

*Key to*

*My*

**SEMESTER**

**BOOK - 4A**



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# ENGLISH

## 1. THE BARBER AND THE WOODCUTTER

1. (a) false (b) true (c) true  
(d) false (e) true
2. (a) agreed (b) silver coins (c) called  
(d) gathered (e) barber, cheat
3. (a) The barber became very proud and despised the poor and the simple.  
(b) The agreement between the woodcutter and the barber was that the barber would give two silver coins for all the wood on the donkey's back.  
(c) The woodcutter did not give coins and said the saddle is also of wood.  
(d) The next morning the woodcutter asked the barber a shave for himself and his friend who is outside the shop.  
(e) The barber went to meet the Sultan to complain against the woodcutter.  
(f) The crowd laughed at the barber because he was shaving a donkey.  
(g) The Sultan told the barber while he was shaving the donkey to return the saddle to the woodcutter if he did not want to shave the donkey.
4. (a) Barber, Woodcutter  
(b) Woodcutter, Barber  
(c) Sultan, Woodcutter  
(d) Woodcutter, Barber
5. 

| <i>Subject</i>     | <i>Predicate</i>       |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (a) The barber     | was standing           |
| (b) He             | agreed to buy the wood |
| (c) Woodcutter     | there came a           |
| (d) The Sultan     | felt sorry             |
| (e) He             | learnt a lesson        |
| (f) The saddle     | what about             |
| (g) The woodcutter | needed money           |
6. (a) humble (b) ugly (c) love  
(d) back (e) sell
7. despise - hate begin - start  
need - require rage - anger  
hear - listen crafty - cunning

8. We must act clever.  
We must not cheat others.  
We must be kind and true.  
We must be fair in our dealings.

## 2. THE MOTHER WHO LOVED THE POOR

1. (a) clad (b) known  
(c) charitable (d) called  
(e) awards (f) remembered
2. (a) Sabina was suffering from leprosy. She was very serious.  
(b) She started to earn by sewing wedding dresses and doing embroidery.  
(c) When she joined a group of religious sister. She then changed and accepted the name Teresa.  
(d) In the evening, she would visit the slums to help the poor.  
(e) The poor conditions in which the people lived touched the heart of Mother Teresa in Kolkata.  
(f) The death of Mother Teresa was the great loss to the world.
3. Proper Noun : Sabina, Mother Teresa, God, Dublin, Europe, Drana, Agnes, Loreto, Kolkata  
Common Noun : woman, lady, school, street, house, mother, convent, girl, saree
4. Proper Noun : Mother Teresa, August, Agnes, Drana  
Common Noun : children, parents, father, mother, housewife, family, dresses, woman
5. flock herd crowd  
pack cluster flight
6. uncle sister husband  
nephew daughter boy
7. messenger, saint, people, students, friends
8. river, food, dress, award, street
9. brush shelf bench  
chair shoes cheese
10. (a) Mother Teresa became a common figure.  
(b) A young Bengali girl joined her in her work.  
(c) The poor condition in which the people lived in the slums inspired her to join the mission.  
(d) Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia.
11. Mahatma Gandhi  
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru  
Subhash Chandra Bose

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### 3. THERE WAS A NAUGHTY BOY

1. (a) ran (b) wooden (c) ground  
(d) fourscore (e) stood
2. (a) The naughty boy ran away to Scotland.  
(b) The home of the naughty boy is in England.  
(c) The ground, a yard, lead, door and cherry.  
(d) When he found that everything was similar he stood in his shoes and wondered.
3. (a) beauty (b) naughty (c) bravery  
(d) equality (e) freedom
4. (a) myself (b) herself (c) yourself  
(d) himself (e) ourselves
5. (a) who (b) that (c) where  
(d) whom (e) which
6. fearless backless lawless  
profitless selfless topless
7. making, rising, taking, dining, writing, naming
8. we, sound, yard, song, cherry

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### 4. THE TROJAN HORSE

1. (a) ✗ (b) ✗ (c) ✓  
(d) ✗ (e) ✓ (f) ✓
2. (a) Trojans (b) maidens (c) collected  
(d) conquering (e) bravely
3. (a) The Trojans were known for their military skills and fighting abilities.  
(b) Menelaus was proud to be the husband of Helen.  
(c) Helen betrayed Menelaus by fleeing with Paris from Greece to Troy.  
(d) It was not possible for the Greeks to enter Troy because there was a thick and strong wall and it was impossible to break it.  
(e) The Greeks built a huge wooden horse and put several best soldiers in it. They left the horse outside the city and pretended to leave.  
(f) The soldiers opened the trap-door and came out of the horse. They then quietly opened the gates of the city and set fire to the city.  
(g) The Greeks came back, when they saw the fire. They defeated the trojans.
4. woman horse  
buffalo ox  
hero man

5. shoes, pants, slippers, gloves, shorts
6. Dear Sunil  
I congratulate you on your birthday, which falls on 25th June. I hope you will be doing fine in this big city of Mumbai. When are you going to have your vacations? Will you come to Delhi during the vacation? I am eager to meet your little sister Tina. All of us will go to visit Red Fort, Qutub Minar and some other historical buildings. My little brother, mummy and papa are also eager to see you.  
Your friend  
Rahul
7. (a) He says, "You are a good boy."  
(b) I said, "Mohan, come to my house."  
(c) She said to Deepak, "Will you lend me your book ?"
8. Indians Chinese  
Americans Canadians  
Pakistanis Nepalese
9. (a) Menelaus  
(b) Paris is a Trojan.  
(c) Helen was king Menelaus's wife.

## 5. A VISITOR FROM FAIRYLAND

1. (a) taking (b) powers (c) beauty  
(d) direction (e) near
2. (a) Amina has a headache in the story.  
(b) After taking the medicine, she suddenly sits on the sofa and then lies down.  
(c) Fairy cures Amina. Fairy touches Amina with her magic stick and she opens her eyes.  
(d) Amina's house is near a busy street.  
(e) The fairy advised the children not to cut trees, not to kill animals or hurt any creatures on the earth.  
(f) Peter asks the fairy to take them to the fairyland.
3. (a) I can give medicine for your headache.  
(b) Please tell us how you came here.  
(c) Do you know what happened to Amina ?  
(d) Always take medicine with direction from your elders.  
(e) Cities will turn us into fiends.
4. (a) Who had a headache ?  
(b) Whose is this book ?  
(c) What do you want to play ?

- (d) Whom is he going to meet ?  
 (e) Which is better of the two ?
5. (a) highest (b) faster (c) stronger  
 (d) good (e) shortest
6. (a) proper (b) quality  
 (c) quality (d) proper
7. watchful, faithful, colourful, handful
8. beginning, beggar, controller, pollution
9. I wish I had a lots of clothes and toys.  
 I wish I had knowledge about reality.  
 I wish I had a good and helping nature.

## 6. KING SHIBI

1. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓  
 (d) ✗ (e) ✗
2. (a) charitable (b) shelter (c) ordered  
 (d) filling (e) hawk (f) left
3. (a) He was very kind hearted. He treated the people as his children. He loved animals too and cared for them much.  
 (b) The hawk said to the king that he was hungry and wanted the dove as it was his prey.  
 (c) The hawk asked the king to give flesh from his body equal in weight to that of the dove.  
 (d) When the king cut his flesh from his thighs and arms, filling the scales, the bird always weighed heavier.  
 (e) The hawk was God Indira and the dove was God Agni.  
 (f) The gods told king Shibi that they just wanted to test him. They said, "You are great and kind, your name shall be remembered as long as the world lasts."
4. (a) dove, king (b) king, dove  
 (c) hawk, king (d) God, king  
 (e) king, Hawk
5. 

|             |              |                 |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Present     | Past         | Past Participle |
| go          | went         | <b>gone</b>     |
| <b>cut</b>  | cut          | cut             |
| <b>take</b> | took         | taken           |
| hear        | <b>heard</b> | heard           |
| allow       | allowed      | <b>allowed</b>  |
| <b>fly</b>  | flew         | flown           |
| step        | stepped      | <b>stepped</b>  |
| bow         | <b>bowed</b> | bowed           |

6. (a) fast (b) late (c) loudly  
(d) there (e) honestly
8. (a) The dove is the speaker.  
(b) The dove is speaking to the King.  
(c) The hawk is the enemy.  
(d) The enemy wants to eat the dove.

