



**FALCON**

# *Earth*

## *First*

### Teacher's Manual

#### 0-5



## Earth First-0

### 1. About Myself

Do yourself

### 2. My Body

- A. 1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (1) 4. (10) 5. (2)  
B. 1. HEAD 2. EYE 3. HAIR 4. CHEST 5. NECK  
6. TEETH 7. NOSE 8. FACE.  
C. 1. Playing 2. Eating 3. Running.

### 3. Our Sense Organs

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)  
B. 1. see 2. smell 3. hear 4. taste.  
C. Do yourself

### 4. My Family

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)  
B. 1. many 2. cousins 3. aunt 4. uncle.  
C. Do yourself.

### 5. My Sweet Home

- A. 1. BEDROOM 2. KITCHEN 3. DRAWING ROOM  
4. STUDY ROOM.  
B. 1. mud 2. bricks 3. bedroom 4. mother.  
C. Do yourself.

### 6. Cleanliness

- A. 2. (✓) 4. (✓)  
B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)

### 7. My School

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)  
B. 1. CLASS ROOM 2. PLAYGROUND 3. MUSIC ROOM  
4. LEARNING.  
C. Do yourself.  
D. Do yourself.

### 8. People Who Help Us

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)  
B. Do yourself.  
C. 2. (✓) 3. (✓)

### 9. The Food

- A. 1. BUTTER 2. RICE 3. FRUITS 4. CHICKEN 5.  
WATER.  
B. 1. (✓) 3. (✓) 4. (✓)  
C. Do yourself.

### 10. Our Clothes

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)  
B. 1. RAINCOAT 2. COAT 3. UNIFORM 4. UMBRELLA.  
C. 1. fancy clothes 2. woollen 3. rain.

### 11. Domestic Animals

- A. 1. COW 2. DONKEY 3. HEN 4. SHEEP 5. CAMEL.  
B. DONKEY, CAMEL, DOG.

### 12. Wild Animals

- A. 1. GIRAFFE 2. WOLF 3. MONKEY 4. ELEPHANT 5.  
TIGER.

- B. 1. tallest 2. fastest 3. grass 4. largest.  
C. 1. Tiger is the dangerous wild animal.

### 13. Birds

- A. 1. PEACOCK 2. MYNAH 3. CROW 4. PARROT  
5. PIGEON.  
B. 1. wings 2. fly 3. fly 4. Peacock.  
C. Do yourself.

### 14. Animals and Their Young Ones

- A. 1. PUPPY 2. LAMB 3. CHICKEN 4. CALF  
B. Do yourself.

### 15. Plants Around Us

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (S) 3. (S) 4. (H) 5. (T) 6. (H)  
C. 1. LEAF 2. FLOWER 3. STEM 4. FRUIT.

### 16. Flowers

- A. 1. TULIP 2. HIBISCUS 3. LOTUS 4. SUNFLOWER.  
B. 1. (iii) 2. (vi) 3. (iv) 4. (i) 5. (ii) 6. (v)

### 17. Fruits

- A. 1. PAPAYA 2. WATERMELON 3. ORANGE 4. MANGO  
5. BANANA.  
B. PAPAYA, ORANGE, APPLE, GRAPES, GUAVA.

### 18. Vegetables

- A. POTATO, SPINACH, TOMATO, GREEN PEAS,  
CAULIFLOWER, RADISH.  
B. 1. Red 2. Potato 3. White 4. Cooked

### 19. Means of Transport

- A. 1. SCOOTER 2. TRAIN 3. STEAMER  
4. AEROPLANE.  
B. 1. (✓) 4. (✓)  
C. 1. BUS, SCOOTER 2. HELICOPTER, AEROPLANE

### 20. Seasons

- A. 1. WOOLEN 2. SUMMER 3. SWEAT 4. UMBRELLA.  
B. 1. (W) 2. (S) 3. (R)

### 21. Water

- A. 1. necessary 2. drinking 3. washing 4. water.  
B. Do yourself.

### 23. Religious Festivals

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)  
B. 1. (✓) 2. (✓) 4. (✓)

## Earth First-1

### Unit 1 : All About Me

### 1. About Myself

Do yourself

### 2. Our Body is Wonderful

- A. 1. nose 2. eyes 3. ears 4. tongue 5. skin.  
B. Do yourself

- C. fingers (10), eyes (2), feet (2), ears (2), head (1), nose (1), lips (2), legs (2)

### 3. Our Similar Body Parts

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F)  
C. Do yourself.

## Unit 2 : Food, Clothes and Shelter

### 4. The Food

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
C. 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself 3. (i) Always eat food that is freshly cooked. (ii) Chew food properly before swallowing. 4. We should drink eight to ten glasses of water everyday 5. Do yourself.

### 5. Clothes I Wear

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. We need clothes to cover our body. 2. We wear cotton clothes in summer season. 3. We wear woollen clothes in winter season. 4. We use raincoats and gumboots in rainy season.

### 6. Different Houses

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. Our home protects us from heat, cold, rain, wild animals and thieves. 2. In villages, homes are made up of grass, hay, wood, soil and mortar. 3. In towns and cities, homes are made up of bricks, cement, iron, sand and stone. 4. The architect makes a drawing of home before it is built. 5. The caravan is a home on wheels.

## Unit 3 : My Surroundings

### 7. Our Helpers

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. The police catches thieves and robbers. 2. The tailor sews new clothes for us. 3. The soldier protects our country from enemies. 4. The cobbler mends our shoes. 5. The fireman is called to extinguish the fire.

### 8. My Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. We buy postcards, envelopes and stamps from the post office. 2. Nurse helps the doctor to take care of the patients. 3. We keep our money in a bank. 4. A doctor looks after us in a hospital. 5. To board a train, we go to railway station.

### 9. My School

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)  
B. Do yourself  
C. 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself. 3. We learn reading, writing, drawing and good habits in school. 4. Do yourself 5. Do yourself.  
D. Do yourself.

## Unit 4 : My Family

### 10. I Love My Family

- A. 1. (T) 2. Do yourself 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
B. Do yourself.  
C. 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself. 3. A family with three or more children is a large family. 4. In a joint family grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, uncles, aunts and cousins all live together. 5. Do yourself.

### 11. Helping Each Other

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
C. 1. Do yourself. 2. Parents work for the family. 3. Father buys things of daily need for my family. 4. We can help our mother in setting the dinning table. 5. Parents love good children because good children always obey their parents. 6. Father brings things from the market and earns money for the family.

