

Key to

Environmental Studies

2



PROGRESS PUBLISHERS

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1. ME AND MY BODY

- A. 1. internal organs 2. ears 3. skin
4. legs 5. sense organs
- B. 1. sense 2. stomach 3. Hobbies
4. Nose 5. Bones
- C. 1. Lungs 2. Stomach
3. Brain 4. Heart
- D. 1. Brain 2. Heart
3. Lungs 4. Hands
- E. 1. Hobbies are activities that we like to do in our free time for pleasure. Reading, dancing and gardening are some example of hobbies.
2. The body parts that are inside our body and not visible to us are called internal organs. Brain, heart and lungs are some internal organs.
3. The parts of our body that are visible to us are called external organs. Head, eyes and nose are some enternal organs.
4. To take care of our bodies, we should
- have a bath everyday with soap and water.
 - wash hands before and after each meal.
 - brush teeth twice a day.
 - eat clean and healthy food.

2. LIVING WITH FAMILY

- A. 1. extended 2. cousins 3. harvest
4. Onam 5. Gandhi Jayanti
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. T

- C. 1. Bihu 2. Onam 3. Independence Day
- D. 1. Snake boat race - Onam
 2. Bhangra - Baisakhi
 3. Pongal rice - Pongal
 4. Meethi sewai - Eid
 5. Cakes - Christmas
- E. 1. Diwali 2. Gurupurab 3. Bihu
 4. Eid 5. Pongal
- F. 1. A family that consists of members other than nuclear family is called an extended family. Grandparents uncles, aunts, and cousins are members of extended family.
2. A drawing or chart that shows relationship between members of different generations of a family.
3. Festivals celebrated when the ripe crops are gathered from the fields are called harvest festivals. Baisakhi, Bihu and Pongal are some harvest festivals.
4. Festivals celebrated by people of a religion are called religious festivals. Holi, Diwali and Christmas are some religious festivals.
5. We celebrate Independence Day because on this day India gained independence from the British in 1947.

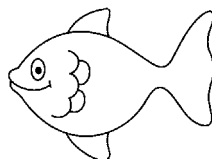
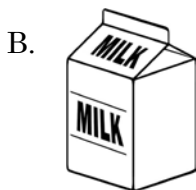
3. WE CARE

- A. 1. indoor 2. neighbours
 3. vet 4. parents
- B. 1. F 2. F
 3. T 4. F
- C. 1. Arunima Sinha 2. Devendra Jhajharia
 3. Sudha Chandran

- D. 1. A game played inside a house is called indoor game e.g. carrom, ludo. A game played outside the house is called outdoor game e.g. cricket, football.
2. We can become a good neighbour by helping our neighbours in times of needs.
3. We can take care of old and sick people by-
- i. giving them their food and medicines on time.
 - ii. not making noise and playing loud music when they are resting.
4. We can take care of our pets by:
- i. providing them comfortable place to stay.
 - ii. giving them proper and healthy food at regular intervals.

4. THE FOOD WE EAT

- A.
 1. vegetarians
 2. energy giving foods
 3. dietary fibre
 4. energy-giving foods
 5. vitamins



- C. 1. Water 2. animals
3. Vitamins 4. uncovered
5. body-building
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

- E. 1. Dietary fibre is a component of food that helps the body to digest the food. It is important for our body

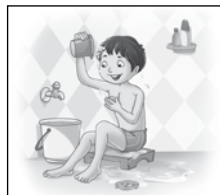
because it adds bulk to the food and gives a sense of filling after the meal.

2. People who do not eat eggs, fish and meat are called vegetarians and people who eats eggs, fish and meat are called non-vegetarians.
3. There are three types of food:
 - i. Energy giving food- Cereals, butter and honey
 - ii. Body-building food – milk, egg and beans
 - iii. Protective food – milk, vegetables and fruits
4. We must drink water because it helps in maintaining our body temperature. It also helps to remove waste from our body.
5. Vitamins are substances found in food that our body needs to grow and remain healthy. Vitamins play a great role as they protect us from various diseases and infections.
6. Four good eating habits are:-
 - i. Wash hands before and after each meal.
 - ii. Eat meals at regular intervals.
 - iii. Eat fresh and properly cooked food.
 - iv. Avoid eating fast food.

5. WATER FOR LIFE

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|------------|
| A. | 1. water pollution | 2. river | 3. springs |
| | 4. typhoid | 5. underground water | |
| B. | 1. Rain | 2. wells | 3. clean |
| | 4. germs | 5. close | |
| C. | 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| | 4. F | 5. T | |

D.