### Word Maze

hawk, dove, knife, scales, weep, left, better

## 7. HALF OF THE PROFIT

1. (a) ordered (b) stewards (c) colourful  
(d) surprised (e) rewarded
2. (a) The king planned to give a royal feast to all his friends on his fiftieth birthday.  
(b) No fisherman had gone to sea because there was a severe storm.  
(c) The message was that the king would give a very high reward to anyone who dared to go to the sea and catch fish for the feast.  
(d) The fisherman asked one hundred lashes on his bare back as the price of the fish.  
(e) The king ordered his attendant to give fifty hard lashes on the gatekeeper's bare back.
3. (a) Steward, King (b) King, Steward  
(c) Fishermen, Stewards (d) Fisherman, King
4. do not did not  
can not would not  
should not could not  
has not have not  
had not is not
5. (a) team (b) saw (c) war  
(d) mane (e) race
6. The second bundle is **thicker** than the first.  
The third bundle is the **thickest**.  
Rohan is **fatter** than John.  
Monu is the **fattest** of the three.  
Anil is **younger** than Ravi.  
Deepak is the **youngest** of the three.
7. washerman, watchman, postman, milkman, salesman
8. (a) The king says this to his personal attendant.  
(b) Yes, the gatekeeper gets the hard lashes.  
(c) Yes, the fisherman is wise.

9. (a) after, again, allow, answer, arch, attend  
 (b) danger, dare, day, decide, delight, demand  
 (c) save, search, share, start, steward, surprise

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## 8. BED TIME

1. (a) rooks (b) going  
 (c) folded (d) nestlings
2. (a) The sun sinks to rest in the evening.  
 (b) The rooks are flying straight home to their nest.  
 (c) The butterfly has folded its wings.  
 (d) The bees are returning home as their work has been over.  
 (e) Daisy, primrose, roses are the flowers mentioned in the poem.
3. get, keep, helps, reaches, does, performs, makes
4. (a) does not (b) do not (c) do not  
 (d) do not (e) does not
5. (a) Where does the sun set ?  
 (b) What do clouds bring ?  
 (c) Do you run very fast ?  
 (d) Do I play football well ?
6. (a) Is the evening coming ?  
 (b) Are the crows flying ?  
 (c) Am I doing my work well ?
7. (a) Were people going to bed ?  
 (b) Was the sun rising in the east ?  
 (c) Were the birds flying to their nests ?
8. *Past Continuous* *Interrogative*  
 (a) You were going to school. Were you going to school?  
 (b) Mummy was cooking food. Was mummy cooking food?  
 (c) Children were playing. Were children playing?  
 (d) I was playing well. Was I playing well?
9. Does the sun set in the west ?  
 Do the birds now go to rest ?
10. edb bed - It is the place we go to at night  
 stne nest - The birds go there in the evening  
 owesrfl flowers - They give us sweet smell  
 wac caw - It is the sound of a crow

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## 9. THE TWO HORSES

1. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓  
 (d) ✓ (e) ✗
2. (a) lord's horse (b) agreed (c) started  
 (d) looking (e) turned

3. (a) The lord's horse claimed itself better than the peasants horse.  
(b) Both the horses decided to run a race.  
(c) The lord's horse asked the peasant's horse if it was not time for him to rest.  
(d) The lord's horse said that a horsefly is disturbing him.  
(e) We should never think ourselves superior from others.
4. (a) The peasant was a kind man.  
(b) We should never hurt others.  
(c) I am proud to be an Indian.  
(d) Both the horses ran circling the meadow.  
(e) He did not give any reply.
5. (a) did not                      (b) did not                      (c) did not
6. (a) Did the clouds bring rain ?  
(b) Did you run very fast ?  
(c) Did you go to school on foot ?
7. (b) Did you get the letter ?  
(c) Did he give you a gift ?  
(d) Did she drive the car fast ?
8. (a) much                      (b) few                      (c) many  
(d) little                      (e) much
9. "Good Morning" "Good Evening" "Good Night"
10. I would like to have a dog as pet. Its name will be Tomy.  
I will keep him in a kennel. I will take him out for walk.  
I will feed him at proper time. I will bathe him.
11. A dog was wandering for food for a long time. It saw a piece of bone on the way. It took it in its mouth and ran away happily. There was a stream on the way. The dog had to cross the stream on a wooden bridge. It happened to see its own image in the water. The dog mistook its image for another dog with a bone. It growled and barked to get that bone. At once the bone in its mouth fell down and was carried away by the water. The dog lost its food as it was greedy.

## 10. SIX FOOLISH FISHERMEN

1. (a) ✓ (b) ✗ (c) ✓  
(d) ✓ (e) ✗
2. (a) picked (b) became (c) drowned  
(d) fishing (e) overjoyed
3. (a) They went to the river and picked good spots to fish.  
(b) Each brother fished from the spot he had chosen.

- (c) When it was time to go home the brothers became little worried.
- (d) Each brother had forgotten to count himself.
- (e) All the brothers went back to the shore trying to see the body of the drowned brother.
- (f) A boy helped the brothers in the end.
- (g) The brothers thanked the boy because he helped them to find their sixth brother.
4. (a) Will you do this work ?
- (b) Shall I win this match ?
- (c) Will he come next week ?
- (d) Shall we go to play on Sunday ?
- (e) Will they not do this work ?
5. *Simple Past Tense*                      *Simple Future Tense*
- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| He went to school.        | He will go to school.        |
| They bought toys.         | They will buy toys.          |
| I liked to play.          | I shall like to play.        |
| You read a book.          | You will read a book.        |
| She played with her doll. | She will play with her doll. |
| It rained.                | It will rain.                |
6. (b) Who will grow a plant in the earthen pot ?
- (c) Who will go to her uncle's house ?
- (d) Will we swim in the river ?
- (e) How will he go ?
7.      angry                      dirty                      airy
- cloudy                      bushy                      dangerous
8. 1. What is his name ?
2. Where are the boys ?
3. Which are the boys ?
4. When do they go ?
5. Who are the boys ?
9. My house is very far from my school. I reach my school by school bus. So everyday my school bus comes near my house and takes me to my school.

## SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 1

1. (a) Kovalam beach is in Kerala.
- (b) Arabian sea can be seen to the west of kovalam beach.
- (c) On the shore there are tall coconut trees.
- (d) sunset      tidy      beautiful
- (e) i) abroad      ii) tourist      iii) shore
- (f) A million dollars is a vast amount of money.

