

Science

1



What does “Progressive Science” series consist of?



Each lesson is supported by :

- Beautiful illustrations
- Learning objectives
- Fact to know
- Let's Recall
- Word power
- Train your Brain
- Cross Curriculum Connect
- Exercises with Revision and Model tasks
- Activity time
- HOTS
- Project time

Tasks for RTP and MTP include :

- Answer the questions in short
- Fill in the blanks
- Answer the questions
- True/False
- Multiple choice questions
- Answer in one word
- Match the columns

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Preface

The "**Science**" series, which is intended for students in grades 1 through 8, is precisely developed in accordance with the requirements and recommendations set forth in the Most Recent National Curriculum Framework appropriate for CBSE and other state board schools.

Children are inherently curious, and they begin to engage in scientific inquiry at an early age. The series emphasises learning with understanding by keeping this in mind.

A fascinating voyage into cause and effect, as well as the inspiration for all life and the universe we inhabit, is offered by science. It is a topic that has a predetermined impact on our line. Therefore, it is crucial to instil a scientific mindset in kids as early as feasible.

The book includes Model Test Paper and Revision Test Paper in accordance with the new plan.

Important details regarding the series:

- ★ Learning objectives : which provides quick points about what students going to learn in the chapter.
- ★ Fact to know : which provides interesting facts to extend learning beyond the curriculum.
- ★ Let Recall : which is provided to summarise the key lessons learned.
- ★ Word Power : In this section, difficult words' definitions are provided.
- ★ Train your Brain : This part aims to help pupils improve their critical and creative thinking abilities.
- ★ Cross Curricular Connect : To assess and evaluate the students on a regular basis throughout each chapter in the form of MCQs, one-word questions, columns to match, activity time, and project time in accordance with CBSE rules on the CCE pattern.
- ★ Revision Test Paper : To test and evaluate the students on a regular basis in each chapter using MCQs, one-word questions, column-matching activities, and project time in accordance with CBSE standards on the CCE pattern.

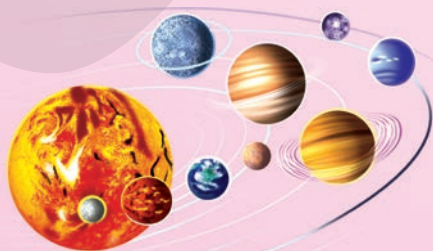
Model evaluations gauge the depth of a student's learning. It is presented in the form of questions and answers and fill-in-the-blanks in each chapter. High order thinking skills (HOTS): Difficult opportunities provided to enhance analytical abilities.

To Offer Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation of Knowledge, Understanding, and Application of Concepts Learned.

A lot of work has gone into making the series successful. We appreciate any advice you may have to make the series better.

- ★ High order thinking Skills (HOTS) : Difficult opportunities are provided to enhance analytical abilities.

— Publishers





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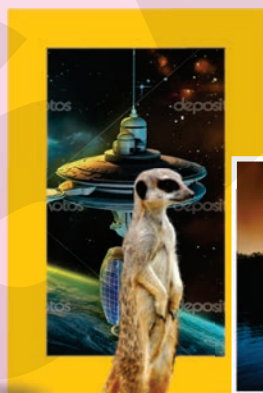
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Living and Non-living

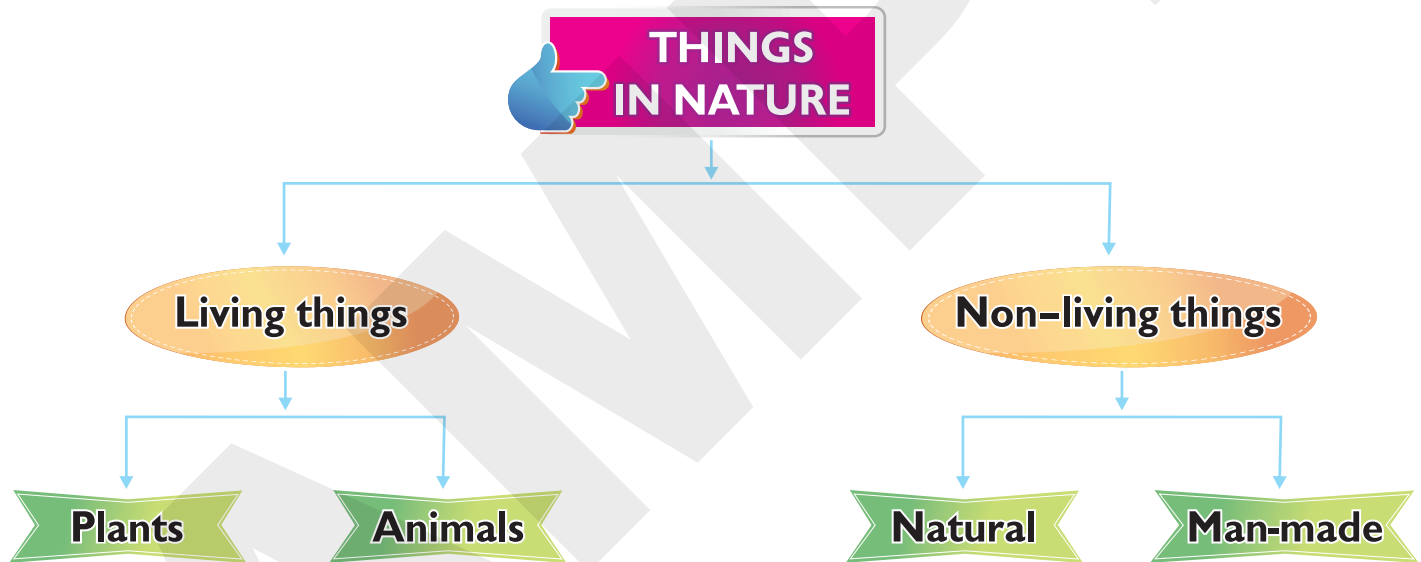
Learning Objectives

1. Classification of things
2. Living things
3. Non-living things
4. Difference between living things and non-living things
5. Natural and man-made things



Let Me Answer

- What are five living things around you?
- What are nonliving things around your friend?



CLASSIFICATION OF THINGS



When we look at things in nature, we find that there are many things in nature. Some of these things are living and some others are non-living. We can classify all things into living things and non-living things.



Living Things

Living things are alive. For example :

1. **Human beings** : man, woman, girl, boy etc.



Boy

2. **Animals** : cow, dog, cat, elephant, lion etc.



Dog

3. **Birds** : crow, peacock, eagle, kite etc.



Crow

4. **Water animals** : fish, crocodile and other water organisms.



Crocodile

Non-living Things

These things do not have life in them.

E.g. : a car, a table, a pen etc.

These can be natural things or man-made things.



Car



Pen

1. Natural Things

Some things like the sun, the moon, rocks, water etc., which are not made by human beings, are called natural things.



Moon

2. Man-made Things

Some non-living things like rubber, pencil, book, clothes etc., that are made by human beings, are called man-made things.



Train

Facts to know

- ⊙ All living things are natural.
- ⊙ All natural things may not have life.

Dissimilarities between Living and Non-living Things

Living things are different from non-living things in many ways.

Living Things	Non-living Things
1. Living things can breathe.	1. Non-living things cannot breathe.
2. Living things can grow.	2. Non-living things cannot grow.
3. Living things need air, water and food to live.	3. Non-living things do not need air, water and food to live.
4. Living things can move on their own.	4. Non-living things cannot move.
5. Living things can feel.	5. Non-living things cannot feel.
6. Living things can produce more of their kind.	6. Non-living things cannot reproduce.

LET'S RECALL

1. Men, women, plants, animals, birds and insects are living things.
2. Chairs, tables, cars, books, pens etc., all are non-living things.
3. Water, air, clouds, rocks, mountains and hills, all are natural things.



classification : an arrangement of organisms in classes or categories

natural : produced by nature, not man-made

reproduce : to lay eggs or give birth to the young ones





Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- Write the names of five non-living things.
- Write the names of two natural things.
- Write the names of five living things.
- Write the names of two man-made things.

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

groups Sun living life many

- There are things in nature.
- Some of these things are which can move from one place to another.
- Things can be classified into two
- is a natural non-living thing.
- Non-living things do not have

3. Answer the following questions.

- What are non-living things?
- What are living things?
- Name three things that cannot move.
- Name three things that can move.
- What is the difference between natural and man-made things?

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- a. All non-living things grow. ☐
- b. Plants, animals and human beings are living things. ☐
- c. Birds like crow, duck, eagle do not lay eggs. ☐

5. Multiple choice questions

- a. Living things are
 - (i) mountains ☐
 - (ii) hills ☐
 - (iii) sunlight ☐
 - (iv) cow, dog, cat etc. ☐
- b. Which of the following is a man-made thing?
 - (i) Mountain ☐
 - (ii) Cat ☐
 - (iii) Pencil ☐
 - (iv) Sun ☐

6. Give one word for each one of the following.

- a. A bird with wings
- b. An animal with four legs
- c. An animal that is a pet
- d. A non-living thing
- e. A non-living thing in space

7. Match the columns.

Column A

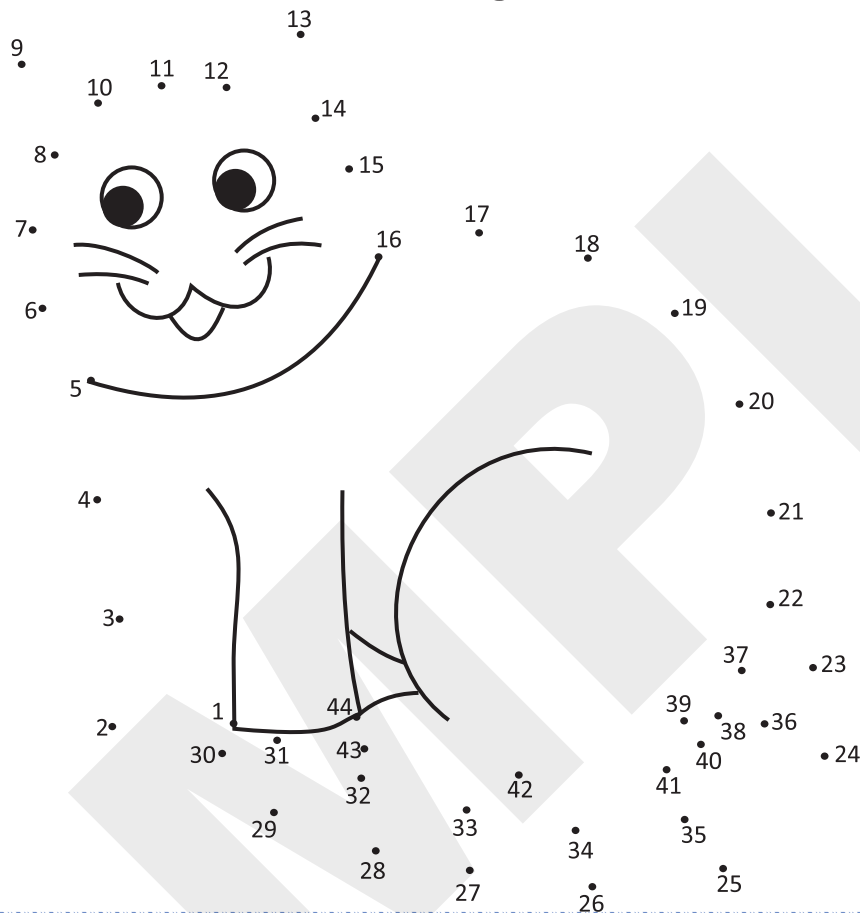
- a. Stone
- b. Snake
- c. Brick
- d. River

Column B

- (i) Living thing
- (ii) Natural
- (iii) Non-living thing
- (iv) Man-made



1. Take a small puppy and a stone. Observe both things. Find out which is a living thing.
2. Join the dots and find out who is hiding. Also colour it beautifully.



