

Skillment



Environmental Studies

A Multi-skill Activity Book on Environmental Studies



FS-4
CLASS-1

PMP Planet[®]
Multimedia Publishers
The Ultimate Resource

PM PUBLISHERS PVT. LTD.

Skillment Environmental Studies – FS 4 (Class-1)

PMP Editorial Team

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Preface

With a vision of making quality education accessible to all from the Foundational Stage to Secondary Stage of schooling, the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** has issued a new pedagogical and academic structure. The new pedagogical and academic structure has been divided into four stages as mentioned below:

Foundational Stage (5 years): Nursery, LKG, UKG, Std. 1 and Std. 2	(3-8 years)
Preparatory Stage (3 years): Std. 3, Std. 4 and Std. 5	(8-11 years)
Middle Stage (3 years): Std. 6, Std. 7 and Std. 8	(11-14 years)
Secondary Stage (4 years): Std. 9, Std. 10, Std. 11 and Std. 12	(14-18 years)

In the new 5+3+3+4 structure, a strong base of **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)** from age 3 is also included.

The overall aim of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is to attain optimal outcomes in the following domains:

- ✓ Physical and motor development
- ✓ Cognitive development
- ✓ Social-emotional-ethical development
- ✓ Cultural/Artistic development
- ✓ Development of communication and early language, literacy, and numeracy

Our new series, **Skillment**, is properly graded and contains age-appropriate course material for the learners of Foundational Stage to achieve the aims and objectives outlined in the **National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for Foundational Stage 2022**. The series covers different subjects which are classified under the following categories:

FS 1 (3+ years): Maths, English, EVS, Hindi, Art and Craft, Kavitaen aur Kahaniyan, Rhymes and Stories

FS 2 (4+ years): Maths, English, EVS, Hindi, Art and Craft, Kavitaen aur Kahaniyan, Rhymes and Stories

FS 3 (5+ years): Maths, English, EVS, Hindi, Art and Craft, Kavitaen aur Kahaniyan, Rhymes and Stories

FS 4 (6+ years): Maths, English, EVS, Hindi, English Grammar, Art and Craft, Computer and GK

FS 5 (7+ years): Maths, English, EVS, Hindi, English Grammar, Art and Craft, Computer and GK

Apart from the main books, we are also providing **Workbooks** with Maths, English, EVS and Hindi to learners for extra practice.

The whole set of books for each class also carries a **Teacher's Resource Kit** which contains various kinds of relevant and interesting teaching aid that teachers may use in the classroom.

A **booklet on Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)** including lesson plans is provided for the teachers to inculcate SEL skills in the learners.

Skillment App is for skill building and joyful teaching and learning for teachers and learners.

Web Support

Our web portal pmponline.co.in provides a vital web support to teachers and learners. It includes the following:

- ◆ **Multimedia ebooks:** consist of animation, audio, video, and interactive exercises
- ◆ **Additional worksheets:** printable worksheets for extra practice
- ◆ **Teacher's resource:** comprises lesson plans
- ◆ **Virtual lessons:** consist of pre-recorded video lessons
- ◆ **AR (Augmented Reality) App both for android and iOS:** turns books into smart books with better visualisation and concept clarity

It is a concerted attempt to make the series more useful for the teachers, parents and kids. We hope this series will be quite helpful in achieving the goals set by the NEP 2020. However, we shall appreciate valuable and constructive feedback from teachers and parents to improve the books with every new edition.

—Publishers



Features of Skillment Environmental Studies



Skillment Environmental Studies series adheres to the guidelines issued under Early Childhood Care and Education mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020 and subsequently in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) for Foundational Stage 2022.

Aims of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

- ✓ Physical and motor development
- ✓ Cognitive development
- ✓ Social-emotional and ethical development
- ✓ Cultural/artistic development
- ✓ Development of communication and early language, literacy, and numeracy

Important Features to meet the aims and objectives of ECCE

1 About Myself

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- know about 'self',
- identify and tell what he/she likes to do.

Soumya is getting ready. It is her first day in class I. Now, she is a grown-up child. Soumya's father writes her name on her book.

Fill in your name tag.

Name: _____
 Class: _____
 Section: _____
 School: _____

For Teachers
 You may introduce yourself to the children and then encourage them to do the same one by one. Some children may not speak in English, so you should ask them to use their mother tongue.

For Parents
 You may ask your child about his/her likes and dislikes to help her/him understand 'self' (individual identity). Understanding of self is important to understand the world.

Objectives are given in the beginning to help learners know what they are going to learn in the chapter.

Soumya looks different from her classmates. Like Soumya, we all are different from each other. Soumya likes to play in the park. She likes many more things such as the following:

Watching T.V. Playing with blocks Reading books

Going to school Running Dancing

Soumya's full name is Soumya Jain. Jain is her surname. Surname is also called family name. Somu is her nickname. Her parents lovingly call her Somu. Soumya's favourite fruit is mango. Her favourite colour is pink.

Did You Know?
 The nickname of Subhash Chandra Bose was 'Netaji'.

Now I Know

- Children wear an identity card while going to school.
- The day on which we were born is our birthday.
- We are different from each other.
- Our surname is our family name.

New Words

- **Identity card:** A card bearing the name, address, contact number and photograph of a person to introduce him/her
- **Nickname:** The name by which people call someone lovingly
- **Favourite:** Something that is liked the most over the others of the same kind

Apart from teacher, we have added instructions for parents so that parents could play an active role in their children's learning process.

In the **Did You Know?** column, we have given relevant and interesting information to create interest of learners in the subject. **Now I Know** contains important points from the chapter. **New Words** contains meaning of difficult words.

Cleanliness

Germs grow on dirty surface. We cannot see them because they are very very small. When they enter our body, we may fall sick. So, we should follow cleanliness.



Wash your hands with a soap after using toilets.



Take a bath daily.



To avoid coronavirus, wear a mask when you go out of your house. Do not touch your face. Wash your hands after coming from outside.



Trim your nails regularly.



Brush your teeth twice daily.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an important aspect of NEP 2020. We have included certain goals to prepare learners to face modern day challenges.



NEP 2020 emphasises on promoting Indian culture and tradition. Keeping this in mind, we have added important facts about Indian culture and tradition under the feature, **Know Your Nation**.

Experiential Learning

The Sun shows direction as it always rises in the east and sets in the west. Stand facing the sun and with the help of an elder, understand the four directions.

Cross Curricular

The seven colours of the rainbow are—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

Under **Experiential Learning**, we have given some hands-on activities to help learners learn certain concepts better. Under **Cross Curricular** feature, we have integrated current topic with the similar topic given in other subjects so that learners could relate the topics for better understanding.

E. Count each of the following and write its number.



NS

F. Colour the drawing of rose plant.



AI

D. Tick (✓) the pictures in which the children are doing something to make their parents happy.



CTS

E. Count the members of your family and write their number in the box. Then, tick (✓) against the correct statement.

I have a small family.

I have a large family.

F. The letters of some words are jumbled up. Unjumble the letters and write the words correctly.

- MOERTH _____
- THERFA _____
- THERBRO _____
- TERSIS _____

LS

TEACHER'S OBSERVATION REPORT

Continuous observation of children's progress by the teacher is an important aspect of NEPUN BHARAT. We can assess a child's development in different skills by closely observing them throughout the academic year. Here is a chart to be filled in by the teacher. The chart will be helpful for the parents also to help and guide their children accordingly.

Sl.No.	Area of Observation	Requires attention/assistance from facilitator	Abble to complete tasks with little assistance	Abble to complete tasks without assistance	Hard spots	Remarks
1.	Physical and Motor Skill					
2.	Cognitive Skill					
3.	Social-emotional Skill					
4.	Cultural/aesthetic Skill					
5.	Communication and early language skill					
6.	Literacy skill					
7.	Numeracy skill					



Teacher's Observation Report given at the end of each book will help teacher and parents observe the progress of learner in different areas of learning.

We have given activities to enhance 21st century skills of the learners under these heads: **Numeracy Skill (NS)**, **Art Integration (AI)**, **Critical Thinking Skill (CTS)** and **Language Skill (LS)**. Besides, we have also incorporated these tools discussed under NEP 2020: **Communication Skill (CoS)**, **Social-emotional Learning (SEL)**, **Experiential Learning (EL)**, and **Cross Curricular (CC)**.



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About Myself

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Know about 'self'.
- Identify and tell what they like to do.

Soumya is getting ready. It is her first day in class 1. Now, she is a grown-up child.

Soumya's father writes her name on her book.



Fill in your name tag.

Name: _____

Class: _____

Section: _____

School: _____



For Teachers

You may introduce yourself to the children and then encourage them to do the same one by one. Some children may not speak in English, so you should ask them to use their mother tongue.



For Parents

You may ask your child about their likes and dislikes to help him/her understand 'self' (individual identity). Understanding of self is important to understand the world.



Soumya's mother writes her name on her identity card.



Fill in your school Identity card. Take the help of your elders.

Name: _____

Class: _____ Section: _____

School: _____

Father's name: _____

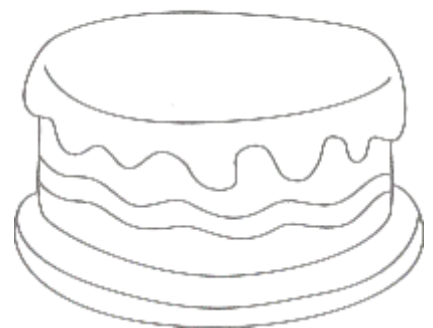
Mother's name: _____

Home address: _____

Telephone number: _____

Soumya wears this identity card to school. The identity card tells some important things about Soumya.

The day Soumya was born is known as her birthday. When is your birthday? Draw as many candles on the cake as old you are. Also, colour the picture.



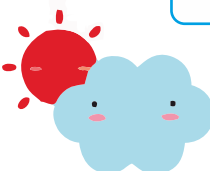
For Teachers

Encourage the learners to go around in the school under guidance and introduce themselves to the school helpers and school staff.



For Parents

Fill in the information required in an ID card of your child. Always remember to ask your child to wear the ID card while going to school.



Soumya looks different from her classmates. Like Soumya, we all are different from each other. Soumya likes to play in the park. She likes many more things such as the following:



Watching TV



Playing with blocks



Reading books



Going to school



Running



Dancing

Soumya's full name is Soumya Jain. Jain is her surname. Surname is also called family name. Somu is her nickname. Her parents lovingly call her Somu.

Soumya's favourite fruit is mango. Her favourite colour is pink.

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Now I Know

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- **Identity card:** A card bearing the name, address, contact number and photograph of a person to introduce them
- **Nickname:** The name by which people call someone lovingly
- **Favourite:** Something that is liked the most over the others of the same kind





Self-Assessment

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is your name?

2. What is your surname?

3. What is your nickname?

B. Colour the ball with your favourite colour using a crayon.

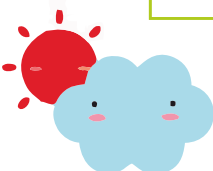
AI



C. Circle your favourite fruit. Find its name in the word maze and mark it. If you do not find your favourite fruit in the pictures, write its name in the box.

P	K	S	D	X	V	M	R	M
G	B	A	N	A	N	A	K	D
U	D	P	L	K	T	N	Z	F
A	F	P	R	B	K	G	S	B
V	G	L	S	V	S	O	X	M
A	P	E	A	R	C	T	L	K
M	O	R	A	N	G	E	V	S



