nutrients that present in body-building food.
3. Roughage include fibres present in green vegetables and fruits. It helps in removing undigested waste from the body in an easy manner.
4. A diet that contains all the nutrients in proper amount is called a balanced diet.
5. It is a narrow tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. From the mouth, food passes into the food pipe and the into the stomach. It is then goes through the food pipe into the stomach.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Fats and carbohydrates are the energy giving nutrients.
(i) Fat give heat and energy to the body. They are present in food like oil, butter and ghee.
(ii) Carbohydrate is the main source of energy. Sugar, glucose and starch are the main carbohydrate in our body.
2. Vitamins and minerals are called protective nutrients because they are essential for our growth and protect our body form diseases.

3. **Function of liver:**

Liver secretes bile juice help in digestion of fat, it breaks down big drop of oil into tiny droplets then it is easier for the enzymes to act on them.

Functions of pancreas

The juices of pancreas (called pancreatic juice) helps in digestion of proteins and starch.

4. The food remains for about 4-5 hours and gets completely digested in small intestine. The walls of small intestine have blood vessels which absorb the nutrients from food.
5. The undigested food contain roughage and water moves into the small intestine. Water and salt are absorbed by the walls of large intestine. The waste remain stored in the large intestine until it thrown out from the anus.

Chapter-5

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Milk 2. 32 3. 8 4. Meal

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. First set of a teeth is called milk teeth, these are temporaray teeth.
2. The 4 more teeth come out at the age of 20 and 25. These teeth are called wisdom teeth.
3. Canines are used for tearing and grabbing food so they are called tearing tooth.
4. The part just below the enamel is dentine which is not hard as enamel.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. There are four kinds of teeth
 - (a) **Incisors:** There are four teeth in each jaw. There are 8 incisors in all. They have sharp edges which are used to cut and bite the food, they are also called cutting teeth.
 - (b) **Canines:** On the other side of the cutting teeth. There are two pointed teeth in each jaw. There are 4 canines in all.
 - (c) **Premolars:** There are two board teeth one each side next to the tearing tooth in each jaw. There are 8 premolars. They help to crack the hard food into small pieces, crush and grind food. They are called grinding teeth.
 - (d) **Molars:** There are 6 board teeth, three on each side in each jaw. There are 12 molars and are called grinding teeth. These are the toughest of all teeth. They grind the food.
2. The outer covering of the teeth is called enamel. This is the hardest substance in our body. Just below the enamel is the dentine which is not hard as enamel. There is soft pulp inside the dentine. The blood supply to the teeth and the nerves are found in the pulp. The proportion of the teeth above the jaw is called the crown. The portion inside the jawbone is called root and the root is fixed in the gum.

3. When we eat, small bits of food get stuck between the teeth. Bacteria or germs present in mouth start feeding on these food particles and grow. They produce an acid and form a thin sticky film on our mouth which eat away the enamel of the teeth. Then after sometime a cavity is formed. If cavity gets bigger and deeper, the pulp of our teeth begins to destroy. This lead to tooth decay.
4. We can take care of our teeth by the following ways:
 - (i) risen your mouth after every meal to clean the teeth.
 - (ii) Brush your teeth twice a day, one in the morning and other before going to bed.
 - (iii) Eat fibrous food like guava, carrot, turnip, etc.
 - (iv) Drink milk as it is rich in calcium.
 - (v) Get your teeth examined by dentist in every six month.
 - (vi) To exercise gum, massage your gums with finger after brushing the teeth.

Chapter-6

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Gurubani 2. Jesus Christ 3. Respect 4. Temples 5. Mosque

C. Mark 'T' for true and 'F' for False:

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

D. Match the columns:

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Bhagwat Gita and Ramayana are the main holy books of Hindus.
2. Muslim go to mosque to offer their prayers to God. Their prayer is called Namaz.
3. The place where Sikhs go to offer their prayers is known as gurudwara.
4. Bible is the holy book of Christians.
5. All religion believe in one God. We should respect all religions. We should not fight with each other. It is necessary for peace everywhere for prosperity and progress for our country.

Chapter-7

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d)

B. Fill in the blanksL

1. Enjoyment 2. Cartoons 3. Juggler 4. Slides

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Recreation is enjoyment. We feel active and fresh after recreation.

2. The means of recreation which are played inside the home are called indoor means of recreation.
3. T.V. is the most common and popular source of entertainment.
4. We see many animals and birds in the zoo.

Chapter-8

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Track 2. Bullocks 3. City 4. fastest 5. machine

C. Writ 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. When we go anywhere we use a vehicle. Such vehicles are called means of transport.
2. We can travel long distance comfortably by train. Special good trains and boggies transport vegetables, fruits and cattles or cereals from one place to another.
3. Vehicles that move on land are called means of land transport.
4. Aeroplanes and helicopters
5. Boat, ship, steamers, ocean liners

Chapter-9

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Radio 2. Postman 3. Small 4. Television 5. Internet

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Postcards, inland letter, Envelops, formal letters
2. An aerogram is used to send message to other countries. An aerogramme takes about a week to reach. We must write correct address on these letters.
3. Fax machine is a modern means of communication. It is used to send message. It is attached to a telephone. A message written on a paper is put in this machine. The required telephone number is dialed and the message reaches its destination.
4. Times of India, business times, Amar Ujala, DainikJagran

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Communication means to send and receive messages or information from one place to another. We have many ways to send the messages.
2. E-mail is sent through internet. We use computers and mobile phones for this purpose. E-mail can be sent anywhere in the world within seconds.

3. We prefer mobile phones than landlines phones because cellular phone is very small in size as compared to landline. Cellular phones is not attached to any wire. The messages can be sent through internet with the help of cellular phones.
4. Mass communication means to send messages to a large number of people at one time. Radio, television, newspapers are the means of mass communications.

Chapter-10

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cover and protect 2. Wool 3. Warm 4. Pods

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We wear clothes to protect us from heat, cold, rain and insects. Clothes not only protect us but also make us look good and smart. We wear clothes according to weather.
2. Thread is made from cotton. This process is called spinning. When this same thread is turned into clothes on loom is called weaving.
3. We can take care of clothes by the following ways:
 - (i) Clothes should be washed regularly with water and a good quality soap. Washing help to remove dust, germs and sweat. Clothes must be rinsed properly and then dried. Ironing of clothes make them, look neat.
 - (ii) Silk and woollen clothes should be washed with gentle soap. They can also be sent for dry cleaning. Dry cleaning is a process of cleaning clothes with chlorinated solvents or chemicals.
 - (iii) Always disinfect clothes of a patient with an antiseptic solution.
 - (iv) Do not dry coloured clothes in the sun as their colours might fade.
4. Fibres obtained from coal, petroleum products and chemicals are called synthetic fibres or man-made fibres.

