

Chapter 1.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

A .Multiple Choice Questions

1.Which gas do plants release during photosynthesis?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Smoke

Answer: B. Oxygen

2.Which pigment gives leaves their green colour?

- A. Starch
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Water
- D. Oxygen

Answer: B. Chlorophyll

B.True and False

1.Midrib is the broad flat part of a leaf.

Answer: False

2.Food made by plants is distributed to all parts of the plant.

Answer: True

3.Chlorophyll helps leaves trap sunlight.

Answer: True

4.Plants release carbon dioxide during photosynthesis.

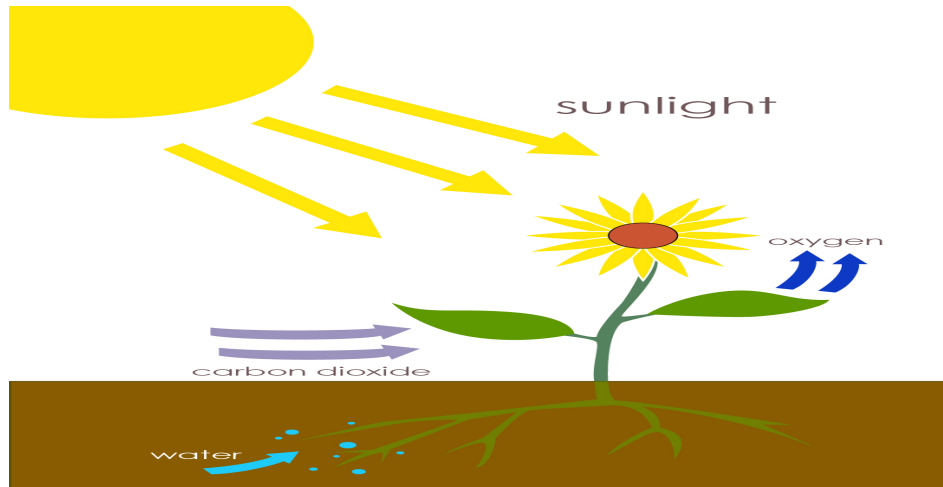
Answer: False

5.Extra food is stored only in roots.

Answer: False.

C.PICTURE Based Questions

A)



Q1)What is photosynthesis?

A1-Photosynthesis is the process of making food by plants.

Q2)Why do leaves look green in colour?

A2)Leaves look green because they contain a green substance called chlorophyll.

Q3)In which part of the plant does photosynthesis mainly take place?

A3)Photosynthesis mainly takes place in the leaves of the plant.

Q4)How does photosynthesis help animals and human beings?

A4 Photosynthesis help us by giving oxygen and food.

Chapter -2

Chapter Question

D.Answer the following questions in short.

A1)Two examples of terrestrial plants are neem and peepal.

A2) One example of an evergreen plant is rubber.

A3) Coniferous plants bear woody cones instead of flowers.

A4) Two examples of aquatic plants are duckweed and lotus.

A5) Stomata present in upper surface of the leaves in fixed aquatic plants.

E) Define

1. Evergreen Plants - Evergreen plants are plants that stay green throughout the year.

2. Conifers - Conifers are plants that bear woody cones instead of flowers.

3. Prop Roots - Special roots that allow plants in marshy areas to breathe and get air is called prop roots.

4. Insectivorous plants - Plants that get food from insects are called insectivorous plants.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

A1)

Habitat	Adaptation
i) Habitat is the natural home or place where a plant or animal live	i) Adaptation is a special feature of a living things that help it to survive in its habitat.

A2) Plants need to adapt to

i) survive in a difficult climate;

ii) protect themselves against animals

A3) Two adaptations found in plants on hills are

i) They have cone-shaped bodies so snow slides down easily.

ii) They have needle-like leaves to reduce water loss.

A4) Prop roots help the plants to breathe by taking air from above the soil in marshy areas.

