

**Green**

**Talk**

**(EVS) – 2**

## Green Talk (EVS) - 2

### Chapter 1. All About Myself

#### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Chapter 2. My Family

#### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

#### Friendly Activity

1. mother, 2. father, 3. mother, 4. mother, 5. grandfather, 6. mother, 7. mother, 8. father/brother.

#### Summative Assessment

A. 1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F.

- B. 1. A small family is a family having father, mother and one or two children.  
2. In a happy family people love and care for each other. They also help each other.  
3. I help my parents at home by keeping my room clean. I keep my books and toys in proper place after using them. I help my grandfather and grandmother by finding their spectacles, sticks or handing their other things. I pass on messages or call other members of family when I am told to do so.  
4. Do it yourself  
5. Yes, I love my family.

C. Do it yourself

#### Formative Assessment

Do it yourself

### Chapter 3. Growing Up

#### Warm Up Activity

2, 3, 4, 1, 5.

#### Friendly Activity

Plants change with time. A plant is born from a

#### Formative Assessment

1. Healthy Habits

HEALTHY HABITS CHART							
Healthy Habits	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
I woke up early in the morning	√	√	√	√	√		

seed. Then it grows into a seedling. A seedling is a small plant. Next it becomes a fully grown plant. After some years the plant dies.

#### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. same, 2. same, 3. change, 4. change, 5. same, 6. change  
B. Features that remain same— number of parts of body like one nose, two eyes, two hands etc; colour of eyes,  
Features that change— size of body (size of hands, feet etc), height, weight, colour of hair, quality of skin, body type like fat or thin, strength of body, fitness of body, number of teeth, length and growth of hair.  
C. Do it yourself

#### Formative Assessment

Do it yourself

### Chapter 4. Health is Wealth

#### Warm Up Activity

1. He woke up late in the morning. It is nine-o'clock in the watch.  
2. He is sitting in a wrong posture. He is not sitting with a straight back and is leaning in front.  
3. He is poking his ears.  
4. She is buying uncovered food from roadside on which flies are sitting.

#### Friendly Activity

Blind, deaf and dumb.

#### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c), 6. (a), 7. (c), 8. (c)  
B. 1. nails, 2. brush, 3. bath, 4. nose, 5. exercise, 6. water, 7. hands, 8. hair, 9. fruits and vegetables.  
C. Running, jumping, playing, dancing, exercising, skipping.

I brushed my teeth.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I took a bath.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I washed my hands every time I went to toilet.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I washed my hands before and after eating.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I exercised.						√	√
I played outdoor games.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I combed my hair.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I washed my hair.							√
I drank clean water.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I cut my nails.							√
I cleaned my nose with a handkerchief.	√					√	√
I sit, stand and walk with erect posture.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I washed fresh vegetables and fruits before eating.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
I trimmed my nails.							√
I cleaned my ears with ear-buds.						√	√
I slept at nine o'clock at night.	√	√	√	√			√

## 2. Food Chart

HEALTHY FOOD CHART							
Healthy Food Eaten	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Peas	√			√			
Apple	√	√			√		
Banana			√	√		√	√
Roti	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Clean water	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Milk	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Paneer		√		√			
Butter	√	√				√	
Carrots			√		√		
Potato							√
Egg	√		√		√	√	
Chicken				√			√
Honey		√				√	
Grapes			√				√
Almonds		√				√	
Fresh Fruit Juice			√			√	√
Rice	√	√			√		√
Curd	√	√	√	√	√		

## Chapter 5. Our Food

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

- I do not eat green leafy vegetables.
- Sometimes I do not finish the food in my plate.
- I eat my dinner while watching TV.

### Friendly Activity

I am a vegetarian because I do not eat meat, chicken, eggs or fish.

I am a non-vegetarian because I eat meat, chicken, eggs or fish.

In your class..... Do it yourself.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c)
- B. 1. We need food because it gives us energy and strength to keep working. Food also helps us grow and remain healthy.
2. Energy-giving foods are foods that give energy to our body for doing work. These foods are rich in carbohydrates like rice, chappati, milk, butter, ghee etc.

