

Chapter 1

WILD LIFE IN THE DECCAN PLATEAU

Page 42–43

1. a. Krishna 4. d. Kashmiri
2. b. bird 5. c. Hyderabad
3. a. Elephants 6. d. Meat of animals
- b. Tigers 7. b. Barasingha
- c. Sloth bears 8. c. Sandalwood

Project Work

1. An elephant uses its trunk to do the following:
 - To breathe as its nostrils are on its trunk;
 - To drink water as it carries water in its trunk and puts it in its mouth;
 - To sniff out things;
 - To greet friends;
 - To comfort each other;
 - To breathe when they swims in water.
- 2.

	Asian Elephant	African Elephant
Areas found	South east Asia including India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sumatra	Sub Saharan Africa, South Africa
Size	Male is 2.7 m and female is 2.4 m, smaller than African elephants	One species, the bush elephant is the largest in the world.
Shape and size of ears	Small with folded dorsal borders	Their ears are bigger and reach over the neck.
Tusks	Most females lack tusks, some males lack tusks	Both male and female elephants have tusks

Other useful information	Highly intelligent, quite timid	Highly intelligent, found in the wild
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Chapter 2

VARIETY IN PLANTS

Page 43–44

1. b. herbs 5. d. Cauliflower
2. a. tree 6. b. roots
3. a. Onion 7. c. fertilisers
4. c. Venus Flytrap 8. a. Rose

Project Work

1. If all the seeds fell under the parent plant there would be overcrowding. This will decrease chances of growth. It will decrease natural resources available. It will also not spread far and wide.
2. Yes. Many animals and insects spread seeds. The wind spread seeds. Some examples are elephants eat fruits and disperse their seeds in their droppings. Monkeys eat fruits and disperse their seeds. Even ants drop some of the seeds on the way as they carry them to their homes and help in dispersion.
- 3.

Nature's Helpers	How they spread seed
Animals	Through their droppings; seeds also get tangled in animal fur or skin
Birds	Through their droppings, when they eat only part of the fruit at distant places.
Wind	Strong winds carry seeds over short or long distances.
Water	Seeds float in water and are carried to new places

Chapter 3

ENCHANTING ENVIRONMENT

Page 44–45

1. c. herbivores
2. d. Plastic bags
3. b. Water is heated and changes to water vapour.
4. a. winter months
5. a. The sun
6. b. carnivores
7. c. Flowers
8. a. Mud

Project Work

	Autumn	Spring
Months of the year	September (Northern Hemisphere), March (Southern Hemisphere)	March to June in the Northern Hemisphere, September, October, November in the Southern Hemisphere
Kinds of clothes worn	Neither warm nor cold fabrics, light sweaters	Light and cool fabrics.
Effect on trees	Leaves start falling	Flowers start blooming
Other information	Pleasant weather	Pleasant weather

Chapter 4

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Page 46–47

1. d. Brazil
2. d. Harpy eagle
3. a. United States of America
4. c. American Indians
5. b. piranha
6. a. corals
7. c. Mount Everest
8. c. Australia

Project Work

1. It is important to protect marine life in our oceans. French Polynesia is a beautiful group of islands in the Pacific. Many years ago nuclear tests were carried out. The natural habitat

needs to be saved and all future tests should be banned.

2.

Name and location	Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu
Flora and fauna of the region	Eucalyptus trees, Shola forests
Unique features of the region	Kodaikanal Lake, Bryant Forest
Threats that the flora and fauna face	Over development
What can be done to protect the flora and fauna	Sustainable tourism, plant native trees

Chapter 5

THE HUMAN BODY

Page 47–48

1. b. cerebrum
2. a. mouth
3. c. oesophagus
4. d. tongue
5. b. The small intestine
6. d. 30
7. b. thigh bone
8. b. skeleton

Project Work

Animals	Food	Types of teeth/ reason
Lion/tiger	Meat	Strong, sharp teeth incisors, to cut and tear meat
Elephant	Grass, plants, barks.leaves	Strong teeth to chew and to tear leaves, bark etc
Sheep/ goat	Grass, shrubs, hay etc, goats also eat almost anything if you let them	Large molars for grinding and chewing food
Rat/mice	Grains, fruits, will eat meat etc if available	They have both incisors and molars for cutting food and for chewing food

Chapter 6

FORMS OF ART AND INDIAN ART STYLES

Page 48–49

1. c. Maharashtra
2. b. Madhubani
3. a. simple stick figures
4. b. Miniature paintings
5. a. Ajanta caves
6. b. Kumbh Mela
7. c. Painter
8. a. Bani Thani

Project Work

I would like to make baskets, flowers, butterflies, bunnies, cranes cups and other animals using origami.

