

Key to

General

4

Science

REVISED EDITION



PROGRESS PUBLISHERS

KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI - 110051

EMAIL : progresspublishers@gmail.com

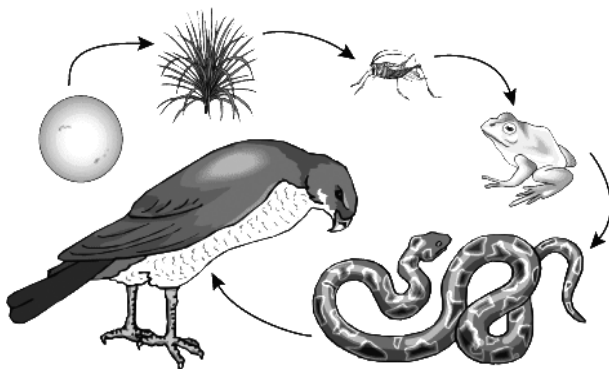
1. Adaptations In Plants

- A. 1. cones 2. salty 3. fleshy
4. insectivorous 5. Underwater plants
- B. 1. on hills 2. desert plants 3. deciduous trees
4. marshy area 5. floating plant
- C. 1. Leaves of trees on hilly area are needle like because snow can easily slide off their branches.
2. Leaves of most desert plants are modified into spines to avoid loss of water.
3. Roots of some mangrove plants come out of the soil to breathe.
4. Some water plants float freely on water because they have spongy bodies that are filled with air which makes them light.
5. Fungi are not able to make their own food because they do not have chlorophyll.
- D. 1. Adaptations are special features that allow a plant to live in a particular place or habitat.
2. A terrestrial plant is one that grows on land.
Plants on hills Pine tree
Plants in desert Cactus plant
Plants in marshy areas Mangrove
Plants in plains Peepul tree
Plants on sea coast Coconut tree
3. Plants adapt to life in the desert by the roots going deep and spread out wide to absorb as much underground water as possible. Their leaves are reduced to spine to avoid loss of water.
4. Three types of aquatic plants are -
Floating plants - Duckweed
Fixed plants - Lotus
Underwater plants - Tape grass
5. Venus flytrap's grow in soil which is poor in minerals. They eat insects to get sufficient nutrition.

2. Plants : Making Food

- A. 1. Photosynthesis 2. stomata 3. chlorophyll
4. roots 5. balance

- B. 1. carbon dioxide 2. glucose 3. starch
 4 iodine 5. oxygen
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
 4. F 5. F
- D. 1. The leaves contain a pigment called chlorophyll, which colours the leaves green.
 2. In areas with less grass many deer will die because of the scarcity of food for them.
 3. Animals and plants depend on each other because each provides something, the other needs.
 4. Leaf is the main food making part of almost all green plants.
 5. Photosynthesis cannot take place without sunlight.
- E. 1. The way plants turn water and carbon dioxide into oxygen and sugar is called photosynthesis.
 2. The four things needed for the process of photosynthesis are water, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight.
 3. Carbon dioxide enters in leaves through tiny pores called stomata which are mainly in the lower surface of the leaf.
 4. The extra food is converted to starch. The starch is stored in roots, stems, leaves, fruits or in flowers.
 5. A food chain shows how each living thing gets its food. A food chain always starts with a plant life and ends with an animal.
 6. If there is a sudden increase in the number of animals, the



plants will be less for the animals to eat. So, the balance of nature will be disturbed.

