

Key to

FLORENCE

SERIES - 4C



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ENGLISH

15. SHAKUNTALA - I

1. (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
(d) ✓ (e) ✗
2. (a) lying (b) wanted (c) began
(d) decided (e) marry
3. (a) Kanva found the baby girl on the river bank.
(b) The sage called the girl Shakuntala because she was looked after by the Shakunt birds.
(c) Indra sent Menaka to earth to disturb the meditation of Vishwamitra.
(d) Menaka left the baby by the side of river Malini before flying to heaven.
(e) Shakuntala was unwilling to marry without the consent of Kanva, her foster father.
(f) Dushyanta gave a ring, which had his name over it.
(g) Dushyanta promised Shakuntala that he would be back soon to take her along.
4. (a) A pack of vultures was sitting around child.
(b) He was fascinated by her beauty and married her.
(c) Shakuntala helped Gautami in her daily work.
(d) Shakuntala invited the guest to the ashram.
(e) After a few days the King returned to the palace.
5. looking - glass walking - stick stepping - stone
blotting - paper washing - powder
6. elephants - trumpet monkeys - chatter
lambs - bleat camels - grunt
cows - moo horses - neigh
7. What's the time by your watch ?
Just wait and watch what I can do.
Please switch on the light.
My bag is very light in weight.

8. horse - stable bird - nest dog - kennel
 lion - den snake - hole monkey - tree
 pig - sty cow - shed bee - hive
 hen - coop spider - web
9. Elephant Telephone
- 10.(a) Two women are talking to each other.
 (b) Washerman is washing the clothes.
 (c) A boy is flying a kite.
 (d) Ducks are in the pond.

16. SHAKUNTALA - II

1. (a) realised (b) hear (c) marriage
 (d) tried (e) picked (f) return
2. (a) She become quiet and thoughtful and spent hours in thoughts.
 (b) Sage Durvasa was greatly annoyed because Shakuntala did not see the sage as she was lost in her thoughts.
 (c) She lost her ring while she was bathing in the river.
 (d) The soldiers caught the fisherman because he was trying to sell the ring.
 (e) Dushyanta remembered everything when he saw the ring.
 (f) He was a handsome and brave boy. He was playing with a lion cub.
 (g) The voice from heaven said, "Take your faithful wife and son with you."
3. (a) You must visit Taj Mahal in Agra.
 (b) I forget your name.
 (c) I remember we met on Sunday.
 (d) Please give me leave for two days.
 (e) You are always welcome to come to my house.
4. (a) any (b) some (c) any
 (d) some (e) any
5. (a) looks after (b) take out
 (c) take away (d) give up

6. realise anger
remember marriage
decide palace
servant present
soldier fisherman
7. cage, purse, lack, sing, tear
8. 1. What did he find there ?
2. When did they go there ?
3. Where did you go yesterday ?
4. How did he reach there ?

17. BROTHER AND SISTER

1. (a) weary (b) sister (c) ran
(d) Irish (e) cook
2. (a) The brother said to his sister to go and rest your weary head.
(b) The sister said in reply whether he wanted a battered head, or scratches to his face.
(c) The brother said in anger not to raise his wrath.
(d) The brother asked the cook to lend him a frying-pan to cook an Irish stew.
(e) The cook said no to the frying-pan as he knew that the brother is going to make stew of his sister.
3. (b) paper and pencil (c) gold and silver
(d) man and woman (e) sun and moon
(f) shirt and pants
4. live see free
die arrive think
5. (a) friend (b) chair (c) blanket
(d) desk (e) monkey (f) wood

18. MADHUR WRITES A LETTER

1. (a) Madhur was happy because of his best friend Martin's birthday.
(b) It was Martin's birthday.

