

Key to

My

SEMESTER

BOOK - 4B



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ENGLISH

11. THREE WISE OLD WOMEN

1. (a) very cold (b) third (c) the bear
2. (a) winter (b) basket (c) cried
(d) bear (e) ladder
3. (a) The first woman carried a basket to hold some berries, the second woman carried a ladder to climb for cherries and the third one carried a fan to keep off the sun.
(b) One woman told in fright that they might meet a bear that night.
(c) One woman suggested that they would climb a tree.
(d) There wasn't any tree for miles around.
They were frightened to stay on the ground.
(e) The wind blew their ladder right out to sea.
(f) They put up their fan instead of a sail.
4. (a) verb, noun (b) verb, noun (c) noun, verb
(d) noun, verb (e) noun, verb (f) verb, noun
(g) noun, verb
5. (a) a, the (b) a, the, a (c) an, the
(d) an, the (e) the
6. rearrange, resail, replay, refill, remix
7. (a) fan, far, fast, find, forget, fright
(b) then, there, third, three, tonight, tree
(c) walk, wave, weather, winter, wise, women

12. ROBIN RUNS AWAY TO THE WOOD

1. (a) lived (b) declared (c) shoot
(d) going (e) fast
2. (a) One who is punished and doesn't get the protection of law is called an outlaw.
(b) Rich man and Sheriff hated Robin Hood.
(c) The Sheriff declared a big prize to find out the best shooter.

- (d) King's men were eating and drinking under an oak tree in the Sherwood Forest.
- (e) Robin killed a deer and won the bet in the Sherwood Forest.
- (f) The man said to get out of the place if he did not want to be caught.
- (g) The man shot an arrow at Robin.
3. (a) Robin, uncle
(b) Uncle, Robin
(c) First woodsman, Robin
(d) Robin, King's men
4. *Comparative* *Superlative* *Comparative* *Superlative*
 stronger strongest poorer poorest
 older oldest greater greatest
 faster fastest younger youngest
5. (a) A drop of water.
(b) A bottle of milk.
(c) A piece of cloth.
(d) A sheet of paper.
(e) A packet of biscuits.
6. (a) Robin
(b) He is going to try to prove himself as the best shooter.
(c) No, he didn't finally come to try.
7. (a) study (b) drives
(c) play (d) entertain

13. ROBIN HOOD COMES FOR THE SHOOTING MATCH

1. (a) loved (b) taken (c) spread
(d) arrow (e) enjoying
2. (a) The Sheriff sent his men again and again to the Sherwood Forest to find Robin Hood.
(b) The King asked the Sheriff to see that the laws were obeyed, otherwise he would get another Sheriff.
(c) The Sheriff decided to have a shooting match to catch Robin.
(d) The Sheriff and his men couldn't identify Robin Hood because he wore a red dress and the colour of his hair was brown.
(e) Robin hood won the shooting match.

- (f) When the Sheriff and his men were enjoying the feast, something flashed over his head. An arrow flying through open window with a piece of paper wrapped around it struck the wall.
3. (a) has done (b) have written
(c) have made (d) have spoiled
(e) has gone
4. (b) Have I written a letter to him ?
(c) Have you made a mistake ?
(d) Have the children spoiled their clothes ?
(e) Has it gone out of order ?
5. (a) had rained (b) had, come
(c) had gone (d) had played
6. (a) Had it rained all day on Sunday ?
(b) Had the boys not come to school that day ?
(c) Had the children gone on a picnic ?
(d) Had I played well ?
7. (a) to (b) on (c) on
(d) at (e) by (f) of
(g) of
8. (a) Robin's companion
(b) Robin Hood is 'you' in the extract.
(c) Robin Hood was the wisest character in the story because he went for the match in disguise.
9. Robin Hood robbed the rich people. He was the best shooter in the Sherwood Forest. He won the Golden Arrow in the shooting match. Robin Hood always helped the poor people. Poor people loved him very much.

14. THE DAY IS PAST

1. (a) night time (b) dew (c) in their nests
(d) not afraid of the night (e) lain down to sleep
2. (a) grass (b) fly (c) birds
(d) guard (e) rules
3. (a) The poet is not afraid of the dark because there is God who will guard him.
(b) God will guard the poet through the night.

- (c) God will stay with the poet.
 (d) Thomas Miller is the poor child in the poem.
 (e) God is with us and loves us all.
4. disagree unpleasant disqualify unmake
 disrespect unhappy disunite untie
5. (a) sets (b) short (c) then (d) day (e) open
6. (a) old (b) beautiful (c) wooden
 (d) sweet (e) black (f) cold
7. (a) Can (b) Can
 (c) can, cannot (d) can, cannot
8. (a) Where do you live ?
 (b) Who is your brother ?
 (c) How do you go to school ?
 (d) When does your school close ?
 (e) What do you like to play the most ?
 (f) Whom do you love the most ?
9. cheat, meat, stops, weeps, shallow

Activity :

It is a wonderful experience to see the sky when it is lit. The moon and stars together make a beautiful sight. A feeling of tranquillity spreads all around which fills our hearts with solace.

15. SHAKUNTALA - I

1. (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
 (d) ✓ (e) ✗
2. (a) lying (b) wanted (c) began
 (d) decided (e) marry
3. (a) Kanva found the baby girl on the river bank.
 (b) The sage called the girl Shakuntala because she was looked after by the Shakunt birds.
 (c) Indra sent Menaka to earth to disturb the meditation of Vishwamitra.
 (d) Menaka left the baby by the side of river Malini before flying to heaven.
 (e) Shakuntala was unwilling to marry without the consent of Kanva, her foster father.
 (f) Dushyanta gave a ring, which had his name over it.
 (g) Dushyanta promised Shakuntala that he would be back soon to take her along.
4. (a) A pack of vultures was sitting around child.
 (b) He was fascinated by her beauty and married her.

- (c) Shakuntala helped Gautami in her daily work.
- (d) Shakuntala invited the guest to the ashram.
- (e) After a few days the King returned to the palace.
- 5. looking - glass walking - stick stepping - stone
blotting - paper washing - powder
- 6. elephants - trumpet monkeys - chatter
lambs - bleat camels - grunt
cows - moo horses - neigh
- 7. What's the time by your watch ?
Just wait and watch what I can do.
Please switch on the light.
My bag is very light in weight.
- 8. horse - stable bird - nest dog - kennel
lion - den snake - hole monkey - tree
pig - sty cow - shed bee - hive
hen - coop spider - web
- 9. Elephant Telephone
- 10.(a) Two women are talking to each other.
(b) Washerman is washing the clothes.
(c) A boy is flying a kite.
(d) Ducks are in the pond.

