

**Green**

**Talk**

**(EVS) – 3**

**Chapter 1. Our Body**

**Warm Up Activity**

You will not be able to see if you close your eyes.

You will not be able to hear if you don't use your ears.

You will not be able to hold or pick anything or do any work if you tie your hands.

You will not be able to walk, stand or run if you tie your feet.

**Friendly Activity**

Do it yourself

**Summative Assessment**

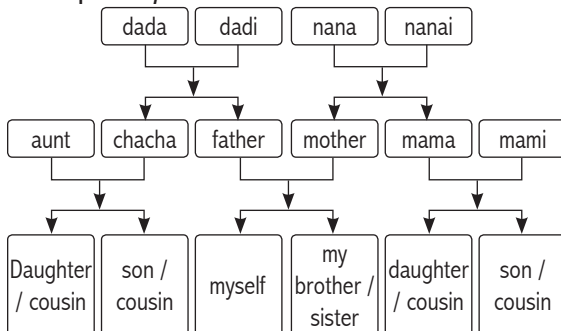
- A. 1. (5), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B. 1. Skeleton gives shape to our body.  
2. Stomach digests our food.  
3. Heart is called the pumping organ.  
4. Lungs breathe in oxygen.  
5. We should care for our body by taking our bath daily and keep your eyes, ears, tongue and nose clean. We should keep nails short and trimmed.
- C. Eye, kidney.
- D. Five sense organs— eyes, ears, nose, tongue, skin.  
Five external organs— hands, legs, neck, neck, head.

**Formative Assessment**

Do it yourself

**Chapter 2. Our Family**

**Warm Up Activity**



**Friendly Activity**

1. Your mother's mother— nani
2. Your mother's husband— father/papa
3. Your father's brother— chacha
4. Your mother's sister— mausi
5. Your father's father— dada

**Summative Assessment**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Family is a group of people consisting of parents and their children.  
2. We need a family for care for each other. They help each other and share household work.  
3. Hereditary features are similarities between members of a family that are passed on from one generation to another. These similarities may be in looks, habits or attitude.  
4. Do it yourself  
5. An ideal family is the one in which all the family members support each other in good and bad times. Whenever there is a problem in the family, all members get together to help in solving the problem.
- C. 1. Father— We learn to be responsible from him.  
2. Mother— We learn to care and love others from her.  
3. Grandfather— We learn to care for those younger than us in the family and help all members as much as we can.  
4. Grandmother— We learn to be caring and loving from her.  
5. Brother/sister— We learn to be friendly.
- D. 1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Yes, 4. No, 5. Yes.

**Formative Assessment**

- 1., 2. & 3. Do it yourself
- 4. My grandparents told me that when they were my age they used to take food from home to the fields for their parents, they used to help older people in the house by doing their small

works, they never used to ask elders in house any questions. My grandparents used to play in open grounds or roads games like chase, langri-taang, hide-and-seek. Typical games for boys were marbles and kabaddi while rope-skipping, hoopla ring, kikli, stapoo and pithoo were more popular with girls.

### Chapter 3. Food We Eat

#### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

#### Friendly Activity

Dosa— rice, sugar— sugarcane, Butter— milk, Chapatti— wheat, omelet— egg.

#### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (d)
- B. 1. We need food to live because it gives us energy to work and play. It makes us grow big and strong. It makes our muscles and bones strong. Food protects us from many diseases.
2. We need a balanced diet because it contains foods from all food groups in proper quantities.
- C. 1. Rasgullah, laddoo, puri-alloo  
2. Karela, boiled vegetables, chilies  
3. Carrot, mango, tomato  
4. Roti, pulses, potato  
5. Fish, eggs, meat
- D. 1. Wheat, rice, pulses.  
2. Carrot, radish, beet root  
3. Spinach, cabbage, lettuce  
4. Cabbage, okra (Bhindi), Dill, Cornflower,  
5. Mango, orange, papaya.

#### Formative Assessment

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2. Unusual foods— Stargazy Pie ( Pie with fish looking up)— England, Drunken Shrimp— China, Monkey brains— China, Africa, South Asia, Wasp Crackers— Japan, Ant egg soup— Laos, Kangaroo meat— Australia, Haggis (sheep’s stomach stuffed with sheep’s liver, lungs and heart, onions, oatmeal and spices)— Scotland, Beondegi (silk worm pupae)— Korea, Turtle soup— China, Singapore, United States. Baby mice wine— China, Korea.

### Chapter 4. Cooking Food

#### Warm Up Activity

Foods that can be eaten raw— Cucumber, onion, apple, watermelon, carrot.