- (c) They played games, ate sweets and icecreams.
 (d) Madhur wrote a letter to his uncle.
 (e) Madhur lives in Bangalore.
2. (a) and (b) but (c) if
 (d) or (e) till (f) so
3. (a) and (b) but (c) if
 (d) or (e) till (f) so
 (g) because
4. postman typist
 salesman doctor
 nurse farmer
 teacher cobbler
5. wrote, made, came, took, won, given, waiting
6. *132, Nehru Park*
New Road
July 18
Dear Pranav

Hi, how are you ? Hope you are fine. I am also fine.
 If you remember my birthday, it is coming on next
 Tuesday. I am writing this letter to invite you. Please
 bring Tina, uncle and aunt. Pay my regards to uncle
 and aunt and love to Dipti.

Your friend
Ritu

19. GULLIVER IN THE LAND OF LITTLE MEN

1. (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
 (d) ✗ (e) ✓
2. (a) managed (b) bows, arrows
 (c) understood (d) food, wine
 (e) learning
3. (a) The ship struck a rock and broke into pieces.
 (b) Gulliver found that he was unable to move his legs
 and arms as they were tied with leather strips.

- (c) The little men ran back in fear because Gulliver broke hundreds of tiny cords.
 - (d) The little men gave lots of mutton, loaves of bread and barrels of wine.
 - (e) They made a long carriage with hundreds of wheels. Nine hundred of the strongest men of the island lifted Gulliver on to this carriage. Fifteen hundred of the King's horses pulled the carriage. After two days they managed to bring the sleeping Gulliver to the King's city.
 - (f) The Chief Minister said to the King that they must get rid of this Man-mountain or else he would eat up all their food.
 - (g) He found an old boat lying on the seashore. He repaired it and fitted a sail to it. When the weather was fine. he sailed off into the sea. The crew of a passing ship picked him up and took him back to England.
4. (a) I love to travel by train.
- (b) We should save the life of others.
- (c) Little man's arrow was very small.
- (d) Gulliver was very hungry.
- (e) My father gave me a surprise gift.
5. 1. Gulliver's ship broke into pieces.
2. He managed to reach an island.
3. Gulliver soon fell into a deep sleep.
4. When he woke up he found that he was unable to move his legs and arms.
5. Gulliver was feeling hungry as he had not eaten for many hours.
6. The little men gave Gulliver food and wine.
7. After two days, they managed to bring sleeping Gulliver to the King's city.
8. Later, when the weather was fine, Gulliver sailed off into the sea.

- (d) He gave us eyes to see and lips to tell.
 (e) God is great because He is the creator of all.
3. (a) Your skin is as soft as feather.
 (b) His dress is as white as snow.
 (c) The water is as cold as ice.
 (d) Her lips are as red as rose.
 (e) Her hair is as black as coal.
4. tiny - small glow - shine gather - collect
 see - watch tell - say thing - object
 end - finish strong - powerful
5. freedom thought
 proof song
 knowledge gathering
6. greatness, depth, purity, safety, truth
7. sea - shore
 snow - fall
 river - bank
 mountain - range
 hill - side

Achievement Record Pg no. 33

1. 1. marry 2. weary 3. food, wine
 4. great 5. tried
2. 1. The ship struck a rock and broke into pieces.
 2. He was a handsome and brave boy. He was playing with a lion cub.
 3. The brother said to his sister to go and rest your weary head.
 4. Menaka left the baby by the side of river Malini before flying to heaven.
 5. God is great because He is the creator of all.
3. 1. What's the time by your watch ?
 2. Please switch on the light.
 3. I forget your name.
 4. You are always welcome to come to my house.

4. (a) bread and jam (b) paper and pencil
 (c) gold and silver (d) man and woman
 (e) sun and moon (f) shirt and pants
5. greatness, depth, purity, safety, truth
6. (a) and (b) but (c) if
 (d) or (e) till (f) so
 (g) because
7. postman typist
 salesman farmer
 teacher cobbler
8. (a) any (b) some (c) any
 (d) some (e) any
9. travel marriage number
 anger arrow hungry
 manage hundred servant
10. (a) quite (b) aloud
 (c) very (d) see, ate