Chapter-11

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Prophet mohamad 2. Mahavira 3. Guru Granth sahib
4. Sushruta 5. Nobel prize and Bharat ratna

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The holy books of hindus are the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vedas, SrimadBhgawat Geeta.

2. The founder of Islam was a prophet Mohammad who was born about 1400 years ago in Mecca.
3. Christianity was founded by Jesus Christ.
4. Swami Ramananda was the guru of Kabir.
5. Chakra is called the father of Indian Physician. He was the first to present the concept of digestion, metabolism and immunity. He knew the fundamental of genetics. He knew the factors determining the sex of a child.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. The eightfold path of Buddha consist of

(a) Right thinking	(b) right speech
(c) Right knowledge	(d) right living
(e) Right action	(f) right effort
(g) Right observation	(h) right meditation
2. Sant Kabir preach that god is one and spread brotherhood among all.
3. Raja ram Mohan Roy fought against evils like caste system, sati and child marriage.
4. Sir Syed Ahamad Khan was a muslim reformer who did a lot of work to improve the positions of muslims. According to him, education was very important to change people. So he established a college in Aligarh that went on to Aligarh Muslim University.
5. Aryabhatta was a great mathematician and astronomer of the ancient India. He lived between 476 A.D. -520 A.D. he was the first man to found out the motion of the earth. Aryabhatiya and Surya-Siddhanta were his two great scientific work. In Aryabhatiya, he told the place value of numbers from 1 to 9 and the use of zero (0).

Chapter-12

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Wind 2. Atmosphere 3. Photosynthesis 4. Transparent
5. Underground water

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. We can feel moving air by blowing clothes, kites, trees, plants, etc.
2. The layer of air surrounded the earth is called atmosphere.
3. The process by which plants prepare their own food with the help of carbon dioxide, water, minerals in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis.
4. Plants need water for making food and for transpiration process.
5. Rain, rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, tubewells, handpump, etc are the various sources of water.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. If we put cold water or ice cubes in a glass. After sometimes, we see tiny droplets of water on the surface of a glass. It shows the presence of water vapours in the air.
2. Air is getting polluted continuously due to smoke of vehicles and factories. The level of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, etc. is increasing. Polluted air can cause many diseases like cough, eyes and skin infection, etc.
3. Flowing water is used to generate electricity. Flowing water is thrown on the turbine from the tunnel which rotates turbine and electricity generated.
4. Water evaporates from water bodies and even from land. Water vapour rises high and condenses on dust particle in the cold air. Tiny droplets of water are joined together to form clouds. When the clouds become heavy, they drop the water down on the earth in the form of rain. Rain water is collected in the oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ponds, etc. Again on heating, it converts into water vapours and falls as rain. This process continues and known as water cycle.
5. When water becomes dirty due to human activities is called water pollution. Bathing of animals near water bodies, washing clothes, wastage of factories are the main cause of water pollution.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Green stems 2. Terrestrial 3. protein, starch 4. Meal 5. Temples

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Soil is clayey near the sea coast so it does not have enough space for air and roots cannot respire easily. In this situation, the roots come out of the soil to exchange the gases. These roots are called respiratory roots.
2. Animals that live mostly on trees are called arboreal animals such as squirrels, monkeys, langurs etc.
3. A weaver bird weaves its beautiful nest out of the fine strips of palm or banana leaves and straw.
4. The food remains for about 4-5 hours and gets completely digested. The walls of small intestine have blood vessels which absorb the nutrients from food. The walls of large intestine have blood vessels which absorb the nutrients from the food.
5. The means of recreation which are played inside the home are called indoor means of recreation.

Model Test Paper-II

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Cities 2. Small 3. Uniform 4. Prophet Mohammad 5. Guru Granth Sahib

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer these questions:

1. Boats, steamers, ships, ocean liners.
2. Communication means to send and receive messages or information from one place to another. We have many ways to send the messages.
3. Fibres obtained from coal, petroleum products and chemicals are called synthetic fibres or man-made fibres.
4. Revolution of earth is the causes of seasons.
5. If we put cold water or ice cubes in a glass. After sometimes, we see tiny droplets of water on the surface of a glass. It shows the presence of water vapour in the air.

EVS Book-04

Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Food preservation 2. Steaming 3. Food 4. Air tight

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Cereals are the dried seeds of the plants such as wheat, rice, bazar, maize, millet, etc.
2. Spices are the powder of seeds of plants. spices make food tasty and delicious. They add flavour to our food.
3. Sanitation refers to keeping the food free from the attack of germs.
4. Preservation is a method by which we can store unspoiled food for a long time.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Vegetables are good for health. They protect us from diseases and keep us healthy.
Fruits are precious gifts of plants. Fruits keep us healthy and fit. Juicy fruits are very good for skin.
2. We get milk, eggs and meat from animals. Milk is an important source of food we get from cows, buffalo, goat which is used to make curd, ghee, sweets and cheese, etc. hens and ducks give us eggs.
3. Germs are microscopic diseasecausing organisms, also called microbes. Bacteria, fungi, virus and protozoa are the microbes. They are found in air, water, soil, food inside the body of animals.
4. Bacteria grows in moisture, if the food is dried or dehydrated i.e. the water content is removed completely, the food can be preserved for many days. Peas, pulses, etc. are preserved by this method. Sunlight absorbs the moisture and kills germs.

