

Skillment



# Environmental Studies

A Multi-skill Activity Book on Environmental Studies



**PMP Planet**<sup>®</sup>  
Multimedia Publishers  
*The Ultimate Resource*

**PM PUBLISHERS PVT. LTD.**

## **Skillment Environmental Studies – FS 5 (Class-2)**

**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:

<b>Foundational Stage (5 years):</b> Nursery, LKG, UKG, Std. 1 and Std. 2	(3-8 years)
<b>Preparatory Stage (3 years):</b> Std. 3, Std. 4 and Std. 5	(8-11 years)
<b>Middle Stage (3 years):</b> Std. 6, Std. 7 and Std. 8	(11-14 years)
<b>Secondary Stage (4 years):</b> 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](http://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 I am Growing**

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

- Know how our looks, likes and dislikes change when we grow up.
- Know how each one of us is special.
- Understand the difference between routine work and hobbies.

Kavya is growing up. Like Kavya, we all grow older. We all change as we grow older. Our looks, our likes, dislikes, habits and dressing also change.

A boy grows into a man. A girl grows into a woman.

Look at the photograph of Kavya's family. Kavya is a girl. She is eight years old. Her brother is five years old. Look at the picture of Kavya's family when she was a baby four years ago. Kavya and her brother have grown up. Now her father and mother have grown older.



Kavya's family 4 years ago



Kavya's Family at present

**For Teachers**  
You may tell a story of a child who later became a famous person of the world. Help the learners understand the short duration and long duration of time.

**For Parents**  
You may show family album to your child and make her/his family from babies or other members of the family looked-like earlier.

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

### BONES AND MUSCLES

Our whole body is made up of bones and muscles. Bones give shape to the body and protect internal organs. Muscles and bones together help us in moving, playing and running.

A place where two bones connect to each other is called a joint. Joints help us move our body parts in different directions.



### DID YOU KNOW?

A fully grown human being has 206 bones. But a new born baby has 300 bones. When a baby grows up, many of its bones combine together to form bigger bones.

### Now I Know

- Our body is made up of many parts called organs.
- Our nose, ears, eyes, skin and tongue help us know about the things around us.
- Our brain controls all the other body parts.
- Brain, lungs, heart and stomach are some internal organs.
- Bones and muscles give shape to the body and protect internal organs.

### New Words

- **External organs:** Body parts that we can see
- **Internal organs:** Body parts that are inside our body and we cannot see them
- **Limbs:** Our hands and legs

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.



- Take as much food as you can eat. Never waste food.
- Do not eat uncovered food. Flies sit on uncovered food and leave germs on it that make us sick.
- Avoid eating junk food.
- Wash fruits before eating them.

In parties and functions, a lot of food is wasted. Many people fill their plates with lots of different types of dishes. As a result, they often fail to finish all of it. Finally, a lot of food goes wasted and is thrown away.



We should know that a number of poor people do not even get food at night and sleep empty stomach. Therefore, we should not waste food. If we have enough, we can share it with the poor in our locality.

Make a poster to make people aware of it.

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

#### 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.

**E. Arrange the following words in alphabetical order (as they are arranged in a dictionary).** CC

people, harvest, flag, birthday, mosque, church

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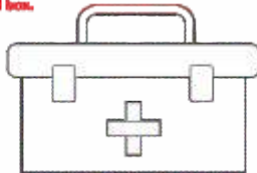
**F. Suppose you see a kitten that has fallen into a pool of water. What will you do?**

Think and tick (✓) against the statements:

- I will try to rescue the kitten myself.
- I will wait for an elder and seek their help in this task.
- I will rush to an elder nearby and request them to rescue the kitten.

Talk about the above statements and think over your answers again.

**G. Colour the first aid box.** AI



**E. In each row of organs, circle the odd one out.** CTS



**F. Collect some small objects that are not pointed or sharp. Put them in a small container. Keeping your eyes closed, feel and try to identify them one by one with your hand. Write the names of any four things that you identify.** EL

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

#### Air has Weight

Tie a deflated balloon at one end of a hanger. Take another balloon of the same size and fill air into it. Tie this inflated balloon at the other end of the hanger. What do you observe? Write it in your notebook and show it to your teacher.



In ancient times, children were sent to 'gurukuls' or 'ashrams' for study. Children stayed in the gurukul till they finished their studies. The teacher was called 'guru' and the students were called 'shishya'. Apart from study, the shishyas also helped their gurus and gurumata in other household work.

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**.

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.

#### 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.

S.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.	Socio-emotional Skill					
4.	Cultural/Artistic 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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# I am Growing

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

- Know how our looks, likes and dislikes change when we grow up.
- Know how each one of us is special.
- Understand the difference between routine work and hobbies.

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Kavya's family 4 years ago



Kavya's family at present



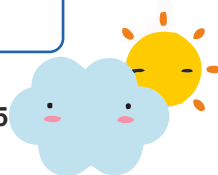
## For Teachers

You may tell a story of a child who later became a famous person of the world. Help the learners understand the short duration and long duration of time.



## For Parents

You may show family album to your child and make him/her know how he/she or other members of the family looked-like earlier.



As we grow older, we learn to do many new things. Name two things you can do now that you could not do last year.

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

## WE ARE SPECIAL

Each of us has two eyes, two ears, one nose, one mouth and one face but we all look different. Our likes and dislikes are also different. Your favourite fruit may be mango and your friend's banana. Both of you may like sweets. This is because everyone is special.



Know Your  
 NATION!

We are different from each other but we are the same in many ways. We all are human beings. We should respect likes and dislikes of other people.



People of different faiths and culture live together with a sense of brotherhood in India.



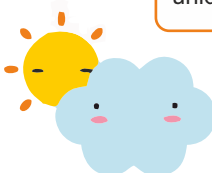
### For Teachers

You may ask the learners to tell about their likes and dislikes. Help them understand how each of them is unique and special.



### For Parents

You may help your child understand how he/she is different from his/her siblings or cousins in appearance, likes, dislikes and so on.





## OUR HOBBIES

We do some work daily on a particular time. Such types of work are called routine work. We do some work or activity when we have free time. Such types of work or activity are called hobbies. Hobbies make us more creative and skilled.



Brushing teeth



Taking a bath



Painting



Playing



Getting ready for school



Doing homework



Singing



Dancing



Eating dinner



Going to sleep



Gardening



Telling stories

### Routine Work

### Hobbies



## Now I Know

- We grow older with time.
- As we grow older, we learn new things to do.
- Everyone of us is special.



## New Words

- **Routine work:** Work that we do daily on a particular time
- **Hobby:** Activity we do in our free time





# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

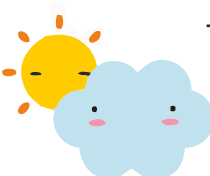
- What changes as we grow older?  
a. Our looks     b. Our habits     c. Both of these
- Which of the following is routine work?  
a. Brushing teeth     b. Painting     c. Gardening
- Which of the following is a hobby?  
a. Dancing     b. Eating dinner     c. Taking a bath

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

- We learn to do new things as we grow older.
- We look different from one another.
- We all have the same likes and dislikes.
- Each one of us is special.
- A boy grows into a man.

## C. Answer the following questions.

- What is your name?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is your favourite fruit?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What is your favourite sweet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Name your favourite colour.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do you mean by routine work?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do you mean by a hobby?  
\_\_\_\_\_



D. Look at the food items and tick (✓) the ones you like to have.



E. Look at the man and his son and talk about them with your friends.

CoS & SEL



Now, write answers to the following questions.

- Do you think the man and his son are poor? .....
- What suggests you about that? .....
- Do they have as many choices of clothes and food as you have? .....
- What can other people do to improve their condition? .....

F. Draw and colour your favourite fruit in the space given below.

AI





# My Body

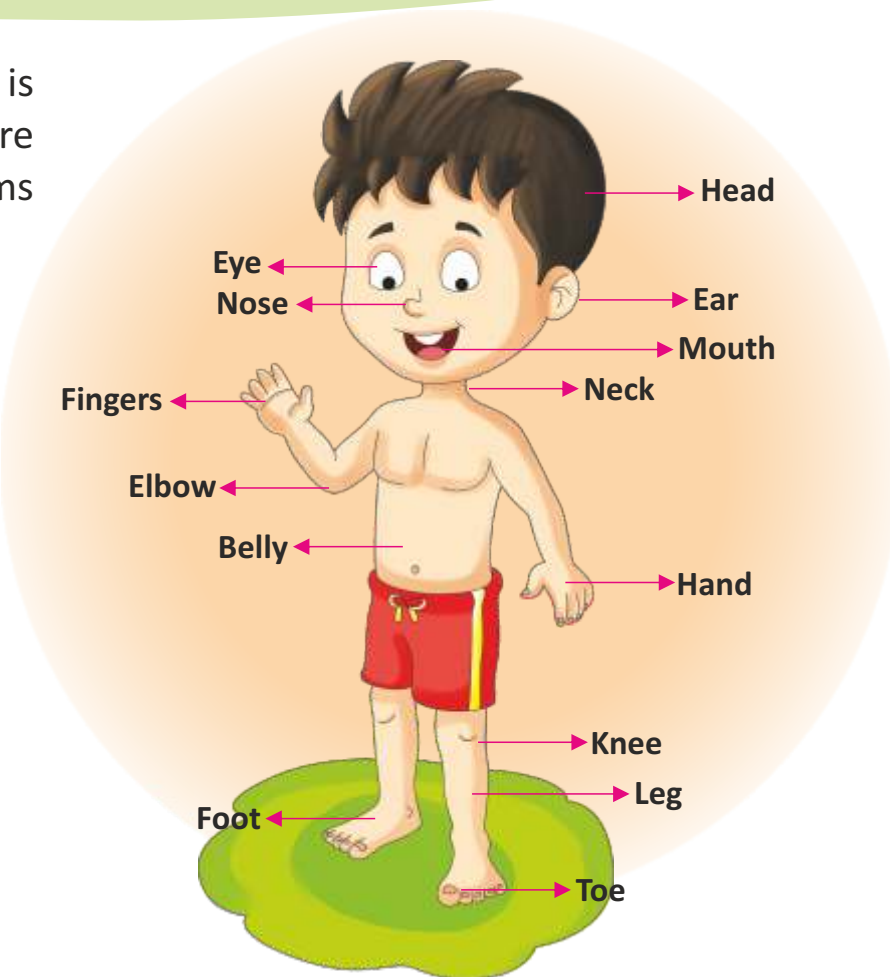
**After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:**

- Tell about external body parts and their functions.
- Tell about sense organs and their functions.
- Tell about internal organs and their functions.

Our body is a natural machine. It is made up of many parts which are called organs. Each organ performs a special function.

## EXTERNAL ORGANS

Our body parts that we can see are called external body parts. Look at the picture of external body parts.



**DID YOU KNOW?**

Most adults have 32 teeth.



### For Teachers

You may help the children recognise their different external body parts. Ask them to perform a variety of functions with those parts.




### For Parents

You may encourage your child to go for outdoor games and yoga. These days children lack physical work that results in their poor health.


Our hands and legs are also called limbs. Our hands help us push, lift and hold things. They also help us eat and write. Our legs help us walk, jump and run.

## SENSE ORGANS


Our nose, ears, eyes, skin and tongue help us know about the things around us. These are called sense organs.

 We have two ears. They help us hear sound. The sound may be soft or loud. The loud or high sound is dangerous for our ears. It can cause hearing loss.




 We have one nose. It helps us smell the things and breathe. The things may smell sweet or bad.




 We have two eyes. They help us see the things around us. The things may be bright or dark. Very bright light can cause damage to our eyes.



 We have a tongue in our mouth. It helps us taste the things that we eat. The things may taste sweet, sour, bitter or salty.



 Our skin helps us touch and feel the things. The things may be hard, soft, cold or hot. Very hot objects can burn our skin.



### For Teachers


Demonstrate the functions of external organs, for example, ringing a bell for hearing, asking learners to look at some objects for seeing, making them touch some soft and some hard things for touching and making them taste sugar or salt for tasting. Then begin a discussion on the functions of internal organs.

## Protect Your Sense Organs


Do's	Don'ts
Take a bath and clean your nose every day.	Never insert any sharp or pointed object into your ears or nose.
Use an earbud to clean your ears.	Do not play in dust.
Wash your eyes with fresh and cool water.	Never eat very hot food directly.
Brush your teeth daily and use a tongue cleaner to clean your tongue.	Do not watch TV or any screen continuously for more than one hour.

## INTERNAL ORGANS


Our body parts that we cannot see are called internal organs. Brain, lungs, heart and stomach are some internal organs.

 We have a brain inside our head. It helps us think, learn and remember. It helps us take decisions. It controls all the parts of our body.




 We have a heart that beats inside our chest. It pumps blood to all the parts of the body. Junk foods are harmful for our heart.



 We have two lungs in our chest, close to the heart. They help us breathe. Dust and smoke are harmful for our lungs.



 We have a stomach inside our belly. This organ looks like a bag. The food that we eat goes inside it. It helps to digest the food. Too much eating is harmful for the stomach.



When we play an outdoor game, jog, walk or run, our internal organs get a good massage. It makes them healthy and fit. Yoga is also very good for our internal organs. Therefore, go to the park or playground and play an outdoor game. You can jog, walk, run or practise yoga.

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





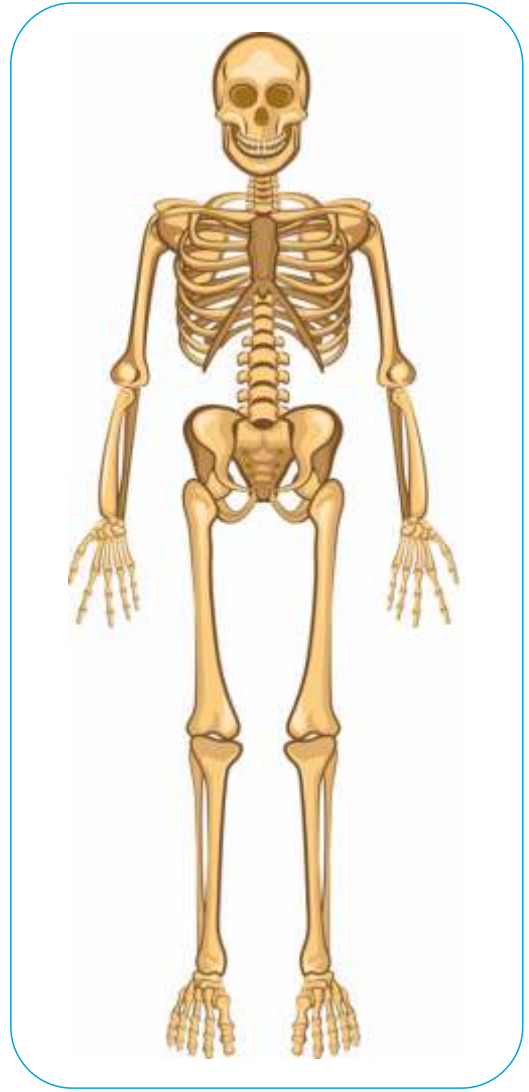
## BONES AND MUSCLES

Our whole body is made up of bones and muscles. Bones give shape to the body and protect internal organs. Muscles and bones together help us in moving, playing and running.

A place where two bones connect to each other is called a joint. Joints help us move our body parts in different directions.



A fully grown human being has 206 bones. But a new born baby has 300 bones. When a baby grows up, many of its bones combine together to form bigger bones.



### Now I Know

- Our body is made up of many parts called organs.
- Our nose, ears, eyes, skin and tongue help us know about the things around us.
- Our brain controls all the other body parts.
- Brain, lungs, heart and stomach are some internal organs.
- Bones and muscles give shape to the body and protect internal organs.



### New Words

- **External organs:** Body parts that we can see
- **Internal organs:** Body parts that are inside our body and we cannot see them
- **Limbs:** Our hands and legs



# Self-Assessment

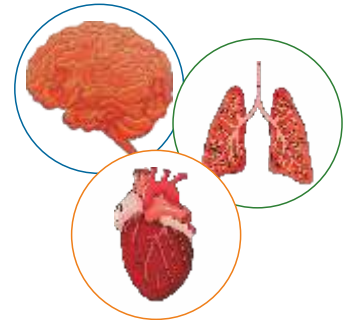
## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following is an external organ?  
 a. Heart     b. Brain     c. Hand
- Which parts of our body are also known as limbs?  
 a. Hands     b. Legs     c. Both of these
- Which of the following is an internal organ?  
 a. Ear     b. Chin     c. Neither of these
- Which organ helps us take decisions?  
 a. Heart     b. Brain     c. Stomach
- Which organs help us breathe?  
 a. Eyes     b. Lungs     c. Ears

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

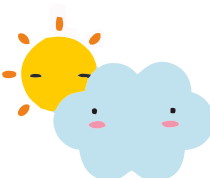
head    external    stomach    internal

- The nose is an \_\_\_\_\_ organ.
- The heart is an \_\_\_\_\_ organ.
- The brain is located inside our \_\_\_\_\_.
- The food we eat goes into the \_\_\_\_\_.



