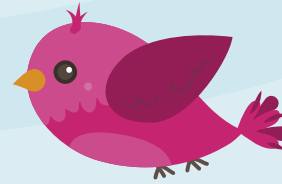


Environmental Studies

For Class 2

By
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M.A., B.Ed.





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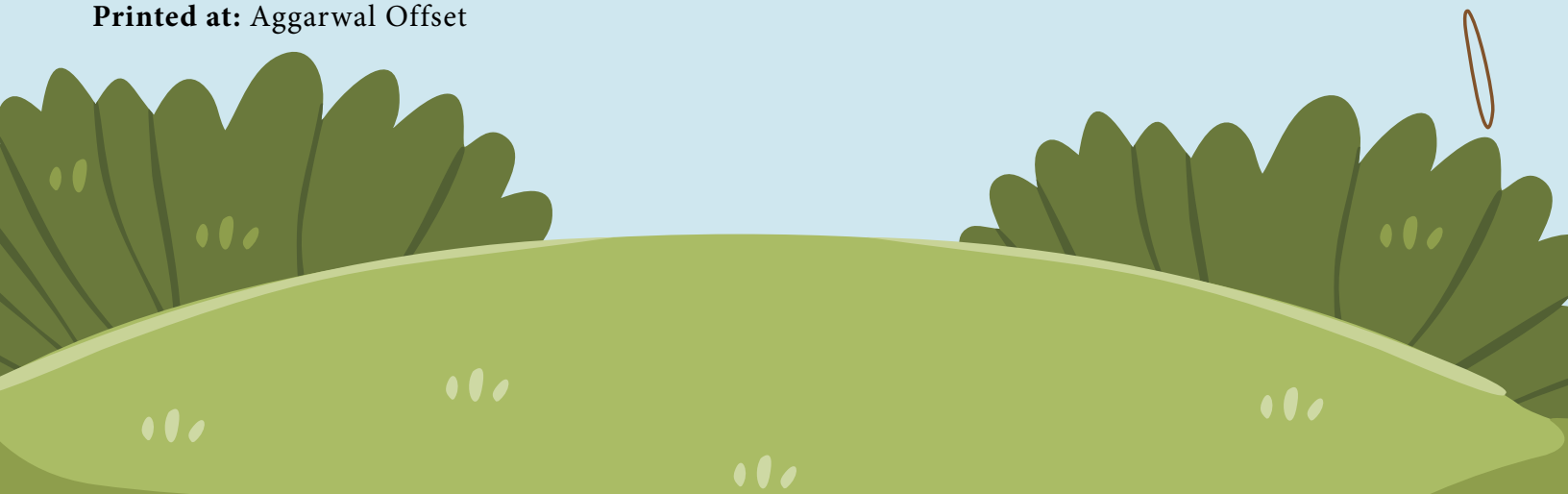
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Preface



This series of **Environmental Studies** consists of five books for classes 1 to 5. This series focuses on inculcating environmental awareness among children of Primary standard. It is based on the approach and guidelines in the National Education Policy and New Curriculum Framework.

The pedagogical elements in the series will sustain the interest of children and facilitate in-depth understanding the concepts in Environmental Studies (EVS). The elements in the series infuse scientific research through knowledge, skills, values and space for reflection and critical thinking among children.

This series links the knowledge gained at school with a child's out-of-school experiences. This has been achieved by selecting contexts which are available in the child's surroundings.

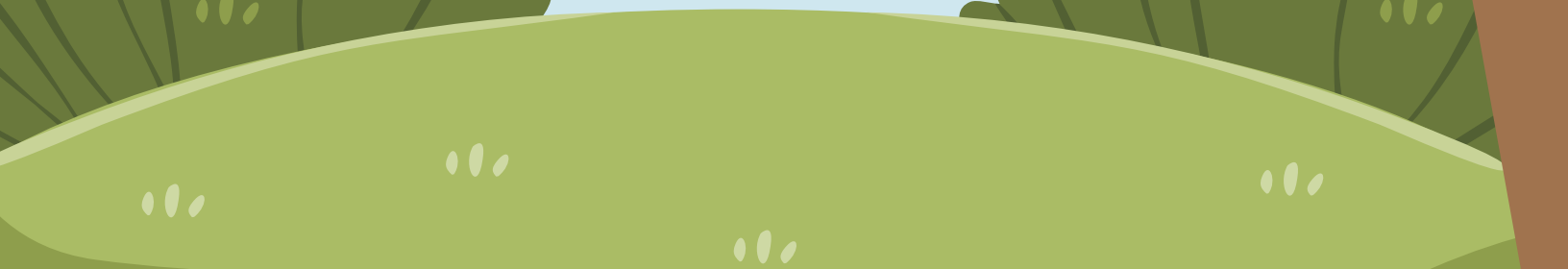
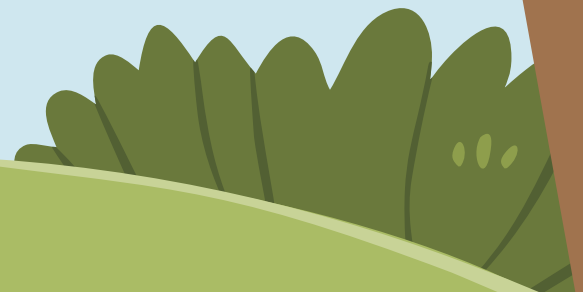
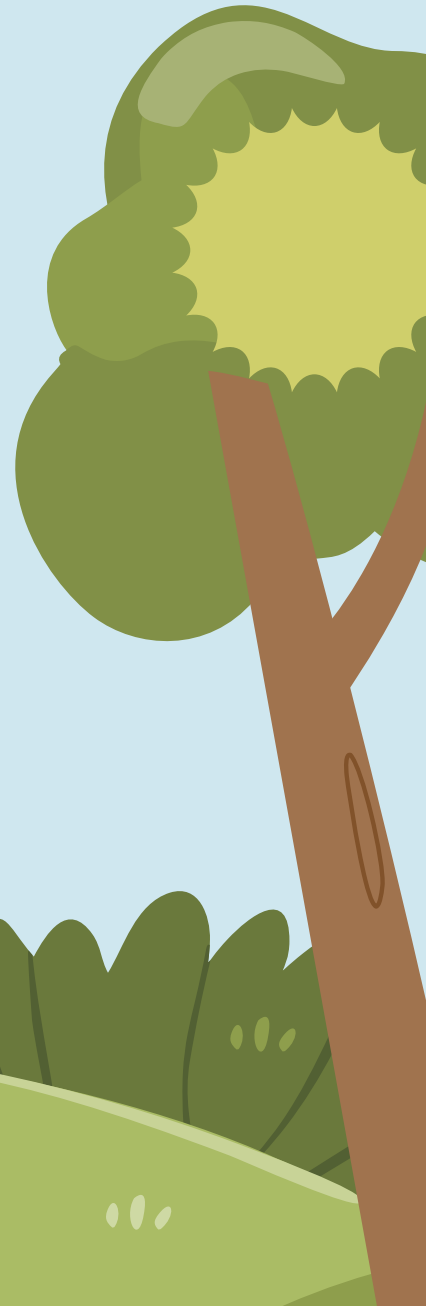
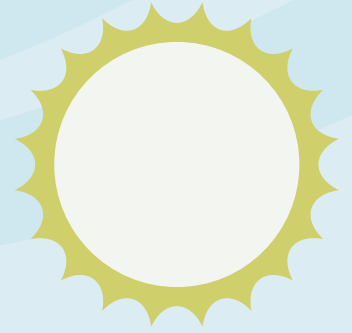
The various features in each chapter contain a set of tasks which help to develop soft skills such as thinking skills, creative skills, observation and communication skills.

Exclusive features of the series are:

- Every chapter starts with the **Curricular Goals**
- Every concept in the books has been explained in simple, lucid and child-friendly language keeping in mind the age groups of the learners.
- Colourful illustrations make the books much more attractive and comprehensive.
- **Check Your Knowledge** and **Need to Know** sections with the chapters make learning, comprehensive, involving and interactive.
- **Vales, Life Pillars** and **Do to learn more** offers the learners value-based education.

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Myself



Curricular Goals

- Myself
- Learning Good Habits

Myself

Hello friends, I am Nikita. I am six years old. I am from Kolkata but now I live in Delhi with my family. My father, Mr Pratul Mukherjee, works in a company as Branch Manager. My mother is a housewife. I have a brother. His name is Tapas. He is elder to me. I study in class 2. EVS is my favourite subject.



Learning Good Habits

As children grow older, they learn to do many day to day activities like brushing their teeth, taking bathe and packing their bags. They also learn how to clean their rooms. Doing our work ourselves is a good habit.



I comb my hair myself.



I tie my shoelaces myself.



I place my things at their place.



I wash my face myself.

Need to Know

Integrated with GK

The details that we share with others when meet first time such as our name, age, birthday, about likes and dislikes are called our personal details.

Activity Time

Introduce yourself to your friends and then ask them to introduce themselves.

Values

We should try to do all our work ourselves.

Word Power

manager : a person responsible for directing the progress of an organization

company : a business institution

housewife : the lady who manages household



Practice Time

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. My name is _____.
2. I am _____ years old.
3. My father's name is _____.
4. My mother's name is _____.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What does your father do?
2. What does your mother do?
3. Who teaches you at home?

Life Pillars

When we do our work ourselves, it helps our parents a lot.

Do to Learn More

Ask your parents to introduce themselves.

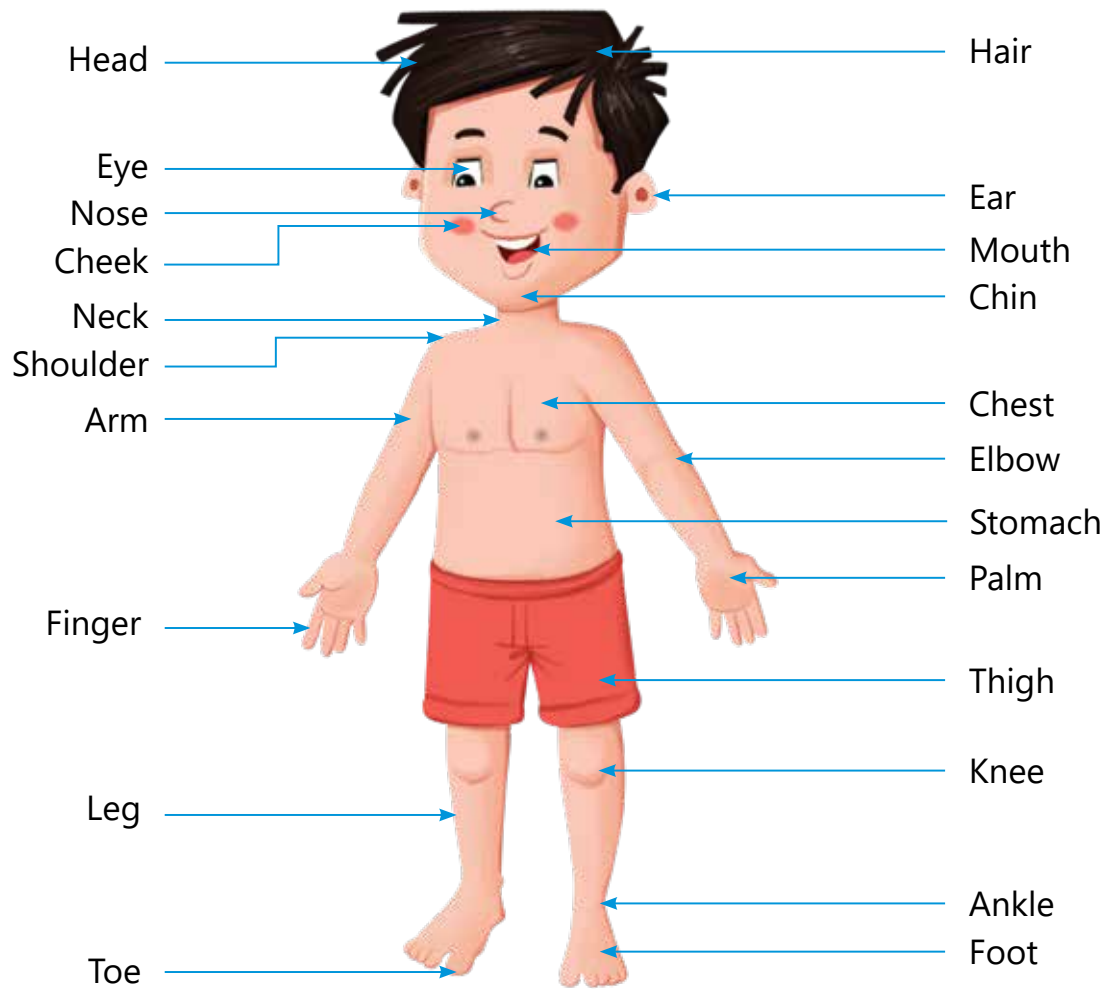
Curricular Goals

- Our Body Parts
- External Organs
- How to Maintain Good Health
- Functions of Body Parts
- Internal Organs
- Our Sense Organs
- Growing Up



Our body is like a complex machine. Just like a machine has many parts, our body also has many parts. Different parts of our body help us do different activities. Each part of our body is useful even if it is too small.