1. You are having two things : a pet (say a dog) and a toy. Which one needs food ? Why do you think so ?
2. Sit calmly and watch your breath. Now, see if your book also breathes. If yes, then tell the reason and if no, then also tell the reason.



Make a list of living things and non-living things present in a park. Make two separate lists. Each list must have at least five entries. Paste these two lists in your scrapbook.



Classification of Plants

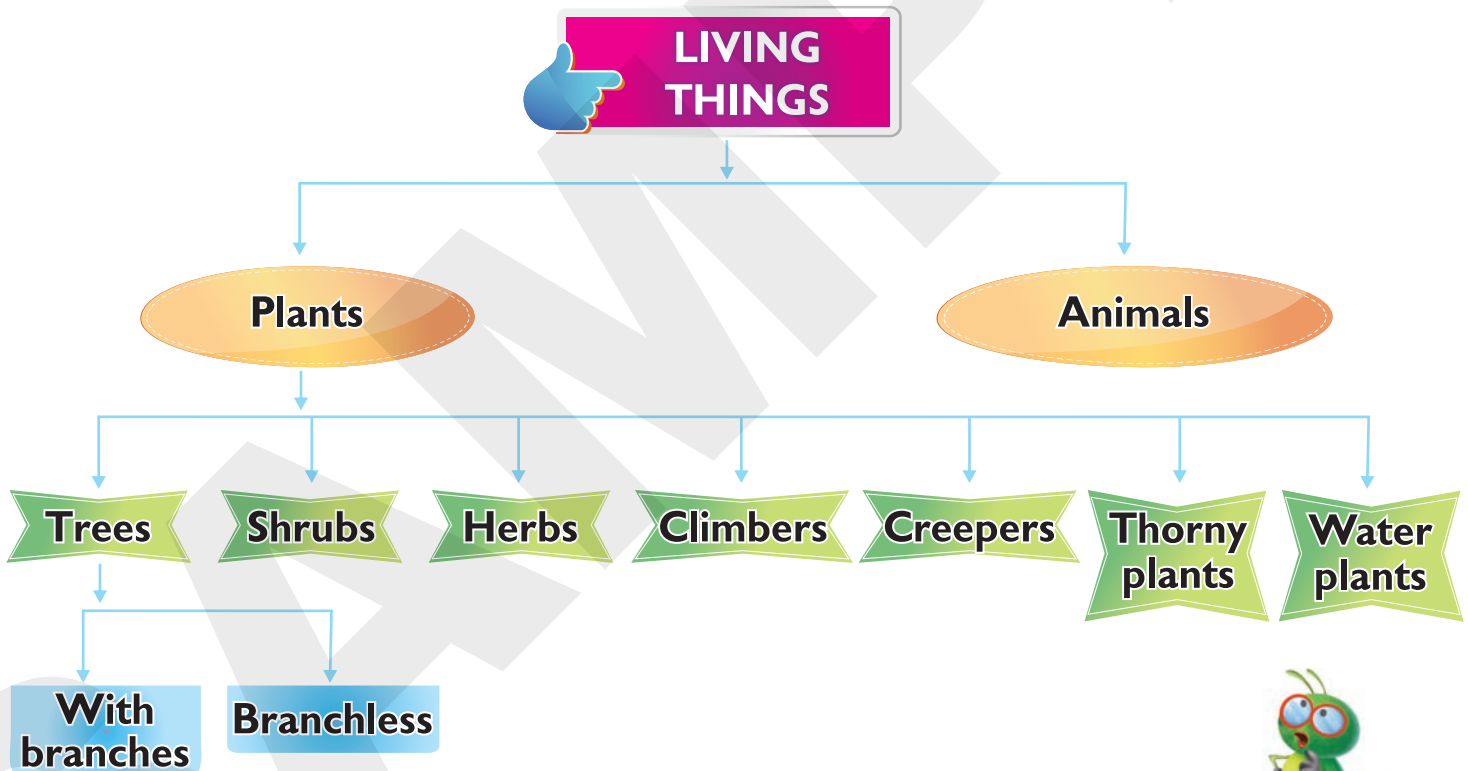
Learning Objectives

1. Classification of plants
2. The structure of trees
3. Features of shrubs
4. Usefulness of herbs
5. Specification about climbers and creepers



Let Me Answer

- Why plants are important to us?
- Have you ever encouraged anyone to grow plants?



WHAT ARE PLANTS?

Plants make our world look beautiful.

Plants are the living things which make food for themselves. Plants need soil, water, space, air and light to grow.



CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS

Plants can be classified as follows :

Trees

Trees are huge and tall plants.

There are many kinds of trees that grow on land. E.g. : neem, banyan, mango etc.

Trees are of different shapes, sizes and heights.

Trees are source of wood and oxygen.

Trees have hard and woody stems called trunks.

Some trees have branches but some other do not have.

Branchless Trees

Most of the trees have branches.

However, there are some trees which do not have branches.

They are Ashoka tree, papaya tree, coconut tree etc.

Shrubs

Shrubs are woody, short plants.

E.g. : rose, jasmine, china rose etc.

These are smaller than trees.

They are short but strong plants.

The shrubs have stems that divide at ground level.



Neem



Banyan



Mango



Papaya
tree



Ashoka
tree



Coconut
tree



Rose



Jasmine



China Rose





Herbs

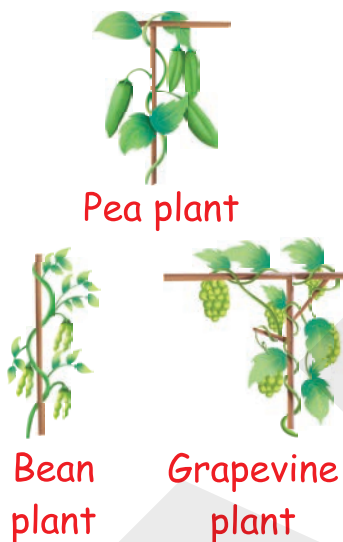
Herbs are small and weak plants. E.g. : grass, mint, coriander etc.

They die after producing seeds.

Some herbs are very useful.

These are used in cooking, medicines and for drinking.

Most of the herbs grow in some particular season. So, herbs are also called seasonal plants.



Climbers

Climbers are weak plants. E.g. : pea, bean, grapevine etc.

They have long and thin stems.

They depend on support to grow and stand erect.

They cannot grow straight. They need support to grow straight and erect.



Creepers

Creepers are plants with weak and thin stems. E.g. : cucumber, pumpkin, watermelon etc.

They grow and spread along the ground.

Their fruits are big.

Some ripen fruits are eaten raw. E.g. : watermelon, cucumber etc.

Some fruits are used in cooking. E.g. : pumpkin, gourd etc.

Thorny Plants

Some plants have sharp thorns.

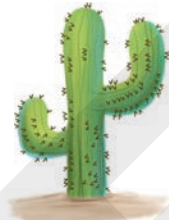
Such plants are called thorny plants. E.g. : lemon, rose, cactus etc.



Rose



Lemon



Cactus

Water Plants

Some plants which grow in water, are called aquatic plants.

Stems of these plants sink in water.

Leaves and flower parts are above or on the surface of water. E.g. : lotus and water lily.



Lotus

Facts to know



- ⦿ Lotus is the National Flower of India.
- ⦿ The tallest trees of the world are Redwood trees, found in California USA.

LET'S RECALL

1. Trees are big plants.
2. Trees have strong and woody stems called trunks.
3. Shrubs are short, woody plants with stems that spread at ground level.
4. Herbs are flowering plants. Since most of these plants grow in a particular season, they are called seasonal plants.
5. Climbers are plants which require support to grow.
6. Creepers are plants which grow and spread along the ground. They have thin and weak stems.
7. Plants which have thorns are called thorny plants.



classification	: an arrangement of organisms in classes or categories
flowering plant	: the plant that gives out flowers
huge	: very big, large
organism	: a living plant or animal
seed	: a flowering plant's unit of reproduction
stem	: the main body or stalk of a plant rising above ground
trunk	: the woody and strong stem of a tree



Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- What are creepers?
- Define climbers.
- Give two examples of seasonal plants.
- What are water plants?

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

Creepers support small and weak Shrubs hard and woody

- Herbs are plants.
- Climbers need to grow.
- Trees have stems.
- have stems that spread at ground level.
- are the plants which grow along the ground.



3. Answer the following questions.

- a. What are plants?
- b. What are trees? Give two examples.
- c. From where do plants get their food?
- d. What are herbs? Give two examples.
- e. What are shrubs? Give two examples.

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- a. Plants make their own food. ☐
- b. All trees are of the same shape, size and height. ☐
- c. Herbs die after producing seeds. ☐
- d. Climbers have thin and long stems. ☐
- e. Creepers have strong stems. ☐

5. Multiple choice questions

- a. Trees do not require the to grow.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (i) soil | ☐ | (ii) water | ☐ |
| (iii) sunlight | ☐ | (iv) darkness | ☐ |

- b. Which is the source, not provided by the trees?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Wood | ☐ | (ii) Oxygen | ☐ |
| (iii) Metals | ☐ | (iv) Shelter to wildlife | ☐ |

- c. What is not required by plants to grow?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Sunlight | ☐ | (ii) Water | ☐ |
| (iii) Moonlight | ☐ | (iv) Air | ☐ |

6. Give one word for each one of the following.

- a. A shrub
- b. A creeper
- c. A climber
- d. A branchless tree
- e. A tree with branches

7. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. Ashoka tree
- b. China Rose
- c. Pumpkin
- d. Mango
- e. Coriander
- f. Grapevine

Column B

- (i) Tree
- (ii) Creeper
- (iii) Shrub
- (iv) Herb
- (v) Climber
- (vi) Branchless tree



Draw a picture of a plant and label its parts like roots, stem, leaves, flower etc.



1. Name the water plant with bears our "National Flower".
2. Sanya has a money plant in her house. Her mother has tied a thread to the tip of the plant and other end of the thread to a higher point. Why?

1. Collect the samples of the following :

- (i) rose plant (flower twig only)
- (ii) jasmine plant (flower twig only)
- (iii) eucalyptus tree (leaves only)
- (vi) mango tree (leaves only)

Show those samples to you Science teacher.

2. Name the plants that you see around you. Make a list of trees, shrubs, herbs, creepers and climbers in the following table.

S.No	Name of the plant	Tree	Herb	Shrub	Creeping	Climber
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

3. Find out the regional names of common plants, e.g. : mint is called pudina, coriander is called dhania etc. Also make a list as shown.