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

- Our lungs are internal organs.
- Our eyes help us hear sounds.
- Tongue helps us taste the things we eat.
- Brain helps us think, learn and remember.
- Skin helps us touch and feel the things.



**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are organs? Name any two.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you mean by external body parts? Name any one.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How do our sense organs help us?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are internal body parts? Name any one.

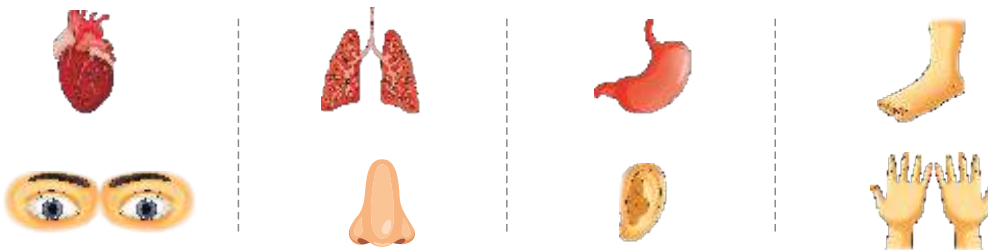
\_\_\_\_\_

5. How do muscles and bones help us?

\_\_\_\_\_

**E. In each row of organs, circle the odd one out.**

**CTS**



**F. Collect some small objects that are not pointed or sharp. Put them in a small container. Keeping your eyes closed, feel and try to identify them one by one with your hand. Write the names of any four things that you identify.**

**EL**

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

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

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

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

**G. Tick (✓) the picture in which the boy's eyes are at a safe distance from the screen.**





# My Family

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

- Tell about nuclear family, single parent family, large family and joint family.
- Understand the meaning of surname.
- Tell about relations in a family.
- Understand why we should help each other in a family.

Parents and their children make a family. All the family members together live in a house. Families are of different types. Let us know about the types of families.



**Nuclear Family**

## SMALL FAMILY

A family in which parents and their children live together is called a nuclear family. A nuclear family is usually a small family.

This is Aditi's family. She has mother, father and a younger brother in her family.



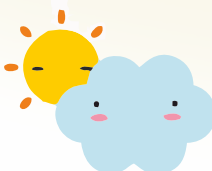
### For Teachers

You may help the children realise the importance of a family. Help them understand family values and encourage them to help each other at home.



### For Parents

Share some stories of your childhood with your child and try to help him/her realise how members in a family help each other and spend time with each other.





A nuclear family in which children live either with mother or father is called a single-parent family. This is Aarav's family. He lives with his mother and an elder sister. This is also a small family.



## LARGE FAMILY

A family in which grandparents also live with parents and their children is called a large family. Ria has a large family. She lives with her grandparents, parents and a sister.



Large Family



Joint Family

A family in which grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and their children live together is called a joint family. A joint family is also a large family. Jatin has a joint family. He has grandparents, parents, uncle, aunt and two cousins in his family.



## Names in a Family

All the members in a family have names. Everyone has a first name and a surname. Let us take the example of Ankur Chawla. Here, Ankur is the first name and Chawla is the surname. Mr Akash Chawla is his father and Mrs Deepali Chawla is her mother. Chawla is his family name. The surname is the family name.



### Know Your NATION!



In Indian society, it is said '*Atithi devo Bhava!*'. It means guests are God.

Therefore, we should welcome our guests happily and give them respect. We should serve them well and spend time with them.

## Relations in a Family

Father and mother are parents. We call them using different words such as Dad and Mom or Papa and Ma, etc. Father's and mother's parents are grandparents. We call them Dada and Dadi or Nana and Nani.

Father's and mother's brother is uncle. We call him chacha, mama, tauji, etc. Father's as well as mother's sister is aunt. We call her mausi, bua, etc. The children of uncle's and aunt's are cousins.

## Helping Each Other in a Family

There are lots of different types of work in a family. So all the members in a family help each other in their work. We should not leave everything on our parents. We can get ready for school on our own. We can make our bed. We can serve tea and water to grandparents, parents and guests.



## Pets as Family Members

Many families keep a pet with them. Pets are the members of these families. The members of a family look after the pet. They give food and water to the pet on time. They love the pet and play with it. Sometimes when a pet falls sick, they take it to a vet for treatment. A vet or veterinary doctor treats sick animals.





## Now I Know

- A nuclear family has parents and one or two children.
- A joint family has parents, grandparents, uncle, aunt, cousins and siblings.
- All the members in a family have names.
- The members of a family are related to each other.
- Family members share their work with each other.



## New Words

- **Nuclear family:** A family with only parents and siblings
- **Joint family:** A family with parents, grandparents, uncle, aunt and their children
- **Cousins:** Children of uncle and aunt



## Self-Assessment



### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- A nuclear family is a \_\_\_\_\_ family.
 

a. small	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. large	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. very large	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	---------------	--------------------------
- In a \_\_\_\_\_ family, children live either with mother or father.
 

a. single-parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. two-parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. joint	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--------------------------	---------------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------
- A joint family is a \_\_\_\_\_ family.
 

a. small	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. large	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. single-parent	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------------------
- What are the children of uncles and aunts called?
 

a. Nephews	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Siblings	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Cousins	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------	--------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------

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

sister   grandparents   uncle   parents   brother

- Father and mother are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Father's and mother's parents are called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Father's or mother's \_\_\_\_\_ is called uncle.
4. Father's or mother's \_\_\_\_\_ is called aunt.
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ is also called chacha or mama.

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

1. Grandparents, parents and their children make a large family.
2. The surname is the first name of a person.
3. There are different types of work in a family.
4. Many families keep a pet with them.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you mean by a nuclear family?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who all make a joint family?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you call your mother and father?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Write one way in which you help your parents in their work.

\_\_\_\_\_

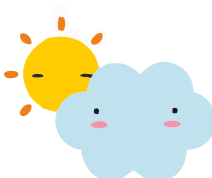
5. Do you have a pet animal at home? If yes, which animal is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

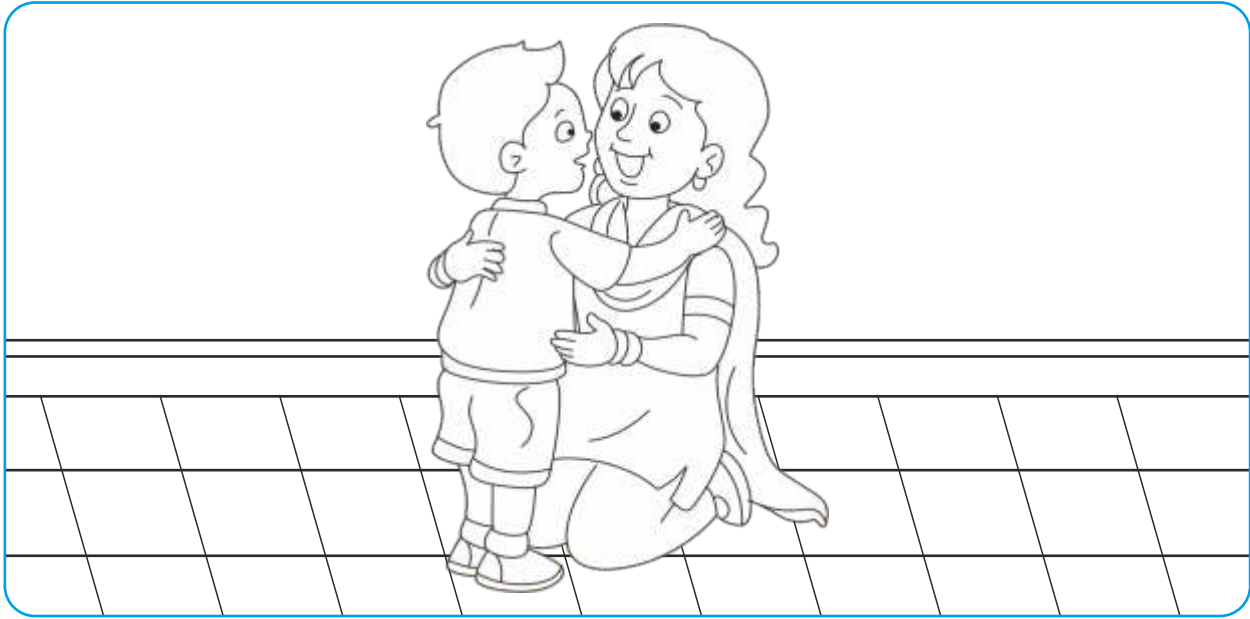
**E. The letters in the names of some relations have got jumbled up. Unscramble the letters and write the names correctly.**

LS

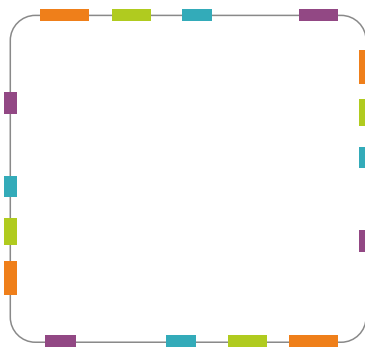
- MOERTH : \_\_\_\_\_
- HERFAT : \_\_\_\_\_
- UNECL : \_\_\_\_\_
- CONUSI : \_\_\_\_\_
- GRANDENTPAR : \_\_\_\_\_



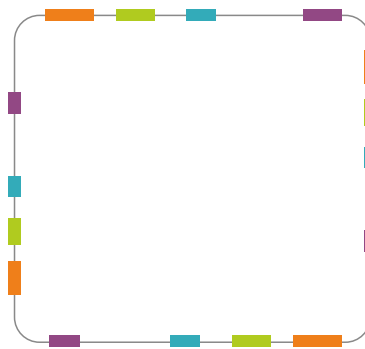
F. Colour the picture.



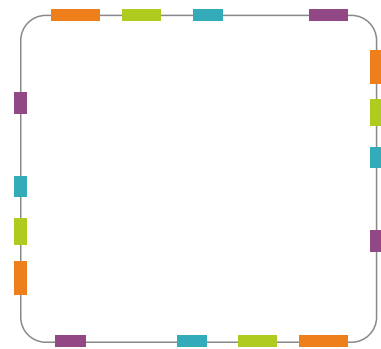
G. Paste the picture of your family members in the given space and write one sentence about each.



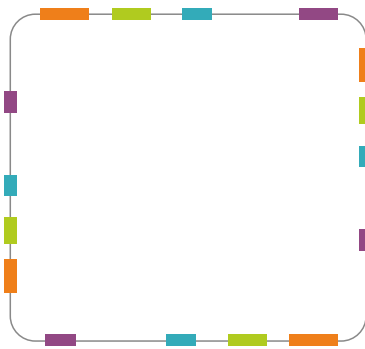
\_\_\_\_\_



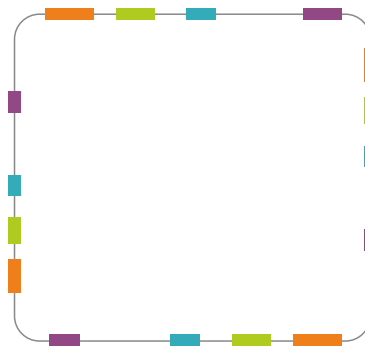
\_\_\_\_\_



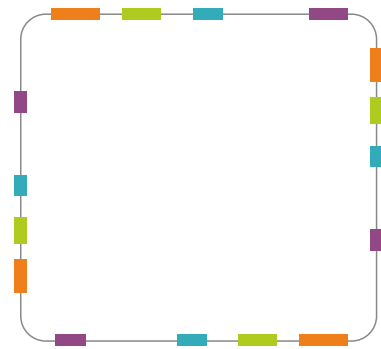
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



# Our Food

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

- Tell about food items we get from plants and animals.
- Tell about the types of food.
- Know the food items which are eaten raw and those eaten cooked.
- Learn about good food habits.

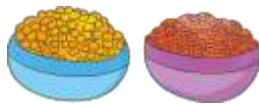
We eat food when we are hungry. It helps us grow healthy and strong. Food gives us energy to work and play. Have you ever wondered where we get our food from? Our food is provided either by plants or animals.

## FOOD FROM PLANTS

We get most of our food from plants. We get foodgrains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices, oil, beverages and nuts from plants.



Cereals



Pulses



Fruits



Vegetables



Spices



Oil



Beverages

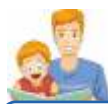


Nuts



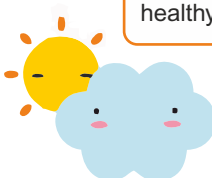
### For Teachers

Talk to the children and try to know about their favourite food items and their food habits. Encourage them to eat healthy food and follow good eating habits.



### For Parents

You should give meals to your child on time. Instruct him/her to follow good food habits. You may make a diet chart for the family and follow it.





## FOOD FROM ANIMALS

We also get food from animals. We get milk, fish, honey, eggs and meat from animals. Curd, ghee, butter, cheese and sweets are made from milk.



Milk



Fish



Honey

**DID YOU KNOW?**

A newborn baby feeds only on milk because it is a complete food.

## TYPES OF FOOD

All types of food help us grow healthy and strong. Roti, rice, potato, oil, ghee and butter give us energy to work and play. They are known as energy-giving foods. Foods like eggs, milk, fish, pulses and beans help us grow. They are known as body-building foods. Fruits and vegetables protect us from diseases. They are known as protective foods.



Energy-giving food



Body-building food



Protective food

Drinking enough liquid is very important. Children should drink at least two glasses of milk everyday. Food such as noodles, chips, pizza and burger are tasty to eat. But they are not healthy. They are called junk food.

## Raw and Cooked Food

Cereals and pulses are cooked before eating. Fish and meat are also cooked before eating. Most of the fruits like apples, oranges, mangoes, grapes, and pears are eaten raw. Some vegetables like onion, radish, carrot, tomato and cabbage are eaten raw or cooked. Vegetables like lady's finger, bottle gourd, cauliflower and brinjal are eaten cooked.

## GOOD FOOD HABITS

Here are some good eating habits that everyone should follow to remain healthy and fit.

- Take your meals on time.
- Wash your hands before and after eating.
- Eat all kinds food to be healthy and strong.
- Chew the food well before swallowing.
- Do not talk while having food in mouth.
- Take as much food as you can eat. Never waste food.
- Do not eat uncovered food. Flies sit on uncovered food and leave germs on it that make us sick.
- Avoid eating junk food.
- Wash fruits before eating them.



In parties and functions, a lot of food is wasted. Many people fill their plates with lots of different types of dishes. As a result, they often fail to finish all of it. Finally, a lot of food goes wasted and is thrown away.

We should know that a number of poor people do not even get food at night and sleep empty stomach. Therefore, we should not waste food. If we have enough, we can share it with the poor in our locality.

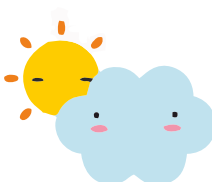
**Make a poster to make people aware of it.**

**2** ZERO HUNGER



### Now I Know

- We eat food when we are hungry.
- Food gives us energy to work and play.
- There are three kinds of foods—body-building food, energy-giving food and protective food.
- We should drink enough water.
- Junk foods are not healthy.
- We should follow good food habits.





## New Words

- **Body-building foods:** Foods that help us grow
- **Energy-giving foods:** Foods that give us energy
- **Protective foods:** Foods that protect us from diseases
- **Junk foods:** Foods that are tasty but not healthy



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What gives us energy to work and play?  
a. Games       b. Rest       c. Food
2. Which of the following foods comes from plants?  
a. Milk       b. Egg       c. Rice
3. Which food item comes from animals?  
a. Cheese       b. Cereals       c. Spices
4. Fish and milk are \_\_\_\_\_ foods.  
a. protective       b. body-building       c. energy-giving
5. Which of the following is a junk food?  
a. Noodles       b. Egg       c. Milk

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

diseases    raw    healthy    cook    water

1. Drinking enough \_\_\_\_\_ is very important.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ cereals and pulses before eating them.
3. Apples and oranges are eaten \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Fruits and vegetables protect us from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Chips and burger are tasty but they are not \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Spices come from plants.
2. Tomato can be eaten raw or cooked.
3. Washing hands before and after eating is important.
4. It is not good to talk while having food in mouth.
5. Vegetables are protective foods.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why do we eat food?