MATHEMATICS

UNIT 13

Page No. 38

1. 1. 1000 2. 100 3. 10 4. 1000 5. 10
6. 100 7. 10 8. 1000 9. 100000 10. 1000000
2. 1. cm 2. m 3. km 4. mm

Page No. 39

1. 1. 7135 2. 6025 3. 2600 4. 9250 5. 5300 6. 3505
2. 1. 597 2. 701 3. 485 4. 936 5. 210 6. 333
3. 1. 9856m 2. 2082m 3. 7145m 4. 4301m

Page No. 40

1. 1. 3km 250m 2. 6km145m
3. 8m 209mm 4. 4m 731mm
5. 72m 97cm 6. 296m 1dm
2. 1. 6m 2dm 3cm 2. 8m 2dm 7cm
3. 7m 4dm 5cm 4. 6km 5hm 4dam 3m
5. 9km 2hm 5dam 6m 6. 3km 7hm 4dam 2m

Page No. 41

3. 1. 46m 65cm 2. 25m 35cm 3. 40m 4. 9km 12m

Page No. 42

1. 1. 12m 2. 8m 3. 20m 4. 2m

Page No. 44

1. 1. 1000 2. 5400 3. 6350 4. 7000
5. 7050 6. 10275
2. 1. 5kg 0g 2. 6kg 25g 3. 9kg 0g 4. 8kg 175g
5. 2kg 500g 6. 6kg 727g 7. 9kg 5g 8. 4kg 600g
9. 15kg 475g 10. 18kg 375g

Page No. 45

1. 1. 2574g 2. 9086g 3. 5403g 4. 3015g
2. 1. 658cg 2. 587cg 3. 895cg 4. 215cg
3. 1. 4g 7dg 5cg 2. 7kg 4hg 2 dag 6g 3. 4g 6dg 7cg
4. 3kg 4hg 3 dag 2g 5. 2g 9dg 6cg 6. 9kg 0hg 7dag 5g
7. 5g 5dg 5cg 8. 6kg 5hg 4dag 3g
4. 1. 15kg 900g 2. 57kg 500g 3. 21kg
4 3kg 750g 5. 150g

Page No. 47

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. 1. 1000 | 2. 2000 | 3. 10000 | 4. 12000 |
| 5. 5 | 6. 13 | | |

Page No. 48

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. 2. 500ml, 200ml, 50ml | 3. 200ml, 50ml |
| 4. 1l, 100ml, 50ml | 5. 1l, 500ml |
| 2. 1. 3250ml | 2. 4500ml |
| 3. 6250ml | 4. 5750ml |
| 5. 2816ml | 6. 15167ml |

Page No. 49

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 3. 1. 6l 250ml | 2. 7l 500ml | 3. 8l 750ml | 4. 8l 3ml |
| 5. 6l 175ml | 6. 3l 50ml | | |
| 4. 1. 3l 2dl 5cl 0ml | 2. 7l 7dl 5cl 0ml | | |
| 3. 5kl 2hl 5dal 0l | 4. 6kl 7hl 5dal 0l | | |
| 5. 1. 255l 7dl | 2. 22l 150ml | | |
| 3. 461l 500ml | 4. 5l 600ml | | |
| 5. 62l 500ml | 6. 6l | | |
| 7. 11l 8dl 4cl | | | |

UNIT 14**Page No. 52**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|
| 1. 8:10 | 8:12 | 8:16 |
| 1. Jyoti's; 2 min. | 2. Divya's; 4 min. | |
| 2. 1. quarter past twelve | 2. half past three | |
| 3. quarter to eleven | 4. seven o'clock | |

Page No. 53

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 3. 1. 6:15 | 2. 25min.; 5:25 | 3. 15min. to 1; 12:45 |
| 4. 10min. to 8; 7:50 | | |
| 4. 1. 12:25 | 2. 5:45 | 3. 3:55 |
| | | 4. 7:35 |
| 5. 1. 9:15p.m. | 2. 11:00a.m. | 3. 10:30p.m. |
| | | 4. 7:45a.m. |