3. Protective foods keep us healthy and protect us from diseases. Such food is rich in vitamins and minerals. They include fresh fruits and vegetables.
4. Body-building foods help us to grow well and make our bones and muscles strong. This food is rich in protein. They include pulses, eggs, milk etc.
5. Two main sources of food are plants and animals. Foods we get from plants are rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables and fruits. Foods we get from animals are milk, meat, curd and eggs.
6. Vegetarians are people who do not eat meat and eggs and non-vegetarians are people who eat meat and eggs.
7. We should drink water because it is important to maintain normal body functions. It helps in digestion of food and throw out undigested waste from the body.
8. The food that keeps us away from diseases is called protective foods.

- C. Four good food habits I follow are— 1. I drink two glasses of milk everyday. 2. I wash fruits and vegetables before eating. 3. I chew my food well. 4. I eat fresh fruits and vegetables.
- D. We touch many things when we work or play so dust and dirt sticks to our hands. We should wash our hands before eating to remove dirt and dust sticking to our hands. After eating the food sticks to our hands and we should wash our hands to clean the remaining food on our hands.

#### Formative Assessment

1. Banana— tree, chappati— wheat crop, Egg— hen, meat— goat, milk— cow.
2. Raw— cucumber, all fruits like banana, orange, grapes, pears and pomegranate.  
After Cooking— wheat, rice, pulses, cauliflower, brinjal, ladies finger, vegetable curries, dosa, idli, eggs, meats etc.  
Raw as well as after cooking— carrot, radish, tomato, onion, cabbage, mango, apple.

3. Junk food— burger, chowmein, chips,

## Chapter 6. Our Clothes

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

Winter, Summer, Rains

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- B. 1. We wear clothes to protect us from cold, heat, rain and dust. They make us look smart and attractive.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summers because they keep us cool and absorb sweat easily.
3. We wear woollen clothes in winters because they protect us from cold and keep our body warm.
4. Costume is a particular type of dress worn by particular groups of people. For example clothes worn by Japanese, Bhangra dancers, Bharatnatyam dancers, Punjabi, Bengali, Rajasthani, Kashmiri people etc are called costumes.
5. Uniforms are special type of clothes worn to special places or jobs. Children wear school uniform when they go to school while doctors, postman, driver, watchman police man etc also wear uniforms when they go to work.
- C. 1. In summer we wear cotton clothes, shorts, frocks, skirts, T-shirts and half-sleeved shirts.
2. In winters we wear woollen clothes, sweaters, jackets, caps, full-sleeved shirts and socks.
3. In rains we wear gum boots, rain coats and use umbrellas.

D. Do it yourself

### Formative Assessment

Do it yourself

## Chapter 7. Our House

### Warm Up Activity

Rain, Sun, Snow, Storm, Theft, wind.

### Guess the Riddle

Huts, Apartments.

### Difference in Pictures

one house missing, one boat missing, one tree missing, one small hut missing, one boatman missing in a boat.

### Summative Assessment

- A.
1. We need a house to protect us from rain, snow, storms, strong winds, heat, cold, animals and thieves. We also get comfort, rest and peace in the house.
  2. The different rooms in a house are bed room, drawing room/living room, dining room, study room, bed room, bathroom and kitchen.
  3. Igloo is a special house made of blocks of ice. It is found in places that are covered with snow all-round the year.
  4. A kuchcha house is weak and is made of mud, wood, straw, bamboo and stone while a pucca house is strong and permanent. It is made up of brick, sand, iron, stone, cement, mortar and steel.
  5. Temporary houses are houses that can be easily moved from one place to another. They are not permanent. Caravans and tents are temporary houses.
  6. We keep our house clean so that we can avoid infections and diseases caused by dust, dirt and germs. We can also find things easily when we need them.
- B. Skyscraper, caravan, houseboat, bungalow, stilt house, duplex, igloo, tent.
- C. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (a)
- D. **Left lorry**— straw, mud, wood, bamboo.  
**Right lorry**— cement, sand, steel, iron, wood, glass, bricks.

### Formative Assessment

1. Architect, Engineer, Electrician, Plumber,

Carpenter, Interior designer.

2. 1. kitchen, 2. Porch, 3. Dining room, 4. locks, 5. Sink, 6. Door, 7. bedroom.
3. No, I don't want to live in a kuchcha house because it is not permanent and is weak. It is also not very comfortable to live in a kuchcha house.