2. *For answer see Q.11, L-9*
4. *Subject Predicate*
- (a) The barber was standing
- (b) The saddle what about
- (c) He learnt a lesson
- (d) Woodcutter there came a
5. *For answer see Q.6, L-4*
6. (a) edb bed - It is the place we go to at night
- (b) stne nest - The birds go there in the evening
- (c) owesrfl flowers - They give us sweet smell
7. (a) there (b) late (c) loudly
8. (a) uncle (b) nephew
- (c) sister (d) actress
9. (a) beauty (b) bravery (c) freedom
10. (a) went (b) allowed
- (c) heard (d) took
11. Ravi is **young**.  
Anil is **younger** than Ravi.  
Deepak is the **youngest** of the three.
12. (a) it is (b) do not
- (c) can not (d) he is
13. (a) woman (b) hero
- (c) horse (d) ox
14. (a) herself (b) ourselves
5. (a) Will yo do this work ?
- (b) What do clouds bring ?
16. (a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
- (d) ✓ (e) ✓
17. (a) became (b) ran (c) rooks
- (d) rewarded (e) ordered
18. (a) Woodcutter, Barber
- (b) hawk, king
- (c) Fisherman, King
19. (a) Sabina was suffering from leprosy. She was very serious.
- (b) No fisherman had gone to sea because there was a severe storm.
- (c) The butterfly has folded its wings.
- (d) The lord's horse claimed itself better than the peasants horse.
- (e) They went to the river and picked good spots to fish.

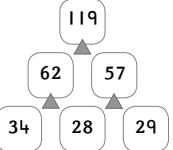
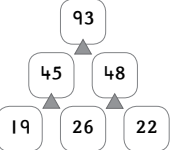
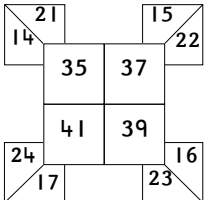
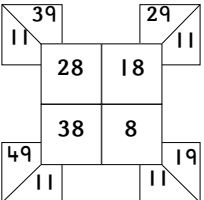
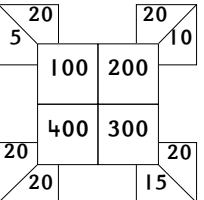
# MATHEMATICS

## UNIT 1

### Page No. 67

1. 1 EFG      FGH      GHI      HIJ  
     2 111V    108U    105T    102S  
     3 5999    4999    3999    2999  
     4 505      606      707      808
2. 1 AB1      BC2      CD3      DE4      EF5      FG6      GH7  
     2 123A    234B    345C    456D    567E    678F    789G

### Page No. 68

3. 1          2    
- 3          4    
- 5    
4. 1       2 
5. 1       2       3 

### Page No. 69

1. 1       2       3 

### Page No. 70

1. 1 ✓      3 ✓

**Page No. 72**

4. A B C D E H I M O

**UNIT 2**

**Page No. 78**

1. 1 9  
10 99  
100 999  
1000 9999
1. 1. Ninety-nine  
2. Nine hundred and nine  
3. Seven thousand six hundred and twenty-one  
4. Six thousand  
5. Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine
2. 1. 808 2. 3020 3. 9987 4. 9090 5. 4004

**Page No. 79**

3. 1. 2627 2628 2629 2630  
2. 3530 3540 3550 3560  
3. 6305 6405 6505 6605  
4. 6999 7999 8999 9999
4. 1. 70 2. 8 3. 9 4. 6
5. 1.  $4000 + 600 + 90 + 7$  2.  $8000 + 600 + 50 + 0$   
3.  $3000 + 400 + 20 + 9$  4.  $7000 + 700 + 70 + 7$   
5.  $9000 + 0 + 30 + 1$
6. 1. 5306 2. 3555 3. 7066 4. 9009 5. 5505
7. 1379 8. 6410

**Page No. 81**

1. 1. 100000 2. 10000 99999  
3. 1000000 4. 999999
2. 1. Twenty one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five  
2. Fifty thousand and ninety-seven  
3. Forty five thousand and nine  
4. Twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five  
5. Ninety nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine
3. 1. 16549 2. 12222 3. 30540 4. 60400 5. 70707
4. 1. 1000 2. 100 3. 100000 4. 999 5. 99999  
6. 9999 7. 10000 8. 999999 9. 1000000 10. 99

**Page No. 84**

1. 1. 5,32,651 Fivelakh thirty two thousand six hundred and fifty-one
2. 1,00,000 One lakh
3. 8,35,207 Eight lakh thirty five thousand two hundred seven
4. 9,78,032 Nine lakh seventy eight thousand and thirty-two
5. 10,00,000 Ten lakhs
2. 1. 5,60,728 2. 3,60,006 3. 5,66,090 4. 7,85,303 5. 45,33,197
3. 1. Nine million, eight hundred seventy one thousand and twenty-three
2. Four million, nine hundred ninety nine thousand and three hundred one
3. Six million, seven hundred eighty three thousand and five hundred twelve
4. Four hundred seventy six thousand and four hundred fifteen
5. Seven million, nine hundred thirteen thousand and six hundred forty
4. 1. 628,491 2. 105,248 3. 7,634,425
4. 1,000,001 5. 10,000,000
5. 1. thousand-thousand make a million
2. Ten lakhs make a million
3. Hundred ten thousand make a million

**Page No. 85**

1. 1. 60,000 3. 8,00,000 5. 70,00,000
2. 70 4. 9,00,000 6. 0
2. 1. 6000000 2. 800000 3. 300000 4. 500000
- 200000 70000 90000 0
- 80000 5000 8000 0
- 9000 400 700 800
- 0 30 10 60
- 10 9 5 2
- 4
3. 1. 5,00,005 2. 5,050 3. 50,500 4. 5,50,000
4. 1. 300 2. 2997 3. 2700 4. 27000

**Page No. 86**

1. 1. 2 ten-thousands + 7 thousands + 3 hundreds + 1 tens + 5 ones
2. 9 lakhs + 7 ten-thousands + 3 thousands + 4 hundreds + 8 tens + 6 ones

3.  $(7 \times 100000) + (8 \times 10000) + (3 \times 1000) + (4 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (9 \times 1)$

4.  $60000 + 3000 + 800 + 40 + 7$

5.  $90000 + 4000 + 700 + 0 + 5$

2. 1. 9,54,628

2. 7,00,777

3. 40,04,044

4. 3,56,245

5. 9,00,864

### Page No. 87

1. 1. <    2. >    3. >    4. <    5. =    6. <

2. 1. 15,903

2. 6,506

3. 5,10,112

3. 1. 81,799

2. 93,709

3. 99,990

### Page No. 88

1. 1. 70198

70918

71098

79018

2. 23769

26763

27639

29763

3. 90841

93208

94801

95802

4. 66057

66507

66570

66750

5. 14827

235131

413286

823141

2. 1. 68609

68608

48608

46806

2. 24606

23947

20444

17405

3. 32144

31411

14411

14144

4. 91520

91340

91232

90420

5. 6606660

666660

666606

666066

3. 1. 543210

2. 965321

4. 1. 103678

2. 102345

5. 1.  $200000 + 0 + 8000 + 600 + 0 + 0$

2.  $500000 + 40000 + 3000 + 200 + 10 + 7$

3.  $100000 + 10000 + 5000 + 900 + 70 + 1$

4.  $300000 + 50000 + 7000 + 100 + 80 + 3$

6. 1. 4995

2. 89991

3. 72

4. 199998

7. 305008

### Page No. 90 MCQ - I

1. one lakh

2. one million

3. one lakh

4. 3,04,587

5. 70,70,071

6. 80,000

7. 30,903

8. 3

9. 7

10. 562003

## UNIT 3

### Page No. 91

1. 1. 7600

2. 8594

3. 6948

4. 6294

2. 1. 560

2. 970

3. 180

4. 86

5. 2380

3. 1. 7947

2. 3932, 7947

3. 1565, 5195

4. 1. 5672

2. 3462

3. 89256

4. 6701

**Brain Tuner**

200, 10, 90, 100

160, 170, 250, 140

**Page No. 92**

- |              |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 1. 748569 | 2. 679383 | 3. 998987 | 4. 398765 |
| 5. 748699    | 6. 498989 |           |           |