16. SHAKUNTALA - II

- 1. (a) realised (b) hear (c) marriage
(d) tried (e) picked (f) return
- 2. (a) She become quiet and thoughtful and spent hours in thoughts.
(b) Sage Durvasa was greatly annoyed because Shakuntala did not see the sage as she was lost in her thoughts.
(c) She lost her ring while she was bathing in the river.
(d) The soldiers caught the fisherman because he was trying to sell the ring.
(e) Dushyanta remembered everything when he saw the ring.
(f) He was a handsome and brave boy. He was playing with a lion cub.
(g) The voice from heaven said, "Take your faithful wife and son with you."
- 3. (a) You must visit Taj Mahal in Agra.
(b) I forget your name.

- (c) I remember we met on Sunday.
 (d) Please give me leave for two days.
 (e) You are always welcome to come to my house.
4. (a) any (b) some (c) any
 (d) some (e) any
5. (a) looks after (b) take out
 (c) take away (d) give up
6. realise anger
 remember marriage
 decide palace
 servant present
 soldier fisherman
7. cage, purse, lack, sing, tear
8. 1. What did he find there ?
 2. When did they go there ?
 3. Where did you go yesterday ?
 4. How did he reach there ?

17. BROTHER AND SISTER

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

18. MADHUR WRITES A LETTER

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

- (b) It was Martin's birthday.
 (c) They played games, ate sweets and icecreams.
 (d) Madhur wrote a letter to his uncle.
 (e) Madhur lives in Bangalore.
2. (a) and (b) but (c) if
 (d) or (e) till (f) so
3. (a) and (b) but (c) if
 (d) or (e) till (f) so
 (g) because
4. postman typist
 salesman doctor
 nurse farmer
 teacher cobbler
5. wrote, made, came, took, won, given, waiting
6. 132, Nehru Park
 New Road
 July 18
 Dear Pranav
 Hi, how are are ? Hope you are fine. I am also fine.
 If you remember my birthday, it is coming on next
 Tuesday. I am writing this letter to invite you. Please
 bring Tina, uncle and aunt. Pay my regards to uncle
 and aunt and love to Dipti.
 Your friend
 Ritu

19. GULLIVER IN THE LAND OF LITTLE MEN

1. (a) ✗ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
 (d) ✗ (e) ✓
2. (a) managed (b) bows, arrows
 (c) understood (d) food, wine
 (e) learning
3. (a) The ship struck a rock and broke into pieces.
 (b) Gulliver found that he was unable to move his legs
 and arms as they were tied with leather strips.
 (c) The little men ran back in fear because Gulliver broke
 hundreds of tiny cords.
 (d) The little men gave lots of mutton, loaves of bread
 and barrels of wine.
 (e) They made a long carriage with hundreds of wheels.
 Nine hundred of the strongest men of the island

lifted Gulliver on to this carriage. Fifteen hundred of the King's horses pulled the carriage. After two days they managed to bring the sleeping Gulliver to the King's city.

- (f) The Chief Minister said to the King that they must get rid of this Man-mountain or else he would eat up all their food.
 - (g) He found an old boat lying on the seashore. He repaired it and fitted a sail to it. When the weather was fine, he sailed off into the sea. The crew of a passing ship picked him up and took him back to England.
4. (a) I love to travel by train.
(b) We should save the life of others.
(c) Little man's arrow was very small.
(d) Gulliver was very hungry.
(e) My father gave me a surprise gift.
5. 1. Gulliver's ship broke into pieces.
2. He managed to reach an island.
3. Gulliver soon fell into a deep sleep.
4. When he woke up he found that he was unable to move his legs and arms.
5. Gulliver was feeling hungry as he had not eaten for many hours.
6. The little men gave Gulliver food and wine.
7. After two days, they managed to bring sleeping Gulliver to the King's city.
8. Later, when the weather was fine, Gulliver sailed off into the sea.
6. Birds *fly* (fly) . Fish *swims* (swim). A man *does* (do) not have wings, but he can fly in a plane. He *does* (do) not have fins like a fish, but he can explore the ocean depths in machines. Only man can change the world around him to meet his needs. He is the only living thing on earth that has a human brain. Once people *laughed* (laugh) when men *dreamed* (dream) of flying or sending a rocket to the moon. Today many planes *fly* (fly) in the air. Rockets zoom into space. How did this happen ? Somebody *asked* (ask) a question. Somebody *found* (find) an answer.

7. travel piece
manage leather
arrow hundred
number hungry
basket ladder
8. (a) quite (b) aloud (c) very
(d) see, ate (e) made
9. song, feather, their, test, sand
10. 1. The reporters have made the report.
2. The policemen haven't reached the place.
3. The inspector hasn't written anything.
4. The inspector has made the report.
11. 1. bow 2. ship 3. king
4. boat 5. arrow 6. queen
7. basket 8. stairs

20. ALL THINGS BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL

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

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

1. (a) Dad was at work while Molly, Sam, and Mom were getting ready for the party.
 (b) Sam puts up the decorations.
 (c) Molly went to the store to buy balloons and birthday candles.
 (d) Uncel Mel, Aunt Joanna, and their cousins, Noah and Kayla came to the party.
 (e) The family made the mistake by celebrating dad's birthday two months earlier.
4. (a) Two women are talking to each other.
 (b) Washerman is washing the clothes.
 (c) A boy is flying a kite.
 (d) Ducks are in the pond.
5. (a) to (b) by (c) of
6. (a) Was the lion roaring loudly in the forest ?
 (b) Has he done his homework ?
 (c) What do you like to play the most ?
7. beauty, greatness, truth, depth, safety, purity
8. (a) till (b) but
9. (a) noun, verb
 (b) noun, verb
- 10.(a) c 2. d 3. a 4. b
- 11.(a) sets (b) then (c) day
- 12.(a) any (b) any (c) some
- 13.(a) a, the (b) an, the (c) an, the
14. realise anger
 palace marriage
 fisherman servant
- 15.(a) true (b) true (c) false
 (d) false (e) true
- 16.(a) wanted (b) enjoying
 (c) weary (d) great

- 17.(a) One woman suggested that they would climb a tree.
- (b) The Sheriff and his men couldn't identify Robin Hood because he wore a red dress and the colour of his hair was brown.
- (c) They made a long carriage with hundreds of wheels. Nine hundred of the strongest men of the island lifted Gulliver on to this carriage. Fifteen hundred of the King's horses pulled the carriage. After two days they managed to bring the sleeping Gulliver to the King's city.
- (d) He was a handsome and brave boy. He was playing with a lion cub.

