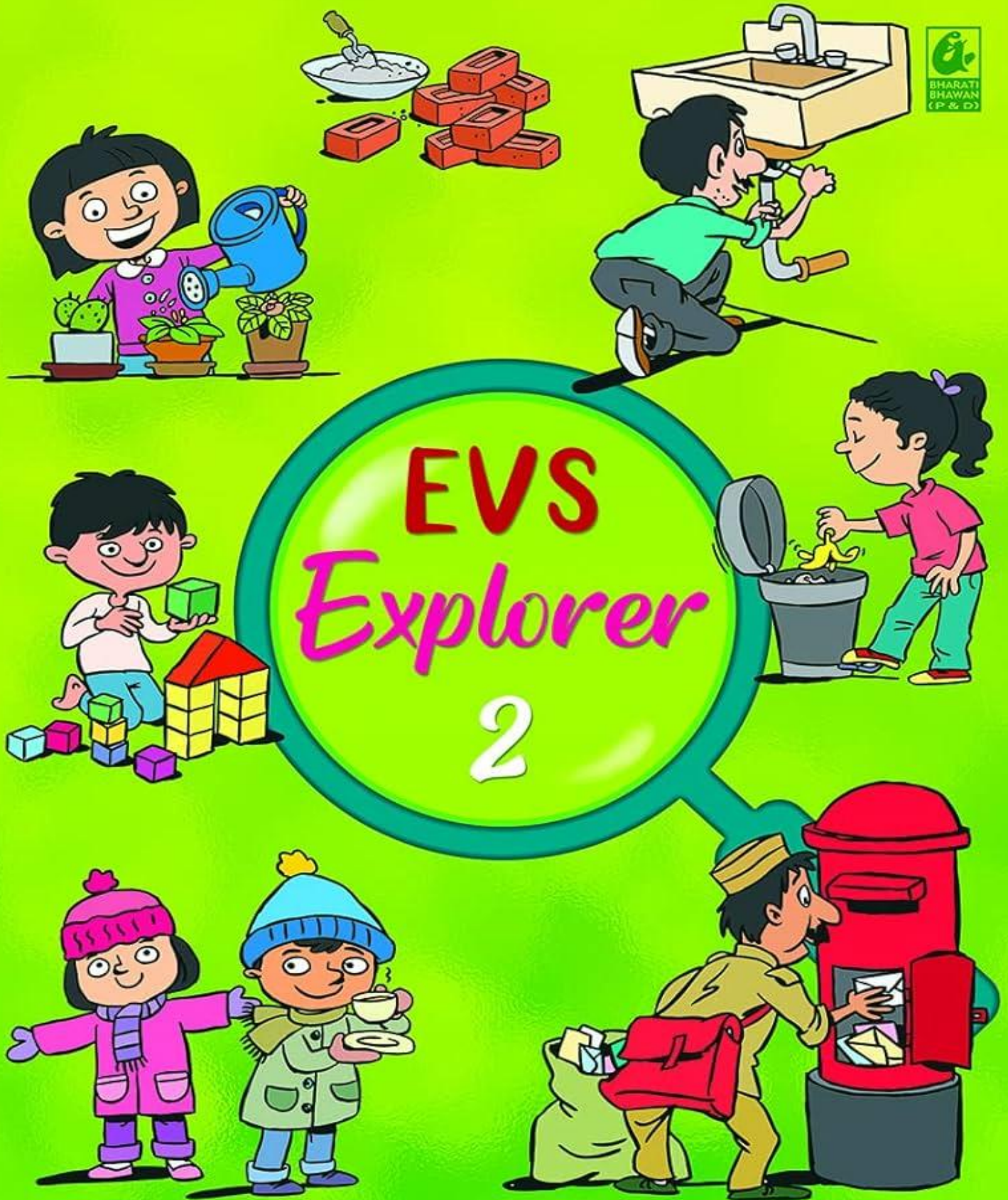




ST. ALOYSIUS SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL  
CANTT., JABALPUR



# CONTENTS

## UNIT 1 :-Me and My Family

Page No

- |                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| 1.About Myself | 3-4   |
| 2.Our Family   | 5-9   |
| 3.Human Body   | 10-16 |

## UNIT 2:-Our Surroundings

- |                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 4.Our Environment                | 17-22 |
| 5.Living and Non - Living Things | 23-26 |
| 6.Plants Around Us               | 27-33 |
| 7. The Animal Kingdom            | 34-39 |

## UNIT3:-Things We Need

- |                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 8. Clothes We Wear     | 40-43 |
| 9. House, We Live In   | 44-53 |
| 10. Means of Transport | 54-60 |
| 11. Communication      | 61-65 |
| 12. Weather and Season | 66-71 |
| 13. Moving Air         | 72-78 |

## UNIT 4:- Exploring the Universe

- |                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| 14.India is Special | 79-86  |
| 15.The Earth        | 87-94  |
| 16.Our Universe     | 95-102 |

## CHAPTER -1 ABOUT MYSELF



# What is "Myself"?

# How to introduce yourself?

# About your self



"Myself" is everything about me that makes me special and unique. It includes my name, age, likes, dislikes, family, and more!

### How to Introduce Yourself?

- Starting Greetings
- Begin with a friendly greeting like "Hello" or "Hi!"
- Smile and make eye contact to show you are pleased to meet someone new.

### All About Myself

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_

2. I am a \_\_\_\_\_ (boy/girl).

3. I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

4. I live in \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I study in class \_\_\_\_\_.

6. My mother's name is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. My father's name is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. My school name is \_\_\_\_\_.

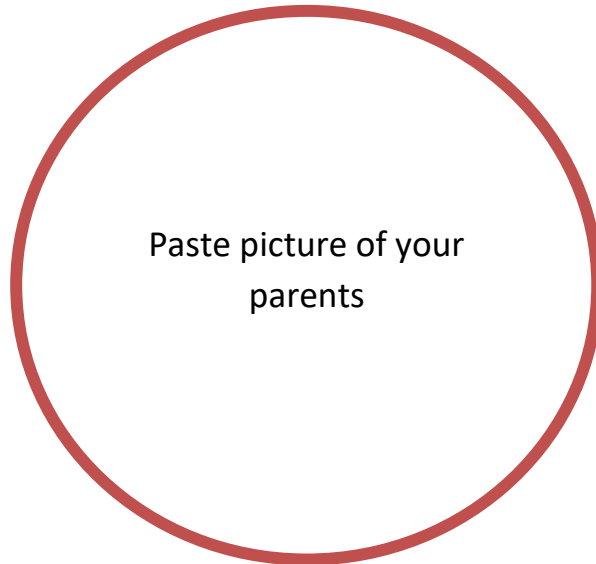


9. I love to eat \_\_\_\_\_.

10. My best friend is \_\_\_\_\_.

11. My favourite fruit is \_\_\_\_\_.

12. My favourite vegetable is \_\_\_\_\_.



### Activity

Write two things that make you special.

\*\*\*\*\*





## Chapter 2 My family

### We shall learn about

Types of family  
Recreation in family  
Relationship

Children live with their brothers, sisters and parents in a house. All these people are family members. Your first name is different from other's names. Your surname is your family name, it belongs to your whole family.



**Your surname is also called 'title'.**

### TYPES OF FAMILIES

Families can be grouped into three types-

Nuclear family   Joint family   Single parent family

Nuclear Family - A nuclear family has one pair of parents and their children.



A small nuclear family has parents and their one or two children.

A big nuclear family has parents and their three or more children.

### Joint Family



A joint family has more than one pair of parents and their children. A small joint family has grand parents, parents and their children? A big joint family has grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, parents and their children.

### A single parent family



Single parent family has only one parent with their one or two children.

When we feel tired, we need some fun, this is called recreation. It helps us to relax our body and mind.

On holidays we go for a picnic. We play in the open, eat tasty food and have a lot of fun.





We go to the park and play games together.



Sometimes we like to watch movies on the TV or we play indoor games like ludo and carrom.



Sometimes we ride bicycle or learn to dance and music. Shubhi goes for swimming, Anay likes to skip.



## EXERCISE

### A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. A family with only parents and children is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (**nuclear/joint**) family.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ family is a large family. (**joint/single**)
3. All members of a family are called \_\_\_\_\_ (**relatives/cousins**)
4. A family with only one parent and a child is called a (**single-parent/joint**) family

### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. A joint family has grandparents, parents and children living together.( )
2. Members of a family do not have any relation with each other.( )
3. Father's or mother's brother is uncle.( )
4. A wedding is a small family celebration. ( )
5. A pet is also a part of our family. ( )
6. A joint family is also called big family. ( )

### C. Match the following.

Column A.

Column B

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. father's mother. | a. aunt         |
| 2. mother's father. | b. Cousin       |
| 3. uncle's wife     | c. Uncle        |
| 4. aunt's child.    | d. Grand mother |
| 5. mother's brother | e. Grand father |



**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Define a family. Name its different types.
2. Who are maternal and paternal family members?
3. Write any three things you do with your family to enjoy together.
4. What do we do on our birthday?
5. What is nuclear family?

➤ Below are some quick fun brain-teasing questions for you. Answer them at quickly as possible.

Kashvi's father has three daughters. They are Krishya, Saumya and What is the name of the third daughter?

C. Imagine you are a family with five children. Child 1 is taking a shower, child 2 is playing chess, child 3 is sleeping, child 4 has gone out with the parents, child 5 is What is this child doing?

**D. Draw the picture of your family and have fun.**

\*\*\*\*\*



### Chapter 3- Human Body

**We were born as babies.**



**We grew with good food, care, love and affection.**

**We learnt many new things from our surroundings.**

**We started to speak, walk, play and eat.**

**Now we are children. We have learnt to walk, play, run, speak and eat on our own.**



**But there are many things we cannot do on our own.**

**We cannot go out alone. We cannot stay at home alone. We need our parents' help and care.**

**In a few years, we will grow tall and strong. We will grow into adults.**



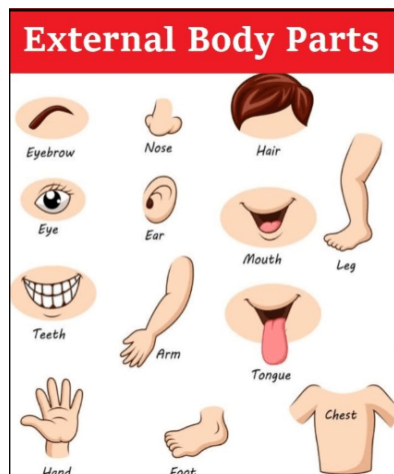
As we grow older, many changes will occur. We will be able to do everything on our own.

Do you know how these changes occur? What is inside our body that brings about these changes?

Our body is like a machine.

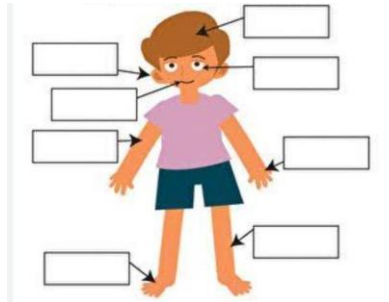
It has two types of organs - external organs and internal organs.

## EXTERNAL ORGANS



The parts of the body that can be seen are called external organs. Some of the external organs are the head, eyes, ears, hands and legs.

**Look at the picture and label the external parts of the body.**



## **INTERNAL ORGANS**

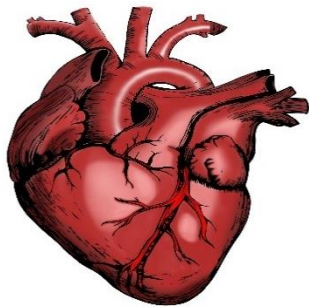
The parts of the body that are inside our body are called internal organs. Some of the internal organs are brain, stomach, heart, lungs, bones and muscles.

### **BRAIN**



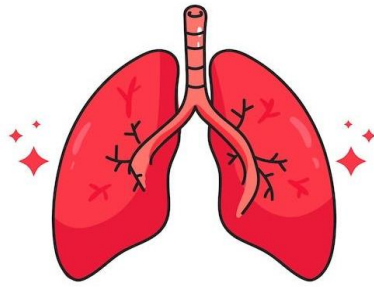
The brain is inside our head. It works like a computer. It controls all the activities of our body. Brain helps us to think, learn and remember. It controls all the organs of our body.