## Chapter 8. Plants Around Us

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B.
1. Tall and strong plants are called trees.
  2. Herbs are small plants with soft stems and branches. They are seasonal plants which live for three to four months and then they dry up. Shrubs are short bushy plants with woody stems. Their branches grow close to the ground.
  3. Climbers need support to grow because their stems are very weak and cannot hold up the plant.
  4. Water plants are plants that grow in water.
- C.
1. Roots hold the plant firmly to the ground. They take water from the soil for the plant.
  2. Leaf prepares food for the plant.
  3. Stem takes water from roots to leaves and stores food.
  4. Fruits have seeds inside them and new plant grows from seeds.
  5. Flowers look beautiful and some flowers dry up to become fruits.

### Formative Assessment

1. & 2. Do it yourself
3. Common plants that grow in our parks— Neem tree, Peepal tree, jamun tree, mehendi, Bigan belia, marigold, rose, lily.

## Chapter 9. Uses of Plants

### Warm Up Activity

fruits, vegetables, spices, wood, oil, fibres like cotton, rubber, dyes, gum, flowers, medicines, perfumes, paper, timber and herbs.

### Summative Assessment

- A. Plants whose seeds we eat wheat, rice, barley, maize.  
Plants whose roots we eat turnip, carrot, radish.  
Plants whose leaves we eat spinach, cabbage, methi.  
Plants that give us wood oak, pine, sal, neem, teak.  
Plants that give us flowers for decoration rose, tulip, marigold, lily.
- B. 1. We add spices to our food because spices add taste and flavour to food.  
2. Oil is used for frying and cooking.  
3. We obtain sugar from sugarcane.  
4. Plants that give us medicines are cinchona, neem and tulsi.  
5. Wood is used for making bats, toys, furniture, doors, windows and as fuel.
- C. 1. cotton, 2. rose, 3. mustard, 4. jute, 5. tomato.

### Formative Assessment

1. Plants provide us with food and help us to grow. Plants make their own food with the help of sunlight, air and water. The roots take in water from the soil. The stem carries water to the leaves. The leaves make food for the plant.
2. Do it yourself

## Chapter 10. Animals Around Us

### Warm Up Activity

**Red circle (wild animals)**— lion, zebra, elephant.

**Green circle (Domestic animals)**— cow, horse, buffalo, goat.

**Blue circle (pet animals)**— dog, cat, parrot.

### Friendly Activity

1. dog, 2. tiger, 3. deer, 4. vegetables.

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself (fodder, grass)

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c)
- B. 1. buffalo, cow, 2. goat, sheep, 3. lion, zebra, 4. cat, rabbit, 5. tiger, wolf, 6. crow, bear.
- C. Animals are useful to us as some of them like goat and sheep give us wool for sweaters and warm clothing, we get milk from cow, buffalo and goat. We get food from flesh of animals like goat, cow, buffalo, chicken, pig, fish and many birds. We also get eggs from hens and ducks. We get honey and wax from bees. We get silk from silkworm. Many animals do useful work for us like donkeys, mules, horses, cows, elephants and camels are used to draw carts and carry loads. Many animals are friendly and are kept at home as pets like dog, cat, rabbit and parrot.
- D. Do it yourself

### Formative Assessment

1. 1. Bird chirps , 2. Monkey whoops, 3. horse neighs, 4. Elephant trumpets, 5. Dog barks , 6. Cat mews, 7. Lion roars.  
Animals make sounds to express their feelings of hunger, need, joy, sorrow, fear or anger.
2. Kennel, beehive, burrow, One missing -n-h- -l

## Chapter 11. Festival Time – 1

### Warm Up Activity

These children are celebrating the festival of holi. They are putting colour on each other and enjoying themselves.