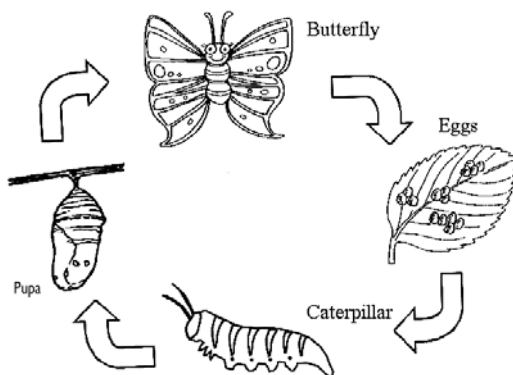
2. A sleep like state of some animals in winter is called hibernation.
 3. Those animals who feed on the remains of dead animals and the remains that other animals have left behind are called scavengers.
 4. Some animals are on the verge of extinction and they are called endangered animals.
 5. A sleep like state of some animals in summer is called aestivation.
 6. Animals that get their food from other living organism are called parasites.
- E. 1. According to their habitats, animals are grouped under the following groups :
- Terrestrial, Aquatic, Amphibians, Arboreal, Aerial
2. The camel is a well-known desert animal. It is adapted to survive without food and water for many days at a stretch. It drinks a lot of water at one time. It stores food as fat in its hump. This fat provides energy to the animal when food is not available or scarce.
 3. Aquatic animals have special body features that help them to stay under water. Fish breathe through gills they also have fins or flippers that help them to swim. Fish have fins.
 4. Polar bears have thick fur which protect them from the cold. Their body stores food in the form of fat. It makes them look huge in size.
 5. Birds have wings which give them the ability to fly in the air. The bones of birds are hollow and their bodies are very light, making it easy for them to rise in the air and fly.
 6. Animals protect themselves from their enemies by the following ways -
 - Animals like chameleon and arctic fox have ability to change their skin colour to match their surroundings.
 - Animals like tortoise and snail have a hard shell that protects their soft body parts, when attacked.
 - Animals like deer and kangaroos can run very fast to escape from their enemies.

- Animals like polar bear and leaf insects can trick their enemies because their body colour easily blends with their surroundings.
 - Animals like tigers and lions have sharp claws which they use to maul their enemies.
7. Those animals who were not able to adapt to the changes in the environment slowly died and became extinct; for example – dinosaurs, dodo.

Animals that are on verge of extinction are called endangered animals, for example - snow leopard and giant panda.

5. Reproduction in Animals

- A. 1. birds, amphibians, insects 2. Mammals
 3. Albumen 4. nymph 5. tadpole
- B. 1. chick 2. protein 3. moulting
 4. three stages 5. maggot
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F
 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Reproduction is the process by which new living beings are produced. The two ways by which animals reproduce are-
- * By laying eggs
 - * By giving birth to young ones
2. The period of warming up the eggs by birds is called incubation.
3. The four stages in the life cycle of a butterfly are egg, larva, pupa and adult stage.



4. Animals lay their eggs in a secure place.
5. Birds and animals show the highest parental care to their babies. The mother feeds her babies with her own milk. She teaches them to find food and live on their own. She cares till they are able to look after themselves.

6. Foods That Build The Body

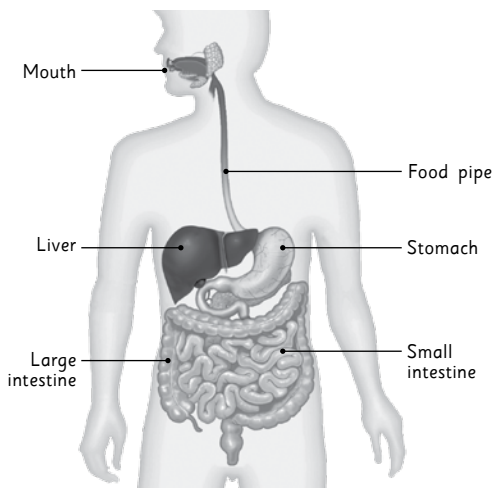
- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. 1. Carbohydrates | 2. Proteins | 3. minerals |
| 4. soluble | 5. germs | |
-
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| B. 1. carbohydrates | 2. milk | 3. proteins |
| 4. vitamins and minerals | | |
| 5. helps elimination of waste | | |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| C. 1. Potato, Jaggery | 2. Pulses, Beans |
| 3. Oil, Nuts | 4. Nuts, Cereals |
| 5. Milk, Fresh vegetables | |
-
- | |
|---|
| D. 1. Carbohydrates keep our body warm and fit. |
| 2. Proteins help us grow. They also help our body repair worn out parts. |
| 3. Water helps to eliminate harmful substances from the body. |
| 4. Vitamins and minerals protect us from diseases, infections and promote our health. |
| 5. Roughage helps digestion and in throwing out the waste material from the body. |
-
- | |
|--|
| E. 1. We need food because it helps us grow and also fight against diseases. |
| 2. The different nutrients of food are - |
| * Carbohydrates |
| * Fats |
| * Proteins |
| * Vitamins and Minerals |
| 3. It is necessary for us to drink lots of water because it helps us in making food soluble, digestible and absorbable. It also helps to eliminate harmful substances from the body. |
| 4. A diet that contains all the nutrients - carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals together with roughage and water is called a balanced diet. |

5. Junk foods are not good for health because they contain a lot of fat and carbohydrates which can make us gain extra weight.
6. We should exercise regularly because it helps our body to work well. It makes our muscles strong. Regular exercise also keeps us fresh and active.
7. Preservation of food means to save the food from being spoiled. It is necessary to keep food safe for a longer time.