### **HEART**



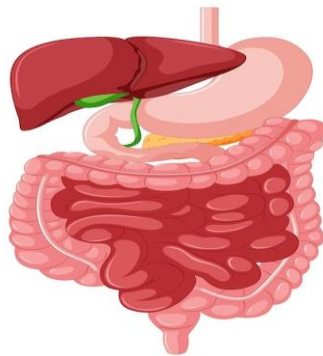
Heart is the most important organ of our body. It pumps blood and sends it to all parts of our body. We can feel and hear our heartbeat. Our heart beat gets faster when we run.

## LUNGS



Lungs are one of the largest organs in our body. There are two lungs in our chest. They help us to breathe. They fill up with air when we breathe in.

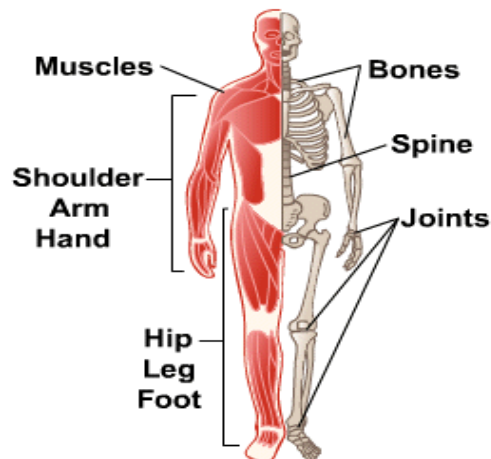
## STOMACH



The food we eat goes into our stomach. The stomach and the food we eat. The digested food helps us to grow tall and strong.

organs of digestion

## BONES AND MUSCLES





**Our body is made of bones and muscles. Bones and muscles work together to make us move, walk, run, bend and climb.**

**Bones give shape to our body. Muscles are attached to the bones. When we grow, our bones and muscles also grow. Regular exercise keeps our muscles strong.**

### **CARE OF OUR BODY**



**We should take good care of our body. Bones and muscles**

**We should keep it clean.**

**Regular exercise helps us to keep our body fit and healthy. After a day's work, we need rest. We should sleep at least for eight hours daily.**

**Good food, exercise, cleanliness and proper rest keep our body healthy, bones and muscles**

**Our body is like a machine.**

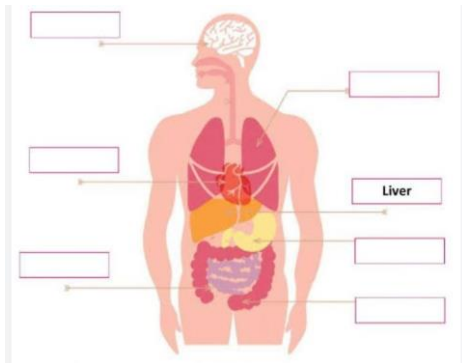
**The parts of the body that can be seen are called external organs.**

**The parts of the body that are inside our body are called internal organs.**

**Our body is made of bones and muscles.**

**Heart pumps blood and sends it to all parts of our body.**

**A. Label the picture given below**



**B. Answer the following questions.**

- Q1. What do babies need to grow?
- Q2. What are internal organs? Name any four of them.
- Q3. How do bones and muscles help us?
- Q4. What Is the main function of the heart?
- Q5. How does the brain help us?

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. We were born as \_\_\_\_\_
2. Our body is like a \_\_\_\_\_
3. The parts of the body that can be seen are called \_\_\_\_\_ organs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ pumps blood to all parts of our body.
5. Our body is made of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
6. We use our \_\_\_\_\_ breath.
7. This \_\_\_\_\_ helps us to think, learn and remember.
8. The food we eat goes into our \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

1. We need our parents' help and care. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We cannot see the external organs. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We cannot hear our heartbeat. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We have two lungs in our body. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We should sleep only for four hours. \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Name the organ used to:**

1. Think learn and remember \_\_\_\_\_
2. Digest food we eat \_\_\_\_\_
3. Breathe \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pump blood to all parts of the body \_\_\_\_\_
5. Move, walk and run \_\_\_\_\_

**LET'S DISCUSS**

Encourage students to discuss the things they can do and the things they cannot do on their own.

**Activity**

Make a list of different organs that help us in different ways and talk about each of them.

\*\*\*\*\*



## Chapter - 4 Our Environment and Pollution



### Warm up

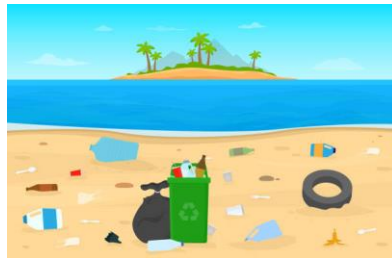
Look at these Images. Do you think such dirty conditions are good for our health!



The place where we live and its surroundings make our environment.



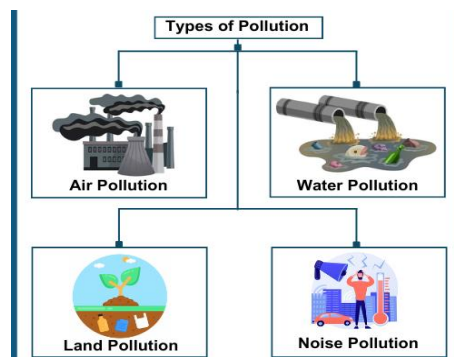
Our environment consists of the land, water, air, plants and animals that live around us.



When the environment gets dirty or is full of harmful substances, it is called pollution. Pollution is very harmful. We may fall sick, if we live in a polluted environment.



The main types of pollution are





## LAND POLLUTION



We pollute the land when we throw garbage in the open and not in dustbins. Have you seen open, overflowing garbage dumps? Sometimes, when we go for picnics or we eat a lot of snacks and throw away the wrappers, used plates etc.. By doing so they make the land dirty and polluted .Many germs are born in these dirty places. These germs can cause diseases.

## WATER POLLUTION



Many people throw garbage into the water bodies. Waste materials from Factories also flow into rivers. All this makes the river water polluted. Water gets dirty when we take a bath. or wash our clothes in it. Animals also bathe in rivers, making the water dirty.

Polluted water can cause many diseases. If the water gets very polluted, fish and other animals living in water bodies may die. We should not drink polluted and dirty water.

### Facts



Cholera, typhoid and jaundice are some of the diseases caused by germs in water. These are called water borne diseases.

## AIR POLLUTION



Air pollution is caused by smoke from vehicles and factories. When we burn garbage and leave it in the open, the smoke makes the air dirty. Polluted air is very bad for our health. We may fall sick and suffer if we breathe in dirty air.

## NOISE POLLUTION

We love soothing music or the sweet chirping of birds loudly. An unpleasant sound called Noise pollution is caused by very loud sounds such as bursting of firecrackers, listening to music in high volume, honking loudly, etc.

Noise pollution can affect our hearing and make us ill.



## Let's Recall

The place where we live and its surroundings is called the environment

Our environment consists of land, water, air, animals and plants

When dirty things get mixed with the environment, the environment becomes polluted.

The main types of pollution are land pollution, water pollution, air pollution and noise pollution.

## EXERCISES

### 1. Identify the pictures:



### 2. Tick the correct answer

1. Pollution occurs when the environment is **dirty/clean**
2. Smoke from vehicles cause **air/water pollution**
- 3 Loud noise causes **noise/water pollution**.
4. Fish may die due to **noise and water pollution**.
5. Polluted air is **good/bad** for our health.

### **3. Answer these questions**

**Q1. What is the environment?**

**Q2. When does the environment get polluted?**

**Q3. What are the different types of pollution?**

**Q4. What happens when smoke from factories goes out into the air?**

**Q5. What causes water pollution?**

### **4. Activity.**

**Draw the picture of saving environment.**

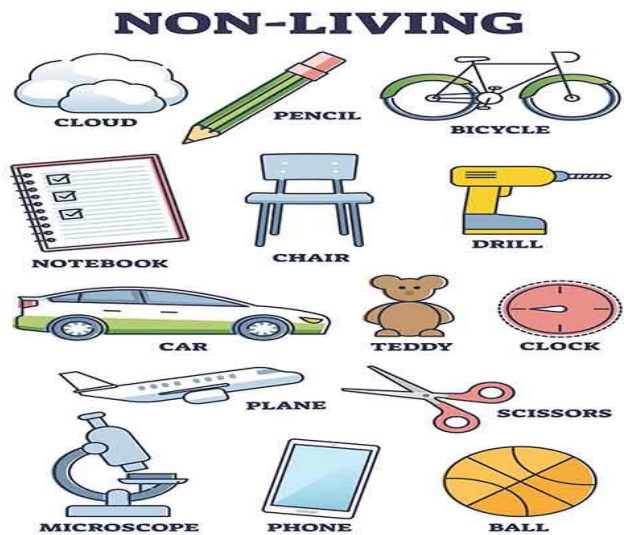
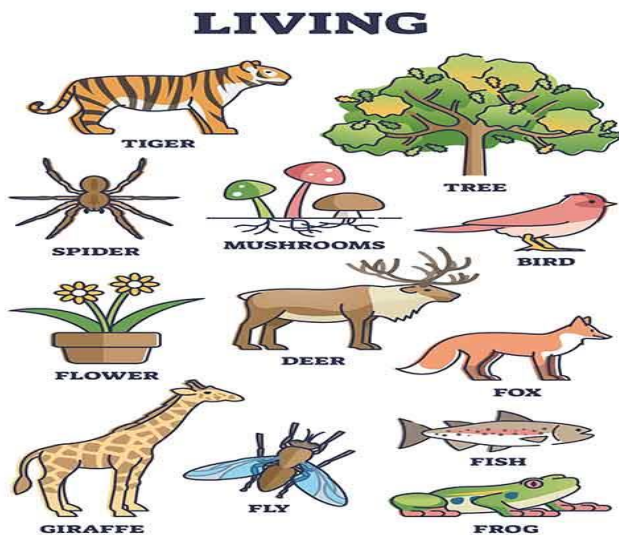
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## CHAPTER-5: LIVING AND NON-LIVING THINGS

### What Are Living Things?

The meaning of living things is simply the things around us that are living – alive and breathing! Anything that has a fixed life cycle is considered to be a living thing.



❖ Some examples of Living things are:

- Animals
- Plants
- Germs
- Fishes
- Birds

### What Are the Characteristics of Living Things?





## NON-LIVING THINGS

### What Are Non-Living Things?

The meaning of non-living things is simply the things around us that are not living. Such objects do not possess life and don't have a lifespan or need food and energy as living things do. Non-living things merely just exist and share space in the world we call our home.

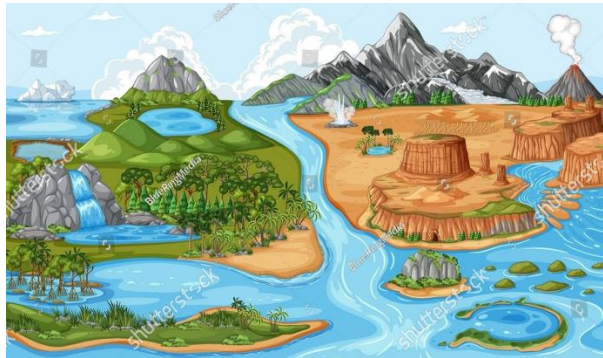
Non-living things can be characterized as Natural Things and Man Made or Artificial Things.

#### 1. Natural Things

These are things that have formed and existed on their own forever.