MATHEMATICS

UNIT 11

Page No. 60

1. 3 sets

Page No. 61

2. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

3. 1. false 2. true
4. false 5. true

4. 1. 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

3. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

5. 2, 4, 8, 11, 44, 88

5. 24

7. 2. 18, 1; 2, 9; 3, 6

4. 14, 1; 2, 7

6. 15, 1; 3, 5

3. true

6. false

2. 3, 5, 9, 15, 45

4. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72

6. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 32, 48, 96

6. 1. 22 2. 30

3. 12, 1; 2, 6; 3, 4

5. 16, 1; 2, 8; 4, 4

Puzzle

- 2, 3, 6, 1, 24, 12, 8

- 2, 5, 20, 10, 1, 4

- 3, 5, 1, 15

- 2, 7, 1, 14

- 9 and 16

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1. 1. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30

3. 16, 32, 48, 64, 80

5. 25, 50, 75, 100, 125

2. 25

3. 37

2. 11, 22, 33, 44, 55

4. 21, 42, 63, 84, 105

Page No. 64

1. 1. prime 2. composite 3. composite 4. prime 5. prime

6. composite 7. composite 8. composite 9. composite

2. 1. 1

2. 2

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3. 3 4. 4

5. 2, 3

6. (3, 4) (11, 13) (17, 19)

7. (2, 3) (2, 5)

8. (2, 7) (5, 7)

9. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47

10. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30,
32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49

3. 1. 2

2. 1

3. 2

4. 1

5. 2

Page No. 66

1. 1. 10, 2, 5 2. 18, 2, 9, 3, 3
3. 24, 2, 12, 2, 6, 2, 2, 3
2. 1. $3 \times 3 \times 5$ 2. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ 3. $2 \times 5 \times 7$
4. 3×31 5. $3 \times 3 \times 7$ 6. 5×17 7. 7×7
8. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ 9. $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$
10. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ 11. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13$
12. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 13$ 13. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
14. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$ 15. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Page No. 67

1. 1. 1, 2, 3, 6 2. 1, 3, 5 3. 1, 2, 11
1, 3, 5 1, 3, 7 1, 3, 11
1, 3 1, 3 1, 11
4. 1, 2, 13 5. 1, 2, 13 6. 1, 2, 7
1, 3, 13 1, 5, 13 1, 2, 3, 4
1, 13 1, 13 1, 2
2. 1. 1, 3, 9 2. 1, 7 3. 1, 7
4. 1, 3 5. 1, 3 6. 1, 3, 5

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1. 1. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22
6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33
6, 12, 18
2. 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44
10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55
20, 40, 60
2. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30
4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28
3. 1. 10, 20 2. 24, 48 3. 18, 36
4. 30, 60 5. 10, 20 6. 8, 16

Page No. 69 Worksheet

1. 1. 4, 8, 16, 24, 36 2. 4, 10, 20
3. 2, 9, 29 4. 2, 4, 8, 24 5. 24, 36, 42

Puzzles

12, 10, 12, 22

Page No. 71

1. 1. $4, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ 2. $3, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$ 3. $10, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{5}$
 4. $7, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{3}{7}$ 5. $9, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$ 6. $12, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{3}$

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3. $\frac{3}{7}$
 4. 1. two thirds 2. three fifths
 3. seven ninths 4. one sixths
 5. three fourths 6. two tenths
 5. 1. $\frac{3}{5}$ 2. $\frac{5}{10}$ 3. $\frac{9}{11}$ 4. $\frac{8}{17}$
 5. $\frac{13}{19}$ 6. $\frac{12}{17}$
 6. 1. $\frac{5}{8}$ 2. $\frac{7}{19}$ 3. $\frac{4}{10}$ 4. $\frac{6}{12}$
 7. 1. $\frac{3}{10}$ 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ 3. $\frac{3}{7}$

Page No. 73

1. 1. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9}$ 2. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12}$
 2. 1. 2 2. 2 3. 3 4. 6
 5. 1 6. 2

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1. 1. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$ 2. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$ 3. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$
 2. $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{20}$
 3. 1. $\bullet \bigcirc = \bullet \bullet \bigcirc \bigcirc$ 2. $\bullet \bullet \bigcirc = \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bigcirc \bigcirc$
 4. 1. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12}$ 2. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{6}{18}$
 3. $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{12}{30}$ 4. $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{18}{24}$
 5. 1. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}$ 2. $\frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{3}$ 3. $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{2}{3}$
 6. 1. 2 2. 15 3. 3 4. 24
 5. 8 6. 44 7. 9 8. 35

7. 1. 2, 9, 4, 15
3. 6, 9, 12, 15

2. 8, 6, 16, 10
4. 8, 12, 16, 20

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1. 1. $\frac{2}{3}$ 2. $\frac{2}{7}$

Page No. 78

1. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ 2. $\frac{6}{7}$ 3. $\frac{8}{10}$ 4. $\frac{2}{5}$
5. $\frac{5}{9}$ 6. $\frac{2}{3}$
2. 1. $\frac{3}{5}$ 2. $\frac{3}{6}$ 3. $\frac{7}{10}$ 4. $\frac{3}{11}$
5. $\frac{6}{8}$ 6. $\frac{4}{6}$
3. 1. $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{5}{6}$ 2. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{4}$ 4. $\frac{5}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{9}{13}, \frac{12}{13}$

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4. 1. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}$ 2. $\frac{7}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$
3. $\frac{7}{10}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{10}$ 4. $\frac{9}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{3}{9}$
5. 1. smaller 2. smaller 3. greater 4. greater 5. smaller
6. smaller 7. greater 8. greater 9. smaller 10. smaller
6. 1. between 2. greater 3. smaller

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1. 1. $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$ 2. $\frac{8}{11}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{5}{11}$
3. $\frac{9}{13}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{4}{13}$ 4. $\frac{6}{12}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{5}{12}$
2. 1. $\frac{3}{21}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{1}{16}$ 2. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{14}, \frac{11}{18}$
3. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{18}, \frac{21}{28}, \frac{9}{19}$ 4. $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{15}{18}, \frac{4}{20}$