7. Digestion Of Food

- A. 1. food pipe 2. mouth 3. mouth
 4. small intestine 5. anus
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F
 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. Digestion is the process by which food is broken down into a simple form that can be absorbed easily by the body. The main organs of the digestive system are mouth, food pipe, liver, stomach, pancreas, small intestine and large intestine.
2. The food is chewed with the help of teeth and tongue. While chewing, the food is broken down between the teeth. The digestive juice - saliva present in the mouth mixes with the food and makes the food soft. The tongue pushes the food down into the food pipe. This process is called swallowing.
3. Liver produces digestive juices that help digest food in the small intestine.
4. The undigested food enters the large intestine. The walls of the large intestine absorb water from the undigested food and the undigested food becomes solid. This solid waste is passed out of our body through the anus.
5. Five good eating habits for proper digestion are -
- Drink lots of water. It helps in eliminating waste from the body.
 - Chew the food properly.
 - Eat green vegetables, salads and fruits.
 - Eat four to five small meals daily.
 - Wash your hands properly before and after eating food.

D.



8. Teeth and Microbes

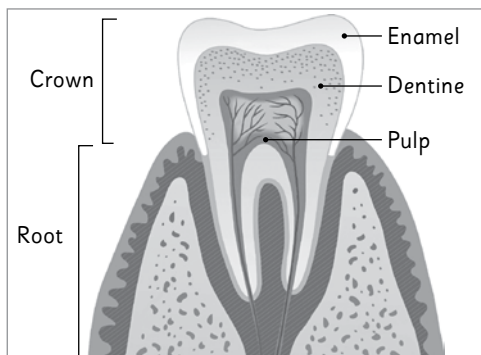
- A. 1. thirty-two 2. crown 3. enamel
4. Milk 5. microbes
- B. 1. bite and chew the food 2. biting teeth
3. incisors 4. pulp 5. viruses
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. T
- D. 1. Viruses 2. Molars 3. Crown
4. typhoid 5. Dentine
- E. 1. By the age of two and a half years, about twenty teeth come up. These are called milk teeth.
2. Permanent teeth are the second set of teeth formed in humans. These are thirty-two in number.
There are four kinds of teeth – incisors, canines, premolars and molars.
3. If we do not take care of our teeth germs start growing on them and cause problems like bad breath, toothache, tooth decay, plaque and bleeding gums.
4. For healthy and strong teeth we should eat those foods which are rich in vitamins and minerals. We should eat green leafy vegetables and fresh fruits. Milk, yogurt and cheese are calcium rich food. Calcium helps form and maintain healthy teeth.

5. Microbes are tiny living things that can be seen through microscope only.

Some harmful microbes are chicken pox, common cold, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria.

Some useful microbes are soy sauce, vinegar, wine, yogurt and yeast.

6.



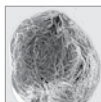
9. Safety And First Aid

- A. 1. carelessness 2. footpath 3. wet
4. tongs 5. First aid
- B. 1. antiseptic bandage 2. cold water 3. calamine lotion
4. first aid 5. along the edge of the road
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F
4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Most accidents take place due to our carelessness.
2. Accidents can be avoided by following basic safety rules at home, school and on the road.
3. First aid is the immediate help given to a victim of an accident to save his/her life.
4. A first aid box contains a variety of items that can be used to treat minor injuries. These items commonly include : Adhesive bandages, Cotton wool, Antiseptic solutions, Medicated creams, Crepe bandage, A pair of scissors, Thermometer, Soap, Sticky tape, Oral Rehydration Solution sachets, Some common medicines etc.
5. Safety rules we should follow in the kitchen are -
• Do not play with a fork, knife or a matchbox.
• Do not touch anything hot. Use tongs or thick cloth to hold hot vessels.