Our Body Parts



The above picture shows different parts of our body.

Functions of Body Parts

We have two legs. They help us **walk**, **kick**, **climb**, **run**, **hop**, **jog**, **dance** and **skip**.



walk



kick



run



dance

We have two hands. They help us **eat, hold, write** and **lift** things. We can **push, pull** and **throw** things with our arms, shoulders and hands.



lift



push



pull



throw

We carry things like our bag on our shoulders and back. Our back helps us **stand** straight and **bend** forward and backward.



stand



bend forward



bend backward



We **straight, squat** and **kneel** with the help of our knees.



bend



squat



kneel

We can turn our head from side to side with the help of our neck.

Check Your Knowledge

Tick (✓) the write answer:

1. We pedal our bicycle using our
(a) hands
(b) legs
2. To sit down on the floor, we bend our
(a) elbow
(b) knees

Our Sense Organs

Eyes, nose, ears, skin and tongue are our **sense organs**. Our sense organs help us to know about things that happen around us.

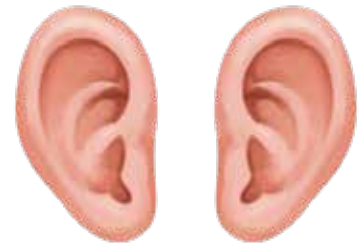
Functions of Sense Organs

We **smell** with the help of our nose. Smell can be good or bad. We also **breathe** with the help of our nose.



We **see** with our eyes. We recognize things by seeing their sizes, shapes and colours.

We **hear** different sounds with the help of our ears. Sounds can be loud or soft. We learn to talk when listen.



Our tongue helps us to **taste** different flavours of food like sweet, sour, salty and bitter. The tongue also helps us to speak.



Our whole body is covered with skin which protects it. We **feel** things with our skin. It helps us to feel if something hot, cold, rough or smooth.

External Organs

The body parts or organs which we can see from outside are called **external organ** or **external body parts** such as hands, legs, nose and ear.



leg



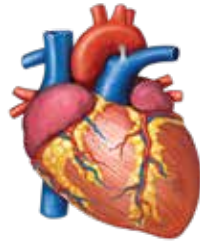
hand

Internal Organs

The body parts or organs which are inside our body and cannot be seen from outside are called internal body parts or internal organs. Brain, heart, stomach and lungs are our internal organs. Our brain thinks and controls the functions of all other body parts. It lies in the head which is protected by hard bones.



brain



heart



stomach



lungs

Need to Know

Integrated with GK

Our heart beats about 72 times in a minute.

Our heart pumps the blood to all parts of the body. It is located inside the chest. We can feel our heart beat by keeping our palms on the left side of our chest.

Stomach is a small bag-like structure located inside our belly. It digests the food we eat.

We have two lungs present inside our chest. Lungs helps us in breathing.

Growing Up

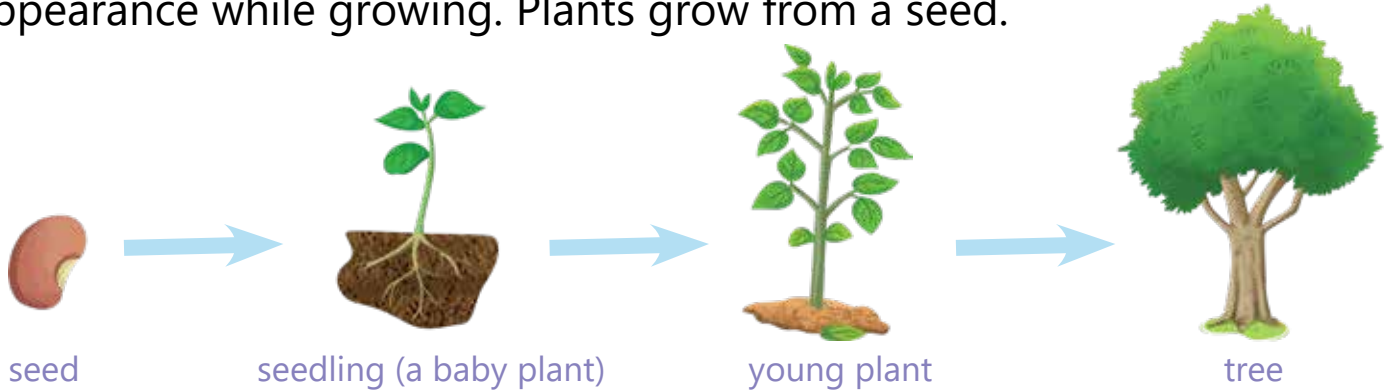
We all take birth as a baby. Gradually, we grow up to be a girl or a boy. We grow further to become a young woman or man. As the time passes, we start growing old and our appearance changes.



An egg grows into a chick and then into a hen. A small puppy grows into a young puppy and then into a dog.



Like us, other animals and plants also grow. They also change in size and appearance while growing. Plants grow from a seed.



How to Maintain Good Health

Health is wealth. Therefore, we should always try to keep our body healthy.

- Take a balanced diet daily and follow good food habits. Eat at proper time and chew your food well.
- Take proper rest. Sleep at least for eight hours every night.
- Keep your body clean. Take a bath daily with clean water and soap.
- Take exercise daily.
- Maintain correct body posture. Keep your back straight when you sit or stand.

Word Power

- organs** : parts of our body with a fixed shape and role
- sense organs** : body organs that help us to sense or feel things around us
- internal organs** : organs found inside our body that cannot be seen from outside
- external organs** : organs which can be seen from outside
- beating** : making the same sound or movement many times
- digest** : to make food in usable state

Summary

- Our body is made up of different body parts, and all of them are important.
- Each part has its own specific functions.
- Nose, eyes, ears, tongue and skin are our sense organs.
- We can see our external organs.
- Internal organs are located inside our body.
- To keep our body healthy, we need to eat healthy food and do exercise daily.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Legs | (a) Smell |
| 2. Knee | (b) Taste |
| 3. Nose | (c) Jump |
| 4. Skin | (d) Bend |
| 5. Tongue | (e) Touch |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

brain back sense breathe salty

1. Our shoulders and _____ help us carry things.
2. Our nose helps us to _____.
3. Our tongue helps us taste sweet, sour, bitter and _____ flavours.
4. Nose and ears are our _____ organs.
5. Our _____ controls the function of all other body parts.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

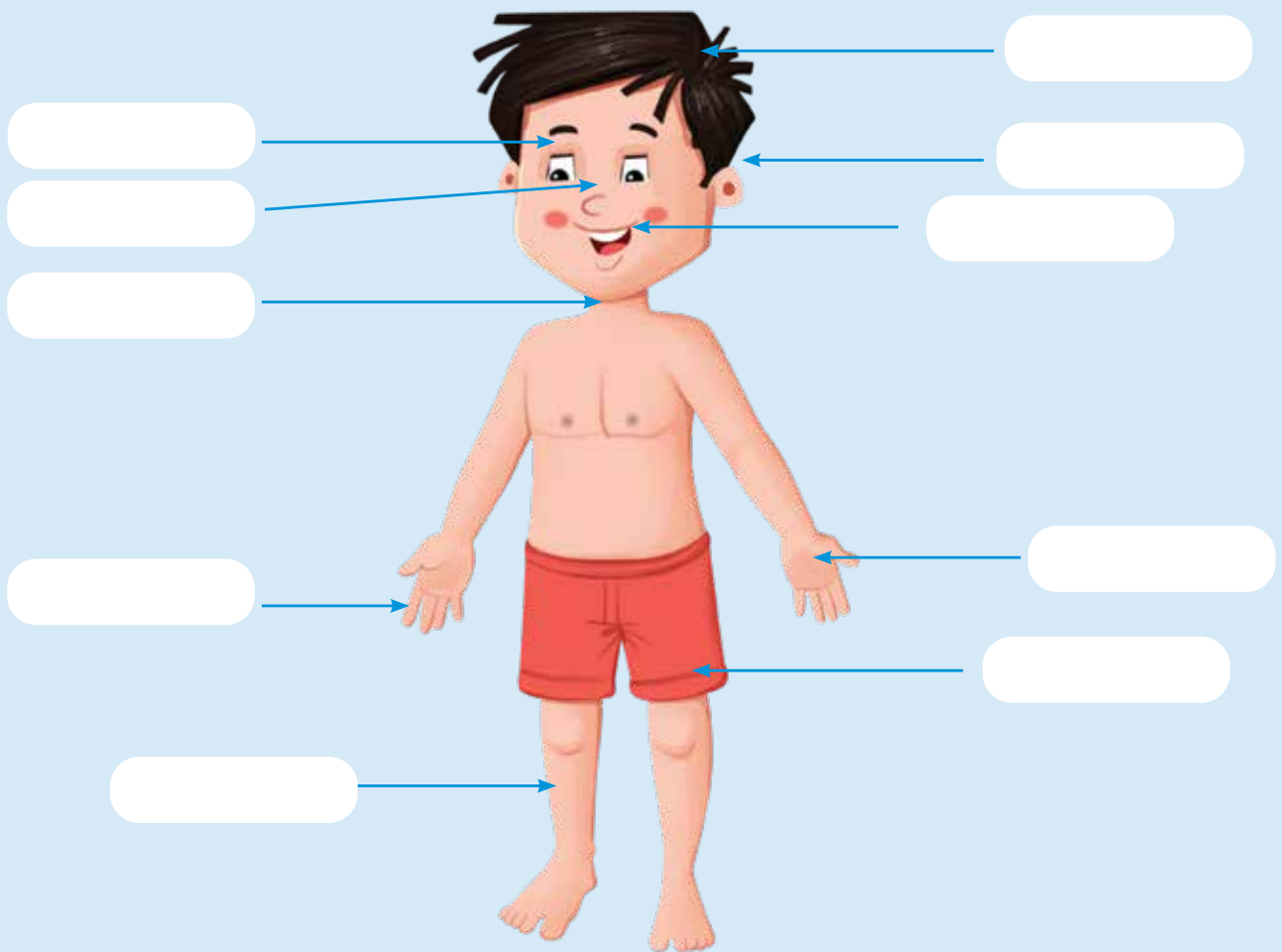
1. Lungs are our external organs.
2. We cannot taste with our tongue.
3. An egg grows into a big plant.
4. With the passage of time, everyone grows older.
5. Our hands help us do many activities.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do our shoulders and hands do?
2. What are sense organs? Write their functions.
3. Differentiate between internal and external organs.
4. Write two examples of internal organs.
5. What happens as we grow old?

Do to Learn More

Label the different body parts of the boy given in the following picture.



3

My Family



Curricular Goals

- Family
- Single-parent Family
- Nuclear Family
- Relationships in a Family
- Joint Family
- Helping Each Other



Family

A group of people who are related to each other is called a **family**. A family has grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and children. All family members may live together in the same or separate houses.

A family is very important for us.

- It gives us love and support.
- It provides us things for our daily needs.
- It keeps us safe and healthy.

Nuclear Family

The family in which parents and their one or more children live together is called a **nuclear family**. A nuclear family may be a small family or a big family.



small family



big family



joint family

Joint Family

In a joint family, grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, siblings and cousins live together in the same house.

Single-parent Family

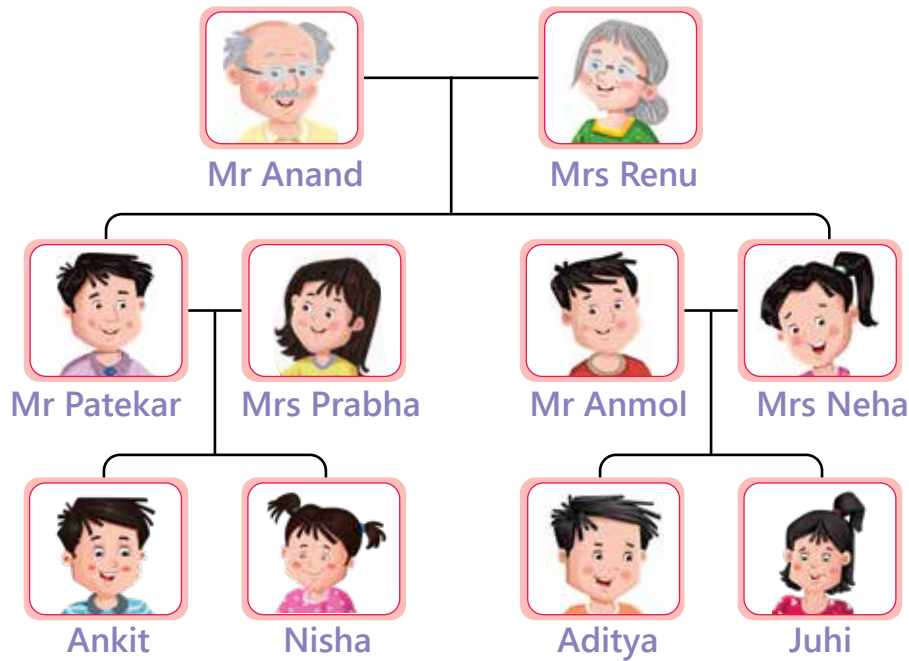
A single-parent family has one parent, either the father or the mother, and one or more children.



single-parent family

Relationships in a Family

The members of a family are related to each other. Look at the picture given below. It is the family of my friend Nisha. Ankit is his **brother**. Nisha is Ankit's **sister**. Ankit and Nisha are **siblings**. Mr Patekar is Nisha's **father** and Mrs Prabha is her **mother**. Father and mother are together called **parents**.