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1. 1. $\frac{3+2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$ 2. $\frac{4+5}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$
3. $\frac{2+1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ 4. $\frac{2+3+4}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$
5. $\frac{4+6+7}{17} = \frac{17}{19}$

2. 1. $\frac{1}{9}$ 2. $\frac{7}{9}$ 3. $\frac{6}{11}$ 4. $\frac{9}{10}$ 5. $\frac{16}{18}$
 6. $\frac{11}{13}$ 7. $\frac{15}{16}$ 8. $\frac{11}{15}$ 9. $\frac{9}{14}$
 3. 1. $\frac{5}{6}$ 2. $\frac{5}{7}$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4. $\frac{3}{5}$ 5. $\frac{3}{10}$

Brain Tuner

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ 3. $\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $\frac{5}{6}$

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1. $\frac{5}{15} + \frac{6}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$
 2. 1. $\frac{9}{13}$ 2. $\frac{13}{14}$

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1. 1. $\frac{4}{12}$ 2. $\frac{9-4}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$
 3. $\frac{3}{9}$ 4. $\frac{7-5}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$
 2. 1. $\frac{1}{5}$ 2. $\frac{4}{12}$ 3. $\frac{3}{9}$ 4. $\frac{5}{9}$ 5. $\frac{2}{7}$
 6. $\frac{5}{17}$ 7. $\frac{6}{19}$ 8. $\frac{7}{15}$ 9. $\frac{5}{16}$

Page No. 85

1. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ 3. $\frac{3}{4}$ 4. $\frac{4}{5}$ 5. $\frac{6}{7}$
 6. $\frac{8}{9}$ 7. $\frac{5}{6}$ 8. $\frac{9}{10}$ 9. $\frac{1}{3}$ 10. $\frac{4}{7}$
 11. $\frac{5}{9}$ 12. $\frac{7}{13}$
 2. 1. Friend ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of cake more 2. $\frac{2}{5}$
 3. Tom read more by $\frac{1}{6}$ pages 4. elder son

Page No. 86

1. 1. $\frac{7}{11}$ 2. $\frac{4}{7}$ 3. $\frac{7}{12}$ 4. $\frac{2}{14}$

Page No. 88

1. $\frac{6}{9}, \frac{5}{15}, \frac{10}{15}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{17}{19}, \frac{13}{16}$ 2. $\frac{8}{4}, \frac{13}{5}, \frac{10}{2}, \frac{20}{11}, \frac{42}{7}$
 3. $1\frac{2}{4}, 2\frac{3}{4}, 6\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{1}{3}, 5\frac{1}{2}$ Brain Tuner $2\frac{3}{6}$

Page No. 89

1. $1\frac{1}{3}$
2. $1\frac{2}{3}$
3. $1\frac{3}{7}$
4. $3\frac{1}{4}$
5. $1\frac{5}{7}$
6. $2\frac{1}{5}$
7. $1\frac{5}{9}$
8. $1\frac{9}{10}$
9. $4\frac{2}{3}$
10. $3\frac{3}{5}$
11. $3\frac{1}{2}$
12. $4\frac{7}{8}$
1. $\frac{3}{2}$
2. $\frac{4}{3}$
3. $\frac{6}{5}$
4. $\frac{10}{7}$
5. $\frac{7}{3}$
6. $\frac{13}{4}$
7. $\frac{50}{7}$
8. $\frac{11}{4}$
9. $\frac{23}{5}$
10. $\frac{21}{4}$
11. $\frac{53}{10}$
12. $\frac{43}{4}$

Page No. 90

1. $\frac{1 \times 4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$
2. $\frac{2 \times 3}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$
3. $\frac{4 \times 3}{16} = \frac{12}{16}$
4. $\frac{2 \times 7}{15} = \frac{14}{15}$
5. $\frac{2 \times 2}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$
6. $\frac{3 \times 5}{18} = \frac{15}{18}$
7. $\frac{3 \times 6}{20} = \frac{18}{20}$
8. $\frac{3 \times 3}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$

Page No. 91

1. $\frac{4}{3}$
2. $\frac{16}{8}$
3. $\frac{20}{3}$
4. $\frac{20}{9}$
5. $\frac{15}{7}$
6. $\frac{45}{5}$
7. $\frac{21}{8}$
8. $\frac{40}{5}$
9. $\frac{160}{9}$
2. 20p
2. 10p
3. 1p
1. Rs 40
2. Rs 6
3. Rs 12

Page No. 92

2. $\frac{3}{12} \times 3 = \frac{9}{12}$
3. $\frac{2}{14} \times 6 = \frac{12}{14}$
4. $\frac{4}{16} \times 2 = \frac{8}{16}$

Page No. 94 MCQ - VII

1. $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$
2. $\frac{3}{5}$
3. $\frac{4}{12}$
4. $\frac{4}{9}$
5. $\frac{1}{5}$
6. 3
7. $\frac{3}{9}$
8. $\frac{1}{5}$
9. $\frac{9}{8}$
10. $2\frac{4}{7}$

UNIT 13**Page No. 97**

1. 0.3
2. 0.7
3. 0.08
4. 0.72
5. 2.9
6. 1.25

2. 1. $\frac{4}{10}$; 0.4 2. $\frac{8}{10}$; 0.8 3. $1\frac{5}{10}$; 1.5 4. $\frac{26}{100}$; 0.26
 5. $\frac{44}{100}$; 0.44

3. 1. zero point five 2. three point six
 3. seventy four point two 4. zero point zero four
 5. seven point one five 6. twenty six point zero four
 4. 1. 0.9 2. 6.7 3. 89.9 4. 0.55
 5. 2.75 6. 21.92

Page No. 98

1. 1. .4 2. 116.86 3. 46.66 4. 98.79
 2. 1. 152.0cm 2. 16.6kg 3. 354.75

Page No. 99

1. 1. .3 2. .23 3. 22.2 4. 36.43
 2. 1. 1.5m 2. 15.25 3. 211.50

UNIT 14

Page No. 101

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| 1. 2000 | 2. 1000 | 3. 400 | 4. 200 | 5. 100 |
| 6. 40 | 7. 20 | 8. 10 | 9. 4 | |

Page No. 103

1. 1. 600 2. 1200 3. 5234 4. 709
 5. 3920 6. 14381
 2. 1. ₹ 4.51 2. ₹ 6.03 3. ₹ 6.03 4. ₹ 13
 5. ₹ 74.32 6. ₹ 17.40
 3. 1. 3, 4, 1, 1, 1 2. 4, 1, 2, 1, 1
 3. 4, 1, 1, 2, 3