Origami	
Popular in which countries	China, Korea, Japan, all over the world
Names of famous artists	Robert J Lang, Akira Yoshizawa, Kade Chan
Types of origami	1. Action origami 2. Modular origami 3. Wet folding origami 4. Pureland origami 5. Origami tessellations 6. Kirigami
Different models that can be made	Rose, swan, cubes, elephant, dog, butterfly,

Chapter 7

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN INDIA

Page 50–51

1. b. Sanskrit
2. c. sari
3. a. Christianity
4. d. church
5. b. epics
6. a. October 2
7. a. Snake
8. b. 12 years

Project Work

	My state	Any other stat
Name of the state	Tamil Nadu	Gujarat
Languages spoken	Tamil, English	Gujarati, Hindi
Food	Idli, Dosa, Rice dishes, Sambar, Rasam, Vada, Murukku etc	Rice dishes, Khichdi, Dhokla, Thepla, Shrikhand
Important Festivals	Pongal, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Karthigai Deepam	Navrathri, Holi, Janamashtami
Traditional clothes	Lungi/veshti, shirt, sari	Dhoti, kurta, turban, cap, sari
Music and dance	Carnatic music, Villu Paatu, Bharatanatyam, Karagattam	Bhavai, Temple music, Garba,
Other information	Famous temples and beaches	Famous wildlife sanctuary and beaches

Chapter 8

ENTERTAINMENT AND FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT

Page 51–52

1. c. Douglas Engelbart
2. c. Dadasaheb Phalke
3. c. Rugby
4. b. Mortimer
5. b. Tinkle
6. d. James Bond
7. b. circus
8. d. school

Project Work

1. The student goes for a walk in the park with friends.
- 2.

Name of the insect	Wings/No wings	Number of legs	Other information	Disney Name
Ladybug	Four	Six	Colourful appearance	Lynda Ladybug
Butterfly	Four	Six	Many types	Brenda Butterfly

Cricket	no wings, two wings, four wings	Six	Males make a chirping sound	Charlie Cricket
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Chapter 9

BOOKS, HOW READING HELPS!

Page 52–54

1. c. English
2. a. Hedwig
3. d. rabbit
4. b. Huckleberry Finn
5. Roald Dahl
6. a. diary
7. a. Rudyard Kipling
8. b. Pirates

Project Work

Month and day	Interesting happenings	New things learnt
October 2	Celebrated Gandhi Jayanthi in our colony	Learnt about spinning cotton with Chakra
October 5	Celebrated our neighbour's grandson's birthday	His grandparents visited them from Kolkata. They described the city.
October 6	Celebrated my birthday with my neighbours and friends	My neighbours gifted me delicious sweets called Sandesh, a special Bengali sweet.

Chapter 10

SPORTS IN INDIA

Page 54–55

1. b. Chess
2. d. Kerala
3. a. martial arts
4. b. Kabaddi

Project Work

Name of the leader	Achievements	The state he/she belonged to	Education and other information
Alok Sagar	Works for tribals	Helping in Madhya Pradesh	Engineering degree from IIT Delhi. Planted more than 50,000 trees
Dr. Bhakti Yadav	Treating patients for free from the 1940's	Helping in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	Gynaecologist

5. c. Tennis
6. d. None of these
7. c. Boxing
8. a. cricketer

Project Work

1. Name of the game
 - City, State, Country
 - It is a game played with two players.
 - It needs twenty numbers of each of the vowels and ten number of each of the consonants as tiles.
 - Each player gets 10 tiles and they have to make the name of a city or state or country.
 - Each time they do so, they get points depending on the number of letters they use in the name.
 - They can change two tiles at a time, alternately.
 - The game ends in thirty minutes and points are added.
 - The player with the highest points is the winner.

Chapter 11

PROMINENT RULERS OF INDIA

Page 55–56

1. a. A set of rules to run the country
2. a. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. d. Maharana Pratap
4. b. 40 kmph
5. b. Indira Gandhi
6. a. Jawaharlal Nehru
7. b. Sarojini Naidu
8. b. APJ Abdul Kalam