A5)

Fixed Aquatic Plants	Floating Aquatic Plants

i)Their roots remain fixed in mud.	i)Their roots are not fixed to the bottom.
ii)Example: Lotus	ii)Example: Duckweed

A6)The exchange of gases happens through the surface of the underwater plants.

A.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which plant stores water in its stem?

A. Mango

B. Cactus

C. Lotus

D. Banyan

Answer: B. Cactus

2. Which plant has breathing roots?

A. Rose

B. Banyan

C. Mangrove

D. Tulsi

Answer: C. Mangrove

3. Which of the following is a floating plant?

A. Lotus

B. Hydrilla

C. Duckweed

D. Grass

Answer: C. Duckweed

4. Which plant catches insects for food?

A. Lily

B. Venus flytrap

C. Neem

D. Cactus

Answer: B. Venus flytrap

5. Which plant has broad leaves floating on water?

A. Pine

B. Lotus

C. Cactus

D. Date palm

Answer: B. Lotus

C. Picture based Questions

Q1)



1) What is a Venus flytrap?

Answer: A Venus flytrap is an insect-eating plant.

2) Why does the Venus flytrap catch insects?

Answer: It catches insects to get nutrients for growth.

3) Which part of the Venus flytrap catches insects?

Answer: Its leaves catch insects.

4) What happens when an insect touches the leaf?

Answer: The leaf closes quickly and traps the insect.

5) Give 2 examples of any other insect-eating plants?



Answer: Pitcher Plant and Sundew

CHAPTER-3

Chapter Question

Long Answer Question

F. Define

1. Amphibians - Animals that live both on land and in water are called amphibians.
2. Arboreal Animals - Animals that spend most of their time living in trees are called arboreal animals
3. Parasites - Animals that live in or on the body of other organisms are called parasites
4. Terrestrial animals - Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animals.

G. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. List two features of a camel that help it to survive in the desert?

A1) Two features of a camel that help it to survive in the desert are

a) Hump stores fat, which would be used during scarcity of food.

b) Long, thick eyelashes to protect their eyes from sand.

A2) Ability of some animals to sleep in winter is called hibernation. Some animals hibernate in winter because of:-

a) Shortage of food

b) To survive harsh, cold conditions.

A3) Carnivorous animals have long, pointed and sharp front teeth that help them to feed on the flesh of animals.

A4)

Parasites	Scavengers
i) Parasites live on or inside another living organism	i) Scavengers feed on dead plants and animals.
ii) They may harm the host	ii) They help clean the environment.

A5) Animals adapt their body to protect themselves from predators in different ways like i) changing the body colour

ii) running fast

iii) strong wings to fly away quickly

A6) Animals that are at risk of dying out on Earth are called endangered animals. Ex Bears, Turtles

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Frogs breathe through their _____ on land and through the skin in water.

Answer: lungs

2. Animals that spend most of their time living in trees are called _____ animals.

Answer: arboreal

3. Birds have _____ bones which keep their body light and help them in flying.

Answer: hollow

4. Hyenas and vultures feed on the dead remains of animals and are called _____.

Answer: scavengers

5. Animals that live in or on the body of other organisms are called _____.

Answer: parasites

D. Picture based question

Q1)



1.What kind of habitat does this animal live in?

Answer: Camel lives in the desert.

2.What does the hump help the camel store?

Answer: The hump stores fat.

3.How do long legs help the camel?

Answer: Long legs keep its body away from hot sand.

4.Why does the camel have wide feet?

Answer: Wide feet help it walk easily on sand

5.How do eyelashes help the camel?

Answer: They protect its eyes from sand.

Q2)



1.Look at the picture of the polar bear. What covers its body?

Answer: Thick white fur covers its body

2.Which body layer keeps the polar bear warm under the fur?

Answer: A thick layer of fat keeps it warm.

3.Which body layer keeps the polar bear warm under the fur?