#### Friendly Activity

There is a lot of difference between kitchen of olden times and kitchen of today. In olden times the arrangements in kitchens were designed such that the woman of the house used to sit on the floor and cook so the cooking vessels were placed at a lower height while these days cooking is done while standing up so all arrangements are made at levels according to standing height. Women used to serve food to family while they sat on the floor on mats inside the kitchen and woman used to make fresh and warm food on the floor and it was easy to serve but now mostly people eat on dining tables outside the kitchen. In kitchens of olden times the utensils were kept on open shelves but these days wooden-cupboards or drawers are used. Cooking was done on fire-wood chulha, gobar-upla chulha or kerosene oil stoves but modern kitchens use LPG gas, gobar gas or gas through pipelines, microwaves, induction cookers, grillers, hot plates and electric ovens. Cooking was done in open pots, these days pressure

cookers are used. The utensils were made of clay, copper or bronze but these days cooking utensils are made of Hindalium, aluminium, steel, microwave safe glass or even plastic.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. false, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False.  
 B. 1. We need heat to cook our food.  
 2. Food becomes soft after cooking.  
 3. Utensils of different types are used for cooking.  
 4. Chips and cold drinks are junk food.  
 C. 1. Chulha— coal, oven— electricity, gas

### 3. Diet Plan for one week

Day	Breakfast	Mid-Morning	Lunch	Evening	Dinner
Monday	1 cup milk + 1 cup poha	1 banana	1 sabzi + ½ katori dal + salad + 2 chapatti	1 katori of chana	Salad + soup + Raita + 1 chicken curry + 2 chapatti
Tuesday	1 cup milk + 1 cup sprouts	1 apple	1 cup sabzi + ½ katori paneer sabzi + salad + 2 roti	pudding	Salad + soup + sabzi + Raita + 1 bowl dal + 2 chapatti
Wednesday	1 cup milk + 1 omelette sandwich	1 orange	Salad + 1 sabzi + chicken curry + 2 roti	1 cup curd	Salad + soup + sabzi + Raita + fish curry + 2 chapatti
Thursday	1 cup milk + 2 boiled eggs	1 pear	Salad + 1 sabzi + ½ katori dal + Rice	1 fruit juice	Salad + soup + Raita + 1 egg curry + 2 chapatti
Friday	1 cup milk + 1 vegetable pattie	100 gms grapes	Salad + egg curry + ½ katori any vegetable + 2 roti	Jelly on toast	Salad + paneer sabzi Raita + 1 bowl dal + rice
Saturday	1 cup milk + 2 pancakes + syrup	2 slices of pineapple	Salad + 1 bowl of dalia + 1 bowl of curd + ½ katori palak paneer	Chicken nuggets	Salad + soup + sabzi + Raita + 1 bowl dal + 2 chapatti
Sunday	1 cup milk + 2 french toasts	1 cup mixed fruit	Salad + curd + Chicken curry + sabzi + rice	Brownie	Stir fried vegetables + Raita + 1 bowl dal + 2 chapatti

stove— LPG cylinder, stove— Kerosene oil, solar cooker— sun.

- D. Baked— Bread.  
 Raw— Cucumber, Orange, Grapes.  
 Boiled— Rice, Dal, Meat  
 Fried— Samosa, Puri, Dosa, Pakoras, Meat  
 Steamed— idli, meat.

### Formative Assessment

1. Food items— Dosa, idli, sambhar, pizza, burger, puri-alloo, bhatura— chana, dal, rice, gobi-alloo, matter-paneer, kofta, naan, roti, butter chicken, biryani, pasta. (Do it yourself)  
 2. Do it yourself

## Chapter 5. Water

### Warm Up Activity

Correct drops— to drink, to play Holi, to put out fire, to cook food, to grow plants, to wash clothes, to wash utensils, to have a bath.

### Friendly Activity

1. rain, 2. river, 3. drain, 4. purification and filtration tank, 5. drain, 6. tap.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (c)

- B. 1. We should drink clean, boiled and filtered water.  
 2. Rain is the main source of water.  
 3. We get underground water from wells, hand pumps and tube well.  
 4. Sea water is not fit for drinking because it is very saline.  
 5. Drinking water should be boiled because boiling kills most of the germs present in water.  
 C. Water is needed— for cooking, for rowing a boat, for making tea, for bathing.

## Formative Assessment

1. Do it yourself
2. Hand pump, lake, pond, River, rain, well, sea.

## Chapter 6. Our Shelter

### Warm Up Activity

- A. A buffalo lives in a shed.
- B. A lion lives in a den.
- C. A bee lives in a beehive.
- D. An ant lives in an anthill.
- E. A sparrow lives in a nest.