Chapter-2

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Natural 2. Ginning 3. Coconut 4. Mulberry 5. synthetic

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Cotton fiber is obtained from cotton plants. The cotton is thick, it looks like a bundle of some fluffy material but actually it has thin fiber in it. These cotton balls are collected and dried.
2. Separation of seed from soft cotton is known as ginning.
3. Flax is the earliest known raw material for making clothes after bark and leaves. It is today used for making linen and some coarse fabrics.
4. Rayon is fiber obtained from wood.
5. Man-made fibers are called synthetic fibers. These fibers are prepared from petroleum products and chemicals. Nylon, polyester, rayon, cashmilon, acrylic etc. are synthetic fibers.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Plants and animals are different sources of raw materials. Cotton, jute and flex are obtained from plants. Silk, wool, are obtained from animals.
2. Silk is obtained from the cocoon of silkworm. Silkworm feed on the leaves of mulberry tree for about five weeks.
3. (i) Synthetic fibers are prepared from petroleum products and chemicals.
(ii) Synthetic fibers are strong, light and shiny.
(iii) Synthetic fiber catch fire easily and do not allow air to pass through them.
(iv) Synthetic fibers are used to make ropes, bags, raincoats, umbrellas, parachutes, clothes, etc.
4. We should wash clothes regularly. We should follow some rules while washing clothes:
(i) We should wash light coloured clothes separately from dark coloured clothes.
(ii) Woollen clothes should be washed in safewash or in eze.
(iii) Dark coloured clothes should be dried in shade.
(iv) Silk and woollen clothes should be dry cleaned.
5. We should use naphthalene balls or dry neem leaves before storing woollen and silken clothes. Clothes should be dry cleaned properly before storing. We fold clothes or hang them on hangers in the cupboards.

Chapter-3

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Window and doors 2. sun 3. Closed 4. Prehistoric

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Igloo is made up of ice blocks. It is found in very cold region (polar region) where snow and ice remain throughout the year. It is dome shaped and has a small door. Its inner walls are covered with seal skins and thick furs of animals to keep themselves warm.
2. Silt houses are the houses are raised on wooden poles called silts. These houses are made of wood only.
3. Flats are made in multistoreyed building. There is a big problem space in the cities. So flats or apartments are made in same place. A flat consists a set of rooms and all other facilities.
4. Houses in villages are made up of bamboo, grass, mud, wood, thin shed, etc. there houses are not very strong. They cannot resist strong winds, they cannot protect from wild animals and thieves.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. We need sunlight in a house because heat of the sunlight kills the germs of diseases and houses remain free from germs. Sunlight has vitamin D which is good for bones. Sunlight is necessary for being fit and active.
2. We need good ventilation system in a house because good ventilation allow fresh air to enter the house and stale air to go out easily. Windows and doors allow fresh air to enter the rooms.
3. Proper sanitation system means to maintain proper cleanliness. A good house should have proper sanitation system and living facilities.
4. A bungalow is a strong house. It has many rooms, lawns, courtyard, etc. It has all modern facilities. Very rich person live in bungalows.

Chapter-4

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Smell 2. Skull 3. Heart beat 4. Large

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The organs that are visible externally are called external organs such as head, neck, hands, legs, etc.
2. Neck connects head to the different parts of the body.
3. Legs are used to walk, jump and run.
4. The organs that are not visible externally are called internal organs.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Brain controls all the activities of the body. It is called the master organ of the body. It receives and sends messages through nerves. It tells the body how to react on a particular situation.
2. Heart pumps blood to all parts present inside the chest. It is reddish brown in colour. The heart circulates blood in the body with the help of veins and arteries. The pumping action of the heart is called the heartbeat.
 - (i) Arteries carry pure blood from the heart to the different parts of the body.
 - (ii) Veins bring back blood from the different part of the body to the heart after purifying from the kidneys.
3. The food is digested in the small intestine and digested food is mixed with blood through the surface of the small intestine.
4. Lungs are the two spongy organs present on either sides of the heart. The air we breathe through the nose goes into the lungs through windpipe. Carbon dioxide is also exhaled from our body through the lungs.

Chapter-5

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Nose 2. tongue 3. skin 4. Rinse 5. Oil, comb

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Sense organs help us know the outside world. Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are the five sense organs.
2. We should wash our eye with clean and cold water to clean our eyes.
3. We should clean the tongue with a tongue cleaner.
4. The teeth which start to grow from 8-10 months and complete in 6 years are called milk teeth.
5. Dirt and germs remains in long nails. So we should trim our nails regularly.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Care of every body part is must because every part is equally important. We can remain healthy only by caring the body parts. The way of cleanliness of every part is different.
2. We should take care of our teeth by the following ways:
 - (i) We should brush our teeth twice a day, in the morning and before going to the bed.
 - (ii) We should massage our gum after brushing.
 - (iii) We should rinse our mouth after eating anything.
 - (iv) We should avoid sticky food such as chocolates, toffees, sweets, etc. because the sticky particles of the food get stuck in between the teeth and produce bacteria.

3. We should take care of our eye with the following ways:
 - (i) We should never rub our eye if something falls into them. Wash our eyes with cold water.
 - (ii) We should not watch television for a long time continuously.
 - (iii) We should not read and write in a dim light.
 - (iv) We should never read while lying on the bed or travelling.
4. We should take care of skin by the following ways:
 - (i) We should wear cotton clothes. Cotton clothes help us to circulate the air.
 - (ii) We should clean our body with antiseptic soap.
 - (iii) We should not wear tight and synthetic clothes.
5. We should take care of our hands and feet by the following ways:
 - (i) We should clean our hands with an antiseptic soap or lotion before eating anything because our hands contain germs.
 - (ii) We should wash our feet after playing because many dirt particles stick on them.

Chapter-6

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Temple | 2. abacus | 3. Healthy, fit |
| 4. diseases, tensions, worries | 5. health camps | |

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. We go to school for study. Schools are temples for students where they grow and develop in all spheres of life.
2. We can learn addition and subtraction with the help of abacus.
3. Health means being free from diseases, tension and worries. Health is an important aspect of life.
4. Physical training helps us to teach the correct way of doing physical exercise.
5. The safety patrol is a voluntary organization of boys and girls who help their classmates, students of school.