### Friendly Activity

Durga puja, Raksha Bandhan

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. Festival is a special happy occasion we celebrate with friends, neighbours, relatives and family.
2. On Holi people play with different colours, throw coloured water on each other, sing and dance. Gujiya is a special

3. How do people celebrate Gurburab
  4. How is Eid celebrated
  5. What are harvest festivals
- B. Christians— Christmas, Muslims— Eid, Hindus— Diwali, Sikhs— Gurburab.
- C. Holi, Eid, Gurburab, Christmas

#### Formative Assessment

1. Bhagwan Shri Ram, Shri Krishna, Gautam Buddha, Mahavir.
2. Do it yourself
3. Festivals celebrated in 2015. 1. Holi - . 2. Christmas - . 3. Diwali - . 4. Guru Nanak Jayanti - , 5. Ram Navami

### Chapter 12. Festival Time – 2

#### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

#### Friendly Activity

Three wise monkeys give the message— See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil.

#### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b)
- B. 1. Independence Day is celebrated all over India in all cities, towns, offices and schools. Flags are hoisted and people sing national anthem. The main celebration is held at Red Fort in Delhi, the capital of India. The Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at the ramparts of Red Fort. People sing the national anthem and pay homage to the National Flag.
2. Republic Day is mainly celebrated in Delhi at Vijay Chowk. Special tableaux of armed forces, folk dancers and school children are organized. President of India takes the salute of the parade.
3. Mahatma Gandhi is called the father of the nation.
- C. 1. National Anthem.....  
Jan Gana Mana adhinayaka jaya he bharata bhagya vidhata

Punjab Sind Gujarat Maratha dravida  
uthkal banga

Bindhya himachala Yamuna ganga  
uchchala jaladhi Taranga

Tab shubh name jaage tab shubh asish  
mange

Gahe taba jayagatha

Jan gana managaldayaka jaya he bharata  
bhagya vidhata

Jaya he jaya he jaya he jaya jaya jaya jaya he

2. National Song.....  
Vande matram  
Sujalam Sufalang  
Malayajashitalam

- D. 1. T, 2. F. 3. F.

#### Formative Assessment

1. National Festival— Republic Day – Republic Day celebrated on 26th January. It reminds us of 26th January 1950, when our country began being ruled by our own laws and rules. Many people got together and under the guidance of Dr. Ambedkar our constitution was written. To mark this day a parade is organized every year at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi. The President of India takes the salute of the Republic Day parade. The highlight of this parade are the colourful tableaux from different states of India, armed forces display the latest weapons and artillery. March past is held by armed forces and school children. In the end the helicopters throw balloons and flowers and their air-show is special.
2. Independence Day is our national festival celebrated on 15th August and it is a national holiday. In our school it is celebrated on 14th August. The school is decorated with flowers in colours of our flag. The bulletin boards are filled with essays and pictures related the Independence Day. Everyone is seen wearing batches or small flags on their dresses or ties. All the students and teachers gather in the school ground near the stage. To begin the celebrations, the head-girl and head-boy of

the Students give speeches telling the students briefly about the Independence Day and history of India's independence. Speeches are given by the chief guest and principal. The students present a show in which they present short plays, skits and poems related to the Independence Day, our struggle for freedom and national heroes. After that there is a prize distribution ceremony. Prizes are given away by the chief-guest for the best performances and to the winners of essay and painting competitions. The chief guest then hoists the National Flag and all the students, teachers, guests and chief guest sing the National Anthem.

### Chapter 13. Our Neighbourhood

#### Warm Up Activity

Police Station	Post Office	School	Hospital
Gun	Letter	Bag	Injection
Baton	Post Card	Note book	Thermometer

#### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself. 1. Temple, 2. Mosque, 3. Gurudwara, 4. Church.

#### Friendly Activity

We should keep the park clean. We should not pluck flowers, stems or leaves of plants. We must not throw any garbage or wrappers in the park. If we eat ice creams or anything else we should throw the waste boxes, plastic bags or papers in the dustbin. If we see any papers or waste thrown in the park we can pick it up and throw in the dustbin. In this way we can keep the park clean.

#### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b)
- B. 1. There are many shops in the market.  
 2. Doctors and nurses work in a hospital.  
 3. We can keep our money safe in a bank.  
 4. We play in the park.  
 5. Temples, Mosques, Churches and gurudwaras are places of worship.
- C. Hospital, Temple, Market, Police Station, Gurudwara, Mosque, Restaurant.

- D. 1. People who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.  
 2. Places close to our house are called our neighbourhood.  
 3. We will find shops in a market.  
 4. Postman delivers letters to us.