## Unit 5 : Fun and Festivals

### 12. Means of Recreation

- A. Do yourself.  
B. Do yourself.  
C. 1. Because recreation makes us fresh and active. 2. Television, music, picnic, zoo, circus. 3. Do yourself. 4. Do yourself. 5. Recreation

### 13. Our Festivals

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)  
B. 1. gulal 2. diyas 3. sewain 4. tree 5. boats.  
C. 1. People decorate their houses with lights on diwali. 2. People throw colour and apply gulal on one another. On the following day of holi. 3. Ramzan is the month of fasting. 4. The Gurudwaras are lighted at night and Guru Granth Sahib is recited and Sikhs bow their heads before the Guru Granth Sahib. 5. Boat race is organized on Onam festival.

## Unit 6 : Natural Environment

### 14. Grandpa's Farmhouse

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
C. 1. We keep domestic animals for various uses. Some guards the house and some plough the field. 2. Herbs are very small plants. They have very soft stems. 3. The three uses of plants are : (i) Plants give us medicines and oils. (ii) Plants give us fruits, vegetables and grains. (iii) Plants give shelter to birds and animals. 4. Bullocks help in ploughing the field. 5. Horse was grandfather's favourite animal in the farmhouse.

### 15. Up in the Sky

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. During the day, we see the sun in the sky. 2. The three shapes of moon are : (i) Full, (ii) Waning gibbous, (iii) Waxing gibbous. 3. We cannot see the stars in the sky during the day because of the bright sunlight. 4. When the sun shines after the rain, we see a rainbow.

## Unit 7 : Health and Safety

### 16. Health

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. Health is true wealth. 2. We should brush our teeth twice in a day, in the morning and before going to bed. 3. Early to bed, early to rise, exercise everyday, clean your teeth twice in a day, bath everyday. 4. We should eat clean and fresh food. 5. We should wash our hands before and after meals with a soap so that germs cannot enter in our body through food.  
D. 1. Early to bed and early to rise. 2. We must do exercise everyday. 3. We should take bath everyday. 4. We should cut our overgrown nails. 5. We should eat our food on time.

### 17. Safety on the Road

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. Vehicles keep moving with great speed on roads. So, even a slight carelessness can lead to an accident. 2. We should walk on the left side of the road. 3. Before crossing the road, we should look towards the right then to left and then again to the right and crossed only when it is empty. 4. We should cross the road only when the green light is on. 5. We should stand in a queue while waiting for a bus.

## Earth First-2

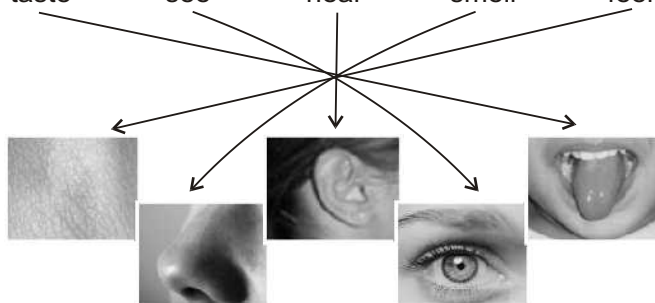
### Unit 1 : All About Me

#### 1. About Myself

Do yourself

#### 2. Organs in My Body

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T).  
C. taste see hear smell feel



- D. 1. Our eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are called sense organs. 2. Tongue helps us to taste. 3. Our lungs help us to breathe. 4. Heart pumps blood to different parts of our body. 5. Our stomach helps us to break down the food we eat.

#### 3. Growing Up

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T).  
C. Do yourself.

## 4. My Family

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
B. Do yourself.  
C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T).  
D. 1. There are four members in Kanishka's family. 2. Kanishka's father is a teacher. 3. There are nine members in Shashi's family. 4. Families where grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins live together is called a joint family. 5. Common name of a family is surname.

## Unit 2 : Food, Clothes and Shelters

### 5. Food for Health

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F).  
C. 1. We cannot live without food. It helps in the growth of our body. 2. Children should eat plenty of vegetables because they keeps them healthy. 3. Energy-giving food, Body-building food and Protective food. 4. Because uncovered things are infected with flies and dust and not good for eating. 5. We should eat only to our appetite.

### 6. Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T).  
C. 1. We wear clothes to protect us from heat, rain and cold. 2. We wear cotton clothes in summer. 3. Woollen clothes keep our body warm in winter. 4. When we go out in the rain, we wear raincoats, gumboots and use an umbrella. 5. A tailor sews the clothes.

### 7. Home Sweet Home

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F), 5. (F)  
C. Do yourself.  
D. 1. House protects us from heat, cold, wind, rain and wild animals. 2. Kutch houses are made up of mud, wood, straw and leaves. 3. We should keep our house neat and clean. 4. We sleep in the bedroom. 5. We take a bath in the bathroom.

### 8. Water is Precious

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T).  
C. 1. We use water for bathing, washing clothes, drinking, etc. 2. We get water from wells, rivers, handpumps, lakes, tubewells, streams and rain. 3. We can fall sick by drinking impure water. 4. Boiling water for 10-15 minutes makes the water purified. 5. Filtered and boiled water is good for health.

## Unit 3 : Our Neighbourhood

### 9. Occupations

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F).



- C. 1. The job that people do is known as occupation. 2. The potter makes pots. 3. The farmer grows crops. 4. The cobbler mends our shoes. 5. A grocer sells cereals, pulses, spices and other household things. 6. A clown makes us laugh by doing funny items.

### 10. Neighbourhood Services

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)  
B. 1. BANK 2. PARK 3. HOSPITAL 4. MARKET 5. SCHOOL



- D. 1. Children go for study and learn in school. 2. The postman delivers letters to our house. 3. Police sends thieves and bad people in the society to jail. 4. We go to bank to keep our money and jewellery safe. 5. We go to the market to buy books and things of daily usage.

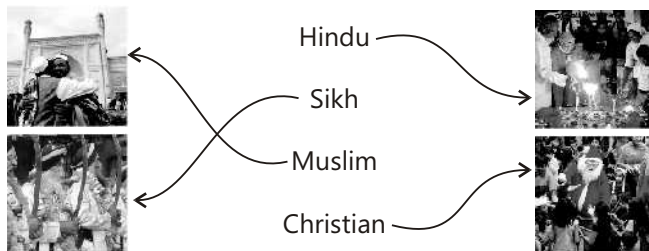
### Unit 4 : Fun and Festivals

#### 11. Fun and Play

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T)  
C. 1. Recreation makes us refresh. 2. Circus, fair, zoo, park. 3. We see different kinds of animals at the zoo. 4. We go to the park for recreation. 5. Ludo, carrom.

#### 12. Social Festivals

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C.



- D. 1. Diwali is the festival of lights. 2. Holi is celebrated in the month of March. 3. The effigies of Ravana, Meghnad and Kumbhkarna are burnt on Dussehra. 4. Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs. 5. Pongal is a harvest festival.