S.No	Name of the plant	Regional name
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		



Parts of a Plant

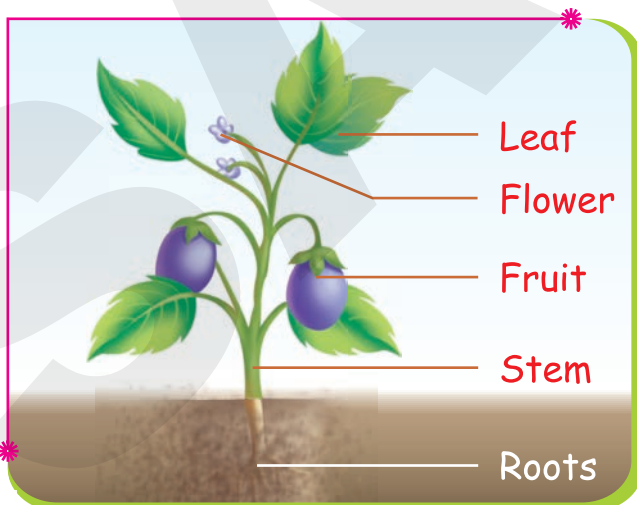
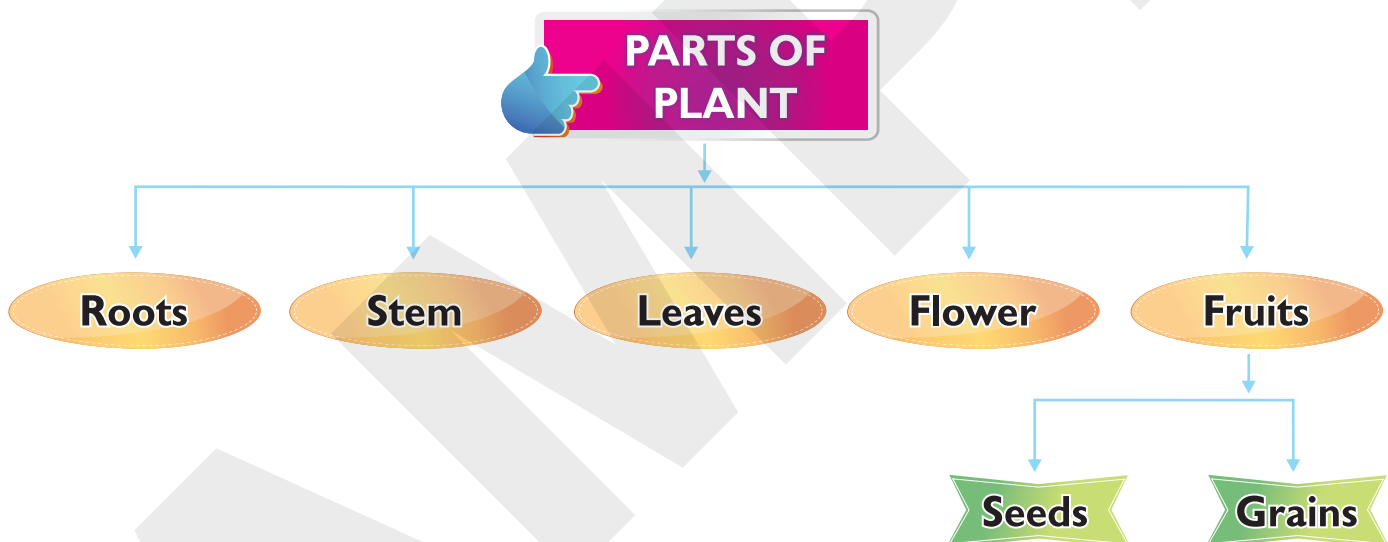
Learning Objectives

1. Parts of a plant
2. Functions of root
3. Importance of stem
4. Function of leaves
5. Variety of flowers, fruits, grains and seeds



Let Me Answer

- Plants provide us oxygen. But what do they give in return?
- How can you grow indoor plants?



PARTS OF A PLANT

Look at the given picture of a plant. It has many parts.

Root, stem, leaf, flower and fruit are the parts of a plant. Each one of these parts helps the plant in different ways.

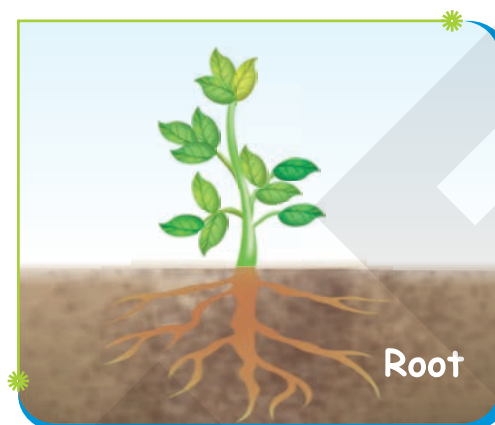
Root

Roots of a plant mostly grow under the soil.

They hold the plant in the soil.

They help the plant to take water from the soil.

We eat roots of some plants as food, e.g. : carrot, radish, turnip etc.



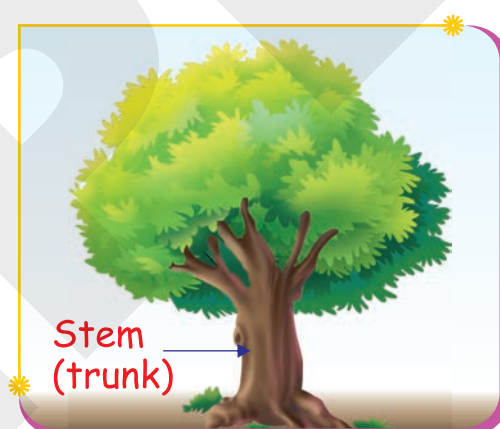
Stem

The stem of a plant grows above the soil.

It helps to carry water and food to different parts of the plant.

Many **branches** grow on the stem.

The stems of many plants are edible, e.g. : potato, sugarcane, ginger etc.



A Tree

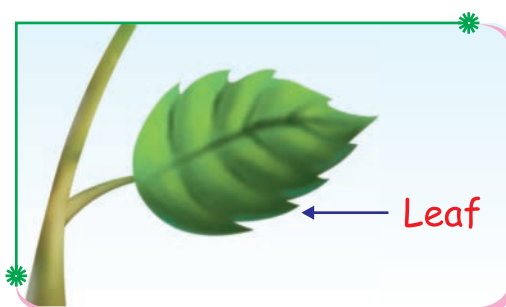
Leaf

The leaves of a plant grow on the stem or the branches.

They make food for the plant.

The food helps the plant to grow strong and healthy.

The leaves of some plants are eaten as food, e.g. : spinach, mint, cabbage etc.



Spinach



Mint



Cabbage



Some plants have **big leaves** while some other plants have **small leaves**.

Big leaves	Small leaves
 Spinach  Cabbage  Lotus  Banana	 Rose  Sunflower  China rose  Neem  Mint



Lotus



Rose



Sunflower



China Rose

Flower

Many plants bear flowers.
The flowers look colourful and bright.
They spread smell around them.
They can change into fruits.



Orange



Apple

Fruit

Many flowers grow into the fruits.
Fruits are the edible parts of the plants.
These are full of vitamins and minerals.
We also get nuts from the dried fruits.
Dry fruits have hard shell.
We remove the shell and get the nuts.



Pineapple



Cashewnut



Almond



Walnut

Seed

Many fruits have seeds inside them. Some fruits have one seed while others have many seeds inside them, e.g. : watermelon, muskmelon etc.



A watermelon has many seeds.



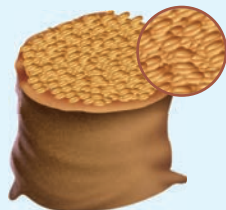
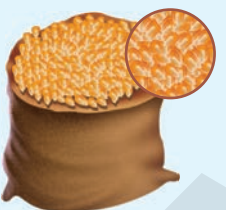
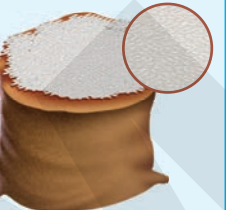
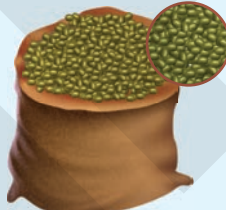
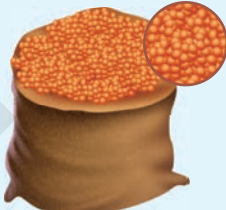
A peach has one seed.



A papaya has many seeds.

Grains

We eat seeds of some plants. Such seeds are called food grains. Grains are of two types : **cereals** and **pulses**.

Cereals			Pulses		
					
Wheat	Maize	Rice	Moong	Masoor	Bengal gram

The Story of a Seed

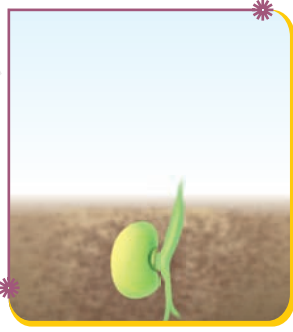
Seeds fall into the soil and grow into beautiful new plants. Let us see how a seed grows into a plant.

I lie in the soil.
I take in the water.



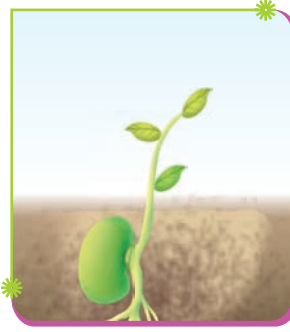
Seed

I come out of the seed and grow into the soil.



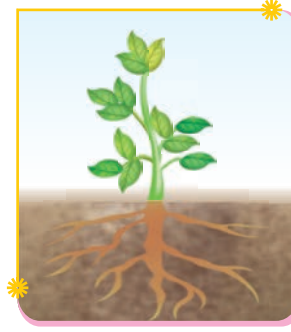
Root

I come out of the seed and grow above the soil.



Stem

We grow on the stem.



Green leaves



Facts to know

- ⦿ Potato and ginger grow under the ground but they are stems not roots.
- ⦿ Brinjal and tomato are eaten as vegetables but actually are fruits of the plant.

LET'S RECALL

1. A plant has several parts. It has roots, stem, leaves, flower and fruit.
2. Each part of a plant helps the plant in growing.
3. Many flowers grow into the fruits.
4. Seeds grow into new plants.
5. We eat the roots, stems, flowers, fruits and seeds of some plants.
6. Some edible seeds like wheat, rice, maize, beans and peas are called grains.

Word Power

- cereals : the grass-like plants which produce grains that can be eaten
- pulses : the plants whose seeds are eaten as grains



Cross Curriculum Connect

1. Answer the following questions in short.

- a. What are cereals?
- b. What are grains?
- c. Give two examples of the following.

(i) Grains that we eat :



- (ii) Stems that we eat :
- (iii) Roots that we eat :

2. Select the right answer from the bracket and write it in the box.

- a. Stem is found (above / under) the ground.
- b. Roots are found (above / under) the ground.
- c. Seeds are present inside a (fruit / flower).
- d. Many flowers change into (fruits / roots).
- e. New plants grow from (seeds / leaves).

3. Answer the following questions.

- a. What are the different parts of a plant?
- b. Where do roots of a plant grow? What is the function of roots?
- c. What is the function of stem?
- d. How does a seed grow into a new plant?

4. Multiple choice questions

- a. Which is not the part of a plant?
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Roots | ☐ | (ii) Stem | ☐ |
| (iii) Air | ☐ | (iv) Leaves | ☐ |
- b. Which is not the edible part of the plants?
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Roots | ☐ | (ii) Fruit | ☐ |
| (iii) Flower | ☐ | (iv) Stem | ☐ |

c. Which part of a plant is found under the soil?

(i) Roots

☐

(ii) Stem

☐

(iii) Leaves

☐

(iv) Flower

☐

d. Which part of a plant is not found above the ground?

(i) Roots

☐

(ii) Flower

☐

(iii) Stem

☐

(iv) Seed

☐

e. Which part of a plant makes food for the plant?

(i) Branches

☐

(ii) Leaf

☐

(iii) Seed

☐

(iv) Stem

☐

5. Write answers in one word.

a. I am tall and help to carry food to the various parts. Who am I?

.....

b. We are green and make food. Who are we?