E. 1. Five uses of water are:-

- i. Drinking
- ii. Cooking
- iii. Bathing
- iv. Washing and cleaning
- v. Watering plants

2. Natural sources of water – rain, river and lake

Man-made sources of water – dams, canals and wells

3. Contamination of water bodies and groundwater is called water pollution. Its causes are:

- i. Throwing garbage into water sources.
- ii. Washing dirty clothes near water sources.

4. We should drink clean water because dirty water is not good for health and causes several diseases.

5. Two methods to purify water are boiling and filtering.

6. Three measures to save water are:-

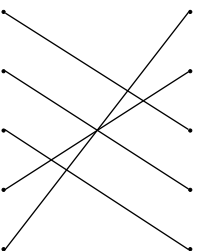
- i. Never leave the tap running.
- ii. Close the tap after use.
- iii. Do not waste water while bathing, washing and cleaning.

6. HOUSES AROUND US

- A. 1. caravan 2. sloping 3. pucca
4. mosquitoes 5. stilt

- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. F 5. T

- C. Tent Houseboat
House on stilts Caravan

- D. 1. A hut Canvas
2. A houseboat Bricks and cement
3. An igloo Mud and straw
4. A pucca house Wood
5. A tent Snow
- 

- E. 1. We need a house because it protects us from heat, cold, rain, snow and stray or wild animals.
2. A weak house made up of mud, sticks, straw and wood is called a kutchra house and a strong house made up of bricks, stone, steel and cement is called a pucca house.
3. Houses that can be moved, broken down or rebuilt easily are called temporary houses, e.g. Tent, houseboat and caravan.
4. People build different types of houses because of the following factors:
- The location where the house is being built.
 - The building materials available in that area.
 - The money one can spend in making the house.
 - The duration for which the house is needed.

5. Given below are some measures we must follow to take proper care of our homes:-
- Do not litter the home.
 - Keep things at proper place.
 - Keep dishes in the kitchen after eating food.
 - Flush the toilet after use.

7. OUR CLOTHES

- A. 1. fibres 2. animal 3. Woollen
 4. man-made 5. Silk
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F
 4. T 5. F

C.

			
Cotton shirt	Jute bag	Sweater	Silk Saree

- D. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body and protect it from heat, cold, wind, dust and rain.
2. Fibres obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. Cotton, jute, silk and wool are natural fibres.
3. Fibres that are made by man are called man-made fibres. Nylon, polyester, rayon and terycot are man-made fibres.
4. We wear raincoats and gumboots in rainy season because these clothes are made of waterproof material which keep us dry.
5. We can take care of the clothes by the following ways:
- Clothes should be washed properly to remove dirt and stains.
 - Clothes should be properly dried in the Sun.

- iii. Washed clothes should be ironed to make them look neat.
 - iv. Expensive and delicate clothes should be dry cleaned.
-

8. AIR AROUND US

- A. 1. heating 2. pollutants 3. feel
4. shape 5. polluted
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. F

C.



- D. 1. Two properties of air are:-
- i. Air can change the shape of things.
 - ii. Air occupies space.
2. Let us perform a simple activity to find out that air has weight.
- Take a deflated football. Put the football on the weighing machine and note its weight. Now, blow air into the football and measure its weight again. You will observe that the football filled with air is heavier than the deflated football. This shows that air has weight.
3. Air pollution is the contamination of air due to the presence of harmful substances such as smoke and dust particles. Causes of air pollution are:
- i. Smoked released from burning garbage and crackers.

- ii. Smoke and fumes released from various factories and industries.
 - iii. Fumes from exhaust pipes of vehicles such as cars, trucks, trains and ships.
4. Some ways to reduce air pollution are:-
- i. Plant more and more trees. Trees help to purify the air.
 - ii. Encourage the use of public transport instead of private vehicles.
 - iii. Avoid burning of crackers on festivals and other occasions.
 - iv. Move the factories and industries away from residential areas.
5. Diseases which are caused due to breathing in polluted air are called airborne diseases. To prevent the airborne diseases:
- i. Keep your surroundings clean.
 - ii. Keep the air clean and free of pollution.
 - iii. Avoid playing in smoky or dusty places.
 - iv. Keep away from an infected person.
 - v. Practice deep breathing exercises in clean and fresh air.
 - vi. Cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief while sneezing and coughing.

9. KEEPING CLEAN AND HEALTHY

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. 1. surroundings | 2. Exercise | 3. Stagnant |
| 4. Garbage | 5. junk | |
| B. 1. F | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. T | |

C.



D.