#### 13. National Festivals

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
B. 1. The festivals which are celebrated by all Indians are called National Festivals. 2. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our National Festivals. 3. Our country became independent on 15th August, 1947. 4. We celebrate the Republic Day on 26th of January every year. 5. We celebrated Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd of October every year.

### 14. Going Places

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T).  
C. 1. Bullock-cart, Horse carriage. 2. Man had to walk to go from one place to another. 3. Land, air and water transport are used to carry goods. 4. Bullock-cart, Tonga. 5. Bus, car, train, aeroplane etc. are the modern means of transport.

### 15. Be Safe

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
C. 1. We can get hurt if we do not stand in a queue. 2. We should walk on the pavement. 3. We can fall from the stairs and get hurt. 4. A road should be crossed when it is clear. 5. Because it can cause fire.

### 16. Finding Places

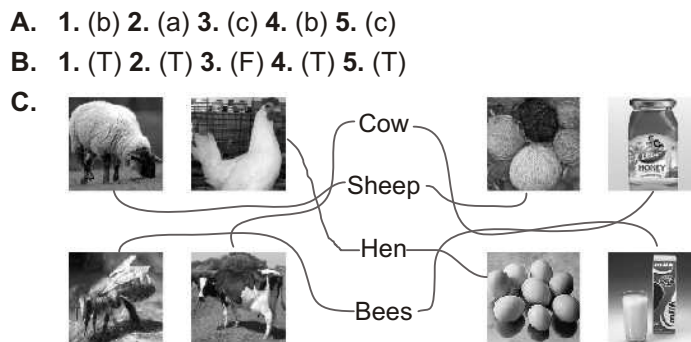
- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F).  
C. 1. The four sides are left, right, front and back. 2. East, West, North and South. 3. A map is a drawing of a place, a neighbourhood, a city or a country on a piece of paper. 4. Because we cannot find our way without direction. 5. Stand facing the rising sun. Direction you are facing the sun is East. At the back of you is the West. To your right is the South and to your left is the North.

### Unit 6 : Natural Environment

#### 17. Our Earth

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F).  
C. 1. The Earth is made up of land and water. 2. Low and even land is called plain. 3. The raised part of the land is called a hill and very high hills are called mountains. 4. River is a body of water that flows from one place to another. 5. The vast part of water that has many seas in it is called ocean.

### 18. Animal World



- D. 1. Animals that are kept at home or on farm are called pet animals. 2. Animals that live in jungles like tigers, lions, zebras and giraffes are called wild animals. 3. We use the skin of some animals to make leather. 4. We get honey from honeybees. 5. Animals build houses to protect themselves from heat, cold, rain and other animals.

## 19. Plant World

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. Fruit 2. Root 3. Flower 4. Seed 5. Stem.  
D. 1. Turnip, beetroot. 2. Spinach, coriander 3. Peas, beans 4. Cotton, jute 5. Apple, strawberry.

## Earth First-3

### Unit 1 : Our Body

#### 1. Our Body and Sense Organs

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. 1. See 2. Hear 3. Touch 4. Smell 5. Taste.  
D. 1. Head, eyes, nose, ears, arms and legs. 2. Ears, eyes, hands, legs are in pairs. 3. Nose helps us to smell the world around us. 4. We use our arms and hands for eating, writing, playing, hammering, painting etc. 5. Our legs and feet help us to play, walk, jump, dance and run.

#### 2. Living and Non-living Things

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)  
C. 1. Chair, Table 2. Kitten, Calf 3. Sunflower, Mimosa 4. Hen, Duck.  
D. 1. A living thing breathes, moves, needs food, grows, feels and reproduces. 2. Living things have some special features such as they move, breathe, need food, grow, feel, reproduces, etc. 3. Plant does not move, its parts shows movement. Leaves of some plants show movement towards sunlight. Roots of the plant move towards the soil. Flowers show movement by opening and closing their petals. Stomata on leaves open and close. The most common example of this is the sunflower plant. It always moves towards the sun. 4. We need food because food gives us energy to work and play. 5. A plant grows from a seed to a sapling to a big tree. 6. Non-living things do not have life, they cannot move, breathe, grow, feel, reproduce, etc.

### Unit 2 : Food, Clothes and Shelter

#### 3. Food for Health

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. 1. We need food for energy to work and play. 2. Food contains substances that help our body to grow, to get energy and to keep away illnesses. These substances are called nutrients. 3. Proteins are nutrients which help our body to grow. 4. The correct type of food should be eaten in correct amount. This type of meal is called balanced diet. 5. Because after covering it is free from dust and flies.

#### 4. Water in Our Lives

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F).

C.



- D. 1. Rain is the primary source of water. 2. Rain, pond, river, lake, etc. 3. We need water for drinking, cooking, washing, irrigation and for many other purposes. 4. Pond, rain, lake. 5. A tube well is a modern and efficient method of obtaining groundwater. 6. Underground water passes through different layers of soil and gets filtered in the process. So this water is clean and safe for drinking.

#### 5. Shelters

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
C. 1. Den 2. Hole 3. Burrow 4. Beehive 5. Nest.  
D. 1. Shelter is known as a home. 2. Shelter protects us from heat, cold, rain and enemies. 3. The lion lives in a den. 4. A good house should have plenty of air, sunlight and a good drainage system. 5. Do yourself.

### Unit 3 : Maps and Recreation

#### 6. Mapping My Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
C. Do yourself.  
D. 1. East, West, North and South. 2. A sketch is a rough drawing or map of a place. 3. A landmark is something that we can see clearly from a distance and helps us to know where we are. 4. Symbol is a sign. It represents a landmark. 5. Map is a drawing of a neighbourhood, city or a country.

#### 7. Let's Celebrate

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F).  
C. 1. We like to have fun during rest. It is known as recreation. 2. When we work all the time and have no time to enjoy, our mind becomes dull. Therefore, we need rest. 3. Do yourself. 4. Jana-Gana-Mana is our National Anthem. 5. Vande Matram is our National Song.

### Unit 4 : Travel

#### 8. Means of Transport

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)  
B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
C. Land (Car, Bus), Water (Ship, Boat), Air (Aeroplane, Helicopter).  
D. 1. Horse, camel, ox, elephant, ass. 2. Land transport, Water transport and Air transport are the different means of transport. 3. We will travel to far off places by train or aeroplane. 4. Aeroplane 5. Camel is the ship of desert.