Page No. 54

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 1. 18:00 | 2. 00:05 | 3. 12:00 | 4. 11:00 | 5. 02:00 |
| 6. 21:45 | 7. 16:15 | 8. 23:14 | 9. 10:20 | |
| 2. 1. No | 2. six hours | 3. yes | 4. yes | |

Page No. 55

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. 1. 30 min. | 2. 50 min. | 3. 50 min. | 4. 40 min. |
| 2. 1. 1 hr 25 min. | | 2. 45 min. | |

Page No. 56

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. 1. 7:55a.m. | 2. 11:35a.m. | 3. 8:55p.m. |
| 4. 2 hrs 20 min. | 5. 1 hr 20 min. | |

Page No. 57

1. 1. app 2hrs 2. app 2hrs 30 min. 3. app 1 hr

Page No. 58

2016 2020 2024 2028 2032

Page No. 59

1. 1. 43 days 2. 65 days 3. 15 days 4. 16 days
5. 12 months 6. 365 days

Page No. 60

1. 1. 60 years 2. 60 years 3. 40 years 4. 30 years

Page No. 61

1. 1. 214 min. 2. 315 min. 3. 385 min. 4. 512 min.
5. 465 min. 6. 130 min.
2. 1. 580 sec. 2. 377 sec. 3. 516 sec. 4. 479 sec. 5. 202sec.
6. 130sec. 7. 15325 sec. 8. 26550 sec. 9. 33750 sec.
3. 1. 46 2. 59 3. 33 4. 55
5. 65 6. 82

Page No. 62

1. 1. 2 weeks 6 days 2. 5 weeks 6 days
3. 9 weeks 1 day 4. 5 weeks 4 days
5. 7 weeks 3 days
2. 1. 7 hrs 30 min. 2. 11 hr 20 min.
3. 14 hrs 30 min. 4. 11 hrs 50 min.
5. 16 hrs 30 min.
3. 1. 4 min. 10 sec. 2. 8 min. 3. 14 min. 30 sec.
4. 6 min. 15 sec. 5. 10 min. 40 sec.
4. 1. 26 days 2. 62 days
3. 3 weeks 1 day 2 hrs 4. 6 hrs 40 min.

Page No. 63 Worksheet

1. 40 min. 2. 10 min. 3. 1 hr 5 min. 4. 2 hrs 50 min.
5. 1 hr 30 min. 6. 2 hrs 10 min. 7. 3 hrs 8. 25 min.

UNIT 15**Page No. 66**

1. 1. 5 cm 2. 7.5 cm 3. 6 cm 4. 4 cm

Page No. 67

1. 2. ✓ 3. ✓
2. 1. $\angle ABC$ 2. $\angle XYZ$ 3. $\angle PQR$ 4. $\angle UVW$
3. 1. $\angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$; B; AB and BC
2. $\angle PQR$ or $\angle RQP$; Q; PQ and QR
3. $\angle XYZ$ or $\angle ZYX$; Y; XY and YZ
4. $\angle EFG$ or $\angle GFE$; F; EF and FG

4. 1. $\angle ABD$ or $\angle DBA$; $\angle DBC$ or $\angle CBD$; $\angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$
 2. $\angle XOY$ or $\angle YOX$; $\angle XOZ$ or $\angle ZOY$; $\angle YOZ$ or $\angle ZOY$

Page No. 70

1. 1. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

Page No. 71

2. 1. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
 3. 2. ✓ 4. ✓
 4. 1. 2; 2; 2; 2; Square 2. 2; 3; 2; 3; Rectangle
 3. 3; 3; 3; 3; Square 4. 3.5; 2.5; 3.5; 2.5; Rectangle
 5. 1. same point 2. simple closed
 3. pentagon 4. opposite sides
 5. seven 6. square

Page No. 74

1. 1. centre 2. diameter 3. longest 4. same
 5. twice the length

Page No. 75

2. O; OE; CD; AB
 3. 1. OA 2. OZ 3. NM 4. EF
 4. 1. 2; 4 2. 1.25; 2.5 3. 1; 2 4. 1.5; 3
 6. AF; AE; AD; AC; FD; FC; EB; EC; CD