**Identifying Patterns**6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27  
3**Page No. 93**

- |              |           |            |           |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. 1. 140972 | 2. 133766 | 3. 1146966 | 4. 812181 |
| 5. 827499    | 6. 672228 |            |           |
| 2. 1. 64302  | 2. 62424  | 3. 43262   |           |
| 33421        | 55361     | 53131      |           |
| + 11537      | + 52732   | + 22566    |           |
| 109260       | 170517    | 118959     |           |

**Page No. 94**

- |              |           |             |           |             |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 3. 1. 56,574 | 2. 44,290 | 3. 5,21,525 | 4. 25,155 | 5. 7,47,756 |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|

**Identifying Patterns**

355, 455, 555, 655, 755, 855, 955

1. 355, 455, 555, 655

2. 1

3. 10

4. 100

**Page No. 95**

- |                              |                           |         |         |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1. 341                    | 2. 393                    | 3. 6278 | 4. 2017 |
| 2. 1. 60                     | 2. 300                    | 3. 1000 |         |
| 3. 1. (i) $160 - 85 = 75$    | (ii) $160 - 75 = 85$      |         |         |
| 2. (ii) $900 - 330 = 570$    | (ii) $900 - 570 = 330$    |         |         |
| 4. 1. $222, 222 + 214 = 436$ | 2. $371, 371 + 369 = 740$ |         |         |

**Page No. 96**

- |              |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 1. 257425 | 2. 652152 | 3. 880210 |
| 4. 222110    | 5. 813102 | 6. 222002 |
| 2. 1. 41324  | 2. 374132 | 3. 553113 |
| 4. 323210    | 5. 215711 | 6. 222427 |

**Brain Tuner**

879, 246, 99, 133

789, 218, 112, 432

**Page No. 97**

- |                     |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1. 36253         | 2. 531212       | 3. 234673       |
| 4. 310969           | 5. 516707       | 6. 368008       |
| 2. 1. 43145         | 2. 287859       | 3. 28466        |
| 4. 410528           | 5. 188877       | 6. 641976       |
| 3. 1. <b>888888</b> | 2. 593810       | 3. 754672       |
| - 765342            | - <b>162306</b> | - <b>415442</b> |
| 123546              | 431504          | 339230          |

**Page No. 98**

4. 1. 35765      2. 374557      3. 660958      4. 1000      5. 474355  
 5. 1. 90068      2. 393019      3. 628898  
 4. Anand's flat is costly by Rs 184000      5. 29804  
 1. 201100      2. 2309648      3. 61209

**Page No. 100**

1. 1. 65;  $40 + 25 = 65$       2. 51;  $91 - 40 = 51$   
 3. 368;  $168 + 200 = 368$       4. 657;  $757 - 100 = 657$   
 5. 563;  $200 + 363 = 563$       6. 219;  $319 - 100 = 219$

**Page No. 102**

1. 60, 30, 10, 60, 10, 40, 20, 30

**Page No. 103**

2. 1. 1800      2. 9800      3. 1400      4. 7400  
 5. 5200      6. 3600  
 3. 1. 5000      2. 49000      3. 7000      4. 26000  
 5. 15000      6. 21000

**Page No. 105**

1. 1. 90, 85      2. 150, 143      3. 110, 107      4. 130, 130  
 5. 90, 86      6. 100, 103      7. 830, 825      8. 540, 543  
 2. 1. 1000, 1014      2. 800, 792  
 3. 9600, 9566      4. 9600, 9566  
 5. 400, 453      6. 1100, 1029  
 7. 6097, 6144      8. 6900, 6868  
 3. 1. 57000, 56982      2. 49000, 48835  
 3. 32000, 32423      4. 79000, 79607  
 5. 65000, 65806      6. 106000, 106699  
 1. 1. 300, 228      2. 400, 351      3. 400, 361      4. 3800, 3778  
 2. 1. 21000, 20894      2. 12000, 11610  
 3. 34000, 33999

**Page No. 107 MCQ - II**

1. 1590      2. 404040      3. 106679      4. 1  
 5. 49950      6. 0      7. 16500      8. 44568  
 9. 728      10.  $1256 + 1256 - 42$

**UNIT 4****Page No. 109**

1. 1. 119      2. 0      3. 314      4. 0  
 5. 525      6. 0

- |    |         |         |         |         |
|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2. | 1. 996  | 2. 3816 | 3. 6643 | 4. 1760 |
|    | 5. 6369 | 6. 8534 | 7. 7770 | 8. 6110 |
| 3. | 1. 25   | 2. 19   | 3. 87   | 4. 363  |
|    | 5. 6    | 6. 246  | 7. 893  |         |

**Page No. 110**

- |    |             |            |             |             |
|----|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4. | 1. 470      | 2. 500     | 3. 900      | 4. 1400     |
|    | 5. 19400    | 6. 44800   | 7. 7350     | 8. 6360     |
|    | 9. 64470    | 10. 173000 | 11. 175000  | 12. 362700  |
|    | 13. 1002000 | 14. 852000 | 15. 1524000 | 16. 8550000 |
| 5. | 1. 5904     | 2. 15010   | 3. 25126    | 4. 21315    |
|    |             |            |             | 5. 10500    |

Puzzle

$$87 \times 9 = 783$$

$$23 \times 1 = 23$$

**Page No. 111**

- |    |       |       |       |       |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | 1. 63 | 2. 40 | 3. 56 | 4. 54 |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|

**Page No. 112**

- |    |          |           |           |           |
|----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | 1. 296   | 2. 336    | 3. 1290   | 4. 1410   |
| 2. | 1. 145   | 2. 399    | 3. 252    | 4. 352    |
|    | 5. 438   | 6. 2781   | 7. 1046   | 8. 3828   |
|    | 9. 16268 | 10. 22946 | 11. 58992 | 12. 43680 |

**Page No. 113**

- |    |          |           |           |           |
|----|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | 1. 726   | 2. 943    | 3. 1596   | 4. 2613   |
|    | 5. 3915  | 6. 10404  | 7. 14828  | 8. 27136  |
|    | 9. 29700 | 10. 16506 | 11. 26228 | 12. 38269 |

**Page No. 114**

- |    |            |            |            |            |
|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|    | 13. 149332 | 14. 155376 | 15. 295355 | 16. 75012  |
| 2. | 1. 1344    | 2. 1612    | 3. 32319   | 4. 14938   |
|    | 5. 67815   | 6. 2613    | 7. 5616    | 8. 45560   |
|    | 9. 129382  | 10. 193585 | 11. 5628   | 12. 12075  |
|    | 13. 71495  | 14. 227328 | 15. 77231  | 16. 2060   |
|    | 17. 20976  | 18. 31120  | 19. 68992  | 20. 303264 |
| 3. | 1. 840     | 2. 2565    | 3. 1332    | 4. 7290    |
|    | 6. 31608   | 7. 10530   | 8. 135000  | 9. 625875  |
|    |            |            |            | 5. 5985    |
|    |            |            |            | 10. 6000   |

**Page No. 115**

- |    |           |            |            |            |
|----|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | 1. 15792  | 2. 37269   | 3. 38766   | 4. 72372   |
|    | 5. 608672 | 6. 772188  | 7. 721395  | 8. 451440  |
|    | 9. 121600 | 10. 424790 | 11. 355880 | 12. 178273 |