#### Formative Assessment

1. Ten things you can buy from the market— dresses, utensils, watches, shoes, socks, medicines, books, magazines, stationery, snacks.
2. Neighbourhood Diary (Students must write phone numbers of places in their own neighbourhood)
- My neighbour— .....  
 My neighbour— .....  
 Courier— .....  
 Daily Needs shop— .....  
 Dentist— .....  
 Doctor's Clinic— .....  
 Food Center— .....  
 Snack Counter— .....  
 Post Office— .....  
 Police Station— .....  
 Hospital— .....  
 School— .....  
 Sweets Shop— .....  
 Milk booth— .....  
 Taxi Stand— .....
3. Do it yourself

### Chapter 14. People Who Help Us

#### Warm Up Activity

My father is a chemist.  
 My mother is a nurse.  
 Father's occupation— do it yourself (example— engineer, office clerk, peon, driver, police officer etc)  
 Mother's occupation— do it yourself (example— teacher, doctor, receptionist, sales woman, scientist, home maker etc)

### Friendly Activity

Mahinder Singh Dhoni is a cricketer. He is popular in the sport of cricket.

Amitabh Bacchan is an actor. He is a popular actor and acts in Bollywood Hindi films.

Asha Bhonsle is a singer. She is a popular playback singer for Bollywood Hindi films.

### Friendly Activity

Doctor, Carpenter, Tailor.

### Summative Activity

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c)
- B. 1. I grow crops. I am a farmer.  
2. I catch thieves. I am a policeman.  
3. I bake bread for you. I am a baker.  
4. I fly an aeroplane. I am a pilot.  
5. I sell vegetables. I am a greengrocer.
- C. 1. Our teacher teaches us in class.  
2. The doctor treats us when we are sick.  
3. The mechanic repairs the vehicles.  
4. A milkman brings milk to our homes.

### Formative Assessment

1. Stethoscope is the odd one out because rest of the things are used by a tailor and a tailor does not use stethoscope.  
Electrical cables are odd ones out because rest of things are used by a carpenter and a carpenter does not use wires.
2. (a) These persons are called fire fighters. A team of fire fighters is called fire brigade.  
(b) The vehicle they move in is called fire engine.  
(c) The colour of their vehicle is red.  
(d) They are using a hose pipe and water to put out fire.  
(e) Yes, we should respect their work.
3. Do it yourself.

## Chapter 15. Our School

### Warm Up Activity

Subject	Name the teacher who teaches it
English	Miss. Chakravorty

Hindi	Mr. Ramesh Suri
Maths	Mrs. Thushara K. Murthi
Science	Mr. Mandeep Singh
Social Studies	Miss. Uma Jain

### Friendly Activity

Office— Yes, Music room— No, Staff room— Yes, Canteen— Yes, Class rooms— yes, Assembly hall— no, Play ground— yes, Toilets— yes, Science lab— yes.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- B. Yes, father. A school is a temple of education. We learn many things in school. We learn to read and write. We are taught many subjects in school. We also learn good habits and good manners. We learn different games and sports.
- C. 1. There are four types of schools— play school, primary school, secondary school and senior secondary school.  
2. We celebrate sports day, annual day and teacher's day in our school.  
3. In our school we celebrate sports day. A chief guest is invited to the function. The guest and our principal give speeches and inaugurate the function. Many races, games and sports' competitions are held in our school. Children enjoy taking part in all the activities. We all have a lot of fun. The most interesting races are sack race, mothers' race, fathers' race and teachers' races. In the end the chief guest gives away prizes and medals to the winners.  
4. On teachers' day students of classes eleventh and twelfth dress up as teachers. The girls wear sarees and boys wear trousers and shirts. One of the students is made the principal and sits in the principal's room. Other students acting as teachers sit in the staff room. They teach the students of all classes till break time. After lunch break the teachers' day function is celebrated in the assembly hall. The student who

acts as the principal comes and gives a brief introduction and tells everyone why teachers' day is celebrated. The teachers present skits and plays and entertain the students. Prizes are given to the teachers by students for their contribution to the school. The students give cards, flowers and gifts to their teachers and leave. The teachers then get together and have a party to mark the end of teachers' day.

5. People who help us in school are principal, teachers, peon, gardener, driver, sweeper, clerk, office administrator and sports room in-charge.