Page No. 76 MCQ - VII

1. a.m. 2. 9:50 3. 10 a.m. 4. 30 min. past 12
 5. milligram 6. 10 7. 2_{kg} 651_g 8. 5 cm
 9. diameter 10. one 11. 2 12. equilateral Δ

UNIT 16

Page No. 77

Cube	Sphere	Cuboid	Cone	Cylinder
Cube 6, 8, 12		Cuboid 6, 8, 12		
Sphere 1, 0, 0		Cone 2, 1, 1		
Cylinder 3, 0, 2				

Page No. 78

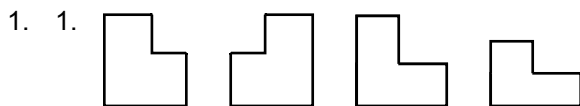
1. 1. prism 2. 5 3. 6 4. 9
 2. 3. ✓

Page No. 79

1. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes

Page No. 81

1. 1. Cube 2. Cuboid 3. Cuboid

Page No. 82

2. 2. ✓

UNIT 17

Page No. 83

1. $3 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 3 = 11\text{km}$ 2. $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$ 3. $3 + 3 + 4 = 10$

Page No. 84

4. 1. 14cm 2. 12cm 3. 12 cm
 5. 1. 14cm 2. 15cm 3. 198cm 4. 322m 5. 134m 6. 20km
 6. Field B 7. 6km

Page No. 86

1. 1. 10sq.cm. 2. 12sq.cm. 3. 18sq.cm.
 2. 1. 9sq.cm. 2. 10sq.cm. 3. 11sq.cm.

UNIT 18

Page No. 87

1. 1. 24 2. 13 3. 108 4. 592 5. 417

Page No. 88

2. 1. 50 2. 95 3. 70 4. 65 5. 60 6. 340 7. Hindi 8. English

Page No. 89

3. 1. Mango 2. Orange 3. 4 4. 5
 4. Garden 1 150 Garden 2 175 Garden 3 100 Garden 4 225 Garden 5 75
 1. garden 3 2. garden 4 3. 175 4. 150 5. garden 5 6. 725

Page No. 91

1. 1. cat 2. 6,4,11,7 3. 5 4. 2 5. 10
 2. 1. 2002 2. 450 3. 300 4. 2005 and 2006
 5. 2007 and 800

Page No. 92

3. 1. cartoon 2. 2 3. films
 4. 1. Computer Sales 2. Computer sold
 3. Months 4. June 5. May

Achievement Record Pg no. 93

1. 1. milligram 2. isosceles Δ 3. diameter
4. perimeter
2. 1. 5kg 0g 2. 6km 125m 3. 1000g
4. 5400ml
3. 2; 3; 2; 3; Rectangle
4. 30 min.
5. 1. prism 2. 5 3. 6 4. 9
6. 1. 18:00 2. 00:05 3. 12:00
7. 3kg 4hg 3 dag 2g
8. 14 min. 30 sec.
9. $\angle XYZ$ or $\angle ZYX$; Y; XY and YZ
10. 322m
11. 1. 60 2. Friday 3. Monday & Thursday
4. 340

Problem Solving

1. 40m 2. 4kg 05g 3. 11:35 a.m.
4. 3 weeks 1 day 2 hrs

GENERAL SCIENCE

12. WATER FOR LIFE

- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- 1. water 2. underground
3. purest 4. wells 5. salty
- 1. We dig wells or use hand pumps to draw out underground water.
2. We clean water at home by boiling or by using water filters.
3. Dirty and polluted water may cause serious diseases like dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, jaundice, hepatitis and many skin diseases.
4. We can use sea water for drinking as it is too salty.
5. Boiling is one of the best method for purifying water because it kills the germs present in it.