.....

c. We grow under the soil and help to carry water from the soil. Who are we?

.....

d. I am inside the fruit. Who am I?

.....

e. We are bright and beautiful. Who are we?

.....

f. What grows into a new plant?

.....

g. What is the main edible part of plant?

.....



- h. What have many seeds inside them?
-

6. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. Rice
- B. Sunflower
- C. Cabbage
- D. Radish

Column B

- (i) Leaf
- (ii) Root
- (iii) Grass
- (iv) Oil



1. You can do this at home. Take a cabbage and cut it open. Are its leaves big? Ask your mother why it is green? What will happen to it when it is kept under the sun for two days? Why will this happen? Ask your Science teacher about it in the school.
2. Collect the different kinds of food grains and keep them in small transparent pouches. Paste them in your scrapbook.



Your mother has cooked "Palak Paneer" for you. Can you tell that what part of the spinach (palak) plant is used to eat ?



Take 10 chickpeas. Soak them in water. Now, put them in a steel tray, over a cotton swab. Add water droplets to the cotton swab daily. What do you observe after 5 days. Report the result to your Science teacher.



Plants are Vital

Learning Objectives

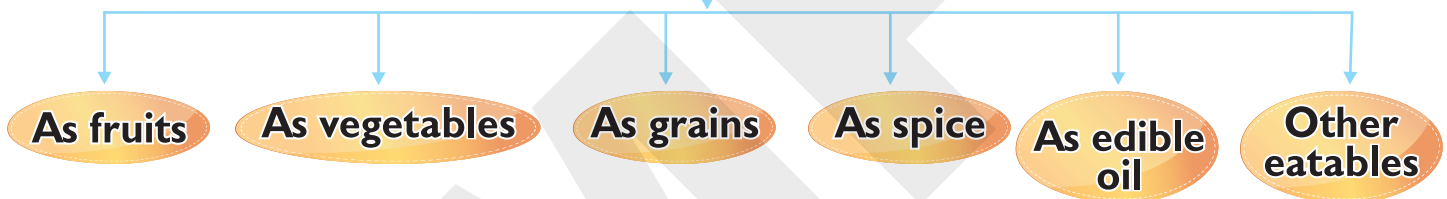
1. Uses of plants
2. Importance of plants
3. Other uses



Let Me Answer

- Which fruit or vegetable you can grow easily?
- What are the uses of medicinal plants?
- Can you name any medicinal plants?

PLANTS USED AS FOOD

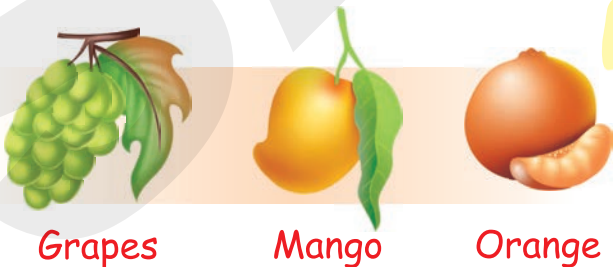


PLANTS GIVE US



Plants are very useful to us. Plants give us food. They also give us other useful things.

PLANTS USED AS FOOD



Grapes

Mango

Orange

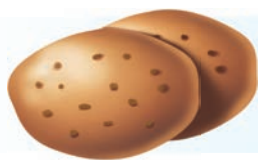
1. Fruits

We eat fruits of some plants, e.g.: apple, mango, orange, grapes etc.



2. Vegetables

Plants give us vegetables, e.g.: carrot, potato, cucumber, tomato etc.



Potato



Cucumber



Cabbage



Pea



Carrot



Tomato



Onion



Brinjal

3. Food Grains

Some plants give us food grains to eat, e.g.: wheat, rice, millet, corn etc.

Food grains help us grow.



Wheat



Millet



Corn (maize)

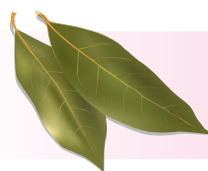


Rice

4. Spices

Plants give us spices like chilli, pepper, coriander, tamarind, turmeric, cumin seeds etc.

Spices add taste and flavour to our food.



Bay Leaves



Black Pepper



Cloves



Turmeric





Coconut
oil



Groundnut
oil



Sunflower
oil

5. Edible Oils

We get edible oils from plants. Edible oils are the extracts of mustard, groundnut, coconut, sunflower etc.



Sugar



Cocoa beans

6. Other Eatables

Tea, sugar, cocoa beans etc. are some other eatables which we get from plants.

OTHER THINGS FROM PLANTS

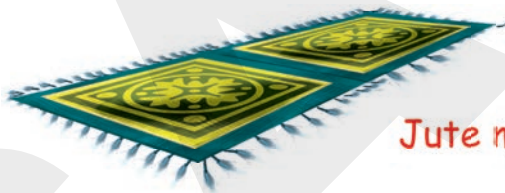
Other than food, plants also provide us many useful things.



Cotton shirt



Jute bag



Jute mat

1. Clothes

Plants give us clothes. E.g. : cotton, jute etc.



2. Shelter

Plants provide us shelter.

3. Wood

Plants give us wood for making houses, furniture and other useful articles.



4. Medicines

Plants give us medicines.
E.g. : neem, mint, amla etc.



Neem

Mint

Amla

5. Oxygen

Plants give us oxygen to breathe.



Facts to know

- ⊙ Cabbage is a group of leaves.
- ⊙ Mango is called the "King of Fruits".
- ⊙ An apple a day keeps the doctor away.



LET'S RECALL

1. Plants provide us different kinds of food like fruits, vegetables, food grains, spices, edible oils etc.
2. They give us shelter.
3. They provide us wood to make our homes and other useful products.
4. They provide medicines for sick people.
5. They provide us cloth.
6. These plants give us oxygen to breathe.
7. Many other things are also obtained from plants as perfume, rubber, coffee, tea etc.

Word Power

Vital : necessary

Flavour : a particular taste in a food item

edibles : the food items that are fit to eat, e.g. : fruits, vegetables, rice etc.



Train Your Brain



Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- a. Name two plants that provide us medicines.
- b. Name three plants that provide food grains.
- c. Name three plants that provide edible oils.
- d. Name three plants that provide vegetables.
- e. Name two plants that provide us cloth.



2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

shelter grains fruits vegetables

- a. Apple, mango, orange etc., are the
- b. Potato, carrot, tomato etc., are the
- c. Wheat, millet, rice etc., are the
- d. Plants provide us food, clothes and

3. Answer the following questions.

- a. How are plants useful to us?
- b. How plants are used as food?
- c. Why do we use spices in our food?
- d. How do we get edible oils?

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- a. Plants give oxygen. ☐
- b. Plants do not give us clothes. ☐
- c. Plants provide us fruits, vegetables and food grains. ☐
- d. Neem is not used as a medicine. ☐

5. Multiple choice questions

- a. Which series relates to fruits?
 - (i) rice, wheat, millet, maize ☐
 - (ii) potato, carrot, cucumber, tomato ☐
 - (iii) apple, mango, orange, grapes ☐

b. Which series relates to vegetables?

(i) apple, mango, orange, grapes ☐

(ii) potato, carrot, brinjal, peas ☐

(iii) wheat, millet, rice, maize ☐

c. Which statement is wrong?

(i) Plants provide us fruits and vegetables. ☐

(ii) Plants provide us wood and oxygen. ☐

(iii) Plants do not provide us oxygen. ☐

d. Which plant provides us cloth?

(i) mango ☐

(ii) papaya ☐

(iii) cotton ☐

(iv) none of these ☐

6. Match the columns.

Column A

a. Wheat

b. Red chilli

c. Brinjal

d. Wood

e. Coconut oil

f. Apple

Column B

(i) Vegetable

(ii) Fruit

(iii) Table

(iv) Spices

(v) Food grain

(vi) Edible oil

7. Give one word for each one of the following.

a. Cotton producing plant

b. Sugar producing plant



- c. Mustard oil producing plant
- d. Matter used to make dressing table
- e. Tea giving plant
- f. Coffee producing plant



1. Collect the leaves of plants that are used to :
 - a. make tea,
 - b. cook as vegetable and
 - c. make salad.
2. Show these dried leaves (kept in transparent pouches) to your Science teacher.



1. Your father wants salad with the dinner. Can you tell which things your mother would use to make salad ?
2. We get spices from plants. Ask your mother which spices she uses regularly in the kitchen ? Make a list of them.



Collect different kinds of spices. Put them in transparent pouches and paste them in your scrapbook. Find out the regional names of these spices.

S.No	Name of the spice	Regional name
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		



Classification of Animals

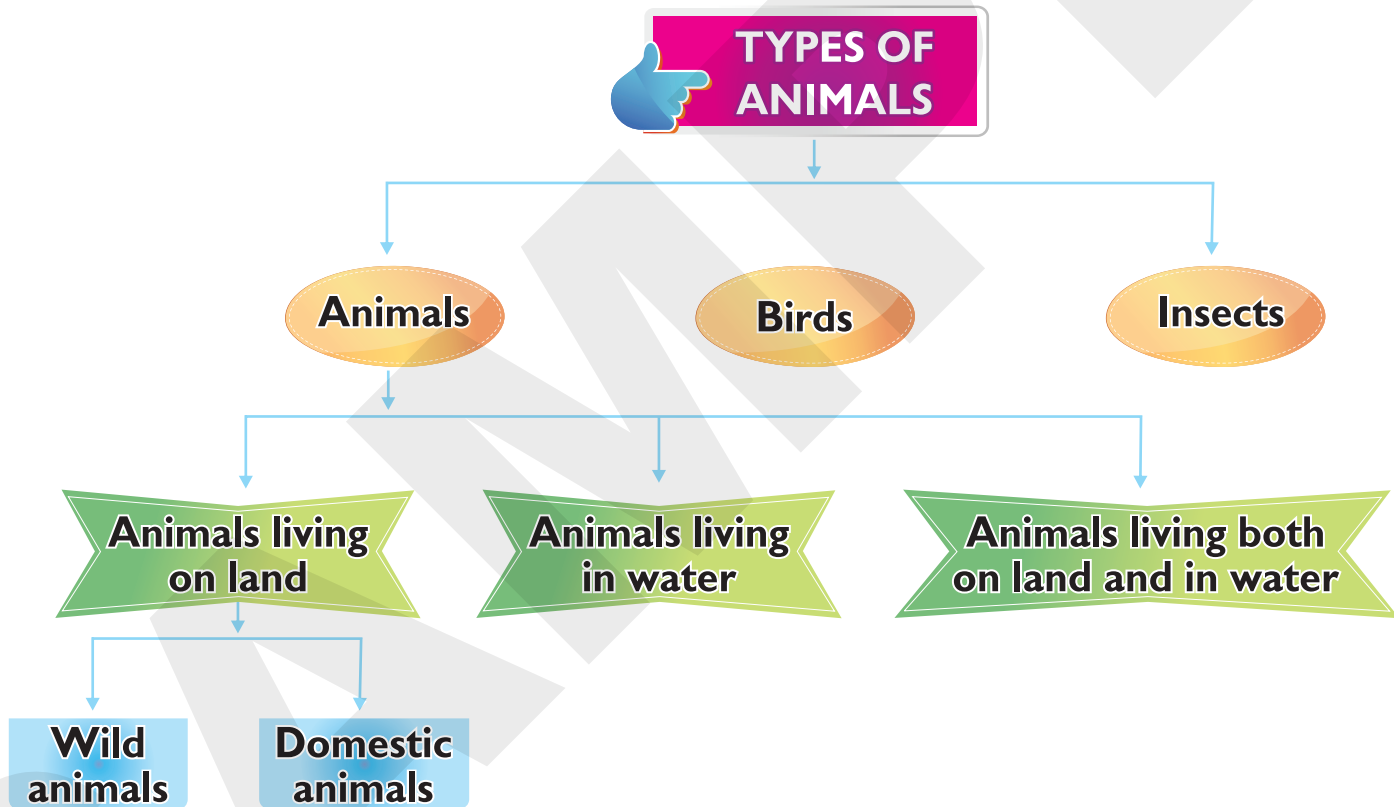
Learning Objectives

1. Classification of animals
2. Kinds of animals
3. Names of some important animals, birds and insects
4. Characteristics of different types of animals



Let Me Answer

- Which is your favourite animal?
- Do you have a pet animal?