D. Do it yourself

### Formative Assessment

1. Do it yourself
2. My school is a temple of education. I am proud of my school because I learn so many things there. I do learn to read and write but I also learn many other things like good manners, healthy habits, sports and games, gardening, singing, dancing, sharing things with others, respecting other people and their work and much more.

## Chapter 16. Means of Transport

### Warm Up Activity

1. cycle, 2. aeroplane, 3. ship.

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

rocket, satellite.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b)
- B. 1. Bullock cart, horse cart.  
2. The means of land transport are vehicles or means of transport used to travel or cover distances on land.  
3. Means of water transport are vehicles used to travel or cover distances on water as in rivers, , lakes, seas or oceans.

4. Means of air transport are vehicles used to cover distances in air like aeroplane and helicopter.
5. Fishermen use fishing boats.
6. A helicopter has a big fan on top but an aeroplane has engines below its wings.

In an aeroplane many people or a lot of luggage can be transported from one place to another while only two to four people can sit in a helicopter.

- C. 1. (a) train, (b) car, (c) rickshaw  
2. (a) boat, (b) ship, (c) ferry.  
3. (a) cycle, (b) cart, (c) rickshaw
- D. 1. Trains usually run on tracks.  
2. Trains that carry passengers are passenger trains.  
3. Trains that carry goods are called goods trains.  
4. Metro trains run in cities like Kolkata and Delhi.

### Formative Assessment

1. Slowest to fastest. Bullock cart, cycle-rickshaw, jeep, helicopter.
2. The problems caused by increasing number of vehicles are traffic jams, increase in number of accidents, deaths, injuries. Vehicles also cause noise and air pollution.
3. Do it yourself

## Chapter 17. Means of Communication

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself (Mobile phone)

### Friendly Activity

Sign language, internet, telephone, mobile phone, letter

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a)
- B. 1. Communication means sharing our views, ideas and information.  
2. In earlier times people used to send messages through pigeons, men and drumbeats.

3. Different means of communication used today are letters, email, fax, telephone, mobile phone, internet chatting, newspapers, radio and television.

C. The three ways I have used to send messages to my friend are phone, mobile phone and email.

### Formative Assessment

1. Mobile phone— This can be used for conversation, sending text messages through sms, If you use internet on mobile phone you can also send and receive picture, sound and text messages through applications like WhatsApp, facebook, Skype and other messengers.

Telephone— This is used for direct one-to-one conversation. Communication is immediate in this case.

Radio— This is a medium through a relayed or pre-recorded program can be heard by millions of people at the same time. This is a one way communication as the broadcasters can communicate with listeners but the listeners cannot send-in their responses.

Fax machine— This is connected to a phone line. You can send documents or pictures to another fax machine if you know their number. In this way at a time a single side can send in written documents.

Computer— This can be used for communication by the use of internet. We can send emails or talk directly through written messages or face-to-face using messengers like gtalk, yahoo or Skype. This medium can be used for communication between two or more persons at the same time, even conference talks (where more than two people are involved) are possible.

Post Card— This is the medium of written communication where messages are written on the post card and are sent through a mail system of post. It is a slow process as it takes about three days for a message to reach anywhere in India.

Television— This is a medium of communication in which the programs like news, debates, discussions, plays, music or any

entertainment programs are recorded or relayed directly. It is a one-way communication like the radio but the main difference is that it is a visual medium. The communication is both heard and seen. The viewers cannot respond back.

2. Pigeon, Telephone, Fax

## Chapter 18. Air

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- B. 1. People, plants and animals need air to breath.
2. Air gets dirty by dust and smoke from the vehicles, smoke from factories, burning leaves and crackers.
3. Trees can help in cleaning the air so we should plant more trees to keep the air clean.
4. When air is blown into a balloon it becomes big in size.
- C. 1. A gentle wind is called a breeze.
2. We can feel air.
3. Air occupies space and has weight.
4. Moving air is called wind.
5. Air has no colour.

### Formative Assessment

1. Do it yourself
2. We can recycle dry leaves by using them like book-marks and also like a fertilizer to help plants grow. For this dry leaves can be mixed with soil and sprinkled on the ground. They nourish the soil and plants grow healthier.