Answer: A thick layer of fat keeps it warm.

4.Give 2 example of two other animals who are found in polar region?

Answer:Seals and Penguins

5.How do wide paws help the polar bear?

Answer: They help it walk on snow and swim.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

Chapter -4

A)Name the following

1)Animals that give birth to babies and produce milk.

Answer: Mammals

2)The baby growing inside the egg.

Answer: Embryo

3)Shedding of old skin in cockroach.

Answer: Moulting

4)Baby butterfly stage before adult.

Answer: Pupa

5)Group of babies-Litter

B)Give one example.

1)Give one example of a reptile that lays eggs. — Snake

2)Give one example of incubation. — Hen sitting on eggs

3)Give one example of a litter animal. — Dog

4)Give one example of an animal that gives birth to young ones. — Elephant

5)Give one example of a mammal. — Cow

C.Correct the False Statements by changing only the underlined word.

1)Albumen is yellow in colour.

A1)Albumen in white in colour.

2)Egg shell is soft.

A2)Egg shell is hard.

3)A frog baby is called calf.

A3)A frog baby is called tadpole.

4)The yolk is white in colour.

A4)The yolk is yellowish orange in colour.

5)Butterfly young one is called nymph.

A5)Butterfly young one is called larva.

D .MATCH THE FOLLOWING

	Coloumn A		Coloumn B
1	Frog young stage	a	Chrysalis(5)
2	Outer hard covering of egg	b	Froglet(1)
3	Jelly like structure in egg	c	Shell(2)
4	Metamorphosis	d	Albumen(3)
5	Other of pupa	e	Frog(4)

E.WRITE DIFFERENCE ON BASIS OF THE CRITERIA GIVEN.

Q1)Yolk and Albumen(colour)

Yolk	Albumen
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Yellowish orange in colour	White in colour
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Q2)Yolk and Albumen(nutrients present)

Yolk	Albumen
Rich in fats and minerals	Rich in protein

F.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1.Which part of the egg protects the chick inside?

- A) Yolk
- B) Egg Shell
- C) Albumen
- D) Air space

Answer: B) Egg Shell

2.Yolk is rich in

- A) Fats
- B) Vitamins
- C) Fats and Minerals
- D) Fats and Vitamins.

Answer: C)Fats and Minerals.

3.What is the second stage in the life cycle of a hen?

- A) Chick
- B) Egg

C) Adult hen

D) Nest

Answer: A) Chick

4) Larva of a butterfly is called.

A) Caterpillar

B) Pupa

C) Chrysalis

D) Egg

Answer: A) Caterpillar

5) Mammals that give birth to their young ones in water

A) Seals

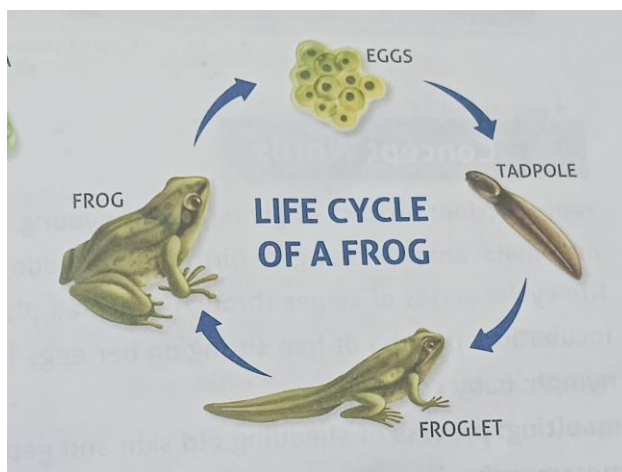
B) Snake

C) Turtle

D) Octopus

Answer: A) Seals

G. PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS.



1.What is the first stage in the life cycle of a frog?

Answer: Egg.

2.Where do frogs lay their eggs?

Answer: In water.

