1. Different Types of Plants

A. 1. trunk 2. branch 3. shrubs
   4. soft 5. climbers
B. 1. tree 2. neem tree 3. small
   4. creeper 5. leaves
C. 1. creeper 2. water plants 3. tree
   4. shrub 5. climber 6. tree
D. 1. Trees are plants that live for many years.
   2. Herbs may live for one or two seasons only.
   3. Shrubs are plants have branches that start from the base
      of the stem.
   4. Pillar-like woody stems of trees are called trunk.
   5. Climbers are weak-stemmed plants. To grow straight they
      need some support.

2. Plants Give Us Food

A. 1. chief 2. roots 3. flour
   4. oil 5. fruit
B. 1. cereal 2. stem 3. flower
   4. leaf
C. 1. Spinach, Cabbage 2. Cauliflower, Broccoli
   3. Potato, Ginger 4. Turnip, Radish
   5. Radish, Turnip
D. 1. Plants are useful to us because they are the chief source
   of food.
   2. Mustard and sunflower are two types of oil we get from
      plants.
   3. Mung, arhar, urad are three seeds eaten as pulses.
   4. Tomato, brinjal and banana are three fruits eaten as
      vegetables.

3. Other Uses of Plants

A. 1. timber 2. medicines 3. coir
   4. paper 5. fodder
B. 1. medicinal 2. fibre 3. kikar
   4. teak 5. perfume
C. 1. Jute fibres are used for making ropes.
   2. Rubber is used to make tyres.
   3. Coir is used to make carpets.
   4. Timber is used for making furniture.
   5. Bamboo is used to make paper.
D. 1. neem and tulsi  2. rose and lavender
3. dead leaves  4. bamboo tree
5. cotton fibre

E. 1. We get wood, medicines, paper, gum and rubber from plants.
2. Table, chair, doors, windows and sports goods are made of wood.
3. Trees are useful for animals by the following ways:
   a. Many plants are used as fodder for cattle.
   b. Trees are homes for many birds and animals.
4. Rose and jasmine are two flowers which are used to make perfumes.
5. Plants purify the air that we breathe. That is why we grow plants near our homes.

4. Domestic Animals

A. 1. hives  2. sheep  3. silkworms
4. playful  5. donkey

B. 1. milk  2. dog  3. candles  4. leather

C. 1. honeybees  2. cow  3. hen  4. sheep

D. 1. Domestic animals are those which are tamed by humans.
2. Pets are our playful companions. They give us fun.
3. We should take care of domestic animals by the following ways:
   a. Be kind to them.
   b. Make proper place for their stay.
   c. Keep their bodies and homes clean.
   d. Give them proper food.
   e. Take them to a vet if they are not well.
4. Oxen and he-buffaloes are two farm animals.
5. Bag, shoes, belts and gloves are four articles made of leather.

5. Wild Animals

A. 1. natural  2. nests  3. plant
4. flesh  5. danger

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

C. 1. Wild animals are those that live or grow in a natural environment. Some live in forests or jungles, others live in water. They are not domesticated. Lion, tiger and giraffe are wild animals.
2. Dens, caves and holes are three natural shelters.
3. Lion, tiger and kingfisher are three flesh eating animals.
4. Jackal, hyena and vulture are three animals that feed on dead animals.
5. Tiger, Asian Elephant and Red Panda are three animals that are in danger.

6. Bones and Muscles

A. 1. bones  2. muscles  3. skeleton
4. joint  5. stretched
B. 1. bones and muscles  2. 206 bones  3. joints
4. muscles  5. more than 600
D. 1. Bones provide support to our body and help form our shape. Bones are hard and stiff. Their main role is to protect the soft inner body parts.
2. Muscles help us to move our bones.
3. The skeleton is important because it gives shape and support to our body. Without the skeleton, we would not be able to stand straight.
4. Joints are necessary because it allows us to bend our body at different places.

7. Exercise and Postures

A. 1. muscles  2. exercise  3. digestion
4. posture  5. limbs
C. 1. We should do exercise daily because it builds the muscles and regulates the digestion. It improves the breathing system. The exercise makes the blood in the body pure. It increases our appetite.
2. Heavy exercise is harmful because it shall tire your body.
3. Posture is proper position of our body when we sit, stand or walk.
4. We must sit and stand erect. We must not bend our body to any one side. The arms should be at the same level while sitting. The feet too must rest flat and the legs should be upright.
5. We must keep upright while walking. We must not bow forward.

8. Food For Health

A. 1. energy  2. body-building  3. protective
4. balanced  5. eating
C. 1. We need food because food gives us energy to work and play.
2. Food helps us to grow and keep healthy.
3. A meal containing cereals, pulses, milk, butter, vegetables, fruits etc. in right quantity is called a balanced meal.
4. We should take a balanced meal to remain healthy.
5. Five good eating habits are:
   a. Eat your meals at regular intervals.
   b. Wash your hands before each meal.
   c. Eat fresh and properly cooked food.
   d. Eat slowly and chew the food well.
   e. Eat in clean plates and at a clean place.

9. Housing and Clothing
A. 1. caves  2. kutcha  3. cement
   4. tent  5. waterproof
C. 1. We need a house to live in. A house protects us from bad weather, animals and thieves.
2. Houses with sloping roofs are made on hills because whenever there is a heavy rain or snowfall, it slides off the roof.
3. Stilt houses are houses built on strong poles or stilts where it rains heavily almost throughout the year and ground becomes marshy.
4. We wear cotton clothes in summer because it keeps us cool and absorb sweat easily.
5. Woollen clothes do not allow air to circulate easily. So, heat of the body is preserved and we feel warm. That is why we wear woollen clothes in winter.