##### Examples

- Rivers
- Oceans
- Mountains
- Hills
- Planets and Stars

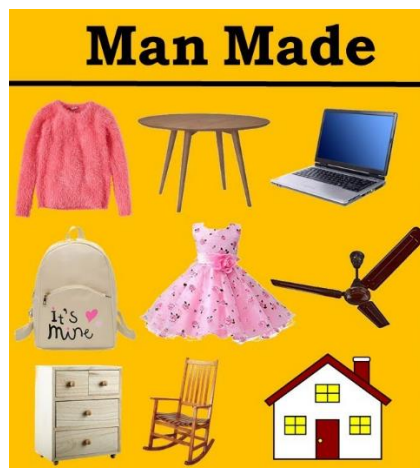


#### 2. Man-Made Things

These are objects or items that have been made by humans. Their existence depends on humans.

##### Examples

- Tables
- Chairs
- Gadgets
- Cars
- Clothes



## **Difference Between Living Things and Non-Living Things**

<b>Living Things</b>	<b>Non-Living Things</b>
1. Living things possess life.	1. They do not possess life.
2. Made up of living cells which are also called the building blocks of life.	2. Made up of non-living cells of different materials.
3. Carry out metabolic activities in their bodies to generate energy.	3. Don't generate energy and do not carry out any metabolic activities in their body.
4. They reproduce to keep the population going.	4. They do not reproduce.
5. They are sensitive and respond to stimuli.	5. They do not respond to stimuli.
6. Living things respire.	6. Non-living things do not respire.
7. Living things age and eventually die from disease or cell death.	7. Non-living things can't cease to exist without any external forces destroying them.
8. They need nutrients and water to survive.	8. They do not need such things to survive.
9. Most express emotions and feelings.	9. They do not have or express emotions.
10. They show signs of growth from within and often change their shape and size throughout their life.	10. They do not show signs of any form of growth.

### **EXERCISES**

#### **Q1. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are living things? Give examples.
2. What are non-living things.

3. Write the difference between living and non-living things.

4. State any four characteristics of living things.

**Q2. State true or false.**

a) Living things can breathe. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Living things cannot grow. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Non- living things cannot move. \_\_\_\_\_

d) Cap is a non-living thing. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*



## Chapter 6

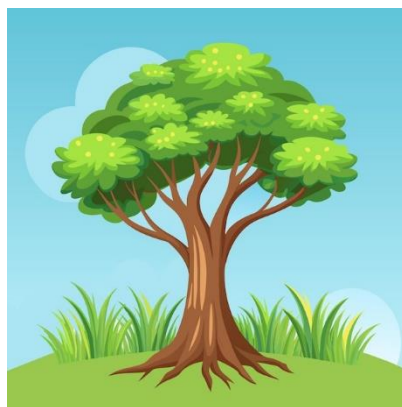
### Plants Around Us

We see various types of plants around us. Most plants are green in colour. They are of different shapes and sizes. On the basis of their size and shape, we can categorise them as:

1. Trees
2. Shrubs
3. Herbs
4. Climbers
5. Creepers



### Trees



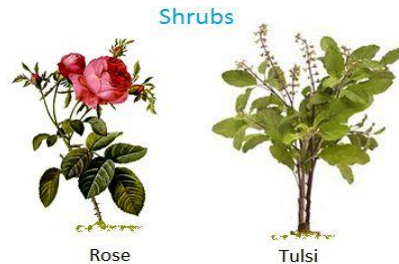
Big and tall plants are called trees. They have hard woody stems. They also have many branches but these branches grow high. Many animals such as squirrels, birds, monkeys etc. live on these branches. Example Neem, Mango, Banyan, Palm etc.

### Shrubs



Shrubs are much smaller than trees. They have many branches. These branches grow close to the ground. Some plants like rose, cotton, sunflower and hibiscus are shrubs.

## Herbs



Herbs are very small plants. They have soft and small stems. They are smaller than shrubs. Herbs live for a season only. Coriander, radish, spinach, wheat and mint are herbs.

## Creepers

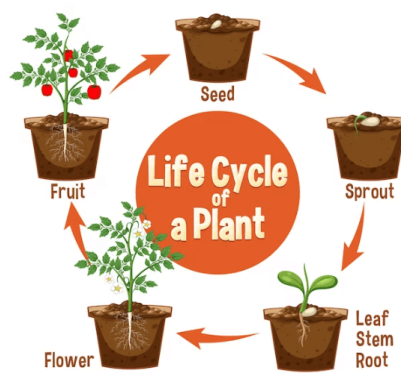
### Creepers



Creepers are plants that grow along the ground. The weak stems of creepers lie on the ground and give out thin branches, leaves and usually big fruits. Watermelon, bottle gourd and pumpkin are examples of creepers.

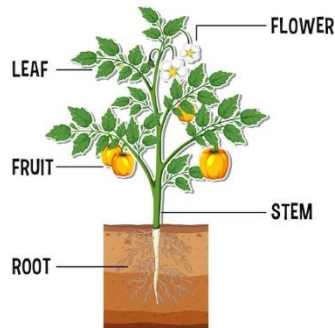
## Life of a Plant

- Seed
- Sprout
- Root
- Flower
- Fruit





## Parts of a Plant



The main parts of a plant are roots, stems, branches, leaves, flowers and fruits

**Fruits** are the fleshy part of a plant with seeds inside them Seeds grow into new plants

**Branches** grow out from a stem and bear leaves, flowers and fruits. They carry food from the leaves to other parts of the plant

**Leaves** grow on the branches or the stem of a plant. They are mostly flat and green in colour. Different plants have leaves of different shapes and sizes. Leaves are called the food factory of a plant because they make food for the entire plant.

**Flowers** are the colorful and beautiful parts of a plant. These are of different colours, shape and sizes Many flowers grow into fruits

The **stem** grows above the soil and bears branches and can be green or brown. It carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves The stem and its branches also carry the food prepared by the leaves to all the other parts of the plant Stems can be strong like in trees, or weak like in climbers and creepers.

**Roots** grow downwards under the soil and fix the plant in it. They absorb water and nutrients from the soil and send them to the stems.

## Parts of Plants We Eat

Most of the things we eat come from plants Let's see some examples of the parts of plants we eat

**Roots:** Carrot, radish, beetroot and turnip are roots.

**Stem:** Sugarcane, potato and ginger are stems.

**Leaves:** Spinach, coriander and cabbage are leaves.

**Flower:** Cauliflower and broccoli are flowers

**Seeds:** Pea, wheat, rice and maize are seeds.

**Fruits:** Apple, mango and banana are fruits.

**Nuts:** Almond, cashew and groundnut are nuts

**Spices:** Cardamom, pepper and clove are spices we add to our food for better taste

**Beverages:** Tea, coffee and cocoa are beverages.

**Sweeteners:** We get sugar and jaggery from sugarcane

**Oils:** We get oils from seeds of plants like sunflower, soybean, groundnut, mustard and coconut.

**Facts:** We use all for cooking, as medicines and for applying on hair and body.

## Other Uses of Plants



- ✓ Besides giving food, plants are useful in many other ways.
- ✓ Plants such as cotton and jute provide fibers for making clothes, bags ropes and other things.
- ✓ Some plants like tulsi, garlic and neem are used in some medicines.
- ✓ Plants give us wood, paper, rubber and gum. These are used to make many things of day-to-day use.
- ✓ Plants are used in soap, shampoo, perfume and toothpaste.
- ✓ Plants make the air fresh by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen.
- ✓ Plants are home to many animals such as birds, monkeys, squirrels and insects.
- ✓ Plants make our surroundings green and beautiful.
- ✓ Flowers are used for decoration, for gifting and for making rangolis.

**Facts:** Carrots and potatoes are swollen roots that store food for the plant.

Most trees and shrubs live for many years. A banyan tree and the neem tree can live for hundreds of years. Plants such as pea, cauliflower, brinjal and rice live for a few months.

### Important Points:

1. Plants have different shapes and sizes.
2. Big and tall plants are called trees.
3. Small and bushy plants are called shrubs.
4. Very small and weak plants are called herbs.
5. Climbers have weak stems. They need support to stand and grow straight.
6. Creepers grow along the ground.

### EXERCISE

#### A. Match the column

Banyan	(a) Shrub
Pumpkin	(b) Herb
Money plant	(c) Tree
Jasmine	(d) Creeper
Mustard	(e) Climber

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the box: (rice, hard, soft, climbers, many)**

1. Trees have \_\_\_\_\_ stems.
2. Shrubs have \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ have weak stems.
4. Herbs have \_\_\_\_\_ stems.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ live only for a few months.

**C. Answer the following questions: -**

**Q1. Name any two trees.**

**Q2. Name any three climbers.**

**Q3. What are shrubs?**

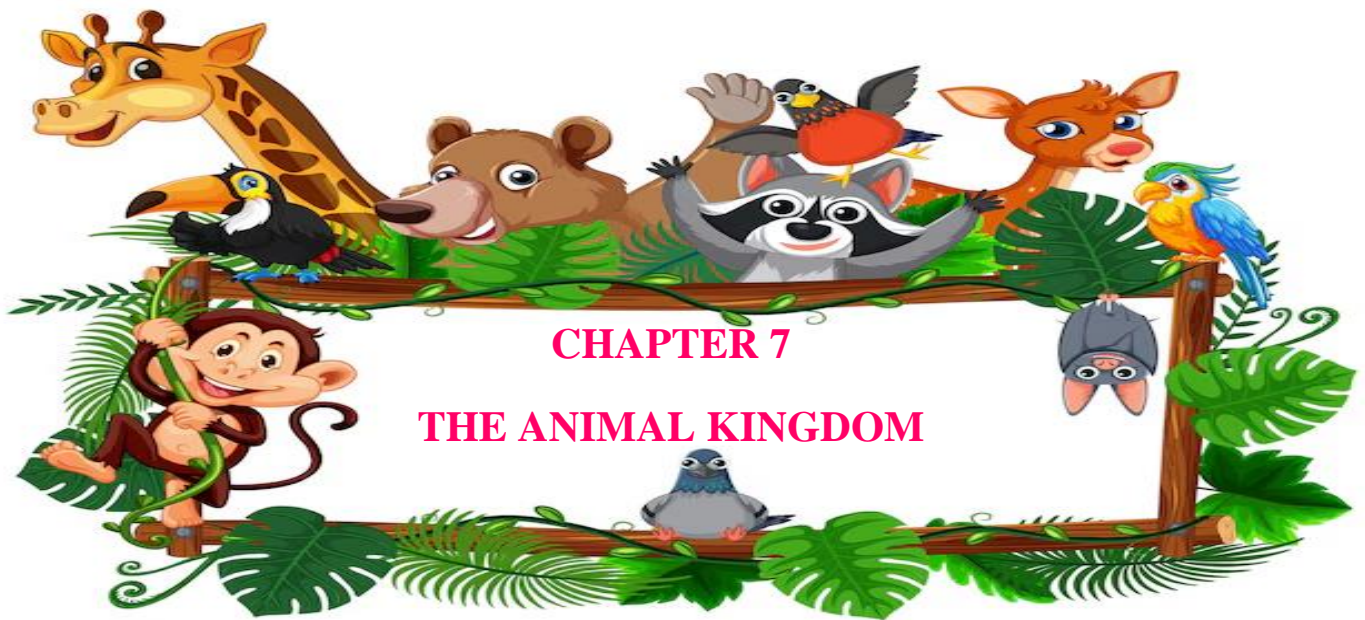
**Q4. What type of plants are coriander and spinach?**

**Q5. Name the parts of a plant.**

### **ACTIVITY**

**Collect the different types of leaves and paste it in A4 size sheet.**

\*\*\*\*\*

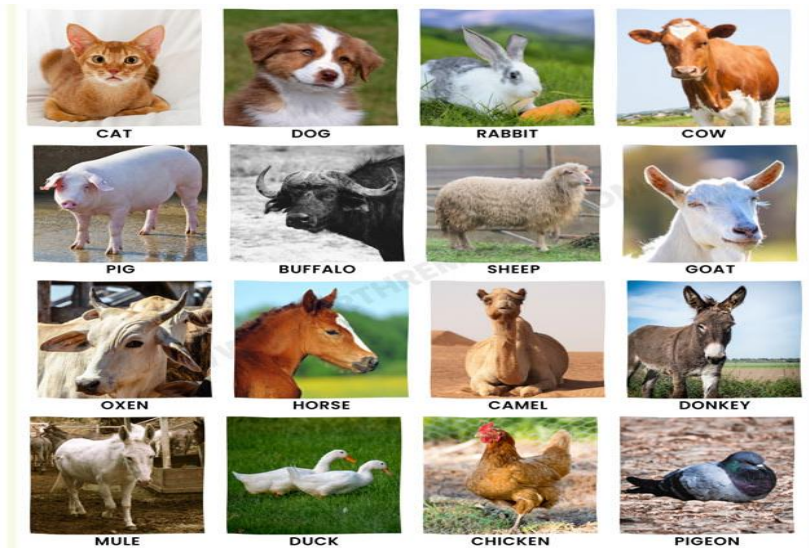


### **Animal Kingdom Overview:**

- **Types of Animals:** Animals are divided into different groups based on their characteristics. Some common groups are mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and insects.
- **Habitats:** Animals live in different places called habitats. Some common habitats are forests, oceans, deserts, and grasslands. Each habitat provides the animals with food, water, and shelter.
- **Food Habits:** Animals have different food habits. Some are herbivores (eat plants), some are carnivores (eat other animals), and some are omnivores (eat both plants and animals).
- **Body Coverings:** Animals have different types of body coverings, such as fur, feathers, scales, and shells, which help protect them and keep them warm or cool.