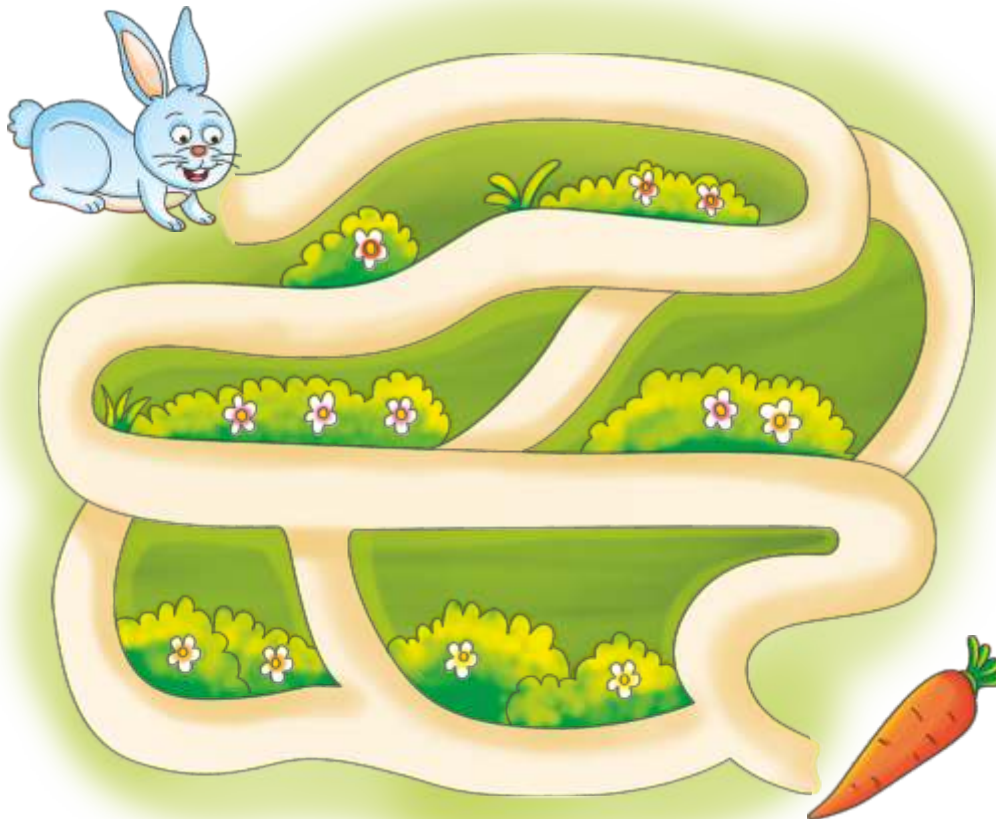


D. Tick (✓) the activities you like to do.



E. Introduce yourself to the class. You may use your mother tongue. **CoS**

F. Help the rabbit reach its favourite vegetable. **PSA**





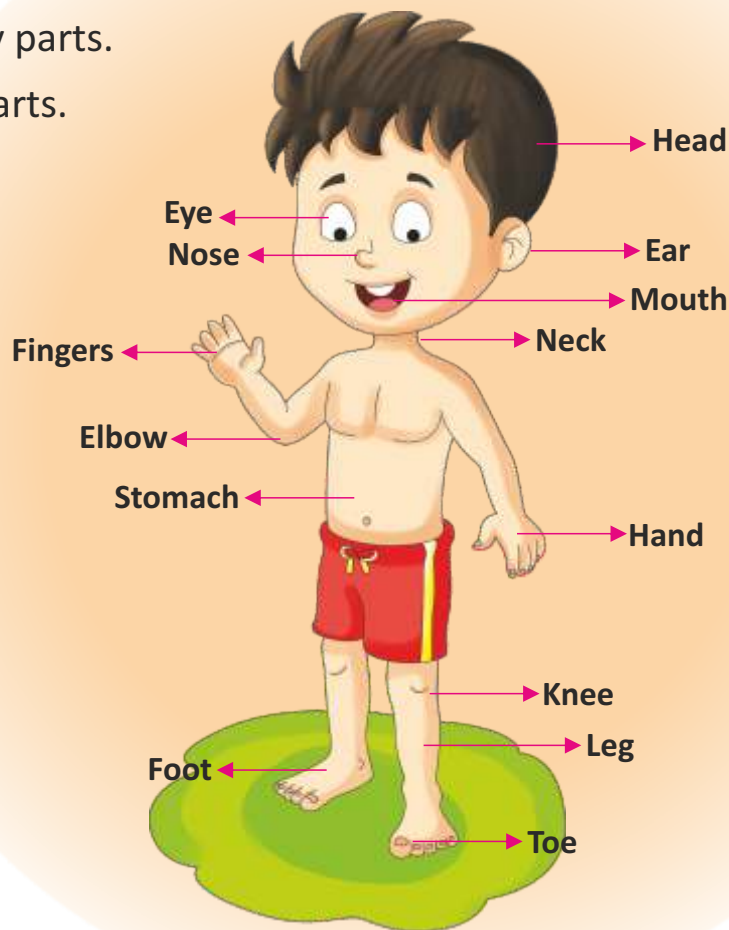
My Body

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Identify and tell the names of body parts.
- Tell the functions of some body parts.
- Identify the sense organs and tell their functions.

Our body has many parts.

Look at the body parts.



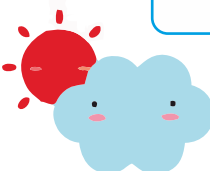
For Teachers

You may indicate your body parts one by one and ask the children to name them. Encourage them to learn the spelling of their names.



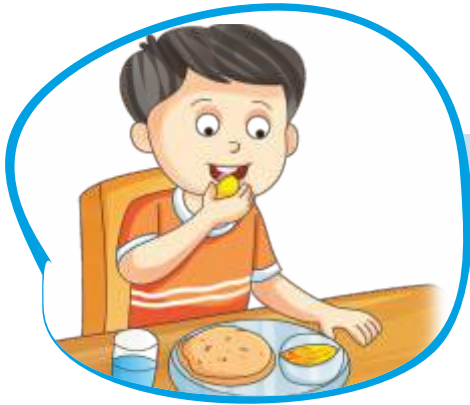
For Parents

Play a game with your child. Point at a body part and call out its true name or false name. If the word is true, the child should put finger up and if it is false, he/she must not move the finger.



Functions of Body Parts

Legs are used to walk, run and jump.



Hands are used to eat, write and lift objects.



Fingers are used to hold things.



Neck is used to move our head.



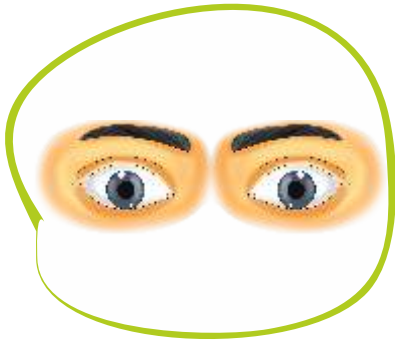
Elbow is used to fold our arm.



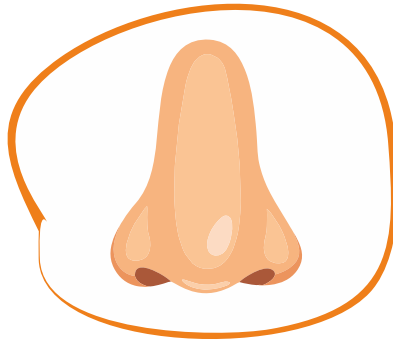
Knee is used to fold our legs.

Sense Organs

Body parts are also called organs. Some of our body parts help us know the things around us. These body parts are called sense organs. There are five sense organs—eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin.



Our eyes help us see.



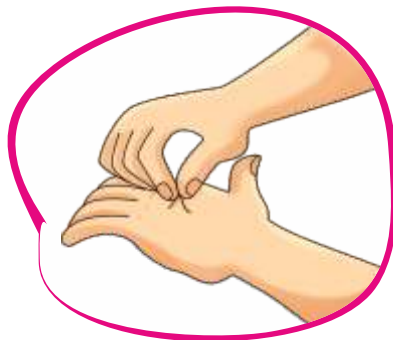
Our nose helps us smell.



Our ears help us hear.



Our tongue helps us taste.



Our skin helps us feel.

DID YOU KNOW? 

People blink around 15 to 20 times each minute.



Now I Know

- Our body is made up of many parts.
- Each part of the body performs a special function.
- Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are our sense organs.
- Our eyes help us see; nose helps us smell; ears help us hear; tongue helps us taste; and the skin helps us feel.



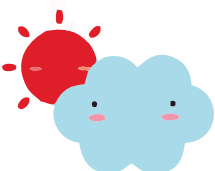
New Words

- **Organ:** A part of body
- **Sense organs:** Body parts that help us know the things around us



For Teachers

Play a blindfold game to explore the sense of smell (nose), sense of hearing (ears), sense of taste (tongue) and sense of touch (skin). Items can include—chalk, orange, water, bell, flower, sugar, salt, etc.





Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which body parts do you use for walking and running?
a. Hands b. Legs c. Fingers
- Which body part do you use to move your head?
a. Hand b. Leg c. Neck
- Which body part do you use to see the things around you?
a. Eyes b. Ears c. Fingers
- Which body part do you use to smell?
a. Skin b. Tongue c. Nose

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

Elbow Ears Fingers Knee Tongue

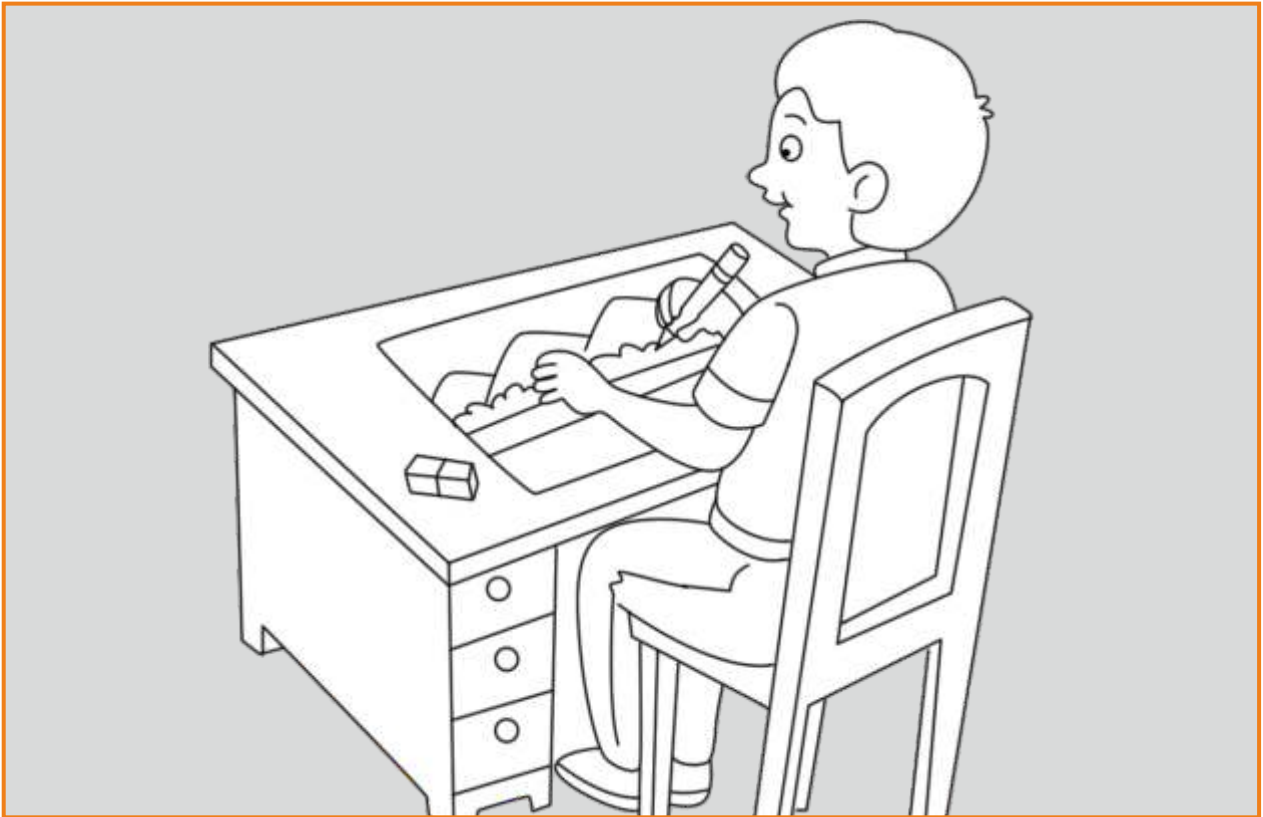
- _____ are used to hold things.
- _____ is used to fold our arm.
- _____ is used to fold our leg.
- _____ is used to taste.
- _____ are used to hear.

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

- Our body has only one part.
- Hands are used to eat, write and lift objects.
- We have six sense organs.
- We feel with our skin.

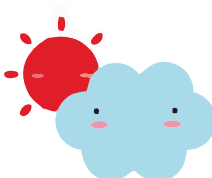
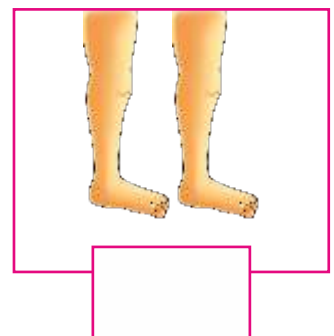
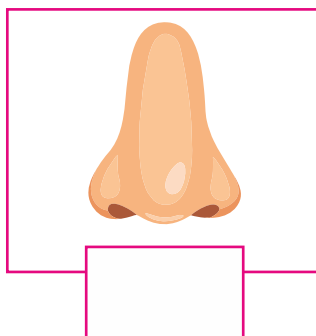
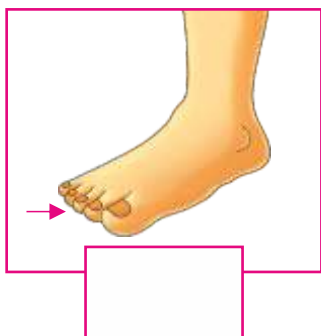
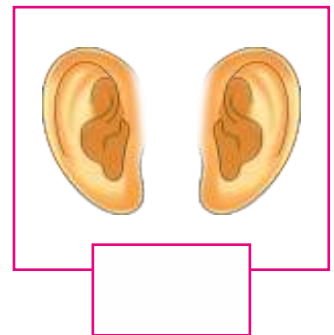
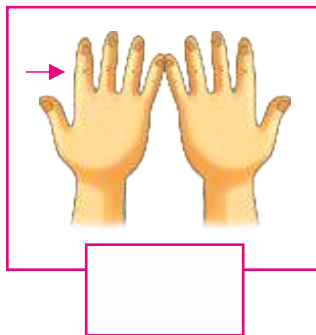
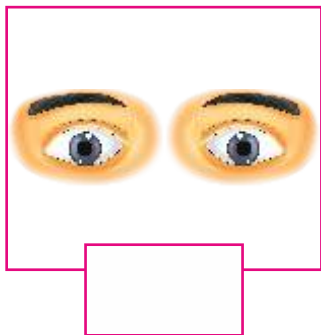


D. Colour the following picture. Write the names of body parts you used in this activity.



Body parts I used: _____

E. Count and write how many of the following you have.





Healthy Habits

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell the importance of cleanliness.
- Tell the importance of eating healthy food.
- Tell the importance of exercise and yoga.