Juhi and Aditya are Nisha's cousins. They are the **daughter** and **son** of Mr Anmol and Mrs Neha. Mr Anmol is Nisha's **uncle**. He is the brother of his father. Mrs Neha is her **aunt**.

Mr Anand is the father of Nisha's father. He is her **grandfather**.

Mrs Renu is her father's mother. She is her **grandmother**.

Grandfather and grandmother together are called **grandparents**.

Helping Each Other

All the members in a family help each other. Our parents take care of all our needs. They work hard to make our life easy. Our grandparents play with us. They tell us interesting stories.

We should also take care of our parents and grandparents. We can show our love and respect for our family in many ways. We should wish everyone 'Good Morning' and 'Good Night'. We should obey our elders. We should not be rude to our siblings or any other family member.



Values

We should love and take care of every family member. We should enjoy with them and help each other.

Word Power

sibling	: real brothers and sisters
uncle	: mother's or father's brother
aunt	: mother's or father's sister or your cousin's mother
cousins	: children of uncles and aunts

Summary

- A family is a group of people related to each other.
- A nuclear family is the family in which parents and their their children live together.
- In a joint family, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, siblings and cousins live together in the same house.
- A single-parent family has one parent, either the father or the mother, and one or more children.
- Family members are related to one another.
- We should take care of each other in the family.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Sibling | (a) Father's father |
| 2. Uncle | (b) A brother or sister |
| 3. Grandfather | (c) Father's mother |
| 4. Grandmother | (d) Uncle's daughter or son |
| 5. Cousin | (e) Father's brother |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

father family elders joint aunt

1. A _____ is a group of people related to each other.
2. The _____ of your father or mother is called your grandfather.
3. The grandparents, parents, uncle, aunt, siblings and cousins live in a _____ family.
4. The sister of your mother or father is called your _____.
5. We should obey our _____.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. A nuclear family may be a big family or a small family.
2. Our parents work hard for our comfort.
3. We should not take care of our family members.
4. Family members are related to each other.
5. Real brothers and sisters are called siblings.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a family?
2. What is a nuclear family?
3. What is a joint family?
4. Why is our family important?
5. How do you help your grandparents?

Life Pillars

Our parents and grandparents do so much for us. They also need our care. We should always be ready to share their work if possible. We can help our parents by doing simple household works, such as tidying up your room, watering plants, doing your homework quietly, helping your mother in the kitchen, etc. You must also spend time with your grandparents. Talk to them and ask if they need any help.

4

Our Food

Curricular Goals

- Sources of Food
- Meals
- Food Groups
- Good Food Habits
- Balanced Diet



We all need food to stay alive. Food helps us grow. It makes us healthy and strong. We get energy from food to work and play.

Sources of Food

We get most of our food from plants and animals.

Food from Plants

Most of our food comes from plants. We get vegetables, fruits, cereals, pulses, nuts, oils and spices from plants.



pulses



cereals



fruits and vegetables

Food from Animals

Some of our food comes from animals. We get milk, eggs, meat, fish, chicken and honey from animals. We can make many food items from milk like, curd, butter, cheese, ice-cream, paneer, ghee, etc.



eggs



milk



chicken



fish

Food Groups

We eat different types of food and each food item has different quality. For example, the rice and chapattis are made from cereals which give us a lot of energy. On the other hand, dal, egg, milk and soyabean help us to grow.

The food we eat everyday is divided into three major groups.

Energy-giving Food

Food that gives us energy is called **energy-giving food**. Rice, potato, sugar and butter are the examples of energy-giving food.



rice



potato



sugar



butter

Body-building Food

Body-building food helps us to grow by making our bones and muscles strong. Meat, fish, chicken, egg, pulses and milk are **body-building food**. Growing children should take a lot of body-building food items.



fish



eggs



pulses



milk

Protective Food

The food that protects us from various diseases is called the **protective food**. Fruits, vegetables and milk are protective food. All fruits are eaten raw. Most of the vegetables are cooked before eating while some are eaten raw. Cooking makes them soft and tasty.



fruits



vegetables

Activity Time

Prepare a menu of your birthday party. Add at least five food items that should be tasty yet healthy.

Check Your Knowledge

Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. Protective food protects us from various diseases.
2. Cooking makes food hard.
3. Meat is a body-building food.
4. Potato is an energy-giving food.

Different people eat different food. Some people eat food obtained only from plants and also have milk and milk products. They are called **vegetarians**. People who eat eggs, chicken and meat are called **non-vegetarians**.

Balanced Diet

The food items we eat everyday make our diet. When we take food items of different groups in right amount, it is said that we have taken balanced diet. A balanced diet contains all the necessary food items in right amount to keep us healthy and fit. Besides food, our body also requires a lot of water daily. Water helps in the digestion of food. It flushes wastes out of our body. We should take at least 6–8 glasses of water daily.



balanced diet

Meals

The food we eat everyday at a particular time is called meal. We eat three main meals everyday– **breakfast**, **lunch** and **dinner**. We take breakfast in the morning, lunch in the afternoon and dinner at night.



breakfast



lunch



dinner

Good Food Habits

- Avoid eating stale and uncovered food. It may cause various diseases.
- Avoid eating from roadside shops.
- Avoid wasting food and water.
- Eat all meals, breakfast, lunch and dinner at proper times.
- Avoid overeating.
- Never forget to wash your hands before and after meals.
- Eat slowly and chew your food properly.
- Avoid eating too much of junk food and sweets. They can make us sick and overweight.
- Always wash fruits and vegetables before eating. It removes germs and eggs of worms, which may sticking to them.



Values

Never drink impure or dirty water. It can make us fall ill. Always drink boiled or filtered water.

Word Power

energy	: strength, power
balanced diet	: the diet which contains all the necessary food items in the right amount
protective	: keeps us safe
body-building	: making our bodies strong and helping us to grow
germs	: very small living things that cause diseases

Summary

- We all need food to stay alive.
- Food gives us energy, helps us to grow and keep us healthy and strong.
- We get our food from plants and animals.
- Food that gives us energy is called energy-giving food.
- Food that helps our body to grow is called body-building food.
- Food that helps our body to fight with diseases is called protective food.
- The diet that has all the nutrients in amount is called a balanced diet.
- We should follow healthy food habits.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Energy-giving food | (a) fish |
| 2. Body-building food | (b) a person who eats food from plants |
| 3. Protective food | (c) potato |
| 4. Vegetarian | (d) a person who eats food from animals |
| 5. Non-vegetarian | (e) vegetables and fruits |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

uncovered plants cooked animals protective

1. We get fruit and vegetables from _____.
2. We get meat from _____.
3. Apple is a _____ food.
4. Avoid eating stale and _____ food.
5. Some vegetables need to be _____ before eating.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. We should always eat fresh food.
2. Our daily diet should include food from all the groups in proper amounts.
3. Water is not important for us.
4. Butter provides us energy to do work and play.
5. Body-building foods build our body.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does our body need food?
2. What is energy-giving food?
3. What do you mean by body-building food?
4. What do you mean by a balanced diet?
5. Mention any three good food habits.

Life Pillars

Junk food such as pizza, momos, burger, samosa, chaat, French fries, chips and soft drinks are good to taste. Therefore, some people eat them too much which is not good for their health. They can make them sick and overweight. Too much of sugary food should also be avoided, otherwise our teeth will get spoilt.

Do to Learn More

Soak some gram and moong grains overnight. In the morning, wrap them in a wet cotton cloth. Next day, unwrap the cloth. You will see sprouted gram and moong. It is very healthy snack. You can add sliced onion, tomatoes, salt and lemon to make it tasty.



Our Clothes

Curricular Goals

- Seasons and Clothes
- Special Clothes
- Fibres



We all wear clothes. They are one of our basic needs. They protect us from heat, cold, rain and insects. They also make us look smart. We wear clothes according to seasons and occasions.

Seasons and Clothes

Seasons determine the types of clothes we wear. In summer season, we like to wear light coloured loose cotton clothes. They keep our body cool as they allow the air to pass through them. They can absorb sweat easily. Cotton clothes are made from cotton fibres which are obtained from the cotton plant.



shirt



frock



skirt



pant

During winter season, the weather is cold. People like to wear woollen clothes. They keep us warm. We get wool from sheep. Wool is used to make sweaters, shawls, jackets, coats, mufflers and socks.



sweater



cap



muffler



jacket



belt



shoes

Some people also wear leather clothes during winter. They keep us warm. Leather is obtained from the skin of dead animals. Jackets, belts and shoes are made from leather.

In rainy season, we wear raincoats, and gumboots and also use umbrella when go outside. They prevent us from getting wet.



gumboots



raincoat

Need to Know

Integrated with GK

In the areas where a lot of snowfall occurs, people wear snow jackets to keep themselves warm and dry.



snow jacket

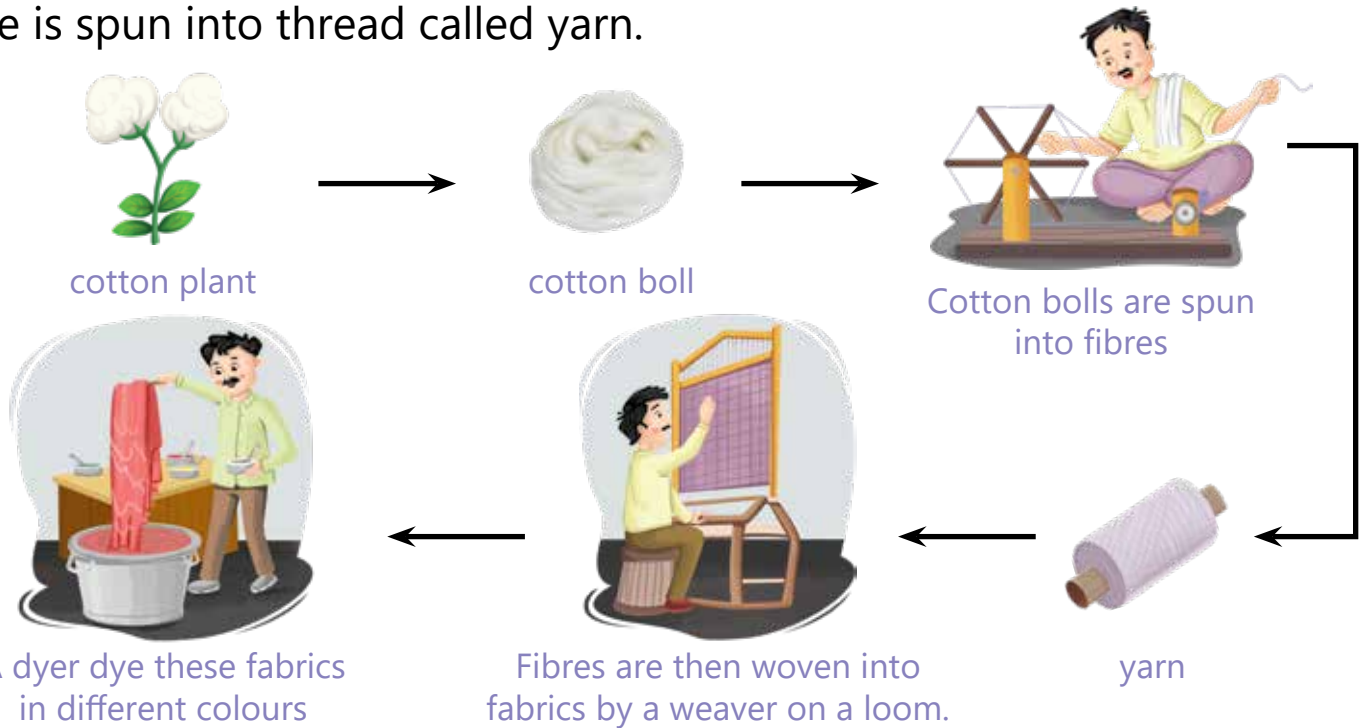
Fibres

Clothes are made from different fibres. There are two types of fibres– natural and synthetic or artificial. Natural fibres like cotton, wool, jute and silk are obtained from plants and animals. Cotton and jute are plant fibres while wool and silk are animal fibres. Nylon, rayon and polyester are artificial fibres. They are man-made.