---

2. Name any three types of foods that come from plants.

---

3. What types of food do we get from animals?

---

4. Name any three body-building foods.

---

5. Write about any two good food habits.

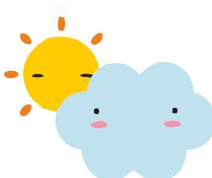
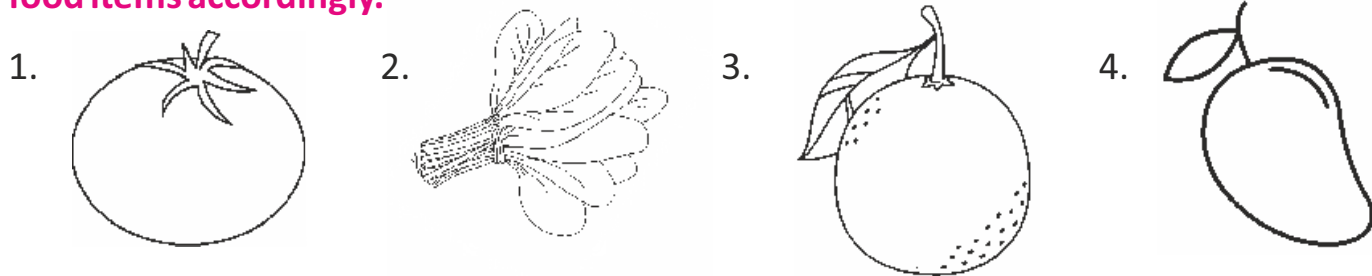
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**E. Different food items have different colours. Eat foods of different colours. The more colourful is your food, the healthier is your meal. Talk about this with your family and friends.**

CoS

**F. Identify the food items and match them with their colours. Also, colour the food items accordingly.**

AI





# Our Clothes

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

- Understand the need for clothes.
- Identify the clothes worn in different seasons.
- Tell what a costume is.

We need clothes to cover our body. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain and insects. They also make us look tidy and smart.

## TYPES OF CLOTHES

We wear different types of clothes depending on the season, the work we do and the place we live in.

**Cotton clothes** are for summer. We wear them because they keep us cool. We get cotton from cotton plants to make cotton clothes. The spinner spins it into thread. The weaver weaves the thread into cotton cloth.



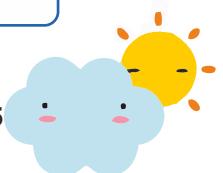
### For Teachers

You may discuss the favourite clothes of the learners. Help them understand how different types of clothes are made. You may show a video clip for this purpose.



### For Parents

Help your child understand why his/her clothes become short as he/she grows up. Encourage him/her to keep clothes in good condition.





**Woollen clothes** are for winter. We wear them because they keep us warm. We get wool from sheep. Wool is knitted into woollen garments.



**DID YOU KNOW?**

Pashmina is a fine variety of wool obtained from Cashmere goats.

**Silk clothes** are also for winter. We wear them because they are warm. They are shiny. So we wear them for outings and parties. We get silk from silkworms.



**Know Your NATION!**

India is the second largest producer of silk in the world. Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga are the varieties of silk.

## Uniforms

Uniform is worn by people who do special work. Doctors wear a white coat. Policemen and postmen wear a brown uniform. Nurses wear a cap. Soldiers and students also wear a uniform.



Doctor



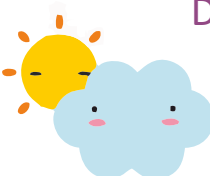
Policeman



Soldier



Student





## Special Purpose Clothes

We wear different types of clothes for special purpose such as swimming, role play or dance. These clothes are known as costumes.



### Know Your NATION!

People in different parts of India wear different types of clothes.



Punjab



Rajasthan



Manipur



Tamil Nadu



West Bengal



## Now I Know

- We all wear clothes to protect our body from heat, cold, rain and insects.
- There are different types of clothes.
- Cotton clothes are for summer and woollen clothes are for winter.
- Uniforms are worn by people who do special work.
- We wear different types of clothes for special purposes.



## New Words

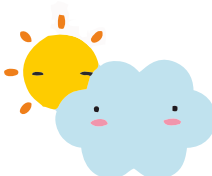
- **Uniform:** Identical clothes worn by people who do same work
- **Spinner:** One who spins cotton into threads
- **Weaver:** One who weaves thread into cloth
- **Costume:** Special purpose clothes



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick the correct option.

- What do we need to cover our body?  
 a. House     b. Clothes     c. Food
- Which clothes are suitable for summer?  
 a. Cotton     b. Silk     c. Woollen
- Which clothes are suitable for winter?  
 a. Silk     b. Woollen     c. Both of these
- Who of the following wear a uniform?  
 a. Doctors     b. Soldiers     c. Both of these
- Who weaves the thread into cotton cloth?  
 a. Weaver     b. Spinner     c. Neither of these



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

thread    cool    warm    white    sheep

1. Cotton clothes keep us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Woollen clothes keep us \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We get wool from \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The spinner spins cotton into \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Doctors wear a \_\_\_\_\_ coat.

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

1. Clothes make us look smart.
2. Woollen clothes keep us cool.
3. Silk clothes are shiny.
4. People who do special work wear uniforms.
5. We wear costumes for special purposes.

**D. Read, see and understand. In each row, cross the pictures which do not make sense.**

CTS

1. Cotton clothes :



2. Woollen clothes :



3. Silk clothes :

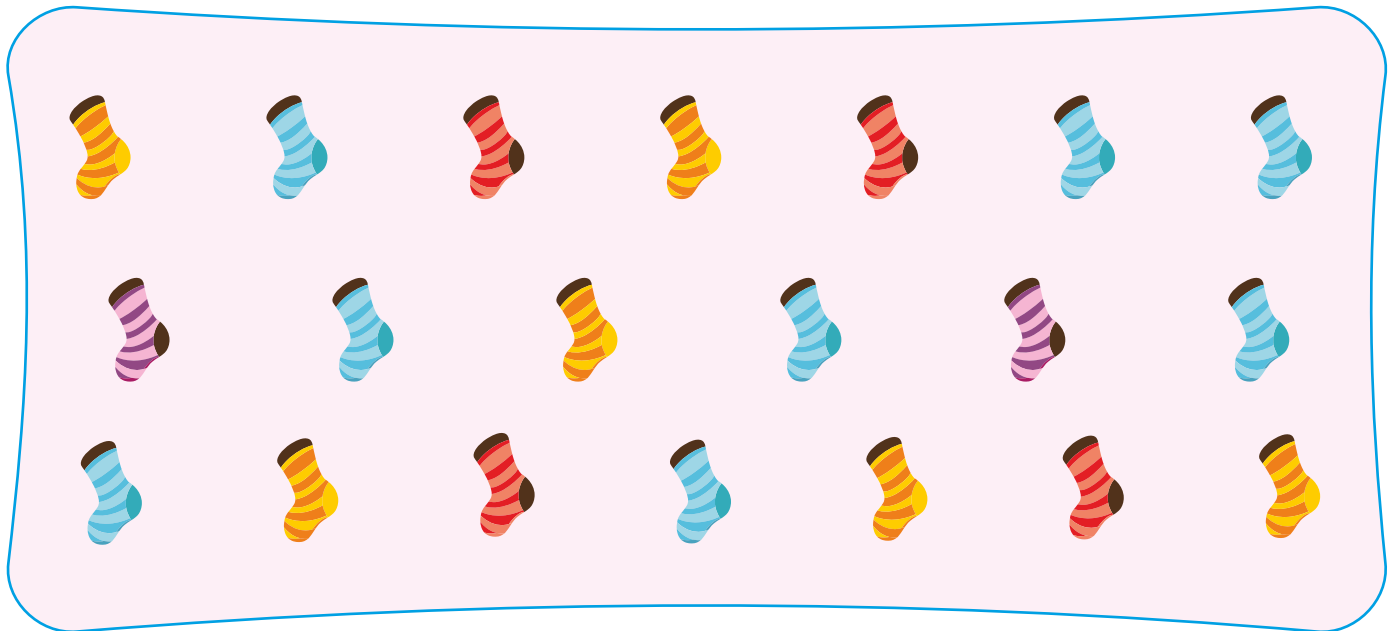














**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why do we need clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do we wear different types of clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do we wear silk clothes for parties?  
\_\_\_\_\_

F. Count and write each type of socks in the following table. Convert each type of socks in number of pairs.

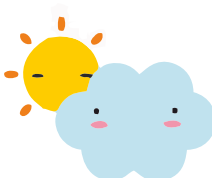
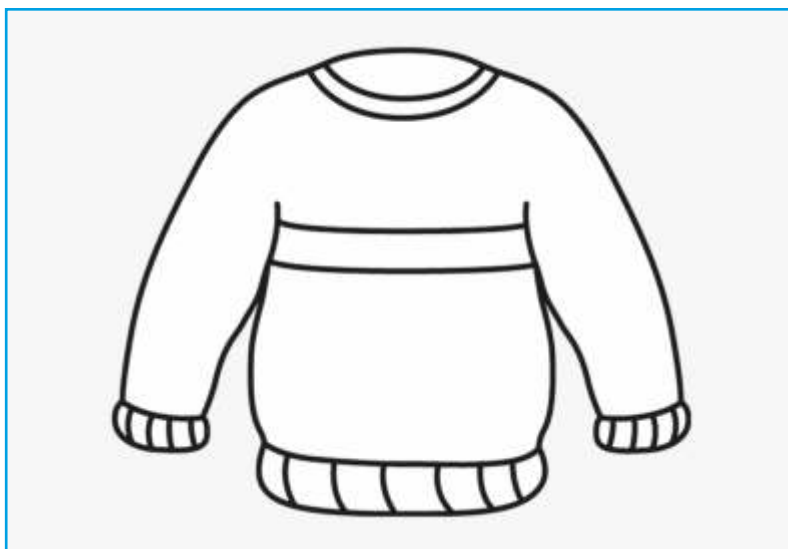
CC



				
Total No. of Socks				
No. of Pairs				

G. Colour the sweater.

AI





# Our House

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

- Understand the difference between kutcha house and pucca house.
- Tell the materials used in building kutcha and pucca houses.
- Tell the features of some special types of houses.
- Understand the role of different people involved in making a house.

We need a house to live and keep our belongings safe. A house protects us from heat, cold and rain. It also protects us from insects and stray animals.

## TYPES OF HOUSES

There are two types of houses—kutcha house and pucca house. A kutcha house is also called a temporary house because it lasts for only a few years. A kutcha house is made up of mud, thatch and wood. A hut is a type of kutcha house.

A pucca house is also called a permanent house because it lasts for many years. It is made up of bricks, cement, iron, stone chips, sand and wood. Bungalow, apartment and duplex are types of pucca houses.



Hut



Duplex



Bungalow



Apartment



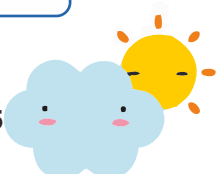
### For Teachers

You may talk about the houses learners see around them. You may also ask about the rooms in their houses and what each room is meant for.



### For Parents

You may tell your child what types of houses are commonly built in your neighbourhood. Tell him/her about the special houses that you have seen.





## SPECIAL HOUSES

People make some special types of houses in different parts of the world. Let us know about some such houses.

### Igloo

Some parts of the world remain covered with snow all round the year. People in these parts live in igloos. An igloo is a house made up of ice blocks. It protects them from very cold weather and chilly winds.



### Stilt house

People make stilt houses where it rains a lot. A stilt house is a wooden house having wooden pillars. It protects people from collected water and poisonous animals found in it.

### Tent

A tent is a make-shift house made up of canvas. People use tents for camping. Sometimes, soldiers also use tents in the battlefields.



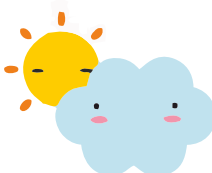
### Caravan

A caravan is a movable house. It is drawn by an animal or a motor vehicle. People who move from one place to another live in it.



### Houseboat

A houseboat is a wooden house that floats on water. You can see houseboats in the Dal lake of Kashmir. Tourists commonly come to stay in such houses.





## Know Your NATION!

In our country, people organise a special puja before entering their new house. This is called 'griha pravesh' or 'house warming ceremony'.

## Construction of a House

Different people help in the construction of a house. These people are telling you about their work below.



I am an **architect**. I draw the house plan.



I am a **mason**. I set the bricks and fix them with cement.



I am a **carpenter**. I make windows and doors.



I am an **electrician**. I lay wires for electricity.



I am a **painter**. I paint the walls of a house.

## An Ideal House

An ideal house has the following features:

- It is spacious and clean.
- It has many doors and windows that let in sunlight and fresh air.
- It has a good drainage system to discharge used water.



## Now I Know

- A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, insects and stray animals.
- Houses are of two types—kutchra house and pucca house.
- Igloo, stilt house, tent, caravan and houseboat are some special houses.
- An ideal house is spacious, clean and it has many doors and windows.

CTS

- Why should we not keep the floor of our house wet?
- Why should we not leave our toys on the floor?



## New Words

- **Temporary house:** A house that lasts for a few years
- **Permanent house:** A house that lasts for many years
- **Apartment:** A tall building with many houses called flats
- **Duplex:** An independent house with two floors
- **Architect:** One who draws the plan of a house



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following is a kutcha house?
 

a. Duplex	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Hut	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Apartment	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----------	--------------------------	--------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------
- Which of the following is not used to make a kutcha house?
 

a. Cement	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Mud	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Thatch	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----------	--------------------------	--------	--------------------------	-----------	--------------------------
- Which of the following is not used to make a pucca house?
 

a. Iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Cement	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Thatch	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	--------------------------	-----------	--------------------------	-----------	--------------------------
- It is found in the places that are covered with snow all the year round.
 

a. Stilt house	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Tent	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Igloo	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------	----------	--------------------------
- This is a wooden house that floats on water.
 

a. Houseboat	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Stilt house	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Caravan	<input type="checkbox"/>
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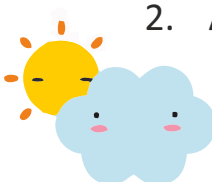
### B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

camping   drainage   ice   animal   pillars

- A stilt house is a wooden house having wooden \_\_\_\_\_.
- An igloo is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ blocks.
- People use tents for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A caravan is drawn by an \_\_\_\_\_ or a motor vehicle.
- An ideal house has a good \_\_\_\_\_ system to discharge used water.

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

- A kutcha house is also a temporary house.
- A pucca house lasts only for a few years.



3. A plumber fixes pipes and taps of a house.
4. A painter makes windows and doors of a house.
5. An ideal house is spacious and clean.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why do we need a house?

---

2. What do you mean by a kutcha house?

---

3. What is a pucca house?

---

4. Name any two special houses?

---

5. What does a mason do?

---

**E. The letters in the names of some special houses have got jumbled up. Unscramble them and write the names correctly.**

LS

1. TNTE : \_\_\_\_\_

2. IOOGL : \_\_\_\_\_

3. CAVARAN : \_\_\_\_\_

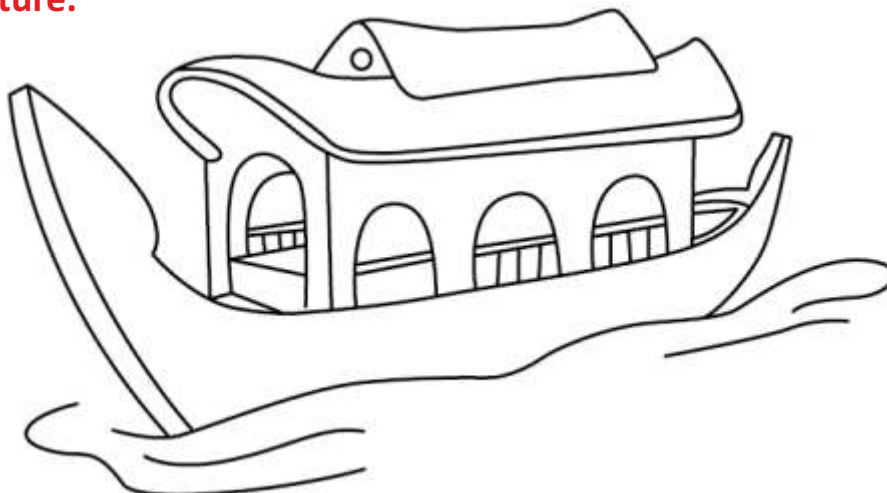
4. HOUTSEBOA : \_\_\_\_\_

**F. There are two windows in every room of a house. If there are 3 rooms in the house, find the total number of windows.**

CC

**G. Colour the picture.**

AI





# Our School

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

- Tell what all they learn in their school.
- Understand the functions of different staff of their school.
- Tell about the functions celebrated in their school.

Children go to school to study and play. They make friends in school and share things with each other.

They learn different things.

They learn to sing and dance. They give performance in class and on stage. They also learn to draw and paint.



Children learn to work on the computer. They also learn to play many indoor and outdoor games.



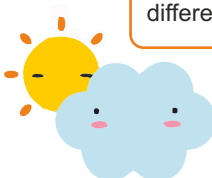
## For Teachers

You may ask the learners to share their experience at school. Encourage them to learn and participate in different types of activities.



## For Parents

You may ask your child about the activities he/she does on every day basis. Encourage him/her to revise the classwork and finish the homework. You may help him/her in it.