13. SOURCES OF CLEAN WATER

- 1. canal 2. dam 3. lake
4. wisely 5. rain
- 1. Ganga Gangotri (Uttarakhand)
2. Yamuna Yamunotri (Uttarakhand)
3. Krishna Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)
4. Godavari Trimbak (Maharashtra)
- 1. Water is conserved and stored in dams, reservoirs, canals and wells.
2. Dams are used to generate electricity and to supply water for irrigation.
3. People have to struggle to acquire water because some people use too much water or waste water. This deprives other people from getting it.
4. Water bodies are contaminated by mud, dry leaves and other impurities. People throw a lot of garbage in rivers. Also, dirty water from factories flows into

rivers, lakes and ponds. Many people also defecate and urinate near the water sources. This makes the water bodies dirty and unfit for drinking.

Think and write

1. We get water from different sources such as wells, tube wells and hand pumps.
2. Bhakra Nagal dam on the river Sutluj and Hirakund dam on the river Mahanadi are the two famous dams in India.
3. Rain water is the major natural sources of water in our area.
4. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra are some of the big rivers.
5. Yes, there is a change in the flow of water in the rivers in different seasons.
6. Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

14. WATER POLLUTION

- 1. oil 2. germs 3. pollution
- 4. sewage 5. animals
- 1. We can control water pollution by the following :
 - (a) Waste water from factories and houses must be treated before being disposed of into rivers or lakes.
 - (b) Defecation in open places and near water sources must be discouraged.
 - (c) Garbage should not be thrown in rivers and other sources of water.
 - (d) Wells should be covered.
 - (e) Water pipes and sewage pipes should not be laid side by side as leakage from sewage pipes may pollute drinking water.
- 2. The activities responsible for polluting water bodies are :
 - (a) Throwing garbage into the source of water.
 - (b) Allowing waste and waste water from factories to flow into water.

- (c) Using source for water for bathing animals, washing clothes and washing self after defecation.
- (d) Using fertilizers and pesticides which seep through soil and contaminate the underground water.
- 3. Yes, there is a water body in our area. People use it for bathing animals, washing clothes and washing self after defecation.
- 4. Yes, there are many people/factories dumping garbage into water sources.

Think and write

- 1. Waste water from our bathrooms and kitchen are disposed into the drainage.
- 2. Yes, there are many people and factories dumping garbage into water sources.
- 3. Yes. We have read many times about sea animals and birds dying because of contaminated water.

15. EVAPORATION AND CONDENSATION

- 1. evaporation 2. water vapour 3. condensation
4. heat 5. hail
- 1. Evaporation 2. Evaporation
3. Evaporation 4. Condensation
5. Condensation
- 1. When water is changed to a gaseous form called water vapour due to heat of the sun, then this process is called evaporation.
When water vapour changes into water, it is called condensation.
- 2. Water Cycle : Evaporation and condensation both are responsible for water cycle. The heat from the sun evaporates water from the water bodies and form water vapour. The water vapour in the air is blown by wind and rises high up in the sky. As the sky is cold, the water vapour condenses into tiny droplets

of water and gather together to form clouds. When the droplets in the cloud become too big, they fall to the earth as rain, snow or hail. This rain water then flows down back to the sea through streams and rivers completing the cycle.

3. Evaporation is used to separate salt from sea water.
4. 0.5 percent fresh water is available for all the living things on earth.

Think and write

1. The heat from the sun evaporates water from different water bodies and water vapour is formed. The water vapour is blown by wind and rises high up in the sky. As the sky is cold, the water vapour condenses into tiny droplets of water. These droplets gather together to form clouds.
2. Wet clothes dry easily in summer season.
3. **Examples of evaporation :**
 - Wet clothes get easily dried when they are hung in sunlight.
 - Our sweat dries and keeps us cool due to evaporation.

Examples of condensation :

- Dew on leaves and exposed surfaces is because of condensation.
 - A mirror shows mist when the warm air we breathe out comes in contact with the cold surface of the mirror.
4. Water put in sunlight will evaporate faster than that put in the shade.