- E. 1. Everything around us is a part of our surroundings. Surroundings become dirty when we throw garbage on the streets, roadsides, parks or into water bodies.
2. We can keep our surroundings clean by the following ways:
- Do not litter parks, schools and roadsides.
 - Throw garbage into dustbins and keep them covered.
 - Do not spit on the road or walls.
 - Do not scribble on the walls.
3. We can dispose of waste by using two separate dustbins at home – one for kitchen waste and other for general waste.
4. We can keep our body clean by the following ways:
- Brush your teeth twice a day, once in the morning and once at bed time.
 - Have a bath everyday with soap and water.
 - Keep your hair neat and well combed.
 - Always wear clean clothes.

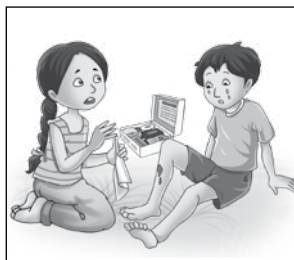
5. Four good habits to stay healthy are:

- i. Get up early in the morning and go to bed early at night.
- ii. Practice yoga asanas.
- iii. Drink at least 8 to 10 glasses of clean water everyday.
- iv. Eat a healthy diet everyday.

10. KEEPING SAFE

- A. 1. wet 2. zebra 3. temporary
4. bad 5. stranger
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F

C.



- D. 1. In case of small cuts and wounds:
- i. Wash the affected area with clean water.
 - ii. Gently wipe it with an antiseptic lotion.
 - iii. Tie a bandage or handkerchief around the wound.
2. In case of burns:
- i. Put ice cubes or pour cold water over the affected area. This reduces the burning sensation.
 - ii. Apply an antiseptic ointment over the affected area.

3. In case of a fall:

- i. Put ice cubes on the bruised area to reduce swelling and pain till the help arrives.

E. 1. Safety rules you should follow to stay safe at home are:

- i. Do not touch electrical appliances with wet hands.
- ii. Do not play with sharp objects like blades, scissors and knives. They can hurt you.
- iii. Do not play with fire. Never light a gas stove on your own.

2. To stay safe on the road, we must follow given rules:

- i. Never play or run on the road.
- ii. Always walk on the footpath.
- iii. Do not lean out or put your hand out of a moving bus or car.

3. To stay safe on the playground, we must follow the given rules:

- i. Do not play rough games.
- ii. Do not push or pull anybody while playing.
- iii. Wait for your turn on the swings.

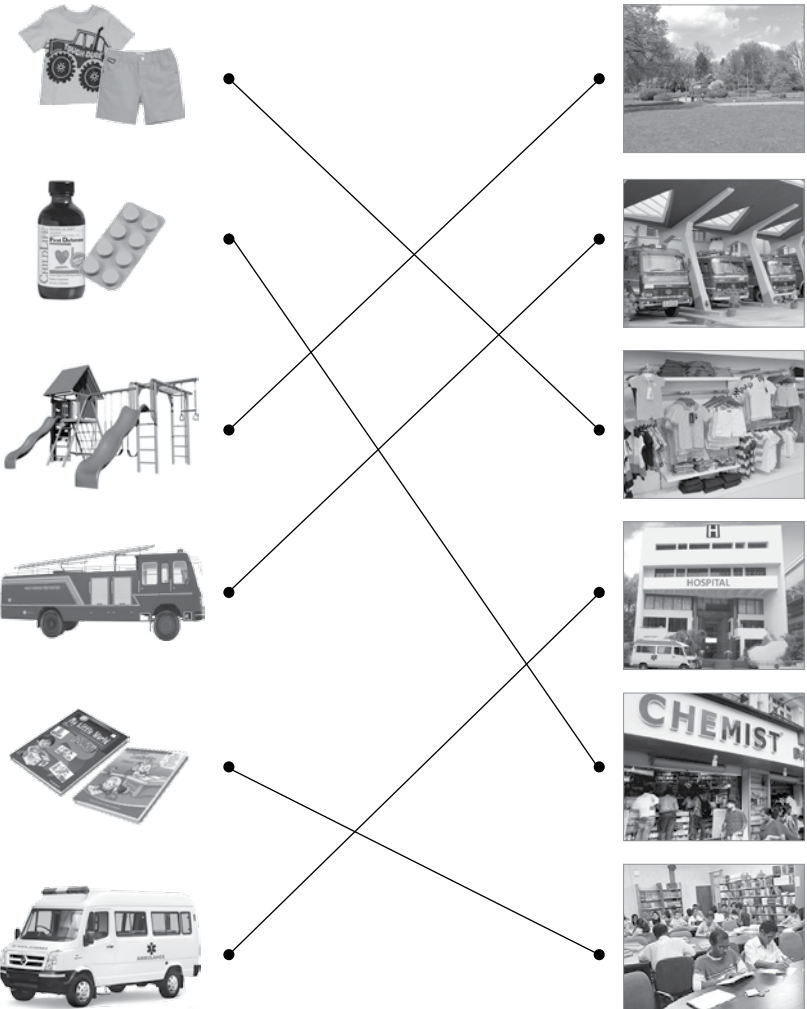
4. First aid is the immediate help given to an injured person until full medical treatment is available.