10. Safety First
A. 1. inside  2. zebra  3. banister
   4. terrace  5. electric
C. 1. We should follow safety rules to keep ourselves safe.
2. We should cross the road at a zebra crossing.
3. If there is no zebra crossing, cross the road when it is clear.
4. Three safety rules while travelling in a bus are:
   a. Never get down from a moving bus.
   b. Never travel standing on the footboard.
   c. Do not put your head or arm out of the window.
11. Air—What Does It Contain?

A. 1. breathe 2. vapour 3. germs 4. dirty 5. dirty
C. 1. water vapour 2. soil 3. fresh
D. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a
E. 1. The air contains water vapour, dust, smoke and germs.
   2. Smoke is released when something burns.
   3. When a sick person sneezes or coughs, germs mix with the surrounding air.
   4. We must breathe in clean and fresh air.

12. Moving Air is Wind

A. 1. wind 2. things 3. breeze 4. storm 5. wind vane
C. 1. b 2. c 3. a
D. 1. weathercock 2. anemometer
E. 1. Windmill is used to generate electricity.
   2. Weathercock tells the direction of wind.
F. 1. Moving air is called wind.
   2. The two ways are:
      a. Force of wind helps the ships sail fast.
      b. It turns the windmill.
   3. Wind vane is used to tell the direction of wind.
   4. Soft and gentle wind is called a breeze. Whereas fast and strong wind is called a storm.
   5. Sailboats, windmills and kites are the three things that move with the help of wind.

13. Water

A. 1. water 2. rain 3. tanks 4. health 5. scarce
C. 1. water 2. clouds 3. drink 4. oceans 5. taps
D. 1. Water is used for cooking, drinking, bathing, washing and for many other purposes.
   2. Rain is the main source of water. Rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, and handpumps are other sources of water.
   3. We get underground water through tubewells.
   4. We can make water safe for drinking by boiling or filtering. Boiling water kills the germs present in it. We should keep the water in clean and covered vessels.
5. To save water:
a. Never leave the tap running.
b. Close the tap after use.
c. Do not make the water dirty.

14. Forms of Water

A. 1. three 2. ice 3. steam 4. water cycle
C. 1. clouds 2. steam 3. in three forms 4. water cycle

D. 1. When water gets heated, it changes into steam. Steam is gas. This gas is called water vapour.
2. The heat of the sun changes the water of ponds, lakes, rivers and seas into water vapour. The water vapour rises up in the air, cools and changes into water drops. These water drops collect together and take the shape of clouds.
3. The long journey of water from water bodies to the water bodies through clouds and rain is called the water cycle.
4. When the rain passes through very cold air, it changes into crystals of ice called hailstones.
5. Soft flakes of snow which fall to the earth is called snowfall.

15. Rocks and Minerals

A. 1. Granite is used to make floor tiles, kitchen slabs etc.
2. Marble is used to build buildings, statues and floors.
3. Slate is used to make roofs of houses.
4. Coal is mainly used as a fuel.
B. 1. rocks 2. marble 3. sand, soil 4. graphite 5. diamond
D. 1. Our earth is made of rocks.
2. No, sandstone is not a smooth rock.
3. Rocks are made up of sand and soil.
4. No, all rocks are not of the same colour.

16. Light and Shadow

A. 1. light 2. sun 3. shadow 4. light-rays 5. change
B. 1. sun 2. opposite 3. long 4. shortest

D. For students to do
E. 1. Electric bulbs, lamps, tubes and torches are four common sources of light.
2. A dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface is called a shadow.
3. A shadow is formed when something comes in the way of light.
4. In the morning and evening, the shadows are longer.
5. At noon, the shadows are shortest.

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**Model Test Paper - I**

A. 1. stretched 2. plant 3. hives 4. coir 5. oil
C. 1. milk 2. body-building foods 3. stem 4. muscles 5. kikar
D. 1. Timber is used for making furniture.
2. Rubber is used to make tyres.
3. Jute fibres are used for making ropes.
E. 1. cow 2. honeybees 3. hen
G. 1. Pillar-like woody stems of trees are called trunk.
   2. Trees are useful for animals by the following ways:
      a. Many plants are used as fodder for cattle.
      b. Trees are homes for many birds and animals.
   3. A meal containing cereals, pulses, milk, butter, vegetables, fruits etc. in right quantity is called a balanced meal.
   4. Bones provide support to our body and help form our shape. Bones are hard and stiff. Their main role is to protect the soft inner body parts.
   5. Posture is a proper position of our body when we sit, stand or walk.

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**Model Test Paper - II**

A. 1. dirty 2. scarce 3. graphite 4. shadow 5. waterproof
C. 1. steam 2. weathercock 3. soil 4. fresh 5. green
D. 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b
F. 1. Electric bulbs, lamps, tubes and torches are four common sources of light.
   2. Our earth is made of rocks.
   3. The air contains water vapour, dust, smoke and germs.
   4. The long journey of water from water bodies to the water bodies through clouds and rain is called the water cycle.
   5. Soft flakes of snow which fall to the earth is called snowfall.