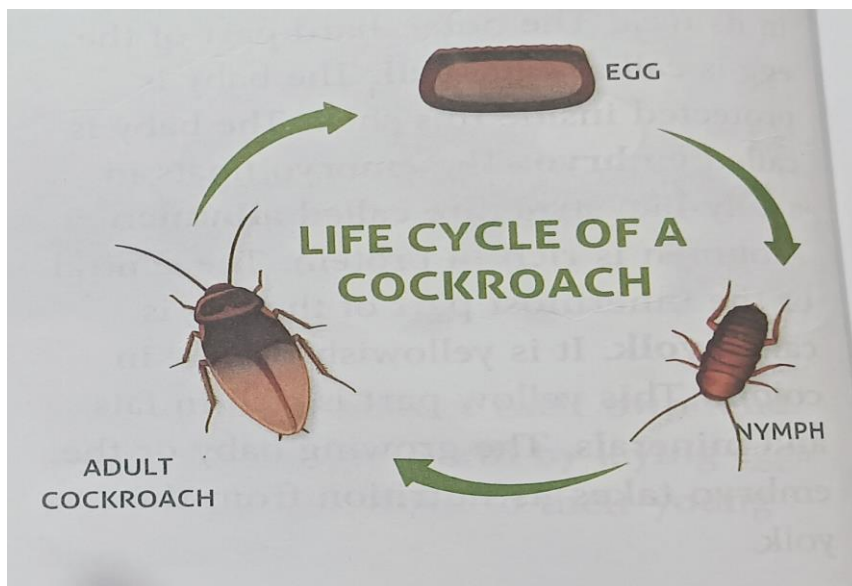
3.What is a tadpole with legs and a short tail called?

Answer: Froglet.

4.Tadpoles can only survive in water(**True** /False)

5.What is the final stage in the life cycle of a frog?

Answer: Adult frog.



1.How many stages are there in the life cycle of a cockroach?

Answer: Three stages.

2.What is the second stage in the life cycle of a cockroach?

Answer: Nymph.

3.How does a nymph grow bigger?

Answer: It sheds its skin several times.

4.What is the process of shedding skin called?

Answer: Moulting.

5. Nymph does have wings (True/**False**).

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets.

1. The __embryo__ (albumen / **embryo**) takes its nutrition from the yolk.
2. The heat from the body of the mother __hen__ (hen / cockroach) helps the embryo to grow and develop.
3. The process of shedding old skin and getting a new skin is called __moulting__ (life cycle / moulting)
4. The larva of a butterfly is called a __caterpillar__ (caterpillar / nymph)
5. The eggs of __frogs__ (frogs / hens) hatch into tadpoles with small tails.
6. The process of growth from one body into a totally different one is called __metamorphosis__ (incubation / metamorphosis)
7. Mammals protect their babies from __predators__ (prey / predators)

C. Complete the following life cycles.

- 1) Eggs → embryo → chick coming out of the egg → chick → hen
- 2) egg → nymph → adult cockroach
- 3) eggs on leaves → caterpillar → pupa → butterfly
- 4) eggs in the water → tadpole → froglet → frog

D. Answer the following questions in short.

Q1) Name two mammals.

A1) Names of two mammals are elephants and cows.

Q2) What is the jelly-like structure in which the embryo floats?

A2) The jelly-like structure in which the embryo floats is called Albumen.

Q3) What is the baby of a hen called?

A3)Baby of a hen is called chick.

Q4)Which animal undergoes moulting to become an adult?

A4) Cockroach undergoes moulting to become an adult.

Q5)What is the second stage of the life cycle of a butterfly?

A5)Larva, more commonly known as the caterpillar is the second stage of the life cycle of a butterfly.

E Define.

1.Reproduction-The process of giving birth to young ones of their own kind is called reproduction.

2.Life cycle-series of stages through which all plants and animals go during their lives is called life cycle-

3.incubation-process of hen sitting on her eggs for twenty-one days is called incubation.

