

Key to

Learning Environment

4



PROGRESS PUBLISHERS

KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI - 110051

EMAIL : progresspublishers@gmail.com

1. FAMILY – THEN AND NOW

- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T
- 1. children 2. older 3. dislikes
- 4. joint
- 1. We see the old photographs of our family in the album.
- 2. Now, most of the families live as a nuclear families.
- 3. No, children don't always live with their parents.

Think and write

1. She lived with her parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and their children.
2. No.
3. To be attempted by the students themselves

2. MOTHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP

Activity

Animal	Young ones	Type of birth
Human	Baby	Birth to young ones
Frog	Tadpole	Eggs
Buffalo	Calf	Birth to young ones
Pigeon	Squab	Egg
Whale	Calf	Birth to young ones
Duck	Duckling	Eggs
Sheep	Lamb	Birth to young ones

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- 1. Reproduce 2. eggs 3. nurse
- 4. natural 5. womb
- 1. Baby gets food from mother's body.
- 2. Couple who bring up a child that is not their own by birth are called its foster parents.

3. Mother-child relationship is special because it is the mother who takes care of the child till it grows up and can take care of itself.
4. Adoption is the process by which people legally take a child who was not born to them.

Think and write

1. Yes/No (optional)
 2. A new born baby comes from mother's body.
 3. A new born baby may resemble its mother, father or both.
 4. No/Yes (optional)
- 1. Butterfly 2. Doe, Nanny
 - 3. Duck 4. Bitch

3. FAMILY VALUES

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- 1. gender 2. values 3. family
- 4. traditions 5. Celebrations
- 1. Extended family includes the other family members such as grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins, whether they live in the same house or somewhere else.
- 2. This question is to be attempted by the students themselves.
- 3. We decorate our house, prepare special dishes and exchange sweets and gifts with our friends and relatives.
- 4. The good values which we learn from our families are:
 - (a) Helping others in day to day activities.
 - (b) Paying respect to others.
 - (c) Speaking the truth.

- (d) Sharing with others what knowledge one has.
 - (e) Following the advice of the elders.
 - (f) Welcoming guests whole heartedly.
5. I feel happy when I meet the members of my extended family.

Think and write

1. No.
2. *This question is to be attempted by the students themselves.*
3. My father earns and supports my family.
4. My parents take decisions in my family.
5. My mother selects the clothes I wear.
6. Yes.
7. I celebrate the festivals of Holi, Dussehra, Diwali and Lohri together with my family and relatives.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. My parents welcome the relatives whole-heartedly in the house and offer them all the facilities and services they need.
11. I pay regards to the relatives that come to our house and help my parents in welcoming them.

4. FEELING AROUND WITH EYES SHUT

- 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- 1. fingertips 2. air 3. touch 4. endings
- 1. When we touch something, the nerves just under the surface of the skin tell us whether the thing is rough or smooth, hot or cold, soft or hard, wet or dry. This is called as sense of touch.
- 2. The skin of our fingertips is the most sensitive.

3. We can make out whether a smell is good or bad with the help of our nose.
4. Sense of touch and smell are highly developed in physically challenged persons who can not see, speak or hear.

Think and write

1. Feather Soft
Stone Hard
Pointed tip of a nail Sharp
2. No
3. Hot Coffee, tea, iron, sun
Cold Ice, ice-cream
Wet Ice cube, used towel, clothes after washing
Dry Furniture, notebooks
Smooth Skin, leaf, silk
Rough Sandpaper, bricks, tree bark
Sticky Glue, jam, paint
Slippery Soap, oil
Soft Cotton, velvet, polyester
Hard Rock, wood, iron
4. Things which I am not allowed to touch are hot iron, hot utensils, sharp and pointed objects like razors, blades, needles, knives and unknown flowers and plants as they can be poisonous or may have sharp tiny spines/thorns.
5. Yes.
6. When somebody pats me, I feel encouraged and appreciated.
7. When somebody slaps me, I feel bad and start crying.
8. Yes.