Page No. 104

1. 1. 378.77 2. 4615.50 3. 148.60 4. 4108.50
 2. 1. 294.50 2. 90.25 3. 146.40 4. 80.25

Page No. 105

1. 1. 195 2. 411.75 3. 315.25 4. 847.5
 2. 1. 4.5 2. 8.92 3. 7.23 4. 8.92
 3. 1. 1016 2. 1800 3. 105 4. 29

Page No. 107

1. ₹ 230 2. ₹ 60

Page No. 108 MCQ - VIII

1. 100 2. ₹ 13145 3. $5 \times 95 + 80$ 4. ₹ 240
 5. ₹ 62.16 6. 2530p 7. $108 \div 12$ 8. ₹ 200
 9. ₹ 80 10. 1270

UNIT 15

Page No. 110

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

Page No. 111

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

Page No. 112

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

Page No. 113

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

Page No. 114

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

Page No. 116

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

Page No. 117

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

Page No. 119

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

Page No. 120

1. 2. 500ml, 200ml, 50ml 3. 200ml, 50ml
4. 1l, 100ml, 50ml 5. 1l, 500ml

2. 1. 3250ml 2. 4500ml 3. 6250ml 4. 5750ml
5. 2816ml 6. 15167ml

Page No. 121

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

Page No. 124 MCQ - IX

1. milligram 2. 10 3. 24l 4. 75dm
5. 2kg 651g 6. 152cm 7. 14l 8. 60 bottles
9. 228kg 10. 90cm

UNIT 16

Page No. 125

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

Page No. 126

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

Page No. 127

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

Page No. 128

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

Page No. 129

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

Page No. 130

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

Page No. 131

2016 2020 2024 2028 2032

Page No. 132

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

Page No. 133

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

Page No. 134

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

Page No. 135

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

Page No. 136 Worksheet

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

Page No. 137 MCQ - X

1. a.m. 2. 9:50 3. 10 a.m. 4. 6:45
 5. 2 hrs 20 min. 6. 7:20 a.m. 7. 1 hr 20 min. 8. 30 min. past 12
 9. 7:20 p.m. 10. 8 hrs 15 min.

UNIT 17**Page No. 138**

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

Page No. 139

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

Page No. 141

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

UNIT 18

Page No. 142

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

Page No. 143

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

Page No. 144

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

Page No. 146

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

Page No. 147

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

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

Page No. 148

1. 1. 4 2. 1000 3. 2 4. gram 5. perimeter
2. 1. $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$ 2. 2530p 3. 152cm 4. 10 a.m.
3. 1. 1, 2, 3, 6 2. 1, 2, 7
1, 3, 5 1, 2, 3, 4
1, 3 1, 2
4. 1. $\frac{3}{21}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{1}{16}$ 3. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{18}, \frac{21}{28}, \frac{9}{19}$
5. 1. $\frac{15}{16}$ 2. $\frac{7}{15}$ 3. $\frac{7}{13}$ 4. $\frac{160}{9}$
6. 1. 7 weeks 3 days 2. 14 min. 30 sec. 3. 3l 50ml
4. 9086 gram 5. 1036 cm
7. 1. 46.66 2. 36.43
8. $\frac{9}{13}$
9. 1. 00:05 2. 21:45 3. 10:20
4. 16:15 5. 02:00 6. 23:14
10. 11 sq.cm. 11. 6km
12. ₹ 500
13. 1. 60 2. Friday 3. Monday and Thursday 4. 340
14. 1. 2400 hrs 2. 23 pieces 3. ₹291 4. ₹ 521525

GENERAL SCIENCE

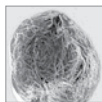
9. SAFETY AND FIRST AID

- A. 1. carelessness 2. footpath 3. wet
4. tongs 5. First aid
- B. 1. antiseptic bandage 2. cold water 3. calamine lotion
4. first aid 5. along the edge of the road
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F
4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Most accidents take place due to our carelessness.
2. Accidents can be avoided by following basic safety rules at home, school and on the road.
3. First aid is the immediate help given to a victim of an accident to save his/her life.
4. A first aid box contains a variety of items that can be used to treat minor injuries. These items commonly include :
Adhesive bandages, Cotton wool, Antiseptic solutions, Medicated creams, Crepe bandage, A pair of scissors, Thermometer, Soap, Sticky tape, Oral Rehydration Solution sachets, Some common medicines etc.
5. Safety rules we should follow in the kitchen are -
• Do not play with a fork, knife or a matchbox.
• Do not touch anything hot. Use tongs or thick cloth to hold hot vessels.
• Do not throw vegetable and fruit peels on the floor to avoid slipping.
• Do not work in the kitchen wearing synthetic clothes. They catch fire easily.
• Switch off the gas stove when not in use. Keep distance from the burning gas stove.
• Prevent falls by wiping up water or anything else spilled on the floor.
- E. 1. Wash the wound with water to clean it. Then wash it with a cotton dipped in an antiseptic lotion.
2. Remove the sting first. Rub the area by pouring lime water and ammonia to neutralize the bite. Apply calamine lotion. Put an ice pack on the bitten area to prevent swelling and pain.

3. For minor burns, hold the burnt part under cold water. This helps to cool the burnt part and reduce the pain. Apply an antiseptic cream like burnol on the affected area.
4. Make the victim lie down with the head lower than the body, so that more blood can reach the brain. Loosen the victim's clothes. Sprinkle cold water on victim's face. When the victim gets up, let him rest for sometime quietly.

10. OUR CLOTHES

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



- E. 1. Because cotton clothes do not absorb the heat of the sun. They keep the body cool by allowing free flow of air.
2. Because it does not let the heat of the body go out. At the same time, it does not let the outer cold get in.
3. Silk clothes need special care to keep the insects away.
4. Coloured clothes must be dried in shade. Direct rays of the sun make the clothes faded.
- F. 1. We wear clothes because they protect us from dust, dirt, sun and cold.
- We wear clothes for the following reasons -
- * They give us appearance.
 - * Clothes also protect us from insect bites.
 - * Clothes make us feel nice and smart.
2. Natural fibres are obtained from *natural* sources, i.e. from plants or animals. Cotton, jute, silk, wool are some examples of natural fibres.
- Synthetic fibres are obtained from *chemical* substances. Nylon, rayon, polyester and acrylic are some synthetic fibres.
3. Synthetic fibres are stronger than natural fibres. Clothes made from synthetic fibres are more *durable* and *attractive*.