4.moulting-The process of shedding old skin and getting a new skin is called moulting.

5.Metamorphosis-Process of growth from one body into a totally different one is called metamorphosis.

F.Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1)What are mammals?How are they different from egg laying animals?

A1)Animals that give birth to their young ones and produce milk to feed them are called mammals.

MAMMALS	EGG LAYING ANIMALS
1.Give birth to live young ones.	1.Egg-laying animals lay eggs.
2.Mother mammals feed their babies with milk.	2.Parents do not feed babies with milk.
3.	

Chapter -5

Our Food

A.Name the following.

1.Name the mineral essential for healthy bones and teeth.

Ans. Calcium.

2.Name two sources of fats.

Ans. Oil and ghee (or butter).

3.Name the fibre present in some foods.

Ans. Roughage.

4.Name the process of preserving food in vinegar, water and salt.

Ans. Pickling.

5.Name the term used for what we eat in a day.

Ans. Diet.

B.Fill in the blanks

1.Food that helps the body to function properly are called _____.

Ans. nutrients

2.Iron is needed to make healthy _____ in the body.

Ans. blood

3.Cooking makes food soft and easy to _____.

Ans. digest

4.About _____ per cent of our body is made of water.

Ans. 60

5.Freezing slows down the growth of _____.

Ans. germs

C.Give one example

1.Give one example of food rich in roughage.

Ans. Cereals and fruits

2.Cooking method

Ans. Boiling/Baking/Steaming/Roasting/Grilling

3.Food Preservation method

Ans. Canning/Freezing/Drying/Pickling

4.Food rich in Iron

Ans Meat/,Egg yolk/Beans/Dark green vegetables

5.Protein rich food

Ans. Milk/Curd/Eggs/Fish/Chicken/Nuts/Pulses

D.Match the following

	Column A		Column B
a.	Carbohydrates	1	Overcooking(c)
b.	Vitamins and minerals	2	Proteins(e)
c.	Destroys nutrients in food	3	Sugar and Starch (a)
d	Provides warmth to body	4	Protective Food(b)
e.	Body building food	5	Fats(d)

E.Correct the false statement

1.We should drink only 2-3 glasses of water daily.

Ans. We should drink at least 7-8 glasses of water daily

2.Cooking cannot destroy germs in food.

Ans. Cooking destroys the germs in food.

3.Drying adds water to food.

Ans. Drying removes water from food.

4.Growing children need less protein.

Ans. Growing children need more protein.

5.Cooking makes food difficult to digest.

Ans. Cooking makes food easy to digest

F. Write difference on the basis of criteria given.

1. Roughage and Water (Function)

Roughage: Fibre that improves digestion

Water: Cleans our digestive system

2. Drying and Pickling (Preservation method)

Drying: preserves food by removing water.

Pickling: preserve food by soaking them in vinegar, water & salt.

EXERCISE QUESTION

Answer the following questions in short

1) Name the nutrient that provides warmth to our body.

Answer: The nutrient that provides warmth to our body is called fats.

2) Name the nutrient that acts as body-building food.

Answer: The nutrient that acts as body-building food is called proteins

3) Name one food item that is rich in fibre.

Answer: One food item that is rich in fibre is Cereals / fruit / salads

4) What is 60 per cent of our body made of?

Answer: 60 per cent of our body made of water.

5) Name the method of food preservation that removes water from food.

Answer: The method of food preservation that removes water from food is called drying.

F. LONG-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1. What are the main nutrients found in our food? Explain all of them in detail.

A1) The main nutrients found in our food are

Carbohydrates - give us energy

Fats - give us energy and warmth

Proteins - help the body to grow and repair itself

Vitamins and Minerals - help us fight infections and increase our immunity.

2. What is a balanced diet? Why is it needed?

A2) Diet that includes all the nutrients in right amounts is called balanced diet. It is needed for our body to stay healthy and strong.