## Chapter 19. Weather and Seasons

### Warm Up Activity

Sunny, rainy, cloudy, windy.

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself (**Help tip**— In autumn season dry leaves fall off the trees and in spring season— fresh leaves appear on trees)

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b)
- B. 1. Weather is  
2. Season is  
3. The main seasons of India are summer, winter and rains.  
4. Two short seasons of India are autumn and spring season.
- C. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False, (d) False, (e) False.

### Formative Assessment

1. Tea/coffee, 2. raincoat, 3. Half-sleeved shirt. 4. Do it yourself, 5. Do it yourself.

## Chapter 20. The Earth

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

				R				
	H			I		M		
	I			V		O		
P	L	A	T	E	A	U		
	L			R		N		
						T		
					L	A	K	E
						I		
						N		

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b)
- B. 1. We live on planet Earth.  
2. Our earth is made of land and water.  
3. Water covers three –fourth parts of earth and therefore the colour of Earth appears to be bluish. This is the reason it is called the blue planet.  
4. Mountains are higher than hills.  
5. The rivers flow into the sea.
- C. (L) Desert, (W) Ocean, (L) Plain, (L)Valley, (W) Lake, (L) Hills, (W) Sea, (W) Island, (L) Plateau.

### Formative Assessment

1. Do it yourself  
2. (a) Do not cut trees, (b) Grow more trees

## Chapter 21. Time

### Warm Up Activity

People say— “Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise”, because a person who sleeps early can easily wake up early in the morning. Waking up early also give the person enough time to study or work. Such a person will get sufficient rest and will be able to work actively throughout the day. Enough rest will make the person healthy. Working actively for a full day, the person can gain knowledge and become wise and can also work to make money. In this way the person can become healthy, wealthy and wise if the person sleeps in time and wakes up early in the morning.

### Friendly Activity

1. Total hours in a day— 24 hours.  
2. Seconds in one minute— 60 seconds  
3. Minutes in one hour— 60 minutes

### Quiz Time

Four months that have 30 days— April, June, September, November.

Seven months that have 31 days— January, March, May, July, August, October, December.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. yesterday, 2. tomorrow, 3. noon, 4. dusk.
- B. 1. The day begins at sunrise.  
2. The time between morning and evening is called noon.  
3. The time between evening and night is called dusk.  
4. The time before sunrise is called dawn.

### Formative Assessment

1. Children go to school in the morning. Children come back from school in the afternoon.
2. Do it yourself

## Chapter 22. Directions

### Warm Up Activity

Up, down, right, front, left, back.

### Friendly Activity

In the east— Cobbler

In the west— Doctor

In the north— teacher

In the south— tailor

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. A map helps us to find the location of a place.  
2. My school is towards the west from my house.  
3. The four directions are south, north, east and west.
- B. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c)
- C. January, February, **March**, April, May, **June**, July, **August**, September, **October**, November, December.
- D. 1. I get up early in the morning— 1,  
2. I go to sleep at night.— 6,  
3. I take dinner at night— 5,  
4. My father goes to work in the morning.— 2,  
5. I play in the evening.— 4 ,  
6. I place my school bag on the table after coming back from school.— 3.

### Formative Assessment

1. A post office is to the east of your house.
2. A school is to the west of your house.

3. A hospital is to the north of your house.
4. A market is to the south of your house.

## Chapter 23. Safety Rules

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

3, 2, 4, 1.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a)
- B. 1. RED, 2. YELLOW, 3. GREEN.
- C. 1. We should follow safety rules because in this way we can take care of ourselves and others too. If we do not follow them we can harm ourselves.  
2. Three safety rules that we should follow at home are— do not touch electric wires, do not play with fire, never play with sockets, switches and plugs.  
3. First aid is the immediate help given to a person before the doctor comes.  
4. A first aid box should have an anti-septic lotion like Dettol, savlon or betadine, bandage, cotton swabs or roll, an antiseptic ointment, a pain-relief medicine, scissor and tape.  
5. We should go to a doctor for treatment.

### Formative Assessment

1. 1. yes, 2. yes, 3. yes, 4. yes, 5. yes, 6. No
2. 1. Red, 2. Red, 3. Red, 4. Red, 5. Green, 6. Red.
3. Do it yourself