### Friendly Activity

Kitchen, dining room, bathroom, living room, bedroom, study.

### Summative Assessment

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b)
1. We need a house to protect us from heat, cold, rain and storm. A house keeps us safe from thieves and wild animals and also keeps are belongings safely.
2. We should keep our house clean for our good health. A dirty house can cause many diseases because of germs.
3. A kuchcha house is made up of straw, mud and wood while a pucca house is made up of bricks, cement, steel and wood.
4. Some people who build a house are mason, electrician, carpenter, plumber and architect.
5. If we throw things here and there in the house they can come in our way when we move around and cause accidents. Also when we need a particular thing we cannot find it in a proper place.
6. Pests are unwanted animals who live near or in our house like mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, rats and lizards.
7. We can keep our house clean by keeping things in their proper place; dusting, sweeping and mopping the floors everyday. We should remove any spilled water, food or oils etc from floor immediately so that no accidents are caused. We should throw

the garbage outside the house in covered dustbins. We should not allow any garbage to collect outside the house as it can attract disease causing germs. We should not let water collect and stagnate inside or outside the house, keep the drains clean so that germs causing disease do not infect the house. We should spray pesticides in the house from time to time to avoid pests.

- Do it yourself

### Formative Assessment

1. Brick, iron rods, cement.
2. Sunlight is important because it kills germs inside the house. Net on doors and windows keeps mosquitoes, flies, lizards and mice out of the house but lets in fresh air and sunlight.

## Chapter 7. Plants – Our Green Friends

### Warm Up Activity

Chili, rose, coconut, grapes, watermelon.

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- We get the following things from the plants:  
Vegetables— We eat roots, stems, leaves, fruits or seeds of plants as vegetables. These are parts where food made by plants is stored.  
Fruits— They grow on trees or small plants. They are eaten for nutrition and taste.  
Cereals— Nutritive food grains of plants are called cereals.  
Pulses— Pulses are also seeds of plants.  
Spices— they add flavour to food.  
Beverages— these are drinks made from leaves and seeds of plants.  
Oils— they are used for cooking food and are extracted from plants.  
Oxygen— plants give out oxygen when food is made in their leaves. We need oxygen for breathing.

Fibres— The plants give us fibres like cotton, jute and hemp for making clothes, bags, ropes.

Medicines— Some plants provide materials for making medicines for treatments of certain diseases.

- C.
1. Tree— neem, peepal
  2. Herb— brinjal, tomato
  3. Shrub— jasmine, rose
  4. Desert plant— cactus, acacia (gum tree)
  5. Climber— pea plant, grapevine
- D.
1. A tree is a strong and tall plant with a woody hard trunk or stem while a shrub is shorter and often bushy with woody branches. Shrubs do not live as long as trees.
  2. A shrub looks more like a bush and is smaller than a tree but a herb is even smaller in size and has much softer stems and branches. A shrub lives for a few years while a herb lives only for a few months.
  3. A desert plant can survive with very little water while a water plant grows in water.
- E.
1. Short and bushy plants are called shrubs.
  2. Very small plants are called herbs.
  3. Plants and trees give us oxygen to breathe.
  4. We eat leaves of cabbage.
  5. Plants have leaves of different size and shape.

### Formative Assessment

1. Flower, leaf, branch, stem, root.
  - (a) Root is the main support of the plant.
  - (b) Plants need air, water and sunlight to grow.
  - (c) Roots are the part of plant that grow inside the soil.
  - (d) Shoot grows outside the soil.
2. Do it yourself
3. Desert areas— cactus, date palm, acacia.  
Hilly areas— pine, fir, cedar.  
Water— duckweed, water lettuce, water hyacinth, lotus, water lily, tape grass.  
Marshy areas— mangroves, marsh marigold, blue flag Iris, Virginia bluebells, Golden groundsel, swamp milkweed, golden alexander.

Polar Regions— algae, lichens, mosses, willows, birches

4. Do it yourself

## Chapter 8. Leaves

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A.
1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b)
- B.
1. Leaves are called kitchen of the plant because food for the plant is made in the leaves.
  2. Leaves are important for the plant as food is made inside the leaves. Some leaves store food as in spinach and cabbage. Some leaves also protect the plant as needle like leaves of cactus and pine.
  3. Photosynthesis is a process by which leaves make food. They get water from the roots of plants, solar energy from sunlight and carbon dioxide from air. Chlorophyll ( a green coloured pigment) present inside the green leaves combines water, solar energy and carbon dioxide and prepares food for the plant. In this process it gives out oxygen and releases it in air.
- C.
1. Big leaves— banana, 2. Triangular leaves— peepal, 3. Thorny leaves— rose, 4. light green leaves— tulsi, 5. wavy leaves— eucalyptus
- D.
- Leaves with medicinal value— tulsi and neem  
Leaves used to make roofs of huts— coconut, date palm.  
Leaves with a unique smell— mint, coriander leaves.