9. No.
10. Smell of flowers is my favourite perfume/smell. (optional, students may give their own answers also)

5. FUN AND FIGHTS AT PLAY

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- 1. studies 2. rules 3. fight 4. neighbourhood
- 1. Games are essential for children because they keep them fit and healthy. Games also develop physical skills and refresh their minds.
- 2. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
- 3. The reason for fight in a game is the ignorance of the rules of the game.
- 4. Fair play means to play games with discipline and honesty.
- The things we should do while play
 - 1. Cooperate 2. Negotiate
 - 3. Discuss 4. Share

Think and write

- * *Answer of questions 1 and 2 should be attempted by the students themselves.*
- 3. Bat, ball, volley ball, racket, carom board, shuttle cock, playing cards, ludo, flying disk, etc.
- 4. Yes.
- 5. No.
- 6. We decide rules for the game with the help of our elders and game referee.
- 7. We should take help of a senior student or our teacher to solve the dispute.

8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. The most enjoyable time on a holiday is to play with friends and on computer.

6. JOBS PEOPLE DO

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- 1. Shopkeeper 2. Electrician 3. Cobbler
- 4. Mechanic 5. Police
- 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- 1. Different kinds of work make the life easy and help in earning money.
- 2. People learn different types of works from their parents, educational & training institutes or learn the job at work place.
- 3. Police maintain law and order.
They protect our life and property.
They catch thieves and criminals.
- 4. *Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.*
- 5. Yes, police uniform. She is a policewoman. (optional question).
- 6. In my neighbours, some are businessmen, one uncle is in police and some are government servants. (optional question)
- 1. Hammer 2. Multimeter 3. Saw
- 4. Spade 5. Sewing machine 6. Tamper
- 7. Hack Saw 8. Screwdrivers

7. WAYS OF RECREATION

- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- 1. recreation 2. breeze
3. canvas tents 4. festivals
- 1. Recreation is a form of fun which occupies our time after work.
2. Recreation is important to us because it keeps us physically fit and mentally fresh.
3. In circus, we see a colourful circus parade with the circus band playing a lively tune which begins the show. Animals and circus performers march around the arena. Clowns in funny costumes and comic make up entertains the audience with their playful antics and humorous acts. Jugglers perform tricky balancing act. Horse back riders perform dangerous acrobatic acts. At the end all the artists come on the stage. The thrilled audience clap and cheer for them.
4. Kites are flown all over India. They need light breeze to fly.
- 1. Snakes and ladder 2. Ludo 3. Carom
4. Chess 5. Computer Games

8. ANIMALS AND THEIR FRIENDS

- 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- 1. herds 2. pack 3. amusement
4. clothing 5. cells
- 1. Animals live in groups to take care of and nurture their young ones and defend them from attackers.

2. Animals have provided people with food and clothing since prehistoric times. Without animals, people would not have such things as milk, meat, leather, etc. Some domesticated animals help people in work, for example oxen pull ploughs in fields. Certain insects are also useful to people. Silk comes from fibre made by silkworms.
3. Animals have hair to protect them and to keep them warm.
4. Bees and butterflies are attracted to flowers because flowers have special gland, called nectaries that produce nectar. They make honey from the nectar and use it as a food.

Think and write

1. Yes
- * Q.No. 2 and 3 are to be attempted by the students themselves.
4. People do not keep wild animals as pets because they are dangerous and deadly. If the people try to keep wild animals, they will harm others and will also spread various diseases.
5. Correct species :
 1. A pack of dogs
 2. A shoal of fish
 3. A flock of sheep
 4. A troop of monkeys
 5. A pride of lions
 6. A swarm of bees
 7. A herd of elephants
 8. A brood of hen
6. Yes, I have seen bees and butterflies hovering over flowers.
7. No.
8. Cows, Horses, Dogs are the animals which have ears bigger than ours.

- [illegible]

Think and write

1. Yes
2. Root absorbs water from the soil.
3. When we uproot a clump of grass, it does not come out easily because its roots are spread under the ground.
4. Plants and trees don't get uprooted when there is a strong wind because their roots hold them firmly to the ground.