16. BUILDING MATERIALS

- 1. electricians 2. hard
- 3. water pipes 4. heavy rainfall
- 1. Saw Carpenter
- 2. Trowel Mason
- 3. Shovel Labourer
- 4. Tester Electrician

- 1. Bricks are made of clay.
- 2. The architect draws the plan of the building to be constructed.
- 3. Masons construct the building using bricks and cement mortar.
- 4. The debris lying at construction sites scatter in air and pollute air and water bodies. The cutting down of trees for construction has caused change in our environment. There is less rain and makes climate very hot.
- 5. Bridges are used by people to cross lakes, rivers, railway tracks and busy roads.

Achievement Record Pg no. 117

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
5. T 6. F
- 1. Saw Carpenter
2. Trowel Mason
3. Shovel Labourer
4. Tester Electrician
5. Brush Painter
- 1. heavy rainfall 2. heat
3. hail 4. oil
5. underground 6. sewage
7. animals
- 1. Evaporation 2. Evaporation
3. Evaporation 4. Condensation
5. Condensation
- 1. Dirty and polluted water may cause serious diseases like dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, jaundice, hepatitis and many skin diseases.
2. People have to struggle to acquire water because some people use too much water or waste water. This deprives other people from getting it.
3. Water bodies are contaminated by mud, dry leaves and other impurities. People throw a lot of garbage

in rivers. Also, dirty water from factories flows into rivers, lakes and ponds. Many people also defecate and urinate near the water sources. This makes the water bodies dirty and unfit for drinking.

4. When water is changed to a gaseous form called water vapour due to heat of the sun, then this process is called evaporation.

When water vapour changes into water, it is called condensation.

5. Water Cycle : Evaporation and condensation both are responsible for water cycle. The heat from the sun evaporates water from the water bodies and form water vapour. The water vapour in the air is blown by wind and rises high up in the sky. As the sky is cold, the water vapour condenses into tiny droplets of water and gather together to form clouds. When the droplets in the cloud become too big, they fall to the earth as rain, snow or hail. This rain water then flows down back to the sea through streams and rivers completing the cycle.
6. The debris lying at construction sites scatter in air and pollute air and water bodies. The cutting down of trees for construction has caused change in our environment. There is less rain and makes climate very hot.
7. Bridges are used by people to cross lakes, rivers, railway tracks and busy roads.

Think and write

1. The heat from the sun evaporates water from different water bodies and water vapour is formed. The water vapour is blown by wind and rises high up in the sky. As the sky is cold, the water vapour condenses into tiny droplets of water. These droplets gather together to form clouds.
2. Wet clothes dry easily in summer season.

3. Bhakra Nagal dam on the river Sutluj and Hirakund dam on the river Mahanadi are the two famous dams in India.
 4. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra are some of the big rivers.
- 1. **Cable stayed bridge**
A cable-stayed bridge resembles suspension bridge. It is a bridge that consists of one or more columns with cables supporting the bridge deck.
 - 2. **Suspension bridge**
A suspension bridge has a long main span and attractive appearance. It has a roadway that hangs from steel cables supported by two high towers.
 - 3. **Log bridge**
Logs placed across streams or canals were the first bridges. A log bridge uses logs that fall naturally or intentionally placed across streams.

SOCIAL STUDIES

9. MAPPING A NEIGHBOURHOOD

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
- 1. landmark 2. sketch
3. plan 4. map
- 1. A sketch is a rough idea of a place drawn on paper.
2. (i) A plan is a detailed drawing of a small area where as a map is a drawing of large area.
(ii) A plan helps the visitors to find where each house is located in a particular area, whereas a map helps visitors to find out where a particular place, city, state or a country is located.
3. The top of the map is north, the bottom is south, the right is east and the left is west.
4. Symbols on a map help to identify the things or places.

Think and write

* To be attempted by the students themselves.

10. USE OF ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT

- 1. pack animals or beasts of burden 2. people
3. deserts 4. elephants
5. horses
- 1. Tonga is pulled by horse whereas bus runs on fuel (diesel). Tonga take more time to reach the particular place, where as bus takes less time to reach the same destination.
2. Asian oxen called yaks carry goods through the high rugged passes of the Himalayas.
3. Drought animals are used for their physical and muscular power. They help us in ploughing, weeding, harvesting, transportation and pumping water.