### Formative Assessment

1. Compost is a fertilizer made from dead organic waste. When organic waste like dry leaves, branches of trees, dead plants, flowers or spoilt vegetables or fruits are kept in a pit in soil and covered, they rot and decompose. This

decomposed form of organic matter is called compost. It is used as a fertilizer for plants. It can supply nutrients to the soil.

2. & 3. Do it yourself

## Chapter 9. Animals Around Us

### Warm Up Activity

I am the biggest animal on earth— whale.

I am the fastest running animal on earth— cheetah.

I am the longest living animal on earth— tortoise.

I am the tallest animal on earth— giraffe.

### Friendly Activity

A. Animals which can walk— bear, zebra, deer.

### Quiz Time

Most poisonous snake is cobra.

### Friendly Activity

insects which can fly and crawl— wasp, housefly, beetle.

### Summative Assessment

A. 1. giraffe, 2. rat, 3. (b), 4. (b).

B.

	Animal	Flying	Crawling	Swimming	Running
1	Pigeon				
2	Deer				
3	Snake				
4	Rabbit				
5	Duck				

C. 1. Bird, 2. Tiger, 3. Cockroach, 4. Fish, 5. Hen, 6. Duck.

### Formative Assessment

1. Tortoise, Crane, Buffalo, Frog, Fish, Snail.

2. Do it yourself

3. Crawling animals in a garden or park— snail, earthworm, snake, ant, spider.

Do it yourself

## Chapter 10. Birds Around Us

### Warm Up Activity

1. Bulbul, 2. Peacock, 3. Parrot, 4. Pigeon.

### Friendly Activity

Birds commonly seen are crow, sparrow, pigeon, robin, parrot, duck, hen, cock, nightingale, vulture, mynah, goose, peacock, koel and little egret.

### Friendly Activity

Crane— fish, parrot— chilies, Vulture— dead animal, Hawk— rat, pigeon— grain.

### Summative Assessment

A. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c)

B. Three types of feathers found on a bird's body are flight feathers, body feathers and down feathers.

- Different types of feathers of birds have different functions. Flight feathers help the bird to fly and change direction while flying. Down feathers keep bird's body warm. Body feathers cover the body of the bird and give it shape.
- Special features that make birds different from other animals are:
  - Birds are the only animals with feathers on their wings that help them to fly.
  - Birds have a beak, two wings and two legs.
  - They have a boat shaped body that helps them to cut through air.
  - Birds have light hollow but strong bones.
  - Birds have strong chest muscles that help to flap the wings.
- The beak helps the birds to pick and eat food as to peck at grains, to eat seeds and fruits, to tear and eat flesh of small animals and to catch fish. Beaks of birds are also helpful to make holes in wood, to make different kinds of nests and also to clean their body feathers.
- Birds can fly in the air because they have special features like feathers on their wings, hollow bones that make their bones light. They also have boat shaped bodies narrow at both ends and broad in the middle; this shape helps them to cut through the air easily while flying.

5. Birds use their claws to walk and perch on branches of trees. They also use their claws to catch and hold their food and to protect themselves from enemies. Birds eat different foods like worms, seeds, fruits, fish, flesh of small animals, plants and weeds inside water.

C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.

### Formative Assessment

1. (This is an example).
- (a) I live in a small town near the sea-side in the state of Kerala in India. There are many beautiful birds in our state. Some of them are seabirds like little grebe, storm petrels, red-billed tropic bird, white-tailed tropic bird, pelicans, boobies and bitterns. These seabirds dive and catch fish from near the surface of water. There are also birds like herons, egrets, storks, common kingfisher, ibis, spoonbill, greater flamingo, ducks, geese and swans that wade into shallow waters and eat small fish and worms coming their way in water. Kerala also has birds like hawks, kites, eagles and falcons that eat flesh of small animals and do not find their food from the sea. They are birds of prey. Kerala also has birds that do not live on sea side. These are quails, partridges, fowls, bustards, sparrows, crows and many more.
- (b) I live in shoghi. It is a small hilly region near Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, India. We get to see many birds here. Some of them are sparrow, red jungle fowl, peafowl, blue magpie, blue throated barbet, parakeet, Asian Koel, black bulbul, black headed jay, vulture, pigeon, crow, whistling thrush, woodpecker, cuckoo, hoopoe, Indian nightjar, mynah, quail, dove, flower-peckers, lark and Himalayan green finch. Most of these birds feed on fruits, nuts and grains. Some also eat small insects from the ground or on the bark of trees.
2. Common birds seen in lakes and ponds are grebes, loons, cormorants, ducks, geese, herons,

sandpipers, rails, gulls, egrets, terns, coots, black-necked stilt and others.