- Do not throw vegetable and fruit peels on the floor to avoid slipping.
 - Do not work in the kitchen wearing synthetic clothes. They catch fire easily.
 - Switch off the gas stove when not in use. Keep distance from the burning gas stove.
 - Prevent falls by wiping up water or anything else spilled on the floor.
- E. 1. Wash the wound with water to clean it. Then wash it with a cotton dipped in an antiseptic lotion.
2. Remove the sting first. Rub the area by pouring lime water and ammonia to neutralize the bite. Apply calamine lotion. Put an ice pack on the bitten area to prevent swelling and pain.
3. For minor burns, hold the burnt part under cold water. This helps to cool the burnt part and reduce the pain. Apply an antiseptic cream like burnol on the affected area.
4. Make the victim lie down with the head lower than the body, so that more blood can reach the brain. Loosen the victim's clothes. Sprinkle cold water on victim's face. When the victim gets up, let him rest for sometime quietly.

10. Our Clothes

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|
| A. 1. coir | 2. durable | 3. uniforms | |
| 4. detergent | 5. hangers | | |
| B. 1. cotton | 2. nylon | 3. woollen | |
| 4. colourful | 5. rayon | | |
| C. 1. nylon, rayon | 2. wool, silk | 3. cotton, jute | |
| D. 1. Cotton | 2. Silk | 3. Wool | 4. Coir |



- E. 1. Because cotton clothes do not absorb the heat of the sun. They keep the body cool by allowing free flow of air.

2. Because it does not let the heat of the body go out. At the same time, it does not let the outer cold get in.
 3. Silk clothes need special care to keep the insects away.
 4. Coloured clothes must be dried in shade. Direct rays of the sun make the clothes faded.
- F. 1. We wear clothes because they protect us from dust, dirt, sun and cold.
- We wear clothes for the following reasons -
- * They give us appearance.
 - * Clothes also protect us from insect bites.
 - * Clothes make us feel nice and smart.
2. Natural fibres are obtained from natural sources, i.e. from plants or animals. Cotton, jute, silk, wool are some examples of natural fibres.
Synthetic fibres are obtained from chemical substances. Nylon, rayon, polyester and acrylic are some synthetic fibres.
 3. Synthetic fibres are stronger than natural fibres. Clothes made from synthetic fibres are more durable and attractive.
 4. Proper care of clothes makes it last longer. So, it is necessary to take care of clothes.
 5. We can keep our woollen and silk clothes free from insects by keeping naphthalene balls or dried leaves of the neem inside it. Dry-cleaning also make the clothes longer-lasting.

11. Soil

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| A. 1. rocks, minerals | 2. slowly | 3.humus |
| 4. loamy soil | 5. soil conservation | |
| B. 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. F | | |
| C. 1. topsoil | 2. soil erosion | 3. clayey |
| 4. bunds | | |
- D. 1. Soil is formed by breaking up of rocks into smaller pieces.
 2. Soil is so important to us because it is the topmost layer of the earth's surface. It is essential for plants' growth and all forms of life on earth.

3. Sand is barren as it cannot hold water. Also it does not have any food for plant.

Soil is not barren. Different plants can grow in it. Some soils are more fertile than others.

4. The upper most layer is called topsoil. Topsoil is made up of fine sand and humus. The layer below the topsoil is called the subsoil. This layer is sandy and contains small stones. Just below the subsoil is a layer of stones and rocks called the bedrock.

Top layer is good for plants.

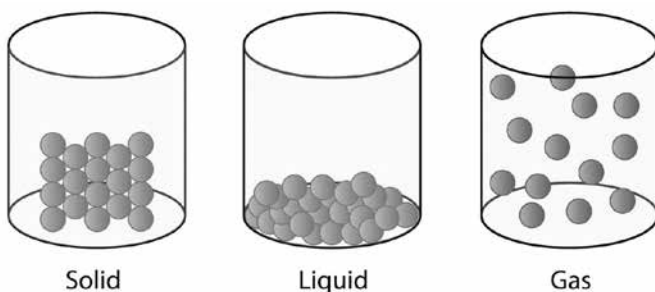
5. The process in which soil gets taken away from land by natural agents such as rain, flowing river and strong wind is called soil erosion.
6. Protecting the topsoil from being washed away is called soil conservation.