3. Why do we need to preserve food?

A3) We preserve food because

i) to store food for longer period of time

ii) to stop the growth of germs.

4. What are the different methods of food preservation?

A4) Different methods of food preservation are canning, freezing, drying and pickling.

Q5) Explain the food preservation method canning and pickling?

A5) Canning involves heating food at high temperatures to kill germs. Then the food is put in a can and sealed tight.

Soaking food in a solution of vinegar, water and salt helps to preserve the food. This process is called pickling.

CHAPTER -6

Teeth, Digestion and Microbes

A) Give one example

1) Microbes - Bacteria/Viruses/Fungi/Protozoa

2) Disease caused by

i) Protozoa - Malaria

ii) Bacteria - Typhoid/Tuberculosis

iii) Virus - Covid/Measles/Chicken Pox

3) Useful Fungi-Yeast

B) Correct the false statement.

1) Full grown adults have a total of **33** permanent teeth.

A1) Full grown adults have a total of 32 permanent teeth.

2) Enamel cover the root of our teeth.

A2) Gums cover the the root of our teeth.

3) A hole in the enamel is called palque.

A3) A hole in the enamel is called cavity.

4) Digestion begins in the stomach.

A4) Digestion begins in the mouth

5) Fungi is a green plants.

A5) Fungi is a non green plants.

C) Write the difference on basis of the criteria given

1) Incisors and Canines (number to teeth)

Incisors -8

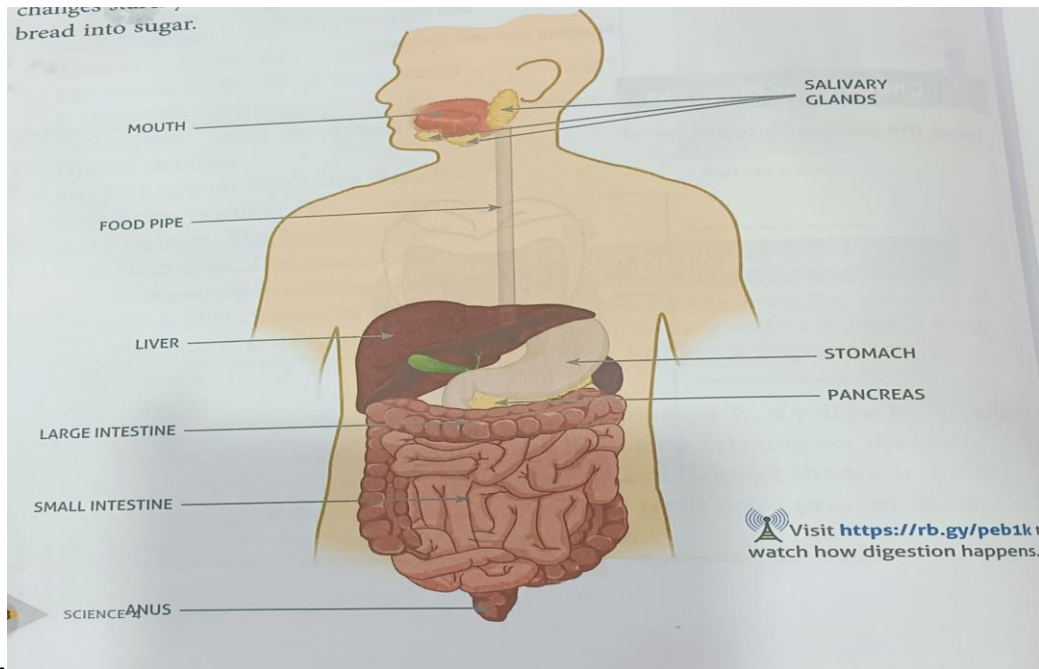
Canines-4

2) Premolars and Molars(location)

Premolars -between canine and Molars

Molars-Back of the mouth.

D)Picture based



Question.

