

# English

## 1. Written in March

### **A-Short answers questions:**

1-Who is crowing?

Answer:-The crow is crowing.

2-What do the small birds do?

Answer:-The small birds tweet.

3-Whose heads never raise?

Answer:-Cattle's heads never raise.

4-Who perform like an army?

Answer:-The cattle perform like an army.

5-What is the ploughboy doing?

Answer:-The ploughboy is whooping.

6-Write about the weather in the mountains?

Answer:-Small clouds are sailing and blue sky is prevailing. The rain is over and gone.

7-Is it easy to travel on the top of the base hill?

Answer:-No, it is not easy to travel on the top of the bare hill.

## 2. The Pied Piper of Hamelin

### **A-Short answers questions.**

1-Who is crowing?

Answer:-The crow is crowing.

2-What do the small birds do?

Answer:-The small birds tweet.

3-Whose heads never raise?

Answer:-Cattle's heads never rise.

4-Who perform like an army?

Answer:-The cattle perform like an army.

5-What is the ploughboy doing?

Answer:-The ploughboy is whooping.

6-Write about the weather in the mountains?

Answer:-Small clouds are sailing and blue sky is prevailing. The rain is over and gone.

7-Is it easy to travel on the top of the base hill?

Answer:-No, it is not easy to travel on the top of the bare hill.

8-How did rats harm the city of Hamelin?

Answer:-The rats fought with the dogs, killed the cats, bit the sleeping babies in the gredles and ate up all the food.

9-Describe the Piper when he came to see the Mayor first time.

Answer:-He was dressed in a long yellow and red coat. He was thin and tall and wore a long, red clown's cap on his head. He had a long pipe in his hand.

10-How much money did the Piper ask for to take away all the rats and how much money did the Mayor Promise?

Answer:-The Piper asked for a thousand gold coins to take away all the rats. The Mayor promised him a fifty thousand gold coins.

11-What happened when the Pied piper began to play a queer little tune?

Answer:-There was a noise and the rats came running out of all the houses.

12-What happened when he played a soft tune on his pipe?

Answer:-All the children of the town came out and followed the Piper, laughing, dancing and singing up on a high hill.

13-Why did only one child return to the town?

Answer:-One child returned to the town because he was lame and could not run as fast as the after children.

### **3. The Oldest is the Wisest**

#### **A-Short answers questions.**

1-What way did the elephant suggest to bring peace in the forest?

Answer:-The elephant suggested that the oldest among them should rule over the other two since age brings wisdom.

2-What way did the partridge suggest to find out which one of them was the oldest?

Answer:-The partridge suggested them to tell how large the particular banyan tree was when each of them was a little baby.

3-Did the elephant and the monkey accept the suggestion?

Answer:-Yes, the elephant and the monkey accepted the suggestion.

4-Who was chosen to rule over the other two?

Answer:-The partridge was chosen to rule over the other two.

### **4. The Woodpecker**

#### **A-Short answers questions.**

1-How and where did the woodcutter make him a house?

Answer:-The wood cutter pecked out a little round hole and made him a house in the telephone pole.

2-What did the woodcutter do when the poet watched it?

Answer:-He poked out his head.

3-Which season is mentioned in the poem? Pick out lines from the poem to support your answer.

Answer:-The Rainy Season is mentioned in the poem.

## Chapter 1 – Lost Into Space

### A. Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Who was the first person to set foot on the moon? (Neil Armstrong)
2. Which spacecraft did Edwin Aldrin travel in? (Apollo 11)
3. How many moons does Jupiter have? (67)
4. What other name do we use to refer to earth? (Blue planet)
5. How many planets does the Solar system have? (eight)
6. Which is the sixth planet from the sun? (Saturn)
7. What is the centre of the solar system? (the Sun)
8. Which galaxy is the solar system situated in? (Milky Way)
9. What is Ursa Major? (Constellation)
10. What is the ball of hot gasses that emits its heat and light called? (A star)