When we are healthy, we enjoy our life. But when we are sick, we do not like anything. Is it true? To remain healthy, we need to follow some healthy habits.

Cleanliness

Germs grow on dirty surface. We cannot see them because they are very very small. When they enter our body, we may fall sick. So, we should follow cleanliness.



To avoid coronavirus, wear a mask when you go out of your house. Do not touch your face. Wash your hands after coming from outside.



Wash your hands with a soap after using toilets.



Take a bath daily.



Trim your nails regularly.



Brush your teeth twice daily.



For Teachers

You may discuss the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of your school to avoid coronavirus. You should try to ensure that it is followed by the children properly.



For Parents

You may demonstrate the method of washing hands properly. Remind your child to wash hands whenever he/she comes home from outside.



Eating Healthy Food

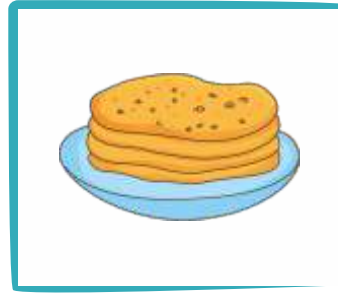
We should eat healthy food. Some healthy food items are rice, pulses (dal), chapatti, idli, dosa, uttapam, sambhar, chicken, fish, vegetables, fruits, milk, curd and ghee.



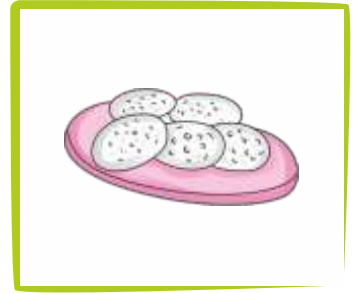
Rice



Dal



Chapatti



Idli



Chicken



Vegetables



Fruits



Milk

We should avoid junk food such as chips, samosa, burger, french fries and pizza. These food items are not good for our health.

Drink plenty of water every day. In place of cold drink, you should drink shikanji and lassi.



Junk Food Items



Always eat on time.



Wash your hands before and after eating.

Know Your **NATION!**

India has a variety of healthy soft drinks. Make a list of any five, taking help from your parents.



For Parents

You should follow a diet chart at home. Ensure that the diet chart contains a variety of food items to get all the necessary nutrients. Encourage your child to eat homemade food.

Exercise and Yoga

Only eating healthy food is not enough for good health. Physical exercise is also very important. You should play outdoor games or practise yoga. Exercises keep our body fit and active. Besides, our body becomes ready to fight diseases.



Rest and Sleep

Our body gets tired after working all day. Therefore, we should take rest. A sound sleep gives us complete rest. We should sleep eight hours every day. We should go to the bed early and get up early in the morning.



Now I Know

- Germs grow on dirty surface.
- We should follow cleanliness.
- Some healthy food items are rice, pulses, chapatti, idli, dosa, uttappm, sambhar, chicken, fish, vegetables, fruits, milk, curd and ghee.
- We should sleep eight hours every day.



New Words

- **Germs:** Very small living beings that make people sick
- **Junk food:** Food that is not good for our health



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- We enjoy our life when we are _____.
a. healthy b. sick c. sad
- Which food item is healthy?
a. Chips b. Milk c. French fries
- Which of the following is a junk food?
a. Samosa b. Rice c. Curd
- Which of the following is necessary for good health?
a. Healthy food b. Exercise c. Both of these
- For how many hours should we sleep daily?
a. Five b. Eight c. Twelve

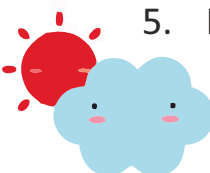
B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

junk early rest habit diseases

- Cleanliness is a good _____.
- Burger is a _____ food.
- Exercise and yoga help our body to fight _____.
- A sound sleep gives us complete _____.
- We should get up _____ in the morning.

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

- To remain healthy, we need to follow some healthy habits.
- Germs grow on dirty surface.
- Exercises keep our body fit and healthy.
- We need rest after working all day.
- It is necessary for us to go to bed early at night.



D. Answer the following questions.

1. What happens after germs enter our body?

2. How often should we brush our teeth in a day?

3. Which type of food should we avoid?

4. How much water should we drink every day?

E. Look at the following pictures carefully.

CTS



The children in the above pictures are doing two important activities. But they are still at fault. Find out what wrong they are doing and discuss it with your classmates.

F. Tick (✓) the healthy foods and cross out (✗) those that are not healthy.



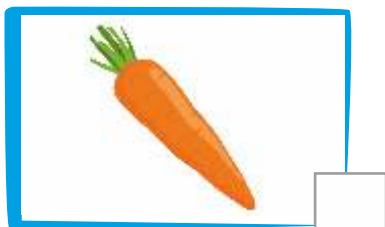
Burger



Apple



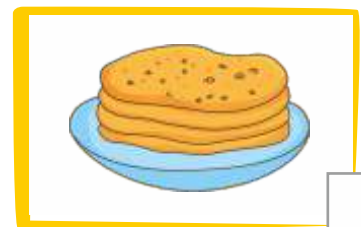
Samosa



Carrot



French fries



Chapattis



My Family

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell the meaning of family.
- Identify small families, large families and joint families.
- Tell the role of family members.

Mother, father and their children make a family. They live together in a house. A family can be small or big. Mother and father are called parents.

Small Families

Parents and their one or two children make a small family. A small family has three to four members.

Meet Manpreet's family. She has a small family. She has mother, father, and a younger brother. Brothers and sisters are called siblings.



A small family



For Teachers

Help the learners understand the need for a family. Talk about the members in their families. Besides, encourage them to respect and obey their elders in the family.



For Parents

Always talk politely with your children and encourage them to do the same. Talk about your childhood time with them.

Large Families

Parents, their children, grandfather and grandmother make a large family. Grandfather and grandmother are called grandparents.

Meet Akash's family. He has a large family. He has mother, father, grandfather, grandmother, and an elder sister in his family.



Joint Families

Grandfather, grandmother, Mother, father, uncle, aunt and their children make a joint family. A joint family is also a large family.

Meet Alia's family. She has a joint family.



Relations in a Family

Grandfather is our father's or mother's father. Grandmother is our father's or mother's mother.

Uncle is our father's or mother's brother. Aunt is our uncle's wife. Uncle's children are called cousins.

We can present the members of a family through a family tree.



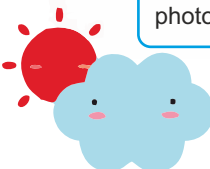
For Teachers

Encourage children to tell about the members in their family. Help them create a family tree using the photographs of their family members.



For Parents

You may show your family album to your child and help him/her know about their relatives.



Role of Family Members

All the members live happily in a family. They help each other in their work. Parents buy the things we need. They also look after us. They take special care of us when we fall sick.

We should also help our parents. We can serve them water. We can keep our toys and books at their proper places.



Now I Know

- Mother, father and their children make a family.
- Parents and their one or two children make a small family.
- Parents, their children, grandfather and grandmother make a large family.
- Grandfather, grandmother, mother, father, uncle, aunt and their children make a joint family.
- Family members help each other in their work.



New Words

- **Parents:** Mother and father
- **Grandparents:** Father's or mother's parents
- **Sibling:** A brother or sister
- **Cousin:** Uncle's or aunt's son/daughter
- **Uncle:** Brother of our mother or father
- **Aunt:** Uncle's wife



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Mother, father and their children make a _____.
 a. band b. family c. company
- The members of a family live together in a _____.
 a. house b. school c. Hospital
- Grandfather and grandmother are together called _____.
 a. grand people b. grandparents c. granduncles
- Uncle's children are called _____.
 a. brothers b. friends c. cousins
- The members of a family help each other in their _____.
 a. work b. game c. writing

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

- A family can be small or big.
- A small family has four to five members.
- A joint family is a large family.
- Grandfather is our father's or mother's brother.
- An uncle's or aunt's child is called a cousin.

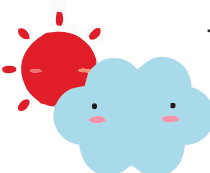
C. Answer the following questions.

- Who are our parents?

- Who make a small family?

- Who all make a large family?

- What do you mean by a joint family?



5. How can we help our parents?

D. Tick (✓) the pictures in which the children are doing something to make their parents happy.

CTS









E. Count the members of your family and write their number in the box. Then, tick (✓) against the correct statement.

- I have a small family.
- I have a large family.

F. The letters of some words are jumbled up. Unjumble the letters and write the words correctly.

LS

1. MOERTH _____

2. THERFA _____

3. THERBRO _____

4. TERSIS _____

G. Find and mark the members of a family in the word grid.

D	S	P	K	M	O	T	H	E	R	D	B
B	I	F	D	K	K	M	D	O	H	S	R
S	B	K	S	R	R	K	K	R	M	U	K
K	L	D	R	S	I	S	T	E	R	V	C
L	I	B	P	B	D	C	O	U	S	I	N
U	N	C	L	E	R	K	N	P	C	D	K
W	G	R	A	N	D	F	A	T	H	E	R





We Need Food

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell why food is important for us.
- Tell the meaning of breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- Tell about the sources of food.
- Tell the difference between vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

We all eat food. Food gives us energy to work and play. It helps us to grow and makes us strong and healthy.

Meals

We eat three meals a day.



We eat in the morning.
The morning meal is called breakfast.



We eat in the afternoon.
The afternoon meal is called lunch.



We eat at night.
The night meal is called dinner.

We should drink plenty of water every day.



For Teachers

Ask the learners about their choices of food when they are outdoors, for example at a restaurant. Discuss if the choice is healthy or not.



For Parents

You should serve food to your children on time. Encourage them to finish the food served to them. Encourage them to give food to hungry people instead of wasting it.

SOURCES OF FOOD

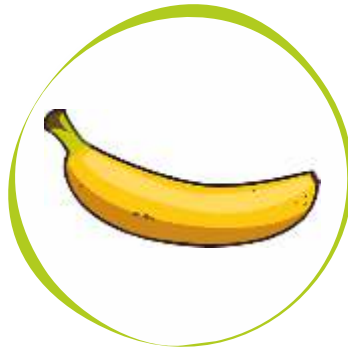
We all eat different kinds of food. Some food items come from plants and other food items come from animals.

Food from Plants

Plants give us fruits, vegetables, grains, pulses, and nuts.



Mango



Banana



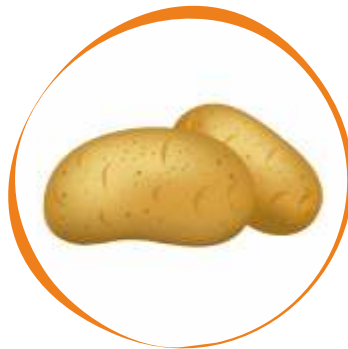
Grapes



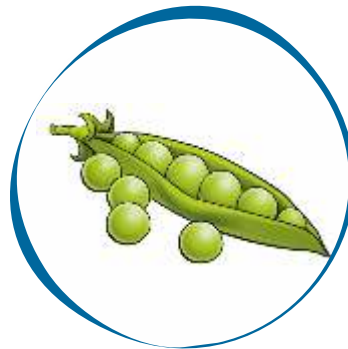
Pear



Radish



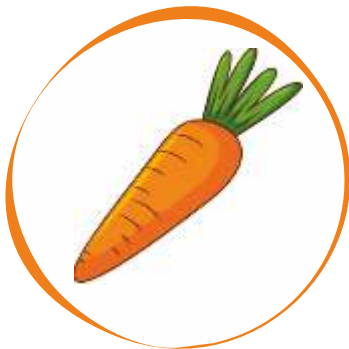
Potato



Peas



Onion



Carrot



Pulses



Grains



Nuts

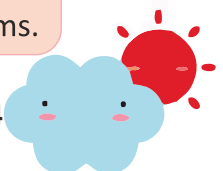


For Teachers

Have the learners sit together at lunch time and encourage them to share their meal. Discuss the ingredients used to cook the food that they have in their lunch boxes.



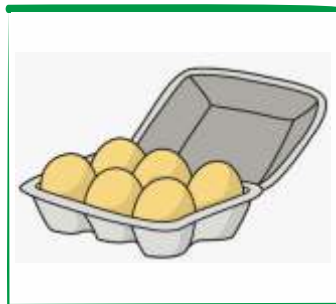
You should eat only covered food. Uncovered food may contain germs.



Food from Animals

Animals give us meat, eggs, milk and honey.

Cows and buffaloes give milk. We make curd, butter, cheese and ice cream from milk.



Eggs



Butter



Ice cream



Milk

Vegetarians and Non-vegetarians

Some people eat food that comes from plants. They do not eat meat or eggs. Such people are called vegetarians.