Chapter-7

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Village | 2. Village | 3. Five | 4. Committee | 5. Chairman |
|------------|------------|---------|--------------|-------------|

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Gram Panchayat is local government at village level. Pradhan is the head of the gram panchayat. Gram Panchayat look after the supply of drinking water, primary health centers, education, etc.
2. Sarpanch is the head of the panch in Gram Pachayat.
3. Municipal committee is a local government at city level. The head of municipal committee is called chairman. The chairman is the first citizen of city.
4. The head of municipal corporation is called mayor. The mayor is called the first citizen of the city.
5. Local bodies of big cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai are called municipal corporation.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Gram Panchayat is a elected body. Under this law, persons of 18 years of age or above can elect the members of Gram Panchayat. The elected members are called panch and the head of the panch is called sarpanch.
2. India is a land of villages. There are so many problems of villagers but they cannot go to the court because they are poor and illiterate. So gram panchayat (local government) is formed at village level to solve minor disputes.
3. The Gram panchayat perform many functions. They discuss the problems of villagers. Their main functions are as follows:
 - (i) Gram Panchayat is responsible for the cleanliness of the village. They maintain roads, appoint safaikaramcharis for cleanliness, lightening of streets and roads.
 - (ii) Gram Panchayat meets at regular basis to solve the disputes between villagers, whenever it is matter of two different villages then Nyaya Panchayat solves these problems.
 - (iii) Gram Panchayat is responsible for arranging clean drinking water. Wells are dug and special attention is given to keep water clean.
 - (iv) They also run primary health centers in village.
 - (v) They also run schools for children and adults.
4. Functions of municipal committee are:
 - (i) All roads and streets within the town or city are constructed and maintained by the local bodies.
 - (ii) They also keep the city neat and clean and appoint the safaikaramcharis to clean the streets and roads.
 - (iii) They provide pure drinking water. Tube wells, handpumps, taps are installed for the public.
 - (iv) They open ration shops and provide the ration cards to the public.
 - (v) They construct municipal bins or dumps in each locality. They arrange the trucks to carry domestic waste.
5. The main sources of income of municipal committee are:
 - (i) They collect tax on property such as house tax, commercial tax.
 - (ii) they charge some money against registering birth and death.

- (iii) They collect water tax.
- (iv) They collect toll tax from private and commercial vehicle.
- (v) Government also give a huge grant to these local bodies.

Chapter-8

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Shape, volume 2. Gas 3. No colour 4. Unpleasant 5. Solute

C. Mark 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T'

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Molecule is the smallest particle of matter.
2. Some material passes heat and electricity through them easily are called good conductor of heat and electricity such as metal, tap water.
3. Materials which do not allow heat and electricity to pass through them are called insulators.
4. The material which dissolves in any solvent is called solute.
5. The liquid in which a material dissolves is called solvent.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Molecules of solid are tightly packed so molecular space between molecules is very less. That's why solid cannot be pressed easily. So solid have definite shape and volume.

- | Solid | Liquid | Gas |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Solid have mass. | Liquid have mass. | Gas have mass. |
| (ii) Solid occupies space. | Liquid occupies space. | Gas occupies space. |
| (iii) Solid have definite shape. | Liquid does not have definite shape. | Gas do not have definite shape. |
| (iv) Solid cannot flow. | Liquid can flow easily. | Gas can flow and float very easily. |
3. Solid, liquid and gaseous states are interchangeable. On heating, solid converts into liquid and on cooling, liquid converts into solid.
 4. Some material look hard on touching such as iron, stone, wood, gold and brick, etc. this property of matter is called hardness.
Some material look smooth on touching such as foam, cotton, rubber, plastic, etc. this property of matter is called softness.
 5. Material which allows light to pass through them completely, are called transparent.
Materials which allow light to pass through them partially, are called translucent.

Chapter-9

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Petroleum products and coal | 2. Rubber | 3. Hydroelectricity |
| 4. Earthworms | 5. Mineral fuel | |

C. Mark 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Air, water, forests, soil, minerals are natural resources. All things that we use in our daily life are made from these natural resources such as food, clothes, paper, tubes, tyres, pen, pencil, bottles, etc.

Natural resources are of two types:

- (a) Renewable natural resources
 - (b) Non-renewable natural resources
2. Paper is obtained from pulp of soft woody trees like eucalyptus, bamboo.
3. Wind is an important renewable natural source of energy. This energy is use to generate the electricity, to draw ground water, to grind food grains, etc.
4. Gold, silver, aluminum, zinc, etc. are the metallic minerals found in ores. Metals are the good conductor of heat and electricity.
5. Mineral oil is a oil pumped out from underground through deep oil-wells. The vast area where wells are dug called oil fields.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Renewable natural resources are those resources that do not get exhausted even after continuous use of them. They can be used again and again. Air, water, soil, sun, forests are renewable natural resources.
2. Soil is formed from bigger rocks. Big rocks broken into small pieces due to the action of water, air and heat. Its formation takes thousands of years. Soil is formed by rocks and humus. During this process, decayed bodies of animals and plants are converted into humus by the action of micro-organisms. It contains minerals and moisture.
3. Non-renewable natural resources are those resources that cannot be used again and again. They get exhausted after using such as coal, petroleum, metals, etc. They are limited in quantity and found under the earth.
4. Minerals are precious gift of nature these are rocky substances occurring naturally. Minerals found under the earth and also below the bottom of the sea. Mines are dug to take out the minerals.
5. **Uses of forests**
- (i) Trees of forests check soil erosion and help in conversing soil.
 - (ii) They provide us oxygen. They make the air, cool and pure.
 - (iii) They control floods and reduce the speed of water.
 - (iv) Forests are also home of wild animals.

- (v) We get number of useful things from forests like medicines, wood for furniture, houses, wood for making paper, juice for rubber and many other valuable products.

Chapter-10

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Fast, comfortable 2. 1876 3. Multi-media
4. Fax machine 5. Newspapers

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Communication means to exchange the thoughts and feelings with one another.
2. Newspaper and magazines, radio, television
3. Gulielmo Marconi (1874- 1937) was the pioneer of radio communication. In 1901, he transmitted radio signals across the Atlantic ocean. Since then until about a decade ago, radio signals could be transmitted only at radio stations.
4. Fax machine is used to send printed matter within a few seconds. It is attached to telephone wires. It is often used to send information across towns, cities, countries.
5. E-mail means 'electronic message' and it is sent through internet. It is a system of sending messages through computer and mobile phones.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Postal service is not in very use now-a-days because postal services is generally use for sending invitation cards, printed matters, documents, etc. but now-a-day we can send message to anyone in just few minutes with the help of advanced technology.
2. Satellites are used to send messages. Television broadcasting, weather forecasting etc. are transmitted through satellite.
3. Mobile phones are most popular because these phones can be carried anywhere and we can talk also in moving condition. Multimedia phones have more facilities like video recording, sound recording, songs, camera, internet, etc.
4. The way of communication through which a message is sent to a large number of people at one time, is called mass communication.
5. Television has become very popular now-a – days. Just a few years back, there was only one channel (Doordarshan) but now there are many private channels like Zee, star, Sony and many more. These channels telecast their programmes through dish antenna. We see not only news on television even a lot of programmes like serials, movies, like telecast of match, etc.