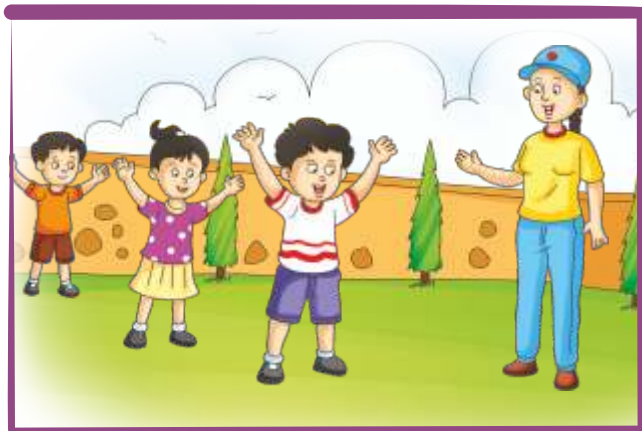


## SCHOOL STAFF

Many people work in a school. Let us know about them.

**Principal:** Principal is the head of the school. She/He ensures the school is functioning smoothly.

**Teachers:** Teachers teach different subjects in the school. They also teach us good manners. Physical Training Instructor teaches us how to do different exercises. Sports teacher teaches us how to play different games. Music teacher teaches us how to play different musical instruments. Yoga teacher teaches us how to practise different yoga asanas.



**Office staff :** Office staff maintain the records of students and other staff. They also collect fee.

**Cleaners :** Cleaners sweep and mop the floor of the rooms and rest of the school building.

**Peons :** A peon rings the bell when a period gets over. He also serves water and tea to teachers and other staff.

**SEL**

We should respect all the staff of our school. They work hard to run the school smoothly.



**Gardener** : Gardeners grow plants and maintain the garden.

**Drivers** : Drivers drive the school bus. They pick the students in the morning and drop them in the afternoon.

**Guards** : Guards keep a watch on visitors at the school gate.

In ancient times, children were sent to 'gurukuls' or 'ashrams' for study. Children stayed in the gurukul till they finished their studies. The teacher was called 'guru' and the students were called 'shishya'. Apart from study, the shishyas also helped their gurus and gurumata in other household work.

## FUNCTIONS IN A SCHOOL

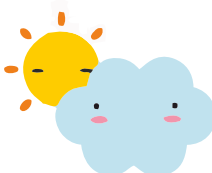
Schools celebrate national festivals. Teacher's Day and Children's Day are also celebrated in schools. Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5th September. Children give cards to their teachers and thank them on this day.

Children's Day is celebrated on 14th November. It is the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was the first Prime Minister of India. Children called him Chacha Nehru.



A school has an Annual Function every year. Children take part in cultural activities. Parents and family members come to see the performances. Certificates and awards are given to students on this day.

A school also has a Sports Day. Children take part in competitions on the school ground. There are races, games, swimming competitions, etc. Winners are given medals and certificates.



## Be a Good Student

Principal, teachers and other school staff like good students. Good students are the ones who

- Obey and respect all the school staff.
- Reach school on time.
- Come to school in full uniform.
- Throw trash into the dustbin.
- Never cause harm to anyone.
- Wait for their turn in the playground.



## Now I Know

- Children of all ages go to school to study.
- Children learn different things in the school.
- Many people work in a school.
- Many functions are celebrated in a school.



## New Words

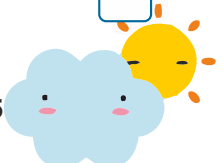
- **Annual function**: The function celebrated every year in the school
- **Sports day**: The day on which children have competitions in sports and games on the school ground



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Children go to school to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. study       b. walk       c. sleep
- Who ensures that the school is functioning properly?  
a. Teacher       b. Principal       c. Guard
- Who teaches children at school?  
a. Teacher       b. Cleaner       c. Gardener



4. Who mops the floor of the school building?  
 a. Cleaner     b. Gardener     c. Driver
5. Children give cards to their teachers and thank them on this day.  
 a. Children's Day     b. Teacher's Day     c. Sports Day

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

students    games    drivers    head    bell

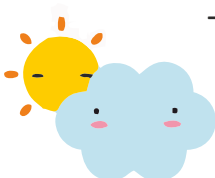
- Children learn to play many indoor and outdoor\_\_\_\_\_.
- Principal is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the school.
- Office staff maintains the records of \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
- A school peon rings the \_\_\_\_\_ when a period gets over.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a school pick and drop students.

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

- A music teacher teaches children how to play different musical instruments.
- The Teacher's Day is celebrated on 14 November.
- The birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated as the Children's Day.
- The gardener grows plants and maintains the school garden.
- A good student need not reach school on time.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

- Write any two activities that children do at school?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Who keeps a watch on visitors at the school gate?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- What do children do on the Annual Day of their school?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- What activities are done on a school's Sports Day?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Mention any two good habits or things that make you a good student.  
 \_\_\_\_\_



E. Look at the beginning letters of the following words. Set the words according to alphabetical order.

CC

TEACHER

GARDENER

CLEANER

PRINCIPAL

DRIVER

\_\_\_\_\_

F Trace the dots to complete the drawing of a school. Also, colour it.

AI



G. The students of class 2 of St. Mary have collected ₹ 20 each to help the poor children of their school. If there are 40 students in the class, how much money have they collected altogether?

SEL

Total:





# Our Neighbourhood

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

- Understand the meaning of neighbourhood and neighbours.
- Tell about some important places of a neighbourhood such as park, market, post office, bank, police station and fire station.

Houses and other places around our house together form our neighbourhood. People living in our neighbourhood are our neighbours. There are many important places in a neighbourhood where we go for different purposes. Let us know about some of these places.

## PARK

There is a park in most of the neighbourhoods. Children and people of all ages visit the park for walking, jogging, playing, doing exercises or practising yoga. Some parks also have swings for children.



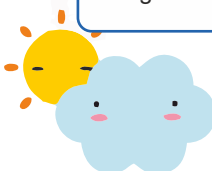
### For Teachers

You may ask the learners about the neighbourhood places they visit or have visited. Help the learners understand the importance of neighbourhood places.



### For Parents

Whenever you visit a neighbourhood place, you may take your child to that place. Help him/her know what people are doing there.





## MARKET

There is also a market in a neighbourhood. There are many big and small shops in a market. People visit a neighbourhood market to buy different things of their daily needs.



**CTS**

Look at the names of shops. What are the main things sold at each of these shops?

**Sky Hardware**

**Sun Dairy**

**Top Grocery**

**Ganga Stationery**

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

## HOSPITAL

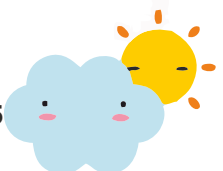
A hospital has many doctors and nurses. People go to a hospital when they fall sick. A doctor examines the patient and gives medicines. A nurse takes care of patients at a hospital. An ambulance carries patients to the hospital. Some neighbourhoods also have a clinic. A clinic is smaller than a hospital.



## POST OFFICE

People visit a post office to buy envelopes and stamps to send a letter. To send a letter you need to:

1. Write a letter and put it into the envelope.
2. Write the name and address of the receiver on the envelope.



3. Paste the stamps of required value on the envelope.
4. Drop the envelope into a post box.

The postman collects all the letters from the post box. The letters are sorted at the post office and then sent to their destinations.

## BANK

A bank is a place where people keep their money and other valuables safe. You can deposit or withdraw your money any time you need. You can withdraw money through an ATM (Automated Teller Machine).



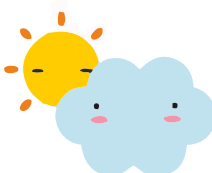
## POLICE STATION

Police officers work in a police station. They keep a watch on stranger in our neighbourhood. In case of theft, we register our complaint at the police station.



## FIRE STATION

Firemen work in a fire station. Whenever there is a fire, they rush to the spot in a fire engine. A fire engine has a water tank, ladder and a hose pipe. They put out the fire and rescue the people.



## At a Public Place

Hospital, park, post office, bank, market and fire station are some public places. It means that these are meant for common people. We should follow some good habits at a public place.

- We should not litter in a public place. Throw trash into a dustbin.
- We should not talk loudly.
- We should wait for our turn in a queue.
- We should mute the ring of our mobile phone.



## Now I Know

- Houses and other places around our house together form our neighbourhood.
- People living in our neighbourhood are our neighbours.
- Children and people of all ages visit the park for walking, jogging, playing, doing exercises or practising yoga.
- There are many big and small shops in a market.
- People go to a hospital when they fall sick.
- People visit a post office to buy envelopes and stamps to send a letter.
- People keep their money and other valuables safe in a bank.
- Police officers work in a police station.



## New Words

- **Examines:** Finds the disease the patient is suffering from
- **Register complaint:** To submit a complaint in written form
- **ATM:** Automated Teller Machine



# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which place do we visit to buy postage stamps?  
a. Post office     b. Bank     c. Police station
- Which place has many doctors and nurses?  
a. Bank     b. Post office     c. Hospital
- Who keep a watch on strangers in a neighbourhood?  
a. Police officers     b. Doctors     c. Postmen
- Where can we register our complaint of theft?  
a. Bank     b. Fire station     c. Police station
- Which of the following is not a good thing to follow at a public place?  
a. Talking loudly     b. Littering     c. Both of these

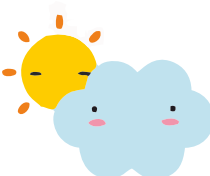
## B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

postman    bank    people    market    hospital

- \_\_\_\_\_ has many big and small shops.
- People go to a \_\_\_\_\_ when they fall sick.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ collects all the letters from the post box.
- An ATM is a facility associated with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The job of a fireman is to put out the fire and rescue the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- Some parks have swings for children.
- A nurse takes care of patients in a hospital.
- An ambulance carries patients to a park.
- We drop an envelope or letter into a post box.
- We should wait for our turn in a queue.





**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you mean by neighbourhood?

---

2. Why do people go to a park?

---

3. How is a clinic different from a hospital?

---

4. Name the place where we keep our money and other valuables.

---

5. Write any two good habits that we should follow at a public place.

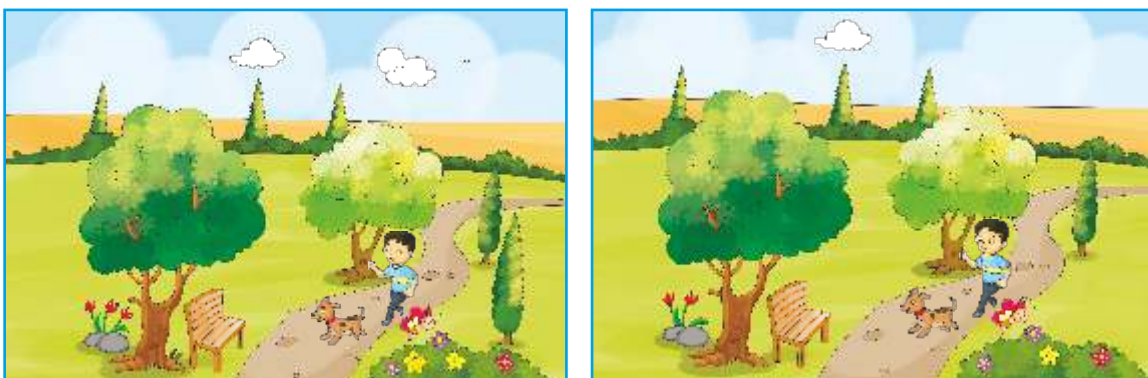
---

**E. Find and mark the names of four neighbourhood places in the grid.**

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

**F. The following two pictures look identical, but they are different in some ways. Find five differences and circle them in the second one.**

**CTS**





# 9

# People in Our Neighbourhood

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

- Understand the work of plumbers, electricians, cobblers and carpenters.
- Understand the work of farmers, grocers, greengrocers and fruit sellers.
- Understand the work of doctors, nurses and ward boys.
- Understand the work of teachers and police officers.

People in our neighbourhood do different kinds of work to earn money. Money is important for a living. By doing different kinds of work, people actually help each other. Let us know about some of these helpers.

## Plumber, Electrician, Cobbler and Carpenter

A plumber fits and repairs taps and pipes. An electrician fits and repairs electric wires and switches. A cobbler mends our slippers and shoes. A carpenter makes furniture.



Cobbler

Plumber



Electrician

Carpenter



Farmer

## Farmer

A farmer grows foodgrains, fruits and vegetables for us. They work very hard in the fields to feed all of us. Therefore, we should not waste food items.



## For Teachers

You may ask the learners about the occupations of their parents. Help them understand how people engaged in different types of occupations help each other.



## For Parents

You may talk to your child about the occupations of people living in your neighbourhood. Encourage your child to respect people engaged in any kind of occupation.

## Grocer, Greengrocer and Fruit Seller

A grocer sells foodgrains, sugar, salt, soaps, oil and other useful items of our daily needs. A greengrocer sells vegetables. A fruit seller sells fruits.



Grocer



Greengrocer



Fruit seller

CC

A fruit seller sells 1 dozen of bananas for Rs 40.  
How many bananas can you buy for Rs 60?



**DID YOU KNOW?**

A florist sells flowers of different varieties. Cultivation of flowers is called floriculture.

## Doctor, Nurse and Ward Boy

A doctor examines a patient and gives medicines. A nurse takes care of patients in a hospital. A ward boy maintains cleanliness in patients' rooms.



Doctor



Nurse



Ward boy

## Teacher

A teacher teaches students in a school. They also help students learn good manners.

## Police Officer

A police officer works in a police station. They keep a watch on strangers in a locality.

How many thieves are hiding in the park?

Find and circle them.



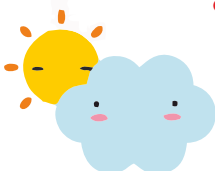
## Now I Know

- A plumber fits and repairs taps and pipes.
- An electrician fits and repairs electric wire and switches.
- A cobbler mends our slippers and shoes.
- A carpenter makes furniture.
- A farmer grows foodgrains, fruits and vegetables.
- A grocer sells foodgrains, sugar, salt, soaps, oil and other useful items of our daily needs. A greengrocer sells vegetables. A fruit seller sells fruits.
- A doctor examines a patient and gives medicines. A nurse takes care of patients in a hospital. A ward boy maintains cleanliness in patients' rooms.
- A teacher teaches students in a school.
- A police officer keeps a watch on bad people.



## New Words

- **Ward:** Patients' room
- **Manners:** The way one behaves with others





# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Who among the following fits and repairs taps and pipes?  
a. Electrician       b. Plumber       c. Cobbler
- What does a greengrocer sell?  
a. Shoes       b. Flowers       c. Vegetables
- Who maintains cleanliness in patients' rooms?  
a. Ward boy       b. Nurse       c. Doctor
- Who teaches students in a school?  
a. Teacher       b. Police officer       c. Doctor
- Who among the following works in a police station?  
a. Doctor       b. Teacher       c. Police officer

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

furniture    money    living    nurse    shoes

- People in a neighbourhood do different kinds of work to earn \_\_\_\_\_.
- Money is important for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A cobbler mends our \_\_\_\_\_.
- A carpenter makes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ takes care of patients in a hospital.

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

- People help each other by doing different kinds of work.
- People do not need to earn money for a living.
- An electrician fits and repairs electric wires and switches.
- A farmer works very hard in the field.
- A doctor keeps a watch on bad people.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does a grocer sell?

---

2. Name any two food items that farmers grow.

---

3. What is the job of a doctor?

---

4. What does a teacher do?

---

**E. Connect same shoes to make pairs.**

**CTS**



**F. Suppose your bicycle is lost. If a policeman asks you to tell its description, what will you say? Write in the given space.**

**LS**

---

---

**G. Whose help will you need if you/your**

1. have stomach-ache?

---

2. want to buy foodgrains?

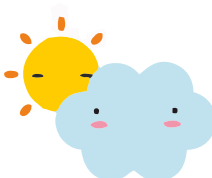
---

3. want to buy fruits?

---

4. bathroom tap is leaking?

---





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

- Identify the different types of plants.
- Understand how a seed turns into a baby plant.
- Tell about the different parts of plants eaten as food.
- Tell about some other useful things that we get from plants.

Plants grow everywhere. They are of different colours, shapes and sizes. They can be strong or weak. Let us know about different types of plants.

## TYPES OF PLANTS

### Trees

A tree is a tall and big plant. It has a thick woody stem called trunk. Trunks have a thick brown covering called bark. It has many branches. Birds make nests on the branches of trees. Squirrels and monkeys live in trees. Mango, banyan and neem are examples of trees.



Mango



Banyan



Neem

### Know Your NATION!

People worship many trees in India. These trees include banyan, neem and peepal. We also celebrate harvest festivals to mark harvest seasons.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Mango is called the King of fruits. It is also our national fruit.



### For Teachers

Help the learners understand why plants are so important for life on earth. You may also show different types of plants through PowerPoint slides. Show a video clip to help learners understand how a seed turns into a baby plant.