## TYPES OF ANIMALS



## DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- Humans and animals have been coexisting ever since the start. In a broad classification, animals are either wild or domestic. Wild animals typically live in forests. Domestic animals live with humans and depend on them for food, care, and grooming.
- Domestic or domesticated animal means any animal that has been trained to the point that humans can use it for a purpose. They are a diverse group of non-wild animals that usually live in close association with humans.

## PETS

[Pets are wonderful companions](#) that can provide us with love, loyalty, entertainment, and security. People keep pet animals because they give us a sense of purpose and can help to relieve boredom or loneliness. Owning a pet can also teach us responsibility, patience, and empathy. The most common companion domestic pet animals are cats, dogs, and rabbits.

## FARM ANIMALS



**Farm animals** include a variety of species that are kept or raised on farms for various purposes. Some common farm animals are:

1. **Cows:** Used for milk production.
2. **Pigs:** Raised for meat (pork).
3. **Sheep:** Known for wool production and meat (mutton).
4. **Goats:** Kept for milk, meat, and hair.
5. **Chickens:** Raised for eggs and meat.
6. **Horses:** Used for work, transport, and sometimes meat.

## WILD ANIMALS























**Wild animals** are those that grow or live wild in an area without being introduced by humans. They can be found in all ecosystems, including deserts, forests, rainforests, plains, grasslands, and urban areas. There are several types of wild animals: lion, tiger, zebra, leopard, elephant etc.

## Here are some key characteristics of wild animals:

1. **Adaptability:** Wild animals have developed unique adaptations to survive in their specific environments, such as camouflage, keen senses, and specialized diets.
2. **Instincts:** They rely on natural instincts for behaviors like hunting, mating, and self-defense. These instincts are often honed over generations through evolution.
3. **Independence:** Unlike domesticated animals, wild animals are self-sufficient and do not rely on humans for food, shelter, or care.
4. **Diversity:** Wild animals encompass a wide range of species, from tiny insects to large mammals, each with unique characteristics and ecological roles.

## AQUATIC ANIMALS



			
Sea Horse	Tuna	Oyster	Octopus
			
Dolphin	Glow fish	Snail	Star fish
			
Coral	Prawns	Crab	Jelly fish
			
Clam	Penguin	Turtle	Seal
			
Clown fish	Sea urchin	Shark	Squid

Aquatic animals are those that live in or around water. Freshwater animals are aquatic organisms that populate ponds, rivers, and lakes. Marine or saltwater animals are aquatic species that inhabit oceans. All aquatic animals include fish, lobsters, dolphins, jellyfish, sharks, sea turtles, starfish, crabs, octopus, whales, seahorses, squid, swordfish, shrimp, killer whales, manta rays, otters, and oysters.

## Aquatic species have the following characteristics:

- The majority of their species live in water, although some do live on land as well.
- They have paired and unpaired fins that aid in swimming.

- Their limbs are either webbed or transformed into paddles for swimming.
- Their bones are light and spongy, and their body structure is streamlined.
- A thin snout is formed by modifying the skull.

**Different animals have various food habits, including:**

- **Herbivores:** Animals that feed on plants or plant products.
- **Carnivores:** Animals that feed on the flesh of other animals.
- **Omnivores:** Animals that consume both plant and animal matter.

### **EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Animals who live in forest are called \_\_\_\_\_ animals
2. Aquatic animals live in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Farm animals are used for \_\_\_\_\_ purpose.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are kept at home for safety purpose.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ consume flesh of other animals.



**Hints: carnivores, various, wild, water, pet**

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are aquatic animals? Give examples.
2. Define domestic animals.
3. Define omnivores. Give two examples.
4. Name any four farm animals.

**C. State true or false.**

1. Pet animals are kept at home. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Fishes are aquatic animals. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Animals who eat both plant and animals are called herbivores. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Animals living in different places are called habitat. \_\_\_\_\_

## ACTIVITY

Collect and paste the picture of your favorite animal and write 10 lines on it in scrap book.

\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER 8



We wear clothes to cover our body. All people wear clothes. Clothes protect our body in various seasons. Clothes protect us from (sun) heat. They protect us from cold too. Clothes protect our body from dust and dirt. Clothes protect us from fly and mosquito bites. We look good or beautiful after wearing clothes.



**CLOTHES In Summer Season:** We wear cotton clothes in summer. Cotton clothes keep our body cool. It absorbs our body sweat easily.

**Clothes in Winter Season:**



We wear woollen clothes in winter. Woollen clothes keep our body warm. We also wear leather clothes in winter season.



## Clothes in Rainy Season:



We use umbrella when it rains. We also wear raincoat when it rains. Umbrella and raincoat protect us from rain.

## Special Clothes – Uniforms:



Some people wear uniforms that suit their professional work they do. Children go to school in uniforms.

Tick the correct answer.

1. We wear woollen/cotton clothes in summer.
2. We wear a coat/T-shirt in winter.
3. Cotton clothes protect us from heat/cold.

## Types of Clothes



- **Casual Wear:** T-shirts, jeans, dresses, shorts, and skirts.
- **Formal Wear:** Suits, ties, formal dresses, and skirts.
- **Traditional Wear:** Sarees, kurtas, lehengas, salwar kameez (specific to Indian culture).
- **Sportswear:** Jerseys, shorts, sneakers, tracksuits.
- **Seasonal Wear:** Summer clothes (light and airy), winter clothes (coats, sweaters), and rainy season clothes (raincoats, gumboots).

### Clothes on Special Occasions:

We wear colourful clothes and fancy dresses on special occasions like weddings and birthdays etc. We should always wear neat and clean clothes. Neat and clean clothes make us feel fresh. We should keep our clothes neat and clean.



### Materials of Clothes



- **Cotton:** Light and breathable, used for summer clothes.
- **Wool:** Warm and thick, used for winter clothes.
- **Silk:** Smooth and shiny, often used for formal and traditional wear.
- **Synthetic:** Materials like polyester and nylon, used for sportswear and raincoats.

## **Taking Care of Clothes:**

We should take care of clothes. We should always keep them clean. We should never play in dirty places. We should not touch our clothes with dirty hands.

### **EXERCISE**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks.**



**Hints: Dry, Uniform, Clean, Cool, Warm**

1. Raincoats keep us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We wear \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
3. We should wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
4. Cotton clothes keep our body \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Woollen clothes keep our body \_\_\_\_\_

#### **B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why do we wear clothes?
2. Why do we wear cotton clothes in summer?
3. What type of clothes do we wear in winter season?
4. Write any four material of clothes we wear?

\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER-9: HOUSE, WE LIVE IN



We need a house to live in. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain and wind.

It protects us from wild animals and thieves.

It also keeps away dirt, dust and insects.

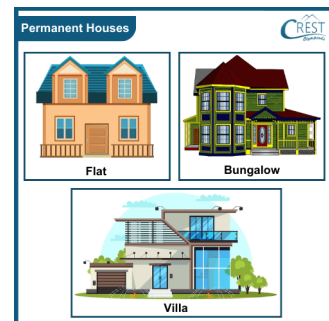
We feel safe and comfortable in our house. The house we live in with our family is called our home.

There are two types of houses.

### PERMANENT HOUSES

Houses which cannot be moved from one place to another are called permanent houses.

Permanent houses can be pucca houses or kutcha houses.



### PUCCA HOUSES



In towns and cities, houses are made of brick, iron, cement, stone and wood. These houses are very strong. They are very hot in summer.

## KUTCHA HOUSES



In villages, houses are made of mud In fat hatched leaves and straw. These houses are called kutch houses. They are not strong enough to bear strong wind and rain. They are cool in summer.

## TYPES OF ROOFS

In plains and dry areas, people build houses with flat roofs.



In hilly areas or places where it rains a lot, people build houses with sloping roofs. The rain does not collect on the roofs and slides off sloping roofs easily.



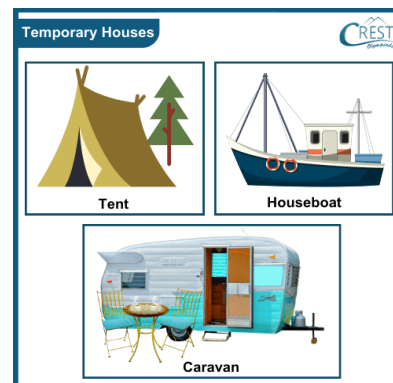




**Stilt houses are built in areas with heavy rains due to floods. These houses are slightly above the ground on wooden poles called stilts.**

### **Temporary Houses**

**Some people do not stay at one place for a long time. They keep moving from one place to another in search of food and work. So, they make houses that can be moved from one place to another. Such houses are called temporary houses.**



### **IGLOOS**



**In very cold places, where there is a lot of snow-fall, people live in houses made of ice. These houses are called igloos. Eskimos live in igloos.**



## **CARAVAN**



Some people move from place to place. They move their houses with them. These houses are on wheels and are called caravans. Gypsies and people who work in a circus usually live in caravans.

## **TENTS**

Some houses are made of strong cloth called canvas. These houses are called tents. They can be folded and carried from one place to another. They are easy to put up. These types of houses are used by soldiers and mountaineers.



## **HOUSE BOATS**



House boats are wooden houses made on boats. They float on water. You can see houseboats in Kashmir. Many tourists enjoy their stay in houseboats.

## Parts of a House

- ✓ A house has many parts.
- ✓ A good house is that which has many windows and doors.
- ✓ Windows and doors allow fresh air and light to come in the house.
- ✓ A good house also has many rooms.

### We sleep in the bedroom



### We take bath in the bathroom



### We cook food in Kitchen.



**We eat food in the dining room.**



**We receive guests in the drawing room.**



**We study in the study room.**



## Care of a House



- Keep your things at proper places.
- Open the windows in the morning to let in sunlight and fresh air.
- Do not throw rubbish here and there. Throw them into a dustbin which should be kept covered.
- Grow more and more plants near your house.

**Plants make the air clean and fresh.**



**The house we live in must be kept neat and clean.**



**A house should have doors and windows to let in sunlight and fresh air. We should keep our things in the proper place. We should sweep and mop the floor daily to keep the dust away. Living in a clean house keeps us free from diseases. A neat and clean house is a beautiful house.**

### **People Needed to Build a House**

- ❖ **To build a good house is not an easy job. It requires the services of many people.**
- ❖ **An architect draws the plan of a house.**
- ❖ **A mason lays the bricks of a house.**
- ❖ **A carpenter make doors and window of a house.**
- ❖ **A plumber fits the water pipes.**
- ❖ **An electrician does the wiring**
- ❖ **A painter paint the walls.**

### **QUICK REVISION**

- ✓ **The two main types of houses are kutcha houses and pucca houses.**
- ✓ **Some people live in special houses.**
- ✓ **We should grow more plants near our house.**



- ✓ We need services of many people to build a good house.
- ✓ An architect draws the plan of a house.
- ✓ A mason lays the bricks of a house.
- ✓ An electrician does the wiring.