Cotton

Cotton fibre is obtained from cotton plant. Do you know how the cotton clothes are formed? Cotton fibres are obtained from cotton bolls that grow on cotton plant. Cotton fibres are used to make cotton clothes. The fibre is spun into thread called yarn.



Jute

Jute is obtained from the jute plant. It is used to make rope, shoulder bag, gunny bag and handbag.



Wool

We get wool from sheep. The sheep hair (wool) is rolled into yarn. Woollen clothes are made by using yarns.



Silk

Silk is a shiny and expensive cloth. Silk is obtained from the silkworm. The cocoon of the silkworm has sticky thread which is used to make silk yarn. This yarn is woven into silk clothes like saree, salwar-suit, dupatta, etc. People wear silk clothes on special occasions..



Check Your Knowledge

Answer the following questions.

1. When do you wear cotton clothes?

2. What do you wear when it is your birthday?



A tailor makes different types of clothes from these fabrics.

Special Clothes

Different people wear different clothes. Some people wear uniforms like given below.



In different communities, people wear different garments during weddings.



hindu bride and groom



christian bride and groom



muslim bride and groom

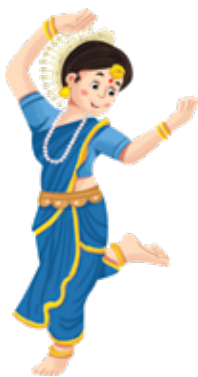


sikh bride and groom

Dancers of different dance forms wear costumes specific to their dance forms.



bharatnatyam



odissi



kathakali



manipuri



kathak

Besides clothes, many other things are also prepared with fabrics.



carpet



curtains



quilt



table cover



napkins



blanket



sofa covers



bedsheet

Activity Time

Find out the names of traditional dresses of the following Indian states.

1. Kashmir _____
2. Gujarat _____
3. Assam _____
4. Tamil Nadu _____

Values

We should always wear clean clothes. They should be properly washed and ironed.

Word Power

- yarn** : thread used for knitting or making cloth
loom : a machine for weaving cloth
fabric : Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres

Summary

- Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain and insects.
- We wear cotton clothes in summer.
- We wear woollen clothes in winter.
- We use raincoat, umbrella and gumboots in rainy season.
- Fibres are of two types—synthetic fibre and natural fibre.
- Cotton, jute, wool and silk are natural fibres which are obtained from plants and animals.
- Rayon and nylon are man-made fibres.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cotton | (a) Jute |
| 2. Wool | (b) Cotton plant |
| 3. Silk | (c) Rayon |
| 4. Artificial fibre | (d) Sheep |
| 5. Natural fibre | (e) Silkworm |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

yarn woollen synthetic shiny cocoon

1. The _____ of the silkworm has sticky thread.
2. In winter, people like to wear _____ clothes.
3. Silk is a _____ and expensive cloth.
4. There are two types of fibres - natural and _____.
5. The fibre is spun into thread called _____.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. Silk is obtained from cotton plant.
2. Wool is obtained from sheep.
3. Nylon is a man-made fibre.
4. We use gumboots in rainy season.
5. A doctor wears a uniform when on duty.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need clothes?
2. Why do we wear woollen clothes in winter?
3. From where do we get wool?
4. How is cotton fibre spun into yarn?
5. What is the use of jute?

Life Pillars

There are many people who do not have sufficient clothes to wear. They have to wear rags. Even in the cold months, they have to live without sufficient clothes. They shiver with cold and most of the time fall ill. We should taken care of such people. We should donate them our old clothes as per the seasons so that they can also protect themselves from harsh weather conditions and other problems which they have to face in the lack of clothes.

Do to Learn More

Collect pieces of different types of natural and man-made fabrics. Find out their names. Discuss about their qualities in the class.



Our House

Curricular Goals

- Temporary Houses
- Pucca Houses
- Parts of a House
- Permanent Houses
- Stilt Houses
- People Who Help us Build Our House
- Kutcha Houses
- Igloos
- Our Home



We need a house to live in. Our house protects us from the sun, rain, cold and storm. It keeps away dust, dirt and insects. It also keeps us safe from thieves and stray animals.

There are different types of houses.

Temporary Houses

Some people need to move around a lot. They take their house around with them. These are also called temporary houses. They live in tents, caravans or house boat. These houses can moved easily from one place to another. A tent is made of canvas cloth, plastic or other waterproof material. It is supported by one or more poles.. It is used by campers and

soldiers. A houseboat floats on water. It is a boat that has been designed to be used as a home.



tent



houseboat

A **caravan** is a house on wheels used by the people who keep on moving from one place to another.



caravan

Permanent Houses

Some people live in a place for a long time. They build permanent houses for themselves. *Kutch* house, *pucca* house, stilt house and igloo are examples of permanent houses.

Kutch Houses

We can see *kutch* houses usually in villages. They are made of mud, wood, bamboo, clay and straw. They are not strong houses. They are also called **huts**.



hut



log hut

Pucca Houses

Pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, steel, iron, concrete and wood. Concrete is the mixture of cement, sand, small stones and water. *Pucca* houses are strong houses. We can see *pucca* houses mostly in cities. However, they also can be seen in some villages. **Bungalow, apartment, single-storey** and **double-storey houses** are the examples of *pucca* houses.



single storey house



double storey house



bungalow



apartment

Stilt Houses

These houses are found in the above the ground areas with very heavy rainfall. They are built on above the ground high bamboo poles called stilts.



Igloos

These houses are built in the areas with extreme cold and always covered with snow. Igloos are houses made of snow.

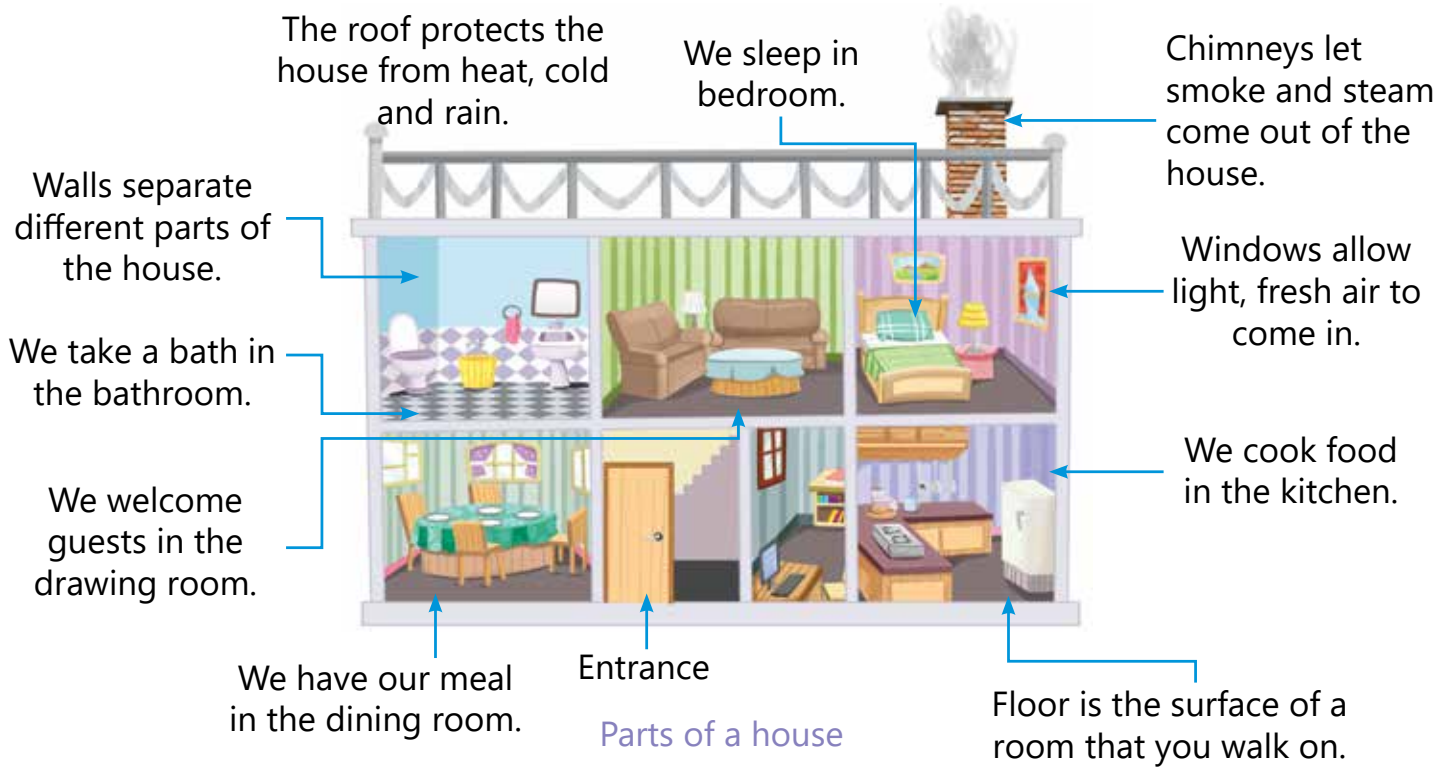
Need to Know

Integrated with GK

At some places, there are underground houses that stay cool in summers and warm in winters.

Parts of a House

A house has several parts like an entrance, walls, floors, windows, roof and one or many rooms. Look at the picture of different parts of a house given.



People Who Help us Build Our House

There are many people who help us build our house.



First of all, an architect draws out the plan of our house according to our requirements.



Then a mason lays the foundation of the house and prepares it as per the plan with the help of bricks cement and other building materials.



A carpenter does the wood work in the house. He makes doors and windows.



A plumber fits the water pipes, sinks and taps.



An electrician fits the electrical wires, lights, fans and bulbs.



A painter paints our house.

Our Home

The house in which we live with our family is called our home. We feel comfortable and relaxed in our home. We should keep our home neat and clean. A good house should be dust, insects and cobwebs free. It has all the things kept in their proper places.

We should never scribble on the walls of our home. It should be wiped and mopped daily. Empty the dustbins in the home regularly.

Values

House whether small or big should be kept clean.

Word Power

stilt house : a house raised on stilts over the surface of the soil

igloo : a dome shaped house made of blocks of hard snow

caravan : a house on wheels

houseboat : a house that floats on the surface of water

Read and Recall

- We all need a house to live in.
- There are several types of temporary and permanent houses.
- Tents, caravans and house boats are temporary houses.
- Kutcha house, pucca house, stilt house and igloo are permanent houses.
- *Kutcha* houses are generally seen in villages.
- *Pucca* houses are generally seen in towns and cities.
- A house has many parts like roof, doors, walls, windows, different rooms, etc.
- Several people like architect, mason, carpenter, plumber and painter contribute to make a house.

Pause to Do

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a houseboat?
2. What is an igloo?



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Temporary house | (a) Hut |
| 2. <i>Kutcha</i> house | (b) Fits the water pipes |
| 3. <i>Pucca</i> house | (c) Caravan |
| 4. Mason | (d) Bungalow |
| 5. Plumber | (e) Lays the foundation of the house |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

carpenter wheels cities *kutcha* igloo

1. An _____ is made of snow.
2. A house on _____ is called a caravan.
3. _____ houses are made of mud and straw.
4. *Pucca* houses are mostly found in _____.
5. A _____ makes the doors and windows of a house.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need a house?
2. What are houseboats? Where do we find them?
3. How do they help?
(i) Architect (ii) Mason
4. Where do we find a house on stilts?
5. Name three parts of your house.

Life Pillars

Some unwanted insects or small animals like cockroaches, lizards, mosquitoes and rats live with us in our houses. They carry germs of many diseases as they hide in dirty places. We should keep our houses clean to avoid pests. We must also spray pesticides from time to time to kill these pests. Always keep in mind that pesticides are harmful chemicals and should be kept away from children.

7

Neighbours and Neighbourhood

Curricular Goals

- A Good Neighbour
- Places of Recreation
- Services in a Neighbourhood
- Places of Worship



We live in a house. All the houses near or around our house make our **neighbourhood**. The people living in our neighbourhood are our **neighbours**. There are many services provided by our neighbourhood. Good neighbours along with useful facilities make our life comfortable.

A Good Neighbour

We should be a good neighbour. We should be helpful and friendly to our neighbours. We should not make our neighbourhood dirty. We should not disturb our neighbours. We never misuse the facilities provided to us.