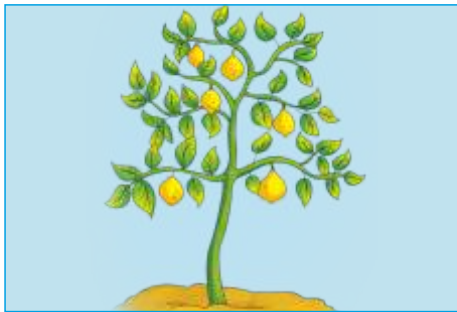


### For Parents

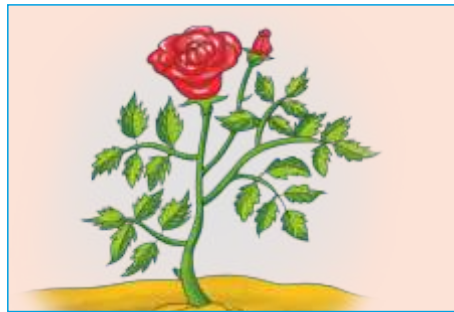
You may show your child how sprouts of *chana* and *moong* are prepared at home. You may also include sprouts to your daily food chart.

## Shrubs

A shrub is a small and bushy plant. It has a thin but woody stem. Flowers, fruits and leaves grow on shrubs too. Lemon, rose and hibiscus are examples of shrubs.



Lemon



Rose



Hibiscus

## Herbs

A herb is a very small plant. It has a soft green stem. Mint, basil (tulsi) and coriander are examples of herbs.



Mint



Basil

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Basil Tulsi is the most worshipped plant in India. Its leaves are also used for treating cough and cold.

## Climbers

A climber has thin, long and weak stems. It needs support to grow upright.

Grapevine, money plant and bitter gourd are examples of climbers.



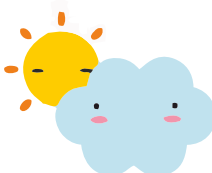
Grapevine

## Creepers

A creeper also has thin, long and weak stems. It has heavy fruits, so it creeps on the ground. Watermelon, muskmelon and pumpkin are examples of creepers.



Pumpkin



## SEED TO PLANT

Most of the plants bear fruits. Fruits contain seeds. When a seed is sown in the soil, a baby plant grows out of it in a few days. Apart from soil, a seed needs air and water to develop into a baby plant called seedling. A baby plant grows into a tree.



**CTS**

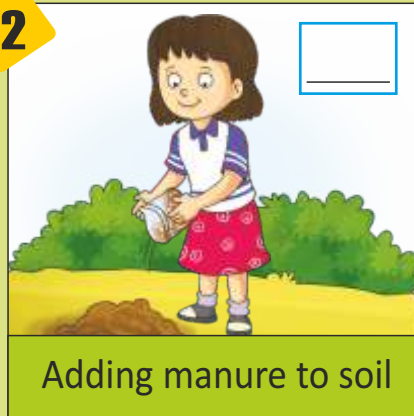
Do you know how to grow a plant from a seed? Write a, b, c, d and e in the boxes to put the following activities in order.

**1**



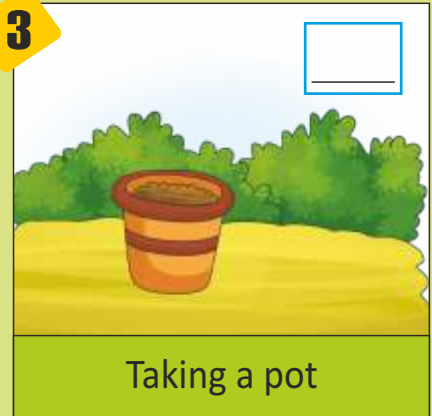
Watering

**2**



Adding manure to soil

**3**



Taking a pot

**4**



Putting soil in the pot

**5**





Sowing seeds







## FOOD FROM PLANTS


Plants are very useful to us in many ways. They give us fruits, vegetables, grains, wood, paper, clothes and medicines.



We eat different parts of plants. Some of them are given below.


We eat the **root** of plants like carrot  and turnip. 

We eat **stem** of plants like potato  and ginger. 

We also eat the **leaf** of plants like spinach  and cabbage. 

We eat the **flower** of plants like cauliflower. 

We eat the **seeds** of plants like rice  and wheat. 







## Some Other Useful Things from Plants

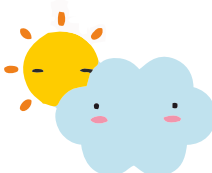
Plants make our surroundings green. They make the air fresh. They provide oxygen for us to breathe. They help in making our environment pollution free.

Leaves, bark and other parts of some plants are used to make medicines. Honey and ginger cure cough and sore throat.

Oil is obtained from plant seeds like peanut, coconut, sunflower and mustard. Oil is used for cooking food. We also oil our hair and body.

Paper is also made from plants.

 <p>Honey and ginger</p>	 <p>Peanuts and peanut oil</p>
 <p>Paper</p>	 <p>Wood and furniture</p>





Furniture is made from wood. Your school desks and benches are wooden.

Clothes are made from cotton plant and flax plant. Your school uniform is also made from cotton.



## Now I Know

- Banyan, neem and mango are examples of trees.
- Lemon, rose and hibiscus are examples of shrubs.
- Mint, basil (*tulsi*) and coriander are examples of herbs.
- Grapevine, money plant and bitter gourd are examples of climbers.
- Watermelon, muskmelon and pumpkin are examples of creepers.
- Apart from soil, a seed needs air and water to grow.
- Plants give us fruits, vegetables, grains, wood, paper, clothes and medicines.



## New Words

- **Trunk:** Thick stem of a tree
- **Bark:** Thick brown covering on the stem of a tree



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following has a thick stem?  
a. Herb       b. Climber       c. Tree
- Lemon and rose come under this type of plants.  
a. Trees       b. Herbs       c. Shrubs
- Which of the following is a climber?  
a. Mint       b. Money plant       c. Muskmelon
- What does a seed need to develop into a baby plant?  
a. Air       b. Water       c. Both of these





5. Which of the following is the root of a plant?

a. Spinach

b. Carrot

c. Cauliflower

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

climber tree seeds shrub herb

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tall and big plant with a woody stem.

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a small and bushy plant.

3. Coriander is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ needs support to grow upright.

5. Wheat and rice are \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Birds make nests on the branches of trees.

2. Bushes have soft green stems.

3. A herb creeps on the ground.

4. Plants give us oxygen to breathe.

5. Oil is used for cooking food.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Name any two trees.

---

2. Name any two creepers.

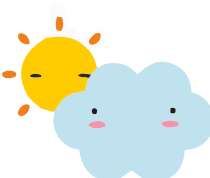
---

3. Name any two herbs.

---

4. Name any three things that plants give us.

---



5. Name some plants whose seeds are crushed to obtain oil.

E. Look at the picture and find out which famous story it belongs to. If you know the story, tell it to your friends and family members. If you have not heard or read it, request them to tell it to you. You can also read it online.

LS

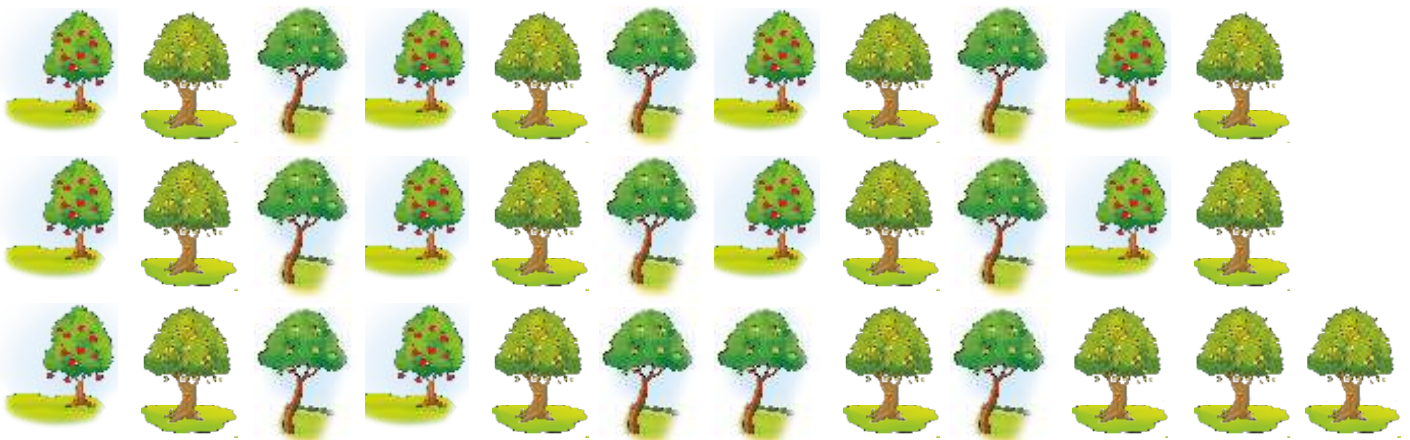


F. Find and mark the different types of plants in the grid.

A	M	L	Q	D	H	T	M
C	R	E	E	P	E	R	O
D	O	S	R	I	R	E	C
N	C	L	I	M	B	E	R
S	H	R	U	B	J	P	B

G. In an orchard, there are 14 mango trees, 12 guava trees and 10 apple trees. Find the total number of trees in the orchard.

CC



$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



# Animals Around Us

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

- Identify the different types of animals.
- Understand the feeding habits of animals.
- Understand how animals move from one place to another.
- Tell how animals are useful to us.

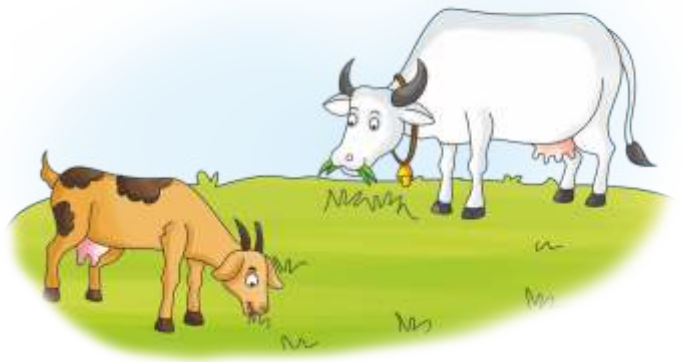
Animals make our world a wonderful place. We can see them all around us. Some animals live with us in our homes or on farms.

Animals such as dogs, cats and rabbits that live with us in our homes are called pets. Animals such as cows, buffaloes, oxen, sheep and goats are called domestic animals. They live on farms.

Animals that live in forests are called wild animals. Lions, tigers, bears, giraffes, elephants, wolves, rhinoceroses and zebras are examples of wild animals.

## FOOD OF ANIMALS

Animals also need food to remain alive. Different animals eat different types of food. Animals such as cows, goats and horses eat grass. Elephants, giraffes and deer feed on leaves and stems of plants. These animals are called plant-eating animals.



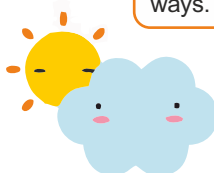
### For Teachers

You may start the class by asking the learners about their favourite animal. You may show video clips of animals living in different types of shelters and moving in different ways.



### For Parents

You may take your child to a zoo to show him/her different types of wild animals. If you have a pet, encourage your child to be caring and friendly with it.



Animals such as lions, tigers and wolves feed on flesh of other animals. These animals are called flesh-eating animals.

Some animals feed on both plants and flesh of other animals. Dogs, bears and crows are such animals.



### Know Your NATION!

Tiger is the national animal of India. Due to its grace, agility and strength it has been chosen as the national animal of India.



## HOMES OF ANIMALS

Animals also need homes to protect themselves from heat, cold and rain. Pets and domestic animals live in man-made homes. Cows and buffaloes live in a shed. Horses live in a stable. Sheep are kept in a pen. A dog is kept in a kennel. Hens are kept in a coop.



Cow in a shed



Horse in a stable



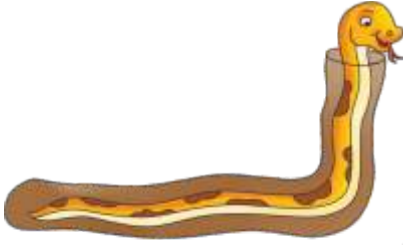
Sheep in a pen



Dog in a kennel



Animals like snakes and rats live in holes. Rabbits live in a burrow. Monkeys and squirrels live in trees. Birds live in nests that they usually make on trees. Elephants, deer and giraffes live under the shade of trees. Animals like lions, tigers and bears live in caves. The home of a lion is called den.



Snake in a hole



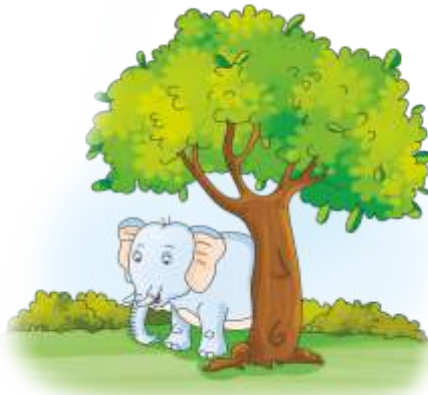
Rabbit in a burrow



Monkey in a tree



Bird in a nest



Elephant under a tree



Lion in a den

Animals like fish, whale, shark, crocodile and octopus live in water. Animals like frog and salamander live both on land and in water.

## MOVEMENT IN ANIMALS

Animals also move from one place to another in search of food and shelter. They walk, run, hop, crawl, swim and fly. Cow, deer, zebra, lion and elephant can walk and run. Kangaroo, rabbit and frog hop. Snake crawls on the ground.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

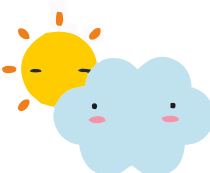
Blue whale is the largest animal in the world. Elephant is the largest land animal.



A deer running



A kangaroo hopping





Water animals like fish, whale, shark and turtle swim in water. Birds fly in the air using their wings.



Fish swimming in water



A bird flying in the air



We should not use *manja* to fly kites. Many birds get hurt when their wings get entangled in it.

## HOW ANIMALS ARE USEFUL

Animals are very useful to us. We get various food items from them. Many animals help us in our work.

Cows, buffaloes and goats give us milk. Hens give eggs. We get meat from goats and chickens. We get wool from sheep. Dogs guard our homes. Oxen plough fields to grow crops. Horses and bullocks draw carts. Bees make honey from nectar that they collect from flowers.



A horse drawing a cart



### Now I Know

- Animals such as cows, goats, horses, elephants, giraffes and deer are plant-eating animals.
- Lions, tigers and wolves are called flesh-eating animals
- Dogs, bears and crows feed on both plants and flesh of other animals.
- Cows and buffaloes live in sheds. Horses live in stables. Sheep are kept in a pen. A dog is kept in a kennel. Hens are kept in a coop.
- Snakes and rats live in holes. Rabbits live in a burrow. Monkeys and squirrels live in trees. Birds live in nests.
- Animals like fish, whale, shark, crocodile and octopus live in water.
- Frog and salamander live both on land and in water.
- Cow, deer, zebra, lion and elephant can walk and run. Kangaroo, rabbit and frog hop.



## New Words

- **Nectar:** Juice of flowers
- **Hop:** To move by jumping



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What do we call the animals that live in our homes?  
a. Pet animals  b. Domestic animals  c. Wild animals
2. Which animals live in forests?  
a. Domestic animals  b. Wild animals  c. Pets
3. Which of the following is a plant-eating animal?  
a. Cow  b. Lion  c. Tiger
4. Which of the following is a flesh-eating animal?  
a. Wolf  b. Goat  c. Horse
5. Which animal feeds both on plants and flesh of other animals?  
a. Dog  b. Crow  c. Both of these

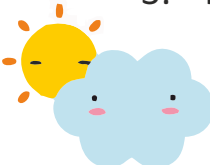
### B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

kennel shed homes pen man-made

1. Animals need \_\_\_\_\_ to protect themselves from heat, cold and rain.
2. Pets and domestic animals live in \_\_\_\_\_ homes.
3. Cows and buffaloes live in a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sheep are kept in a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A dog is kept in a \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. The rhinoceros is a wild animal.
2. Goats and buffaloes are domestic animals.
3. Kangaroos and rabbits crawl on the ground.



- Birds fly in the air using their claws.
- Bees make honey from nectar collected from flowers.



**D. Answer the following questions.**

- Name three animals that live in forests.

---

- Name any three plant-eating animals.

---

- Name any two animals that live in trees.

---

- Name any two animals that live in water.

---

- Name any two animals that can walk and run.