4. Proper care of clothes makes it last longer. So, it is necessary to take care of clothes.
5. We can keep our woollen and silk clothes free from insects by keeping *naphthalene balls* or dried leaves of the neem inside it. Dry-cleaning also make the clothes longer-lasting.

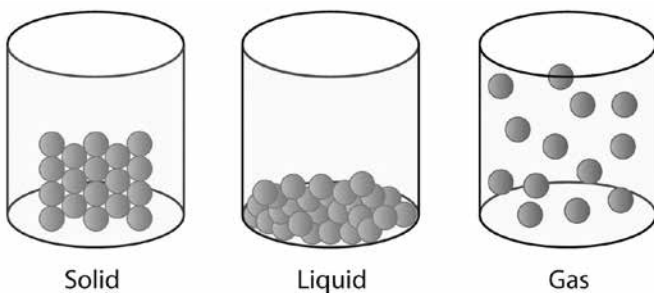
11. SOIL

- A. 1. rocks, minerals 2. slowly 3.humus
 4. loamy soil 5. soil conservation
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T
 4. F
- C. 1. topsoil 2. soil erosion 3. clayey
 4. bunds
- D. 1. Soil is formed by breaking up of rocks into smaller pieces.
 2. Soil is so important to us because it is the topmost layer of the earth's surface. It is essential for plants' growth and all forms of life on earth.
 3. Sand is barren as it cannot hold water. Also it does not have any food for plant.
 Soil is not barren. Different plants can grow in it. Some soils are more fertile than others.
 4. The upper most layer is called topsoil. Topsoil is made up of fine sand and humus. The layer below the topsoil is called the subsoil. This layer is sandy and contains small stones. Just below the subsoil is a layer of stones and rocks called the *bedrock*.
 Top layer is good for plants.
 5. The process in which soil gets taken away from land by natural agents such as rain, flowing river and strong wind is called soil *erosion*.
 6. Protecting the topsoil from being washed away is called soil conservation.
 We can conserve soil by planting more trees, making bunds and terracing slopes.

12. THREE STATES OF MATTER

- A. 1. weight, space 2. three 3. very close
 4. shape 5. solvent
- B. 1. molecules 2. shape of its container
 3. warm temperatures 4. it turns into air
 5. solute

- C. 1. solid 2. gas 3. liquid
 4. solid 5. gas
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T
 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. The temperature at which a given solid melts is called melting.
 2. The process of changing a liquid into a gas is called *evaporation*.
 3. The process of changing a gas into liquid is called *condensation*.
 4. The solid that dissolves in liquid is called a *solute*.
 5. The liquid in which the solute dissolves is called the *solvent*.
 6. The liquid which is obtained after dissolving a solute in a solvent is called a *solution*.
- F. 1. Matter is anything that has weight or mass and occupies space.
 Its three states are solid, liquid and gas.
 2. In solids, the molecules are very close to each other. They are closely packed.
 In liquids, the molecules are less closely packed. They can move around little but not too much.
 In gases, the molecules are wide apart from each other and are loosely packed.



3. Solids - They have definite shape, occupy definite space and definite volume. Molecules are very closely packed.
 Liquids - The liquids have definite volume but no definite shape. Molecules are less closely packed.
 Gases - gases have neither fixed shape nor definite volume. Gases have no colour. Molecules are loosely packed.
4. Liquids flows because the molecules in liquids are less closely packed. They can move around. The liquids have definite volume but no definite shape. That is why liquids take the shape of the container they are poured in.
5. A solid can change into a liquid form and a liquid can change into a gaseous form. These changes occur as the *temperature increases*. Similarly a gas can be changed into a liquid and

a liquid can be changed into a solid. These changes occur as the *temperature decreases*. Thus we can say that the three states of matter are interchangeable.

6. Take a glass of warm water, put a teaspoon of sugar into it, and stir it. The sugar will dissolve in water and disappear from view. Solid sugar is solute. Water is the solvent, and their mixture is the solution.

13. FORCE, WORK AND ENERGY

- A. 1. frictional 2. wedge 3. grooved
4. Energy 5. solar
- B. 1. force 2. earth 3. lever
4. inclined plane 5. electric energy
- C. 1. Lever, Pulley 2. Axe, Knife 3. Sun, Wind
- D. 1. Force is the agency that makes a *pull* or a *push* possible. For example, man pushing a car, camel pulling a cart etc.
2. The two types of forces are gravity and friction.

The force with which the earth pulls the things towards itself is called gravity. For eg. throw a ball or stone in the air, it comes back to the earth. This is because the earth pulls all objects towards its centre. This force is called its *gravitational force*.

Friction occurs whenever two objects are in contact with each other. For example, push a toy car or a ball or any other object on a plane surface. It will gradually slow down and stop after some time. A force which slows down a moving object is called *frictional force*.

3. Work is said to be done when a force is applied on something and it moves.
4. Machines make our work easier, for example *lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge* and *screw*.
5. Two types of simple machines are -

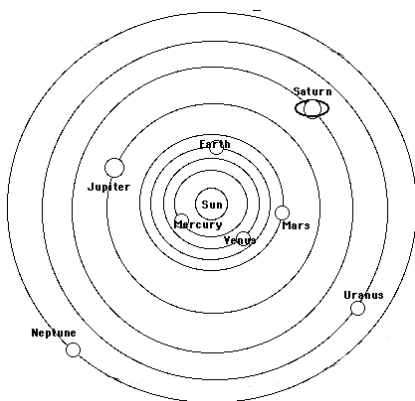
* **Lever** - It is the simplest machine. It is a rigid bar that can be turned about a *fixed point*. It is used to lift or move heavy weights, cut things or open the lid of a tin. Scissors, bottle opener, hammer, see-saw are some examples of lever.

* **Wedge** - Wedge is like a *double inclined plane*. These planes meet and form a *sharp edge*. This edge can cut or break objects. For example, axe, knife, fork.

6. Energy is the capacity to exert force. Heat, light, electrical, sound, mechanical, magnetic and chemical energy are the different types of energy.
7. An electric lamp has electric energy. It changes into heat energy and then to light energy.
8. Sun, wind, water and fuels are the main sources of energy.