We can conserve soil by planting more trees, making bunds and terracing slopes.

12. Three States Of Matter

- A. 1. weight, space 2. three 3. very close
4. shape 5. solvent
- B. 1. molecules 2. shape of its container
3. warm temperatures 4. it turns into air
5. solute
- C. 1. solid 2. gas 3. liquid
4. solid 5. gas
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T 5. T
- E. 1. The temperature at which a given solid melts is called melting.
2. The process of changing a liquid into a gas is called evaporation.
3. The process of changing a gas into liquid is called condensation.
4. The solid that dissolves in liquid is called a solute.
5. The liquid in which the solute dissolves is called the solvent.
6. The liquid which is obtained after dissolving a solute in a solvent is called a solution.

- F. 1. Matter is anything that has weight or mass and occupies space. Its three states are solid, liquid and gas.
2. In solids, the molecules are very close to each other. They are closely packed.
In liquids, the molecules are less closely packed. They can move around little but not too much.
In gases, the molecules are wide apart from each other and are loosely packed.
3. Solids - They have definite shape, occupy definite space and definite volume. Molecules are very closely packed.



Liquids - The liquids have definite volume but no definite shape. Molecules are less closely packed.

Gases - gases have neither fixed shape nor definite volume. Gases have no colour. Molecules are loosely packed.

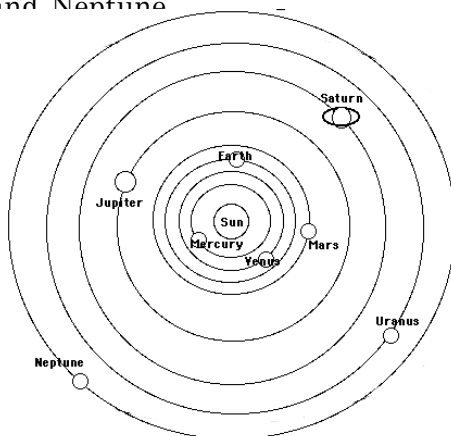
4. Liquids flows because the molecules in liquids are less closely packed. They can move around. The liquids have definite volume but no definite shape. That is why liquids take the shape of the container they are poured in.
5. A solid can change into a liquid form and a liquid can change into a gaseous form. These changes occur as the temperature increases. Similarly a gas can be changed into a liquid and a liquid can be changed into a solid. These changes occur as the temperature decreases. Thus we can say that the three states of matter are interchangeable.
6. Take a glass of warm water, put a teaspoon of sugar into it, and stir it. The sugar will dissolve in water and disappear from view. Solid sugar is solute. Water is the solvent, and their mixture is the solution.

13. Force, Work And Energy

- A. 1. frictional 2. wedge 3. grooved
4. Energy 5. solar
- B. 1. force 2. earth 3. lever
4. inclined plane 5. electric energy
- C. 1. Lever, Pulley 2. Axe, Knife 3. Sun, Wind
- D. 1. Force is the agency that makes a pull or a push possible.
For example, man pushing a car, camel pulling a cart etc.
2. The two types of forces are gravity and friction.
The force with which the earth pulls the things towards itself is called gravity. For eg. throw a ball or stone in the air, it comes back to the earth. This is because the earth pulls all objects towards its centre. This force is called its gravitational force.
Friction occurs whenever two objects are in contact with each other. For example, push a toy car or a ball or any other object on a plane surface. It will gradually slow down and stop after some time. A force which slows down a moving object is called frictional force.
3. Work is said to be done when a force is applied on something and it moves.
4. Machines make our work easier, for example lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge and screw.
5. Two types of simple machines are -
- * Lever - It is the simplest machine. It is a rigid bar that can be turned about a fixed point. It is used to lift or move heavy weights, cut things or open the lid of a tin. Scissors, bottle opener, hammer, see-saw are some examples of lever.
 - * Wedge - Wedge is like a double inclined plane. These planes meet and form a sharp edge. This edge can cut or break objects. For example, axe, knife, fork.
6. Energy is the capacity to exert force. Heat, light, electrical, sound, mechanical, magnetic and chemical energy are the different types of energy.
7. An electric lamp has electric energy. It changes into heat energy and then to light energy.
8. Sun, wind, water and fuels are the main sources of energy.