### B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a universe? (The universe is a vast expanse of space that consists of galaxies, stars, planets, and huge clouds of dust and gasses.)
2. What is a planet? (planets are heavenly bodies that orbit a star. In simple terms, a planet is a large round object in space that travels around a star. Planets can either be rocky or made up of gas.)
3. What is a star? (A star is a huge ball of hot gasses that emits its heat and light. There are billions of stars in the universe.)
4. Why do the stars appear to be so small? (The stars are huge, but they appear to be so small because they are very, very far from us.)
5. What is a constellation? (A group of stars in the sky that make a recognizable shape or pattern is referred to as a constellation. For example, Ursa Major)

6. What is a galaxy? (a system consisting of billions of stars along with clouds of gas and dust forms a galaxy. There are many galaxies in our universe.)
7. What is a Solar System? (The solar system consists of the Sun and other objects that revolve around it, which including eight planets and various pieces of rocks. The Sun is the centre of the Solar System.)
8. Name the eight planets that revolve around the Sun. (The eight planets that revolve around the sun are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Pluto)
9. What is a moon? (Moon is a natural satellite that revolves around the Earth. Satellites are objects smaller than planets that revolve around a planet instead of the Sun.)

## **Chapter 2 – Round the World**

### **A. Answer the following questions in one word only**

1. What did people believe the earth was shaped like many years ago? (A disk)
2. Name the Portuguese sailor who set sail to prove that earth is round. (Ferdinand Magellan)
3. How many years did the Portuguese sailor sail with his crew? (three)
4. What is the apparent line where the land seems to meet the sky called? (horizon)
5. What is the place where land and sea meet called? (Coast)
6. Which gas do we breathe in? (oxygen)
7. Which gas do we breathe out? (carbon dioxide)
8. Which is the third planet from the sun? (Earth)
9. Which is the only planet known to have life on it? (Earth)
10. What is the layer of air surrounding the earth called? (Atmosphere)

### **B. Answer the following questions.**

1. What makes the earth a unique planet? Earth is the third planet from the sun and the only planet to support life and that makes the earth a unique planet)

2. What is the atmosphere? (A thin layer of air comprising of mixed gasses surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere.)

## Chapter 3 – The Blue Planet

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Earth a unique planet? (Earth is a unique planet because it supports life due to the presence of air and water.)
2. What is a continent? (Large continuous masses of land on earth that are surrounded by water are referred to as continents.)
3. What is an ocean? (Huge bodies of saline water that make up for almost 70 percent of the earth's surface are known as oceans)
4. Name the seven continents. (the seven continents on earth are: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, America, Australia, and Antarctica.)
5. What is a globe? (A globe is a scale model of the earth. It completely represents our earth the way it looks.)
6. What is a map? (A map is a drawing that depicts an area on earth. In other words, a map is a diagrammatic representation of the earth.)
7. Who is a cartographer? What is an Atlas? (Cartographer is a person who studies and makes maps. An atlas is a book that contains a collection of maps)

### B. Answer the following in one word only.

1. Name the largest continent. (Asia)
2. Name the smallest continent. (Australia)
3. Name the largest ocean. (Pacific Ocean)
4. Name the smallest ocean. (Arctic Ocean)
5. Which continent is India in? (Asia)

6. Which organization recently added the Southern Ocean to the league? (The International Hydrographic Organisation)
7. Name the deepest point on earth. (The Marina Trench)
8. Which direction does the magnetic needle always point in? (North)
9. What is the diagrammatic representation of an area called? (Map)
10. What is the scale model of the earth called? (Globe)

## **Chapter 4 – Environment Gone Bad**

### **A. Answer the following questions.**

1. How are our needs fulfilled by nature's resources? (Plants provide us with food in the form of cereals, fruits, roots, leaves, etc. Trees provide us with their trunk to take shelter)
2. What causes air pollution? (The emissions from factories, smoke from the exhaust of vehicles, burning of garbage, and clearing of forests are activities that cause air pollution.)
3. What is noise? (Aloud or an unpleasant sound that causes disturbance is called noise)
4. What is air made of? What is the layer of air that surrounds us called? (Air is a mixture of gasses that surround us and are necessary for our survival. The layer of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere.)