Check Your Knowledge

Name two festivals which you celebrate with your neighbours.

1. _____
2. _____



Services in a Neighbourhood

There are many useful services in a good neighbourhood. They make our life easier and more comfortable.

School

There is a school in a good neighbourhood. Children go to school to learn how to read and write. Here, teachers teach us and principal is the head of the school.



Post Office

Post office is also an important place in the neighbourhood. We can send letters, **postcards**, **money orders** and **parcels** through the post office. The letters and parcels from various places are also received here. The postman sorts the letters based on the address written on them and delivers them at our doorstep. We can purchase

postcards, envelopes, inland letters and stamps from there.

Hospital

A hospital takes care of sick and injured people. There are **doctors** and **nurses** in a hospital. They look after the patients. Almost every hospital has an ambulance that brings sick and injured people to the hospital.



Police Station

Every neighbourhood has a police station. A police station is a place where we can complain regarding any law and order problem. Each locality is looked after by a particular police station. There are **policemen** in a police station. Police maintain law and order in the neighbourhood.



Fire Station

A fire station is a building where firefighters and firetrucks are. When there is a fire accident in the neighbourhood, we can call the **fire brigade** from the fire station. The **firefighters** put out the fire with the help of water pump, foam and ladders.



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Need to Know

Firefighters must wear heavy clothing which protects them from the heat when they are fighting a fire.



Market

There are many shops in a market. We can buy everything of our need from these shops. There are shops selling fruits, vegetables, books, clothes and other things of daily need. Now there are big malls in big cities. We get most of the things under one roof.

Library

A library is a place which has a lot of books. People go to the library and read the book of their choice. They can also take books for their home for a certain period and give it back to the library after they had read it. The **librarian** takes care of the library.



Bank

A bank is an important place in a neighbourhood where we can keep our money and other valuables safely. We can withdraw our money anytime by signing a cheque or by ATM card. We can also borrow money from a bank.

Places of Recreation

A good neighbourhood also has one or more places of recreation.

Park

A park is an important place of recreation in the neighbourhood. It is the green area full of plants in a locality. Children can go and play there while elders can take a walk to maintain good health. Children like to have fun on **swings**, **see-saws** and **slides**.



Zoo

In a zoo, different kinds of wild animals are kept for the public to view. They are looked after by a **zookeeper**. Children love visiting zoos and interacting with animals.



Circus

A circus is an important place of recreation. There are **clowns**, **acrobats**, **magicians** and several animals to exhibit their feats.

Places of Worship

A neighbourhood also has several places of worship. People of different communities go to different places of worship. Hindus go to a **temple**. Muslims go to a **mosque**. Christian worship in a **church** and Sikhs go to a **gurdwara**. Everyone prays to praise and thank God. God is one, we only

call him with different names. Therefore, we should respect all religions and their places of worship.



gurudwara



church



masjid



temple

Word Power

- parcel** : something wrapped in a paper which we send to someone by post
recreation : activity done for enjoyment
zookeeper : a person who takes care of a zoo
magician : a person who performs magic

Summary

- The area near and around our house is called our neighbourhood.
- There are several important services in neighbourhood like school, market, post office, police station, etc.
- A neighbourhood also has places of recreation like zoo, park, circus, etc.
- A neighbourhood also has places of worship.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Police Station | (a) Firemen |
| 2. Post Office | (b) Teacher |
| 3. Fire Station | (c) Shops |
| 4. School | (d) Postman |
| 5. Market | (e) Policemen |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

hospital post office circus temple market

1. We purchase stamps and postcards from a _____.
2. We purchase fruits from a _____.
3. Hindus worship in a _____.
4. We can see acrobats in a _____.
5. A _____ takes care of people who are sick or injured.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. A librarian takes care of a library.
2. Policemen put out fire.
3. Doctor teaches the students.
4. Neighbourhood services help to make our lives easy.
5. Banks sell stamps and postcards.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is there a police station in a neighbourhood?
2. What is the function of a bank?
3. What do firemen do?
4. Name the places of worship in your neighbourhood?
5. Write two lines about a zoo.

Do to Learn More

Whom do you think to be your best neighbour? Tell a few lines about him to your class.



Our Helpers

Curricular Goals

- Our Helpers
- Some More Helpers



Our Helpers

We see different types of people around us. Some of them provide us services when we need them. They are our helpers such as mechanic, potter, greengrocer and plumber. Let us learn more about them.

A **mechanic** is the person who repairs motor vehicles and other machines. For doing his work he need several tools like **screwdrivers**, **pliers**, **jack** and **spanners**.



The person who makes pots, pitcher and vase is called a **potter**. He makes them with the help of the **potter's wheel** and clay.



A **farmer** grows crops for us. He ploughs the land and sows seeds to grow crops. He uses a **plough, spade, and sickle**.

The person who sells vegetables is called a **greengrocer**. He weighs the vegetables with the help of a **weighing scale**.



The person who repairs our pipes and taps is called a **plumber**. He uses wrench, pliers and hose cutter.

A person who builds our house is called a **mason**. He uses trowel, chisel and hammer.



The person who cuts our hair is called a **barber**. He uses **comb, brush and scissors**.

Check Your Knowledge

Name the tools which the following helpers use.

Mason _____ Mechanic _____ Plumber _____

A **doctor** helps us by examining and giving medicine when we are sick or injured.

He is helped by a nurse. She also takes care of patients.



A **policeman** maintains law and order. He helps in catching thieves and thugs.

Some More Helpers



A dancer entertains us by performing dance.



A clown performs funny acts to make us laugh.



An actor is a person who acts in plays, movies or television programmes.



A traffic policeman controls traffic on the road.



A choreographer is a person who teaches steps in a dance.

Values

We should be respectful and polite to our helpers irrespective of their work.

Word Power

- repair** : restore by replacing a part or putting together what is torn or broken
- community** : a group of people living in a particular local area
- weigh** : determine the weight of
- entertain** : provide entertainment for

Summary

- There are many people who help us in our daily life. They are called our helpers.
- Our helpers make our life easier and comfortable.
- A mechanic repairs our vehicles and other machines.
- A farmer grows food for us.
- A doctor gives medicine when we are sick or injured.
- Some other helpers are cobbler, mason, gardener, plumber, baker, etc.
- All people who work for us should be respected.



Practice Time

A. Match the helpers with the tools they use.



painter

carpenter

greengrocer

barber

tailor

potter



B. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. A greengrocer sells fruits and vegetables.
2. A mason fixes taps and pipes.
3. A plumber is called to fix lights and fans.
4. We call a firefighter to put out fires.
5. A nurse teaches students in a school.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Who repairs motor vehicles?
2. Who treats us when we are sick?
3. Who makes pots and other things with clay?
4. What does a farmer do?
5. Why are our helpers important?

Life Pillars

Role play the persons who help us. Speak at least two sentences about the person whom you are role playing.

Do to Learn More

Write the names of the following.

1. A person who sells medicines.
2. A person who flies aeroplanes.
3. A person who makes and repairs things of iron.
4. A person who looks after our teeth.



Festivals We Celebrate



Curricular Goals

- National Festivals
- Religious Festivals
- Harvest Festivals



There are a number festivals in our country. They are special days, which we celebrate with our family, friends, neighbours and relatives. Festivals are full of fun and joy. People like to wear new clothes and eat special food.

We can categorise our festivals into National festivals, Religious festival and Harvest festivals.

National Festivals

They are celebrated throughout the country by everyone. They are also symbols of unity of of our country. Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.

Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on **15th August** every year. On this Day in 1947, India became free from the British rule. The Prime Minister of our country hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort, Delhi and gives special message of peace and progress to the nation. It is also celebrated in schools, colleges, and government offices. People sing the national anthem and remember those freedom fighters who died fighting for the freedom of our country.



Republic Day

It is celebrated on **26th January** every year. On this day in 1950 our constitution came into force and our country became a republic. To celebrate it every year a huge parade is held in New Delhi at Rajpath to showcase our army and cultural diversity. Our President takes the salute from the parade.

Gandhi Jayanti

It is celebrated every year on **2nd October**. It celebrates the birthday of father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji was a very great person and played a very important role in getting freedom from the British rule. On this day, prayer meetings are held everywhere.



Religious Festivals

People of different religions celebrate different religious festivals.

Dussehra

Dussehra or Vijayadashmi. Vijayadashmi means the victory of good over evil. On this day, the effigies of **Ravana**, **Meghnada** and **Kumbhkarana** are burnt.



Diwali

Diwali is also called the **festival of lights**. People start its preparations since many days before the festival. They clean and whitewash their houses. On this day, they decorate their houses with candles and *diyas*. They wear new clothes and exchange sweets and gifts. Diwali is celebrated to mark the return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile. Special prayers are offered

to Goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesh.

Christmas

We celebrate the Christmas on **25th December** every year. It is celebrated to mark the birth of Lord Jesus Christ. People go to the church to pray and sing **Christmas carols**. Christmas trees are decorated with gifts and other things such as stars, lights and bells. Children believe that Santa Claus brings gift for them on this day.



Gurupurab

Gurupurab is celebrated on birthdays of Sikh gurus. People decorate the gurudwaras with flowers and lights. They recite verses from the **Guru Granth Sahib**, the holy book of the Sikhs. *Langars* are organized. *Langar* is a free meal served in a gurudwara.



Eid-ul-Fitr

Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated to mark the end of the holy month of Ramzan. During Ramzan, Muslims fast for 30 days. On this day, they wear new clothes and go to mosque. They embrace and wish each other *Eid Mubarak*. *Namaaz* (prayer) is offered in mosques. A sweet dish called *sewain* is prepared in every house.



Holi

Holi is called the **festival of colours**. It is celebrated to mark the arrival of spring season. A **bonfire** is made on Holi eve. On the next day, people play with *gula* and coloured water. A special dish called *guziya* is made at home. Every one enjoys a lot.

Harvest Festivals

Harvest festivals are celebrated on the reaping, cutting and gathering of the crops. Some harvest festivals are given below.

Baishakhi

It is celebrated mainly in **Punjab** in the month of April. Wheat crops are harvested at this time of the year. On this day, people take a bath in a holy river. They sing songs and perform *bhangra* and *gidda* on Baisakhi.

Check Your Knowledge

How do you celebrate Baishakhi? Write below.



Bihu

It is celebrated mainly in **Assam** in the month of January. Women wear saris and dance. They sing **folk songs**. Special dishes called *pitha*, *larus* and *jolpan* are prepared.



Pongal

It is celebrated mainly in **Tamil Nadu** in January. It is celebrated for three days. People worship the rain God on first day, the Sun God on second day and the cattle God on the third day the Sun God, rain and farm animals. Houses are decorated with *kolam* and a traditional dish 'Pongal' is prepared with harvested rice, milk and jaggery (gur).



Onam

It is the rice harvest festival celebrated mainly in Kerala. It occurs in the month of August or September and lasts for ten days. Processions are held. People decorate elephants. They also have **boat races**, play games and pray to King Mahabali. *Rangoli* of flowers are made. People wear new clothes during the festival.



Values

We should celebrate all the festivals with enthusiasm and brotherhood and co-operate each other.

Summary

- larus** : sweet made of rice and coconut
- harvest** : gathering of a crop
- procession** : a group of people moving along in an order as part of a ceremony
- bonfire** : a large fire built in the open air
- republic** : form of government in which a state is ruled by representatives of the citizen body
- kolam** : *rangoli* made of rice powder

Summary

- A number of festivals are celebrated in our country.
- Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.
- Diwali, Dussehra, Holi, Christmas, etc. are our religious festivals.
- Baisakhi, Bihu, Pongal and Onam are harvest festivals.



Practice Time

A. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

Dussehra Gandhi Jayanti Assam Pongal colours

1. _____ is celebrated on 2nd October every year.
2. Holi is called the festival of _____.
3. _____ marks the victory of good over evil.
4. Bihu is celebrated mainly in _____.
5. Sun God is worshipped on _____.

B. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. Only a few festivals are celebrated in our country.



2. Langar is served on the occasion of Holi.
3. Pongal is celebrated in Tamilnadu.
4. Gurupurab is celebrated by Sikhs.
5. Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we celebrate Dussehra?
2. What do people do on Christmas?
3. How do people celebrate Diwali?
4. Where is Pongal celebrated and How?
5. Write two lines about Onam?

Life Pillars

People play with firecrackers on Diwali. While playing with crackers, you should be very careful. Never burn a cracker alone. Burst them in the presence of your elders. Always use eco-friendly crackers otherwise they will harm the environment.

Do to Learn More

Collect pictures of different festivals celebrated around the world. Paste them in the given space and find out why these festivals are celebrated.



Transport and Communication



Curricular Goals

- Means of Transport
- Means of Communication
- Special Vehicles



Means of Transport

We all need to go from one place to another. We use various vehicles to go from one place to another. These are called the **means of transport**. There are different means of transport.