#### 9. Hearing and Talking

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

- B.** 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. Telephone 2. Internet 3. Speed post 4. Newspaper 5. Letter.
- D.** 1. Means through which we can send and receive messages are called means of communication. 2. Any message or information has to be given to a number of people at the same time called is mass communication. Newspaper, megazines, television, cinema and radio are examples of mass communication. 3. Letter, telephone, radio, television. 4. Internet is a network of computers all over the world. 5. Satellites are used for long distance communication. Many television programmes can be relayed live in different parts of the world through them.

### 10. The Wheel's Story

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. Early men lived in forests. 2. Early men travel from one place to another on foot. 3. Wheels are used in pulley to draw water from wells. They are also used in various machines and most of the toys. 4. Do yourself. 5. Do yourself.

### Unit 5 : Safety and Caring

#### 11. Be Safe

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C.**



First of all, clean the wound with small pads of cotton soaked in an antiseptic.

First of all, remove the heat source.

Immediately take the victim to a doctor.

- D.** 1. Do yourself. 2. The emergency care given to the victim before the arrival of the doctor is called the first aid. 3. In case the bleeding from the wound does not stop, put some ice or cold water on the wound because blood clots in cold water. 4. Carefully remove the sting with a pair of tweezers. To give relief, apply a paste of baking soda and cold cream to the affected area. A soft pad soaked in ammonia water also gives relief. Calamine lotion can be applied to reduce itching. 5. In case of snake bite, apply a tourniquet, just above the bite, to stop the flow of blood to the heart. This tight band will help to slow down the spread of poison.

#### 12. Caring People

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. We can help them to change their clothes, get them water, newspaper or anything that they want. 2. Old people need help and care because old people are weak and not able to do work properly. 3. We can help the sick people by talking them and help them in getting medicine, fresh water, etc. 4. We can help the children in changing

and feeding them. 5. We can help a blind person in many ways such as when we see a blind person trying to cross the road, we can help them in crossing the road.

### Unit 6 : Natural Environment

#### 13. Natural Resources

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)
- C.** 1. (iv) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii)
- D.** 1. Natural things such as soil, water, coal, petroleum and Sun are called natural resources. 2. The wise use and preservation of our natural resources is called conservation. 3. Humus is formed by the decomposition of dead animals and plants. 4. Wild animals are hunted for their skins, tusks and horns. 5. Our government has set up many national parks and birds sanctuaries to protect animals and birds.

#### 14. Movements of Earth

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)
- C.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii)
- D.** 1. The spinning of the Earth is called rotation. 2. An axis is an imaginary line that runs through the centre of the Earth. 3. The Earth's movement around the Sun is known as revolution. 4. The conditions of the atmosphere that exist in a particular area in relation to things like temperature or rain is called weather. 5. The climate of a region is the average weather condition of an area over a period of time. 6. The Earth rotates on its axis causing day and night. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. 7. The revolution of the Earth around the Sun causes the formation of seasons. When a particular type of weather persists for a long time in a particular region, it is called a season. The four main seasons are summer, autumn, winter and spring. These seasons come one by one with the revolution of the Earth around the Sun. We know that the axis of the Earth is tilted. So, when it revolves, half of the Earth is closer to the Sun and the other half is farther away. The part that faces the Sun experiences summer and has long warm days. The other side, that is the one which faces away from the Sun, experiences winter and has shorter days. As the Earth slowly revolves, summer changes to autumn. Then comes winter which gradually changes to spring. This is again followed by summer and the cycle continues.

#### 15. The Green Leaves

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C.** Do yourself.
- D.** 1. A leaf has a flat, smooth surface called the leaf blade. 2. Stomata are the tiny holes which help the leaves to breathe. 3. Chlorophyll helps the leaves to make their own food. This green pigment from the leaves combines with carbon dioxide present in the air, water from the soil and sunlight and prepares food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis. 4. The dead, fallen leaves should be collected in a deep pit along with other plant wastes. This pit is known as



compost pit. 5. Leaves are useful in many ways. Different types of leaves are used for different purposes.

### 16. Creepy Crawlies and Flyers

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
 B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
 C. Do yourself.  
 D. 1. Insects are useful in many ways : (a) Honey bee collects honey and honey is used by us for several purposes. (b) Butterfly and bumble bee help in producing more flowers. (c) Silk thread is obtained from silk worms. It is used to make silk clothes. 2. (a) Insects have six legs. (b) Their body is divided into three parts. (c) They have two feelers called antennae. (d) They have soft bodies with no bones. 3. Spiders are not called insects because unlike insects, spiders have eight legs. 4. Insects hide in nooks and corners of the house, to protect themselves from enemies. 5. Spiders spin webs with a liquid that comes out of tiny holes from its back end. This liquid becomes thick and strong like a thread on drying.

### Unit 7 : Things, We Made and Do

#### 17. The Potter's Wheel

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)  
 B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)  
 C. 1. Early men used clay pots for storing grains and other things. 2. We use clay because it is cheap and it can be moulded into different useful shapes and easily decorated. 3. Because it becomes hard. 4. Dishes, cups, toys, etc. 5. **Step 1** : Knead some clay with water and make a ball. **Step 2** : Push your thumb into the centre of the ball to make a pit. **Step 3** : While pushing your thumb, pinch up the walls. **Step 4** : Turn the piece and pinch to keep even the thickness of the walls of the piece. **Step 5** : To create a flat base, gently pat the bottom on a flat surface. **Step 6** : Leave this bowl to dry in the sun. **Step 7** : When it becomes hard, decorate it. The bowl is formed and you can put things in it.

#### 18. Textiles

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T) 7. (T).  
 C. 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (v) 4. (i) 5. (ii).  
 D. 1. We should wear light cotton clothes in summer season. 2. Cotton, jute, wool, silk and linen are natural fibres. 3. Natural fibres are obtained from animals and plants. While artificial fibres are man-made. 4. Cotton is spin into yarn with machines. 5. We get wool from thick hair of sheep. It is sent to the factory. There it is washed, dyed and spin into yarn. This thread is known as wool and it is used to make woollen clothes. 6. The fibre is twisted to make thread or yarn. This process is called spinning.

## Earth First-4

### Unit 1 : Our Body

#### 1. Internal Organs of Our Body

- A. 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (iii) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
 B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)  
 C. 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (iv)  
 D. 1. The main function of the skeleton is to provide support and shape to our body. 2. Our brain is protected by the skull which is made up of eight bones joined together. 3. Our heart is a small reddish-brown organ, present inside our chest. 4. We have two lungs, they help us to breathe. 5. The food that we eat through our mouth is partially digested there itself. The food mixes with saliva which is the juice produced in our mouth. The chewed food becomes soft or moist. It easily travels down the food pipe and reaches the stomach. Digestive juice breaks up the food in the stomach. It leads to a long coiled tube called the small intestine which runs into a wider tube called large intestine. 6. Kidneys help to remove the liquid waste products from our body.