ANIMALS

There are many kinds of animals that live on Earth. Some animals are small. E.g. : rat, rabbit etc. Some animals are big. E.g. : elephant, giraffe etc. Different animals live at different places.



Animals that Live on Land

1. Wild Animals

Animals that live in jungles are called **wild animals**.

Lion, tiger, bear, fox, elephant, zebra, deer etc., all are wild animals.



Lion



Tiger



Rhinoceros



Kangaroo



Fox



Bear



Elephant



Deer

2. Domestic Animals

Animals that live in or near our homes are called domestic animals.

Cat, dog, cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, horse, camel etc., all are **domestic animals**.



Cow



Sheep



Goat



Camel



Cat



Dog



Ox



Horse

Animals that Live in Water

Some animals live in ponds, rivers or sea.

These animals are called **aquatic animals**.

Water animals include whale, octopus, shark, starfish, seahorse etc.



Fish



Seahorse



Octopus



Whale

Animals that Live Both on Land and in Water

There are some animals that live both on land and in water.

These animals are called amphibians.

These include frog, crocodile, crab and turtle.



Crocodile



Frog



Crab

BIRDS

Birds are the flying creatures.

They have two legs.

They have wings to fly.

They have light body, covered with feathers.

Most of the birds can fly high in the air. E.g. : kite, eagle, vulture etc.

There are some birds which cannot fly. E.g. : ostrich, penguin, kiwi.

These are heavy in weight.

These have weak feathers.

There are some birds that have webbed feet.

These birds can swim in water. E.g. : duck and swan.

INSECTS

Some creatures are very small in size.

These creatures have six legs.

Such creatures are called insects.

Most insects have wings.



Owl



Crane



Eagle



Vulture



Ostrich



Kiwi



Duck



Swan



Butterfly



Grasshopper

They can fly with the help of these wings.

E.g. : butterfly, grasshopper, cockroach etc.



Cockroach



Honey bee

Facts to know

- ⊙ Tiger is the National Animal of India.
- ⊙ The birds which cannot fly are also called flightless birds.
- ⊙ The African elephant is the biggest animal on land but Blue whale is the biggest animal on the Earth.

LET'S RECALL

1. There are various kinds of animals, birds and insects.
2. Some of the animals live on land, some live in water and some live both on land and in water.
3. Some are domestic animals while others are wild animals.
4. Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals.
5. Animals that live both on land and in water are called amphibians.
6. Most of the birds can fly except ostrich, penguin and kiwi.
7. Insects are small organisms with six legs.

Word Power

- feathers : soft and light body parts of the birds that cover their body
- wings : the body part of birds that help them to fly
- webbed feet : the specially designed feet of a duck which help it to swim in water



Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- What are the animals called who live both on land and in water?
- How do the birds fly?
- How do the insects fly?

2. Write two examples of each.

- Domestic animals

(i)

(ii)

- Wild animals

(i)

(ii)

- Insects

(i)

(ii)

3. Answer the following questions.

- Differentiate between wild and domestic animals.
- What are aquatic animals?
- What are amphibians?
- Write two features of birds.
- Write two features of insects.

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- Elephant is a small animal.
- Whale is an aquatic animal.
- Cat is a wild animal.

☐
☐
☐

- d. Tiger is a domestic animal.
- e. Penguin can fly.
- f. Insects are small animals.
- g. Cockroach is an insect.

☐
☐
☐
☐

5. Multiple choice questions

a. Animals that live in water are called

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) amphibians | ☐ | (ii) wild animals | ☐ |
| (iii) aquatic animals | ☐ | (iv) domestic animals | ☐ |

b. Animals that live both on land and in water are called

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) small animals | ☐ | (ii) big animals | ☐ |
| (iii) amphibians | ☐ | (iv) None of these | ☐ |

c. Duck and swan are the birds that have

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (i) webbed feet | ☐ | (ii) flat feet | ☐ |
| (iii) wide feet | ☐ | (iv) large feet | ☐ |

6. Give one word for each one of the following.

- a. A bird that cannot fly
- b. An animal that lives in water
- c. The animals that live in or near our home

7. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. Seahorse
- b. Honey bee
- c. Crab
- d. Deer
- e. Ostrich

Column B

- (i) Amphibian
- (ii) Cannot fly
- (iii) Aquatic
- (iv) Insect
- (v) Wild



Gather pictures of various animals and classify them on a chart as wild animals, domestic animals, pet animals and birds. Paste them accordingly on the chart and decorate the chart to look beautiful.

HOTS

1. You have learnt about different animal groups. Tell that who is the "King of Jungle" and to which group it belongs ?
2. Can you name the "National Animal" of our country ?

project Time

Go to a veterinary doctor. Ask him what kind of food is eaten or taken by the following pet animals.

1. Dog
2. Cat
3. Parrot

Make a chart of the information. It should have the following entries.

Dog Food	Cat Food	Parrot Food
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.

Show this table to your Science teacher.



Animals : Food and Shelter

Learning Objectives

1. Food habits of different animals
2. Grass-eating animals
3. Flesh-eating animals
4. Grass as well as flesh-eating animals

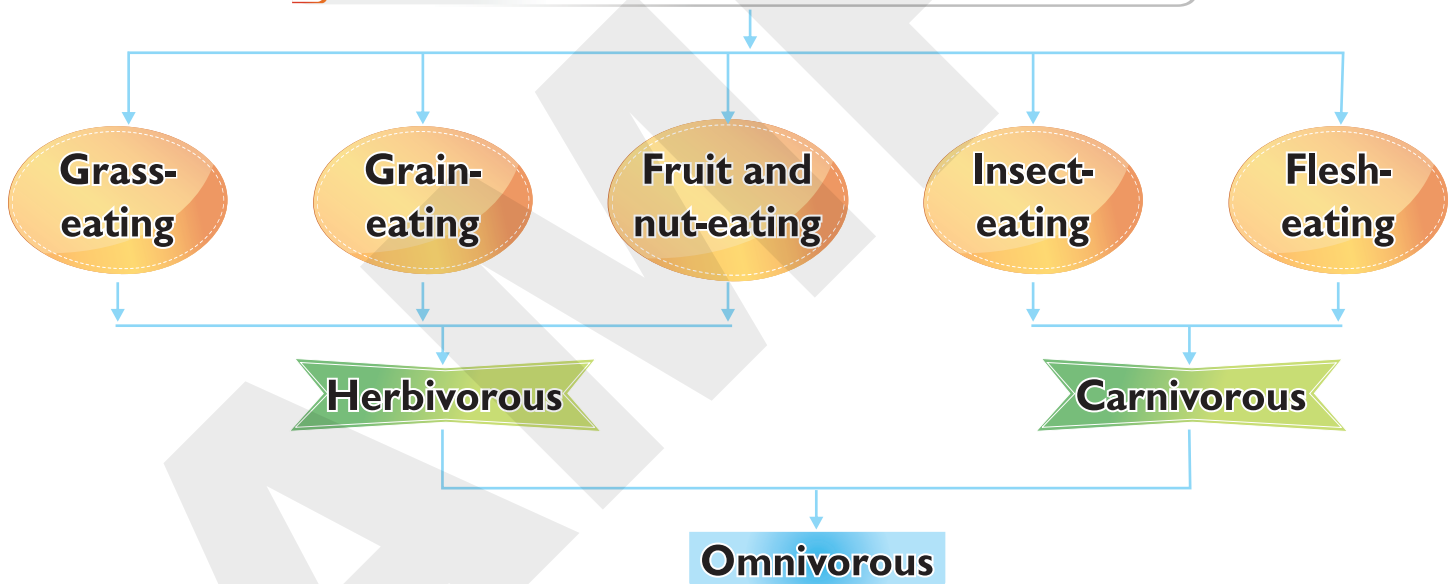


Let Me Answer

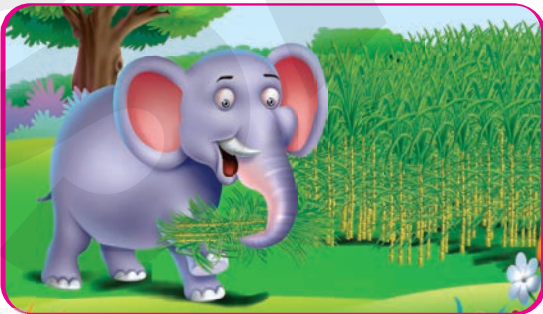
- Why domestic animals are different from wild animals?
- What do you understand by Animal's Shelter? Why do animals need shelter?



ANIMAL TYPES AS PER FOOD HABITS



ANIMALS NEED FOOD.



Animals are the living creatures like us. Animals also need food to live. Different animals eat different kinds of food.

Herbivorous Animals

1. Grass-eating Animals

Some animals eat grass and leaves.

They are called **grass-eating** animals.

Cows, goats, horses, deer, elephants and giraffe are few examples of grass-eating animals.



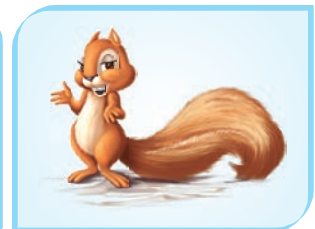
2. Grain-eating Animals

Animals like rat and squirrel eat grains.

Birds like sparrow and hen also eat grains. So, these are called **grain-eating** animals.



Rat



Squirrel



Sparrow



Hen

3. Fruit and Nut-eating Animals

Animals like monkey and birds like parrot eat fruits and nuts.

They are called **fruit and nut-eating** animals.



Parrot



Monkey

Carnivorous Animals

1. Insect-eating Animals

Some animals eat insects.

Such animals are called **insect-eating** animals.

Lizard, spider and frog are some examples of insect-eating animals.



A lizard eating an insect



A spider eating a fly



A frog eating a fly



A tiger eating a deer

2. Flesh-eating Animals

Some animals eat the meat of other animals.

They are called **flesh-eating** animals.

Dogs, tigers and lions are some flesh-eating animals.

Omnivorous Animals

Some animals eat both plants and flesh. They are called **omnivorous** animals. E.g. : bear, pig, cat, chimpanzee etc.



Bear



Cat



Chimpanzee

ANIMALS NEED SHELTER.

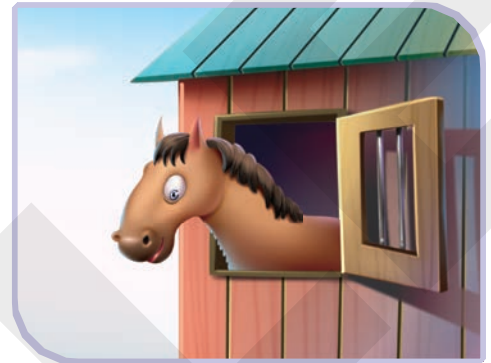
If animals are kept at or near home, we have to make special shelter for them.