## **I KNOW**

- ✓ A house protects us from heat, cold, rain and wind.
- ✓ Houses which cannot be moved from one place to another are called permanent houses.
- ✓ Houses made of mud, wood and straw are called kutcha houses.
- ✓ Pucca houses are hot in summer.
- ✓ We find kutcha houses in villages.
- ✓ In hilly areas, people build houses with sloping roofs.
- ✓ Houses made of ice are called igloos.
- ✓ Houses on wheels are called caravans.
- ✓ Houses made of strong cloth are called tents.
- ✓ House boats are wooden houses made on boats.

## **EXERCISES**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. A house protects us from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and wind.
2. We feel safe and comfortable in our \_\_\_\_\_
3. We find \_\_\_\_\_ houses in towns.
4. A permanent house can be a \_\_\_\_\_ house or \_\_\_\_\_ house.
5. In plains and dry areas, people build houses with \_\_\_\_\_ roofs.



6. \_\_\_\_\_ houses are built in areas with heavy rains due to floods.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ live in igloos.

8. Houses that can be folded and carried from place to place are called \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Answer in one word**

a. pucca house \_\_\_\_\_

b. made of ice \_\_\_\_\_

c. floats on water \_\_\_\_\_

d. made of canvas \_\_\_\_\_

e. made of brick and cement \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Draw the different types of houses.**

\*\*\*\*\*



## Chapter 10: Means of Transport

- Transportation
- Means of Transportation
- Land Transport
- Road Transport
- Rail Transport
- Water Transport
- Air Transport

### What is Transportation?

Transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. It helps us travel to different locations and carry items we need. There are various means of transport, which are different ways we can travel or move things around.

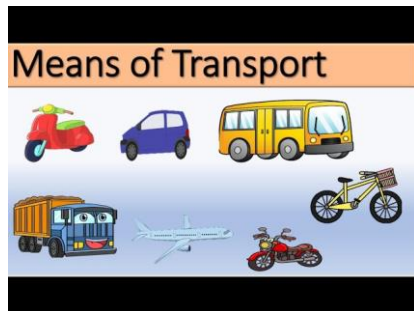
### Different Modes of Transport



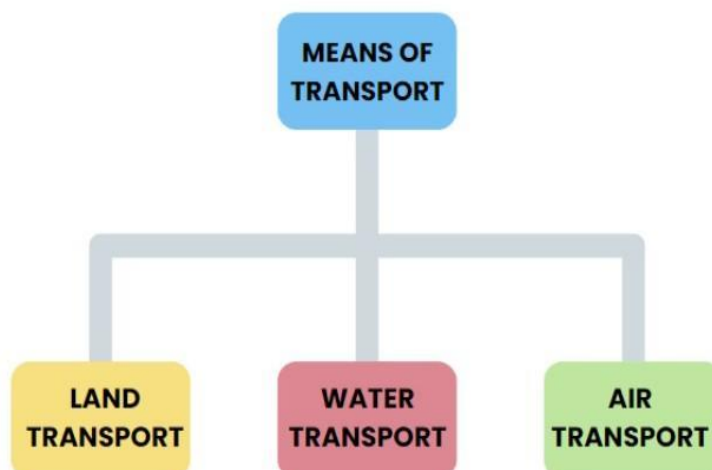
## Means of Transport

Means of transport or modes of transport are the various ways by which people and goods can travel.

Let us look at a list of different means of transport

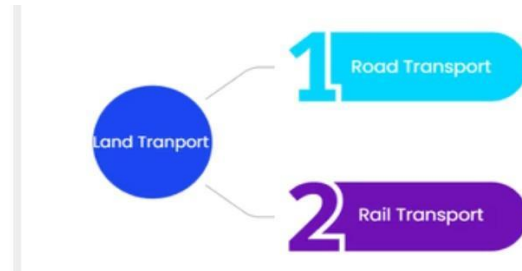


- Some common ways to travel on land include bullock carts, tongas (horse-drawn carriages), bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, jeeps, cars, buses, and trains. Each of these vehicles helps us get around on roads and highways.
- In the sky, we have air transport. This includes airplanes and helicopters. They can fly high up in the air and take us to faraway places quickly.
- And then there's water transport. This includes boats, ships, and ferries. They help us travel across oceans, rivers, and lakes.



## Land Transport

The transport that runs only on land is called land transport. This mode of transport is divided into two types: roadways and railways.



### 1. Road Transport

- Roads are like wide paths made of solid ground.
- Cars, buses, and bicycles use these roads to travel.
- Just like how we walk on sidewalks, cars and buses drive on roads to take us to school, the park, or to visit our friends.

### Different Modes of Land Transport

- Trucks, buses, cars, bicycles, rickshaws, motorcycles, tongas, bullock-carts, etc., are means of roadways.



### Facts



There is a large network of roads in our country.

## 2. Rail Transport

Railways are like long strips of metal tracks laid on the ground. Trains run on these tracks.



- When we have to travel long distances within the country, we use railways.
- Trains run on railway tracks.
- Indian Railways is one of the largest rail networks in the world.



## 3. Water Transport



- It includes different types of vessels like boats, ships, and ferries. These vessels travel across oceans, rivers, lakes, and canals.
- Water transport is important for trade, travel, and recreation. It allows us to transport large quantities of goods over long distances efficiently and is often used for activities like fishing, tourism, and transportation of goods between countries.
- It includes different types of vessels like boats, ships, and ferries. These vessels travel across oceans, rivers, lakes, and canals.
- Water transport is important for trade, travel, and recreation.
- It allows us to transport large quantities of goods over long distances efficiently and is often used for activities like fishing, tourism, and transportation of goods between countries.

#### 4. Air Transport



- Aeroplanes and helicopters are some common means of air transport.
- We can travel by airplane when we have to travel to another country or to another city.
- Airplanes, jet aircraft, helicopters, hot air balloons, blimps, gliders, hang gliders, parachutes, etc., are the means of air transport



## Let's Recall

- Transportation moves people and goods from one place to another.
- There are three main types of transportation: land, water, and air.
- Land transport includes road vehicles like cars and buses and rail transport like trains.
- Water transport includes boats, ships, and ferries.
- Air transport includes airplanes and helicopters.
- Transportation helps people travel and move things easily.

## EXERCISE

### A. Answer the Following questions: -

Q1. What do you understand by the term transportation?

Q2. What are the three means of transport?

Q3. Name any 2 land transport?

Q4. Which is the fastest means of transport?

Q5. What are roadways?

### B. Give 2 examples of each

a. Land Transport \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b. Air Transport \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

c. Water Transport \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**C.Circle the odd one out**

- a. cycle, bus, aeroplane
- b. aeroplane, helicopter, bus
- c. ship, submarine, train
- d. bullock cart, lion, train, rickshaw

**D. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are used as transport in the area.
- 2. An aeroplane lands and takes off from an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Desert areas \_\_\_\_\_ are used for transport.
- 4. Trains run on \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\*\*



## Chapter 11 Communication

- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Means of communication

Communication is a medium through which people connect with each other in the world. It helps people express their views, ideas, and wishes to each other.

Through communication, all kinds of news can be spread across the world. In the early time, people used writing as a means of communication. They used to write and send letters to each other for various purposes. People used to transfer the information verbally as well.

**The process by which we convey our messages or express our feelings to others is called communication.**

Devices used to convey or receive messages are called means of communication. We use means of communication in our daily life like News Paper, Telephone, Mobile, TV, Internet etc. They play an important part in our day-to-day activities.



## Means of Communication in old times:

In ancient times pigeons and other birds were used for sending messages. This was a slow and unreliable means of communication.



## Means of communication

### Letters or posts



Letters are another means of communication. Postcards, inland letters, posts, speed-posts etc. were very popular a few days back. These are usually hand-written. For quick and very urgent messages there was telegram service. Telegram service has been stopped now. With the rise of internet letters or written posts have become less popular.



**Postcard**



**Inland Letter**



**Aerogramme**

### Fax Machine



A fax machine is a device that can send or receive pictures and text over a telephone line.

## Telephones and mobiles

Telephones are the most commonly used means of communication. They are among the fastest means of communication in the world.

**Landline phones** are connected with the help of telephone cable.

**Mobile phones** are portable and can be carried away anywhere. It can also be used to send pictures and text messages.



**Landline phone**



**Mobile phone**

## Mass Communication

Sometimes a message needs to be sent to many people living in different places. Giving information to a large number of people at the same time through newspaper, Television, radio or social media. Is called mass communication

### Newspaper



The newspaper is a mass communication medium, in print or digital format, that allows the communication of recent news or current affairs and public interest. The word newspaper comes from Latin and refers to “something that happens at regular intervals.”

Newspapers can cover a wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports, art, and science.

## Radio



Radio is a popular means that gives information. It gives us the latest news. We call it Akashvani also. We can listen news, educational programmes, songs, music, discussions etc. also. Uneducated people (those who cannot read or write) can get benefit from it.

## Computer



Today, computer is most popular means of communication. We can send and receive emails through the computer. Messages or information is sent and received very quickly. We can store information also. We can use internet through it.

## Television



Television is very popular medium. We can watch and hear different programmes like news, sports, serials, movies etc. It can also be useful for uneducated people. We can also see the live telecast of events as and when they occur.

## Chats, Messengers, Video chats, emails:

With the rise of internet chatting applications, messengers like WhatsApp, video chat apps like Skype and emails like Gmail have become quite popular. There are social media apps like Facebook which can be used to connect to many people at the same time.

## Points to remember:

- Telephone calls or mobile calls are the fastest means of communication.
- Sending letters is the slowest means of communication in the modern era.



## Exercises

### Q1. Fill in the blanks.

1. When we talk or write to someone, it is called communication.
2. We can communicate with others in many ways.
3. We can send letters by post.
4. We can send emails on a computer.
5. We get the latest news from a newspaper.

### Q2. Match the columns.

A	B
1. Letter	a. Watch news
2. Mobile phone	b. Email
3. Computer	c. Post
4. Television	d. SMS

### Q3. Answer the following questions.

- Q1. What is communication?
- Q2. What are means of communication?
- Q3. How is the post office useful to us?

\*\*\*\*\*



## SEASONS



### Chapter 12 Weather and Season

Sometimes we feel that the air around us is hot and sometimes cold. These changes are known as weather. It keeps on changing. Here some areas are cold and some areas are hot. Similarly, in some months we have more rain and in some months we have pleasant weather.

Here five seasons occur in a year. These seasons are:

Summer Season

Rainy Season

Autumn Season

Winter Season

Spring Season

#### Summer Season



This season starts from the month of April and lasts till late June. The sun rays fall on the earth directly in these months. That is why the days are very hot. People use fans and coolers to cool themselves. They wear light cotton clothes. Cotton clothes help feel less hot. People drink cold water and juice to beat the heat. Some people move to hilly areas to escape from the summer heat. The climate there is colder than that in the plains.

## Rainy season



Rainy season starts at the end of summer. This season generally prevails from July to September. In this season, winds full of water vapors, called monsoon winds flow from the seas. These winds bring rain to the plains. Our country has different types of rain at different places. It means some places have light rainfall and some have heavy rainfall. The places with heavy rainfall are sometimes flooded also. People have to face many difficulties.

People welcome this rainy season with a great zeal. People use umbrellas in this season. There is greenery everywhere. In this season farmers sow rice and children feel happy and swing on the swings.

## Facts

### Two things that we use in Summer, Winter and Rainy Season

**Summer Season:** Cotton cloths, ice-cream.

**Winter Season:** Coat, hot drinks

**Rainy Season:** Umbrella, rain coat.

## Autumn season

After the rainy season the weather changes. In October and November, the autumn season starts. These months are neither too hot nor too cold. Trees shed their leaves during this season. So it is called autumn.



## Winter Season

Winter season lasts from December to February. In December the weather becomes cold. In winter people wear warm woolen clothes. People mostly bask in the sun. People like to drink hot tea and coffee. Due to snowfall on the mountains the weather becomes cold. People visit hilly areas to see the snowfall. There are four main seasons but there is one more season also. It is called spring season.