Chapter-11

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. 35 2. Sher shah suri 3. Fourth 4. Space

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

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The vehicles which we use to travel distance is called means of transport.
2. District roads are the roads that connect important towns of a district with the district headquarters in the state.
3. A cruise is a luxury ship. It has all modern facilities like five-star hotels, swimming pool, club, etc.
4. A cargo is a good carrying ship. Heavy or light-weighted goods are transported from one country to another country.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The main roads joining state capitals, important cities and ports are called National highways.
2. Railway is the most widespread of all means of transportation. Thousands people travel in the train daily. Not only passengers even goods are transported from one place to another place daily.
3. Water transport is used to carry passengers from one country to another country. It also carries heavy or light weighted goods from one country to another country.
4. The means of transport that fly in the air are called means of air transport. Aeroplanes, helicopters and Spacecrafts etc. are the means of air transport. Airtransport is generally used for long distances like from one state to other state or from one country to other country.

Chapter-12

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Unbaked 2. Afraid from fire 3. Stones 4. Roasting

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Early man lived in jungles. There were thick forests everywhere. They lived in these forests just like many other animals.
2. The early man need tools to kill animals, to dug out bulbs from under the ground, to cut tress and creepers.
3. The early man eat fruits, leaves and roots of trees. They also ate raw flesh of other animals.

4. Animals run away from the fire in the forest because they did not know how to control it. The fire destroy their forest and harm them .

Chapter-13

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sapling 2. Drinking, irrigating 3. Crops 4. Logs 5. Life

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The villages were far from one another. Early man had to travel one place to another. He also carried things one place to another. He travelled on foot and carried things on his shoulders and on his animals. He could not travel to far off places.
2. Early man started to tame animals for milk, meat, guarding the house, for carrying loads and for ploughing.
3. The early man often saw logs of wood floating on water and moving quite fast down the river. He observed that hollow trunks of trees float easily. The people who lived near water bodies developed a raft. It was a platform made of wooden logs. To move over land, sledges were developed as a means of transport.
4. A raft was a combination of logs of wood tied together, used on floating on the water.
5. Early man used wheels for many other purposes also.
He used wheels to make pottery. Wheels are also used in machines and other instruments.

Chapter-14

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Venus 2. Earth 3. Equator 4. Autumn

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The earth rotates on its axis. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. The axis is an imaginary line that passes through the center of the earth and joins the North and the South pole. The axis of the Earth is tilted at 66 from horizontal. Rotation causes day and night.
2. Venus and Mercury are called as morning or evening star.
3. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. It depends on temperature, wind and rain.

4. Cold blooded animals like frog, lizard, snake hide themselves in winter season to protect them from cold. This is called hibernation.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. There are various heavenly bodies in this universe. Solar system is one of them. Our solar system has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
2. The earth is called a unique planet because life exists only on this planet.
3. The earth takes an oval path around the sun. This path is called an elliptical orbit and this movement is called revolution. The earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the sun. Inclination, rotation and revolution causes change in season.
4. The earth has been divided into two halves by an imaginary horizontal line is called the equator.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Heart beat 2. Skin 3. Steaming 4. Mulberry 5. Abacus

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. The food is digested in the small intestine and digested food is mixed with blood through the surface of the small intestine.
2. House in villages are made up of bamboo, grass, mud, wood, tin shed, etc.
3. Disease causing organisms are microscopic germs, called microbes. Bacteria, fungi, virus and protozoa are the microbes. They are found in air, water, soil, food inside the body of animals.
4. Sanitation refers to keeping the food free from the attack of germs.
5. Being healthy means free from diseases, worries and tension.

Model Test Paper-II

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Unpleasant 2. Fossil fuels 3. 1876 4. Skin 5. Sapling

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. Material which allows light to pass through them completely, are called transparent. Materials which allow light to pass through them partially, are called translucent.
2. Non-renewable natural resources are those resources that cannot be used again and again. They

get exhausted after using such as coal, petroleum, metals, etc. they are limited in quantity and found under the earth.

3. Water transport helpful to us in many ways:

(i) A ship is large boat. A ship is used to carry thousands passengers from one country to another.

(ii) A cargo is a good carrying ship. Heavy or light weighted goods are transported from one country to another.

(iii) It is the cheapest means of transport

4. Early man had seen spark when he struck flint stones against each other to make tools. He observes that these sparks set dry leaves on fire. Early man meant to make fire by rubbing two stones.

5. Cold blooded animals like frog, lizard, snake hide themselves in winter to protect them from cold. This is called hibernation.

EVS Book-05

Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Living things 2. Habitat 3. Producers 4. Herbivores 5. Nitrogen

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. All living things such as human beings, plants and animals are the biotic component of the nature.

2. A habitat is place where a population of a species lives.

3. Animals that eat plants and their products only are called herbivores.

4. Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivores. Bear, cat, dog, crow, rat, etc. are omnivores.

5. Decomposers are the organisms that feed on dead plants and animals and convert them into useful animals. These minerals are observed by plants to make food.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. An ecosystem is a unit of different parts that work together. Ecosystem varies in size. An

ecosystem can be a pond or an ocean or a forest or a desert. Within each ecosystem, there are habitats of different animals.

2. Plants depend on non-living matter like sunlight, water, gases, minerals, soil, etc. to make their food.
3. Green plants are called producers because they make their own food with the help of non-living matter like sunlight, water, gases, minerals, soil, etc. Green leaves and green young stems make food for plants. Green plants have chlorophyll which traps the light of sun for photosynthesis process.
4. Scavengers help in cleaning the environment due to the food they consume. These animals eat dead remains of animals so they help to clean the jungle. For example: vulture, Hyena, Crow, jackal, etc.
5. The process of eating one kinds of animals to other kinds of animals is called food chain shows the way of food passes from one organism to other. Just like a rat eat grains and plants; a snake eats a rat, which is turn eaten by an eagle. It is like a chain that exists in nature.