5. A touch that makes us feel happy, safe and comfortable is a good touch. A touch that makes us feel sad and uncomfortable is a bad touch.

11. OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

- A. 1. grocery shop 2. greengrocer 3. hospital
 4. bank 5. park
- B. 1. post office 2. medicines 3. library
 4. police 5. stationery
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
 4. F 5. F

D.

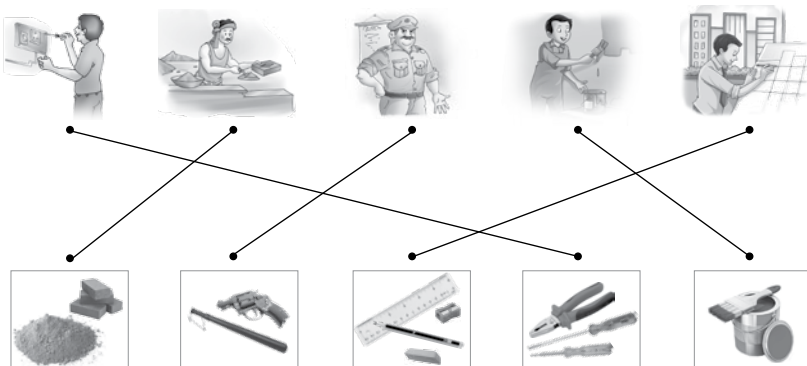


- E. 1. Four shops found in a market are;
- i. A grocery shop – We buy food items and small household goods from a grocery shop.
 - ii. A stationery shop – We buy stationery such as pencils, pens, and notebooks from a stationery shop.
 - iii. A chemist shop – We buy medicines from a chemist shop.
 - iv. A garment shop – We buy clothes from a garment shop.
2. Emergency relief services in our neighbourhood are:
- i. Hospital – Hospital is a place where we go when we are sick or injured. It has doctors and nurses to provide treatment and care. They help us to get well soon.
 - ii. Police station – Police station is a place where policeman work. The police help us to live a safe and peaceful life. They protect us from robbers and thieves. They maintain law and order.
 - iii. Fire station – Fire station is a place where fire fighters work. Fire fighters use fire engines to put out fires.
3. A neighbourhood has various places of recreation like park, library and community centres. People of different ages enjoy visiting these places in their free time. We visit these places with our friends or family members. We can go to play and have fun with our friends in parks. People who likes to read books can go to library to read books. People can go and spend time in community centre with their friends, play games and much more.

12. COMMUNITY HELPERS

- A. 1. mason 2. mechanic 3. LPG delivery boy
4. tailor 5. greengrocer
- B. 1. architect 2. engineer 3. painter
4. electrician 5. policeman
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T
4. T 5. F

D.



13. MORE ABOUT PLANTS

- A. 1. stems 2. tree 3. creepers
4. beverages 5. perfumes
- B. 1. Stem 2. Shrubs 3. Fruits
4. Spices 5. flowers
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Lotus, Water Lily 2. Tendrils, Spines
3. Potato, Ginger 4. Tulsi, Neem
5. Rose, Hibiscus

E. 1. Different parts of a plant are:

- i. Fruit – Fruits have seeds which help to grow into new plants.
- ii. Flower – Flowers changes into fruits to produce more seeds.
- iii. Stem – It carries water and food to all parts of the plant.
- iv. Leaves – Leaves make food for the plant.
- v. Roots – They take water and minerals from the soil and help the plant to grow.

2. Different types of plants that grow on land are:

- i. Trees – Mango tree, Peepal tree
- ii. Shrubs – Rose, hibiscus
- iii. Herbs – Mint, coriander
- iv. Creepers – Watermelon, pumpkin
- v. Climbers – Grapevine, pea

3. Following are the uses of plants:

- i. We get fruits and vegetables to eat from the plants.
- ii. We get medicines from plants like neem and tulsi.
- iii. We get oils from the seeds of some plants such as groundnut and mustard.
- iv. We get fibres such as cotton and jute from plants. Cotton fibres are used to make clothes. Jute fibres are used to make gunny bags, carpets, curtains, and ropes.
- v. We get paper from the pulp of bamboo and pine trees.