A cow is kept in a **Shed**.



Hens are kept in a **Coop**.



A horse is kept in a **Stable**.



A dog is kept in a **Kennel**.



Fishes are kept in an **Aquarium**.



Sheep are kept in a **Pen**.

Natural shelters of a few animals

Some animals make their nests, den, web, hives etc., in natural surroundings.



A honey bee lives in a **Beehive**.



A bird lives in a **Nest**.



A lion lives in a **Den**.



A spider makes its **Web**.

Rats and snakes live in **holes** in the ground.
Rabbits dig their **burrows** and live in them.
Monkeys live on **trees**.



A rat lives
in a **Hole**.



A snake lives
in a **Hole**.



A rabbit lives
in a **Burrow**.



A monkey lives
on a **Tree**.

Facts to know



- ⊙ A spider makes a web to catch its prey.
- ⊙ When we cut down trees, many animals lose their homes. So, grow more trees.

LET'S RECALL

- Food:**
1. Cow, elephant, deer, horse and giraffe are grass-eating animals.
 2. Rat, sparrow, squirrel and hen are grain-eating animals.
 3. Parrot, monkey and rabbit are fruit and nut-eating animals.
 4. Lizard, spider and frog are insect-eating animals.
 5. Cat, dog, tiger, hawk and lion are flesh-eating animals.
- Home:**
6. Different animals live in different types of homes.



creatures	:	living things
natural surroundings	:	area around which is existing or produced by nature
shelter	:	a place that protects us from heat, cold, rain and enemies



Train Your Brain



Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- Write the names of three grass-eating animals.
- Name three insect-eating animals.
- Mention the names of three flesh-eating animals.
- What do monkeys and rabbits eat?
- Where do we keep sheep?
- Where does a lion live?

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

shed deer hole lizard nest

- Birds live in a
- Cows live in a
- Snakes live in a
- An example of a grass-eating animal is
- An example of an insect-eating animal is

3. Answer the following questions.



- a. Who are herbivores?
- b. What is the difference between carnivores and omnivores?
- c. How some animals live in natural surroundings?

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- a. Cats and dogs are flesh-eating animals.
- b. Animals are not the living creatures.
- c. Elephants eat flesh.
- d. Parrot is a fruit-eating bird.
- e. Lizards eat insects.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

5. Multiple choice questions

- a. is a plant-eating animal.

(i) Lion	☐	(ii) Tiger	☐
(iii) Dog	☐	(iv) Cow	☐
- b. The animal that lives in a burrow is

(i) snake	☐	(ii) ant	☐
(iii) rabbit	☐	(iv) fox	☐
- c. The place where a sheep lives is called

(i) house	☐	(ii) pen	☐
(iii) hole	☐	(iv) stable	☐
- d. The place where a hen lives is a

(i) cage	☐	(ii) pen	☐
(iii) coop	☐	(iv) nest	☐

6. Give one word for each one of the following.

- a. A house of a dog specially made
- b. A place where horses live

- c. A place where rats and snakes live
- d. Name given to grass-eating animals

7. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. Spider
b. Dog
c. Lion
d. Horse
e. Cow

Column B

- (i) Den
(ii) Stable
(iii) Kennel
(iv) Shed
(v) Web



Collect pictures of different types of birds and their nests. Make a “Nature Album” and paste them in it.



1. I spin a web. It catches prey for me. Who am I ?
2. I have a sticky tongue to catch the insects (my food). Who am I ?



Go to a zoo. Find out how many herbivores, carnivores and omnivores are living in it. Make a table as follows :

S No.	Name of Herbivores	S No.	Names of Carnivores	S No.	Names of Omnivores
1.		1.		1.	
2.		2.		2.	
3.		3.		3.	



Human Body

Learning Objectives

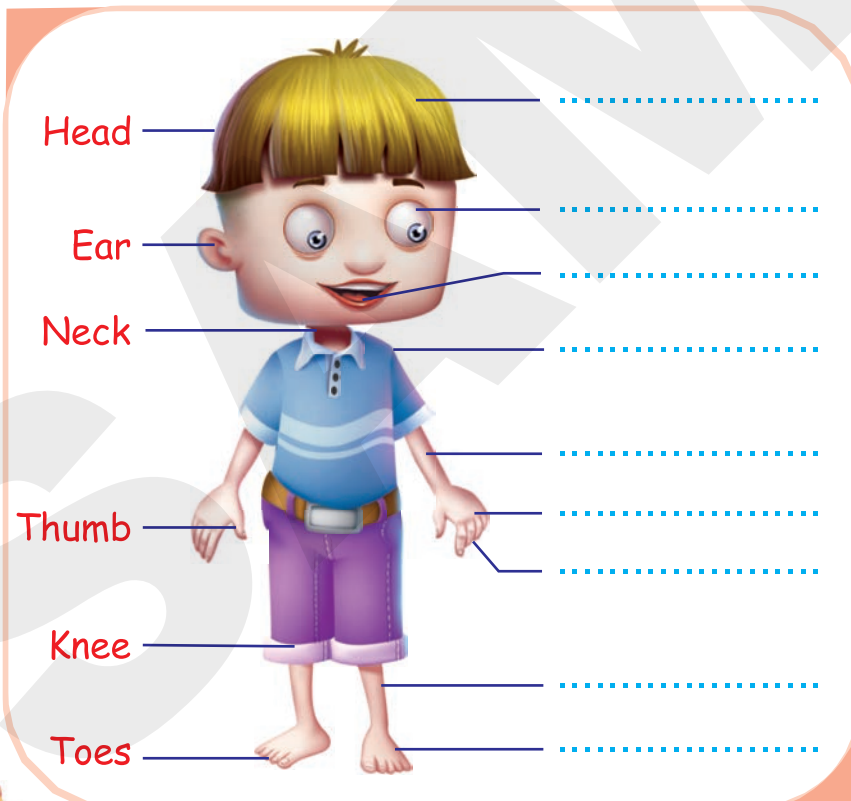
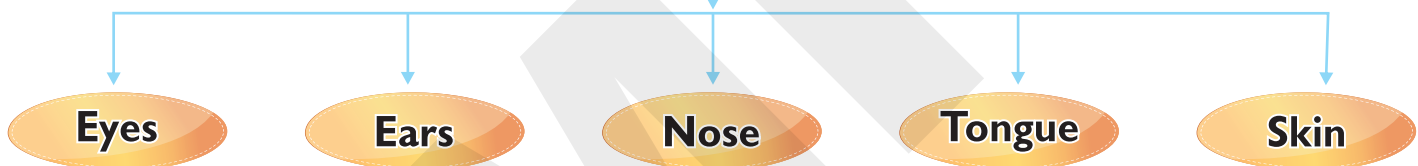
1. Our body
2. Names of the body parts
3. About the sense organs
4. Functions of sense organs



Let Me Answer

- What are 12 human body parts?
- Where do you find cells, tissues, organs, and systems?

FIVE SENSE ORGANS OF HUMANS



Our body consists of many parts.

Each part has a different name.

Look at the given picture. It shows Rahul. Some of his body parts are marked blank.

Fill in the blanks with the help of your teacher.

SENSE ORGANS

The eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin, all are called sense organs.

Eyes

With our eyes, we can see everything around us.



Ears

We hear different sounds with our ears.



Tongue

With our tongue, we taste sweet, salty, bitter and sour things.



Nose

We smell with our nose.
We also breathe with it.



Skin

Our whole body is covered with skin.
Our skin helps us to feel hot, cold, rough and soft things.



Facts to know



- ⦿ In our body, skin is the largest organ.

LET'S RECALL

1. We need our senses to know about things around us.
2. We see with our eyes.
3. We hear with our ears.
4. We taste with our tongue.
5. We smell with our nose.
6. We feel with our skin.

Word Power

rough : up and down, not even

senses : parts of the body used for seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and feeling



Train Your Brain



Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- a. What do you do with your eyes?
- b. What do you do with your ears?
- c. What do you do with your nose?
- d. What do you do with your tongue?
- e. Which sense organ helps you to feel things?



2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

skin Sugar two one Bitter gourd

- a. We have ears.
- b. We have nose.
- c. Anil feels his brothers arm with the help of the of his hand.
- d. is bitter to taste.
- e. is sweet to taste.

3. Answer the following questions.

- a. What are the sense organs?
- b. What is the function of eyes?
- c. What tastes can the tongue identify?
- d. Which is the largest organ of our body?

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- a. Pooja smells a perfume bottle with her nose.
- b. Anil touches his puppy with his eyes.
- c. Vinay listens to the radio with his tongue.
- d. Harpreet sees the blackboard with her eyes.
- e. Mona tastes ice-cream with her tongue.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

5. Multiple choice questions

- a. I help you to walk :

(i) Eyes

☐

(ii) Nose

☐

(iii) Legs

☐

(iv) None of these

☐

b. I help you to write :

(i) Feet

☐

(ii) Tongue

☐

(iii) Hands

☐

(iv) None of these

☐

c. I help you to chew :

(i) Ear

☐

(ii) Legs

☐

(iii) Teeth

☐

(iv) None of these

☐

d. I help you to feel :

(i) Nose

☐

(ii) Eyes

☐

(iii) Skin

☐

(iv) None of these

☐

e. I help you to hear :

(i) Feet

☐

(ii) Hands

☐

(iii) Ear

☐

(iv) None of these

☐

f. What do you do with your tongue ?

(i) Smell

☐

(ii) Feel

☐

(iii) Taste

☐

(iv) None of these

☐

6. Match the columns.

Column A

a. Ears

b. Eyes

c. Nose

d. Tongue

e. Skin

Column B

(i) Feel

(ii) Hear

(iii) Taste

(iv) Smell

(v) See

7. Provide one word for each one of these phrases.

a. We feel with it.

.....



b. We see with them.

.....

c. We smell with it.

.....

d. We taste with it.

.....

e. We hear with it.

.....



Keep a rose flower close to your ears. Can you smell it? Again, put the flower close to your eyes. Can you smell it? Now, put the flower next to your nose. Can you smell it? Record this activity. Repeat is two more times using other things.



1. There are seven twin pairing organs in our body. Can you name them ? (e.g. : two eyes, two ears).
2. Anil is 4 feet high and his father is 6 feet high. Can his father wear Anil's shirt ? Why ?



1. Trace out your hand with fingers wide open on a piece of paper. Colour it beautifully and write the name of each finger on its picture.
2. Go to an optician. Ask him what types of disease can occur in the eyes. Make a list of the same and show it to your Science teacher.
3. Make a list of your body parts and different functions they perform.



Developing Good Habits

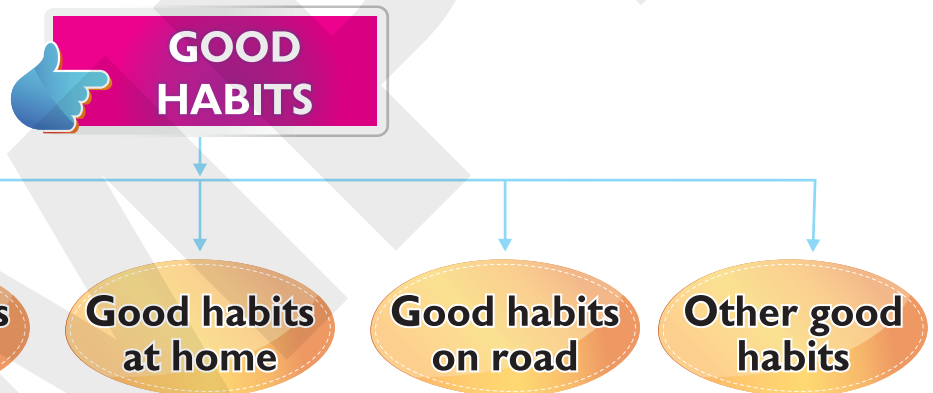
Learning Objectives

1. Good food habits
2. Good habits at school
3. Good habits at home
4. Good habits on road
5. Other good habits



Let Me Answer

- Which good habit do you practice every day?
- Do you encourage your friend to develop a good habit?