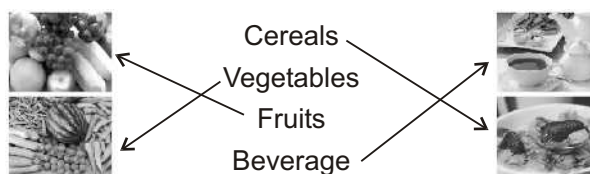
#### 2. Living and Non-living Things

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
 B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T).  
 C. 1. Eggs 2. Babies 3. Plant 4. Gills  
 D. 1. A Living thing is one that has life in it. It can do many things which non-living things cannot do. 2. All living things move, need food and water, breathe, grow and reproduce. 3. Toys, bench, book. 4. Plants breathe with the help of pores on their leaves. These pores are called stomata. 5. Non-living things cannot move, breathe and grow.

### Unit 2 : Food, Clothes and Shelter

#### 3. Sources of Food

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
 C.



- D. 1. We need food for energy to work and play. 2. The main sources of our food are plants and animals. 3. We get cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits, etc. from the plants. 4. Mustard oil and groundnut oil. 5. Cashews, almonds. 6. Meat, eggs.

#### 4. Clothes to Wear

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
 B. 1. Men 2. Women 3. Rainy season 4. Winter.  
 C. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F).  
 D. 1. India has different types of climates. Some parts are very cold, some parts are hot and some parts have very heavy rains. These diversities in climate affect not only



our food habits, but also they are clearly seen in our dresses. So, people in different parts of India wear different types of dresses. **2.** Trousers and shirts, kurta-pyjama, dhoti-kurta, lungi-kurta and pant-shirt are mostly wear in India by men. **3.** Sari is the most common dress of women in India. **4.** Climate is the most common factor that brings change in our dress in a year. **5.** Thick woollen clothes, shawl, cap or turban protect us from cold.

### 5. A House to Live in

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (F)  
**C.** 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (v) 5. (i)  
**D.** 1. We need a house because it protect us from extreme climate, rain, storm, wild animals, thieves and robbers. **2.** A good house should have good ventilation, adequate sunlight and good sanitation facilities. **3.** A pucca house is strong house made of cement, bricks, steel and wood. Kutcha house is not strong. Kutcha house is made with materials such as mud, straw and stones. **4.** Wooden house, stilt house, igloo. **5.** Houseboats are houses that float on water. **6.** Stilt house are made in flood-prone areas. Water often enters the houses in such areas.

### Unit 3 : Air and Water

#### 6. Water is Precious

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
**C.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii)  
**D.** 1. We need water for live. We will not find living things in places where no water is available. **2.** Plants need water for photosynthesis. **3.** Solid (ice), liquid (water) and water vapour (steam). **4.** The water department sends water through underground pipes to the storage tank. The stored water is then supplied to our homes. **5.** (i) When it rains drums, tanks and buckets can be filled with water. This water can be used for bathing, washing and watering plants. (ii) Water left after washing clothes can be used to wash floor.

#### 7. Clean Air

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (F) 7. (T)  
**C.** 1. Air is vital for life on the earth. Human beings and animals need air to breathe. Plants need air to make food. **2.** Nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide. **3.** Air has the following characteristics : (i) Air is colourless. So, we cannot see it. (ii) Air has no smell. It is odourless. (iii) Air occupies space. **4.** Because air has weight. So balloon weigh less when it is deflated. **5.** Take an empty balloon. Place it on a weighing balance. Now take another balloon of the same size. Fill it with air. Keep this balloon on the other pan of the balance. We will see that the balloon filled with air weighs more. **6.** Take a glass full of water. Cover the glass with a piece of cardboard. Press the cardboard and turn the glass upside down. Remove your hand. You will find that the cardboard does not fall. This is

because the water in the glass is pushing the cardboard downwards, but the air outside is pushing it upward. So we can say that air exerts pressure.

### Unit 4 : Community Services

#### 8. Public Property

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
**C.** 1. (i) We should not break glasses or doors. (ii) We should not tear seat covers or other things. **2.** (i) We should not break chairs and tables in our school. (ii) We should not litter the place, scribble on walls and spoil things at school. **3.** (i) We should not tear off the pages of books. (ii) We should not make marks on books. **4.** (i) We should not spoil them. (ii) We should not write on their walls.  
**D.** 1. Schools, hospitals, parks, buses, trains, monuments, electric and telephone poles, libraries, etc. do not belong to any one person. They are used by all of us. So, they are public property. **2.** We should not damage chairs, tables or any other property of the school. Thus, we can take care of school. **3.** While travelling in bus or train, we should not throw litter and make them dirty. We should not break glasses and doors. We should not tear seat covers or other things. **4.** Libraries provide us with a large range of books to read. **5.** Monuments are the part of our heritage. So, we should preserve historical monuments. **6.** We should not spit in the hospital. We should not steal things from there.

#### 9. Agencies of Community Services

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)  
**C.** 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (iii)  
**D.** 1. We need some basic amenities like clean drinking water, electricity, roads, health care facilities and schools for healthy and comfortable living so we need community service. **2.** A Municipal Committee looks after the civic necessities of the people living in towns and cities. **3.** Gram Panchayats look after the civic necessities of people living in villages. **4.** A Municipal Committee looks after the civic necessities of the people living in towns and cities. In a small town or city, this body is called Municipality while in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata, this body is called Municipal Corporation. **5.** Some agencies are run by people with the help of the government. Government support comes in the form of funds. These agencies are co-operatives and consumer forums. These agencies are called semi-governmental agencies. Non-governmental agencies are run by people who are engage in social work. They work in group to improve the quality of life of the people. The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work to promote social welfare. They receive funds from voluntary or international funding organizations. **6.** Consumer forums are set up to punish manufacturers for cheating people by selling poor quality goods or charging more money. These forum look into the complaints of people and take legal action against the guilty.

## 10. Our National Symbols

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)
- C. 1. National symbols inspire nationalistic feelings in the countryman. 2. Wheel suggests and inspires us to move forward and lead the nation to progress and prosperity. 3. The green colour stands for life, fertility and prosperity. 4. The National emblem of India has been adopted from the Sarnath lion, capital of Ashoka. 5. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. 6. Our National calendar is based on the Saka Era. It consists of 365 days and begins with Chaitra as its first month. The Saka calendar was started 78 years after the Christian Era.