10. FLOWERING PLANTS AND FLOWERS

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- 1. annuals 2. pollen grains
- 3. lotus 4. rose, jasmine
- 1. Flower develops from flower bud.
- 2. Flower becomes fruit after reproduction:
- 3. Raat ki rani, climbing roses are the flowers which we can see in all seasons.
- 4. Petals help to attract insects and birds that help in spreading pollen.
- 5. Flower in our everyday life are used as follows
 - (a) In decoration
 - (b) In landscaping
 - (c) They are used for making perfumes and medicines
 - (d) Certain flowers are also used as vegetable.
- 6. Broccoli and Cauliflower are eaten as vegetables.
- 7. Florist sells flowers after arranging them as per the requirements.

Think and write

1. Rose, marigold, sunflower, jasmine, hibiscus, lily, etc.
2. No, all the flowers do not smell the same.
3. (i) The bud is the flower before it has opened, whereas flower is when the bud opens.
(ii) Petals of bud are folded together whereas petals of flowers are open.
4. Gardener looks after the plants in our house.

3. People grow plants in their homes because they love greenery around them. They also give us flowers and fruits. Some people maintain kitchen garden where vegetable and fruits are grown for personal use.
4. We get plenty of mangoes during monsoon season.
5. We grow tulsi, coriander, mint, rose, lily, hibiscus in our home.
6. Cutting of trees is harmful because they supply us with food and give off oxygen that we breathe. So, if there are no trees and plants, there will be no life.

12. HOW WE GET OUR FOOD

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- 1. energy 2. manure
- 3. pesticides 4. bullocks
- 1. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
- 2. We get cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices, oil seeds, tea, coffee, sugar etc. from plants.
- 3. Farmers use wells, tube wells and sprinklers to water their fields.
- 4. Food grains, vegetables and fruits are produced in the countryside. From the field, they are transported to the market. In olden time, bullock carts were used as means of transport but now trucks, goods trains and ships are used. They carry food grains from one place to another. These food grains are sent to wholesale market in cities. From here, they are sent to retailers in different cities.

Think and write

1. Turmeric (Haldi), clove, cinnamon, black pepper, cardamom, are used as spices in our home.
2. Seeds – Cumin, coriander, fenugreek, ajwain
Bark – Cassia, cinnamon
Leaves – Basil leaves, green cardamom
Roots – Turmeric
3. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
4. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves. Options may be sunflower oil, soybean oil, mustard oil, safflower, coconut oil, vegetable oil, etc.
5. Mustard seeds, sunflower seeds, groundnut, coconut, etc. are used for extracting cooking oil.
6. Farmer grows cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables for us.
7. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.

13. COMMUNITY EATING

Activity

Name of festival	Region where it is celebrated	Special dishes
1. Lohri	North India	Makki ki Roti, Sarson ka saag
2. Onam	Kerala	Rice, pappadams, Prathamans
3. Diwali	North India	Various sweets
4. Holi	North, West & East India	Gujiya, Puranpoli, Bhang, Dahi Bhalle

- 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T
- 1. community eating 2. Children's Day
- 3. pantry 4. eat
- 1. In a family, two or three members eat together, where as in community eating, large number of people eat together.
- 2. Langar is based on noble principle of charity, community services and social equality.
- 3. The advantage of mid day meals are as follows :
 - Children learn to eat in groups.
 - It encourages children to come to school.
 - Children belonging to different regions eat together.
 - It develops a sense of sharing.
- 4. Children learn sense of sharing and equality.
- 5. Gujiya, Puranpoli, Idli Sambhar, Dosa, Dahi Bhalle, Besan ke Laddu, Dal Makhani, etc. are made in our home on festivals.

Think and write

1. Yes, I enjoy eating with my family.
2. Expert cooks, cook the food in our house on family functions.
3. I have eaten together with a large number of people on several occasions like Gurupurab (in langar), marriage ceremonies, receptions, functions and festivals.
4. Yes / No (optional question)
5. I feel good as I love eating in langar, marriages and parties. It is a great fun to eat food with our friends and relatives.
6. In langar, we eat dal, mix-vegetable, raita, chapatti and sweets (kheer), etc.