3. Do it yourself.

## Chapter 11. Our Country

### Warm Up Activity

Holi— It is a festival celebrated by Hindus.

Eid— It is a festival celebrated by Muslims.

Gurpurab— It is a festival celebrated by Sikhs.

X-mas— It is a festival celebrated by Christians.

### Friendly Activity

Independence Day, Republic Day.

### Quiz Time

There are 29 states and 7 Union territories in India.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B. 1. We sing the national anthem when  
2. The national symbols are— name  
3. The colours in the national flag stand for  
4. The national emblem (describe)
- C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False.

### Formative Assessment

1. Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, China, Sri Lanka. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself

## Chapter 12. People at Work

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B. 1. Father— goes for a walk, brings milk and vegetables in the morning, gets ready and goes to work, watches TV, spends time with grandfather and grandmother.
2. Mother— wakes up early, prays, cooks food for the family, gives breakfast to the family, helps children get ready for school,

packs lunch boxes for children and father, sends children to school and father to work, serves breakfast to grandfather and grandmother, cleans the house, brings daily needs things from the market, serves lunch to grandfather and grandmother, cleans the dishes, gives lunch to children when they return home, checks their homework diary and asks them about school, helps them with their homework and studies, attends phone-calls and door bells when required, cooks dinner, lays the table and serves dinner to the family, organizes the kitchen, spends time with family and watches TV.

3. Brother— wakes up in the morning, goes for jogging, takes breakfast and gets ready for college, goes to college, returns in the evening, goes out with friends, eats dinner and sits with family for some time, studies till late night.
  4. Sister— wakes up in the morning, gets ready for school, goes to school, takes lunch when returns from school, plays with me, finishes her homework, goes to the park in the evening to play, comes back, sits and chats with grandfather and grandmother, takes dinner, watches TV, helps mother.
  5. Grandfather— wakes up early, goes for a walk, prays, reads newspaper, watches religious programs and news on TV, reads books, goes for a walk in the evening to the park to spend time with his friends, spends time with all members of family.
  6. Grandmother— wakes up early, goes for a walk with grandfather, prays, listens to news from grandfather, watches TV, helps mother chop and peel vegetables, goes to visit her friends in neighbourhood, spends time with family.
- C. 1. hospital, 2. Police Station, 3. Post Office, 4. Hospital, 5. medical store, 6. fields and farms, 7. work shop, 8. park and garden.
- D. Greengrocer, chemist, florist, tailor, barber, cobbler.

### Formative Assessment

1. I study, watch TV, play with friends and family at home. I also help my mother and run errands for elders in the family.
2. My father works to earn money. My mother, grandfather and grandmother work but are not paid for their work.
3. In my school the teachers teach the students, the principal takes care of running of school, librarian issues books and keeps a record of library books, peon carries messages and runs errands for the staff and rings the bell, gardener takes care of the garden in school, watchman guards the gates of the school, children study in school, drivers drive school buses, sweepers keep the school clean, office clerks maintain the school records.

## Chapter 13. Differently Abled People

### Warm Up Activity

- (i) Ears, tongue and skin. (ii) Tongue, ears and eyes.

### Friendly Activity

Pooja lives with her parents and grandparents. She is always eager to help her grandparents and whenever grandfather wants his walking stick she fetches it for him. She gets medicine and water for her grandmother. She listens to them and obeys their orders. She spends a lot of time with them and learns many valuable things from them. Pooja helps other old people also.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (c)
- B. The sense organs shown in pictures are ear, nose, eye, tongue and skin. We cannot do our normal functions properly without these sense organs. These sense organs are important to us because it is easy for us to hear and understand the sounds around us. For example when we hear someone speak in our language we understand what the other person wishes to express or if we hear the sound, we can tell if a bird is chirping, a dog is barking, some steel utensil has dropped or a glass is broken or its some crash on the road. Our eyes are important

to us because they help us see things around us and also eye give expressions which the other person can see and understand the mood or feelings of a person. Nose is important as we can smell and understand many things like say if a fruit or food is fresh or rotten, sometimes we can smell and tell what the thing is without looking at it like mint, coriander etc. Our tongue is important because it can taste things and most importantly it helps us speak and express ourselves. Our skin is important as we can tell by touch if a thing is hot or cold, sharp or blunt etc.