## Spring Season



In the month of March flowers blossom and new leaves grow on the trees. Spring enriches natural beauty. Now nature is full of flowers. Many trees are laden with flowers and koels begin to sing sweet songs. The cuckoo is heard cooing in this season. This month is called the month of Basant.

## Exercises

### 1. What is the difference between Season and Weather?

#### SEASON

- A season is a division of the year based on changes in weather, and the number of daylight hours in a particular region
- A result of the earth's changing position with regard to the sun
- Summer, spring, winter, and autumn are the four main seasons

#### WEATHER

- Weather is the state of the atmosphere with respect to temperature, wind, moisture, pressure, etc.
- Caused by factors like temperature, air pressure, and moisture differences between places
- Rain, sunshine, cloud, winds, snow, fog, etc. are common weather pattern

### 2. Explain Spring season.

#### A2. Spring Season

1. Spring is a pleasant season.

2. It comes after winter.

3. Nature looks very attractive in this season.

**B. Tick (✓) the correct answers in the relevant boxes:**

1. Trees begin to shed pale leaves in

- a. summers
- b. autumn
- c. winters
- d. spring

2. We like to have ice-creams, watermelon in

- a. monsoon
- b. autumn
- c. winter
- d. summer

3. We see many clouds in the sky on a

- a. windy day
- b. rainy day
- c. cloudy day
- d. hot day

4. We see colourful butterflies in season of

- a. spring
- b. winter
- c. monsoon
- d. autumn

**2. Answer the following questions:**

Q1. What is the weather?

Q2. ii. What is a season?

Q3. Name the three main types of seasons.

Q4. When does the snowfall occur?

Q5. Name the vegetables that you like to have in the summers?



### 3. Tick the right answer:

1. A strong wind blows on a windy/stormy day.
2. Spring/Autumn is a beautiful season.
3. We enjoy hot/cold drinks in winters.
4. We use umbrellas in monsoon/winters.

### 4. Write 2 things you use in

a. summer \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b. winter \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

c. rainy \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity Based

#### A. Draw and colour any 2 dresses of your favorite season

\*\*\*\*\*



## Chapter 13- Moving Air

### WIND

Air that moves across the earth's surface is called wind.



### *What Does Air Contain?*

All living things need air to breathe. Air is all around us. We cannot see or touch air. But we can feel it when it moves. Air contains many things. Let us learn about them.

Air contains gases, water vapour, smoke and dust. When you hang your wet clothes out in the sun, your clothes get dried. Where does the water of the clothes go? It turns into water vapour and mixes with air. Similarly, water of rivers, lakes and ponds changes into water vapour due to heat of the sun.

### *Fresh Air*

Fresh air does not contain smoke, dust or germs. So, we should breathe in fresh air. It keeps us healthy. Plants make air fresh. We should have a morning walk in the garden. We should grow plants near our house. We should keep the windows of our house open to let in fresh air. Do not cover your face when you sleep.



**Fact: Air is a mixture of gases like nitrogen, carbon dioxide, oxygen, etc.**

## *Dirty Air*



Dirty air contains smoke or germs. Factories and vehicles release smoke. It makes fresh air dirty. A sick person releases germs while coughing or sneezing. These germs mix with air.

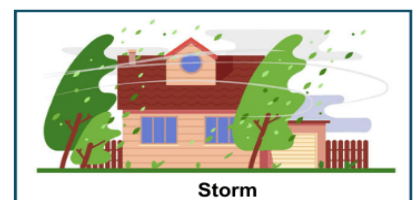
## *Ways to reduce pollution*



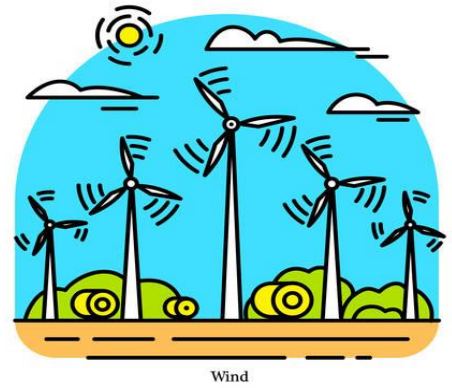
When we breathe in this air, we also fall sick. So, we should cover our mouth when we cough or sneeze.

## *Wind*

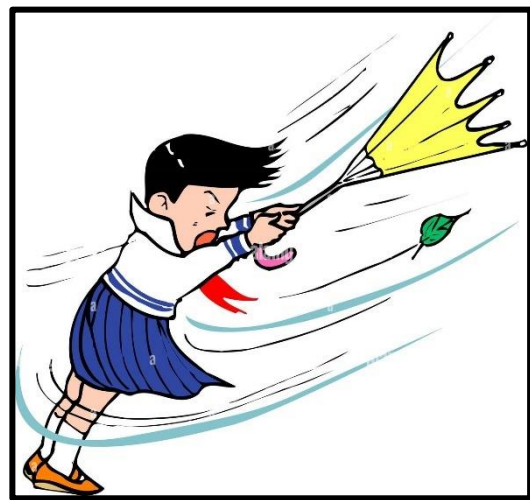
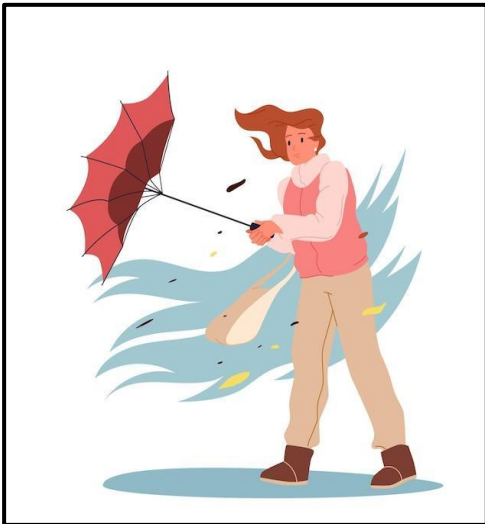
Moving air is called wind. Slow wind is called breeze. It is pleasant. A strong or fast wind can blow away things like clothes, paper and loose soil. A very strong wind is called a storm. It can uproot trees. It can also damage our houses.



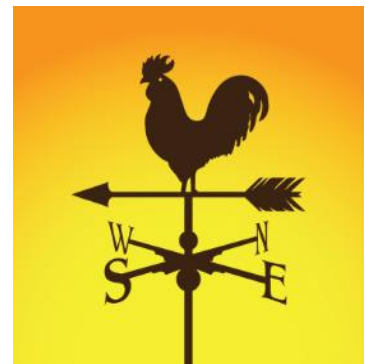
Wind moves the fans of a windmill.  
A windmill is used to run water pumps. Wind also helps sailboats to move on water. Wind carries seeds of plants to new places. This way the new plants get more space to grow. Wind also helps us to fly kites.



## *Direction of The Wind*



The direction of the wind. It is placed on the top of the house. The beak of the cock shows the direction in which the wind is blowing.



## Different Uses of Air



## AIR & IT'S USES



- a) Plants, humans and animals need air to stay alive and healthy.
- b) Birds are able to fly because they can move through the air.
- c) We fill air into balloons, footballs, and cycle tires to make them full and ready to use.
- d) Air is necessary for things to burn, like when we light a candle or start a fire.
- e) Air can also help us move things, like when we blow on pinwheel or sail a kite.

## Properties of Air

### 1. Air helps things take on different shapes:

When we chew bubblegum and blow air into it, it forms a bubble!

**2. Air can fill up space:** Air is all around us, even in places that look empty, like a glass or a room. It takes up space just like everything else.



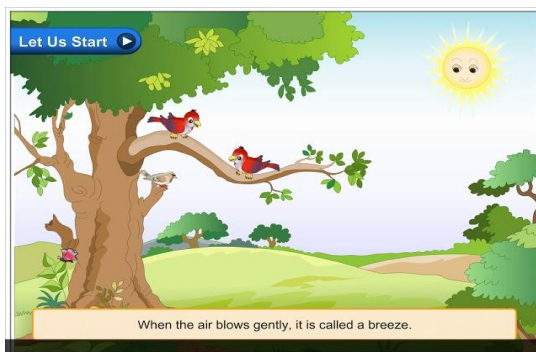


**3. Air is necessary for burning:** Candles and a campfire need air to keep burning. If you cover a candle, it goes out because it can't get the air it needs to continue burning.

**4. Air has weight:** It might feel light, but when we blow up a flat football with air, it becomes heavier because the air adds to its weight.

**5. Air can push things:** When the wind blows, it can move objects like leaves on the ground or make windmills spin.

**6. Air helps us hear sounds:** When someone talks or when we listen to music, the sounds travel through the air and reach our ears, allowing us to hear them.



## *Let's Remember*

1. Air is everywhere.
2. We cannot see it but we can feel it.
3. People, animals and plants need air to live.
4. Air contains gases, water vapour, smoke and dust.
5. Smoke comes from fire, factories, cars and buses etc.
6. The change of water into water vapour is called evaporation.
7. We should breathe in fresh air.
8. Plants make air fresh.
9. Fresh air is clean and keeps us healthy.
10. Moving air is called wind.
11. Wind is useful to us in many ways. Wind has direction.



## Exercise

### A. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the bracket:

(live, life, breeze, cover, smoke)

1. We cannot \_\_\_\_\_ without air.
2. There can be no \_\_\_\_\_ without air.
3. Factories and vehicles release \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our mouth while coughing or sneezing.
5. Slow wind is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. State True or False

1. We can feel air when it moves. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Smoke comes from factories and vehicles. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Germs cannot make us sick. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We should not cover our face while sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Plants make the air dirty. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Name these.

1. Wind that moves gently \_\_\_\_\_
2. Fast moving wind \_\_\_\_\_

3. Powerful storms over land\_\_\_\_\_

4. Strong storms over water\_\_\_\_\_

5. Storms can uproot these\_\_\_\_\_

### D. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Define wind and its two types.

Q2. How can we see the direction of the wind?

Q3. Write any four uses of wind.

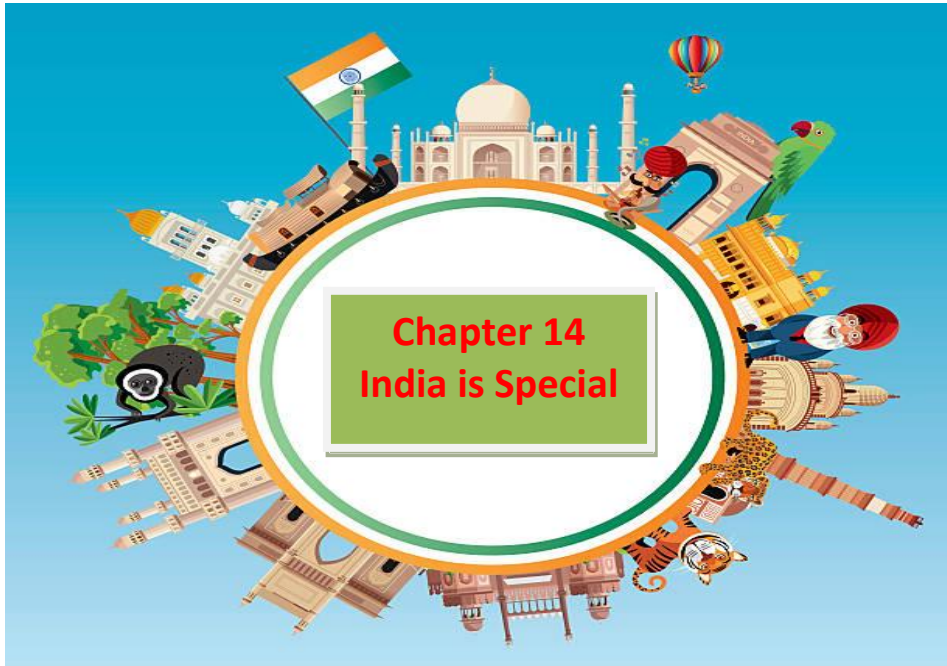
Q4. See the two types of storm and write a short note on them.