14. The Solar System

- A. 1. orbit 2. Venus 3. imaginary
4. 24 hours 5. 365 days, 6 hours
6. summer, winter
- B. 1. Sun 2. Mercury 3. Saturn
4. craters 5. six months
- C. 1. Equator 2. Jupiter 3. Constellation
4. Earth 5. Neptune 6. Aryabhata
7. Pluto 8. Moon
- D. 1. d 2. c 3. e
4. b 5. a
- E. 1. Mars is called the red planet due to its reddish brown soil. Mars resembles the earth most.
2. The last four planets are very cold because they are very far from the sun.
3. It is due to the tilt of the earth and its revolution around the sun.
- F. 1. The solar system consists of the sun and everything that revolves around it.
2. In order of increasing distance from the sun the eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

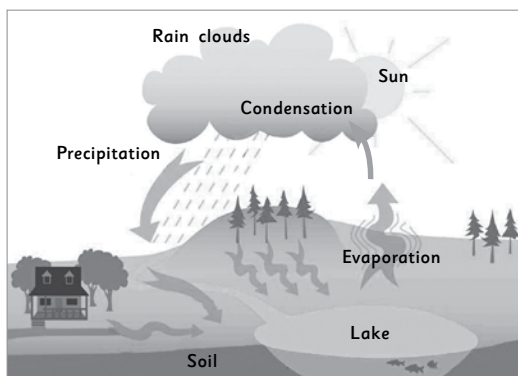


3. A planet is a heavenly body that revolves around the sun along a fixed path.
Stars are huge balls of glowing gases that spread heat and light in space.

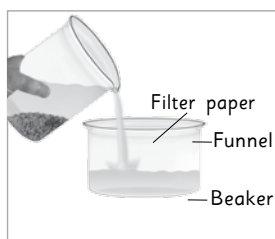
4. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth. It is the earth's nearest neighbour in space. It does not have light of its own. It reflects the sun's light. It has a hard and rocky surface. It has big holes called craters on its surface. It has no atmosphere.
5. As the earth rotates, different parts of it face the sun. The part that faces the sun has day. The part that is away from the sun has night. It completes one round of rotation about its axis in about 24 hours. Thus rotation of the earth causes day and night.
6. Seasons occur due to the tilt of the earth and its revolution around the sun.

15. The Sun And The Weather

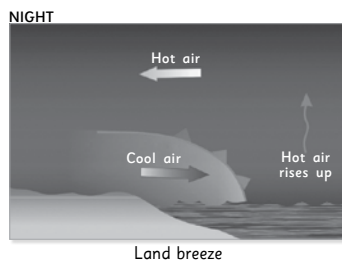
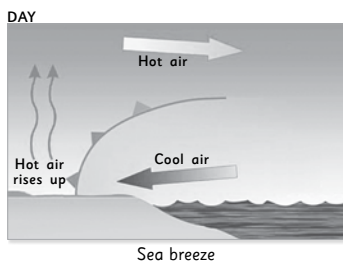
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| A. 1. summer | 2. thunderstorm | 3. snow |
| 4. humidity | 5. chlorination | |
| B. 1. F | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. F | |
| C. 1. Frost | 2. Dew | 3. Rain |
| 4. Hail | 5. Snow | |
| D. 1. Water cycle | | |



2. Filtration



- E. 1. Weather is the day-to-day condition of air of a particular place.
2. The middle part of the earth is hotter than other parts because it is nearer to the sun.
3. The sun is constantly giving out heat. The middle part is hotter than other parts throughout the year because it is nearer to the sun. As we go away from this middle part towards the poles, it is less and less hot. Near the two poles of the earth, very little heat of the sun can reach. So, it is very, very cold there. These polar areas remain mostly frozen.
4. The blanket of air that surrounds the earth is called atmosphere. It protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.
5. The wind blows from the sea to the land by day. It is called sea breeze.
- The wind blows from the land to sea at night. It is called land breeze.