7. Community eating help in developing sense of sharing and equality among the people.
 8. Children are admitted to boarding schools because some parents can not take their children with them to their place of work.
 9. Yes.
 10. Yes.
 11. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
 12. Mid day meal scheme helps in promoting education among villagers as it encourage children to come to the school.
 13. Yes/No (optional question).
 14. Government provides mid day meal in schools.
 15. Dal, chawal, roti, fruits, etc.
- * Answer of questions 16 and 17 should be attempted by the students themselves.

14. TONGUE AND TEETH

- 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T
- 1. taste buds 2. milk teeth 3. grind 4. biting
- 1. We have four types of permanent teeth – incisors, canines, premolars and molars.
- 2. We can prevent tooth decay by taking proper care of our teeth. Proper care requires a good diet and cleaning the teeth after eating.
- 3. Both tongue and teeth are used together to form many sounds that make up words. To produce ‘th’ sound’, for example, the tip of the tongue is placed against the upper front teeth. A person who lacks these teeth may be unable to make ‘th’ sound.

Think and write

1. We can taste different foods with the help of different types of taste buds present in our tongue.
2. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
3. Teeth help us to chew food. As the teeth chew the food, it is mixed with saliva, a liquid produced in the mouth. The food becomes a moist pulp, which is easy to swallow.
4. Answer of this question should be attempted by the students themselves.
5. All the teeth are not similar.
6. The milk teeth is the first set of teeth whereas permanent teeth is the second set of teeth. The milk teeth begins to appear when a child is about 6 to 9 months of age, whereas permanent teeth appear in the age of 6 to 12 years.
7. The sounds in which both tongue and teeth play a part is 'th'.

15. TEETH, BEAKS AND CLAWS

- 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- 1. chewing 2. Carnivores 3. beaks
- 4. broad 5. Ostrich
- 1. Woodpecker find its food with the help of their strong chisel-shaped beak. It taps the bark and the sound tells it if there is a hollow space or not in the bark.
- 2. Different birds have different kind of beak because they eat different kinds of food.
- 3. Functions of claws are to :
 - (a) Help birds to catch their prey.
 - (b) Hold prey firmly while flying.

- (c) Protect the birds from enemies.
 - (d) Help birds to move about.
4. A perching bird has three front toes and one hind toe, which curls round the branch and holds it firmly even when they are asleep.
 5. Yes, the shape of claws of a bird is related to the food it eats.

Think and write

1. No.
2. Elephant uses its tusks to dig for food and to fight. The tusks can lift and carry a load weighing almost a metric ton.

16. HOUSES – THEN AND NOW

- 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F
- 1. Modern houses are more durable, more airy, safer and more beautiful. In olden days, houses were made of mud, stones and wood, whereas now houses are of different shapes and sizes. They vary from cottages built with bricks or stones to modern flats or apartments made of glass and concrete.
- 2. In villages most houses have one or two storeys with courtyard. A few kuchcha houses can also be seen in villages.
- 3. A large number of people from villages come to the cities in search of work. They can not afford to live in rented houses. So, they start living in slums.
- 4. The government has started many welfare measures to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers. In some places, it has provided low cost houses at alternate sites where these people can live in hygienic conditions.

Think and write

1. No.
2. No.
3. Doors, windows and walls are three things which are common to all types of houses.
4. In towns and cities, people live in pucca houses, whereas in villages, people live in kuchcha houses.

In cities, houses are single storey, double storey and multistories or skyscrapers whereas in villages houses are single storey with courtyard.

In cities, modern technology is used in making or constructing houses, whereas in villages, houses are still made up of bricks.

17. GARBAGE AND ITS DISPOSAL

- 1. Recycle, Reuse, Reduce 2. Recycling
- 3. manure 4. wastes
- 1. Waste generated from homes such as sewage, kitchen waste and garbage are called domestic waste.
- 2. In urban areas more waste are produced due to following reasons :
 - (a) The urban people use comparatively more things in their daily life.
 - (b) Population of a city is always more than a village.
 - (c) In cities, people buy a number of packed items such as biscuits, butter, chips, chocolate, etc. The packing materials are thrown away as wastes.
 - (d) There are a number of industries in urban area producing many kinds of wastes.

3. The three R's stand for Reuse, Recycle and Reduce.
4. Recycling means changing of old materials into new goods. It conserve natural resources and reduce energy use.
5. Compost is rich organic manure which is helpful for the growth of plants. Left over food, grass, rotten fruits, leaves, etc. are used to make compost.