Some people eat plant-based food as well as meat and eggs. Such people are called non-vegetarians.



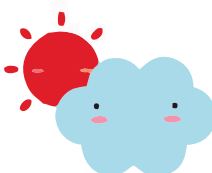
Now I Know

- Food gives us energy to work and play.
- Plants give us fruits, vegetables, grains, pulses and nuts.
- Animals give us meat, eggs, milk and honey.
- People who do not eat meat or eggs are called vegetarians.
- People who eat plant-based food as well as meat and eggs are called non-vegetarians.



New Words

- **Breakfast:** Food that we eat in the morning
- **Lunch:** Food that we eat in the afternoon
- **Dinner:** Food that we eat at night





Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What does food give us?

a. Sleep <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Nothing <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------
2. When do we take our breakfast?

a. In the morning <input type="checkbox"/>	b. In the evening <input type="checkbox"/>	c. At night <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--------------------------------------
3. Which meal is taken at night?

a. Breakfast <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Lunch <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Dinner <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------
4. Which of the following food items comes from plants?

a. Milk <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Nuts <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Eggs <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------
5. Which food item does not come from plants?

a. Meat <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Grains <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Fruits <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

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

1. Food gives us _____ to work and play.
2. Food makes us strong and _____.
3. We should drink _____ water every day.
4. Pulses and fruits come from _____.
5. Milk and meat come from _____.

animals
sufficient
plants
energy
healthy

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

1. We all need to eat food.
2. Food helps us to grow.
3. We take lunch in the morning.
4. Plants are the only source of food.
5. We get cheese and butter from milk.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. How many meals do we take in a day?
-

2. Name the two main sources of food.

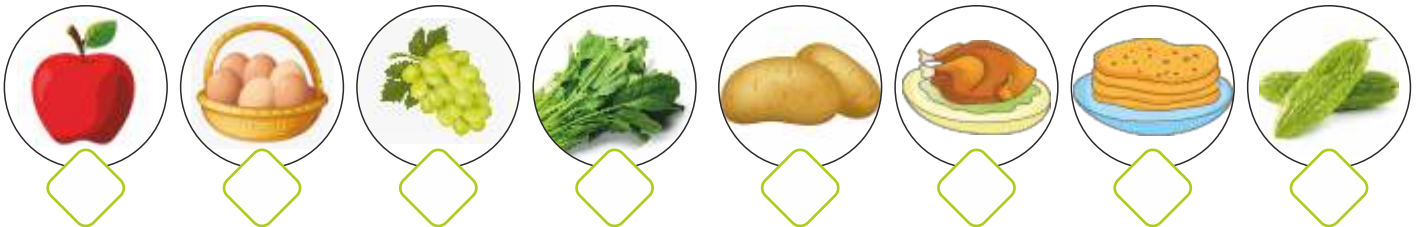
3. Name any two food items that come from plants.

4. Name any two food items that come from animals.

5. Who are vegetarians?

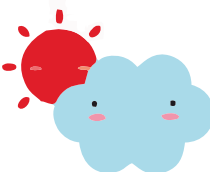
E. Look at the food items shown below. Tick (✓) the items that are eaten raw.

CTS



F. Follow the letters from A to Z to complete the drawing of brinjal. Also, colour it.

AI





We Need Clothes

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell why we need clothes.
- Identify the clothes people wear in different seasons.
- Tell about fibre and its sources.

Look at yourself. You are wearing a set of clean clothes. Our clothes cover our body. Clothes protect us from dirt, heat, cold, rain and wind.

We wear different kinds of clothes. Some clothes keep us cool and some keep us warm. Thus, we wear different clothes in different seasons.

CLOTHES IN DIFFERENT SEASONS

Here are some kinds of clothes that we wear in different seasons of the year.

Clothes in Summer

Cotton clothes keep us cool. We wear them in summer.



T-shirt



Shorts



Frock



Hat



Cap

Clothes in Winter

We wear clothes made of wool, fur, leather and silk in winter. Clothes made of wool are called woollens. Winter clothes keep us warm.



Jacket



Coat



Sweater



Gloves



Clothes in Rainy Season

Raincoat and gumboots are worn in the rainy season. They are made of plastic or rubber. We also carry an umbrella. They all keep us dry.



Raincoat



Umbrella



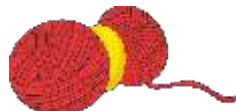
Gumboots

Clothing materials

Clothes are made of different materials such as cotton, wool and silk.



Cotton



Wool



Silk

Know Your
NATION!

Mahatma Gandhi wore hand-spun cloth called khadi.

We get clothing material from plants and animals.

We get cotton from cotton plants. Cotton is used to make cotton clothes.

We get wool from sheep, silk from silkworms and leather from some other animals.

Uniform

Some people wear special clothes at work like policemen, doctors, nurses and postmen. School going children also wear them. Such clothes are called uniform.



Policeman



Nurse



Student

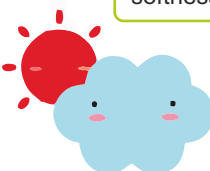


Postman



For Parents

Show different types of clothes to your child and ask him/her to touch and feel them. Let him/her share his/her opinion about the softness of different types of clothes.



CLEAN CLOTHES

Wearing dirty clothes makes us look untidy and smell bad. Wear clean and ironed clothes every day. They help us look tidy and smart. Put dirty clothes for washing.

DID YOU KNOW? 

Zip or zipper has metal teeth!

CLOTHES WORN BY PEOPLE

Look at the different types of clothes worn by people and children.



Saree



Salwar Kameez



Shorts, T-shirt



Trousers, Shirt



Dhoti Kurta



Now I Know

- Clothes protect us from dirt, heat, cold, rain and wind.
- We wear different clothes in summer, winter and rainy season.
- Clothes are made of different materials.
- Uniforms are special clothes that some people wear at work.
- We should keep our clothes clean and ironed.



New Words

- **Woollens**: Clothes made of wool
- **Uniform**: Special clothes that some people wear at work



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Clothes protect us from _____.
 a. heat b. cold c. heat and cold
- What type of clothes are worn in summer?
 a. Cotton clothes b. Woollen clothes c. Neither of these
- We get wool from this animal.
 a. Fish b. Sheep c. Swan
- We wear gumboots in this season.
 a. Winter b. Rainy c. Summer
- Which clothes help us to look tidy and smart?
 a. Dirty b. Smelly c. Clean

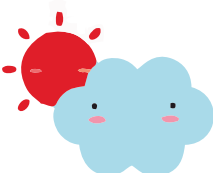
B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

rubber wool silkworms clothes seasons

- People use _____ to cover their body.
- People wear different types of clothes in different _____.
- Raincoats and gumboots are made from plastic or _____.
- We get _____ from sheep.
- We get silk from _____.

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

- People wear different types of clothes.
- Cotton clothes keep us warm.
- We wear leather clothes in summer.
- We carry an umbrella in the rainy season.
- Leather comes from animals.



D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do we use to cover our body?

2. What do clothes protect us from?

3. Where do we get clothing material from?

4. What is uniform?

5. Why should we not wear dirty clothes?

E. With help from your mother or an elder, find out which clothes you no longer wear.

(CS) and (SEL)

Talk with your family members whether these clothes can be donated to needy people

F. The letters in the names of some clothes have got jumbled up. Unscramble them and write the names correctly.

ROCKF : _____

ASWETER : _____

JAETCK : _____

GLSOVE : _____

RAINATCO: _____

G. Colour the dress and write its name.

AI





We Need a House

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell why we need a house.
- Tell about the types of houses—kutchra house and pucca house.
- Tell the use of different rooms of a house.
- Understand how to keep the house clean and tidy.

The house we live in is our home. It gives us shelter. It protects us from rain, heat, cold, wind, thieves and animals.

We can group houses as kutchra houses and pucca houses.

Kutchra House

A kutchra house is a small and weak house. It does not last long. It is made up of mud, straw, twigs and leaves. A hut is a kutchra house.



Hut

Pucca House

A pucca house is a strong house. It lasts longer. It can be big or small. It is made up of bricks, cement, iron, stone chips and wood. Bungalow, duplex and apartment are pucca houses.



Bungalow



Duplex

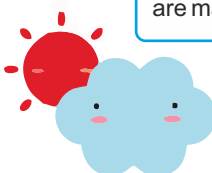


Apartment



For Teachers

Help the learners understand the need for a house. Ask them to draw a picture of their house after exploring the materials they are made up of.



Some pucca houses have flat roofs and some have sloping roofs. On high mountains, where it snows, people make sloping roofs. Snow slides off easily on a sloping roof.



A pucca house with flat roof



A pucca house with sloping roof

Rooms in a House

A house has many rooms for different purposes. Let us know about these rooms.



This is the bedroom.
We sleep and take rest here.



This is the living room. We relax, sit with our guests and watch television here.



This is the kitchen. We cook food here.



This is the dining room. We eat meals here.



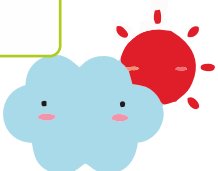
For Teachers

Tell the learners the use of flat roofs and where they can find them.



For Parents

Tell your child the importance of a clean house and share some tips to keep the house clean and tidy.





This is the bathroom. We brush teeth and take a bath here.



This is the study room. We study here.

We should not waste water and electricity. We should turn off the tap after use. We should switch off the lights and fans when we are not using them.



A Clean House

A clean house is germ-free. It also looks beautiful. Therefore, we should keep our house clean and tidy.

We should remove our shoes before entering the house.

We should keep everything at its proper place.

We should throw garbage into a covered dustbin.



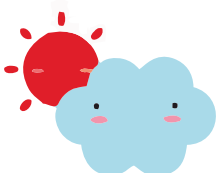
Now I Know

- The house we live in is our home.
- A house protects us from rain, heat, cold, wind, thieves and animals.
- Houses are of two types—kutchha house and pucca house.
- A house has many rooms for different uses.



New Words

- **Kutchha house:** A small and weak house made up of mud, straw, twigs and leaves
- **Pucca house:** A strong house made up of bricks, cement, iron, stone chips and wood





Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following is a small and weak house?
 - Kutcha house
 - Pucca house
 - Neither of these
- A hut is a _____ house.
 - pucca
 - kutcha
 - strong
- We sleep and take rest in this room.
 - Kitchen
 - Dining room
 - Bedroom
- How should we keep our house?
 - Clean
 - Tidy
 - Both of these

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

- A kutcha house lasts longer.
- A duplex is a pucca house.
- We sit with our guests in the living room.
- A clean and tidy house looks beautiful.

C. Answer the following questions.

- What does a house protect us from?

- What is a kutcha house made up of?

- What is a pucca house made up of?

- Name any three rooms of a house.

D. Circle the odd words in each of the following.

- ROLLING PIN OVEN STOVE TELEVISION
- SHAMPOO TELEPHONE SOAP SCRUB
- BUCKET BED ALARM CLOCK BLANKET



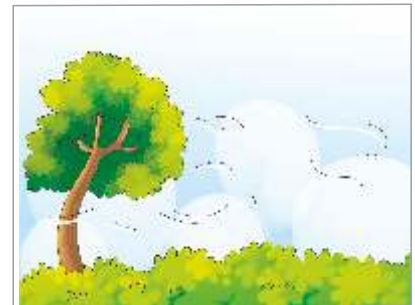
Air and Water

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell why we need air.
- Tell the uses of air.
- Tell the uses of water.
- Understand the need and ways to save water.

Air

Fill air in your mouth. Now blow it against your palm. Do you feel something? Yes, it is air. Air is present all around us but we cannot see it. We can only feel it.



When we are outdoors, we feel air. Moving air is called wind. Gently moving wind is called breeze. Fast and strong moving wind is called storm.

Experiential Learning

Switch off the fan and close the windows and doors of your room. Do you feel air? Now, switch on the fan. Do you feel air now? What other things did you observe?



In deserts, air moves strongly with a lot of sand and dust. This is called dust storm.



For Teachers

You may start the topic by asking the learners if they have blown air into a balloon. Then, you may discuss more ways in which air is used. Similarly, discuss the uses of water and why we need to save it.



For Parents

You may ask your child to take some deep breaths to make him/her feel air. Make him/her do some activities involving air and water.

Uses of Air

Air is very useful to us. We need it for breathing. We fill air in tyres and footballs. We also need it for flying kites.



We breathe in air.



Kites fly in the air.



Air is filled in tyres and footballs.

Water

Water is very useful to us. We cannot live without water. Plants and animals also need water.

Uses of Water

Water is used for different purposes. We use water for the following:



Drinking



Washing



Bathing



Cooking



Watering plants



Putting out fire

Sources of Water

The main source of water is rain. Rainwater collects in water bodies such as ponds and lakes. Some rainwater seeps into the ground.

Water is also found on the top of mountains in the form of snow. Snow melts to form streams and rivers. Streams and rivers are flowing water bodies.

Water is also found under the ground. Underground water is taken out by digging wells and using hand pumps.



Lake



River



Hand pump

A huge amount of water is also present in seas and oceans. But we cannot use sea or ocean water because it is salty.