Chapter-2

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Forests 2. Endangered animals 3. Gir National park, Gujarat
4. 24 5. Satpura national park

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Wildlife is related to those plants, animals and organism that cannot be domesticated. Forests are the natural shelter of wildlife.
2. Animals species that do not exists anymore are called extinct animals. Dinosaur, passenger pigeon, dodo, quagga
3. Poaching refers to killing animal for economical benefits.
4. (a) Banipur national park, Mysore (Karnataka)
(b) Tadaba National Park, Chandrapura, Maharashtra
(c) Pench National Park, Nagpur, (Maharashtra)

(d) Rajiv Gandhi National park, Coorg (Karnataka)

(e) Rohla National Park, Kuli (Himachal Praesh)

5. Dachigam sanctuary is famous for providing protection to leopard and musk deer.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Some animals are on the verge of extinction due to hunting and poaching. Such types of animals are called endangered animals. Major endangered animals are Siberian tiger, sea otter, salmon fish, California condor. Deforestation and pollution are the main reason for it.
2. Endemic species are those which species of animals and plants which are found exclusively in a particular area. They are not naturally found anywhere else. A particular type animal or plant may be endemic to a zone, a state or a country.
3. National parks are large and diverse enough to protect whole sets of ecosystems. They preserve flora, fauna, landscape and historic objects of an area. Satpura national park is the first reserve forest of India.
4. There are about 573 wildlife sanctuaries in India. They cover a large area of forest a protected against hunting. Wildlife sanctuaries provide protection a suitable living condition to wild animals. Sanctuaries are the places where killing (poaching) or capturing of animal is strictly prohibit.
5. Biosphere are very large and multipurpose projects that provide protection to plants and animals as well as provide facility of education and training to increase the awareness of people to protect plants and animals.

Chapter-3

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Topmost 2. Rock 3. Soil conservation 4. Terrace farming

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Soil is the top most layer of earth's crust. In fact, human being depends on agriculture soil for food. It provides all essential minerals, organic matter and water to the plant. It is composed of decayed animals and plants (called organic matter), small bits of rock.

2. Removing of top layer of the soil by natural sources like wind, water and rain, is called soil erosion.
3. Water, air and wind are the agents of soil erosion.
4. It takes a long time in the formation of soil. So, it is our duty to find out the solutions to the problems of soil erosion. Steps taken to protect the soil from erosion, is called soil erosion.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Soil is formed by the breakdown of rocks into smaller pieces. These pieces are carried away by water or blown away by wind and are finally converted into soil by continuous rubbing of pieces. The heat of sun, wind, water and ice also help to create soil.
2. Effects of soil erosion:
 - (i) erosion can change the size and shape of land.
 - (ii) The land affected by soil erosion cannot hold plants in place.
 - (iii) The soil loses its moisture, minerals and nutrients as it gets eroded. Crops grown in such a soil does not give good yield.
 - (iv) When loose rocks move down a slope or hillside. Lands at higher level get flattened.
3. Wind is an agent of soil erosion, particularly in desert and semi-desert areas. The topsoil of such areas gets blown away by strong winds leaving the land barren. During hot or sunny days, the soil become dry and loose.
4. Rainwater flow quickly on hillsides. It carries a lot of topsoil with it. Cutting the hill slopes into steps or terraces slow down the flow of water. It reduces soil erosion too. Such terraces can be used for farming. It is called terrace farming.

Chapter-4

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Vertebrae 2. Calcium, phosphorus 3. tendons 4. 12
5. Shoulders and hips

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The skull is attached to the backbone. It consists of 33 bones and called vertebrae. All vertebrae together form a column that protects the delicate spinal cord. The spine hold our neck and head up. The shape of spine 'S' helps prevents shocks and jerks to our head when we walk and run. We can bend our twist back with the help of our backbone.
2. The ribs help to form the ribcage. They are curved bones. They are attached to the backbone at the back and breast bone in front. Our delicate heart and lungs are safe and sound because of the protective covering of ribcage formed by ribs.
3. Bones are connected together by flexible tissues called ligaments.
4. The upper arm has one long bone called the humerus and the forearm has two bones called the radius and the ulna.
5. Muscles are fleshy bundles of thin, elastic material in our body. They are attached to the bones by strong fibers called tendons. They make up over half of our body weight. They allow us to bend our body, to push the food down the digestive canal, to inhale and exhale etc.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. The skeletal system helps us in the following ways:
 - (i) It gives shapes to our body.
 - (ii) Without the hard skeleton, we would not be able to stand or walk upright and the body would collapse.
 - (iii) It strengthens our body.
 - (iv) it protects internal organs like heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, etc.
 - (v) muscles attached to the bones make movement possible.
2. A joint is the point where two bones meet. Joints allow us to bend, twist or kick. There are many types of joints in our body. Each joint allow a different kind of movement.

Types of joints:

- (i) Ball and socket joint
- (ii) Gliding joint
- (iii) Pivot joint
- (iv) Hinge joint
- (v) Immovable joint or fixed joints

3. Ball and socket joint can move freely. The one end of some bone is round like a ball. It fits into a hollow part (socket) of other bone. The joints of shoulders and hips are ball and socket joints. This allows us to swing our hand and legs while the shoulders and hips stay perfectly still.
4. Muscles that work automatically, even when we are asleep. These muscles perform actions that keep us alive such as movement of food pipe, movement of heart and lungs, etc.
5. There are two types of Girdle:
 - (i) A pair of pectoral girdle that forms the shoulder.
 - (ii) a pair of pelvic girdles that forms the hip.

The upperlimbs are attaché to the pectoral girdle and the lower limbs to the pelvic girdles.

Chapter-5

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Nervous 2. Brain 3. WBCs 4. 200

C. Mark 'T' True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Cerebrum is the biggest part of our brain and it is situated in top half of the brain.
2. Spine cord controls the reflex action.
3. Capillaries are the thinnest link between arteries and veins. The oxygen depleted blood flow into the lungs to pick up more oxygen.
4. The air we breathe in goes from nose to the windpipe (trachea). The windpipe at the lower end is divided into two tubes called bronchi.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. The brain is the control centre of the body. It receives messages from the body, possess them and then sends instruction to different parts.
2. The nose, larynx, trachea and lungs are the organs of respiratory system. The air we breathe goes from nose to the windpipe (trachea). The windpipe at the lower is divided into two tubes called bronchi. These go inside the lungs. The lung absorbs the oxygen from the air and releases the carbon dioxide which is breathed out through the nose. The blood takes up the oxygen present in the air. The oxygen oxidizes food and provides energy to the body. The waste matter in blood is

form of carbon dioxide and water passes into the lungs to be thrown out from the body when we exhale.