- C.
1. Differently abled people are those who cannot see, hear, speak or walk.
  2. Deaf and dumb children talk to each other by using sign language.
  3. We can care for the old people by doing small things for them like giving them small things they need as getting their stick or spectacles. We should never make fun of them and always respect them and address them properly. We should spend time with old people to make them happy. If they are sick we should take them to a doctor and get them medicines on time. We can go for a walk with them or read out news or books to them or share interesting information with them.
  4. We should treat differently abled people with love and care. We should never laugh at them or make fun of them. We should not upset them or let them feel depressed. We should always try and help them. Give them a seat in public transport, spend time with them but never pity them. We should treat them as equal and with respect so that we do not hurt their feelings.
- D.
1. Some people express their feelings using sign language.
  2. Our five sense organs make us aware of our surroundings.
  3. Deaf and dumb people cannot speak and listen.

4. Our face reflects our internal feelings.
5. Deaf, dumb, lame and blind people are also called physically challenged people.

#### Formative Assessment

1. This man is injured, cannot walk and sitting in a wheel chair so we can help him by moving his wheel chair and taking him where he wants to go. We can also help him by running small errands for him like getting him water or passing on things he needs.  
This boy is sick so to help him we can take him to a doctor or call the doctor. We can get him medicines and food.
2. A sad face, a frightened face, an angry face, a happy face.
3. Do it yourself
4. Mother Teresa helped poor and homeless people living in the slums. She founded many missionaries of charity and spent her life serving poorest of poor. She helped the old, unemployed, diseased, dying and abandoned people. She helped the unwanted, unloved and uncared for people. She started free open air school, home for the dying (Nirmal Hriday), home for those suffering from leprosy. She provided such people with medicines, bandages and food. After their death she cremated them according to their religion. She ran hospices and homes for the orphans (Shishu Bhawan), aged, disabled, blind and homeless people.

#### Chapter 14. Web of Our Life

##### Warm Up Activity

1. For making a house, a man needs cement, bricks, wood, glass etc.
2. For cooking food, a woman needs gas or stove, vegetables or meat, spices, water and many other ingredients.
3. For making food, a plant needs sunlight, water, air and chlorophyll in leaves.

##### Quiz Time

Four animals that live on land— tiger, horse, peacock, dog.

Four animals that live in water— fish, turtle, alligator, water rat.

### Friendly Activity

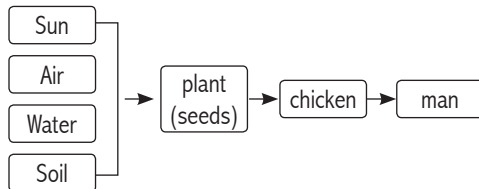
Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a)
- B. 1. What is the web of life
2. Our basic needs are food, shelter and clothes.
3. Why do we need plants, clothes and a house to live
4. To live plants need sunlight, air, water and nutrients from soil or water.
5. Animals like deer, sheep and squirrels need plants for food and shelter.

### Formative Assessment

1. House— M, Mango— N, Water— N, Bricks— M, Goat— N, Sheep— N, Plant— N, Sun— N, Table— M, Girl— N, Old man— N, Shirt— M, Tree— N, Birds— N, Mountains— N.
2. Web of Life



## Chapter 15. The Potter's Wheel

### Warm Up Activity

Planter, Jar, Kulhad, Diya, Vase.

### Friendly Activity

The musical instrument in the picture is called Ghatam. It is used in Carnatic music in South India.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. Kulhad, 2. Toy, 3. Clay bank, 4. matka
- B. 1. The art of making things out of clay is called pottery.
2. The potter makes beautiful pots with clay.
3. To work the potter's wheel, the potter moves the chak with a stick. He puts the

kneaded clay on the chak. He pours water in the middle of the chak and pulls it up. He then shapes the pot with his hands according to the movement of the chak. Finally he separates the pot from clay.

4. Pots are made stronger by first drying them in sunlight and then baking in a kiln.
5. The three major types of pottery is earthenware, porcelain and stoneware.

### Formative Assessment

1. The invention of wheel helped man in pottery making because the potter's wheel works on the basis of a wheel.
2. & 3. Do it yourself

## Chapter 16. The Story of Cloth

### Warm Up Activity

1. Women of Rajasthan wear ghagra-choli and Odhani.
2. Women of Punjab wear salwar-kameez with dupattas.
3. Men of Gujarat wear churidar pyjama, kurta with turban.
4. Men of West Bengal wear dhoti and kurta.