Drinking Water

We should drink clean and pure water. Pure water is colourless, odourless and germ-free. Dirty water contains dirt and germs. Drinking dirty water can make us ill.

Saving Water

Water is very important for us. We should not waste it.

We should close the tap after use.

We should not throw rubbish into water bodies.

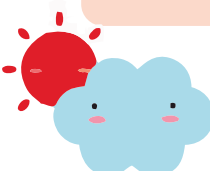
We should use left-over water in our water-bottle to water plants.



We should close tap properly

Collect the water discharged from the pipe of RO at your home. Use it to water the plants.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





Now I Know

- Air is all around us.
- We cannot see air. We can only feel it.
- The main source of water is rain.
- Snow from the top of mountains melts to form streams and rivers.
- We should not waste water.



New Words

- **Wind:** Moving air
- **Breeze:** Gently moving air
- **Storm:** Fast and strongly moving air



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- What is moving air called?

a. Wind	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Neither of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	--------------------------	--------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------
- What is the main source of water?

a. Rivers	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Lakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Rain	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------
- In what form is water found on the top of mountains?

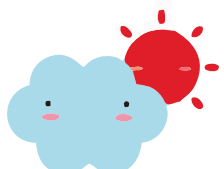
a. Steam	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Snow	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Neither of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------
- What type of water do seas and oceans have?

a. Sweet	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Sour	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Salty	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------

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

rivers wind breeze air

- Moving air is called _____.
- Gently moving air is called _____.



- We fill _____ in tyres and footballs.
- When snow on the mountains melts, streams and _____ are formed.

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

- Air is present all around us.
- We can see air but cannot feel it.
- Fast and strongly moving air is called storm.
- Plants do not need air.
- We can take out underground water by digging wells.

D. Answer the following questions.

- Write any one use of air.

- Write any two uses of water.

- Why can we not use sea or ocean water?

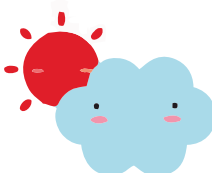
- What are the three qualities of pure water?

- Give any one suggestion that can help save water.

E. Look at the two pictures carefully. Tick (✓) the picture in which the child is helping to save water.

CTS







Plants Around Us

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Differentiate between tree, shrub, herb, creeper and climber.
- Tell the uses of plants.

We see many types of plants around us. Some plants are big and some are small. Some plants are straight and some are bent. Some plants are strong and some are weak.

TYPES OF PLANTS

Tall and big plants are called trees. Mango, banyan, neem and peepal are trees.



Mango



Banyan



Neem

Small and bushy plants are called shrubs. They have hard stems. Rose, cotton and lemon plants are shrubs.



Rose



Cotton



Lemon



For Teachers

Take a round of school garden with children. Help them identify the different types of plants.

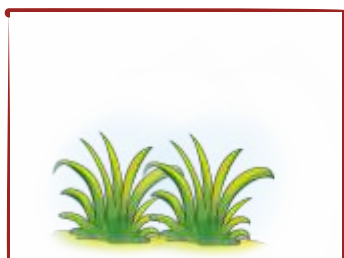


For Parents

You may take your child to a nearby park and show him/her trees, shrubs, herbs, creepers and climbers.



Small and very weak plants are called herbs. Grass, spinach, coriander and mint are herbs.



Grass



Spinach



Coriander

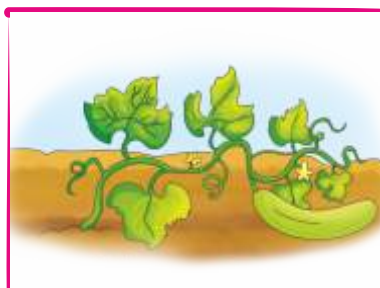


Mint

Weak plants that have heavy fruits and grow along the ground are called creepers. Watermelon, bottlegourd and pumpkin are creepers.



Watermelon



Bottlegourd



Pumpkin

Weak plants that need support to stand are called climbers. Grapevine, money plant and bittergourd are climbers.



Grapevine



Money plant



Bittergourd

Experiential Learning

Ask your parents to take you to a tree in a park or orchard. Touch its stem. Is it hard or soft? Now find a shrub nearby. Touch its stem. Is it hard? Which one, a tree or a shrub, has a thick stem?



The General Sherman Tree is the largest tree in the world.



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following is a tree?
 a. Lemon b. Pumpkin c. Neem
- Which of the following is a shrub?
 a. Peepal b. Cotton c. Mint
- Which of the following is a herb?
 a. Mango b. Grapevine c. Spinach
- What do plants give us?
 a. Vegetables b. Fruits c. Both of these
- Which of the following is a medicinal plant?
 a. Cotton b. Tulsi c. Money plant

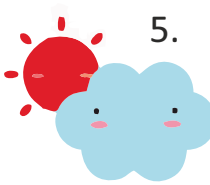
B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

clean herbs perfume trees shrubs

- Tall and big plants are called _____.
- Small and bushy plants are called _____.
- Small and very weak plants are called _____.
- Plants make air fresh and _____.
- Flowers of some plants are used to make _____.

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

- Bushes are small but they have a hard stem.
- Climbers are plants that need support to stand.
- Plants give us foodgrains and fruits.
- We get milk and eggs from plants.
- Aloe vera is a medicinal plant.



D. Answer the following questions.

1. Name any two trees.

2. What is a shrub? Name any one.

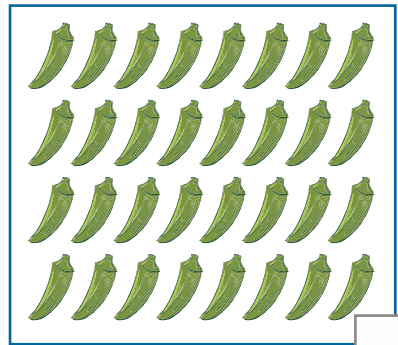
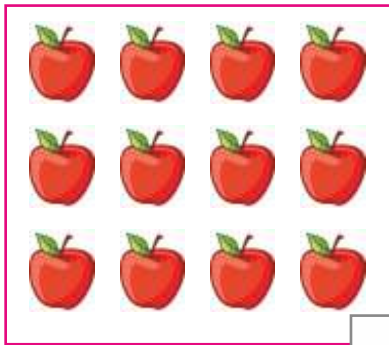
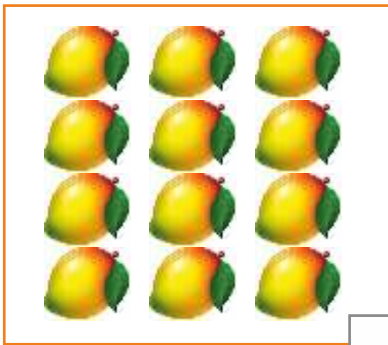
3. What types of fruits do creepers have?

4. Name any two plants that need support to stand.

5. Name any three things that plants give us.

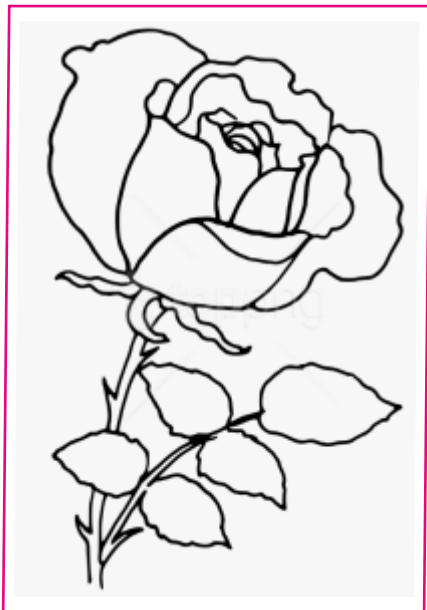
E. Count each of the following and write its number.

NS



F. Colour the drawing of a rose plant.

AI





Animals Around Us

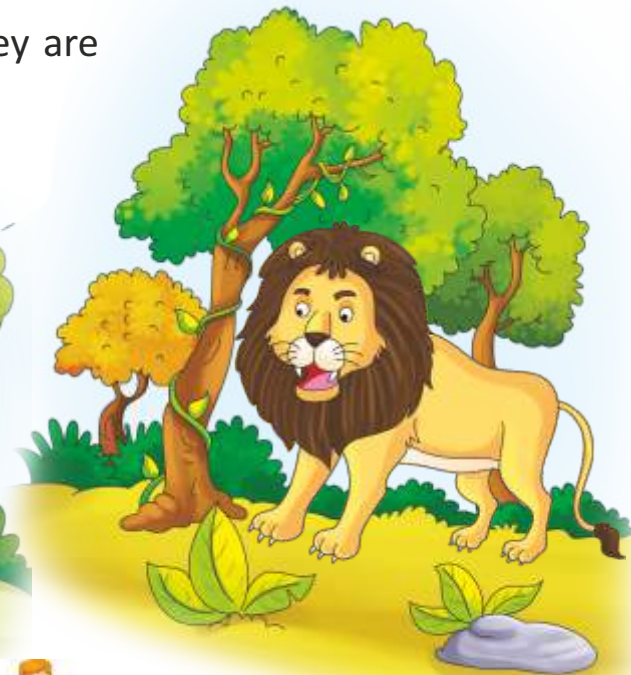
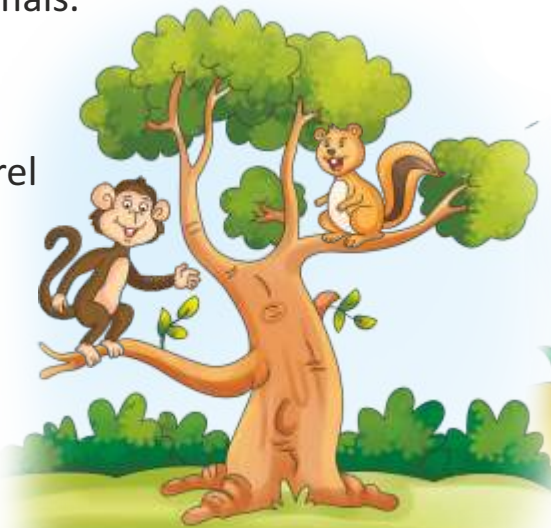
After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Differentiate between land animals, water animals and the animals that live both on land and in water.
- Tell about birds, insects, pets, wild animals and domestic animals.

We see many animals around us. Some animals are big and some are small. Some animals are strong and some are weak.

Some animals live on land, some in water and some on trees. Land animals live with humans or in the forests. Dogs and cats live with humans. They are known as pets. Lions and elephants live in the forest. They are known as wild animals.

Land animals like monkey and squirrel live in trees.



For Teachers

Ask every student to tell the name of any five animals and then help them identify which ones are pets and which ones are wild animals.



For Parents

Show your child some animals found around your house and tell him/her some facts that you know about them.

Fish, whale, shark and octopus live in water. They are called water animals.



Some animals like newts, toads and frogs live both on land and in water. They are known as amphibians.



We should not throw rubbish into water bodies. It makes water dirty. Many water animals die due to dirty water.

Birds and Insects

Animals that have wings and beaks are called birds. Most birds live on trees and fly in air. Crow, pigeon, eagle and owl are birds.



Some birds like ostrich and emu do not fly.

Very small animals that have six legs are called insects. Many insects have wings to fly. Grasshopper, mosquito and butterfly are insects.

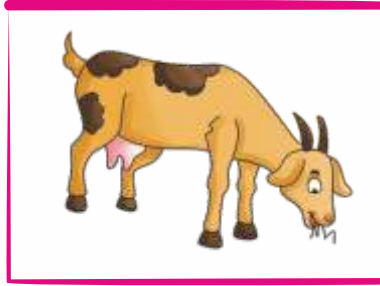


Domestic Animals

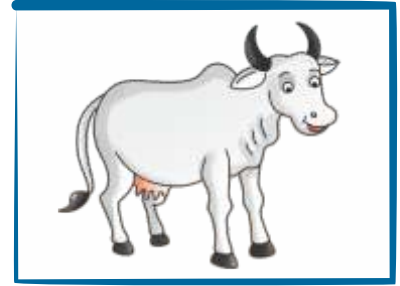
We keep some animals on the farm. They are useful to us. They are known as domestic animals. Buffalo, cow, goat, hen and horse are domestic animals.



Horse



Goat



Cow



Hen



Buffalo



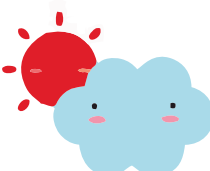
Now I Know

- Different kinds of animals live around us.
- There are land animals and water animals.
- Animals that live with us are known as pet animals.
- Animals that live in the forest are known as wild animals.
- Animals with beak and wings are called birds.
- Very small animals with six legs are called insects.
- Animals that we keep on the farm are known as domestic animals.



New Words

- **Pet animals:** Animals that live with us at home
- **Wild animals:** Animals that live in forests
- **Domestic animals:** Animals that are kept on the farm
- **Birds:** Animals that have wings and beak
- **Insects:** Very small animals having six legs
- **Amphibians:** Animals that live both on land and in water





Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following animals lives in water?
a. Dog b. Octopus c. Monkey
- Which of the following animals lives in a tree?
a. Squirrel b. Goat c. Deer
- Which of the following is an amphibian?
a. Fish b. Shark c. Frog
- Which of the following is a bird?
a. Newt b. Butterfly c. Pigeon
- Which of the following is a domestic animal?
a. Lion b. Buffalo c. Snake

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

legs beaks domestic wings

- Birds have wings and _____.
- Insects are animals that have six _____.
- Many insects have _____ to fly.
- Buffaloes and cows are _____ animals.