3. The small intestine is a long, highly coiled structure in which the food remains for about 4-5 hours and gets completely digested. The wall of small intestine have blood vessels which absorb the nutrients from food.
4. Metabolism of food materials produces some waste materials. Excretory system helps us to remove these waste products from our body.

Chapter-6

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Fat
2. Protein
3. Vitamin A
4. Sunlight

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Carbohydrates are energy giving nutrients. We need energy to perform various activities such as walking, playing, running, talking, working, etc. Carbohydrate gives us heat and energy. Rice, potato, bread, wheat, milk, etc. are various sources of carbohydrate.
2. Protein is a body building nutrients. It helps us to grow. It makes our body strong. It repair our worn out tissues or cells.
3. Vitamin B are found in whole pulses, rice, groundnuts, green vegetables, eggs, meat, etc.
Vitamin C are found in citrus fruits like oranges, lemon, tomato, amla, green vegetables, etc.
4. Rickets is a disease caused due to deficiency of vitamin D.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Nutrients are the various components of the food. Nutrients provide energy and proper growth to our body. Different types of nutrients keep our boy fit and active. Nutrients act as a fuel for our body. Lack of nutrients in our body cause diseases.
2. The diseases caused by the lack of nutrients are called deficiency diseases. These diseases are non-communicable and cannot spread from one person to another.
3. Vitamins and minerals are important for our boy because it keep us away from diseases so they

are called protective nutrients. They increase our body's ability to fight against diseases causing germs.

4. Calcium and phosphorus help to make our bones and teeth strong. Deficiency of these cause weakening of bones and teeth. These minerals are found in milk, yolk part of egg, banana, guava, apple, etc.

Chapter-7

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Microscope 2. Bacteria 3. Fungi 4. Airborne 5. Anopheles

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Harmful microbes are called germs. Germs enter our body through nose, mouth, wound, etc.
2. Some microbes help us to decay dead remaining of plants, animals and other waste products. Some microbes (yeast) are used in manufacturing of cakes, pizza, bread, medicine, etc.
3. Polio, chickenpox, measles, mumps, cold, flu, dengue fever and rabies are caused by viruses.
4. Typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia, diarrhea, plague, etc. are caused by bacteria.
5. The natural ability of an organism to prevent or resist entry of a germs is called immunity. The human body has number of such defenses against germs.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Some diseases are transmitted from an infected person to the other healthy persons. Such type of diseases are called communicable diseases. These diseases are caused by the entry of microbes in our body through open body parts. These diseases are transmitted from a sick person to a healthy person by air, water, food, insects, etc.
2. The different ways to transmit disease are:
 - (i) through air
 - (ii) through food and water
 - (iii) through direct contact
 - (iv) through insects and animals

- (v) through blood
- (vi) through our pets
- (vii) through cuts and wounds

3. Diseases like malaria, plague and sleeping sickness are caused by the bite of mosquito and flea respectively. Malaria parasites are carried by the female anopheles mosquitoes. When the female anopheles bites a sick person and sucks his blood, the germs of sick person get into the body of the mosquito bite them, the disease is transmitted to the healthy person from the sick ones.
4. The four prevention against communicable diseases:
 - (i) clothes and utensils of the patient should be kept separate.
 - (ii) Keep food and water well covered and kept in clean containers.
 - (iii) Boil the water and milk to kill the germs before drinking.
 - (iv) Use covered dustbins to keep garbage and prevent breeding of flies.
5. Vaccination protect us from diseases like polio, tetanus, chicken pox diphtheria, measles, etc. vaccination gives the body the power to body fight against diseases. It increases the immunity of the body.

Polio, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, are the name of five important vaccination.

Chapter-8

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Tiranga 2. Saffron 3. Bankimchandra chatterji 4. Speed

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Our national anthem was originally written in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Our national song is Vande Mataram. It is originally written in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji.
3. Satyamev Jayate is written below in our national emblem.
4. There are four lions in our national emblem. We can see three lions at a time. The fourth lion is at back.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. The national flag, the national song, the national Anthem and the national emblem are our national symbols. We should be proud of our national symbols. We should be proud of our national symbols. We must respect them.
2. The top stripe is saffron in colour. It stands for sacrifice
The middle stripe is white in colour. It stands for peace.
The bottom stripe is green in colour. It stands for prosperity.
There is a wheel in the center. Its colour is navy blue.
3. We should follow some rules while hoisting national flag:
 - (i) A torn flag should not be hoisted.
 - (ii) The saffron stripe must be at the top when we hoist the flag.
 - (iii) The National flag can only be flown from sunrise to sunset. It must be lowered as soon as the sun sets.
 - (iv) Whenever the national flag is hoisted or lowered, we must stand in attention and salute it.
 - (v) In a procession, the flag must always be in the front and it must be carried on the right shoulder.
 - (vi) We should preserve the flag carefully.
4. Our national anthem was originally written in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore. It was adopted as our national anthem by the constituent assembly on 24th January 1950. There are 5 stanzas in the song but only the first stanza is adopted in the national anthem. It is playing in 52 seconds. We should stand in attention when it is played.

Chapter-9

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. 15th August 2. Ramzan 3. harvest 4. Baisakhi 5. Baisakhi

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Match the columns:

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)

E. Short answer type questions:

1. The festivals in India can be categorized into three parts:
(a) National festival (b) Religious festivals (c) Harvest festivals
2. National festivals are celebrated all over country on the same day. National festivals are celebrated with the history of our country. These festivals are not related with any religion or culture.
3. Dusshera, Diwali, Id-ul-fitre, Gurupurab, Christmas, Ganesh Chaturthi are the religious festivals.
4. Harvest is the time when farmers gather their crops from the fields. Harvest festivals make changes in season. Some important harvest festivals are:
Holi, Baishakhi, Pongal, Onam and Bihu.