---

- E. Go to a nearby park with an elder and watch the animals around. Try to understand their movement and feeding behaviour and talk about it with your friends.**

CoS

- F. Open Google Chrome on a computer, laptop or mobile phone. Type the name of any animal in the search box and click the search tab. Read about the animal on any of the listed websites.**

DL

- G. Collect pictures of different animals from old newspapers, magazines, etc. Use them to make a collage in the space given below.**

AI



# Our Earth

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

- Understand the different landforms on the Earth.
- Learn about the different water features on the Earth.
- Tell why we need to take care of the Earth.

Earth is our home planet. It has both land and water. There is more water than land on the Earth. A blanket of air, called atmosphere, surrounds the Earth.

We live on land. We drink water and breathe air.

A globe is a model of the Earth. You can see land and water parts of the Earth on it. It can also be rotated.



Globe

## LANDFORMS ON THE EARTH

There are different landforms on the Earth.

A **plain** is a flat land. Crops grow well in plains. Roads and railways are easy to construct in plains. Most people live here. The big cities of India are in the plains.



Plain

A **desert** is a vast area of land covered with sand and rocks. Only a few plants like cactus can grow here. The camel can stay without water for many weeks. So, it is easy for it to live in the desert.



Desert



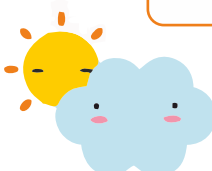
### For Teachers

You may help the learners know the land part and water part on the Earth using a globe. Also, help them understand why we need to take care of the Earth.



### For Parents

You may show your child different landforms and water bodies on the Internet. Talk about how water is distributed in your city mentioning the source of water present in your area.



A **hill** is a high piece of land with a conical top called peak. A **mountain** is a very big hill. Himalaya is a mountain and Mount Everest is one of its peaks. Many hill stations are located in mountains. People visit hill stations because these places are cool in summer time. Nainital is a hill station.

The land between mountains and hills is low. It is called a **valley**.



Mountain

A high piece of land with flat top is called a **plateau**.

A small piece of land surrounded by water from all sides is called an **island**.

A large piece of land covered with trees, plants and bushes is called a **forest**.



Valley



Plateau



Island



Forest

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Most of the southern part of India is plateau.

Look at the pictures. Which one is good for the Earth and which one is bad? Tell the class.



## WATER FEATURES

There are many water bodies on the Earth. Water bodies get filled with rain water or water from melted snow. Snow collects on mountain tops and melts in summers to form streams and rivers. Rivers run across plains and fall into the seas and oceans.



**DID YOU KNOW?**

Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri and Tapi are the names of some rivers of India.



Lake is a large water body surrounded by land. A pond is similar to lake but it is quite small. The water of rivers, lakes and ponds is fresh and is used for drinking and other purposes.

Sea water and ocean water is salty. So, we cannot use it for any purpose.



Pond

**Know Your NATION!**

Many rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna and Godawari are worshipped as goddesses in India.



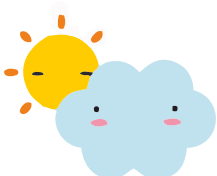
## CARE FOR THE EARTH

Earth is our home. It gives us food, air and water to live. We also get shelter and clothes from the Earth. Our Earth appears very beautiful. Plants and animals add to its beauty. We should not make land and water bodies dirty. We should keep our Earth clean and green.



### Now I Know

- A globe is a model of the Earth.
- Crops grow well in plains.
- Only a few plants like cactus can grow in a desert.
- Himalaya is a mountain and Mount Everest is one of its peaks.
- Water bodies get filled with rain water or water from melted snow.
- Rivers run across plains and fall into the seas and oceans.
- Sea water and ocean water is salty.





## New Words

- **Plain:** A flat land
- **Desert:** A vast area of land covered with sand and rocks
- **Hill:** A high piece of land with conical top
- **Mountain:** A very big hill
- **Valley:** Low lying land between mountains and hills
- **Island:** A small piece of land surrounded by water from all sides
- **Lake:** A large water body surrounded by land



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following is our home planet?  
a. Mars       b. Earth       c. Venus
- What is the blanket of air that surrounds the earth called?  
a. Atmosphere       b. Cloud       c. Fog
- Where do crops grow well?  
a. In deserts       b. In plains       c. Neither of these
- What do we call the low land lying between mountains and hills?  
a. Valley       b. Plateau       c. Island

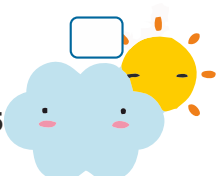
### B. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

rain    Earth    plains    lake    desert

- There is more water than land on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is easy to construct roads and railways in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Only a few plants like cactus can grow in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Water bodies get filled with \_\_\_\_\_ water or water from melted snow.
- A large water body surrounded by land is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A globe is a model of the Earth.



2. The big cities of India are located in the mountains.
3. Mount Everest is a peak of the Himalayas.
4. A pond is a large water body surrounded by land.
5. Sea and ocean water is fresh.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is a model of the Earth called?

---

2. Name the landforms found on the Earth.

---

3. What do you mean by a desert?

---

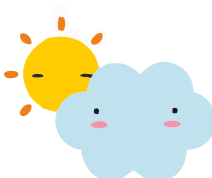
4. Why do people visit hill stations in summers?

---

5. Why should we care for our home planet?

---

**E. Cross out (x) the picture in which people are making the water body dirty.**



**F. Match the pictures of landforms with their names.**



a. Mountain

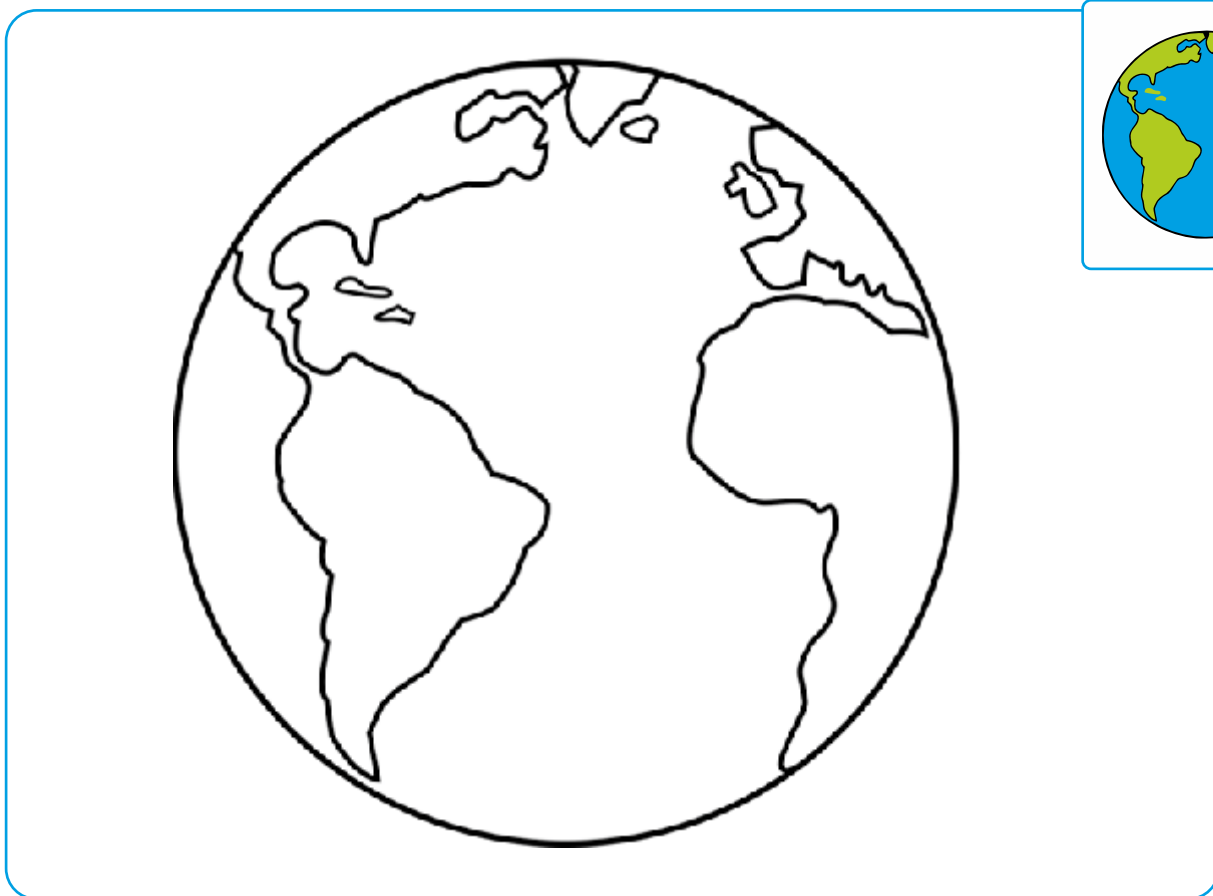
b. Hills

c. Pond

d. River

**G. Colour the drawing of globe. Take help from the small picture.**

**AI**

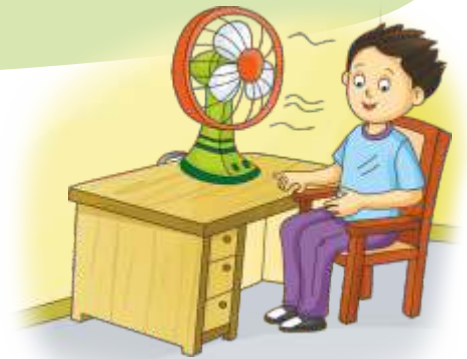


**After reading the chapter, the learner will be able to:**

- Understand the properties and uses of air.
- Tell how one can keep air clean.
- Understand the uses and sources of water.

## AIR

Air is everywhere but we cannot see it. We can feel air when it moves. When you sit before a table fan, your hair move. It happens because of air.



Moving air is called wind. When air moves gently, it is called a breeze. Very strong and fast wind is called a storm. Many trees get uprooted in a storm.



Breeze



Storm



### For Teachers

You may ask learners to blow air over their palm and ask them what they feel. You may also carry out some simple activities to show the properties of air.



### For Parents

You may share your experience of a storm with your child. You may show how smoke is released by vehicles and factories that makes air dirty.



## Properties of Air

Let us know about the properties of air.

### Air has Weight

EL

Tie a deflated balloon at one end of a hanger. Take another balloon of the same size and fill air into it. Tie this inflated balloon at the other end of the hanger. What do you observe? Write it in your notebook and show it to your teacher.



### Air Occupies Space

EL

Take an inflated balloon. Take a tub filled with water. Now immerse the balloon into water and open its mouth. You will see bubbles in water. Where did these bubbles come from? Write down in your notebook and show it to your teacher.



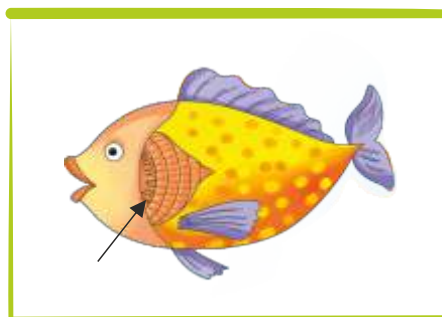
## Uses of Air

Human beings and animals need air to breathe. They cannot live even for a few minutes without air. Humans and land animals breathe air through their lungs. Fish breathe air through gills. Some animals like frogs breathe air through their skin.

Plants also need air to live. They take in air through their leaves.



Lungs



Gills



Leaf

Air is needed for burning. Nothing can burn without air.

Moving air is called wind. Wind moves the blades of windmills.

Wind also moves sailboats.



Windmill

## Keeping Air Clean

Clean air is very important for the life of humans, animals and plants. Dust, smoke and harmful gases from vehicles and factories make air polluted. Breathing in polluted air is harmful for our health.

To keep the air clean, we should do the following:

- We should plant more and more trees.
- We should not burn garbage or dry leaves in open.
- We should not burn crackers.

## WATER

Like air, water is also very important. We need water for different purposes.



Water is used for drinking.



Water is used for cooking.



Water is used for washing.



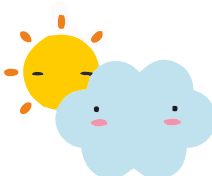
Water is used for bathing.



Water is used for watering plants.



Water is used for putting out fire.



## Sources of Water

Most part of the Earth's surface is covered with seas and oceans. Water of seas and oceans is salty. We cannot use this water.

Rain is the main source of water on the Earth. When it rains, rainwater collects in ponds, lakes and rivers.

Some water also seeps into the ground and collects between rocks. This is called groundwater. We get groundwater through wells and handpumps.



Handpump



Water tank

## Storing Water

In cities, water is supplied to homes through pipes. This water is supplied for a limited time daily. So, people store water in water tanks usually kept on the roof of their houses.

In many villages, people fetch water from ponds, lakes, rivers or wells. They store this water in buckets, tubs, jars and bottles. Water should be stored in a clean container. If we store water in a dirty container, the water gets dirty. We should not use dirty water for drinking or cooking. Now a days, water is supplied to homes in villages too.



Water containers



Dams are built on the rivers to collect river water when rivers overflow during the rainy season.

Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India.



Tehri Dam

## Water for Drinking and Cooking

Drinking and cooking water should be colourless and odourless. It should be germ-free. Water of ponds, rivers, lakes and wells cannot be directly used for drinking or cooking. It should be cleaned and boiled before use. Boiling water for some time kills the germs.



Well

## Saving Water

If there is no water, there is no life. Therefore, we should save water. Let us know some ways to save water.

- Close the tap after use.
- Do not keep the tap running while brushing your teeth.
- Use bucket and mug for taking a bath.
- Get leaking pipes and taps repaired.



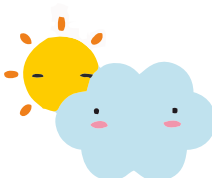
## Now I Know

- Air is everywhere but we cannot see it.
- When air moves gently, it is called a breeze.
- When air moves very fast, it is called a storm.
- Air has weight and it occupies space.
- Humans and land animals breathe air through their lungs.
- Fish breathe air through gills.
- Rain is the main source of water on the Earth.
- Drinking and cooking water should be colourless, odourless and germ-free.



## New Words

- **Wind:** Moving air
- **Breeze:** Gently moving wind
- **Storm:** Very strong and fast wind
- **Dam:** Man-made structure to store river water





# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which of the following can uproot trees?  
a. Breeze       b. Wind       c. Storm
- Through what do humans and land animals breathe air?  
a. Lungs       b. Gills       c. Stomach
- We cannot use the water of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. river       b. pond       c. sea
- Drinking water should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Colourless       b. Odourless       c. Both of these

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

rain    gills    germs    health    leaves

- Fish breathe air through their \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plants take in air through their \_\_\_\_\_.
- Breathing in polluted air is harmful for our \_\_\_\_\_.
- The main source of water on the Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.
- When we boil water for some time, it kills the \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

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

- Air is everywhere and we can see it.
- Moving air is called wind.
- We cannot use water of seas and oceans.
- Water should be stored in a clean container.
- Water is essential for life on the Earth.

## D. Answer the following questions.

- What are the properties of air?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Write any two uses of air.  
\_\_\_\_\_



3. Write any two ways in which we can keep the air clean.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name some sources of water.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write some do's and don'ts for saving water.

\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Here are some words related to air and water. But the letters in the words have got jumbled up. Unjumble the letters and write the words correctly.**

1. BRZEEE : \_\_\_\_\_

2. STOMR : \_\_\_\_\_

3. RIAN : \_\_\_\_\_

4. REVRI : \_\_\_\_\_

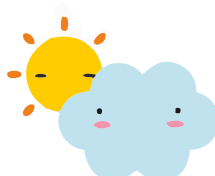
5. GROWNDAUTER : \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Look how some human activities lead to air and water pollution.**



**Now, cross out (✗) the activities that cause air and water pollution. Tick (✓) those that are good or do not cause pollution.**

- |                                      |                          |                                  |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Burning of garbage                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Planting trees                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Throwing garbage into water bodies | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Spraying of chemicals on crops | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Saving water                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Reusing things to reduce waste | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Protecting plants and animals      | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                  |                          |





# Weather and Seasons

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

- Differentiate between weather and season.
- Understand the features of five seasons of India.

Earth has a layer of air around it. A lot of changes take place in this layer. Sometimes it is wet, at other times it is dry. Sometimes it is hot and at other times it is cold.

The changing condition of the air is called weather. Weather can be rainy, cloudy, hot or cold. Weather can change any time.



Rainy



Cloudy



Hot



Cold

When weather remains the same for a few months, it is called season. We have hot and sunny days in summer, cold days in winter and wet days in monsoon. Summer, winter and monsoon are seasons. Observe weather at your place on following days and write in the boxes.

EL

Day	Weather
Sunday	
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

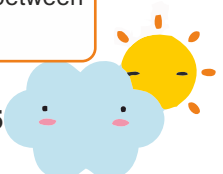


In Meghalaya, it rains most of the time in a year. Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in the world.



## For Teachers

Talk about the current weather and season at your place to help the learners understand the difference between weather and season.



## SEASONS

There are five seasons in India—summer, monsoon, autumn, winter and spring.