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

- All animals live on land.
- A lion lives in a forest.
- Frogs can live both on land and in water.
- Butterflies are birds.
- Domestic animals live on a farm.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Which animals live with humans?

2. What do you mean by wild animals?

3. Name any two animals that live in the forest.

4. Which animals are known as water animals?

5. Name any two domestic animals.

E. The letters of the names of some animals have got jumbled up. Unscramble the letters and write their names correctly.

LS

1. LINO : _____

2. NMOKEY : _____

3. WEHAL : _____

4. AEGLE : _____

5. HOSRE : _____

F. Look at the picture of a puppy. Tick (✓) the actions that the puppy deserves.

SEL



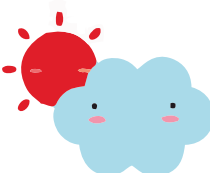
• A gentle pat on its back.

• Food items like milk and bread.

• Shouting to drive it away.

• Throwing of water at it.

• Throwing of stones at it.





Homes of Animals

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Identify the homes of wild animals.
- Identify the homes of domestic animals.

Animals also need a home to protect themselves from heat, cold, rain and other animals. Let us know about the homes of some animals.

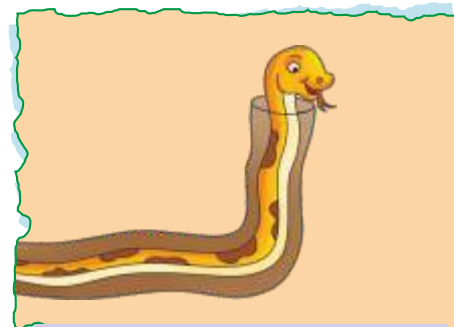
Homes of Wild Animals



A lion lives in a den.



A bear lives in a cave.



A snake lives in a hole.



A monkey lives in a tree.



A rabbit lives in a burrow.



For Teachers

You may discuss with the learners why animals need a shelter. Also, help them understand why animals live in different types of shelter.



For Parents

Encourage your child to watch animals related programmes on educational channels such as 'Animal Planet' and 'Discovery'.



Homes of Domestic Animals

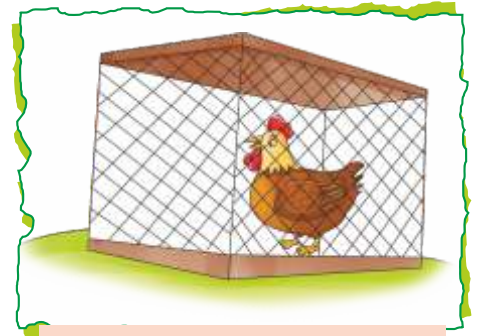
Domestic animals live with us. We make their homes.



Dog lives in a kennel.



Sheep lives in a pen.



Hen lives in a coop.



Cow lives in a shed.



Horse lives in a stable.



Make a bird bath or a bird bowl and put it outside your house or on the roof. Use a shallow bowl for it.



Now I Know

- Animals need homes to protect themselves from heat, cold and other animals.
- Domestic animals live in man-made homes.
- The homes of animals are known by different names.



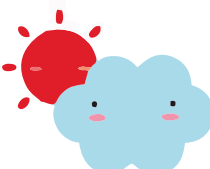
New Words

- **Den:** Home of a lion
- **Burrow:** Home of a rabbit
- **Kennel:** Home of a dog
- **Pen:** Home of a sheep
- **Coop:** Home of a hen
- **Stable:** Home of a horse



For Teachers

You may show the children some video clips based on the homes of animals. Encourage them to give food and water to their pets on time, if they have any.





Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- This is the home of a lion.
a. Den b. Tree c. Kennel
- Which one is the home of a rabbit?
a. Burrow b. Den c. Tree
- Animals need _____ to protect themselves.
a. Clothes b. Homes c. Food
- Which one is the home of a sheep?
a. Pen b. Stable c. Den
- This is the home of a cow.
a. Den b. Shed c. Coop

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

kennel hole stable tree

- A snake lives in a _____.
- A monkey lives in a _____.
- A dog lives in a _____.
- A horse lives in a _____.

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

- Animals also need a home.
- A bear lives in a cave.
- Domestic animals live in the forest.
- The homes of animals are known by different names.

D. Answer the following questions.

- Why do animals need a home?

2. Where do domestic animals live?

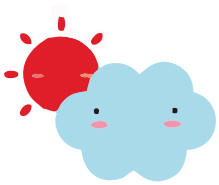
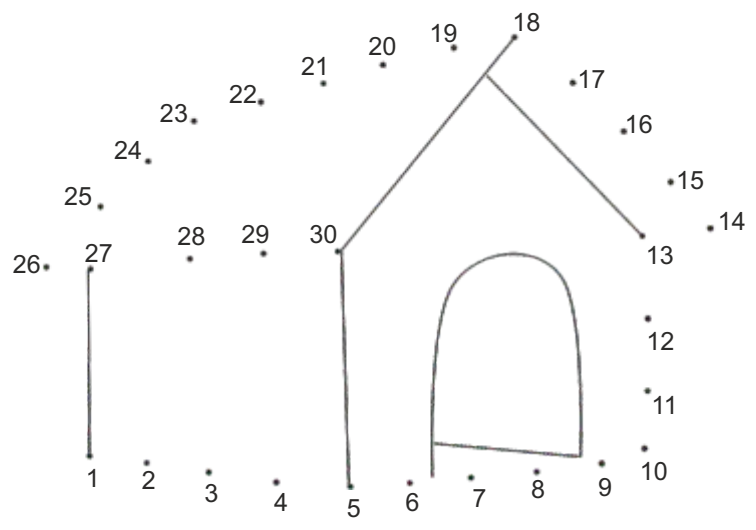
3. Who makes homes for domestic animals?

E. Match the animals with their homes.



F. Trace the numbers from 1 to 30 to complete the drawing of a kennel. Also, colour it.

NS- AI





Our School

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell about the different parts of a school and their purposes.
- Tell about the different school staff.
- Know the qualities of a good student.

You go to school every day. You learn to read and write there. You also play and draw pictures at school. Look at the picture of a school.

A school has a big building. It has many classrooms, a library, a computer room and a playground. It also has washrooms.

The Principal is the head of a school. They manage all the work in a school. There are teachers, office staff, peons, gardeners and bus drivers in a school.



For Teachers

You may take a round of the school with children. Help them know the purpose of classrooms, library, computer room, etc.



For Parents

Ensure that your child reaches school on time. Also ensure that he/she is in full uniform and carrying books and notebooks as per time table.



Parts of a School

Let us know about the different parts of a school.

This is a classroom. Teachers teach children in classrooms. You learn reading, writing and drawing in it.



This is a library. There are a number of books in it. Children can take and read books of their choice.

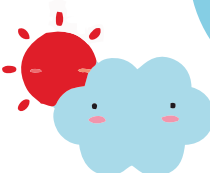
This is a computer room. Children learn to use computer in this room.



This is a playground. Children play in the playground.

DID YOU KNOW?

Canteen is a place where students buy snacks and other food items and eat there.





Children gather in the assembly hall in the morning for prayer.

Be a Good Student

You should reach school on time. You should go to school in full uniform. Your uniform should be neat and tidy. You should respect and obey your teachers and other staff. You should not litter in the school. You should throw rubbish into a dustbin.



Now I Know

- A school has a big building. It has many classrooms, a library, a computer room and a playground.
- We go to school to learn reading, writing and drawing. We also learn to play there.
- There are teachers, office staff, peons, gardeners and bus drivers in a school.



New Words

- **Principal:** Head of a school
- **Library:** A room where a number of books are kept for reading
- **Assembly hall:** A hall in the school where students gather for prayer



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- What do we learn in a school?
a. Reading b. Writing c. Both of these
- Which of the following does a school have?
a. Classrooms b. Shops c. Cinema hall
- Who is the head of a school?
a. Librarian b. Peon c. Principal
- Who among the following is not related to a school?
a. Teacher b. Postman c. Peon

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

books playground uniform classroom

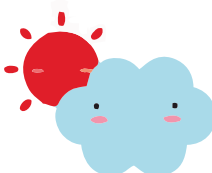
- A teacher teaches the children in a _____.
- A school library has _____.
- The children of a school play in the _____.
- Children should go to their school in full _____.

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

- A school has a big building with many classrooms.
- Children learn to play games in their classrooms.
- The peon manages all the work in a school.
- Uniform should be neat and tidy.
- We can litter in the school.

D. Answer the following questions.

- What all do children do in their school?



2. What does the Principal of a school do?

3. What can children do in a school library?

4. Where do children learn computer in the school?

5. Write any one thing that helps to make you a good student.

E. The letters in the names of some people related to schools have got jumbled up. Unscramble the letters and write the names correctly.

LS

1. TEAERCH : _____

2. PNEO : _____

3. GARDEREN : _____

4. PRIPALNCI : _____

F. Match the names with the pictures.

CTS

1. Classroom ●

a.



2. Computer room ●

b.



3. Library ●

c.



4. Playground ●

d.



After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell the meaning of neighbourhood and neighbours.
- Tell the purposes for which we visit a market, park, post office, bank, police station, hospital and bus stop.

There are many houses and places around our house. They form our neighbourhood. People who live near our house are our neighbours. Let us know about some important places in our neighbourhood.



A market has many shops. We go to the market to buy things.



A park has many beautiful plants. We go to the park to walk, jog and play.



We go to the post office to buy stamps and to post letters.



For Teachers

You may ask the children to name some important places located around their houses. Discuss the purposes of these places and how they help people living around them.



For Parents

Take your child around your neighbourhood and show him/her the important places. Discuss how they facilitate your lives. If possible, tell your child how to use these facilities.



We go to the bank to deposit or withdraw money.

We go to the police station to report the things we have lost. Policemen help us in finding the lost things.



We go to the hospital when we fall sick. Doctors and nurses take care of us there.

We go to the bus stop to catch a bus. We should stand in a queue while waiting for a bus.



Public places are very useful to us. We should help to keep them clean. We should not cause any harm to the things related to public places.





Now I Know

- There are many important places in our neighbourhood.
- A market has many shops.
- We buy postage stamps from a post office.
- We go to a bank to deposit and withdraw money.



New Words

- **Neighbourhood:** Houses and places around our house
- **Neighbours:** People who live near our house
- **Deposit:** To keep money in a bank
- **Withdraw:** To take out money from a bank



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Where do we go to buy things?

a. Park <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Bank <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Market <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------
- Where can we go to walk, jog and play?

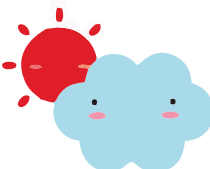
a. Bank <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Park <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------
- Where do we go to report the things we have lost?

a. Park <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Police station <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Bank <input type="checkbox"/>
----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

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

hospital post office market park

- A _____ has many shops.
- A _____ is an open area with many beautiful plants.
- We buy postage stamps from a _____.
- We go to a _____ when we fall sick.



C. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the things we see around our house?

2. Who are called our neighbours?

3. Where do we go to deposit or withdraw money?


4. Who help us find our lost things?

5. Where do we go to catch a bus?

D. Match the things with the names of places.

CTS

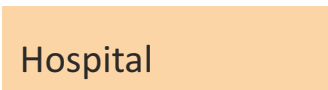


a.  Bank

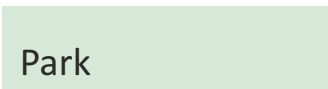


b.  Post Office



c.  Hospital



d.  Park

E. There are five differences between the pictures given below. Find and circle the differences in the second picture.

PSA

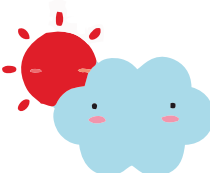


F. Trace the numbers from A to Z to complete the drawing of a post box. Also, colour it neatly.

LS, AI

The tracing activity shows a post box outline with the following letter connections:

- A to B
- B to C
- C to D
- D to E
- E to F
- F to G
- G to H
- H to I
- I to J
- J to K
- K to L
- L to M
- M to N
- N to O
- O to P
- P to Q
- Q to R
- R to S
- S to T
- T to U
- U to V
- V to W
- W to X
- X to Y
- Y to Z
- Z to A



After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell how some people help us in our daily activities.
- Know why we should respect our helpers.

Many people help us in our daily activities. These people are our helpers. Let us know about some of them.

A watchman guards our houses. The milkman brings milk. A sweeper cleans streets and roads in the morning.



Watchman

Milkman

Sweeper



Farmer



Chef



Delivery Boy

The food we eat is grown by farmers in the fields. In restaurants, a chef cooks food. When we order food online, a delivery boy brings it to us.



For Teachers

You may ask the learners about the profession of their parents. You may discuss the work of some more helpers.



For Parents

You may create a sense of respect for the helpers in the tender brain of your child. Encourage him/her to behave properly with them.

A doctor treats us when we fall sick. A nurse takes care of us at a hospital. A teacher teaches us at school.