Land Transport

All the vehicles that move on land, like cycles, rickshaws, cars, buses, trucks and trains are called means of land transport. Land transport is the most common way of transport in our country. It has better connectivity throughout the country.

Cycles, rickshaws and carts are pulled by humans or animals. On the other hand, vehicles like cars, buses, motorcycles, trucks, etc., are run by petrol or diesel.



motorcycle



autorickshaw



cycle



bus



car



truck

Trains, metro and **trams** move on tracks. A train has many coaches. It carries passengers and goods from one place to another. Trains carrying passengers are called **passenger trains** while those carrying goods are called **goods trains**. They run on electricity, coal or diesel.



Water Transport

The means of transport that move on water are called the means of water transport. **Ship, steamer, boat** and **sailboat** are means of water transport. They are used to cross sea, ocean, lake, canal or river. The ships that carry heavy loads are called **cargo ships**.



steamer



sailboat



cargo ship

Air Transport

Aeroplanes, helicopters are the means of air transport. They are used to travel by air. They are the fastest means of transport and can reach distant place in a few hours. They are used to carry goods too.



helicopter



aeroplane

Check Your Knowledge

1. Which is the fastest means of transport?

2. What is a boat used for?

Special Vehicles

Some vehicles are used for specific purposes. They are called special vehicles.



A fire engine carries equipment and firefighters to put out fires.



An ambulance takes sick or injured people to a hospital.

A hot-air balloon rises in the air. It is a large balloon which is filled with hot air. A big basket is tied to it to carry passengers. It is used for fun.

We see a cable car in mountainous areas. It is pulled by a moving metal rope. It is used to carry passengers up and down a mountain.



hot-air balloon



cable car

Means of Communication

The means which are used to exchange information, ideas and opinions between people are called the means of communication.

We communicate with each other by speaking. We also communicate through written messages. Written messages can be sent through a **letter** or through modern means of communication like telephones, mobile phones, emails and fax.

A **telephone** or a cellular phone is a good means of communication. These are machines with which we can talk to our friends and relatives living in different parts of the world. These are the quickest means of communication. Cellular phones can also be used to send written messages.

Values

We must walk to a place whenever possible. It keeps us healthy besides saving fuel and reducing pollution.

Word Power

- transport** : a way of carrying goods or people from one place to another
- fuel** : a substance that produces energy
- communication** : exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium
- sailboat** : a small sailing vessel

Summary

- We all need to go from one place to another.
- There are different means of transport such as land transport, water transport and air transport.
- Bus, car, scooter, train, bicycle and cycle rickshaw are the means of land transport.
- Boats, steamers, ships and sailboats are means of water transport.
- Airplanes and helicopters are means of air transport.
- Some special vehicles like fire engine, ambulance and cable car are used for specific purposes.
- Telephone, mobile phone, fax and email are modern means of communication.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cable car | (a) It carries firefighters |
| 2. Fire engine | (b) It moves on a metal rope |
| 3. Hot-air balloon | (c) It carries sick people |
| 4. Ambulance | (d) It has a basket |

B. Fill in the blanks by given words.

aeroplane passenger train cargo ship phone fax email

1. Trains carrying passengers are called _____.
2. The ships that carry heavy loads are called _____.
3. _____ are the fastest means of transport.
4. We can send urgent message through _____ and _____.
5. _____ is the quickest means of communication.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. Train is a means of air transport.
2. Aeroplane is the slowest means of transport.



3. Telephone is a means of communication.
4. Sailboat sails on a river.
5. We have no need of means of communication.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by the means of transport?
2. What are the means of land transport?
3. Name two means of air transport.
4. What do you mean by communication?
5. Name two means of communication?

Pillars of Life

The means of transport have made our life easy. Now we can reach any place very quickly. We must choose the means of transport wisely according to the distance to be travelled. We should also consider the time and money to be spent and convenience in reaching the place. We should be careful while using any public transport, like train, bus, auto rickshaw, etc. We should not damage it and also tell others not to do this.

Do to Learn More

Wheel is a very important invention of humanity. It is a part of almost every machine. Find out how it was invented and what changes it brought in human life.



Weather and Seasons



Curricular Goals

- Weather
- Winter
- Seasons
- Autumn
- Summer
- Spring
- Monsoon



Weather

The state of atmosphere at a particular place at a particular time is called the **weather**. Weather keeps changing from time to time. It may be cloudy, windy, sunny and rainy. Change in weather is caused by sun, wind, clouds and rain.



cloudy weather



windy weather



sunny weather

Seasons

When only one type of weather remains for many days at a place, it is called a season. There are five seasons in our country namely-summer, monsoon, winter, autumn and spring.

Summer

In summer, days are long and nights are short. The sun shines very brightly and it is very hot. People sweat a lot and they like to have cold water, cold drinks and juices. Hot winds called *loo* blow during this season.

People like to wear cotton clothes and sit in fans, coolers and air conditioners. Some people like to go to hill stations in summer.



Monsoon

After the hot summer season, it begins to rain in many parts of our country. The rainy season is also called monsoon. During this season, it rains a lot. The weather is mostly cloudy and humid. Sometimes cold winds blow. Sometimes it is **thunder** and **lightning** in the sky. People use umbrella or wear a raincoat and gumboots when they go out to protect themselves from rain. Sometimes after rain a rainbow is seen in the sky.



Need to Know

Integrated with GK

Plants and trees grow fast in rainy season.

Check Your Knowledge

In which season do people do the following?

Drinking cold drinks and sitting in air conditioners _____

Making paper boats _____

Winter

In winters, the weather is very cold. Days are short while nights are long. There is snowfall in mountains and hilly regions. People wear woolen clothes to keep themselves warm. They also use blankets and quilts. They use heaters or light a fire to stay warm. They take hot drinks like tea and coffee.



In winter, sometimes the weather becomes very foggy. During this, it is very difficult to drive vehicles on the road. Summer, monsoon and winter are three main seasons. Beside these, we also experience two more seasons, autumn and spring in India. They come only for short duration.

Autumn

Autumn season comes after the rainy season. It is followed by the winter season. Autumn is a very pleasant season. The weather is neither hot nor cold. The trees shed their leaves in this season. Therefore, it is also known as fall season.



Spring

It is the most pleasant season. It is neither too hot nor too cold. We enjoy the bright sunlight after a long period of cold winter. It is time to play outside and go on picnics. In this season, flowers bloom all around. It is also called the *basant*.

Values

In summer, people may suffer from sunstroke, dehydration and other health disorders. So, it is good to stay indoors.

Word Power

Weather : the condition of atmosphere at a particular time and at a particular place

Season : a weather condition that remains for a long time in a particular place

Monsoon : the rainy season

Summary

- The condition of the atmosphere at a place at a particular time is called the weather.
- The weather depends on the sun, wind, clouds and rain.
- A season is a particular type of weather that stays for some time.
- There are five seasons, summer, monsoon, winter, autumn and spring.
- In summer, the weather is hot and dry.
- The rainy season or monsoon brings rain in many parts of India.
- Winter is the coldest season of the year.
- Spring and autumn are very pleasant seasons and stay for a short while.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tea | (a) Monsoon |
| 2. Flowers bloom | (b) Summer |
| 3. Raincoat | (c) Spring |
| 4. Fan | (d) Autumn |
| 5. Leaves fall | (e) Winter |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given word.

autumn summer winter raincoat pleasant

1. _____ is the hottest season.
2. Trees shed their leaves in _____.

3. The weather in spring is _____.
4. We wear woollen clothes in _____.
5. Umbrella and _____ protect us from rain.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. It is very hot in winter season.
2. People like to go to hills in summer season.
3. The rain brings relief to everyone from the burning heat.
4. People like to wear cotton clothes in winters.
5. We wear cotton clothes in summer season.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is weather?
2. What is season?
3. What do you like to do in summer?
4. How can we protect ourselves to get wet in rainy season?
5. Why do we wear woollen clothes in winter?

Life Pillars

Some people do not have woollen clothes to save them from cold during winters. You can ask your parents to give your woollen clothes which you do not use to such people.

Do to Learn More

Every season falls in a particular time of the year. Find out in which months summer, monsoon and winter seasons fall.



Plants Around Us



Curricular Goals

- Parts of a Plant
- Food
- Types of Plants
- Shelter
- Plants Need Food
- Fresh Air
- Useful Plants
- Other Things



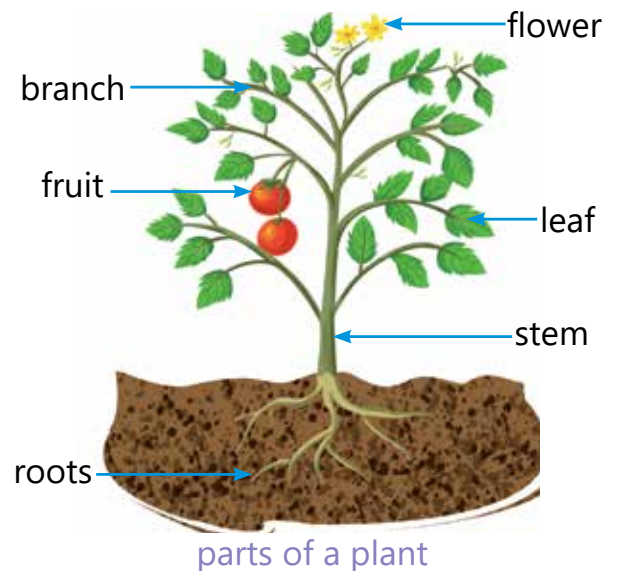
We see different types of plants around us. Plants are very useful for us.

Parts of a Plant

A plant has many parts like stem, roots, leaves, flowers, etc.

Each part does a specific function.

1. **Stem** keeps the plant erect. Leaves, flowers and branches grow from it.
2. **Roots** fix the plant to the soil. They usually grow under the ground.
3. **Leaves** are usually green in colour and make food for the plant.



4. **Flowers** are very attractive parts of a plant. They produce fruits.
5. A **fruit** has seeds inside it.
6. **Seeds** grow into new plants.

Types of Plants

There are different types of plants like given below.

Trees

They are very big, tall and strong plants. They have thick, brown and woody stem called trunk. They have many branches that bear leaves, flowers and fruits. Their roots are also thick and strong which grip them firmly to the ground. They can survive for several years. Mango, coconut, peepal, neem, etc., are examples of trees.



coconut



mango

Shrubs

Shrubs have many thin, brown and woody stems. Their branches grow very close to the ground. They are not as big as trees. They are also called **bushes**. They survive only for a few years. Rose, hibiscus and henna are the examples of shrubs.



rose



hibiscus

Herbs

Herbs are small plants with a soft and thin green stems. They do not survive for many years. They die after bearing flowers. They live only for few months or a season. Coriander, mint, spinach and grass are examples of herbs.



coriander



mint

Climbers

They are the plants with weak stems. They are unable to stand straight. They need support such as other plants, sticks or walls to grow. Grapevine, money plant and bougainvillea are the examples of climbers.



grapevine



money plant

Creepers

They also have very weak stems and thin branches. They grow along the ground and typically bear large fruits. Pumpkin and watermelon are the examples of creepers.



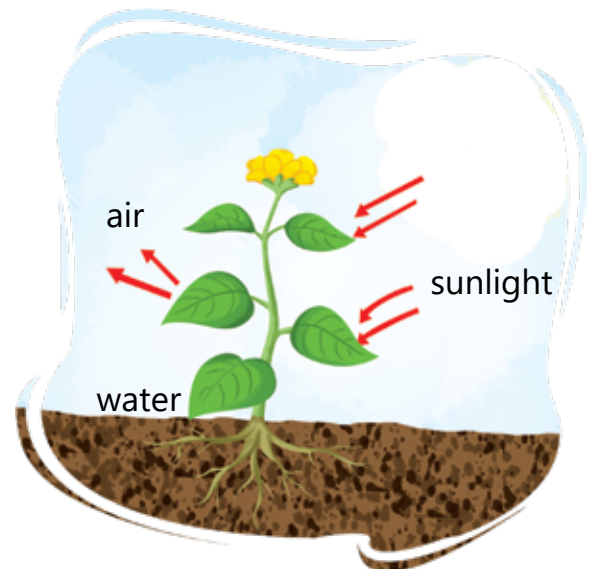
pumpkin



watermelon

Plants Need Food

Like us and other animals, plants also need food. Plants can prepare their food on their own. Leaves make food for the plants and hence they are also called the **kitchen of the plant**. They use air, sunlight and water to make food. The prepared food is carried by the stem to different parts of plants. Food which is not used by the plant is stored in stems, leaves, fruit, flowers and seeds. These parts are eaten by humans and other animals.