### Unit 5 : Safety and Caring

## 11. Caring Body

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)
- C. 1. (i) We should wash our eyes with cold water everyday. (ii) We should not rub our eyes with dirty hands or unclean towel. 2. (i) We should use soft cotton buds to clean the ears. (ii) We must clean our ears regularly while bathing. 3. (i) We should clean our nose regularly while bathing. (ii) We should not insert any pointed object in our nose. 4. (i) We should clean our tongue with a tongue cleaner after brushing the teeth. (ii) We should rinse our mouth well after every meal. 5. (i) We should always wear fresh and clean clothes. (ii) We should not share our clothes with others. 6. (i) We must brush our teeth twice in a day. (ii) We should massage our gums with clean fingers.
- D. 1. Our eyes help us to see and enjoy our surroundings. 2. Our ears help us to hear and differentiate between different types of sounds. 3. Our tongue helps us to taste the food. 4. We should avoid putting our fingers in our nose as this may cause injury to the delicate parts of the nose or cause bleeding. Also, germs from our fingers may infect the nose. 5. Plaque is a yellowish layer which develops between the teeth and the gums and can cause germ infection. 6. Bath helps to remove sweat, dead skin, other germs and dust that stick to our skin.

## 12. Safety First

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)
- C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- D. 1. (i) We should not play with scissors, knife, blade, match-sticks etc. (ii) We should not leave them lying around. (iii) We should use them carefully in the presence of elders. 2. (i) We should walk on the footpath or pavement. (ii) We should cross the road at the zebra-crossing. (iii) We should not board or get down from a moving bus. 3. We should go up and

down the stairs in a queue. 4. After an accident, the first medical help that is given is known as First Aid. 5. We should not crowd around him/her. Only two person may attend him/her. If person hurts badly, make the person lie down. Call a doctor at once. Do not panic. Do as the doctor says.

### Unit 6 : Travel

## 13. Moving Around the World

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T).
- C. 1. (v) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iii).
- D. 1. Roads on which automobiles can run very fast without taking a turn are called Highways. Highways are very important because on highways we can travel long distances in a few hours. 2. Waterways is the cheapest means of transport because they do not require to built and they do not require money to maintain. 3. Railways are extremely useful to us. They are convenient for long journeys. They are useful in carrying goods to far off places. 4. The Suez Canal was opened in 1865. It connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. It reduced the travel time between Mumbai and London to just two weeks. Thus, construction of the Suez Canal help India. 5. Almost all countries of the world are connected through airways. Thousands of people visit different parts of the world in connection with their business and trade. Hundreds of government officials visit their countries for their official work. Thousands of students travel by air to study in other countries. Many people travel to seek the art and culture of various countries. 6. (i) Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi; (ii) Sahara International Airport, Mumbai; (iii) Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.

## 14. Let's Communicate

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)
- C. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (v) 5. (iv)
- D. 1. Letters, newspapers, books, telephones, etc. are the means of communication in our country. 2. We purchase postcards, inland letters, envelopes and stamps form the post office. We send money through money order. We send our letter and parcels to their destination speedly through speed post. 3. We can send urgent message by telegrams. 4. Television, radio and newspaper. 5. Internet is a worldwide network of computers. Through Internet, we can send an electronic mail (E-mail) to any part of the world. We can get any information using search engine on the Internet.

## 15. Safety On the Road

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T)

C. 1. (ii) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (iii)

D. 1. Accidents are more likely to occur if we are careless or if we disobey the rules of safety. Accidents can occur anytime and anywhere. 2. Many people get hurt or killed nowadays on the road accidents because they do not follow the rules of the road. 3. Traffic lights are the signals of the driving on the road. 4. It is safe to cross the road at zebra crossing to avoid accidents. 5. Look for the traffic lights. Cross the road only when the light is green for you. 6. Stop when the traffic light is red for us. We should get ready when it is yellow and move when light is green.

## Unit 7 : Natural Environment

### 16. Natural Resources

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)

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

C. 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (i) 5. (ii)

C. 1. Natural resources are valuable things that took place naturally in a country such as its water bodies, forests and minerals present in the soil. 2. There are two main groups of natural resources : Renewable and Non-renewable. 3. Sunlight helps us to grow crops and produce electricity. We harness sunlight to cook through solar cookers. 4. Water is a resource without which life on the Earth would not be possible. We use water for drinking, washing, cooking, agriculture and various industrial processes. We use water energy to run machines and produce electricity. 5. Wind energy is used to produce electricity. 6. Soil is home to various life forms. Moreover, it helps to hold trees and plants firmly to the ground and prevents them from getting eroded. Soil is also used as a raw material for pottery, bricks, toys and other things.

### 17. Heavenly Bodies

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

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

C. 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (iv)

D. 1. Eight planets together with the Sun form our solar system. 2. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Sun and Neptune. 3. The Moon is round in shape. 4. The Pole Star helped the sailor in the olden days to find their way. 5. We see a group of seven stars in the sky. It is called Great Bear. There are a number of such groups of stars in the sky. Each group of stars is called a constellation.

### 18. The Pollution Monster

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F) 6. (T)

C. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iv) 4. (i)

D. 1. The release of harmful substances in our environment is called pollution. 2. The harmful substances that pollute the atmosphere are called

pollutants. 3. Mixing of pollutants in the air is known as air pollution. 4. Various skin allergies and diseases like cholera, typhoid and jaundice are caused by using polluted water. 5. Many of our activities, like deforestation make the soil lose its fertility and leave it barren. This is called soil pollution. 6. The sound that is unpleasant to hear is called noise pollution. Preventions : Reduce unnecessary noise of horns, especially at red lights. By banning the use of loudspeakers and by playing music at low volume in parties, buses, shops and houses.

## 19. Bricks and Bridges

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. 1. Bricks 2. Wet 3. Plumb 4. Mortar

C. 1. Bricks are a common, cheap and very useful building material made of baked clay. They are usually rectangular in shape. 2. The most common shape of bricks is rectangular. 3. The colour of bricks could be red or red-brown depending on the amount of iron and other impurities in the clay and the method of baking or firing used. The higher the baking temperature, the darker is the brick. 4. Masonry is the name for walls, pillars and other structures made by laying bricks, stone blocks. etc. 5. The different types of bridges are : (i) Beam bridge (ii) Suspension bridge (iii) Cantilever bridge (iv) Arch bridge.

## Earth First-5

### Unit 1 : Family and Friends

#### 1. Everybody is Unique

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

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

C. 1. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three, our body stops growing. This is because body destroys more cells than it creates. 2. Babies cannot speak and cannot walk. Crying is the only way that can keep a child in touch with the people around it. So, babies cry. 3. All of us have feelings, emotions, likes and dislikes. They are not common. They differ from person to person and our thoughts and feeling changes and so our likes and dislikes. 4. Some people do not eat onions and garlic, for them the smell may be pungent. Some people are strictly vegetarians, they may not even like the sight of eggs. Smell of meat, chicken and fish is foul for them. Thus, a smell that is not liked by a person is said to be foul or fragrant smell for that particular person. 5. Sense of touch is the sharpest in the blind people.