Doctor



Nurse



Teacher

A plumber repairs taps and pipes. A cobbler mends our slippers and shoes. An electrician fits switches and boards.



Plumber



Cobbler



Electrician

We should say thanks to helpers when they do something for us. Make a 'Thank You' card for a school staff and give it to him or her.



Now I Know

- Many people help us in our daily activities. These people are our helpers.
- Watchman, milkman, sweeper, farmer, chef, delivery boy, doctor, nurse, teacher, plumber, cobbler and electrician are some helpers.
- We should respect our helpers.



New Words

- **Chef:** One who cooks food in a restaurant
- **Delivery boy:** One who brings the items we buy online





Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Who guards our house?

a. Farmer

b. Watchman

c. Milkman

2. Who brings milk for us?

a. Chef

b. Watchman

c. Milkman

3. Who brings items ordered online?

a. Milkman

b. Maid

c. Delivery boy

4. Who teaches children at school?

a. Teacher

b. Maid

c. Watchman

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

hospital shoes switches boards roads streets

1. A sweeper cleans _____ and _____ in the morning.

2. A nurse takes care of us at a _____.

3. A cobbler mends our _____.

4. An electrician fits _____ and _____.

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

1. Many people help us in our daily activities.

2. A teacher belongs to a hospital.

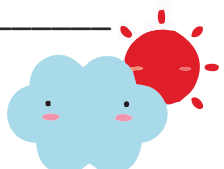
3. We can find a chef in a restaurant.

4. A plumber repairs taps and pipes.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Who are called our helpers?

2. Where do farmers grow food for us?



3. Where does a chef cook food?

4. Who treats us when we fall sick?

E. The names of some helpers are hidden in the grid. Find and mark them.

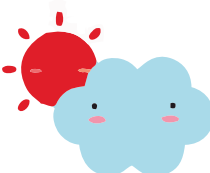
LS

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



F. The doctor wants to reach hospital in time. Use a pencil to show him the shorter route.

PSA



After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

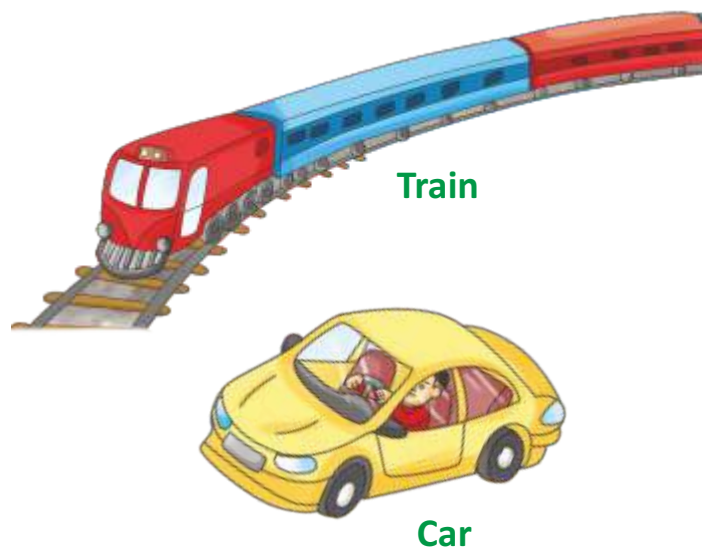
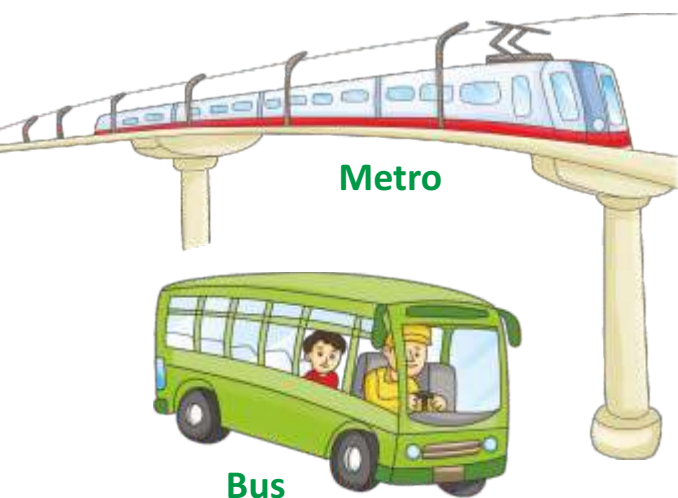
- Tell about the means of land transport, water transport and air transport.
- Tell about the animals used for travel.

We go to school. We go to market. We also go to our relatives. We usually walk when the distance is short. Many a times we use a means of transport to go to different places.

Means of transport are of three types—land transport, water transport and air transport.

Means of Land Transport

Vehicles that move on land are called the means of land transport. Look at the pictures of some means of land transport.



For Teachers

You may ask the children what they often use to go to different places. Ask about their favourite means of transport.



For Parents

You should walk short distances and encourage your child for the same. Help him/her know how walking is good for both health and the environment.

Means of Water Transport

Vehicles that move in lakes, rivers, seas and oceans are called the means of water transport. Look at the pictures of some means of water transport.



Means of Air Transport

Vehicles that move in the air are called the means of air transport. Look at the pictures of some means of air transport.



DID YOU KNOW?

Nowadays, people are going into space for recreational purposes.

Most of the vehicles release smoke that makes air poor and dirty. Therefore, we should use a bicycle for short distances.



Animals for Travel

In earlier times, when there were no vehicles, people used to ride on animals. Animals are still used for carrying goods and people to different places.



A horse carrying a tonga



Bullocks carrying a cart



People riding a camel



People riding an elephant



Now I Know

- Means of transport are of three types— land transport, water transport and air transport.
- Scooty, car, bus, metro and train are the means of land transport.
- Boat, steamer and ship are the means of water transport.
- Animals such as horse, bullock, camel and elephant are used for carrying goods and people to different places.



New Words

- **Means of land transport:** Vehicles that move on land
- **Means of water transport:** Vehicles that move in lakes, rivers, seas and oceans
- **Means of air transport:** Vehicles that move in the air



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following is a means of land transport?
 a. Car b. Boat c. Helicopter
- Which of the following is not a means of land transport?
 a. Bus b. Scooty c. Ship
- Which of the following is a means of water transport?
 a. Steamer b. Rocket c. Train
- Which of the following is a means of air transport?
 a. Steamer b. Ship c. Aeroplane
- Which of these animals is not used for travel?
 a. Sheep b. Elephant c. Horse

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

water air animals land

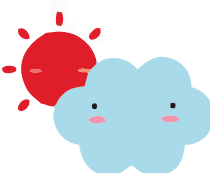
- Vehicles that move on land are called means of _____ transport.
- The means of _____ transport move in rivers, lakes, etc.
- The different means of _____ transport move in the air.
- When there were no vehicles, people used to ride on _____.

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

- An auto-rickshaw is a means of land transport.
- Rocket is a means of water transport.
- Ship is a means of water transport.
- Helicopter is a means of air transport.

D. Answer the following questions.

- Why do we use a means of transport?



2. Name any two means of land transport.

3. Name any two means of water transport.

4. Name any two means of air transport.

5. Name any two animals that are used as means of transport.

E. Find and mark the names of five means of transport in the grid.

LS

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



F. The names of some means of transport are given in the box below. Pick and write them in the correct columns.

CTS

- BOAT
- BUS
- CAR
- CYCLE
- HELICOPTER
- HOT AIR BALLOON
- AEROPLANE
- SHIP
- RAFT

Land Transport

Water Transport

Air Transport



The Earth and the Sky

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Tell about the Earth.
- Tell about the land and water features of the Earth.
- Identify what we can see in the sky in the day time and at night.

We live on the Earth. Our Earth is very very huge. It is made up of land and water. It is surrounded by air. Air and water are very important for humans, animals and plants. They cannot live without air and water.

Land

One out of four parts of the Earth's surface is land. The rest of the part is covered by water. Land is also not the same everywhere.

Somewhere it is flat and somewhere high.

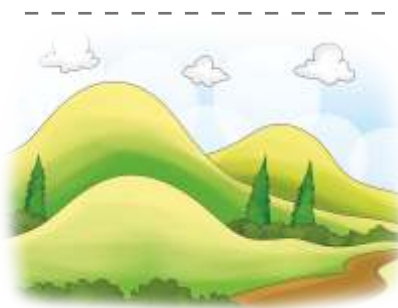
Somewhere it has lots of plants and somewhere it is barren.



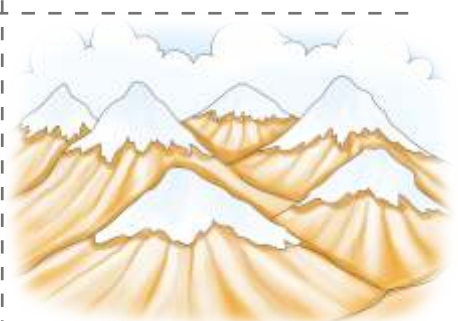
A part of land where it is flat is called a plain.



A part of land covered by plants is called a forest.



A part of land where it is high is called a hill.



A very big hill is called a mountain.



For Teachers

You may show a globe to the learners and help them know the shape of the Earth and how it rotates. Show them the land and water parts.



For Parents

You may discuss the land features of your region with your child. You may share your experience living in that region.



A part of land between two mountains is called a valley.



A part of land covered with sand is called a desert.

Know Your NATION!

India has almost all types of land and water features. It has plains, mountains, forests, deserts, valleys, ponds, lakes, rivers, and seas.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Everest in the Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world.

Water

Water is found in ponds, lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. Water is also found on high mountains in the form of ice. Water is also found under the ground and is called groundwater. We get groundwater through wells and handpumps.



A pond is a small water body surrounded by land.



A lake is bigger than a pond. It is also surrounded by land.



A river is a channel of water.



A sea is a huge water body. An ocean is even bigger than a sea.



The Sky

The sky is the space above the Earth. We can look up at the sky and see many things during the day and at night.

In the Day

The sky is blue during the day. The Sun shines in the sky. The Sun is hot and bright. It gives heat and light.

The clouds float in the sky. The clouds are white or grey. They give rain. Sometimes, a band of seven colours appears in the sky after rain. This is the rainbow.



Experiential Learning

The Sun shows direction as it always rises in the east and sets in the west. Stand facing the sun and with the help of an elder, understand the four directions.

Cross Curricular

The seven colours of the rainbow are—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.



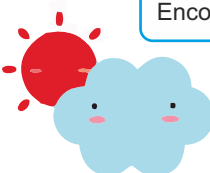
For Teachers

You may take the learners outside the class where you may ask them to look at the sky and tell what they can see. Encourage them to share their experience.



For Parents

You may show your child the Moon and the stars in the sky at night. Tell him/her the dark patches he/she sees on the Moon are actually craters.



At Night

The sky is dark at night. The Moon shines in the sky. It is smaller than the Sun. It seems to change its shape every day. Sometimes, it is round like a plate. Sometimes, it is curved like a sickle. Stars twinkle in the sky at night. They appear very small because they are very far from us.



Now I Know

- We live on the Earth. Its surface is made up of land and water.
- One out of four parts of the Earth's surface is land. The rest of the part is covered by water.
- Water is found in ponds, lakes, rivers and oceans.
- The sky is the space above the Earth.
- The Moon and stars appear in the sky at night.



New Words

- **Plain:** A part of land which is flat
- **Forest:** A part of land covered by a lot of plants
- **Mountain:** A very high hill
- **Desert:** A part of land covered by sand
- **Pond:** A small water body surrounded by land
- **Lake:** A water body that is bigger than a pond
- **River:** A channel of water



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Where do we live?
a. On the Moon b. On the Earth c. Neither of these
- The Earth is surrounded by this.
a. Sand b. Air c. Neither of these
- We cannot live without it.
a. Air b. Water c. Both of these
- What do we call a high part of land?
a. Hill b. Plain c. Desert
- What is a pond surrounded by?
a. Land b. Hills c. Another water body

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

lake forest channel hill sky

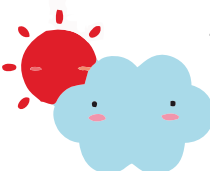
- A _____ is a part of land covered by plants.
- A very big _____ is called a mountain.
- A _____ is bigger than a pond.
- The space above the Earth is known as the _____.
- A river is a _____ of water.

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

- On high mountains, water is found in the form of ice.
- A sea is bigger than an ocean.
- The sky looks blue during the day.
- The clouds give us rain.
- The Moon seems to change its shape.

D. Answer the following questions.

- How much of the Earth is land?



2. What do you mean by a mountain?

3. What is groundwater?

4. From where do we get groundwater?

5. Why do stars appear very small?

E. Count and write the number of stars in the first picture. Again count and write the number of stars when the clouds have cleared in the second picture.

NS



F. Look at the position of the rising sun in the map. The sun rises in the East direction. The other three directions are West, North and South. With the help from an elder, find out in which directions the house, school and the tree are located.