**Page No. 116**

- |            |             |             |             |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13. 289173 | 14. 1421142 | 15. 1167975 | 16. 1528800 |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

2. 1. 2369      2. 489904      3. 316635      4. 1395968  
 5. 1328652      6. 2020      7. 55272      8. 140120  
 9. 412146      10. 1306335      11. 17171      12. 367200  
 13. 166875      14. 1529136      15. 3778440      16. 18308  
 17. 244200      18. 540858      19. 1766217      20. 1214748
3. 1. 54621      2. 1512455      3. 1162965

### Page No. 117

4. 36720      5. 39000      6. 150425      7. 361350      8. 2400

### Number Patterns on Multiplication

1. 123454321, 12345654321      2, 3, 4, 7
2. 1443, 1554, 1665, 1776, 1887
3. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61; 10

### Page No. 120

1. 1. 864      2. 2352      3. 748      4. 2250      5. 9912
2. 1. 2816      2. 1470      3. 1083      4. 2001      5. 1584
6. 3588      7. 18981      8. 28288      9. 17145      10. 35640
11. 19807      12. 18283

### Pattern Search

$9999 = 49995$        $99999 = 499995$   
 $999999 = 4999995$        $9999999 = 49999995$   
 $99999999 = 499999995$   
 Multiples of 9  
 $49995, 499995, 4999995, 49999995, 499999995$

### Page No. 121

1. 1. 3000      2. 5400      3. 900
2. 1. 360000      2. 360000      3. 240000

### Pattern Search

27, 297, 2997, 29997, 299997, 2999997  
 36, 396, 3996, 39996, 399996, 3999996

### Page No. 122

### Pattern Search

1.  $6 \times 9999 = 59994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 36 = 3 + 6 = 9$   
 $6 \times 99999 = 599994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 45 = 4 + 5 = 9$   
 $6 \times 999999 = 5999994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 54 = 5 + 4 = 9$   
 $6 \times 9999999 = 59999994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 63 = 6 + 3 = 9$   
 $6 \times 99999999 = 599999994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 72 = 7 + 2 = 9$   
 $6 \times 999999999 = 5999999994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 81 = 8 + 1 = 9$   
 $6 \times 9999999999 = 59999999994 = 5 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 4 = 90 = 9 + 0 = 9$   
 1. 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90; 9  
 2. 9      3. 5 and 4

2.  $7 \times 9 = 63 = 6 + 3 = 9$   
 $7 \times 99 = 693 = 6 + 9 + 3 = 18 = 1 + 8 = 9$   
 $7 \times 999 = 6993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 27 = 2 + 7 = 9$   
 $7 \times 9999 = 69993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 36 = 3 + 6 = 9$   
 $7 \times 99999 = 699993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 45 = 4 + 5 = 9$   
 $7 \times 999999 = 6999993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 54 = 5 + 4 = 9$   
 $7 \times 9999999 = 69999993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 63 = 6 + 3 = 9$   
 $7 \times 99999999 = 699999993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 72 = 7 + 2 = 9$   
 $7 \times 999999999 = 6999999993 = 6 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 3 = 81 = 8 + 1 = 9$   
 1. 63, 693, 6993, 69993, 699993, 6999993, 69999993, 699999993, 6999999993

2. 9                      3. 6 and 3

**Page No. 124 MCQ - III**

- |                                       |                      |                    |                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 7320                               | 2. 48110             | 3. 0               | 4. Rs 12         |
| 5. 5000                               | 6. 1880              | 7. $700 \times 40$ | 8. $43 \times 9$ |
| 9. $4 \times 4 \times 100 \times 100$ | 10. A = 225, B = 300 |                    |                  |

**UNIT 5**

**Page No. 125**

- |            |           |         |          |
|------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. 1. 145  | 2. 0      | 3. 1    | 4. 0     |
| 2. 1. 9, 1 | 2. 145, 3 | 3. 6, 2 | 4. 22, 7 |

**Page No. 126**

- |             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 3. 1. 3027  | 2. 2685    | 3. 6611    |            |
| 4. 1. 95    | 2. 85      | 3. 54      | 4. 66      |
| 5. 907      | 6. 848     | 7. 203     | 8. 174     |
| 9. 556      | 10. 339    | 11. 106    | 12. 103    |
| 5. 1. 14, 1 | 2. 15, 1   | 3. 14, 1   | 4. 33, 4   |
| 5. 73, 7    | 6. 46, 7   | 7. 1598, 1 | 8. 37, 5   |
| 9. 1059, 2  | 10. 243, 4 | 11. 658, 4 | 12. 78, 17 |
| 6. 1. 44    | 2. 42      | 3. 127     |            |

**Page No. 127**

- |             |            |           |           |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 1. 21157 | 2. 12344   | 3. 12656  | 4. 13547  |
| 5. 24312    | 6. 8437    | 7. 23132  | 8. 14887  |
| 9. 211743   | 10. 142324 | 11. 83567 | 12. 66278 |

**Page No. 128**

- |           |         |         |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1. 749 | 2. 891  | 3. 822  | 4. 782  |
| 5. 981    | 6. 976  | 7. 592  | 8. 732  |
| 9. 395    | 10. 828 | 11. 394 | 12. 488 |

**Page No. 129**

- |           |        |        |       |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. 1. 226 | 2. 192 | 3. 116 | 4. 19 |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|

- |        |         |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 5. 161 | 6. 216  | 7. 1788 | 8. 1764 |
| 9. 889 | 10. 673 | 11. 558 | 12. 789 |

**Page No. 130**

- |              |            |             |              |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 1. 126, 0 | 2. 971, 2  | 3. 868, 4   | 4. 9514, 3   |
| 5. 26, 0     | 6. 317, 4  | 7. 215, 3   | 8. 213, 40   |
| 2. 1. 41, 3  | 2. 15, 5   | 3. 16, 3    | 4. 456, 6    |
| 5. 295, 0    | 6. 120, 23 | 7. 225, 25  | 8. 185, 17   |
| 9. 312, 15   | 10. 393, 6 | 11. 324, 20 | 12. 1007, 52 |

**Page No. 131**

- |              |            |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. 1. 951, 4 | 2. 848     | 3. 182, 10 | 4. 317, 4  |
| 5. 193, 29   | 6. 213, 40 | 7. 112, 8  | 8. 298, 14 |
| 2. 1. 307    | 2. 1943    | 3. 14029   | 4. 18661   |
|              | 5. 243525  |            |            |

**Page No. 132**

- |              |            |             |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 1. 9, 340 | 2. 2756, 3 | 3. 369, 40  | 4. 31900, 0 |
| 5. 4860, 0   | 6. 500, 0  | 7. 70060, 5 | 8. 9000, 42 |
| 9. 800, 75   |            |             |             |

**Page No. 133**

- |           |         |        |           |
|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 2. 1. 137 | 2. 43   | 3. 236 | 4. 25     |
| 5. 38     | 6. 23   | 7. 324 | 8. 359, 8 |
| 9. 314    | 10. 576 |        |           |

**Identifying Patterns**

1, 12, 123, 1234, 12345, 123456, 1234567, 12345678

**Page No. 134** (Number Patterns on Division)

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 2000, 200, 20, 2 | 1000, 100, 10, 1 |
| 600              | 400              |
| 60               | 40               |
| 6                | 4                |
| 2                | 3                |
| 20               | 30               |
| 200              | 300              |
| 2000             | 3000             |

**Worksheet**

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 8, 48    | 817   |
| 66394, 0 | 26, 5 |
| 5, 42    | 25, 1 |
| 7168     | 6510  |