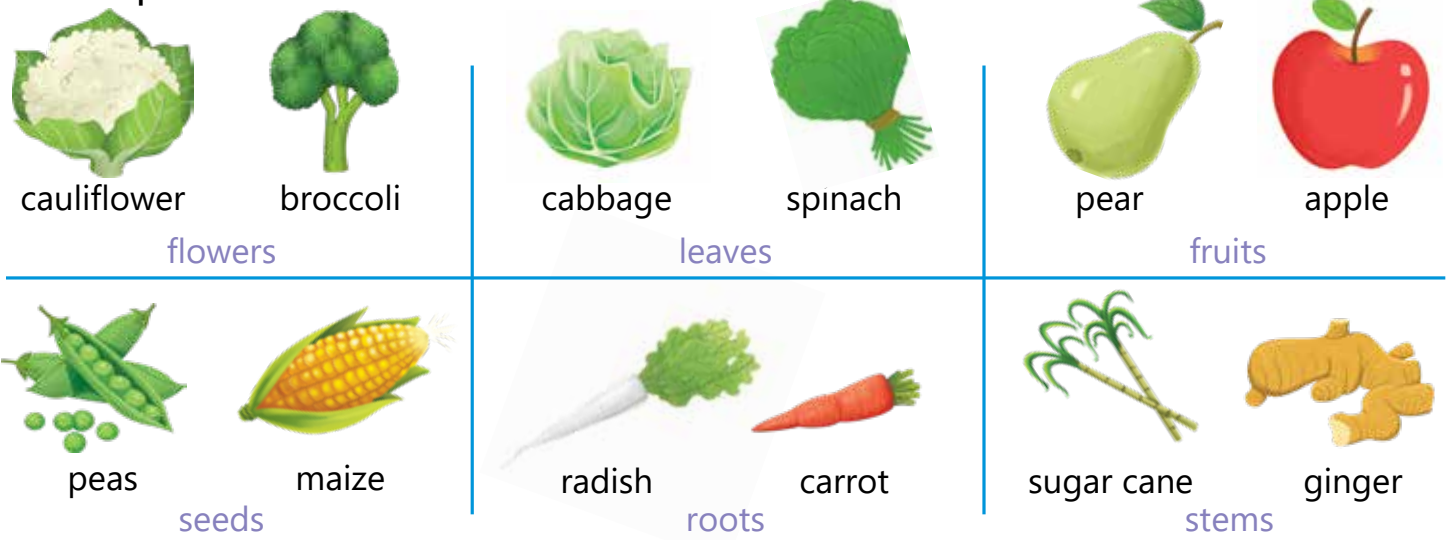
food making process in plants

Useful Plants

Plants are very useful for us. They provide us many useful things like food, shelter, medicines, clothes, wood, oil, paper and many other things. They make the surroundings attractive and pretty. They are our green friends. Some important things that we get from plants are given.

Food

Most of our food comes from plants. They store food in different parts. These parts are eaten as food.



Plants also give us nuts. Nuts are dry fruits. They have very hard shells.



Spices like cloves, pepper, cumin, cardamom, cinnamon, etc. are obtained from plants. Spices add taste, colour and aroma to food. We can store spices for a long time. Indian spices are popular all over the world.



We also get tea, coffee, sugar and cocoa from plants. Cooking oil is also obtained from plants. Oil obtained from plants is also used for massage and oiling our hair.



Most of the animals like cow, goat, deer, elephant, zebra eat different types of plants. Some other animals like tiger, lion and wolf eat plant-eating animals for food. Thus, all the animals depend directly or indirectly on plants for food.



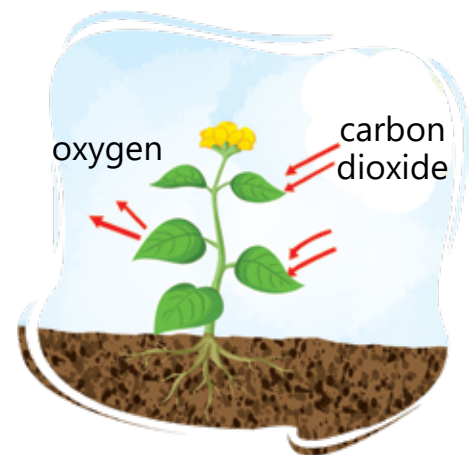
Shelter

A large number of animals like monkeys, squirrels, birds and honeybees depend on plants for shelter. They make their homes in or around trees. Animals like elephants take shelter under big trees.



Fresh Air

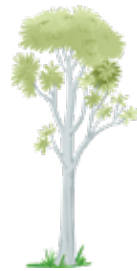
Plants provide us fresh air to breathe. When plants prepare their food, they give out oxygen and take up carbon dioxide from the air. They absorb **carbon dioxide** and give out **oxygen**. Animals and human beings need oxygen to live. It is also needed for burning.



neem



holy basil (tulsi)

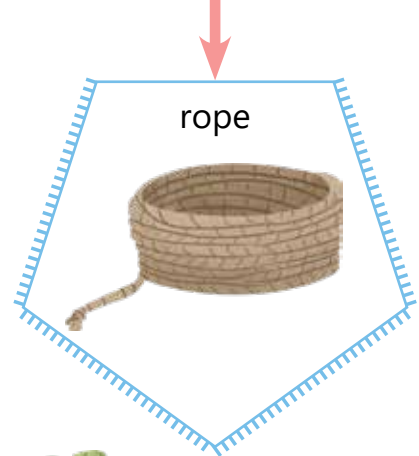
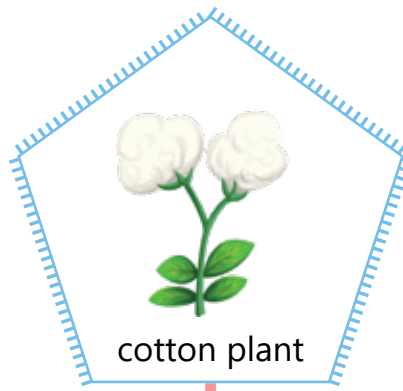
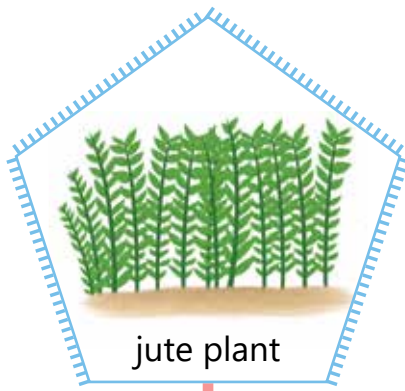


eucalyptus

We get many other useful things from plants.

- We get **medicines** from various plants like neem, holy basil and eucalyptus.

We get **fibre** from some plants like jute, cotton and coconut. Their fibre is used to make bags, clothes and rope.



- We get **wood** from trees like teak, deodar or sheesham. This wood is used to make furniture. Wood is also used as fuel.
- The pulp from bamboo trees is used to make **paper**.
- Plants like henna and indigo give us **dyes**.
- Pine trees provide us **resin** which is used to make paints.
- We get **rubber** from a rubber tree.
- We get **gum** from the stem of an acacia tree.
- **Perfume** is made from the petals of flowers like rose and jasmine.
- **Compost** is made from the dry leaves of plants. It is used to make soil fertile.
- Flowers and leaves of many plants are used for **decoration** and for making **bouquets**.



Word Power

- trunk** : the woody and strong stem of a tree
- compost** : a mixture of decayed plants and vegetable waste
- shelter** : a place to protect oneself from weather and enemies
- aroma** : a distinctive odour that is pleasant
- fibre** : a long thread used to make various things like clothes, bags and ropes

Summary

- A plant has many parts like stem, root, flower, branch, etc.
- There are different types of plants namely tree, shrub, herb, creeper and climber.
- Plants are very useful for us.
- We get many things from plants like fruits, vegetables, spices, oil, wood and so many others.
- Plants use sunlight, air and water to make their food.
- Plants provide shelter to many animals like monkeys, birds and squirrels.
- Plants give us fresh air to breathe.
- Plants also provide us many other things like paper, gum, resin, perfume and fibre.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Tree | (a) Cotton |
| 2. Sugarcane | (b) Neem |
| 3. Medicine | (c) Stem |
| 4. Spice | (d) Tulsi |
| 5. Fibre | (e) Turmeric |

B. Name the following parts of a plant.

1. The part of the plant that has seeds _____
2. The part of the plant that makes food _____

3. The part of the plant that bears leaves _____
4. The part of the plant that keeps it straight _____
5. The part of the plant that produces fruit _____

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. The stem keeps the plant fixed to the soil.
2. Flower is an attractive part of a plant.
3. Rose is a climber.
4. Spices are used to add flavour in the food.
5. Rubber is obtained from rubber plant.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a tree?
2. What are the different parts of a plant?
3. What is the difference between shrubs and herbs?
4. What are climbers?
5. How are plants useful for us?

Do to Learn More

Circle the things we do not get from plants.





Animals Around Us

Curricular Goals

- Homes of animals
- Movement in Animals
- Food of Animals
- Useful Animals



We see many animals around us. Some animals live with us in our homes. They are called **pet animals** like cat, rabbit, dog, etc. Some animals like cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, etc., are very useful to us. We keep them on a farm. They are called domestic or farm animals. Some animals live in forests. They are called **wild animals** like lion, tiger, wolf, etc. We can see them in zoos or national parks also.

Homes of Animals

Different animals live in different places. Wild animals live in natural shelters such as caves, dens, lakes and forests.



cave



den



forest

Human beings make shelters for pets and farm animals.



kennel



shed



stable

Birds build nests to lay eggs. Different birds build different types of nests.



tailorbird



woodpecker



sparrow

Some animals like snakes live in holes in the ground. Rabbits and rats live in burrows in the ground.

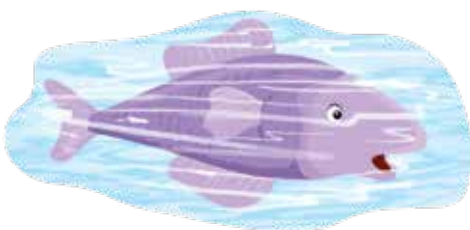


hole



burrow

Fishes, dolphins and whales live in water. Tortoise, crocodiles and frogs can live both in water and on land.



Food of Animals

Different animals eat different types of food. Some animals eat only plants. They are called or **herbivores**. Elephants, deer, cows, horses, goats, zebras, etc., are examples of herbivores.



elephant



deer

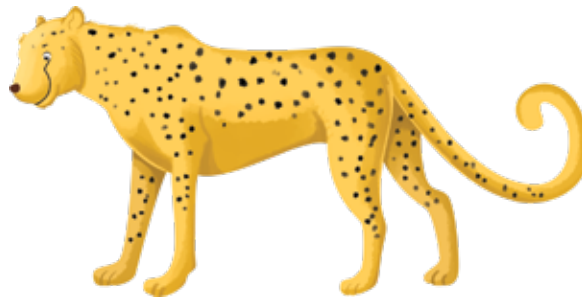


zebra

Animals which eat the flesh of other animals are called **carnivores**. Tigers, lions, leopards, wolves, snakes, etc., are examples of carnivores.



snake



leopard



lion

Animals that eat both plants and animals are called **omnivores**. Humans, crows and bears are such animals.



crow



bear

There are some animals which eat the flesh of dead animals. They are called **scavengers**. Vultures, foxes and jackals are examples of scavengers.



vulture



fox



jackal

Movement in Animals

Different animals move in different ways. Lions, rabbits and deer **move** on their legs. They walk and run on land.



lion



snake

Snakes and earthworms **crawl** on land as they don't have legs.

Animals like birds and insects have wings to **fly** in the air.



mosquito



bird



housetly

Fish **swim** in water with the help of their fins and tails.



fish

Useful Animals

Animals are very useful for us. We get many things from them. Let us discuss about them.

Food from Animals

We get a large variety of food items from animals. Cows, goats and buffaloes give us **milk**. Milk is used to make curd, butter, *khoya*, *ghee*, cream, paneer and cheese.

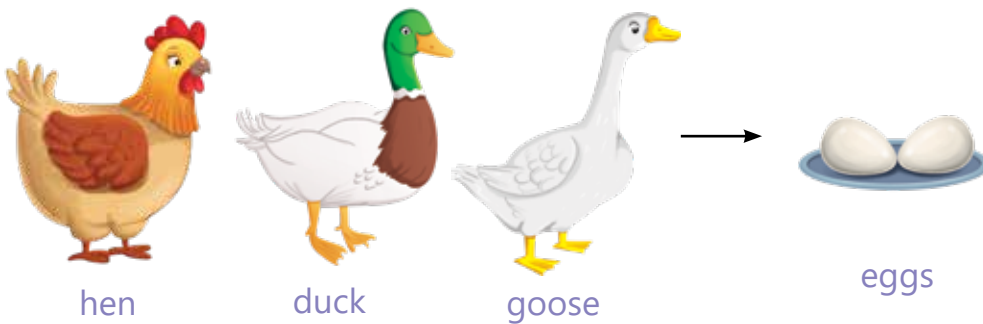


Check Your Knowledge

What are products made from milk called?