### Summer

Summer is the hottest season. The sky is clear and blue. The sun is bright. The air is warm and dry. People wear cotton clothes to keep cool. They drink plenty of water, juices and soft drinks. Fans, coolers and air conditioners give cool air.



Summer



Monsoon

### Monsoon

Monsoon is the name of the rainy season in India. Monsoon is wet. The sky is covered with clouds most of the time. It rains frequently. People wear raincoats, gumboots and use umbrella for outdoors to keep dry. They like to eat hot food like pakoras.

### Autumn

Autumn comes before winter. It is a short season when it is neither too hot nor too cold. The weather is very pleasant during this time. Leaves turn yellow and fall from plants in this season.



Autumn

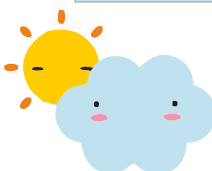
CTS

It is a very hot day of summer season. People are mostly indoors. In the evening, it starts raining. How would they feel and why?



### For Parents

Talk to your child to help him/her know how weather affects our daily activities. Help him/her know about the fruits and vegetables available in different seasons.



## Winter

Winter is the coldest season of the year. The sun is not very hot. Cold winds blow during this season. People wear clothes made of wool, silk and fur to keep warm. Room heaters are used indoors. People like to eat hot food and drink hot tea, coffee and soup.



Winter



Spring

## Spring

Spring comes after winter. It is neither too hot nor too cold. Flowers bloom and new leaves grow on plants in this season. Children like to play outdoors. Spring is also called the queen of seasons.



## Now I Know

- Weather can be rainy, cloudy, hot or cold.
- There are five seasons in India—summer, monsoon, autumn, winter and spring.
- Summer is the hottest season when air is warm and dry.
- Monsoon is the wet season when it rains frequently.
- Autumn is a short season when it is neither too hot nor too cold.
- Winter is the coldest season when cold winds blow.
- In spring season, flowers bloom and new leaves grow on plants.



## New Words

- **Weather:** Changing condition of the air
- **Season:** Time when weather remains the same for a few months





# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which is the hottest season of the year?  
a. Winter       b. Monsoon       c. Summer
- In this season, leaves turn yellow and fall from plants.  
a. Monsoon       b. Autumn       c. Summer
- Which is the coldest season of the year?  
a. Winter       b. Spring       c. Monsoon
- Which season is called the queen of seasons?  
a. Spring       b. Autumn       c. Winter

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

winter    air    monsoon    spring    summer

- Earth has a layer of \_\_\_\_\_ around it.
- The days are hot and sunny in \_\_\_\_\_ season.
- The days are cold in \_\_\_\_\_ season.
- The days are wet in \_\_\_\_\_ season.
- The flowers bloom and new leaves grow in the \_\_\_\_\_ season.

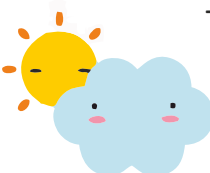
## C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

- Weather can change any time.
- It is usually cloudy in the summer season.
- Autumn comes after winter.
- The sun does not shine brightly in winter.
- Room heaters are used in autumn.

## D. Answer the following questions.

- What do you mean by weather?

---





2. What do you mean by season?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What type of clothes do people wear in summer season? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. In which season do people wear raincoats and gumboots?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What kind of food items do people like to eat and drink in winters?

\_\_\_\_\_

**E. The letters in the names of seasons have got jumbled up. Unscramble the letters and write the names correctly.**

1. WINERT : \_\_\_\_\_

2. SOOMONN : \_\_\_\_\_

3. ATUUNM : \_\_\_\_\_

4. S MEMUR : \_\_\_\_\_

5. PRIGNS : \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Name the seasons depicted in the following two pictures. Now, tick (✓) the things you would like to give to the man in each picture.**

**SEL**



- Cotton clothes
- Slippers or sandals
- Raincoat
- Sweater
- Hat
- Umbrella

- Raincoat
- Sweater
- Blanket
- Tea or coffee
- Cold drink
- Shoes

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

- Tell about the different means of transport.
- Tell about the different means of communication.

## TRANSPORT

In the ancient times, people did not have vehicles. They walked from one place to another. After the invention of wheel, people started using carts. They pulled the cart themselves. Later they started using animals like bullocks and horses to pull carts.

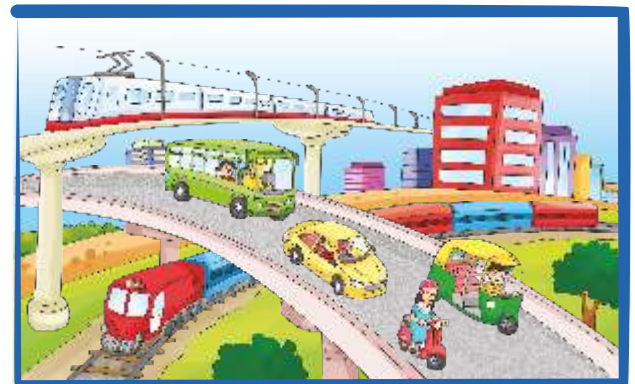


Bullock cart

After the invention of engine, people started using motor cars and motor bikes. Nowadays, we have different types of vehicles. Vehicles that carry people and goods from one place to another are called means of transport.

### Land Transport

Vehicles that move on land are called means of land transport. Most of the means of transport such as scooter, car, bus, truck and rickshaw move on roads. These means of transport use fuels such as diesel and petrol that cause air pollution. Trains and metro trains move on electricity.



Means of land transport



### For Teachers

You may start the chapter by holding a discussion on the means of transport used in early times. Encourage the learners to share their experience of using various means of transport and communication.



### For Parents

Share your experience of travelling in different means of transport. Help your child understand how modes of communication have changed over the years.

Bicycle is an important means of land transport that does not require fuel. So it does not cause pollution. In many parts of India, bullock carts, camel carts and horse carts are still used.



**DID YOU KNOW?**

The first passenger train ran between Mumbai and Thane on 16th April 1853.

**CTS**

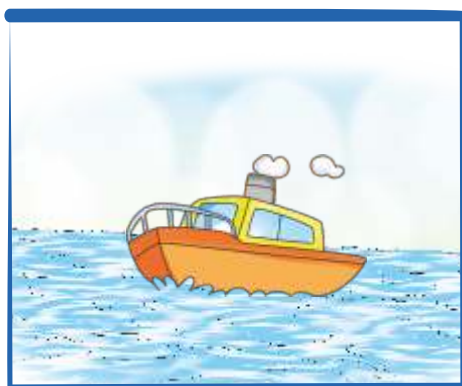
Why do trains move on tracks? Why don't they move on the road? Think and tell the class.

## Water Transport

Means of transport that move on water are called means of water transport. It is said that water transport was the first means of transport used by man. Early man tied several logs together to make a yacht. Nowadays, we have boats, steamers and ferries to travel through rivers and lakes. Ships sail in seas and oceans and go to very far off places.



Boat



Steamer



Ship

**CTS**

When we drop a pebble into water it sinks, but a boat does not sink into river. Why? Think about it and tell the class.

## Air Transport

Means of transport that move in air are called means of air transport. They are the fastest means of transport. Aeroplane and helicopter are the main means of air transport. An aeroplane needs an airport to land and take off. Helicopters are used to rescue people trapped in flood water or forest fire. A rocket is used to travel in the space.



Aeroplane and helicopter

## Fuels

Vehicles need fuel to move. The most common fuels are petrol, diesel, coal, electricity and CNG. Fuels like CNG are clean; others like diesel, petrol and coal give harmful gases and smoke on burning. Nowadays, battery-operated cars, rickshaws and other vehicles are also used. Fuel is precious, we should not waste it.

## COMMUNICATION

You talk to your mother asking her for ice cream. You write a note for your teacher. You talk to your friend on the telephone. You send messages through a computer or mobile phone. When you talk or write to someone, it is known as communication.

Communication is the exchange of ideas, thoughts, information and messages among people.

The means we use to send and receive messages are called means of communication. Let us know about some means of communication.

## Telephone

Telephone is the fastest means of communication. It is also called landline. We cannot carry it wherever we go. But we can carry and use a mobile phone from anywhere. This is the reason that mobile phones are commonly used today.



Telephone and mobile phone

## Letter

Letters are the oldest means of communication. After writing a letter, we paste stamps on it and then drop it into a letter box. Postman collects these letters and takes them to the post office. There letters are sorted and then sent to their destinations. Letters are also sent through couriers.



Letterbox


**Write the name and address of any of your friend on this envelope.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

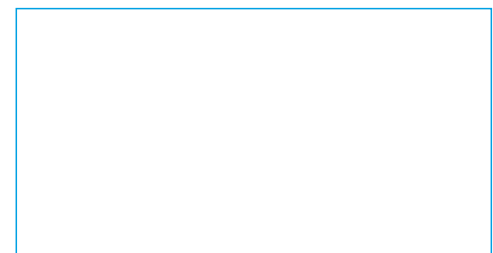
PIN

**CoS**



## Emails

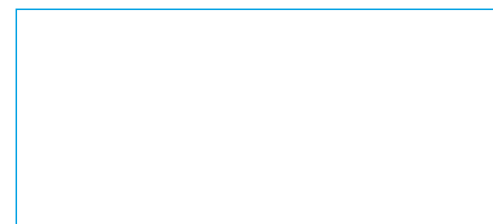
Email stands for 'electronic mail'. We can send letters and pictures using email. An email is sent through a computer or a smartphone connected to the Internet.



Email

## Radio and Television

Radio and television are used to send information to a large number of people at a time. We can listen to news on a radio. We can watch news, serials and films on a television.



Radio and television

Some famous television channels are given below:





## Newspaper

Newspapers contain news in print form. They are printed every day. Newspapers are published in different languages.



Newspaper



### Now I Know

- Vehicles that carry people and goods from one place to another are called means of transport.
- Vehicles that move on land are called means of land transport.
- Means of transport that move on water are means of water transport.
- Means of transport that move in air are means of air transport.
- The most common fuels are petrol, diesel, coal, electricity and CNG.
- Telephone, mobile, letter, email, television, radio and newspaper are means of communication.



### New Words

- **Means of transport:** Vehicles that carry people and goods from one place to another
- **Communication:** Exchange of ideas, thoughts, information and messages among people
- **Email:** Letter or picture sent through Internet using a computer or smartphone



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which of the following is a means of land transport?

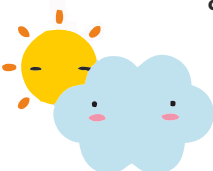
a. Steamer       b. Jeep       c. Aeroplane

2. Which of the following is a means of water transport?

a. Helicopter       b. Train       c. Boat

3. Which fuel does not give harmful smoke on burning?

a. Petrol       b. Diesel       c. CNG



4. Which of the following is a means of communication?

- a. Telephone       b. Bicycle       c. Both of these

5. Which of the following is the oldest means of communication?

- a. Letter       b. Newspaper       c. Telephone

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

air      wheel      water      communication      landline

1. People started using carts after the invention of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first means of transport used by man is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ transport.
3. The fastest means of transport is \_\_\_\_\_ transport.
4. A telephone is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The exchange of ideas, information, etc. is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Trains and metro trains move on tracks.
2. Boats and ferries are used to travel to very far-off places.
3. Letters can also be sent through courier.
4. We can watch news on a radio.
5. We need the Internet to send an email.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you mean by the means of land transport?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name the three means of transport.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which means of transport will you use to go far off places through a sea?

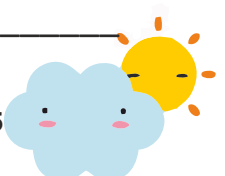
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is common between radio and television?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which means of communication contains news in print form?

\_\_\_\_\_



E. We should be very careful on the road. Read the following and talk about them with your partner in the class.

CTS & CoS



Never play on or near a road.



Use a zebra-crossing to cross a road.



Never cross the road if you see a vehicle approaching fast.



Do not ignore the sounds of any vehicles.



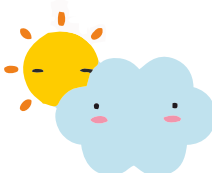
Wear bright colours when on the road.



Never stick your hand or head out of a moving vehicle.

F. Colour your favourite means of communication.

AI



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

- Understand the four directions—east, west, north and south.
- Read a clock.
- Tell about day, week, month and year.

## DIRECTIONS

We usually use the words **right**, **left**, **up**, **down**, **in front of** and **behind** to indicate sides. We understand directions from our sides.

There are four main directions—north, south, east and west. Knowing the direction helps us find a place. Look at the following picture and understand sides.



### For Teachers

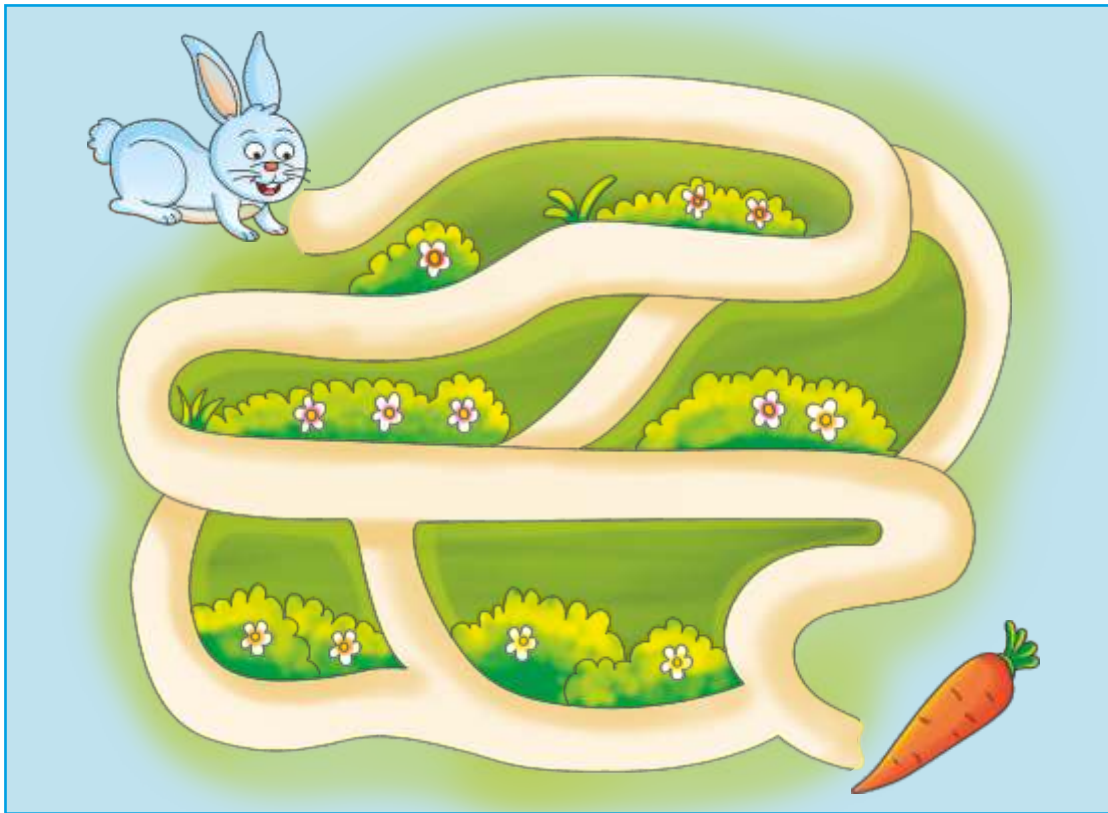
Take the learners to an open area from where the sun is visible. Help them identify different directions. You may also help them read time in a clock.



### For Parents

You may use words such as left, right, in front of and behind to indicate something. Also, help your child read the clock. Show him/her a calendar and help him/her know how days make a month and then how months make a year.

Help the rabbit reach the carrot by saying move left or right.



CTS



## Finding Directions

Directions can be understood by the rising and setting of the sun. The sun rises in the east. If you face it, the east is in front of you, the direction on the left is north and the direction on the right is south. The sun sets in the west. Here, west is behind you.

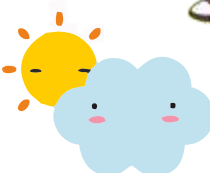


### Know Your NATION!

The Himalaya is to the north and the Indian Ocean is to the south of India. The Bay of Bengal is to the east and the Thar Desert is to the west of India.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Compass is a device that is used to know directions. It has a needle that always points to north.





## TIME

The different parts of a day are morning, noon, afternoon, evening and night. Part of the day when the sun rises is called morning. When the sun is overhead, it is called noon. Part of the day between noon and till the time the sun sets is called afternoon. When the sun sets, it is called evening. When the stars appear in the sky, it is called night.



Day



Night

## Time by a Clock

To know exact time we use a clock. A clock or watch tells the time of the day. A day has 24 hours. Each hour has 60 minutes. Each minute is divided into 60 seconds. A day begins with morning.

Look at the picture of a clock.

It has two hands.