**Page No. 136 MCQ - IV**

- |                      |       |                |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. last three digits | 2. 50 | 3. 43          |
| 4. 30                | 5. 15 | 6. multiplied  |
| 7. Rs 20             |       |                |
| 8. 2                 | 9. 2  | 10. Rs 1627.50 |

**UNIT 6****Page No. 139**

- |           |         |           |         |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. 1. ✗   | 2. ✓    | 3. ✗      | 4. ✓    |
| 5. ✓      | 6. ✓    |           |         |
| 2. 1. 16  | 2. 43   | 3. 39     | 4. 18   |
| 5. 24     |         |           |         |
| 6. 26     | 7. 47   | 8. 25     | 9. 400  |
| 3. 1. XV  | 2. XXVI | 3. XXXIII | 4. XLII |
| 5. XLVIII |         |           |         |
| 6. XVI    | 7. XLV  | 8. XXXIX  | 9. LV   |
| 4. 1. <   | 2. >    | 3. =      | 4. <    |
| 5. <      | 6. <    |           |         |

**UNIT 7****Page No. 142**

1. Even numbers 34, 86, 90, 28, 62, 26, 18  
Odd numbers 15, 19, 73, 47, 61, 45, 33
2. 19, 21, 23, 25      3. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36
4. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
5. 98      6. 10      7. 99      8. 11
2. ODD - It has 5 in ones' place
3. EVEN - It has 6 in ones' place
4. ODD - It has 1 in ones' place
5. EVEN - It has 0 in ones' place

**Page No. 143**

1. 1. 84 even    2. 132 even    3. 139 odd    4. 91 odd
2. 1. 544 even    2. 452 even    3. 467 odd    4. 466 even

**Page No. 144**

Adding Odd Numbers

|                                              |                              |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11$                     | $= 36 \quad (6 \times 6)$    |
| $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13$                | $= 49 \quad (7 \times 7)$    |
| $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$           | $= 64 \quad (8 \times 8)$    |
| $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17$      | $= 81 \quad (9 \times 9)$    |
| $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19$ | $= 100 \quad (10 \times 10)$ |

## Adding Even Numbers

$$\begin{aligned}2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 &= 42 (6 \times 7) \\2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 &= 56 (7 \times 8) \\2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 &= 72 (8 \times 9) \\2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 &= 90 (9 \times 10)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}12 \times 12 &= 144 & 16 \times 16 &= 256 \\13 \times 13 &= 169 & 17 \times 17 &= 289 \\14 \times 14 &= 196 & 18 \times 18 &= 324 \\15 \times 15 &= 225 & 19 \times 19 &= 361\end{aligned}$$

## UNIT 8

### Page No. 147

1. 470, 1340, 9000      2. 78, 159, 585, 6240, 3324
3. 625, 750, 9010, 995, 4830
4. 128, 240, 728, 954, 4232
5. 315, 477, 801, 2169, 8235
6. 5000, 6000      7. 1 and 3
8. 160, 265 yes, the sum will also be divisible by 5

1. 0      2. 4      3. 0      4. 5      5. 0

### Page No. 148 MCQ - V

1. 1000      2. subtraction      3. XCIX      4. 49      5. 1999
6. even      7. 100      8. 2      9. odd      10. 5

## UNIT 9

### Page No. 151

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

### Page No. 152

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. 155

1. 1. ✓      3. ✓      4. ✓

### Page No. 156

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. 159**

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

**Page No. 160**

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. 161 MCQ - XI**

1. one      2. 1      3. 2      4. heptagon
5. circle      6. equilateral  $\Delta$       7. a closed curve
8. diameter      9. 7cm      10. 5cm

**Page No. 162**

|                  |        |                 |      |          |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|------|----------|
| 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. 163**

1. 1. prism      2. 5      3. 6      4. 9
2. 3. ✓

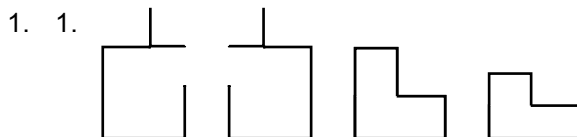
**Page No. 164**

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

**Page No. 166**

1. 1. Cube      2. Cuboid      3. Cuboid

**Page No. 167**



2. 2. ✓

## SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 1

Page No. 168

1. 1. b                      2. c                      3. a                      4. e  
5. d
2. 1. one lakh    2. 1000                      3. 1                      4. 0
3. 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T                      5. F
4. 1. Two million, one hundred thirty three thousand, five hundred and eight  
2. Three lakh, thirty four thousand, two hundred sixty eight
5. 1. Dividend  
2.  $90000 + 4000 + 700 + 0 + 5$                       3. longest  
4. tangram                      5. 246
6. 1. 140972    2. 310969    3. 672228
7. 1. XXXVI    2. XLIII    3. C                      4. D
8. 1. 39                      2. 18                      3. 47                      4. 400
9. 1. 247104    2. 1154979
10. 3; 3; 3; 3; Square
11. 1. 868, 4    2. 213, 40
12. 1. prism    2. 5                      3. 6                      4. 9
13. 1.   
2. 111V                      108U                      105T                      102S
14. 
16. Cube : 6 8 12  
Cuboid : 6 8 12  
Cylinder : 3 0 2  
Cone : 2 1 1
17.  $\angle PQR$  or  $\angle RQP$ ; Q; PQ and QR
18. 1. 2400 hrs    2. 23                      3. ₹291                      4. ₹ 521525

# GENERAL SCIENCE

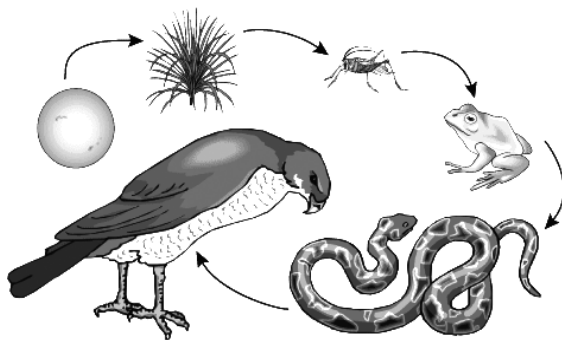
## 1. ADAPTATIONS IN PLANTS

- 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.

### 3. ANIMAL KINGDOM

- A. 1. F                                        2. T                                3. T  
      4. F                                        5. T
- B. 1. Snake, Lizard                      2. Tiger, Horse  
      3. Frog, Toad                            4. Ostrich, Emu                5. Housefly, Beetle

- C.
  - 1. Reptiles are cold-blooded because they cannot regulate their own body temperature.
  - 2. Amphibians can live on land as well as water because when they are born, they breathe with gills like a fish. But when they grow up, they develop lungs.
  - 3. Mammals are warm-blooded because they are capable of regulating their body temperature.
- D.
  - 1. Animals can be classified into two groups -
    - a. Animals with a backbone
    - b. Animals without a backbone
  - 2. The five most well known groups of vertebrates are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
  - 3. Most reptiles breathe through lungs. Some reptiles breathe through their moist skin.
  - 4. Birds have feathers and their bones and skeleton are very thin which help them to fly.
  - 5. The characteristics of most mammals are that they give birth to young ones and feed them.
  - 6. An insect's body consists of three parts – the head, thorax and abdomen.