#### 2. Family and Relationships

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

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

C. 1. **Migration** : A large number of people move to cities and towns in search of jobs. Moving of people like this is called Migration. 2. **Displacement due to**



**construction of dams** : Construction of dams displace a large number of people. The displaced people have to be resettled. When a dam is constructed, thousands of people are affected. These people are forced to move to new places. **3. Transferable jobs** : Some people have transferable jobs. A large number of people migrate to cities and towns due to transferable jobs.

- D.** 1. Today people are shifting from one place to another. Some people have transferable jobs. A large number of people migrate to cities and town in search of jobs. 2. Some people move to another country and settle there. Moving to another country like this is called immigration. 3. The people living there have to move to some other places with their families. This continuous process of transition has an adverse impact on family life. It effects the relationship, family values and aspirations within a family. 4. Whenever a member of the house moves out the household gets reformed. It takes a lot of courage to leave behind the place and people one has always knows and start a new life.

## Unit 2 : Food

### 3. Food for Plants and Animals

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (d)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
**C.** 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (vi) 4. (iv) 5. (ii) 6. (iii)  
**D.** 1. Plants make their own food through a process called photosynthesis. In this process they use sunlight, water, minerals and carbon dioxide. 2. Like all living things, plants also breathe. If you look at a leaf carefully through a microscope, you will see tiny pores. These are stomata through which plants breathe. 3. Pitcher plant, venus fly trap, Bladderworts. 4. During the process of photosynthesis, plants release oxygen and make their food. 5. Plants need sunlight to grow, a grasshopper feeds on grass. It is eaten by a frog. The frog eaten by a snake. A hawk then eats the snake. This is a food chain. The chain in which many organism eat more than one kind of animals, plants or insects forming a complex series of food chain. These are called the food webs.

### 4. Food and Health

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
**C.** 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)  
**D.** 1. Vitamin C 2. Vitamin A 3. Iron 4. Iodine 5. Vitamin B.  
**E.** 1. We must include all those foods which will provide sufficient quantities of all the constituents of food that our body needs. Also their proportions should be balanced. Such a diet is called a balanced diet. 2. Iron, calcium, minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, fat are some of the nutrients we get from food. 3. When countries are at war, food supplies go to the soldiers, prices increase and food shortages are

common. 4. It is important that we eat the right kind of food so that our body gets the essential nutrients in the right amount. Malnutrition occurs when the body does not get essential nutrients. This lead to various deficiency diseases. 5. Food gets spoilt because small organism, such as bacteria or fungi, cause their decay by breaking down the food particles. 6. Cooking, drying, canning, freezing and packaging are some method of preserving food. We can preserve food by applying the above said method to the food.

## 5. Producing Food

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
**C.** 1. Irrigation 2. Pesticides 3. Agriculture 4. Floriculturists 5. Famines.  
**D.** 1. HARVESTERS 2. HYBRID SEEDS 3. PISCICULTURISTS 4. THUPKA 5. LANDLESS LABOURER.  
**E.** 1. When someone goes to near by village or town for doing work for a particular time and then returns back to his place after work. Then, this is called seasonal migration. 2. India is a very big country, due to the differences in land forms, climate and soil, farmer in different parts grow different types of food grains, vegetables and fruits. Thus, the food habits of people differ from state to state. 3. Commercial farmers own a large plot of land. They grow crops for sale in the market. While subsistence farmers own a small plot of land and they grow crops just enough to feed their family. 4. Farmers needs to grow crops to live and to feed their family. 5. Famine is a situation where there is a severe shortage of food. Some factors that causes famines are war, cyclones, tsunامي, earthquake.

## Unit 3 : Animals and Plants

### 6. Senses of Animals

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
**C.** 1. Horse 2. Deer 3. Dolphin 4. Silkworm 5. Cow  
**D.** 1. Milk, meat, eggs, cod liver oil, silk, wool. 2. Sense of **taste** : Bees, Dolphins. **Hearing** : Cats, dogs, tigers **sight** : Birds. 3. Ants smell with their antennae. It helps them find food and direction. Cats use their whiskers to feel the changes in the air. This helps them feel their way around in the dark. 4. Many people depend on animals for their livelihood like madaris, snake charmers, tongawallas, etc. 5. To protect animals and to save the forests, the government has set up national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

## 7. Forests and Forest People

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)  
**C.** 1. (i) rainy slopes of Western Ghats. (ii) The hills of north east India. 2. (i) baskets (ii) chiks 3. (i) Gaura Devi (ii) Sudesha Devi 4. (i) fruits (ii) wood 5. (i)



santhals (ii) oraons.

- D.** 1. The cutting down of trees on a large scale is called deforestation. The trees are being cut down because they provide land for cultivation, towns and factories. 2. The roots bind the soil. So, once the trees are cut, the soil becomes loose. This result in soil erosion. The soil loses its fertility due to erosion and does not support agriculture. The fall in agricultural production leads to food shortage and famines. 3. Forests are an important gift of nature. They give us many things. Wood, either as timber or fine wood, is the most important product. Other product include lai, resin, gums, fruits, fodders and medicinal herbs. 4. Tribals are depend on the forest for their livelihood. So, they do not harm the forests. They collect fuel wood, fruits, seeds, honey, wax and medicinal herbs from the forest. 5. In rural India, the flora of certain areas is considered sacred. The villagers believe that Gods live in them. Therefore, they worship these trees and never cut them. Such trees are called sacred groves. They are called Kava in Kerala, Oran in Rajasthan and Devkot in Madhya Pradesh.

### 8. Reproduction in Plants

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)  
**B.** Do yourself.  
**C.** 1. Many fruits are sweet and juicy. Animals pluck these fruits from the tree and carry them away to eat. They eat the flesh of fruits and leave the seeds behind. In this way they help to scatter the seeds. 2. The potatoes is an underground swollen stem. You will see many 'eyes' on it. These eyes are tiny buds. These buds can be cut into seperate parts and put into clean damp soil. After sometime, the buds will grow into baby plants. In ginger, buds are found at the tips of some branches, which grow into new plants. 3. Seeds need air, water and warmth to germinate. 4. Farmers and gardeners have found a quick way to grow new plants from stem cutting. The cut portion of the stem is put in moist soil and watered regularly. The method is called artificial vegetative propagation. 5. Yes, it can be said that a plant has a three stage life cycle : the seed stage, the baby plant stage and adult plant stage. Every plant go through these stages in their life cycle.