We get **eggs** from hens, ducks and geese. Eggs are used to make pastry, cake and omelette.



Animals like hens and goats give us meat.

Some sea animals such as fish, prawn and crab are also eaten as food. They are called **seafood**.



seafood

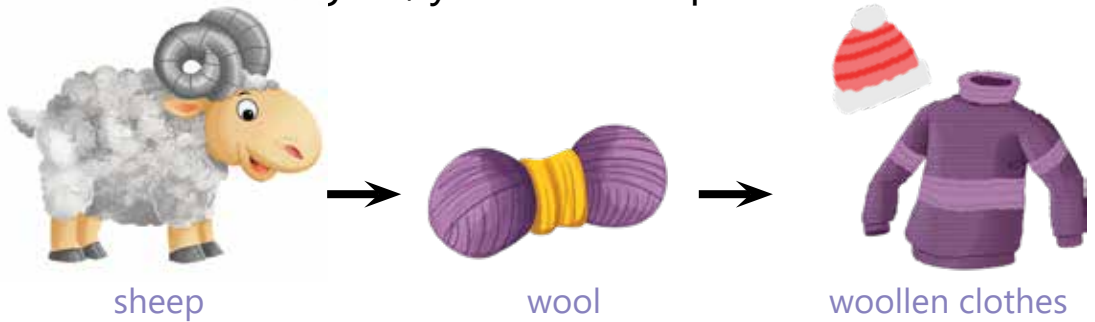


beehive

Honey bees provide us **honey** and **wax**.

Clothes From Animals

Some animals provide us fibres to make clothes. The hair that grow on the body of animals like rabbit, goat, yak and sheep are called **fur**. The fur is used to make woollen clothes like sweater, shawl, cap, etc.



Silk is obtained from silkworms. It is a fine, soft fibre and is used to make silk clothes like saree, dupatta, etc.



The skin of dead animals is used to make **leather**. Leather is used to make jackets, shoes, bags, belts, etc.



Other Uses of Animals

The dung of animals such as cows, buffaloes, horses and camels is used as **manure**. Their dung is dried and is used as **fuel**.

Some animals are used to plough fields and to draw water from wells.



Some animals are used for carrying loads and as the means of transport such as horses, camels, mules, etc. They are called **beasts of burden**.



Feathers of some birds, and horns and hooves of some dead animals are used to make many useful things.



things made of horns and hooves

pillow filled with feathers

Values

Animals are very useful for us. We should take proper care of pets and farm animals. They should be given proper food and clean drinking water.

Word Power

- Herbivores** : the animals that eat plants
- Carnivores** : the animals that eat flesh of other animals
- Omnivores** : the animals that eat both the plants and flesh of other animals
- Scavengers** : the animals that eat the flesh of dead animals
- Seafood** : food obtained from sea animals and plants

Summary

- We see different types of animals around us.
- Different animals live in different shelters.
- Herbivores are the plant-eating animals.
- Carnivores are the flesh-eating animals.
- Omnivores eat both the plants and animals.
- Scavengers eat the flesh of dead animals.
- Different animals have different organs for movement.
- Animals are very useful for us.



Practice Time

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Den | (a) Dog |
| 2. Kennel | (b) Birds |
| 3. Burrow | (c) Fish |
| 4. Wings | (d) Lion |
| 5. Fins | (e) Rabbit |

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

lion domestic honey bees snakes dog

1. Cow is a _____ animal.
2. _____ eats the flesh of other animals.
3. _____ have no legs.
4. We get honey from _____.
5. _____ is a pet.

C. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. Tiger is a herbivore.
2. Fish live in nests.



3. Insects have wings to fly.
4. Cows and buffaloes give us milk.
5. Snakes have short legs to crawl.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by domestic animals?
2. Differentiate between herbivores and carnivores.
3. What are omnivores?
4. How do fish move?
5. How are animals useful for us?

Life Pillars

Existence of animals is very important on the earth. They have their own part to play. They maintain the balance in the nature. We should be kind to them.

Do to Learn More

Read about World Wildlife Federation (WWF). Also name some more organizations that work to protect animals.





Curricular Goals

- The Earth
- Landforms
- Water Bodies
- The Sun
- The Moon
- The Stars
- The Planets



The earth, the sun, the moon and other planets are the part of our **solar system**. The sun is at the centre of the solar system. The earth and other planets revolve around the sun.

The Earth

Our planet earth has many beautiful mountains, forests, rivers, valleys and seas. It is called unique as the earth is the only known planet to have life on it. Its shape is like an orange. It is slightly flat on the top and the bottom. A model of the earth is called a **globe**.



Landforms

The land on the earth is not the same everywhere. It is flat at some places. At some places, it is raised. The earth consists of different landforms like hills, valleys, mountains, deserts and plains.

Hills

Hills are landforms that are elevated compared to the surrounding land. They are usually rocky.



Mountains

Mountains are higher than hills. They have peaks. Some mountains are covered with snow. When the snow on the mountains melts, rivers are formed.



Plains

Plains are one of the major landforms on the earth. A flat low-lying area is called plain. Plains are heavily populated because it is easier to build houses, buildings, roads and other structures in the plains. They are also good for growing crops.



Valleys

The low lying areas between two hills or mountains are called valleys. The climate in the valleys is pleasant and favourable for living. They have very fertile soil. Hence, the vegetation is thick and valleys look green and beautiful.



Need to Know

Integrated with GK

A piece of land which is surrounded by water on all sides is called an island. Australia is the biggest island in the world.



A land which is higher than a plain but flat on top is called a plateau. Tibetan Plateau is the biggest plateau in the world.

Desert

A vast area of land covered with sand and dust is called desert. A desert is a very dry area of land where few plants and animals can live. They have very little rain.



Forest

A forest is a big area covered with trees and other plants. Different types of animals, birds and insects live in forests.

Water Bodies

About three-fourth of the earth is covered with water. The water is found in streams, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans.

High mountains are covered with snow. In summer, the snow melts into water because of the heat of the sun. This water runs down to form a stream. Several streams join to form a **river**.



A large body of fresh or salty water surrounded by land is called a **lake**.

Check Your Knowledge

Write the names of four rivers of our country.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A very large body of water is called a **sea**. Sea water is not drinkable as it is salty.



A body of water larger than even a sea is called an **ocean**. The earth has five major oceans—**Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean** and **Southern Ocean**.

The Sun

The sun is like a big ball of fire. It is a star. It looks bigger than other stars as it is closer to the earth. It is the chief source of energy on the earth. The energy from the sun is called the **solar energy**.



The Moon

The moon is the natural satellite of the earth. It revolves around the earth. It does not have its own light. It shines because it reflects the sun's light that falls on it. We see different shapes of the moon every night. The surface of the moon is rocky. There is no life on it as it has no air and water.



The Stars

We can see the stars shining in the night sky. They look so small because they are very far from us. Actually, most of them are bigger even than the sun.

Stars shine all day and night. We cannot see them during day because of the bright light from the Sun.

Some of the stars always appear in groups in a certain pattern. These group of stars are called constellations. From thousand of years, people enjoyed looking at the constellations and gave them special names. Big Dipper, Orion, Ursa Major, etc., are names of some constellations.



The Planets

All the planets revolve around the sun. Our solar system has eight planets- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.



Word Power

globe	: a model of the earth
valley	: a low lying area between two hills or mountains
stream	: a natural body of running water
drinkable	: fit for drinking
solar energy	: energy from the sun
solar system	: the sun together with the eight planets, their moons, and all other bodies that revolve around it

Summary

- The earth is the only planet known to have life.
- The model of the earth is called a globe.
- The earth has different landforms like mountains, hills, valleys, deserts etc.
- The earth has different water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, etc.
- Sun is the brightest star in the sky. It gives us heat and light.
- Moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light of the sun.
- Stars are huge, glowing balls of fire.
- A group of stars form a pattern is called a constellation.



Practice Time

A. Mark (✓) for a correct statement and (X) for an incorrect statement.

1. The stars go away from the sky during the day.
2. The sandy land is desert.
3. Moon gets its light from the earth.
4. A desert is an area of water everywhere.
5. We should take care of the earth.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the shape of the earth?
2. What is a globe?
3. What is a desert?
4. Name four planets.
5. How is the sun useful to us?

Do to Learn More

Collect the pictures of different landforms and paste them in your notebook. Write their names below them. Find out which landform is the most fertile and why?

Curricular Goals

- Water- A Precious Liquid
- Storage of Water
- Preventing Water Pollution
- Uses of Water
- Clean Drinking Water
- Sources of Water
- Ways to Save Water



Water-A Precious Liquid

We know that our earth is known as a blue planet because a major part of the earth is covered with water. If more than three fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, why do we have scarcity of drinking water? The reason is that most of the water is found in the oceans and seas and is unfit for human consumption.

Uses of Water

Water is very useful for us. We all need water for various purposes. Besides human beings all other living things also need water for their survival. Plants need water to prepare their food. Animals need water for drinking and bathing. Human beings need water for various purposes like drinking, cooking, bathing, washing clothes, etc.



washing clothes



gardening



cooking



drinking



bathing

Sources of Water

There are several sources of water. The main source of water on the earth is rain. It is the rainwater which fills puddles, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers and seas.



river



lake



sea



pond

Some amount of rainwater percolates into the ground. It is called **groundwater**. It fills up wells. Handpumps and tube wells are also used to draw out groundwater.



handpump



well



tube well

Storage of Water

Water is very precious. Therefore, we should store it for later use. Water can be stored in various types of containers.

- Drinking water can be stored in jugs, bottles and earthen pots. It may also be used for cooking.



steel jug



glass jug



glass bottle



plastic bottle



surahi



matka

Clean Drinking Water

We should always drink clean water to keep ourselves healthy. Clean drinking water is tasteless, colourless and odourless. We can clean water by boiling and filtering. It makes water germ free. Always store drinking water in closed containers.



filtering



boiling



storing

Ways to Save Water

We should not waste water in any ways. We can save water in the following ways.

- Always close the taps after using them.
- Immediately get the leaking taps repaired.
- Avoid wasting water while you brush or take a bath.
- Use bucket to bathe instead of tap or shower
- Always try to reuse water. For example, the water used for washing fruits and vegetables can be used to water the plants.



New Words

- Puddle** : a small, shallow pool of water
Groundwater : the water under the surface of the ground
Earthen : made of soil
Tasteless : without any taste
Odourless : without any smell

Read and Recall

- Most of the earth is covered with water.
- Water is used for various purposes.
- Puddle, river, stream, seas, etc. are the sources of water.
- The main source of water is the rain.
- The underground water is obtained from wells and handpumps.
- We should drink clean water.
- Water gets polluted by dumping wastes and other materials in it.



Practice Time

A. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

hand pump bottle clean rain shower

1. The main source of water on the earth is _____.
2. The groundwater can be drawn through a _____.
3. The drinking water can be stored in _____.
4. We should not take a bath under _____.
5. Always drink _____ water as dirty water can make us ill.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the main source of water on the earth?
2. Why is the sea water not suitable for drinking?
3. How can we save water? Write two ways.
4. Write name of three containers in which we can store water.
5. Write four uses of water.



Test Paper - 1

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Our _____ help us to write.
2. A _____ grows into a seedling.
3. Our _____ helps us to move from one place to another.
4. Our parents look after all our _____.

B. Answer in one word.

1. We get silk from it _____
2. It is a body-building food _____
3. It is a portable house _____
4. It is used to pump up underground water. _____

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

1. You can play football with your nose.
2. A police man delivers letters and parcels at our doorstep.
3. Aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.
4. Uncle's children are your siblings.

D. When are the following festivals celebrated?

1. Independence Day _____
2. Republic Day _____
3. Gandhi Jayanti _____
4. Christmas _____

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What happens as we grow old?
2. What do you mean by a balanced diet?
3. What are houseboats? Where do we find them?
4. Why should we not walk on the road?



Test Paper - 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. On _____ we take part in sports events.
2. We thank our teachers on _____.
3. A rabbit's home is called a _____.
4. _____ are the lowlands between two hills or mountains.

B. Answer in one word.

1. The person who sells vegetables called? _____
2. The main source of energy on the earth: _____
3. A fresh water source: _____
4. A house made of snow: _____

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

1. Petals of rose and jasmine are used to make rubber.
2. Most of the herbs live only for few months or a season.
3. Hens, ducks and geese give us eggs.
4. We feel things with our eyes.

D. Write the names of the following.

1. Two energy-giving foods _____
2. Two religious festivals _____
3. Two herbivores _____
4. Two landforms _____

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Write four sources of water.
2. What do animals eat?
3. Why is clean air necessary?
4. What are omnivores?