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. Kalamkari— Bihar, 2. Phulkari— Punjab, 3. Ikat— Odhisa, 4. Baku— Sikkim, Phiran— Kashmir.
- B. 1. The type of clothes we wear depends on our cultural and religious beliefs; economic status; climate of the place; fashion and style.
2. Different forms of lungi are worn in our country in different parts as in South India lungi is worn with a shirt, in Punjab a silken lungi called tehmat is worn by men and in Kerala women wear lungi.
3. Natural dyes are made from vegetables or flowers. Examples of natural dyes are saffron and indigo. Saffron is a yellow dye

and indigo is a blue dye.

4. Four methods of making patterns on cloth are block print, tie and dye, vegetable printing and embroidery.
5. A loom used for weaving the cloth.
6. In tie and dye method parts of cloth are tied with thread into knots and then dipped in colour. The colour does not reach the part of cloth that was tied so beautiful patterns form on the cloth after the threads are removed.

- C. 1. Shawl, Mufflar. 2. None, 3. Chunri, turban, Odhani. 4. dhoti.

### Formative Assessment

- A. Crossword  
Saree, 2. Dupatta, 3. Trousers, 4. Shawl, 5. Swirl, 6. Blouse, 7. Mufflar.
- B. Do it yourself

## Chapter 17. Recreation

### Warm Up Activity

Volley ball, hockey, carom board, skipping rope, football, stapoo (hop-scotch).

### Friendly Activity

Gulli-danda— outdoor, carom— indoor, ludo— indoor, badminton— outdoor.

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. recreation
- B. 1. By recreation we mean activities that relax and refresh us. These are ways of having fun, entertainment and enjoying ourselves.
2. We need recreation to get over the boredom and dullness
3. What are recreational activities
4. At home we can watch television or play video game for recreation.
5. Means of recreation we can enjoy with our family are playing carom, sharing jokes or playing antakshari.
6. Indoor games can be enjoyed inside the rooms while outdoor games need more space so they are played outside the house.

7. Performing arts are activities in which a performance is given as in dancing, singing, acting and playing some musical instrument. Creative arts are activities in which something is created as in painting, sculpture, embroidery and clay modelling.

- C. I like to play cricket, handball, football, hide and seek with my friends.

### Formative Assessment

1. 1. Chess— 2 players, 2. Stapoo— 2 to more, 3. Cards— 2 or more, 4. Carom— 2 players or 2 teams, 5. Football— 2 teams of eleven players each.
- 2.

	Game	Players
1	Cricket	Batsman, fielder
2	Football	Goal keeper, goalie, footballer
3	Basket ball	Dribbler, ball-carrier
4	Table Tennis	Server, receiver
5	Volleyball	Libero, attacker

3. Rules for playing games:
  - (a) Know the rules of the game.
  - (b) Follow the rules properly.
  - (c) Do not cheat to win a game.
  - (d) Be fair and wait for your turn.
  - (e) Do not hit or pinch another player.
  - (f) Keep the scores honestly.
  - (g) Do not scare or threaten your opponent.
  - (h) Do not use foul language or abuse anyone.
  - (i) Do not misbehave even if you lose the game.
  - (j) Respect the decision of the umpire even if you don't agree to it.
4. Visiting circus – O, Hockey – O, Going to picnic – O, Football – O, Table Tennis – O, Ludo – I, Cricket – O, Carom – I, Scrabble – I, Going to mall – O, Snakes and ladders – I, Chess – I, Hopscotch (Stapoo) – O, Seven tiles (pithoo) – O, Visiting zoo – O.

## Chapter 18. Directions

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

Do it yourself

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. The four main directions are north, south, east and west.
2. A sketch is a rough drawing of a place.
3. A landmark is something that can be seen from a distance. It is helpful to us as it helps us to know where we are and to locate a particular place.
4. The four main directions on the map are north, south, east and west.
- B. The odd one is— map because the other three (east, west, north) are directions.

### Formative Assessment

1. (a) Tamanna first moves towards south.  
(b) Then turn towards east.  
(c) Then move straight and turn towards south.  
(d) Then move straight and turn towards east.  
(e) Then turn towards south.  
(f) Go straight and turn towards west and then towards south.  
(g) Her Tamanna is at her friend's house.
2. Do it yourself.