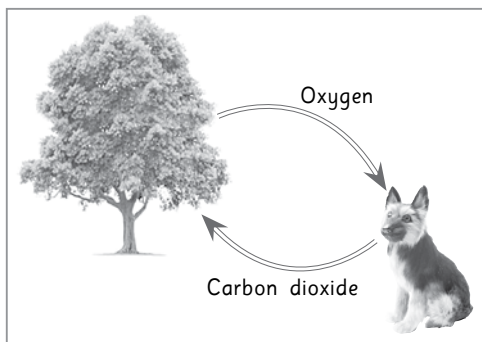
6. The process of changing water into water vapour is called evaporation. The process of changing water vapour into water is called condensation.
7. We can purify water by the process of sedimentation, decantation, boiling, filtration and chlorination.
- * Boiling is the best method to purify water. It kills the germs present in it. Boiling the water for 10 minutes, kills all the germs in it. Water that has been boiled and cooled is now free from germs.
 - * Water can be purified by adding chlorine to water. Chlorination kills germs and makes the water suitable to drink.

16. Clean And Green Earth

- A.
1. Air
 2. Pesticides
 3. garbage, sewage
- B.
4. shelter
 5. Van Mahotsav
- C.
1. plastic
 2. planting trees
 3. deforestation
4. paper
 5. paper
- D.
1. Air, water and land are the things necessary to live on the earth.
 2. Land and soil are being polluted when chemical fertilizers and pesticides are overused by farmers.
 3. Do not throw them as garbage. Give them to the junk dealer.
 4. Trees are useful to us because -
 - Trees help in reducing soil erosion.
 - Trees breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen. Oxygen is vital to sustain life.
 - Trees send out the excess water through small pores present on the leaf surface in the form of water vapour and help in making rain.
 - Trees give us shade and provide habitat for birds and other wildlife.
 5. Cutting down of trees and not planting more trees has disturbed the balance of nature. Due to this, our environment is no longer green.
 6. The following steps are taken by the government
 - Plant more and more trees to replace the trees that are cut.
 - We should not waste paper. Wasting paper means cutting more trees.
 - Only fallen down branches from the trees should be used as fuel, instead of cutting the whole tree.
- E.
1. Minimise the use of plastic. It is very harmful for us. Take a paper or jute bag for shopping.
 2. Save electricity and turn off electric light when not in use.
 3. Throwing garbage in the dustbin is a great way to start living clean. Do not litter. It pollutes the environment as well as the soil.

Model Test Paper - 1

- A. 1. fleshy 2. roots 3. stomata
4. underwater plants 5. balance
- B. 1. on hills 2. starch 3. oxygen
4. marshy area 5. floating
- C.



- D. 1. The four things needed for the process of photosynthesis are water, carbon dioxide, chlorophyll and sunlight.
2. Plants have adapted to life in the desert because roots of these plants go deep and are spread out wide to absorb as much underground water as possible. Their leaves are reduced to spine to avoid loss of water.
3. Three types of aquatic plants are -
Floating plants - Duckweed
Fixed plants - Lotus
Underwater plants - Tape grass
4. If there is a sudden increase in the number of animals, the plants will be less for the animals to eat. So, the balance of nature will be disturbed.
5. Carbon dioxide enters in leaves through tiny pores called stomata which are mainly in the lower surface of the leaf.

Model Test Paper - 2

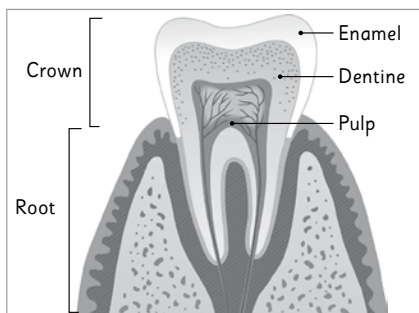
- A. 1. vertebrates 2. hollow 3. hibernation
4. Albumen 5. tadpole
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T 5. F

C. 2

- D. 1. Most reptiles breathe through lungs. Some reptiles breathe through their moist skin.
2. The characteristics of most mammals are that they give birth to young ones and feed them.
3. According to their habitats, animals are grouped under the following groups :
Terrestrial, Aquatic, Amphibians, Arboreal, Aerial
4. The period of warming up the eggs by birds is called incubation.
5. Birds and animals show the highest parental care to their babies. The mother feeds her babies with her own milk. She teaches them to find food and live on their own. She cares till they are able to look after themselves.

Model Test Paper - 3

- A. 1. crown 2. thirty-two 3. Water
4. First aid 5. uniform
- B. 1. proteins 2. mouth 3. biting
4. calamine lotion 5. rayon
- C.