F. Long answer type questions:

1. We celebrate republic ay on 26th January. A big parade was organized on the Rajpath in New Delhi. The president of India takes the salute at the parade. Jawan from armed forces, polic forces, NCC cadets and school children take part in it. Folk dances are also organized on this day. The president gave bravery award on this day to soldiers, police force and children for their bravery. The children who have won reward ride on colourfully decorated elephants.
2. Diwali is the important festival of Hindus. It is celebrated 20 days after Dussehra. It marks the return of lord Rama to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile. People clean and decorate their homes with colourful lights, flowers and diyas. People worship lord Ganesha and Goddess Lakshmi in the evening. Children play with crackers. Sweets are distributed and gifts are exchanged.
3. Gurupurab is celebrated to mark the birthday anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev. On this day, the Sikhs assemble in Gurudwaras. Processions are taken out in the cities. Langars (a common kitchen) are held. Guru Bani from the holy book Guru Granth Sahib is recited. Food and other eatables are distributed among the poor.
4. Holi is the important festivals of Hindus. It is called the festival of colours. It is celebrated in the memory of Bhakt Prahlad. People throw coloured water and apply gulal on each other. Children play with pichkaris.

Chapter-10

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Renewable source of energy 2. Wind 3. Geothermal energy

4. Fossil

5. Biogas

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. The sources of energy that do not exhaust after using, they can be use again and again, are called renewable sources of energy. They can be replenished in short period of time like solar energy, wind energy, hydropower from water, geothermal energy from inside the earth, biomass from plant, etc.
2. Plants use energy from the sun to make energy stores. These plants are eaten by animals and human beings. Solar energy is also used to cook food in solar cooker, to heat water in solar water heaters which can be stored in big tanks.
3. These sources of energy that are exhausted and cannot be use again are called non-renewable source of energy such as coal, petroleum products, natural gas, nuclear energy, etc.
4. Geothermal energy is obtained from the hot interiors of the earth.
5. Nuclear energy comes from uranium and produces far more energy than any other source of energy. It is produced in nuclear reactor.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. It is the energy of moving air. This energy is used by windmills to generate electricity or draw water from underground.
2. By using the energy form falling water, hydroelectricity can be produced. The water come from big dams, across rivers, and flowing down moving a turbine which is a used to drive electric generators.,
3. Fossils fuels are formed millions of years ago by the action of heat from the earth's core and pressure from rocks and soil on the remains of dead plants and animals.
4. Coal is used to produce heat, this heat is used in cooking food in homes. Coal is also used in industries for producing heat and for extraction of materials. Coal is used in thermal power plants to produce electricity.
5. We should conserve non-renewable source of energy to make them available for future generation. It is the judicious us of energy to make them available for future generation.

Chapter-11

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Biodegradable 2. carbon particles 3. Acid rain
4. Rivers 5. Air

C. Writ 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Short answer type questions:

1. Substance or waste that decomposes into smaller particles due to action of micro-organisms or animals, are called biodegradable waste.
2. We need fresh air to breathe but gases exerted from vehicles and factories pollute the air. The exhaust fumes released from vehicles also poisonous gases and pollute the air which we termed as air pollution.
3. The heated gas and smoke increases the temperature of the atmosphere. Gases releases from factories and vehicles are the main cause of thermal pollution.
4. The long use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides , building material, plastic cans, industrial waste destroying fertility of soil are the main cause of soil pollution.
5. Noise pollution is the pollution caused due to loud noise of vehicles horn, machines, jet planes, T.V., radios, bands, etc. Such noises are not pleasant and are very harmful.

E. Long answer type questions:

1. Waste products from different sources are the cause of pollution. Pollution makes us sick most of the diseases are caused due to pollution.
2. Preventions from air pollution are:
 - (i) The garbage should be collected in closed dustbins.
 - (ii) The garbage should not burnt in open area.
 - (iii) Vehicles should be regularly checked to ensure that harmful gases do not exhaust from these.
 - (iv) Industries and factories should be away from city.
3. When the water has been polluted by various pollutants like garbage, sewage, industries waste, oil spills, etc. are called pollution.

Washing clothes and bathing of animals are the major causes of water pollution. Factories located near rivers and lakes use lots of water. Liquid waste from these are drained into the river is also a cause of water pollution.

4. The soil pollution can be reduced by using insecticide and fertilizers wisely and if the garbage should be disposed off properly.
5. The decomposed material is called compost. It is a very good natural manure for the plants.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Gobar
2. Soil conservation
3. 20m, 30m
4. Herbivores
5. Vitamins and minerals

C. Mark 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

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

D. Answer the following questions:

1. All living things such as human beings, plants and animals are the biotic component of the nature.
2. Endemic species are those which species of animals and plants which are found exclusively in a particular area. They are not naturally found anywhere else. A particular type animal or plant may be endemic to a zone, a state or a country.
3. Rainwater flow quickly on hillsides. It carries a lot of topsoil with it. Cutting the hill slopes into steps or terraces slow down the flow of water. It reduces soil erosion too. Such terraces can be used for farming. It is called terrace farming.
4. Ball and socket joint can move freely. The one end of some bone is round like a ball. It fits into a hollow part (socket) of other bone. The joints of shoulders and hips are ball and socket joints. This allow us to swing our hand and legs while the shoulders and hips stay perfectly still.
5. Calcium and phosphorus help to make our bones and teeth strong. Deficiency of these cause weakening of bones and teeth. These minerals are found in milk, yolk part of egg, banana, guava, apple, etc.

Model Test Paper-II

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. (d)
5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. anopheles
2. Speed
3. 14
4. Noble prize
5. Air

C. Mark 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Match the following:

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Vaccination protect us from diseases like polio, tetanus, chicken pox diphtheria, measles, etc. Vaccination gives the body the power to body fight against diseases. It increases the immunity of the body.

Polio, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, are the name of five important vaccination.
2. The top stripe is saffron in colour. It stands for sacrifice

The middles strip is white in colour. It stands for peace.

The bottom stripe is green in colour. It stands for prosperity.

There is a wheel in the center. Its colour is navy blue.
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy fight against caste system, child marriage, sati -pratha for our society.
4. We should conserve non-renewable source of energy to make them available for future generation. It is the judicious us of energy to make them available for future generation.
5. The soil pollution can be reduced by using insecticide and fertilizers wisely and if the garbage should be disposed off properly.