## Chapter 19. Means of Transport

### Warm Up Activity

- Home to main market — Rickshaw
- Home to friend's house— Cycle
- Home to your school— School bus
- Home to across the river— Boat
- Home to Manali— Bus
- Home to your nearby city— Train
- Your country to another country— Aeroplane

### Friendly Activity

Name of Friend	Means of Transport Used
Anushka	Car
Parminder Singh	Motor cycle
Raushan	Cycle
Rupa	School bus
Bimal	Scooter

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c).
- B. 1. We need means of transport for travelling from one place to another at a faster speed.
- For travelling short distances the common means of transport are rickshaw, auto-rickshaw, cycle, scooter, motor cycle.
  - Animals that are used as means of transport are horse, mule, donkey, buffalo, cow, camel.
  - Means of land transport used for carrying goods are tractor, bullock cart, truck.
  - Air transport is the fastest means of transport as for example if you travel by an aeroplane from Delhi to Srinagar you will reach in about two hours but if you travel by train, car or bus it will take from about 16 to 28 hours.
- C. **Land transport**— These are ways of moving from one place to another while travelling on land. Goods and passengers both can use these means of transport. Some means of transport are slow while others fast. Land transport can be further subdivided into roadways and railways. Means of road transport may be with motor or without motor. Means of without motor road transport are— rickshaw, tonga, bullock cart, horse, camel cart, cycle, donkey and mule. Means of road transport with motor are car, bus, scooter, motor cycle, tractor, truck and auto-rickshaw. Rail transport includes metro rail, passenger trains and goods trains.
- Air transport**— These are means of transport that cover distances in air. Helicopter, aeroplane, hot air balloon and rocket are means of air transport. These travel faster than any other means of transport. We travel by aeroplanes for travelling to far-off places as from one country to another or different cities within the same country.
- Water transport**— These are means of transport used to cover distances over water. Boats, ships and steamers are means of water transport. Boats and steamers are used for

crossing rivers and lakes. Some boats are also rowed manually while some have engines. Ships are used for transport of people and goods on seas and oceans.

- D. Truck— Diesel, Train— electricity, Bus— CNG, Motor cycle— petrol.
- E. 1. The modern means of transport use fuels like petrol, diesel and CNG.
2. Aeroplanes and helicopters are the fastest means to go anywhere.
3. In cities like Kolkata and Delhi, metro trains run underground to many places.
4. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
5. Bullock carts are used for transport in rural areas.

#### Formative Assessment

1. Air— helicopter, aeroplane, glider.  
Water— boat, steamer, ship.  
Land— bus, bullock cart, scooter, car, train, camel cart, metro train.
2. **Ambulance**– This is used to transport sick patients to and from the hospital.  
**Cart**– This can be used to sell things door-to-door. Products can be displayed, carried from one place to another and sold. The commonly sold products on carts are vegetables, fruits, bangles, clothes, shoes, cosmetics, hair products etc.  
**Wheel chair**– This is a movable chair for invalid people to move from one place to another.  
**Police Van**– This is a jeep that is used by policemen to guard roads, catch thieves or culprits.  
**Tractor**– This is a vehicle used on farms and fields for different farm activities. It is also used for going from farms to markets with produce for sale.  
**Postal Van**– This is a closed van for carrying postage from one place to another.
3. My most memorable railway journey was the one when I went to Amritsar on a school trip. My classmates were with me. We all met at

the New Delhi railway station and boarded the Swarn Shatabadi train. Shatabadi trains are superfast trains that run on different routes and also serve food to passengers on the way. I sat in the train with my friends and teachers. We played games and exchanged jokes and interesting incidents. Some of our friends also took a short nap in between. We were carrying chips, snacks and fruits with us. We were served lunch in the train with cold drinks and snacks. The food on the train was quite tasty and warm. It was so much fun that we felt the journey was a very short one. It ended before we realized the time.

## Chapter 20. Means of Communication

### Warm Up Activity

Do it yourself

### Friendly Activity

1. Letter, 2. E-mail, 3. Postman

### Summative Assessment

- A. 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B. 1. Communication means a process of sending and receiving messages.
2. Six means of communication— telegram, fax, newspaper, radio, mobile phone, internet, letter.
3. In earlier times people communicated through drum beats, messengers and pigeons to carry messages.
4. Modern means of communication helpful to us as they are easy and very fast. For example, internet is a cheap and reliable method of communication in modern times. The messages reach across thousands of miles almost instantly.
5. Sign language is used for communication mostly by people who cannot speak or hear.
- C. 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d)

### Formative Assessment

1. Inland letter, post card, telephone, postage stamp, mobile phone, postman.
2. & 3. Do it yourself