GOOD HABITS

Good habits are important for all of us. Good habits help us to grow into a good person.

Good habits help us to remain healthy and grow well.

We should always follow good habits.

Good Food Habits

Wash your hands before and after meals.
Keep a fixed time for eating. It is not good to eat all the time.

It is good to eat fresh food prepared at home.
Food should not be kept uncovered.

We should chew our food properly.

We should eat slowly with the mouth closed.

We should eat only as much as we need.

We should never waste food.

Eat from your own plate, drink from your own glass.

Do not lick fingers after eating.



Good Habits at School

Keep your school neat and clean.

Keep your class neat and clean.

Throw all waste papers into the dustbin.

Good Habits at Home

We should keep our house clean.

We should keep our things properly.

We should always flush the toilet after use.

We should close the tap after use.

We should not throw rubbish on the floor.

Do not write on the walls.

Switch off the lights and fans when you leave the room.



Good Habits on Road

Do not spit on the road.

Do not throw waste papers or rubbish on the road.

Do not pluck flowers or leaves from the roadside plants.



Other Good Habits

We should cover our mouth while coughing or sneezing.

We should keep our surroundings clean.

We should be good to our neighbours.

We should be punctual wherever we go.

We should always speak the truth.

Facts to know

- ◎ Everybody likes a child having good habits.

LET'S RECALL

1. Good habits are important.
2. Good habits help us to grow well.
3. Good habits help us to keep ourselves healthy.
4. We should follow good habits.
5. We should cut our nails with a nail cutter.
6. We should wash our hands with water before and after eating.
7. We should keep ourselves and our surroundings clean and tidy.
8. We should not spit on the road.



dustbin	: a basket for rubbish
habits	: habitual to do something
meal	: main food
uncovered	: not covered
trim	: to cut short
waste	: unwanted or useless



Train Your Brain



Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- What should we all have?
- What should we do before and after eating?
- Where should we keep our things?
- Where should we throw the waste paper?

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

close mouth follow hands waste

- We should wash our before and after meals.
- We should good habits.
- We should the tap after use.
- We should never food.
- We should cover our while coughing or sneezing.

3. Answer the following questions.

- a. Write two things that you should do while having food.
- b. Mention two things that we should not do on the road.
- c. Write three good habits in school?
- d. Write two good habits at home?
- e. What is better-speaking the truth or telling lies? Why?

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- a. Everyone likes us if we have good habits. ☐
- b. We can eat from others plates while taking food. ☐
- c. We should keep things in proper places. ☐
- d. We must cut our nails by teeth. ☐
- e. We must take bath everyday. ☐
- f. We should not chew our food properly. ☐

5. Multiple choice questions

- a. To be a good person, we should learn habits.

(i) bad	☐	(ii) very bad	☐
(iii) good	☐	(iv) none of these	☐
- b. Good habits help us remain and grow well.

(i) sick	☐	(ii) healthy	☐
(iii) sleepy	☐	(iv) none of these	☐
- c. Good habits are for all of us.

(i) important	☐	(ii) bad	☐
(iii) not important	☐	(iv) all of these	☐

6. Give answer of each question in one word each.

- a. What should not be kept uncovered?
- b. What should we not waste while eating?
- c. What should we learn to be a good person?
- d. What should we throw into dustbin?

7. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. We should not
- b. Good habits help us
- c. Don't throw the rubbish
- d. Switch off the
- e. Respect your

Column B

- (i) lights and fans while leaving the room.
- (ii) teachers and elders.
- (iii) talk while eating.
- (iv) in keeping fit and grow well.
- (v) on the road.



Activity Time

Collect the pictures of five things which you use to keep your body clean and paste them in your notebook.



1. Ajay eats too much sweets and chocolates. One day, he had a toothache. What do you think, why this happened ?
2. List down the activities you do in the morning (e.g. getting up early, going to school). Give a correct sequence.



Help your mother in washing clothes on a Sunday. See how the machine is used. See how much washing powder is used per wash-cycle. Try to wash your own clothes in a washing machine. Share your experience with your classmates and Science teacher.



Safety Rules

Learning Objectives

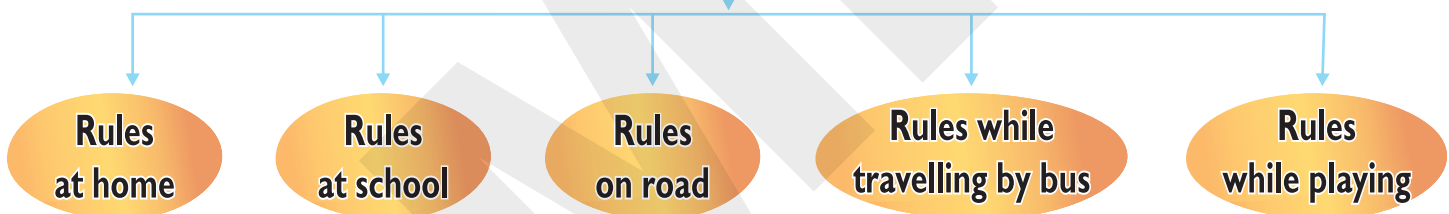
1. Safety at home
2. Safety at school
3. Safety on road
4. Safety while travelling by bus
5. Safety while playing



Let Me Answer

- What are safety rules when you are going out?
- How would you encourage your friend to follow safety rules?

RULES OF SAFETY



Safety means staying safe from harm.

Carelessness can cause accidents.

We must follow certain safety rules to keep ourselves and others safe.

SAFETY RULES

On the Road

Walk on the footpath or if there is no footpath, walk on the safe side of the road.

Always keep to the left.

Cross only at the Zebra crossing.



Pay attention to traffic lights while crossing.

Cross the road only when the traffic signal is red.

Use sub-way to cross the road.

Do not play on the road.



While Travelling by Bus

Stand in a queue while waiting for a bus.

Do not board a running bus.

Do not get down from a moving bus.



While Playing

Always play in a playground.

Do not play on the road or near the road.

Do not play on terrace.

Stay away from fire.

Do not play with a matchbox.

Do not run up or down the stairs.



At School

Always walk in a queue.

Do not push others while using stairs.

Do not climb on desks and chairs.

If you get hurt, let your teacher know of it.





At Home

Do not play with switches and plugs.
Do not play with matchsticks.
Do not play with knife or sharp tools.
Keep your things in proper place.

When you get hurt.

If you get hurt at home, let your parents know.

If you get hurt at school, let your teachers know. They will surely help you.

When someone else gets hurt.

If someone gets hurt at home, let your parents know.

If someone gets hurt at school, let your teachers know.

Facts to know



- ◎ Following certain safety rules can keep you safe from accidents.

LET'S RECALL

1. Do not play with switches and plugs.
2. While crossing the road, use the Zebra crossing only.
3. Do not lean out of the bus windows.
4. Do not play with fire or pointed tools.
5. Do not run up or down the stairs.



safety : staying away from harm
traffic lights : give signals for coming and going vehicles
Zebra crossing : white lines drawn on the road from where people cross the road safely





Cross Curriculum Connect



1. Answer the following questions in short.

- If we are hurt, whom should we inform?
- Which side of the road we should walk on?
- From where can we cross a road?

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

Zebra lean Safety road play

- habits save us from accidents.
- Never on the road.
- Use crossing to cross the road.
- Never out of a moving bus.
- Do not play on the

3. Answer the following questions.

- Why should we follow safety rules?
- Write two safety rules to follow while crossing the road.
- Write two safety rules to follow while playing.
- Write two safety rules at home.
- Write two safety rules at school.

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- We should be careful to avoid accidents.
- We should not follow traffic rules.

☐
☐

- c. We should board a moving bus. ☐
- d. We should play on terrace. ☐
- e. We should run up and down the stairs. ☐

5. Multiple choice questions

a. At a traffic signal, we should cross when the light is

(i) red ☐

(ii) green ☐

(iii) yellow ☐

(iv) all of these ☐

b. We should not play with

(i) toys ☐

(ii) knife ☐

(iii) clay ☐

(iv) none of these ☐

c. We should cross the road only at the crossing.

(i) centre ☐

(ii) side ☐

(iii) Zebra ☐

(iv) none of these ☐

d. We should not push others while using

(i) switches ☐

(ii) toys ☐

(iii) stairs ☐

(iv) none of these ☐

e. We should not play

(i) in the ground ☐

(ii) in the garden ☐

(iii) on terrace ☐

(iv) none of these ☐

6. Write answers of given questions in one word.

a. From where people should cross the road?

b. Whom do we inform while injured in the school?

c. With which thing should we not play?

d. What is the place called where children play?

e. In which manner should we wait for a bus?



7. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. Matchstick
- b. Traffic lines
- c. Waiting for bus
- d. Cross the road

Column B

- (i) Zebra crossing
- (ii) Stand in a queue
- (iii) Dangerous to play with
- (iv) Avoid accidents

8. Ravi is learning to keep safe. Write (G) for good and (B) for bad in the box.

- a. Ravi crosses the road at the Zebra crossing.
- b. Ravi plays on terrace.
- c. Ravi plays with fire and pointed tools.
- d. Ravi never throws banana peels on the road.



Activity Time

When you go somewhere with your parents, you observe the different colours of traffic lights. Draw a beautiful road scene showing traffic lights. Show it to your teacher and get remarks from him / her.



1. You have to cross a very busy road. Where would you stand and what would you do ?
2. You have to lit a candle. Would you lit it yourself or call an elder person ? Why ?



Surf through the internet. Find out the safety rules related to electricity from any one or two of its websites. Then, make a list of five rules. Show this list to your Science teacher.



Seasons

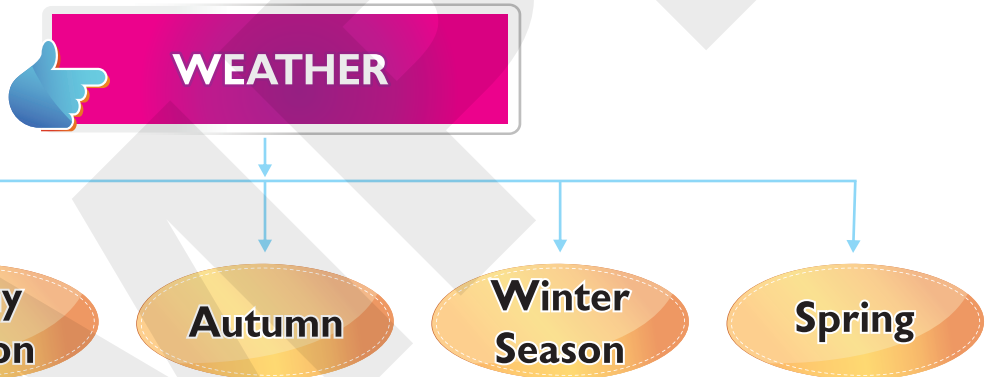
Learning Objectives

1. Seasons
2. Different days
 - hot/sunny • cold • rainy • windy • cloudy
3. Different conditions of the season



Let Me Answer

- How many seasons are there?
- Which is your favourite season?



WEATHER

Different conditions of the weather are called seasons.