### Activity

**Make a Colorful Kite using glaze paper:**

\*\*\*\*\*



**India** is our home. We live in it and are called Indians.

**India** is a big country divided into 28 states and 8 union

**territories**. Their names are written on the map

**New Delhi** is the capital of **India**. The currency of India is

**rupee**



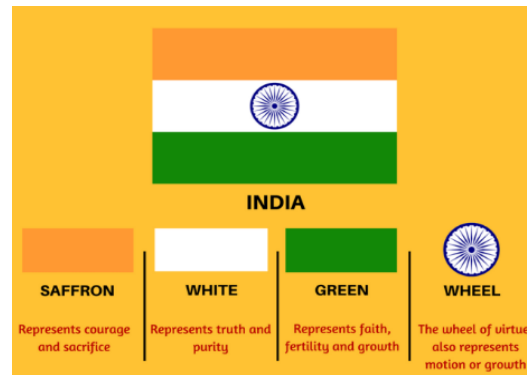
*I Love My India*



## *National Symbols of India*

Every country has its signs or symbols that represent it. They are called national symbols. Let's know about the national symbols of India.

### *National flag*



The Indian flag is called the Tiranga which means tricolour. It is rectangular in shape with equal bands of three colours. They are saffron on the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. There is a blue wheel with 24 spokes in the centre of the white band; it is called the Dharm Chakra.

### *To Do*

Put your hand on the left side of your chest and say I love my country

**Fact: India's National Flag was born on the 22nd July 1947. It was first hoisted on the 15th of August 1947**

### *National Emblem*

We can see our national emblem on the currency notes and coins. It has four lions facing in four directions with Satyameva Jayate written at its base.



सत्यमेव जयते



## National anthem

The national anthem of India is Jana Gana Mana' It was written by Rabindranath Tagore We should stand in attention when it is being sung or played to show respect to it

### National Anthem of India



Written by -  
Rabindranath Tagore

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he  
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata,  
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha  
Dravida-Utkala-Banga  
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga  
Uchchala-Jaladhi-taranga,  
Tava shubha name jage,  
Tava shubha asisa mage,  
Gahe tava jaya gatha,  
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he  
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata,  
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he, jaya jaya jaya, jaya  
he!

**Fact: India's national anthem was first sung on 27th December 1911**

## National Song

Vande Mataram is the national song of India. It was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. National song of India was adopted by the Republic of India in 1950.

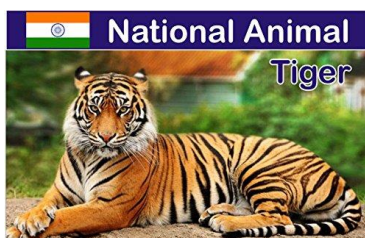
### National Song

Composed in sanskrit by:  
Bankim Chandra (Anand Math),  
It was sung first time 1896 INC



Vande Mataram Sujalam Suphalam  
Malayaja Shitalam  
Shasyashyamalam  
Mataram !  
Shubharajyothsna Pulakitayaminim  
Phullakusumita drumadala  
Shobinim Suhasinim Sumadhura  
Bhasinim Sujhadam varadam  
Mataram!

## Other National Symbols



Tiger India's national animal. Peacock India's national bird Lotus is India's national flower. Mango is India's national Hocky is India's national game

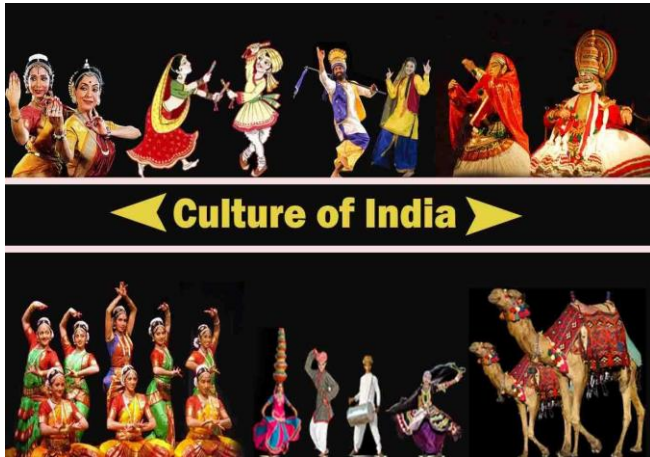


**Fact:**

**# Ganga is the national river of India.**

**# Even if we shave a tiger, we will still see a striped pattern because its skin is also striped.**

## *Culture of India*



The culture of the people in India varies from state to state. Every state has its own religion, food, dress, music, dance and other things. Hindi and English are the main languages spoken in India. But there are many other important languages spoken in different states of the country.

## **Let's Sum Up**

- India is a big country divided into 28 states and 8 union territories
- The Indian flag is called the Tiranga.
- We can see the Indian national emblem on the currency notes and coins
- The national anthem of India is 'Jana Gana Mana'.
- Vande Mataram is the national song of India.
- The culture of the people in India varies from state to state.

## Exercises

### A. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 India has 28\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The currency of India is the\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The main languages spoken in India are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
4. Satyameva Jayate is written at the base of India's national\_\_\_\_\_
5. Jana Gana Mana is the national \_\_\_\_\_of India.

### B. Circle the correct answer.

1. What are the people who live in India called?

Indias

Indians

Indies

2. Which is the capital of India?

New Delhi

Mumbai

Kolkata

3. What is the Indian flag called?

Tirangi

Tirang

Tiranga

4. Which colour band is in the middle of the national flag?

green

white

blue

5. How many spokes does the Dharma Chakra have?

twenty-four

thirty

twenty

**. Name these national symbols of India.**

1. National bird \_\_\_\_\_

2. National animal \_\_\_\_\_

3. National fruit \_\_\_\_\_

4. National flower \_\_\_\_\_

5. National game \_\_\_\_\_

6. National song \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Answer the following questions.**

Q1. What are the national symbols?

Q2. Draw the national flag of India and describe it.

Q3. How can we show respect to our national anthem?

**Express**

**Write six words to express how you feel about your country.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

### Around Me

Search on the internet or in books and list the names of any six historical buildings of India.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Facts

Read the names of the 28 states and 8 union territories of India in the map given the chapter. The names of some states are hidden in the sentences given below. For them and write in the blanks.

My sister lives in Gayatri Puram. \_\_\_\_\_

My brass amulet is shining. \_\_\_\_\_

I want mango and apple. \_\_\_\_\_

His name is Nirjhar khandelwal. \_\_\_\_\_

Meet model Hina Bakshi \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

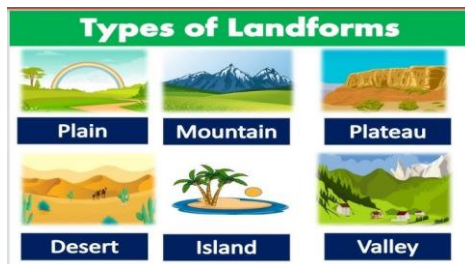


## Chapter 15- Our Earth



We live on the earth. Our earth is round like a ball. Our earth is made up of land and water and surrounded by air. Most parts of the earth are covered with water. We live on the land. The land is not the same everywhere. The land takes up different forms. A plain is a very large flat land area. Hills are high land. Weather is cold in hilly areas. **Plateau** is a flat area situated at a height. It is also called tableland. Very high hills are called mountains. They are often covered with snow.

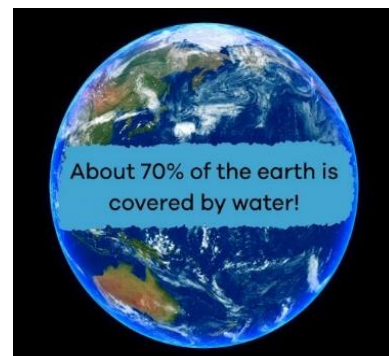
### LANDFORMS



The surface of the land is not the same everywhere.

At some places it is flat and at some places it is high.

Most of the earth is covered with water.



## Plain



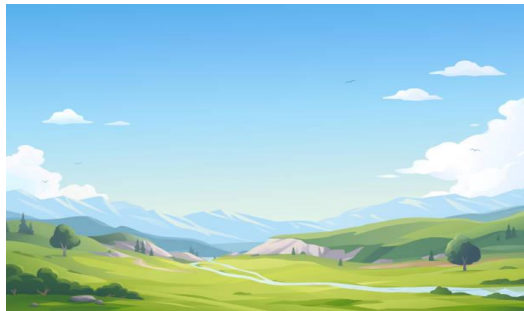
The low lying and flat land are called a plain. A plain is good for growing crops, fruits and vegetables. Most cities and towns are situated in plains.

## Mountain



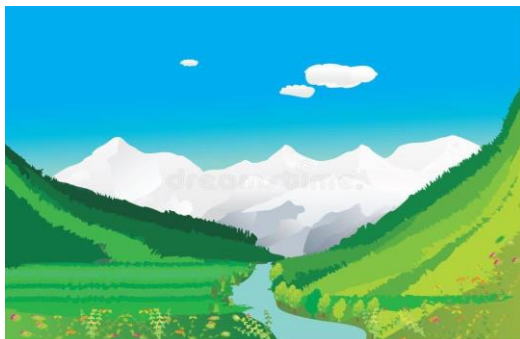
Very high hills are called mountains. A mountain has many snow-covered peaks. A mountain is covered with many kinds of trees.

## Hills



A high piece of land with a pointed top is called a hill. People living in hilly areas grow different types of fruits and vegetables on hills.

## Valley



The low land between two hills or mountains is called a valley. A valley has very fertile land. People grow many crops in a valley.



## Plateau



PLATEAU

The levelled land at the top of a hill or a mountain is called plateau. A plateau is called tableland.

## Desert

A huge piece of land covered with sand is called a desert. A desert has very little water. So, life is very tough in a desert. Some parts of land are covered with sand.



## Island



A huge piece of land covered with water on all its sides is called island. An island has pleasant weather. Very large water bodies are called oceans.

## **WATER FEATURES**

### **Pond**



A small ditch with water is called a pond. A pond often dries in summer.

### **River**



A big channel through which water flows continuously is called a river.

### **Lake**



A lake is a big water body surrounded by land.

### **Waterfall**



A stream of water pouring from a hill or mountain is called a waterfall. Waterfalls are nature's beauty.

## Seas and Oceans



A big body of salty water is called a sea. A very huge sea is called an ocean. Many ships sail in a sea or ocean.

### QUICK REVISION

The earth is made up of land and water

Land and water have many features

### Quick Review

Say YES or NO

1. A pond is bigger than a lake
2. A river flows continuously
3. Water of the river is salty
4. An ocean is bigger than a sea.



All these forms are the natural features of the earth.

We also find many human-made structures on the earth.

## Roads



## Building



## Bridges



## Factory



Roads, bridges, buildings, factories and parks are some human-made structures

## Park



### Exercises

#### A. Answer the following questions

Q1. What is a desert?

Q2. What is a globe?

Q3. What is a piece of land surrounded by water called?

Q4. Name four landforms of the earth.

Q5. Name four human-made structures on the earth.

Q6. What is a plain?