## 4. ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

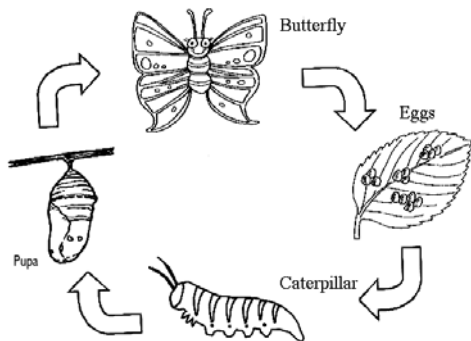
- A.
- |           |                |            |
|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. food   | 2. fur         | 3. aquatic |
| 4. hollow | 5. Hibernation |            |
- B.
- |              |               |             |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. gills     | 2. snail      | 3. arboreal |
| 4. parasites | 5. herbivores |             |
- C.
- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a |
| 4. b | 5. d |      |
- D.
1. Adaptation is the way that helps an animal to survive or live in particular place and in particular way.
  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

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A. 1. birds, amphibians, insects</p> <p>3. Albumen</p> <p>B. 1. chick</p> <p>4. three stages</p> <p>C. 1. F</p> <p>4. T</p> <p>D. 1. Reproduction is the process by which new living beings are produced. The two ways by which animals reproduce are-</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">* By laying eggs      * By giving birth to young ones</p> <p>2. The period of warming up the eggs by birds is called incubation.</p> | <p>2. Mammals</p> <p>5. tadpole</p> <p>3. moulting</p> <p>5. maggot</p> <p>2. T</p> <p>5. F</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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

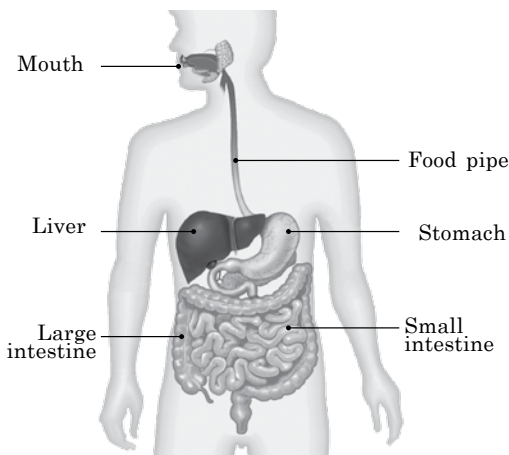
3. It is necessary for us to drink lots of water because it helps us in making food *soluble*, *digestible* and *absorbable*. It also helps to eliminate harmful substances from the body.
4. A diet that contains all the *nutrients* - carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals together with roughage 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.

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## 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 absorbs 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.

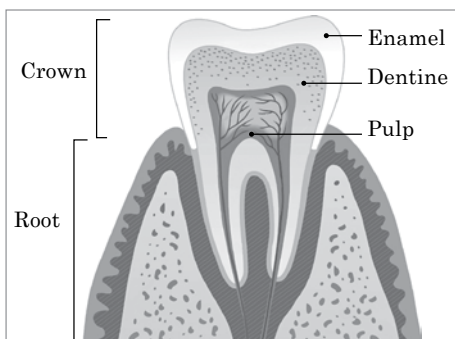


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## 8. TEETH AND MICROBES

- 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.

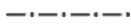


## SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 1

- A. 1. marshy area                      2. glucose                      3. moulting  
4. helps elimination of waste                      5. arboreal
- B. 1. enamel                      2. minerals                      3. tadpole  
4. Hibernation                      5. roots
- C. See Question D of Worksheet 7.
- D. 1. Fungi are not able to make their own food because they do not have chlorophyll.  
2. Mammals are *warm-blooded* because they are capable of regulating their body temperature.  
3. Animals and plants depend on each other because each provides something, the other needs.
- E. 1. T                      2. F                      3. F  
4. T                      5. F
- E. 1. coconut tree, coastal areas, salty water  
2. frog, backbone, gills  
3. teeth, sharp, upper and lower jaw  
4. burger, junk food, fatty
- G. 1. *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.  
2. 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.  
3. Preservation of food means to save the food from being spoiled. It is necessary to keep food safe for a longer time.  
4. 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  
5. The characteristics of most mammals are that they give birth to young ones and feed them.

# SOCIAL STUDIES

## 1. GLOBES AND MAPS

- A. 1. globe                      2. axis                      3. map  
4. physical                      5. blue
- B. 1. the north                      2. scale                      3. plains
- C. 1.                       2.                       3.   
4.                       5.                       6.   
7.                       8.                       9. 
- D. 1. The globe is a small model of the earth. It is spherical in shape. Its limitations are -  
(a) Globes are not big enough to show all the details of the earth.  
(b) They are not easy to carry from one place to another.
2. A map is preferred to a globe because -  
(a) Maps are small and handy.  
(b) Maps can be folded and carried easily from place to place.  
(c) Maps show small areas in great detail.
3. The language of a map includes a title, direction, scale, colours and symbols, legend or key.
4. Green, brown, yellow and blue are the four colours that are generally used on a map.

## 2. OUR COUNTRY - INDIA

- A. 1. 1.2 billion                      2. 28, 9                      3. language  
4. Rajasthan
- B. 1. Asia                      2. Bay of Bengal  
3. 3.28 million sq.kms.
- C. 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T
- D. 1. Our country India is unique and has its own place in the world. It is reflected in its diversity of language, culture and religion.  
2. India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by sea on three sides.  
3. China, Nepal and Bhutan are the neighbours of India to its north.  
4. India is very vast, old and diverse. So, India is divided into states and union territories for the administrative purpose.

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### 3. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

- A. 1. Himalayas                      2. Shiwalik                      3. farming  
4. very cold                      5. Himalayas
- B. 1. b                                  2. c                                  3. a  
4. e                                  5. d
- C. 1. Himachal                      2. Himadri                      3. Tarai  
4. Himachal                      5. Sloping roofs
- D. 1. The Himalayas guard our borders like a strong fortress in North India. They prevent the cold winds of northern Asia from entering India.  
2. The three ranges of the Himalayas are -  
(a) The Great Himalayas or Himadri  
(b) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal  
(c) The Lower Himalayas or Shiwalik  
3. Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary were the first to climb the top of Mount Everest.  
4. The Corbett National Park is in Uttarakhand.
- 

### 4. THE NORTHERN PLAINS

- A. 1. Assam                              2. Ganga, Satluj and Brahmaputra  
3. rich, fertile                      4. Gandhi                      5. Tsangpo
- B. 1. Satluj Basin                      2. Ganga                      3. farmers  
4. south                              5. Yamuna
- C. 1. F                                  2. T                                  3. T  
4. T                                  5. F
- D. 1. The Northern Plains are situated in the south of the Himalayas.  
2. The states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Parts of Assam lie in the Northern Plains.  
3. Northern plains are formed by the deposition of fine sand and soil brought by the rivers from the Himalayas.  
4. A wide variety of crops are grown in the northern plains. So, this region is called the Food Bowl of India.  
5. The important cities situated in the Ganga Basin are Rishikesh, Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata.
- 

### 5. THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

- A. 1. Luni                              2. sand storms                      3. camel  
4. Teej, Gangaur

- B. 1. salt marsh                      2. Bikaner                      3. fat  
 C. 1. T                                  2. T                                  3. F  
 4. T
- D. 1. A desert is a vast stretch of land full of sand. The desert regions are unsuitable for agriculture because of the dry sand which gets easily heated up by the sun but at night, it loses that heat easily.  
 2. The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because its hump is a storehouse of fat, so it can go many days without food.  
 3. An oasis is a green area in the midst of a desert, centered around a natural spring or a well.  
 4. Rearing sheep, camels, horses and goats are the main occupations of the people of Rajasthan.