1)Which juice is secreted by salivary glands?

A1)Saliva is a juice produced by salivary glands.

2)What is the shape of stomach?

A2)The stomach is a J shaped,sack like structure.

3)A small hole that helps the body to get rid of waste-Anus

4)What is the tube connecting the mouth to the stomach called in the picture?

Answer: Food Pipe

5)Saliva changes starchy food into sugar

Q1)Name four types of teeth?

A1)The four types of teeth are incisors,canines, Premolars and Molars.

Q2)Which food should we eat for better digestive health?

A2)We should eat fibre rich food for better digestive health.

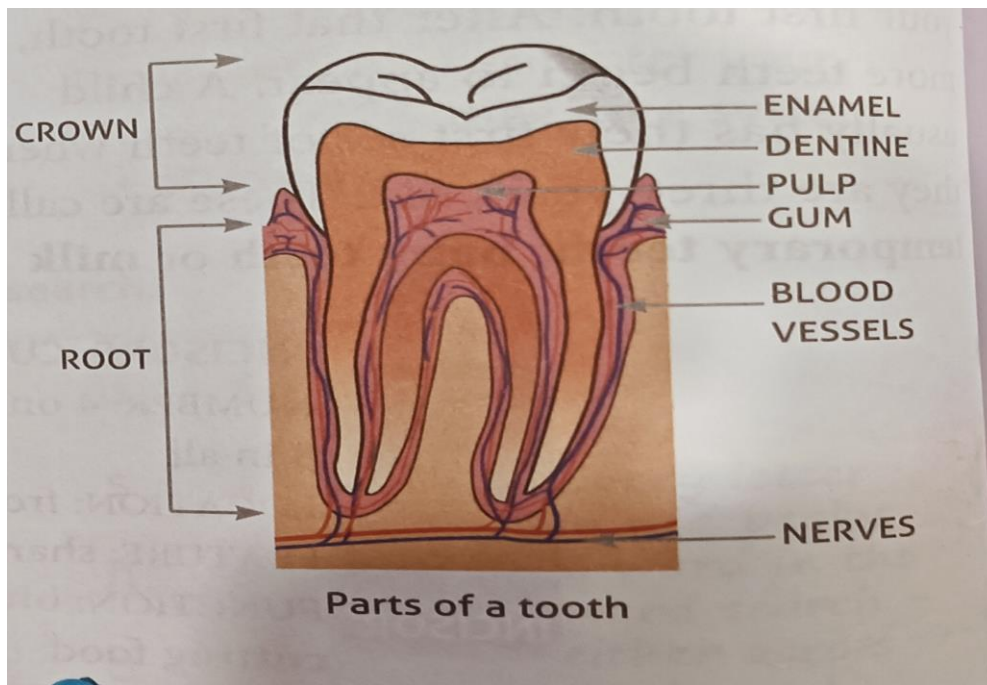
Q3)Name the microbe that causes diseases like common cold?

A3) Common cold is caused by microbe called virus.

LONG-ANSWER QUESTIONS

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1)Draw and label structure of a tooth?



2)How can you take care of your teeth?

A2)We can take care of our teeth by-

i)Avoid eating sugary food and fizzy drinks

ii)Rinsing our mouth after each meal.

3)How does digestion take place in the small intestine?

A3)In the small intestine, food gets mixed with digestive juices that break food it into very small particle and allow body to absorb nutrients into the blood.

4)How can you take care of your digestive system?

A4)We can take care of our digestive system by-

i)Eating fibre rich food

ii) Drinking a lot of water

5)What are microbes? Give two examples?

5) Living things that are too tiny to be visible but they are present everywhere are called microbes.example fungi and Viruses.