The weather does not remain the same. Some days are hot. Some may be cold, rainy, windy or cloudy.



Summer Season

The days of summer season are hot and sunny. 'Loo' blows at day time in summer. The sun is hot and bright, so the air is also hot. We use fans, air conditioners and coolers to keep the room cool. We wear cotton clothes and



like to have cold drinks, ice creams etc. We also eat fruits like mango and melon.

Rainy Season

It rains heavily on some days. It happens on a rainy day or during monsoon. The sky is covered with dark clouds. We hardly see the sun on rainy days. We use a raincoat, an umbrella etc. on a rainy day. These protect us from rain and keep us dry. Sometimes we can see a beautiful rainbow in the sky.



Autumn

In this season, it is not so hot. The trees shed their leaves.



Winter Season

These are some very cold days. We wear woollen clothes during cold days and keep the room warm with the help of heater or fire place. We like to have hot drinks like tea or coffee. The days and nights are cold in winter season. The snow fall can be seen on mountains.



Spring

When the season is not very hot or very cold is called spring. Different flowers bloom in spring everywhere.



Windy Day



Moving air is called wind.

When the wind blows strongly, we call the day a windy day.



Facts to know

- ⊙ There are five types of seasons :
Summer, Rainy, Autumn, Winter and Spring.
- ⊙ Autumn and Spring are also called short seasons.

LET'S RECALL

1. The season does not remain the same.
2. Some days may be hot, some cold, rainy, windy or cloudy.
3. The different conditions of the season are called weather.
4. The Sun is hot and bright in the summer season.
5. The days and nights are cold in winter season.
6. The Sun is hardly seen in rainy season because of clouds.

Word Power

air conditioner	: an electric device which provides cold air in the room
heater	: an electric device which keeps the room hot
loo	: the hot wind that blows in extreme hot weather
rainbow	: a seven colours bow like shape in the sky in rainy season
raincoat	: protects us from rain



Cross Curriculum Connect

1. Answer the following questions in short.

- What are the different conditions of weather called?
- What do we do on a hot day?
- What do we do on a cold day?
- What do we do on a rainy day?
- Which day is called a windy day?

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable words.

water wind feel ; strongly

- We can air when it moves
- Plants also need air and
- Moving air is called

3. Answer the following questions.

- Name different types of seasons.
- What happens on a rainy day?
- Define the spring season.
- What happens on a hot sunny day?

4. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

- The Sun is hot on a rainy day.
- The wind is strong on a windy day.
- We see rainbow on a hot day.

☐
☐
☐

5. Multiple choice questions

a. We carry with us during rain.

(i) calculator

☐

(ii) umbrella

☐

(iii) kite

☐

(iv) woollen clothes

☐

b. We use cotton clothes during

(i) summer

☐

(ii) winter

☐

(iii) rain

☐

(iv) spring

☐

c. Moving air is called

(i) breeze

☐

(ii) 'loo'

☐

(iii) storm

☐

(iv) wind

☐

d. The days and nights in winter are

(i) hot

☐

(ii) rainy

☐

(iii) windy

☐

(iv) cold

☐

e. We use woollen clothes during

(i) summer

☐

(ii) rainy days

☐

(iii) winter

☐

(iv) windy days

☐

6. Give one word for each one of the following.

a. What is the hot wind called that flows in extreme hot weather?

.....

b. What is a seven colours bow like shape called in the rainy season?

.....

c. How many seasons are there in India?

.....

d. What types of clothes do we wear in hot days or summer season?

.....



- e. What types of clothes do we wear in cold days or winter season?

7. Match the columns.

Column A

- a. Rainy season
- b. Summer season
- c. Winter season

Column B

- (i) Cotton clothes
- (ii) Woollen clothes
- (iii) Rain coat



Activity Time

Prepare a weekly forecast report with the help of a newspaper and record in your Science notebook. This can be occasionally prepared to know about weather.

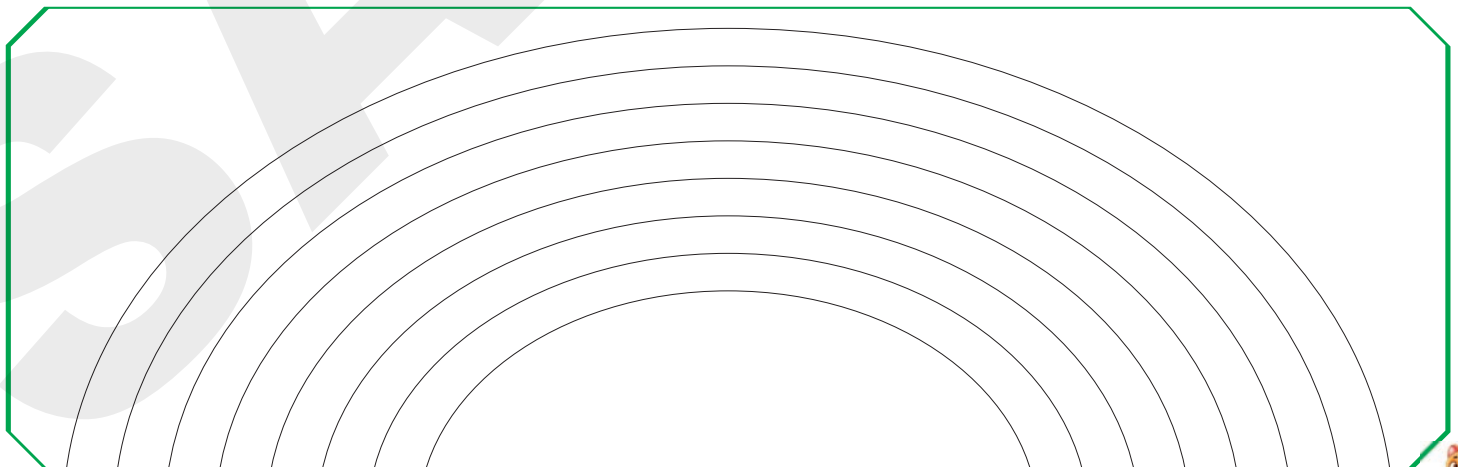


1. Name a fruit which you eat in summers. (Hint : the "King of Fruits")
2. Would you like to drink cold milk or hot milk in winter ? Why ?



Project Time

1. Find out which fruits and salad items should not be taken during the rainy season. Also, find out why that is so. You can also ask your Science teacher.
2. Colour the rainbow using colours in the following order : VIOLET, INDIGO, BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, ORANGE and RED (VIBGYOR).





Revision Test Paper-I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 4)



Max. Marks : 10

1. Multiple choice questions

(2)

a. Which of the following is a man-made thing?

(i) Mountain

☐

(ii) Cat

☐

(iii) Pencil

☐

(iv) Sun

☐

b. What is not required by plants to grow?

(i) Sunlight

☐

(ii) Water

☐

(iii) Moonlight

☐

(iv) Air

☐

2. Give one word for each one of the following.

(2)

a. Cotton producing plant

.....

b. I am inside the fruit.

.....

3. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

(3)

a. Climbers have thick and long stems.

☐

b. All non-living things grow.

☐

c. Plants give oxygen.

☐

4. Match the columns.

(3)

Column A

a. River

b. Sunflower

c. Mango

Column B

(i) Tree

(ii) Natural

(iii) Oil



Revision Test Paper-II

(Based on Chapters 5 to 8)



Max. Marks : 10

1. Multiple choice questions

(2)

a. Duck and swan are the birds that have

(i) webbed feet

☐

(ii) flat feet

☐

(iii) wide feet

☐

(iv) large feet

☐

b. is a plant eating animal.

(i) Lion

☐

(ii) Tiger

☐

(iii) Dog

☐

(iv) Cow

☐

2. Give one word for each one of the following.

(2)

a. We see with them.

b. We get vegetables, fruits and grains from them.

3. Tick (✓) the right and cross (✗) the wrong statements.

(3)

a. Cockroach is an insect.

☐

b. Elephants eat flesh.

☐

c. Mona tastes ice-cream with her tongue.

☐

4. Match the columns.

(3)

Column A

a. Milk

b. Spider

c. Nose

Column B

(i) Web

(ii) Smell

(iii) Complete food

Revision Test Paper-III

(Based on Chapters 9 to 10)

Max. Marks : 10

Multiple choice questions

(10)

a. At a traffic signal, we should not cross the road when the light is

(i) green

☐

(ii) red

☐

(iii) yellow

☐

(iv) all of these

☐

b. We should play with.....

(i) ball

☐

(ii) knife

☐

(iii) blade

☐

(iv) none of these

☐

c. We should play in the

(i) room

☐

(ii) kitchen

☐

(iii) bathroom

☐

(iv) playground

☐

d. The days and nights are during winter.

(i) hot

☐

(ii) rainy

☐

(iii) windy

☐

(iv) none of these

☐

Model Test Paper



Max. Marks :

1. Answer the following questions in short.

(5)

- Write the names of two man-made things.
- Define climbers.
- Which plants are used as medicine?
- Name two plants that provide us cloth.
- What are the animals called who live both on land and in water?

2. Fill up the blanks.

(5)

- We should eat food to stay healthy.
- We have nose.
- Cows live in a
- is an example of domestic animal.
- Potato, carrot, tomato etc., are the

3. Answer the following questions.

(15)

- What is the difference between natural and man-made things?
- What are trees? Give two examples.
- What are the different parts of a plant?
- How are plants useful to us?
- Write two features of birds.





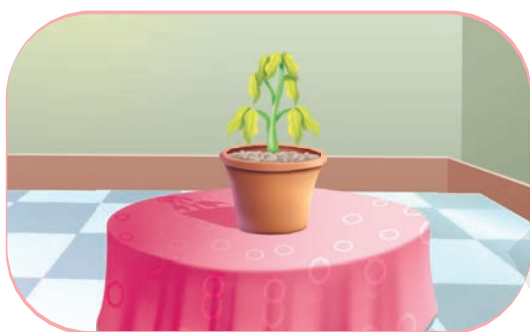
ACTIVITY-1

To test the need of sunlight.

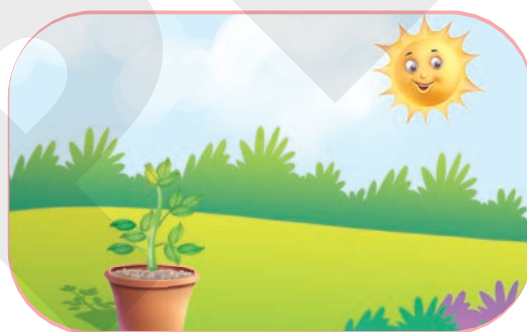
Materials required : Two potted plants

Procedure :

1. Take two potted plants.
2. Place one in a dark room and the other in an open place.
3. Observe the both plants.



Potted plant in a dark room



Potted plant kept in an open place



Conclusion : After fifteen days, the plant kept in dark room will turn pale.



ACTIVITY-2

Make a list of the foods you eat and write the names of fruits you like the most. An example is given below. Are you a vegetarian or non-vegetarian?

Names	Foods	Fruits	Vegetarian	Non-Vegetarian
Ravi	Chicken Rice, Rajma, Vegetables	Banana	x	✓
Sneha	Dal, Chapati, Green vegetables	Mango	✓	x



ACTIVITY-3

To test the need of water for plants.

Materials required : two potted plants and water jug with water

Procedure :

1. Take two potted plants.
2. Water the plant in one pot regularly.
3. Do not water the plant at all in the other pot.
4. Observe both the plants for three days.



Watered plant



Plant without water



Conclusion : The plant, which is watered regularly, remains green. The plant, which is not watered at all dies.