#### B. Tick the correct answers.

1. A flat land is called

(a) hill

(b) mountain

(c) Valley

2. Very large

(a) deserts

(b) pond

(c) river

3. The sandy lands a

- (a) oceans
- (b) plain
- (c) plateaus
- (d) plains

**C. Fill in the blanks**

1. A bridge is a \_\_\_\_\_ structure.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a model of the earth.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a raised land with a flat surface.
4. A low land between two hills is called a \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Match the picture with the words : -**

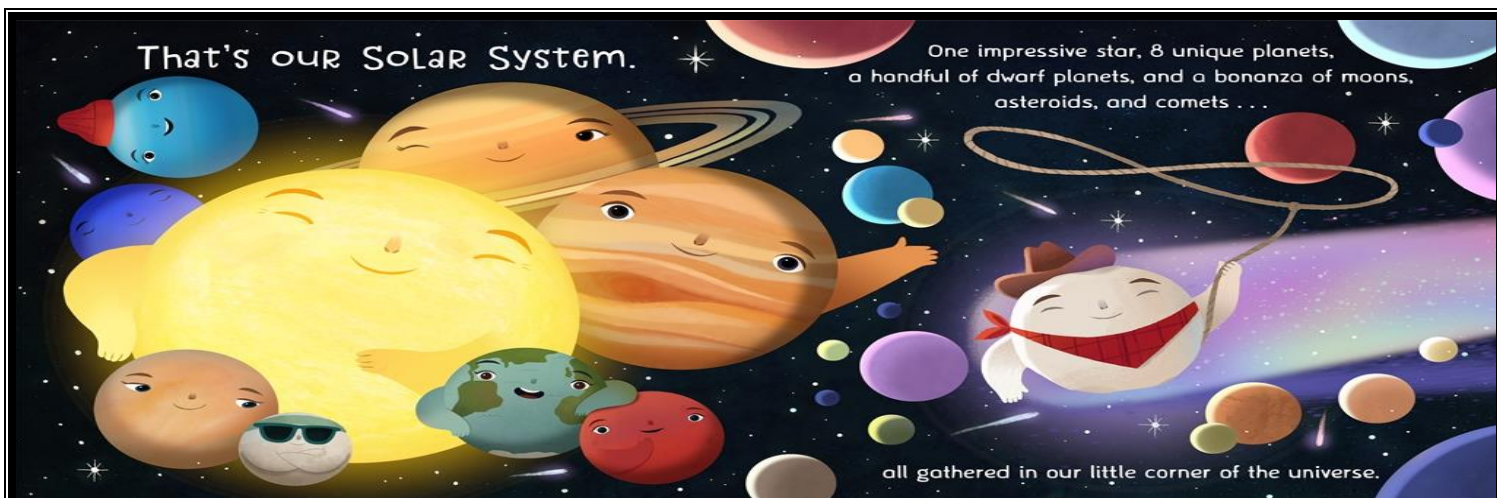


**ACTIVITY**

Collect the pictures of different water bodies and write 10 lines on each.

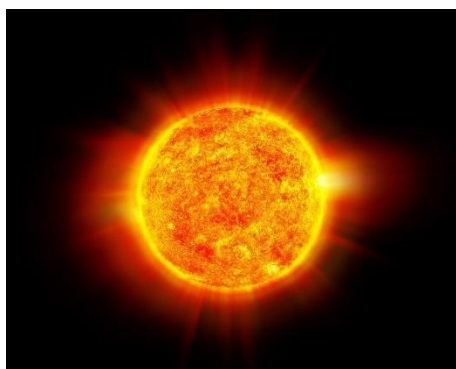
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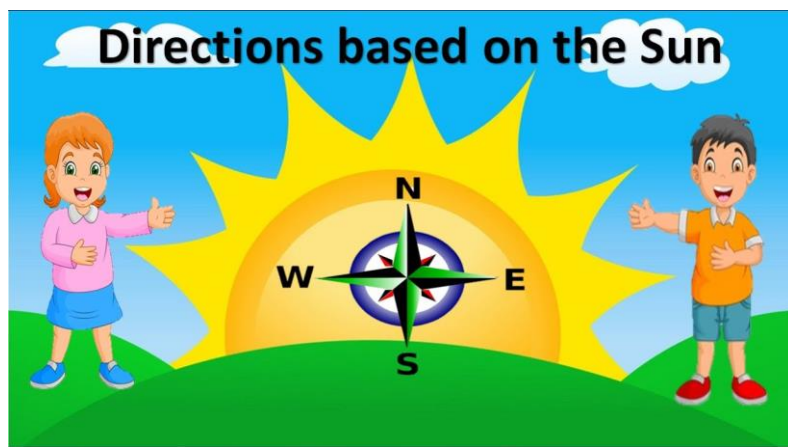
## Chapter 16: Our Universe

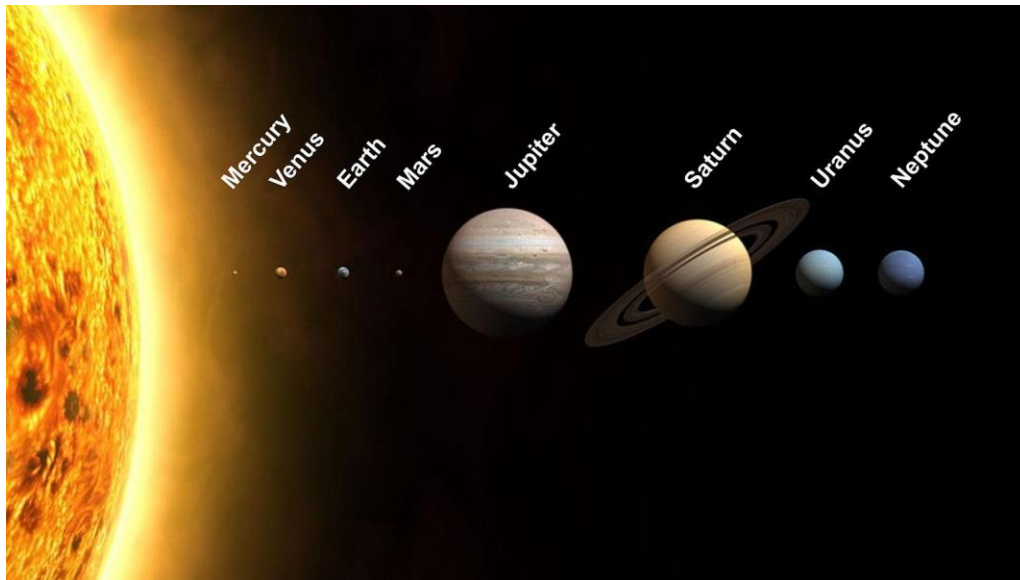
### The Sun



The Sun is a very large round hot ball, made up of very hot gases. It is so bright that we cannot look at it. It looks small as it is very-very far away from us. It gives heat, light and energy to all living things. It helps plants to grow. When the sun shines, the days are warm and bright. At night, when there is no sunshine, it is dark and cool.

**Sun helps us to know the directions.**

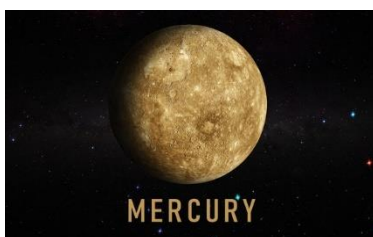




Our Solar System has eight planets which orbit the sun. In order of distance from The sun they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

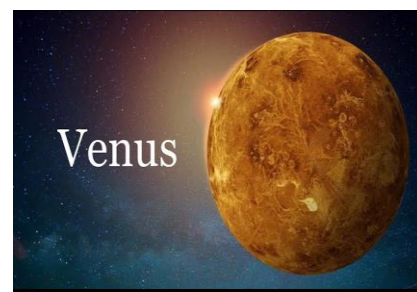
These planets are made mostly of rock. The next four planets are called the outer planets. Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune are called gas giants because they are made mostly of gases.

### Characteristics of Planets



The smallest planet, closest to the sun

Known as the "morning star" and "evening star,"



**Our home planet where life exists.**

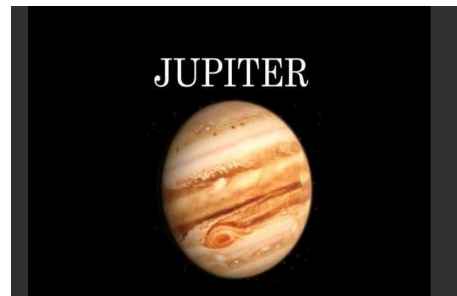


**EARTH**



**Often referred to as the "Red Planet"**

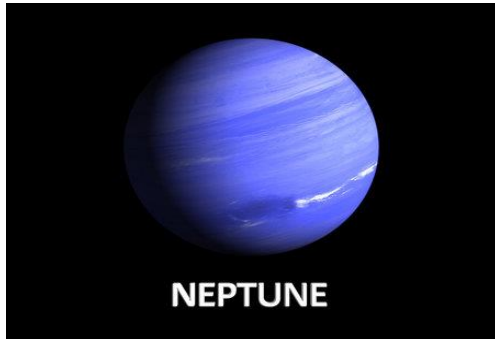
**The largest planet in our solar system.**



**Famous for its prominent ring system.**

**An ice giant with a unique axial tilt.**





The furthest planet from the sun.

### Facts:



### The Moon



The moon is round like a ball. It is cool, mild and shines at night. It is smaller than both the sun and the earth. It is very near from the earth and moves around the earth. We see different shapes of the moon on different days. It takes light from the sun.

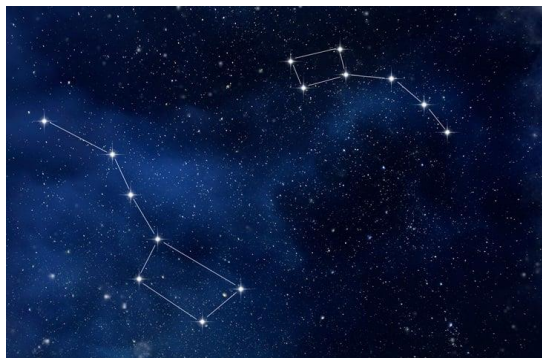


## Phases of the Moon



**The moon goes through eight phases as it orbits Earth, and these phases repeat in a cycle that takes about 29.5 days. The phases are caused by the changing positions of the Earth, Moon, and Sun.**

# Constellation

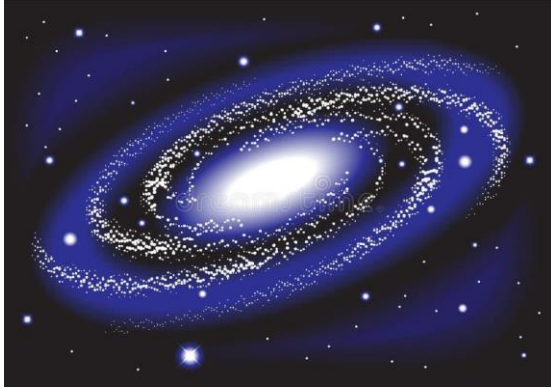


**A constellation is a group of stars that appear to form a pattern or picture in the sky.**

## SATELLITES

Heavenly objects that move around planets are called satellites. The satellite of planet Earth is the Moon. The Moon moves round the Earth. A star with its planets and their satellites form a family. The solar system is made up of the Sun and everything that travels around it. It has the Earth, seven other planets and their satellites.





Stars, dust and gas form a large group called the galaxy . Our solar system belongs to the galaxy called the milky way.

There are many galaxies in the universe Now, can you imagine how big the universe is?

### **It's Amazing**

**Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. It has more than 60 satellites. That means Jupiter has more than 60 moons.**

### **Let's Recall**

The vast space around us including the stars, the planets, satellites etc is called the universe

The Earth is a planet, which moves around the Sun

Satellites move around planets. The satellite of planet Earth is Moon

The Sun has Earth and seven other planets moving around it These planets have their satellites Together, they form a family known as the solar system.



## Exercises







### A. Tick the correct answer

- 1 The Sun is a **planet/star**
2. The Earth is a **planet/star**
3. The Moon moves around the **Earth/Sun**.
4. Planets **have/do not** have light of their own
5. We get heat and light from the **Sun/Moon**

### B. Match the pictures with correct words

**SUN, EARTH & MOON**

READ AND MATCH.

	• SOLAR SYSTEM
	• STAR
	• THE MOON
	• THE EARTH
	• THE SUN
	• PLANET

### **C. Name the following**

1. Stars making a pattern in the sky \_\_\_\_\_
2. Objects moving around a planet \_\_\_\_\_
3. Family of the sun \_\_\_\_\_
4. The vast space around the earth containing the planets and stars \_\_\_\_\_
5. The satellite of Earth \_\_\_\_\_

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

- Q1. What is the Solar System?
- Q2. Name the eight planets.
- Q3. Define constellation.
- Q4. Name the planet where life exists.
- Q5. Draw the Diagram of Solar System.

\*\*\*\*\*