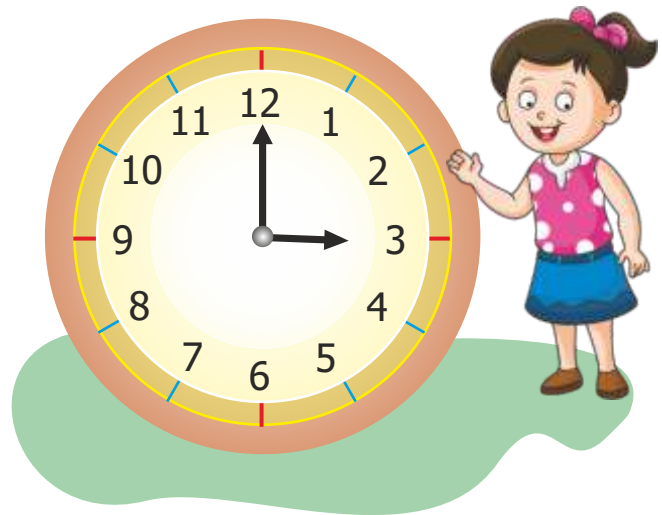
The short hand shows hours.

The long hand shows minutes.

In the given clock, the hour hand is at 3.

The minute hand is at 12.

So the time is 3 o'clock.



## Week, Month and Year

Seven days make a week. These seven days are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. There are 30 or 31 days in a month. There are 12 months in a year. These months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. February has 28 days. But every four year February has 29 days. This is called leap year. There are 365 days in a year. But in a leap year there are 366 days.



## Now I Know

- We usually use the words right, left, up, down, in front of, and behind to indicate sides.
- North, south, east and west are the four directions.
- The different parts of a day are morning, noon, afternoon, evening and night.
- A day has 24 hours. Each hour has 60 minutes. Each minute is divided into 60 seconds.
- The seven days in a week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
- Months in a year are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.



## New Words

- **Sunrise:** Appearing of the sun in the morning
- **Sunset:** Disappearing of the sun in the evening
- **Leap year:** A year that has 366 days



## Self-Assessment

### A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. How many directions are there?

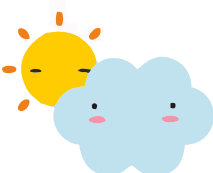
- a. Three       b. Four       c. Five

2. In which direction does the sun rise?

- a. East       b. West       c. South

3. At which part of the day does the sun set?

- a. Night       b. Afternoon       c. Evening



4. How many hours are there in a day?  
 a. 18       b. 24       c. 26
5. How many months are there in a year?  
 a. 8       b. 10       c. 12

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

east    south    morning    seven    directions

- We can understand \_\_\_\_\_ by the rising and setting of the sun.
- If we face the rising sun, the \_\_\_\_\_ direction is in front of us.
- When we face the rising sun, the direction to the right is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Part of the day when the sun rises is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a week.

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

- Directions help us find places.
- Noon is the time when the sun is overhead.
- When the sun sets, it is called night.
- The short hand of a clock shows hours.
- February month has 30 days.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

- Name some words that we use to indicate sides.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Name the four directions.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Which direction will be to your left if you stand facing the rising sun?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Name the different parts of the day?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Name the seven days of a week?  
 \_\_\_\_\_



E. Look at the following map and tell the side of each direction.

CoS

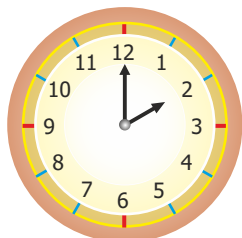


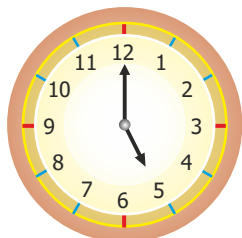
Now, write the direction of each of the following.

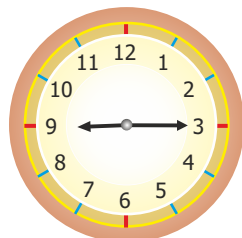
Girl: \_\_\_\_\_ Tree: \_\_\_\_\_ Dog: \_\_\_\_\_ Bench: \_\_\_\_\_

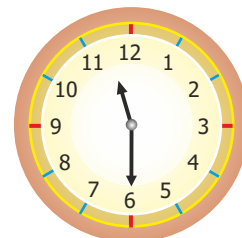
F. Write the time each clock picture is showing.

CC

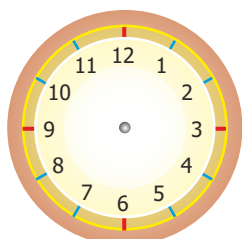




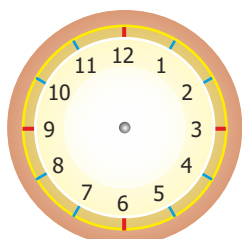




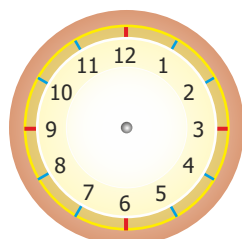

G. Draw the hands of each clock to show the given time.



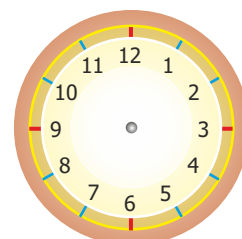
4 : 00



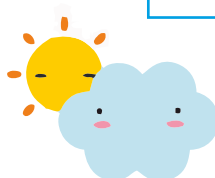
7 : 15



3 : 00



8 : 30





# Our Festivals

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

- Tell about the different religious festivals.
- Tell about the different harvest festivals.
- Tell about the national festivals.

We all love festivals, don't we? During festivals we enjoy singing, dancing and praying with our friends and family. We wear new clothes. We eat special food and sweets. Schools give holiday on festivals.

Festivals are of three kinds—religious festivals, harvest festivals and national festivals.

## RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

India is a land of many religions. There are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains. They all have special days to celebrate as festivals. We all love to celebrate festivals.

### Diwali

Hindus celebrate Diwali every year. Diwali is the festival of lights. People decorate their homes, shops and offices with clay lamps and electric bulbs. They wear new clothes. They pray to Lord Ganesha and Goddess Lakshmi. They exchange gifts and sweets.



Diwali



### For Teachers

You may share the stories behind celebrating different religious festivals. You should encourage the learners to invite their friends on festivals. You can also share some stories of freedom fighters to help them realise how we got independence.



### For Parents

You may help your child understand the importance of harvest season. Tell your child about the harvest festival celebrated in your city. Encourage him/her to watch the programmes related to national festivals on television.



## Christmas

Christians celebrate Christmas on 25th December every year. It is the birthday of Jesus Christ. They go to church for prayer. They decorate the Christmas tree. Children wait for Santa Claus to bring them gifts.



## Eid

Muslims keep a 30-day fast called Ramazan. After this period, they celebrate Eid. They go to mosque to say their holy prayer called Namaz. They wish each other 'Eid Mubarak'. They wear new clothes. They share and enjoy eating sweet *seviyan*.

## Gurpurab

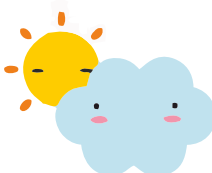
Sikhs celebrate Gurpurab. It is celebrated on the birthdays of their gurus. They wear new clothes and decorate their homes. They go to gurdwara to offer prayer and share food called *langar*.



*Langar* was started by the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak Dev. People of all religions are provided with food from the same kitchen. It creates a sense of brotherhood among people.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## HARVEST FESTIVALS

Cutting and gathering of crops is called harvesting. Festivals that are celebrated to mark the harvest seasons are called harvest festivals. Let us know about some famous harvest festivals.

### Pongal

Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu. People thank the Sun god for a good harvest. They offer sugarcane to the God. Women make *rangoli* outside their houses.



### Baisakhi

Baisakhi is celebrated mainly in Punjab. People perform Bhangra dance and eat sugarcane. Baisakhi fairs are organised at many places on this day.



### Onam

Onam is celebrated in Kerala. People pray to Lord Vishnu and celebrate the homecoming of King Mahabali. Snake boat races are the main attraction of this festival.



### Bihu

Bihu is celebrated in Assam. It is celebrated three times in the year— spring, autumn and winter. People sing folk songs and perform Bihu dance.

## NATIONAL FESTIVALS

National festivals are the festivals of all the people of the country. There is a national holiday on these days. Schools celebrate these days with stage performances.

### Independence day

Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August. India got independence on this day. Our Prime Minister hoists the national flag at the Red Fort in Delhi.



### Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January. The President of India hoists the flag and takes the salute of a grand parade. People go to see the parade in Delhi.

### Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October. It is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. He is also called the Father of the Nation. People offer flowers on his *samadhi* at Raj Ghat.



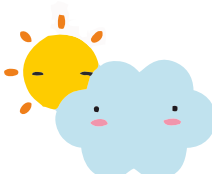
## Now I Know

- Festivals are of three kinds—religious festivals, harvest festivals and national festivals.
- India is a land of many religions. There are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains.
- Diwali, Christmas, Eid and Gurdurab are religious festivals.
- Pongal, Onam, Baishakhi and Bihu are harvest festivals.
- Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are national festivals.



## New Words

- **Religious festivals:** Festivals celebrated to mark religious occasions
- **Harvest festivals:** Festivals celebrated to mark harvest seasons
- **National festivals:** Festivals celebrated to mark the days of national importance







# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- How many types of festivals are there?  
a. Two       b. Three       c. Four
- Which festival is known as the festival of lights?  
a. Eid       b. Christmas       c. Diwali
- Which festival is celebrated on 25th December?  
a. Gurpurab       b. Eid       c. Christmas
- When do we celebrate Gandhi Jayanti?  
a. 5th September       b. 2nd October       c. 25th December

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

August    Pongal    Gurpurab    tree    dish

- Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ is associated with Christmas.
- Sevyan is a \_\_\_\_\_ associated with the festival of Eid.
- People share food called langar on \_\_\_\_\_.
- People thank Sun God for a good harvest on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Independence Day is celebrated on 15th of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- Christmas is celebrated on the birthday of Jesus Christ.
- Sikhs go to gurudwara to offer prayer on Gurpurab.
- Bihu is celebrated in Assam four times in a year.
- Prime Minister hoists the national flag at the Red Fort on the Republic Day.

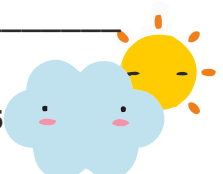
## D. Answer the following questions.

- What do we do on a festival?

---

- Name the three types of festivals.

---



3. How do Muslims celebrate Eid?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What are harvest festivals?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. When do we celebrate the Independence Day?

\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Arrange the following words in alphabetical order (as they are arranged in a dictionary).**

CC

people, harvest, flag, birthday, mosque, church

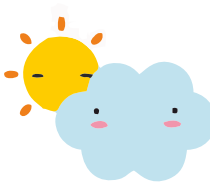
\_\_\_\_\_

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

- GURAPRUB : \_\_\_\_\_
- BIASHAKI : \_\_\_\_\_
- ANOM : \_\_\_\_\_
- PANGOL : \_\_\_\_\_
- RIPUBLIC DYA : \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Colour the Christmas tree.**

AI







# Safety Rules

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

- Understand why we should follow safety rules.
- Tell about the safety rules to be followed at home, at school, in the park and on the road.
- Understand first aid.

Safety is very important. Our safety is in our hand. If we always remain alert and follow safety rules, we can avoid accidents. Let us know about safety rules to be followed at home, at school, in the park and on the road.

## SAFETY RULES

### At Home

- Do not play with sharp things like scissors, knives and blades. Play with toys.
- Do not play with matchsticks, lighter and fire.
- Do not play with wires and switches.
- Do not touch appliances like microwave, oven, toaster and iron. Ask your mother or father if you need to use them.
- Do not run up and down the staircase. Even if you are in a hurry, use the stairs carefully.



### For Teachers

Share some incidents when some children got hurt due to carelessness. Encourage them to follow safety rules everywhere. You may demonstrate a dummy of traffic signal.



### For Parents

You may show footpath, zebra crossing, subway, footover bridge and traffic signal to your child while being on the road. Also, help him/her understand what they are meant for.

## At School

- Do not jump on the desks. You may fall and get hurt.
- Do not run on the stairs.
- Move in a queue. Never push anyone.
- Do not stand near the swing.



## In the Park

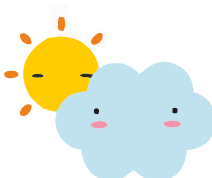
- Wait for your turn while playing. Do not quarrel.
- Do not talk to strangers. Talk to your friends and family members.
- Never hit stray animals. Keep away from them.

## On the Road

- Always walk on the footpath. If there is no footpath, walk on the left edge of the road.
- Do not run across the road.
- Use the zebra crossing to cross the road.
- Do not play on the road. Play in an open area or in a park.
- Always follow traffic lights. The red light says 'STOP'; the yellow light says 'WAIT' and the green light says 'GO'.



Use an escalator at the airport, railway station and shopping mall with care. Hold the banister and do not rush on it.



## What To Do If Anyone Gets Hurt

Despite following safety rules, sometimes we may get hurt. Let us know what we should do when someone gets hurt.

- We should give first aid to the injured person. Immediate help given to an injured person is called first aid.
- We should not crowd around the injured person.
- We should call an elder or a doctor immediately.
- If there are cuts and wounds, we should clean the wound with clean water or an antiseptic lotion.
- If there is a burn, we should put ice cubes and cold water. We can apply antiseptic ointment on the burn.
- In case the injured needs to be taken to a hospital, we should dial 102 and call an ambulance.

**A first aid box contains the following things:**

Bandages	Cotton	Antiseptic cream or lotion
A pair of scissors	A pair of tweezers	Band-aid



### Now I Know

- If we always remain alert and follow safety rules, we can avoid accidents.
- We should follow safety rules everywhere like at home, at school, in the park and on the road.
- In case the injured needs to be taken to a hospital, we should dial 102 and call an ambulance.



### New Words

- **Stray animals:** Animals that are not tamed and move here and there
- **First aid:** Immediate help given to an injured person
- **First aid box:** A box that contains things such as bandages, cotton, antiseptic cream or lotion, a pair of scissors, a pair of tweezers, band-aid



# Self-Assessment

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

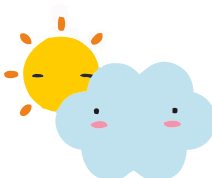
- How can we avoid accidents?  
a. By remaining alert  b. By following safety rules  c. Both of these
- Which of the following is safe to play with?  
a. Soft toy  b. Scissors  c. Knife
- What should we not do while at school?  
a. Run on the stairs  b. Move in a queue  c. Both of these
- Which of the following is good for our safety on the road?  
a. Play on the road  b. Follow traffic lights  c. Run across
- Which of the following is not contained in a first aid box?  
a. Cotton  b. Pencil  c. Bandage

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

- Safety is very important.
- Our safety is not in our hand.
- It is safe to play with wires and switches.
- The red traffic light says 'STOP'.
- Crowding around an injured person is not good.

## C. Answer the following questions.

- What should we not do to keep ourselves safe at home? Write any two things.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What will you keep in mind to keep yourself safe in a park?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Write any two things that you should avoid doing on the road.  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. What do you mean by first aid?

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5. What number should we dial to call an ambulance?

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**D. Match the lights of the traffic signal with the words.**

WAIT •



GO •



STOP •



**E. Why is a zebra crossing called so? Talk about it with your partner.**

**CTS**



**F. Suppose you see a kitten that has fallen into a pool of water. What will you do?**

Think and tick (✓) against the statement:

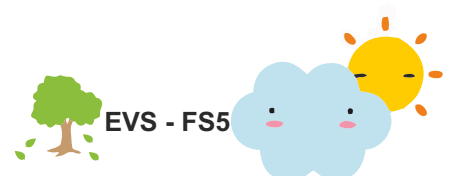
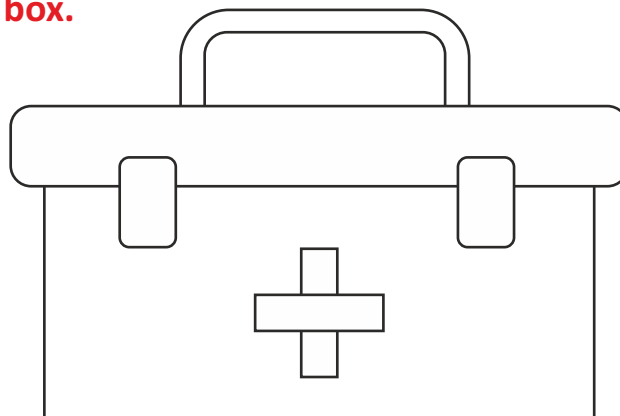
**SEL**

- I will try to rescue the kitten myself.
- I will wait for an elder and seek their help in this task.
- I will rush to an elder nearby and request them to rescue the kitten.

Talk about the above statements and think over your answers again.

**G. Colour the first aid box.**

**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					