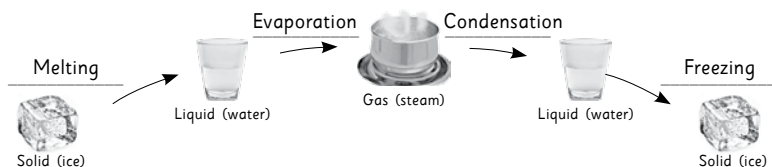


- D. 1. A diet that contains all the nutrients - carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals together with roughage and water is called balanced diet.
2. Five good eating habits for proper digestion are -
- Drink lots of water. It helps in eliminating waste from the body.
 - Chew the food properly.
 - Eat green vegetables, salads and fruits.

- Eat four to five small meals daily.
 - Wash your hands properly before and after eating food.
3. Microbes are tiny living things that can be seen through microscope only.
- Some harmful microbes are chicken pox, common cold, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria.
- Some useful microbes are soy sauce, vinegar, wine, yogurt and yeast.
4. A first aid box contains a variety of items that can be used to treat minor injuries. These items commonly include : Adhesive bandages, Cotton wool, Antiseptic solutions, Medicated creams, Crepe bandage, A pair of scissors, Thermometer, Soap, Sticky tape, Oral Rehydration Solution sachets, Some common medicines etc.
5. Proper care of clothing makes it last longer. So, it is necessary to take care of clothes.

Model Test Paper - 4

- A. 1. rocks, minerals 2. soil conservation 3. solvent
 4. earth 5. electric
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T
 4. T 5. F
- C.



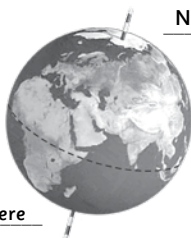
- D. 1. The upper most layer is called topsoil. Topsoil is made up of fine sand and humus. The layer below the topsoil is called the subsoil. This layer is sandy and contains small stones. Just below the subsoil is a layer of stones and rocks called the bedrock.
- Top layer is good for plants.
2. Solids - They have definite shape, occupy definite space and definite volume. Molecules are very closely packed.
- Liquids - The liquids have definite volume but no definite shape. Molecules are less closely packed.

Gases - gases have neither fixed shape nor definite volume. Gases have no colour. Molecules are loosely packed.

3. A solid can change into a liquid form and a liquid can change into a gaseous form. These changes occur as the temperature increases. Similarly a gas can be changed into a liquid and a liquid can be changed into a solid. These changes occur as the temperature decreases. Thus we can say that the three states of matter are interchangeable.
4. Force is the agency that makes a pull or a push possible. For example, man pushing a car, camel pulling a cart etc.
5. Machines make our work easier, for example lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge and screw.

Model Test Paper - 5

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| A. 1. 24 hours | 2. humidity | 3. Venus |
| 4. harmful | 5. Air | |
| B. 1. Mercury | 2. paper | 3. Snow |
| 4. Planting trees | 5. Sun | |
| C. | | |



- D. 1. Cutting down of trees and not planting more tree has disturbed the balance of nature. Due to this our environment is no longer green.
2. As the earth rotates, different parts of it face the sun. The part that faces the sun has day. The part that is away from the sun has night. It completes one round of rotation about its axis in about 24 hours. Thus rotation of the earth causes day and night.
3. The middle part of the earth is hotter than other parts because it is nearer to the sun.

4. A planet is a heavenly body that revolves around the sun along a fixed path.
Stars are huge balls of glowing gases that spread heat and light in space.
5. We can purify water by the process of sedimentation, decantation, boiling, filtration and chlorination.
 - * Boiling is the best method to purify water. It kills the germs present in it. Boiling the water for 10 minutes, kills all the germs in it. Water that has been boiled and cooled is now free from germs.
 - * Water can be purified by adding chlorine to water. Chlorination kills germs and makes the water suitable to drink.

Mental Ability Test

1. an aquatic plant
2. the grasshopper population would increase
3. food, water and air
4. protection
5. grow and reproduce
6. a life cycle
7. milk
8. small intestine
9. liquid to gas
10. molars
11. cotton
12. topsoil
13. the sun causes rainfall
14. evaporation
15. heat and light
16. gravity
17. slower
18. exercising every day
19. summer
20. cutting down a forest