- Modified Leaves - In some plants, leaves are modified into tendrils and spines, e.g. grapevine and cactus.

3. The life cycle of a butterfly begins with an egg. The egg hatches into a caterpillar. A caterpillar eats leaves and grows rapidly. It forms a covering called a pupa around itself. The pupa develops into a butterfly.
4. Animals need shelter to protect themselves from heat, cold, rain or enemies. Shelters provide them safe places to live in and raise their young ones. Animals who build their own homes are birds and bees.
5. We should be kind to our pet animals and should not tease or hit them. We should keep the bodies of our pets clean. We should give them food at proper times. We should take them to a vet whenever they fall sick.

15. MODES OF TRANSPORT

- A. 1. slow vehicles 2. very fast vehicles
3. men 4. air pollution
5. railway tracks
- B. 1. wheel 2. air
3. fastest 4. fuel
5. water
- C. 1. Bicycle, Cycle Rickshaw 2. Scooter, Motorcycle
3. Helicopter, Aeroplane
- D. 1. T 2. F
3. T 4. F
5. T
- E. 1. The vehicles used to transport people or goods are called modes of transport.
2. A material that is burnt to produce heat or power is called fuel, e.g. petrol, diesel and coal.

3. The factors that affect choice of vehicle for travelling are:
 - i. The distance to be covered.
 - ii. The time we have to reach the place.
 - iii. The money we can afford.
4. The difference between the mode of transportation in cities and villages is that in big cities, people use all types of vehicles. They travel on bicycles, scooters, auto rickshaws, cars, buses, and local trains. Some big cities have monorails and metro trains too. In villages, people travel on bicycles, bullock carts, horse carts, scooters, buses, and small cars.
5. Given below are some measures to save fuel and reduce pollution:
 - i. Walk or use bicycle to go to a nearby place.
 - ii. Use vehicles that run on CNG or electricity.
 - iii. Use public transport such as buses, local trains and metro trains instead of travelling in private cars.

16. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

- A.

1. post	2. radio
3. non-verbal communication	4. newspaper
5. Information and Communication Technology	
- B.

1. recreation	2. polite
3. Internet	4. Telephone
5. Oral	
- C.

1. F	2. T	3. F
4. T	5. T	
- D. 1. Communication is a process of exchanging information, ideas, thoughts, feelings, and emotions with others.

Five means of communication are – letters, newspapers, radio, television, computer and mobile phones.

2. Verbal communication is a communication in which people use words to express themselves verbally. It includes oral communication and written communication. Non-verbal communication is a communication in which people use gestures, body language, or facial expressions to express themselves. It includes smile, waving hand, etc.
3. Various measures to be followed while using different means of communication are:
 - i. We should take proper care while using different means of communication.
 - ii. We should not spend most of our time on communication devices.
 - iii. We should use means of communication wisely.
 - iv. We should always be polite and respectful while communicating with others.

17. THE WORLD AROUND US

- A. 1. solar system 2. map 3. atmosphere
4. season 5. constellation
- B. 1. Moon 2. Sun 3. Summer
4. Spring 5. Autumn
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. T

D.



Spring



Winter



Monsoon



Summer

- E. 1. Half moon 2. Full moon
3. Crescent moon 4. New moon
- F. 1. The Sun and its family of eight planets form the solar system. Name of planets in our solar system are – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
2. Sun is important for all life on the Earth because it is the only source of energy on the Earth which helps plants to grow. All human beings and animals depend on plants for their food. Without the Sun, there would be no life on the Earth. It would be too dark and too cold for any living being to survive.
3. Rotation of the Earth causes day and night on the Earth.
4. A season is a period of few months during which the weather remains almost the same. The five main seasons are – summer, monsoon, autumn, winter and spring.
5. A map is a diagrammatic representation of an area made on flat surface, such as paper. It is useful as it helps us to locate a particular place, city, state or country.

18. TIME, DIRECTION, AND SPACE

- A. 1. Monday 2. 1 to 12 3. 30 days
4. 365¼ days 5. night
- B. 1. sunrise 2. week 3. yesterday
4. minutes 5. long

- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. North 2. West
 3. East 4. South
- E. 1. in 2. on 3. behind
 4. near 5. over
- F. 1. We use a clock to know the time.
 2. There are seven days in a week. Their names are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
 3. There are twelve months in a year. Their names are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.
 4. A year which comes once in four years and has 366 days is called a leap year. It occurs after every four years.
 5. Words that help us to talk about the location of a place are called directions. Four main directions are – East, West, North and South.