## 6. THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU

- A. 1. Central Highlands, Deccan Plateau  
 2. Sharavati                      3. central highlands  
 4. Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats                      5. Deccan
- B. 1. Deccan Plateau                      2. groundnuts                      3. Deccan Plateau  
 4. lot of rainfall  
 5. the region has a lot of mineral wealth
- C. 1. T                                  2. F                                  3. F  
 4. F                                  5. T
- D. 1. An area of land that rises high but is flat on top is called a plateau.  
 2. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are the states that lie in the Malwa Plateau.  
 3. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are the rivers that flow through the Deccan Plateau.  
 4. Farming, mining and working in industries are the main occupations of the people of the Peninsular Plateau.  
 5. Coal, iron-ore, manganese, bauxite, mica and other minerals are mined in peninsular plateau region.

## 7. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS

- A. 1. Arabian, Western                      2. Western                      3. Coromandel  
 4. Mahanadi                      5. Bengal                      6. 36
- B. 1. Malabar Coast                      2. Mumbai Coast                      3. Arabian Sea  
 4. Arabian Sea                      5. rice with fish
- C. 1. T                                  2. F                                  3. T  
 4. T                                  5. T

- D. 1. A coast is the part of the land adjoining or near the sea. The climate of the coastal regions is generally hot and humid throughout the year.
2. The main occupations of the people of the coastal regions are agriculture, fishing, seafood processing, salt making, mining and dairy farming.
3. An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by water.
4. Most of the islands of the Andaman and Nicobar are not populated because they are very small and do not have fresh water and many of these are covered with dense forests.
5. The Cellular Jail in Port Blair is famous because many Indian freedom fighters were kept there during British period.
- 

## 8. CLIMATE OF INDIA

- A. 1. tropical monsoon      2. short, long      3. Thar  
4. Mawsynram      5. equable
- B. 1. monsoon climate      2. coastal regions      3. climate  
4. they are at a very high altitude  
5. very hot and dry climate
- C. 1. T      2. T      3. F  
4. T      5. F
- D. 1. The climate affects the lifestyle, the food they eat, the clothes they wear and also their festivals.
2. Summer, monsoon and winter are the three main seasons in India.
3. In summer the weather is hot and dry. Also the days are long and the nights are short in summer. While in winter the weather is very cold and the days are short and the nights are long.
4. People go to hill stations in summer because the mountain regions are cooler as compared to the plains.
5. The monsoon begins in June and lasts till September.
- 

## 9. SOILS OF INDIA

- A. 1. northern and coastal plains      2. lava  
3. laterite      4. erosion      5. terrace
- B. 1. silt brought by rivers      2. iron  
3. cotton      4. heavy rain and afforestation  
5. laterite soil
- C. 1. T      2. F      3. F  
4. T      5. T
- D. 1. Crops like rice, wheat, maize, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, jute, pulses and oilseeds grow well in alluvial soil.

2. The laterite soil is found in areas of heavy rainfall, mainly eastern hills and ghats. Tea, coffee, groundnut and rubber are grown in this soil.
3. Plants grow well on mountain soil because it is very rich in humus that makes the soil more fertile.
4. The removal of top soil by the action of wind and rain water is called soil erosion.  
Causes of soil erosion are -  
overgrazing of cattle.  
deforestation
5. We can conserve soil by -
  - a. planting trees.
  - b. not leaving the fields barren.
  - c. practising terrace farming on mountain regions.
  - d. checking overgrazing
  - e. making bunds or embankments to arrest the speed of running water from rivers.
  - f. changing the crop that is grown in an area (crop rotation).

## 10. OUR WATER RESOURCES

- A. 1. rain, rivers                      2. diverted                      3. Satluj  
4. water
- B. 1. tubewell                      2. river  
3. is not conserved properly      4. pollutes water sources  
5. beautiful picnic spots
- C. 1. T                      2. F                      3. T  
4. T                      5. F
- D. 1. Agriculture in India depends mainly on irrigation because the amount of rainfall received in different region of India is not the same.
2. Some ways to conserve water in our country are -
  - \* Storing as much water as possible during the rains by constructing dams, reservoirs and tanks.
  - \* Preventing water pollution.
  - \* Avoiding sewage drains near water bodies.
  - \* Using groundwater economically.
  - \* Practising rainwater harvesting.
  - \* Planting more trees. This helps the water cycle to be maintained. Cutting down of the forests should be discouraged.
  - \* Treating waste water from factories to remove all pollutants before releasing them into the sources of water.
  - \* Treating sewage properly before disposal into the sources of water.
3. Through canals, water from a river or a stream is diverted to agricultural field.

4. When dams are used for multiple purposes like irrigation, fish-breeding, raising forests, producing electricity and navigation are called multi-purpose projects.
5. Rainwater collected on the house-tops is diverted to the subsurface soil through pipelines. Water thus collected in the soil becomes part of underground water.

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## 11. FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

- A. 1. resource                      2. monsoon                      3. thorny  
 4. Dehradun                      5. thousand
- B. 1. the trees do not shed all their leaves at the same time  
 2. shed their leaves seasonally  
 3. Sunderbans  
 4. natural environment to live and grow  
 5. gives training to people to manage wildlife
- C. 1. T                                  2. T                                  3. T  
 4. T                                  5. F
- D. 1. The important uses of forests are -  
 a. Forests give us the oxygen we need to breathe.  
 b. It prevents soil erosion.  
 c. It stops the moisture laden winds and causes rain.  
 d. It prevents atmospheric pollution and promotes ecological balance.  
 e. It provides shelter to certain tribals.  
 f. It preserves wildlife.  
 g. It supplies raw materials for many industries.  
 h. It provides timber, bamboo, plywood etc.
2. Evergreen Forests are found in regions of heavy rainfall such as hills of North-East India, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, slopes of Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. The delta of the Ganga is called Sunderbans because this region is covered with tidal forests. The forests are dense and the wood is hard. Sundari tree is a well known tree of this delta.
4. Hunting and deforestation are the main causes of decrease in the number of wild animals in our forests.
5. To protect the animals in their natural environment in which they can live and grow very well.
6. The first week of October is celebrated as Wildlife Week every year.

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## SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 1

- A. 1. plains                              2. Tarai                              3. salt marsh  
 4. Arabian Sea                      5. groundnuts

- B. 1. physical                      2. Tsangpo                      3. sand storms  
 4. Rajasthan                      5. water
- C. 1. F                                  2. T                                  3. T  
 4. T                                  5. F
- D. 1. An oasis is a green area in the midst of a desert, centred around a natural spring or a well.  
 2. The globe is a small model of the earth. It is spherical in shape.  
 3. An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by water.
- E. 1. maize, sugar cane    2. cotton, jute                      3. wheat, maize
- F. 1. Mahanadi                      2. Krishna                      3. Narmada

G.



- H. 1. Our country India is unique and has its own place in the world. It is reflected in its diversity of language, culture and religion.  
 2. The Cellular Jail in Port Blair is famous because many Indian freedom fighters were kept there during British period.  
 3. Some ways to conserve water in our country are -  
     \* Storing as much water as possible during the rains by constructing dams, reservoirs and tanks.  
     \* Preventing water pollution.  
     \* Avoiding sewage drains near water bodies.  
     \* Using groundwater economically.  
     \* Practising rainwater harvesting.  
     \* Planting more trees. This helps the water cycle to be maintained. Cutting down of the forests should be discouraged.  
     \* Treating waste water from factories to remove all pollutants before releasing them into the sources of water.  
     \* Treating sewage properly before disposal into the sources of water.  
 4. Hunting and deforestation are the main causes of decrease in the number of wild animals in our forests.  
 5. The removal of top soil by the action of wind and rain water is called soil erosion.  
     Causes of soil erosion are  
     overgrazing of cattle and deforestation