(one hidden from view) back to back, mounted on a circular abacus. The abacus is girded by four smaller animals – guardians of the four directions the lion of north, the elephant of the east, horse of the south and bull of the west separated by intervening wheels (charkas). The abacus rest on a lotus in full bloom. The motto “Satyamev Jayate” is inscribed below the abacus.

5. The date on the coins tell us when it was in use, the picture on it and the language describe the ruler or special event and the life of people in those days.

- 1. Kovalam Beach Kerala
- 2. Anjuna Beach Goa
- 3. Marina Beach Tamil Nadu
- 4. Juhu Beach Maharashtra
- 1. Darjeeling West Bengal
- 2. Munnar Kerala
- 3. Shimla Himachal Pradesh
- 4. Udhagamandalam (Ooty) Tamil Nadu

Think and write

1. Some important places in Rajasthan are Mandawa, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pushkar and Jaipur.
2. The main food of the people of Rajasthan are Khata, Gatte ki Sabzi, Pakodi, Rabdi, Khichdi, Rotis.
3. Hindi is the state language but people converse in Pahri.
4. Apple
5. Answer to this question is to be given by the students.
6. Conductor issues ticket in bus journey.
7. TTE check tickets in a train.
8. The train ticket gives the following information : Fare, PNR No., Train name, Number, Destination, Source

9. England – Pound
France – Euro
USA – Dollar
Germany – Euro (EUR)
10. Notes of different values now in use are ₹ 1, ₹ 2, ₹ 5, ₹ 10, ₹ 20, ₹ 50, ₹ 100, ₹ 500, ₹ 1000.
11. 15 languages can be recognized on the currency notes.
12. We use coin of ₹ 5 in our day to day purchases.
13. No.

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- 1. sketch 2. map
3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Governor
5. pack animals or beasts of burden
6. elephants 7. horses
- 1. Kovalam Beach Kerala
2. Anjuna Beach Goa
3. Marina Beach Tamil Nadu
4. Juhu Beach Maharashtra
- 1. (i) A plan is a detailed drawing of a small area whereas a map is a drawing of large area.
(ii) A plan helps the visitors to find where each house is located in a particular area, whereas a map helps visitors to find out where a particular place, city, state or a country is located.
- 2. The top of the map is north, the bottom is south, the right is east and the left is west.
- 3. Tonga is pulled by horse whereas bus runs on fuel (diesel). Tonga take more time to reach the particular place, where as bus takes less time to reach the same destination.

4. Our national emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion capital of Ashoka. It has four “Indian Lions” (one hidden from view) back to back, mounted on a circular abacus. The abacus is girded by four smaller animals – guardians of the four directions the lion of north, the elephant of the east, horse of the south and bull of the west separated by intervening wheels (charkas). The abacus rest on a lotus in full bloom. The motto “Satyamev Jayate” is inscribed below the abacus.
5. The date on the coins tell us when it was in use, the picture on it and the language describe the ruler or special event and the life of people in those days.
6. Drought animals are used for their physical and muscular power. They help us in ploughing, weeding, harvesting, transportation and pumping water.
7. We must take care of animals with love :
 - (a) Animals should not be used for long hours of work or travel at a stretch.
 - (b) They should be provided with proper nutritious food.
 - (c) If they are hurt or ill, they should be taken to vet (veterinary doctor)
 - (d) They should not be used for any work when they are eating.
 - (e) Proper rest should be provided to them.

Think and write

1. Conductor issues ticket in a bus journey.
2. Bullock carts are used by farmers to plough fields. They also help in irrigating field with well water. They are used to pull the carts and to carry the food grains.

3. TTE check tickets in a train.
4. 15 languages can be recognized on the currency notes.
5. No.
6.

England	–	Pound
France	–	Euro
USA	–	Dollar
Germany	–	Euro (EUR)