## **Chapter – 5 India the Land of Contrasts**

### **A. Answer the following questions in one word only**

1. Name the seventh-largest country in the world. (India)
2. Which continent does India belong to? (Asia)
3. What is the division of a country based on landforms called? (Physiographic Division)
4. Peaks and sloping slides are associated with which landform? (Mountains)

5. What is a cluster or chain of mountains called? (Mountain range)
6. Where does the Brahmaputra originate from? (The Himalayas)
7. What is The Great Indian Desert? (Thar Desert)
8. What is an elevated land that is flat on top called? (plateau)
9. What is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called? (Island)
10. What are the Lakshadweep islands famous for? (Coral reefs)

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is an island? (An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. India has two groups of Islands — The Lakshadweep and The Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
2. What are mountains? What is a mountain range? (Mountains are landforms that rise sharply from the surrounding areas and have peaks and sloping sides. A cluster or chain of mountains forms a mountain range.)
3. What are some of the important rivers that originate from the Himalayas? (The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, are some important rivers that originate from the Himalayas.)

## **Chapter 6 -The Political India**

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the two types of government in India? (The two types of government in India are the Central government and the State government.)
2. What are Union Territories? (Union Territories are areas within our country that are under the direct rule of the central government. The union territories are headed by the Lieutenant-Governor)
3. Name the Union Territories that are a part of India. (The nine Union Territories of India are: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, the Lakshadweep Islands, Puducherry, Jammu, and Kashmir)

4. What is a monarchy? (Monarchy is a land governed by a king or a queen. The orders of the monarch decide how the country should be ruled.)
5. What are the two types of government in India? (The two types of government in India are the elected and the state governments.)
6. Who is the father of the longest written constitution of the world? (B.R. Ambedkar is the father of the longest written constitution, that is, The Indian constitution.)

## Chapter 7 -Food Guide

### A. Answer the following questions in one word only

1. Name the crop that needs a lot of water to grow. (rice)
2. In what states is rice mainly grown? Name anyone. (Assam/ West Bengal)
3. What is the practice of cultivation of the soil for crops referred to as? (Agriculture)
4. What is the crop mostly grown and consumed in a region called? (Staple food)
5. What is the staple food of West Bengal? (Rice)
6. Which state is the top producer of pulses in India? (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Which fruit is Nagpur in Maharashtra famous for? (Oranges)
8. Which Indian state is popular for growing all kinds of spices? (Kerala)
9. Which seeds are crushed to produce oil for cooking? (Oilseeds)
10. What are the people who do not consume any animal product including milk, cheese, curd, etc called? (Vegans)

### B. Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the system of transportation of food. (Farmers grow crops in the field. Once they harvest the crop, they sell it to the dealers at a wholesale market or a mandi. Shopkeepers and vendors buy the crop from the mandi and sell it to us.)

2. Why should we wash fruits and vegetables before consuming them?  
(We should wash fruits and vegetables before consuming them because their skin is covered with dirt and pesticides.)
3. Who is known as a non-vegetarian? (The people who eat meat, seafood, and eggs besides vegetables and fruits are called non-vegetarians)
4. What are spices? (Spices are the heart of Indian Cuisine. They are flavoring agents and add flavor to the food. Kerala is a state that is popular for growing all kinds of spices. Example: - turmeric, pepper, cloves, etc.)
5. What are food grains? (Food grains are small, dry, hard seeds of plants such as wheat, rice, Bajra, etc. which are used for consumption.)

# Science

## UNIT-1: The World of Living (Chapters 1-5)

### Q. Short answers questions:

1. What are stomata?
2. What do green plants need to make their food?
3. What are living and non-living things? Explain with examples.
4. How does a frog survive on both land and water?
5. Name the different sense organs and list their functions.
6. Why do some birds and insects lay eggs?
7. What are man-made things? Give examples.
8. Why do living things move?
9. What are the main parts of a plant?
10. What is photosynthesis?
11. Why are most leaves green in colour?
12. List some functions of the stem.
13. Give examples of roots and leaves that we eat.
14. What are the functions of a flower?
15. Define germination.
16. Give examples of stems that we eat.
17. What are the three different types of stems? Give examples.
18. List the different functions of the beak of a bird.
19. What are talons?
20. Why do birds have different types of beaks?