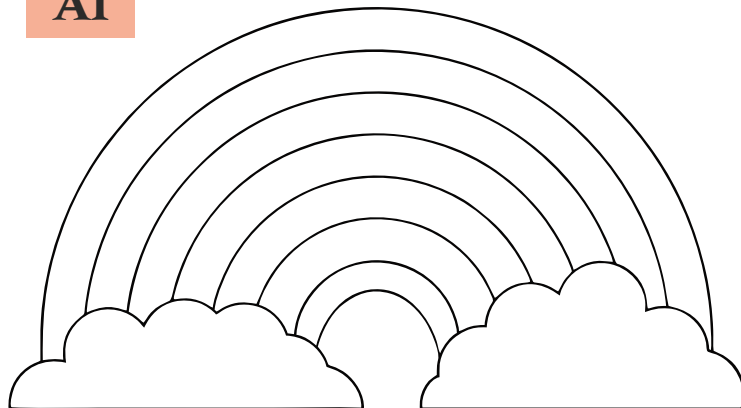
CTS



G. Colour the rainbow according to the colours mentioned.

AI

The Rainbow



- Red
- Orange
- Yellow
- Green
- Blue
- Indigo
- Violet



Our Festivals

After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- Differentiate between religious festivals and national festivals.
- Tell about some religious festivals and why and how they are celebrated.
- Tell about the national festivals and why and how they are celebrated.

Festivals are the time of fun. People wear new clothes and enjoy delicious dishes. They visit each other on the festival days and exchange gifts and sweets.

Different kinds of festivals are celebrated in India. We can group them as religious festivals and national festivals.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Festivals related to gods and goddesses are called religious festivals. Let us know about some religious festivals.

Diwali

Diwali is also called the festival of lights. People decorate their homes with earthen lamps (diyas). They worship Lord Ganesha and Goddess Lakshmi. They visit the homes of their friends and relatives. They also exchange gifts and sweets.



For Teachers

You should make the children know that despite so much diversity in terms of religion in India, people celebrate festivals with a sense of brotherhood.



For Parents

You should encourage your child to invite his/her friends on festivals. Create a sense of respect in the tender brain of your child for other religions.

Eid

Eid is celebrated at the end of the holy month of Ramazan. People go to mosque to offer Namaz. They wish each other 'Eid Mubarak'. They offer a special dish sewaiyan to their friends and relatives.



Christmas

Christmas is celebrated to mark the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ on 25th December. People decorate their homes and make beautiful Christmas trees. They go to the church to offer prayer. Santa Claus brings gifts for children at night.

Gurpurab

Gurpurab is celebrated to mark the birthdays of Sikh Gurus. People decorate their homes and go to gurudwaras for prayer. They eat from a common kitchen called langar. Processions are also taken out on this day.



Know Your NATION!

India is also called the Land of Festivals because festivals are celebrated here almost every month. Make a list of any ten festivals.

Creativity Skill

Make an invitation card to invite your friends on a festival you are going to celebrate in coming days or months. Decorate it and write the names of your friends on it.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS

Some days are very important for all the countrymen. That is why these days are celebrated as national festivals. National festivals are celebrated all across the country.

Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year. On this day, India got Independence. The Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at the Red Fort on this day.



Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year. India became a republic on this day. A grand parade is organised at the Rajpath in New Delhi.

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year to mark the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji was a great leader of our country. He is also called the Father of the Nation. People go to his samadhi at Rajghat to pay homage.

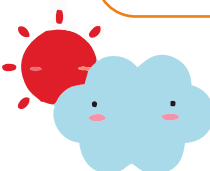


Know Your
 NATION!

Thousands of our countrymen sacrificed their lives to make our country free. We should remember them and pay respect to them.

Art Integration

Draw the national flag of India and colour it. Try to know from teacher or parents the meaning of the colours used in the national flag.





Now I Know

- Diwali is also called the festival of lights.
- Eid is celebrated at the end of the holy month of Ramazan.
- Christmas is celebrated to mark the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ.
- Gurpurab is celebrated to mark the birthdays of Sikh Gurus.
- Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year.
- Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year.
- Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year.



New Words

- **Religious festivals:** Festivals related to gods and goddesses
- **National festivals:** Festivals of national importance



Self-Assessment

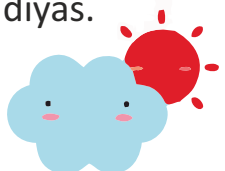
A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which festival is known as the festival of lights?
 a. Gurpurab b. Eid c. Diwali
- Which festival is celebrated at the end of the month of Ramazan?
 a. Eid b. Christmas c. Diwali
- Which festival marks the birthday of Jesus Christ?
 a. Diwali b. Gurpurab c. Christmas
- On which festival do people eat from a common kitchen called langar?
 a. Diwali b. Gurpurab c. Eid
- Which national festival is celebrated on 15th August every year?
 a. Republic Day b. Independence Day c. Gandhi Jayanti

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

Christmas parade Diwali freedom

- On _____, people decorate their homes with earthen lamps or diyas.



- On _____, Santa Claus brings gifts for children at night.
- India got _____ on the Independence Day.
- On the Republic Day, a grand _____ is organised in New Delhi.

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

- Festivals are the time of fun.
- People worship Lord Ganesha and Goddess Lakshmi on Diwali.
- A special dish called sewaiyan is offered to friends and relatives on Eid.
- People make beautiful Christmas trees on GURPURAB.

D. Answer the following questions.

- What do you mean by a religious festival?

- What do you mean by a national festival?

- On which day did India become a republic?

- Who is called the Father of the Nation?

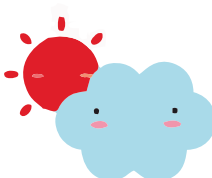
E. Count the earthen lamps and the candles separately and write how many they are. Also, write how many they are when counted together.



The number of earthen lamps (diyas) =

The number of candles =

The total count of both =



After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:

- tell the importance of being alert and careful.
- tell about some safety rules to be followed at home, on the road, in the bus, in the park and at school.

Our safety is very important. We meet with an accident when we are careless. We can avoid accidents by being careful and alert. We should also know about safety rules and follow them.

Safety at Home

1. Do not play with sharp things like knives and scissors. You may get hurt.
2. Do not play with wires and switches. You can get an electric shock.
3. Do not touch electric equipment with wet hands.
4. Do not open the door of the house to a stranger.
5. Do not leave your toys on the floor. Anyone may trip and fall.



For Teachers

You may share some real incidents with the children to help them know how children may get hurt. Encourage them to follow safety rules everywhere.

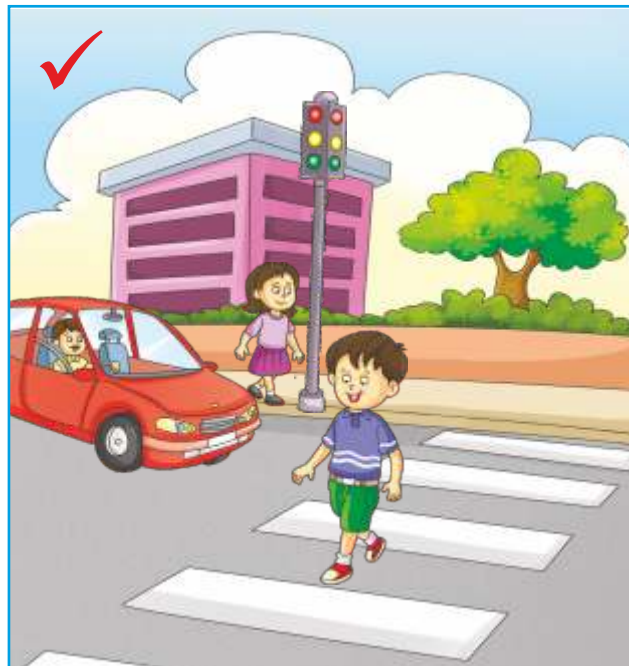


For Parents

Keep a watch on your child and stop him/her if an activity he/she is involved in may lead to an accident. Also, help him/her know how that activity can be dangerous.

Safety on the Road

1. Always walk on the footpath.
2. While crossing a road, look to the right, then left and then right again. Cross the road when it is clear.
3. Use the zebra crossing, subway or foot over bridge to cross a road.
4. Obey the Traffic Signal. 'Red' means stop. 'Yellow' means wait. 'Green' means go.



Experiential Learning

Ask your parents to show you the traffic light on the road. Stay there and observe what people do when green light changes to yellow light and then to red light, and what they do when red light changes to green light.



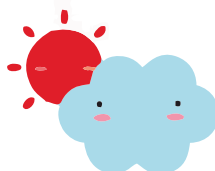
Safety in the Bus

1. Stand in a queue at the bus stop.
2. Do not push or pull to get into the bus.
3. Never put your hand or head out of the moving bus.
4. Do not talk loudly inside the bus.
5. Wait for the bus to stop and get on or get off.



Safety in the Park

1. Do not talk to strangers.
2. Never play with stray animals or hit them.
3. Do not do doubles on swings and seesaws.



Safety in the School

1. Never do doubles on a swing.
2. Do not jump on the benches and desks.
3. Never run up and down the stairs.



Now I Know

- We can avoid accidents by being careful and alert.
- We should also know about safety rules and follow them.
- 'Red' light means stop. 'Yellow' light means wait. 'Green' light means go.
- We should use a zebra crossing, subway or foot over bridge to cross a road.



New Words

- **Stranger:** A person who is unknown to you
- **Footpath:** A platform on the side of a road for people to walk
- **Zebra crossing:** Black and white stripes on road for crossing it
- **Subway:** Underground way to cross a road



Self-Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. We can avoid accidents by being

a. careful

b. alert

c. Both of these

2. We should not touch electric equipment with

a. dry hands

b. wet hands

c. washed hands

3. What should we use to cross a road?

a. Zebra crossing

b. Foot over bridge

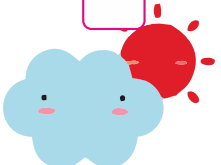
c. Both of these

4. Which traffic signal means to stop?

a. Red

b. Green

c. Yellow



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

footpath stranger sharp traffic electric

1. We should not play with _____ things like knives and scissors.
2. We may get an _____ shock if we play with wires and switches.
3. We should not open the door of the house to a _____.
4. We should walk on the _____ while walking on the road.
5. The 'Green' _____ signal means to go.

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

1. Our safety is very important.
2. A foot over bridge does not help us to be safe on the road.
3. We can be safe on the road by obeying the traffic signal.
4. It is not good to stand in a queue at the bus stop.
5. Running up and down the stairs may harm us.

D. Answer the following questions.

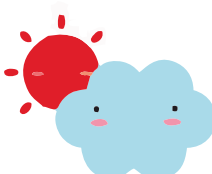
1. Why do we need to follow safety rules?

2. Write any two safety tips to be followed at home.

3. Write any two safety rules that we should follow on the road.

4. Which safety tips would you follow while travelling by a bus?

5. Write any two safety rules that you follow at school.



E. Cross out (✗) the pictures in which the children are not taking care of their safety.



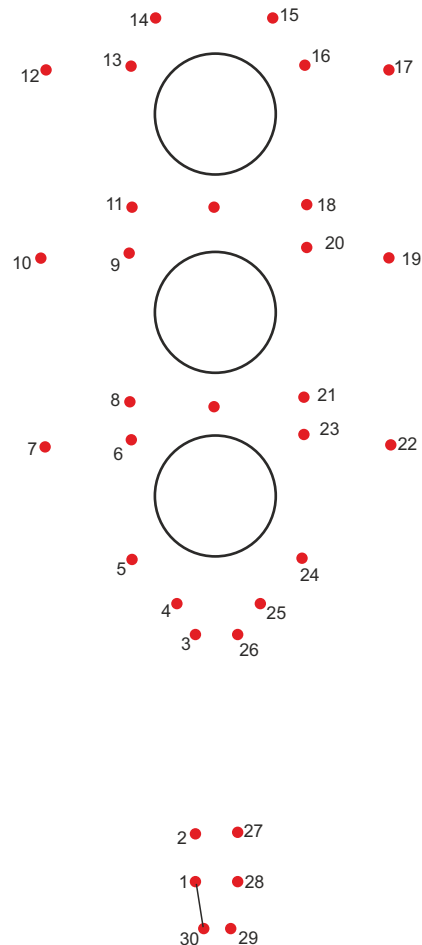
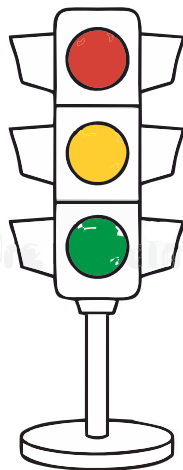






F. Trace the numbers from 1 to 30 to complete the traffic light. Also, colour its lights as indicated.

NS & AI



TEACHER'S OBSERVATION REPORT

Continuous observation of children's progress by the teacher is an important aspect of **NIPUN BHARAT**. We can assess a child's development in different skills by closely observing them throughout the academic year. Here is a chart to be filled in by the teacher. The chart will be helpful for the parents also to help and guide their children accordingly.

Sl.No.	Area of Observation	Requires attention/assistance from facilitator	Able to complete tasks with little assistance	Able to complete tasks without assistance	Hard spots	Remarks
1.	Physical and Motor Skill					
2.	Cognitive Skill					
3.	Social-emotional Skill					
4.	Cultural/Artistic Skill					
5.	Communication and Early Language Skill					
6.	Literacy Skill					
7.	Numeracy Skill					