Think and write

1. Packed materials such as biscuits, butter, chips, chocolates, maggi, namkeens, noodles, cooking oil, flour, spices are purchased in our house. We throw the packing papers in the dustbin.
2. Yes/No (optional).
3. My mother collects all the garbage and waste of the home in polythene bags and dispose the bags in dustbins installed by the municipality in our colony.

The recycled products which we use are metals (aluminium, iron, etc.), glass, paper and plastics.

18. ANIMALS' HABITAT AND SHELTERS

- 1. terrestrial 2. trees 3. night
- 4. flippers 5. lungs, skin
- 1. Lion, tiger and elephant are the animals that take shelter in natural homes.
- 2. Moles, rat, rabbit and snakes live underground.
- 3. Bat is the only mammal that can fly.
- 4. Animals that spend their lives partly in water and partly on land are called amphibians.
- 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e)
- 4. (a) 5. (b)
- 1. Spiders spin web to catch the insects.

2. Cockroaches come out only at night to avoid the heat of the day.
3. Mosquitoes and houseflies live in dark places or in a corner of the house.

Think and write

1. Animals need shelter to protect themselves from bad weather, enemies and to give birth to their young ones.
2. Moles, rabbit, rats and snakes.
3. Cockroaches, rat, lizard are seen at night. They hide in a dark place or in a corner of the house.
4. Some of the nocturnal animals are jaguar, lion, lemur, hippopotamus, owls, nightjar, cockroaches and rats.
5. Animals which make their own shelters include birds, moles, earthworms, rats, bees, etc.

19. BIRDS – NESTING HABITS

- 1. Crows and sparrows deep cup-shaped nests
- 2. Partridges shallow nests on ground
- 3. Parrots hollow spaces as nests
- 4. Tailorbirds leafy nests
- 5. Weaver birds cradle-like nests
- 1. Birds choose their nesting place with great care. They choose a place which is safe and out of reach of their enemies.
- 2. Falcon lay their eggs on the ledge or cave utilized as a nest site or on a barren land.
- 3. Crows and sparrows young ones are born blind and without feather so they build a deep cup-shaped nest at a height to prevent the eggs and young ones from falling.

4. Woodpecker makes its nest in the hollow of a tree.

Think and write

1. Birds make nest to lay eggs and to take care of their young ones.
2. Different birds build their nest at different places :
 - The sparrow chooses corners in the roofs and safe places like window sills.
 - The pigeon looks for a hole in a wall or in an old building.
 - The crow chooses the top of tall trees.
 - The bulbul chooses a corner in a bush.
 - Parrots, owls, hornbills make their nests on tree trunk.
 - The woodpecker drill holes in a tree trunk.
 - The kingfisher makes a tunnel on a bank of a pond.
3. Birds use many materials to build their nests. These include grass, twigs, dry leaves, feathers, cotton, thread, wool, pieces of cloth, bits of paper, small pebbles and mud.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.
- 4. Horse shoe is used to protect the hooves of the horses.

5. We must take care of animals with love :

- Animals should not be used for long hours of work or travel at a stretch.
- They should be provided with proper nutritious food.
- If they are hurt or ill, they should be taken to vet (veterinary doctor)
- They should not be used for any work when they are eating.
- Proper rest should be provided to them.

Think and write

1. Yes/No.
2. Yes/No.
3. 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.
4. Yes, it looks like a slipper or shoes that we wear to protect our feet.

26. PAYING FOR TRAVEL

- 1. hill 2. coins
 - 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Governor
-
- 1. People travel to different places for work. Some people travel to the market to buy things. Some people travel to different places for picnic or for spending their holidays.
 - 2. Goa is famous for its beaches.
 - 3. When we move from one place to another, we learn different languages and habits. We also get different experience and knowledge about their culture and traditions.

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.

- 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 Rs. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1000.
11. 15 languages can be recognized on the currency notes.
12. We use coin of Rs. 5 in our day to day purchases.
13. No.

27. 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 climate is becoming very hot.
5. Bridges are used by people to cross lakes, rivers, railway tracks and busy roads.