CHAPTER -7

OUR CLOTHES

A)Give one example

1)Natural plant fibre-Jute/Cotton

2)Natural animal fibre-Silk/Wool

3) Synthetic fibre-Nylon/Polyester

4)White Coats-Doctor/Nurse

B)Match the following

	Column A		Column B
1	Police Officer	A	No ironing 5
2	Factory Workers	B	Washing Cotton4
3	Silk	C	Moth balls3
4	Detergent	D	Overalls 2
5	Nylon and Polyester	E	Khaki Uniform 1

C) Correct the false statement

1) Cotton clothes cannot be ironed.

A1) Cotton clothes can be ironed.

2) Neem leaves not used to store woollen clothes.

A2) Neem leaves used to store woollen clothes.

3) Natural fibres stay wrinkle free.

A3) Synthetic fibres stay wrinkle free

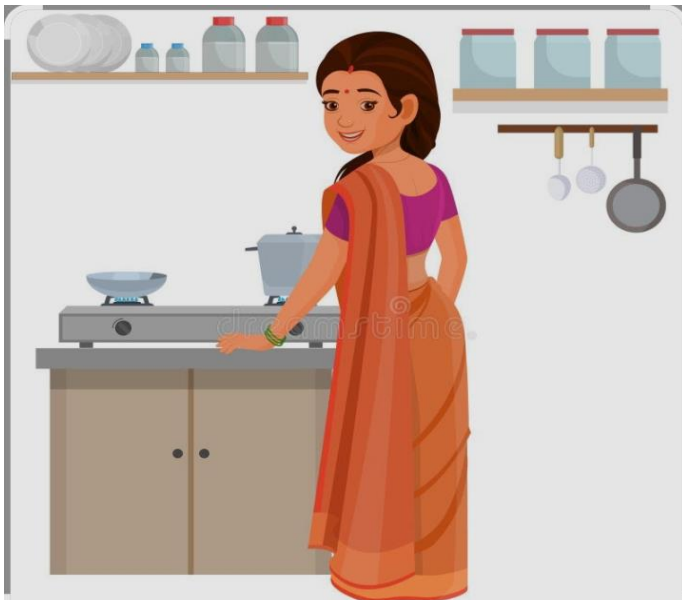
4) We get cotton from sheep.

A4) We get wool from sheep.

5) Soldier uniform is made of soft fibres.

A5) Soldier uniform is made of tough fibres.

D) Picture Based question



Your mother does not wash her Silk saree.

Q1) How can you wash silk saree?

A1)Dry Cleaning

Q2)How can you store silk saree?

A2)mother balls or Neem leaves

Q3)Is silk a natural or synthetic fibre?

A3)Natural fibre.

Q4)Give example of another natural animal fibre?

A4)Wool

Q5)Give one difference between natural and synthetic fibre?

A5)Natural fibres are not as strong as synthetic fibres.

LONG-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1)What did early humans use to cover themselves?

A1)Early humans used the leaves of trees or the skin of animals to cover themselves.

Q2)Why do people living in hot places wear light-coloured cotton clothes?

A2) People living in hot places wear light-coloured cotton clothes because

i)let air pass freely

ii)absorbs sweat easily.

Q3)How are cotton clothes made?

A3)Ripe cotton bolls are plucked from cotton plant to make cotton fibre and then the fibres are woven to make cotton clothes.

Q4)What is the difference between human-made fibres and natural fibres?

NATURAL FIBRES	HUMAN-MADE FIBRES
last for shorter periods of time	last longer
not as strong	stronger and more durable
can absorb sweat in hot weather	cannot absorb sweat
let the air pass through	do not let the air pass through
need to be ironed	wrinkle-free

Q5)Why do soldiers wear uniforms that are similar to the colour of their surroundings?

A5) Soldiers wear uniforms that are similar to the colour of their surroundings so that they can easily hide from the enemy.

Q6)How can we take care of our clothes?

A6)We can take care of our clothes by:-

- i)Washing using detergent
- ii) Ironing cotton clothes,not required for synthetic fabric.
- iii)Dry cleaning for silk and woollen clothes .