### 9. Ears and Furs in Animals

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
**B.** 1. hair 2. hearing 3. spikes 4. hair 5. fur  
**C.** Do yourself.  
**D.** 1. Ears which can be seen from outside are called external ears. Dogs and cats have external ears while birds and snakes do not have external ears. 2. Whales use their ears to pick up sounds to locate food or find their way in the ocean or keep in touch with each other. 3. There are some animals for whom skin is not enough. Animals living in cold regions like polar bears and mink fox need something more than skin to keep themselves warm. Their body covering comprises of thick fur which are tightly packed hair. So, animals living in cold regions have fur on their bodies while animals living in hot regions do not have fur in their bodies. 4. All the animals need a protective covering on their body to protect themselves from heat, cold

and their enemies. 5. Hedgehogs and porcupines have spikes on their body.

## Unit 4 : Water and Shelter

### 10. Life Giving Water

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
**B.** 1. (ii) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (iii).  
**C.** 1. BAOLI 2. TANK 3. RICE.  
**D.** 1. From tube wells and wells people get water when there was no direct water supply. 2. The water is called a universal solvent because one important property of water is that it can dissolve a large number of substances in it. 3. An object in water floats if its body weight or mass is lesser than the up-thrust force. It sinks if its weight or mass is more than the up-thrust force. 4. Aquatic plants can be divided into three groups : (i) Free floating plants, example : Duckweed (ii) Rooted floating plants example : Lotus (iii) Submerged plants example : Hydrilla. 5. Free floating plants are small in size. They have spongy stems or air-filled part that help them to float freely. 6. Aquatic animals are able to survive in water because they have special body parts that help them survive in water.

### 11. A House to Live in

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
**B.** 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
**C.** 1. Momadic tribes are always on the move, looking for food and their animals. So they prefer to live in tents. 2. People living in a neighbourhood need some common amenities such as water, electricity, roads, parks, shops, etc. So, people live together in neighbourhood. 3. People who live near one another in a particular place is said to be in neighbourhood. Some facilities that neighbours share are water, electricy, roads, shops and parks. 4. There are different kinds of houses in the same place. It is due to the economic status of the people owning a particular house. 5. The true social insects have a real family life. Aunts live in organised communities in which the member depend on one another.

## Unit 5 : Recreation

### 12. Let's Celebrate

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)  
**B.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (T) 7. (F)  
**C.** 1. Festivals are celebrated to mark historical or religious events. 2. On this day, in 1950, India became a democratic republic. So, this day is celebrated every year with great pomp and show all over India. 3. Diwali, Eid, Guruparva. 4. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December 5. We need recreation to have fun, to feel fresh and to spend time with our family and friends. Recreational activities give us pleasure. 6. Indoor games such as carrom, ludo, chess and table tennis can be played indoors. Outdoor games such as football, cricket, hockey and lawn tennis are played out in the open.

D.



Diwali

Guruparva

Eid

Christmas

### 13. Games Mania

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (vi) 4. (ii) 5. (i) 6. (v)  
 C. 1. The games in which a player plays alone against another player are called individual games. *Example* : Golf, Chess. The games in which a group of players play against another group are called team games. *Example* : Football, Cricket. 2. The cooperation and coordination among the team members is called team spirit. Every team needs team spirits to win. So, it is important. 3. Some local games played in India are : Patang bazi, camel and bullock race, Kabaddi, Vallamkali. 4. A mirror surface becomes cloudy when we blow on it because when the water vapour touches the cold surface, It condenses on the cold surface and makes it cloudy. 5. The national game of our country is Hockey.

### 14. Prides of India

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F)  
 C. 1. CV Raman discovery, known as the Raman Effect, made a very distinctive contribution to physics. For his discovery. CV Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921. 2. APJ Abdul Kalam successfully led the development of missile Prathvi and Agni. 3. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is located at Trombay near Mumbai. 4. Swami Vivekananda started the Rama Krishna Mission. 5. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan devoted his life to improve the condition of the muslims.

### Unit 6 : Travel

#### 15. Fuels

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
 B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
 C. 1. Two main kinds of fuels for vehicles are petrol and diesel. 2. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are called fossil fuels. 3. Fuels that can be used again and again and their stock can be replaced when they get finished are called renewable fuels. 4. Fossil fuels are formed from the dead bodies of animals and plants. These remain buried under the Earth for over millions of years. 5. Aeroplane use a special of petroleum-based fuel called aviation fuel.

### 16. Historical Monuments

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. Monuments are building built in the past. They could be especially built in the memory of person in the past. 2. The government takes special care of some

national monument and other kinds of buildings. They are protected and preserved properly. These buildings are called heritage buildings. 3. The beautiful churches in Goa were built by the Portuguese. 4. Monuments tell us many things about the past. They, not only tell us about the power and vision of the people who got them, but also about the skills of the craftsmen and artisans of that time. 5. Monuments are preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India.

### Unit 7 : Natural Phenomenon

#### 17. Natural Disasters

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (T)  
 C. 1. A situation which poses immediate threat to our life and property is called an emergency. 2. We will take following precautions when an earthquake strikes : (i) Come out of your house (ii) Do not stand near windows (iii) If outdoors, keep away from trees, signboards, buildings and electric poles. 3. Indian Red Cross, Valunteers for India Development, First Hand Foundation, Child Relief and You. 4. In the times of disasters and accidents, emergency treatment is given to patients before the arrival of the doctor or before the patient is taken to a hospital, such emergency treatment is called first aid. 5. (i) Make the patient sit upright with her/his head held back. (ii) Press the bleeding side of the nose firmly (iii) Apply an ice pack to the nose.

### 18. Spirit of Adventure

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)  
 B. 1. (i) Insat IA (ii) Bhaskara 2. (i) Rakesh Sharma (ii) Kalpana Chawla 3. Do yourself 4. (i) Edmund Hillary (ii) Tenzing Norgay.  
 C. 1. Do yourself 2. The difference between a star and a planet is that star seems to twinkle but planet shine with steady light. 3. Artificial satellites sent into space for some various purposes like : (i) These satellites help in forecasting the weather. (ii) These satellites make instant global communication possible. 4. Sunita Williams is the second woman of Indian origin to go into space. 5. Avalanches are the strong winds that harms mountaineers when they try to climb the mountains.

### Unit 8 : Things We Make and Do

#### 19. Growing Food

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
 B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F).  
 C. 1. Harvesting is the main occupation of the people of India. 2. We use various fungicides, insecticides and fertilizers to protect crops. 3. (i) Furrow irrigation (ii) Basin irrigation (iii) Sprinkler irrigation. 4. (i) Nitrogenous fertilizers (ii) Phosphetic fertilizers 5. Ploughing of the field is nessesary because this help the soil to retain moisture. After this the soil is ready for sowing seeds or saplings.

## Notes

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