14. THE SOLAR SYSTEM

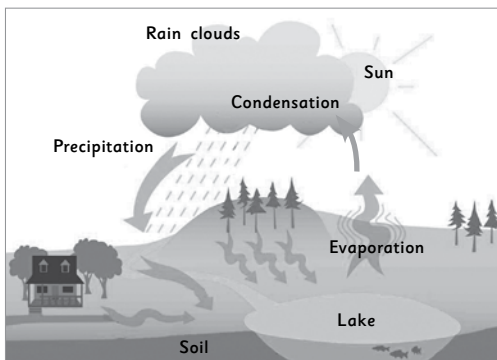
- | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|------------------|
| A. | 1. orbit | 2. Venus | 3. imaginary |
| | 4. 24 hours | 5. 365 days, 6 hours | |
| | 6. summer, winter | | |
| B. | 1. Sun | 2. Mercury | 3. Saturn |
| | 4. craters | 5. six months | |
| C. | 1. Equator | 2. Jupiter | 3. Constellation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



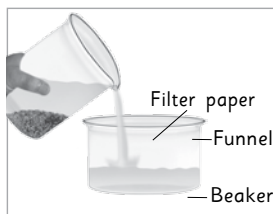
3. A planet is a heavenly body that revolves around the sun along a fixed path.
Stars are huge balls of glowing gases that spread heat and light in space.
4. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth. It is the earth's nearest neighbour in space. It does not have light of its own. It reflects the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

15. THE SUN AND THE WEATHER

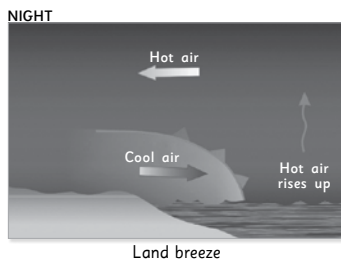
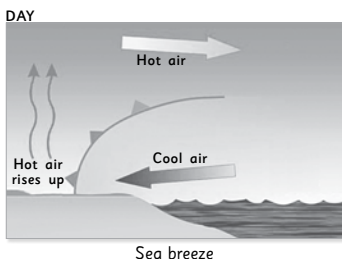
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| A. 1. summer | 2. thunderstorm | 3. snow |
| 4. humidity | 5. chlorination | |
| B. 1. F | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. F | |
| C. 1. Frost | 2. Dew | 3. Rain |
| 4. Hail | 5. Snow | |
| D. 1. Water cycle | | |



2. Filtration



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



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

16. CLEAN AND GREEN EARTH

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. 1. Air | 2. Pesticides | 3. garbage, sewage |
| 4. shelter | 5. Van Mahotsav | |
| B. 1. plastic | 2. planting trees | 3. deforestation |
| 4. paper | 5. paper | |

4. The liquid in which the solute dissolves is called the solvent.
 5. The process of changing a gas into liquid is called condensation.
- E. 1. Mars is called the red planet due to its reddish brown soil. Mars resembles the earth most.
2. The last four planets are very cold because they are very far from the sun.
 3. It is due to the tilt of the earth and its revolution around the sun.
 4. Because it does not let the heat of the body go out. At the same time, it does not let the outer cold get in.
 5. Silk clothes need special care to keep the insects away.
- F. 1. nylon, rayon 2. axe, knife
3. lever, pulley 4. sun, wind
- G. 1. wheel and axle 2. wedge 3. screw 4. pulley
- H. 1. Cutting down of trees and not planting more trees is called deforestation. It has disturbed the balance of nature. Due to this, our environment is no longer green.
2. As the earth rotates, different parts of it face the sun. The part that faces the sun has day. The part that is away from the sun has night. It completes one round of rotation about its axis in about 24 hours. Thus rotation of the earth causes day and night.
 3. The middle part of the earth is hotter than other parts because it is nearer to the sun.
 4. A planet is a heavenly body that revolves around the sun along a fixed path.
Stars are huge balls of glowing gases that spread heat and light in space.
 5. We can purify water by the process of sedimentation, decantation, boiling, filtration and chlorination.
 - * Boiling is the best method to purify water. It kills the germs present in it. Boiling the water for 10 minutes, kills all the germs in it. Water that has been boiled and cooled is now free from germs.
 - * Water can be purified by adding chlorine to water. Chlorination kills germs and makes the water suitable to drink.
- I. See question D-1. (Water cycle) Worksheet 15.

SOCIAL STUDIES

12. OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

- A. 1. mining 2. ores 3. largest
4. light 5. Gold
- B. 1. occur naturally 2. iron
3. good conductor of heat and electricity
4. a valuable natural resource
5. it does not give our any smoke
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Most of the minerals we get are found below the surface of the earth and some minerals are also found at the bottom of the sea.
2. Minerals from which metals can be obtained are called metallic minerals or ores. Iron, copper, gold, silver, manganese, bauxite are some metallic minerals.
3. Minerals from which metals cannot be obtained are called non-metallic minerals. Mica, limestone, salt, coal, petroleum and natural gas are non-metallic minerals.
4. Iron is used widely in the construction of houses, girders, bridges, dams, railway engines, rails, cars, coaches, machines, tools and many other things. A wide variety of stainless steel is used in a large number of products including car parts, hospital equipments, utensils, razor blades etc.
5. To run vehicles we use petroleum as a fuel. LPG and kerosene are also used for cooking and heating.

13. OUR AGRICULTURE

- A. 1. southern 2. raw material 3. milch
4. manure 5. West Bengal
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. T
- C. 1. it provides food for people and raw materials for industry.
2. cool and wet climate.
3. they are not looked after well.
4. warm and wet climate
5. farm animals

- D. 1. Paddy (rice), wheat, maize, millets and pulses are the main food crops of our country.
Sugar cane, cotton, jute, oilseeds and spices are the main cash crops of our country.
2. Rubber is very useful in the production of tyres, sports goods, mattresses, cables, shoes, slippers etc.
 3. West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are the major rice producing states of our country.
 4. Livestock means farm animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fibre and labour.
 5. The states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana are very rich in cattle wealth.
-

14. OUR INDUSTRIES

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| A. 1. Industries | 2. Cottage | 3. Large scale |
| 4. Agro-based | 5. mineral | |
| B. 1. agro based | 2. forests | 3. locomoties |
| 4. Bengaluru | 5. iron and steel | |
| C. 1. F | 2. F | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. T | |
- D. 1. Industries are places where raw materials are converted into finished goods that we use.
2. Cottage industries are household industries. A few people make goods in their homes with their family members by using simple tools and local raw materials. Pottery and textiles are two examples of such industries.
 3. Small scale industries employ some workers by using small machines. They obtain raw materials from outside. Toys and leather goods are two examples of such industries.
 4. Large scale industries employ thousands of highly skilled workers and use power driven heavy machinery. Raw materials are obtained from outside and sometimes imported from other countries. Textile mills, iron and steel industry are two examples of such industries.
 5. Agro-based industries and mineral-based industries are based on raw materials.
-

15. OUR HUMAN RESOURCES

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| A. 1. Humans | 2. resource | 3. second |
| 4. progress | | |

- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
 4. F
- C. 1. The skill and efficiency of the people is known as human resources.
 2. People can make the best use of all the natural resources such as soil, forests, water and minerals.
 3. The quality of the people is more important than the number of the people.
 4. When the population increases rapidly there is shortage in food supplies and employment opportunities.

16. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- A. 1. Engine-powered 2. roads 3. highways
4. port 5. telephone, satellite
6. doordarshan
- B. 1. wheel 2. major cities and state capitals
3. speed 4. aeroplanes
5. modern means of communication
6. every class of people
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. F 6. T
- D. 1. Roads are important in our country because they connect most of the cities, towns and villages of India.
2. Air transport is very helpful to the people when there are natural calamities like floods. Food packets are dropped from the aeroplanes. Helicopters are also very useful in these situations because they can land where aeroplanes cannot.
3. Modern means of transport brought the people of the world closure to each other.
4. The transfer of information from one place to another or from one source to another is called communication.
5. Telephone, mobile phone, Internet, newspaper, television, radio and postal system are the various means of communication in our country.
6. SMS, GPRS, MMS, email and bluetooth are some of the services rendered by the mobile phones.

17. ELECTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. | 1. Election
4. ballot | 2. ballot box | 3. voters |
| B. | 1. leader | 2. elected | 3. 18 years |

- C. 1. An election is the process of electing or choosing leaders or representatives by voting system.
2. We have elections so the people elect a leader who they think will serve well and look after their problems, needs and wants.
3. The role of an election office is to make rules to conduct free and fair elections.
4. EVM stands for electronic voting machine.
-

18. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

- A. 1. Panchayat 2. Sarpanch 3. Corporation
4. Gram 5. Councillors
- B. 1. by the people of the village 2. Municipalities
3. Corporation 4. five years
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. The local self governments are formed by the people of a certain village, town or city.
2. Members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the people of the village aged 18 years or above.
3. Functions of the Gram Panchayat are :
a. To make arrangement for clean drinking water.
b. Maintenance of public wells, tanks and handpumps.
c. Opening of Primary Health Centres.
d. Installation and maintenance of street lights.
e. Opening of primary schools and adult education centres.
4. Grants received from the government is the main source of income of the Gram Panchayat.
5. The important functions of the Municipal Committee :
a. Construction, maintenance and cleanliness of roads.
b. Disposal of garbage generated in the city.
c. Supply of clean drinking water.
d. Maintenance and beautification of parks.
e. Free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years of age.
-

19. OUR HISTORY

- A. 1. Christ 2. Indus 3. Asia
4. Aryans 5. independence
- B. 1. Porus 2. Golden Age 3. Bengal
4. Non-violence
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T

- D. 1. The Indus Valley civilization was situated on the bank of the Indus River (now in Pakistan).
2. Babur founded the Mughal Rule in India.
3. Under Shivaji the Marathas had grown into a great power.
4. The British defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1757 AD.

20. OUR RICH HERITAGE

- A. 1. 22 2. Saree, blouse 3. Punjab
4. Bharatanatyam 5. Ellora
- B. 1. natural heritage 2. common man 3. Orissa
4. harvest 5. Europeans
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. T
- D. 1. In our country there are natural and social heritage. Natural heritage includes natural features like forests, wildlife, rivers, mountains, valleys, soil, minerals etc. Social heritage includes languages, costumes, customs, rituals, religions, dances, music, games, architectural monuments, paintings, festivals etc.
2. Dances along with folk songs are called folk dances. It reflects the life styles of the common man.
The answer of the remaining part of the question may vary.
3. Hindustani music and Carnatic music are the two types of classical music in India.
4. All religions teach us not to steal, not to lie and not to harm others and to treat our fellowmen like our own brothers and sisters.
5. Festivals are celebrated because festivals help people to develop good relationships and to live in peace and harmony.

21. MEN WHO CHANGED THE FACE OF INDIA

- A.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ashoka | 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| 3. spiritual | 4. missionaries, charity |
| 5. Vikram Sarabhai | |
- B.
- | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| 1. emperor | | |
| 2. he worked for the welfare of the people | | |
| 3. Krishnadevaraya | 4. Arya Samaj | 5. Homi Bhabha |
- C.
- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. T | |

- D. 1. There are some people who devoted all their time and energy to make lives better for the other people. Such people are remembered as great men. They are found in every sphere of life.
2. Ashoka made hospitals, roads, wells and water tanks for the people. He constructed rest houses for the travellers.
3. Krishnadevaraya allowed the people to follow the religion of their choice. He gave huge donations for the construction of temples, mosques and other religious places.
4. Akbar was very ambitious from his childhood. His main ambition was to expand his empire all over India. He was almost succeeded in doing so.
5. Bhoodan Movement aimed at persuading landlords to voluntarily donate their excess land for distribution among landless people.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

- A. 1. iron 2. Bengaluru 3. elected
4. Corporation 5. common man
- B. 1. raw material 2. Humans 3. port
4. Aryans 5. Vikram Sarabhai
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. BJP 2. Communist Party of India
3. Congress 4. Samajwadi Party
- E. 1. Chennai, Hyderabad
2. Maharashtra, Gujarat
3. West Bengal, Odisha
4. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
- F. 1. Bharatanatyam, Tamil Nadu
2. Kathak, Uttar Pradesh
3. Kathakali, Kerala
4. Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh
- G. 1. Minerals from which metals cannot be obtained are called non-metallic minerals. Mica, limestone, salt, coal and petroleum are some non-metallic minerals.
2. The British defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1757 AD.
3. Modern means of transport brought the people of the world closure to each other.

4. Functions of the Gram Panchayat are :
 - a. To make arrangement for clean drinking water.
 - b. Maintenance of public wells, tanks and handpumps.
 - c. Opening of Primary Health Centres.
 - d. Installation and maintenance of street lights.
 - e. Opening of primary schools and adult education centres.
5. In our country there are natural and social heritage. Natural heritage includes natural features like forests, wildlife, rivers, mountains, valleys, soil, minerals etc. Social heritage includes languages, costumes, customs, rituals, religions, dances, music, games, architectural monuments, paintings, festivals etc.