21. Why do some birds have webbed feet?
22. How many toes on each foot does an ostrich have?
23. Give two examples each of: climbing birds, perching birds, birds of prey.
24. Why do hummingbirds have long and pointed beaks?
25. How do birds change their direction while flying?
26. How does a weaver bird enter its nest?
27. Where do pigeons and sparrows build their nests?
28. What is incubation?
29. What are the two types of movement that birds show?
30. How does a kingfisher make its nest?

**Answers: Short answer questions**

1. The small pores on leaves, through which they breathe, are called stomata.
2. Green plants can make their own food in the presence of sunlight, air and water with help of chlorophyll.
3. All things that need food, grow and reproduce, respond and feel are living things. For example, human beings, plants, animals.

Things that do not grow, breathe or reproduce and do not feel or respond are non-living things. For example, a table, a car, rivers.

4. Frogs are able to breathe through their moist skin when in water, and use their lungs to breathe on land. Hence, they can survive both on land and in water.
5. The five sense organs are- eyes, nose, tongue, skin and ears. They help us feel things around us. We see through our eyes, are able to hear through our ears and feel touch through our skin. We can smell using our nose and taste with our tongue.
6. Birds and insects are living things that lay eggs to reproduce or give birth to their young ones.

7. Things that are made by human beings are called man-made things. For example, a ball, a car, a house.
8. Living things move from one place to one another in search of food and shelter.
9. A plant has two main parts- the root and the shoot.
10. Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants prepare their food with the help of sunlight, air, water and chlorophyll.
11. Most leaves are green in colour due to the presence of a green-coloured pigment called chlorophyll.
12. The stem helps keep the plant upright and carry water and minerals from the root to the leaves. It also helps carry food to different parts of the plant.
13. We eat some roots like radish and carrots, while cabbage, spinach and lettuce are examples of leaves that we eat.
14. A flower helps the plant to reproduce. Most flowers also change into fruits which may bear seeds.
15. Seeds have baby plants called embryos, which grow into new plants when they get proper air, water and warmth. This process of development of a seed into a seedling is called germination.
16. Sugarcane and ginger are examples of stems that we eat.
17. Stems can be of different types-
  - a) hard and woody- Eg. neem tree, cherry tree, sheesham
  - b) soft- Eg. rose, coriander
  - c) weak- Eg. grapevine, money plant
18. Birds use their beaks to hold, catch and eat their food. Beaks also protect them from enemies.
19. Talons are sharp and strong claws of flesh-eating birds, which help them catch and hold their prey firmly.

20. Birds have different types of beaks depending on their living and eating habits. For example- birds of prey like vultures and eagles have sharp and hooked beaks to help them tear the flesh of their prey.

21. Some birds live in water and hence they have webbed feet that act as paddles and help them push the water back while swimming.

22. An ostrich has only two toes on each foot.

23. Here are few examples of:

Climbing birds- Parrots, woodpeckers

Perching birds- Crows, sparrows

Birds of prey- eagles, vultures

24. Hummingbirds have long and pointed beaks to help them suck nectar from flowers.

25. Birds can use their tails to change their direction while flying.

26. A weaver bird enters its nest through a tunnel-like opening at the lower end.

27. Pigeons and sparrows build their nests on window ledges and ventilators, using dry grass, twigs and leaves.

28. Incubation is the process of birds keeping their eggs warm by sitting on them.

29. Birds show upstroke movement and down stroke movement.

30. A kingfisher burrows a hole on the bank of a river, which is its nest.

35. The hair present in the nose help trap dust particles present in the air.

## UNIT-2: Food (Chapter 6)

### **Q. Short answers type questions:**

1. What are the different types of animals?
2. What is the difference between carnivores and herbivores?
3. Why do animals need food?
4. What is a food chain?
5. Where should one take sick animals?

### **Answers: Short answer type questions**

1. There are three main types of animals:
  - a) carnivores- that eat the flesh of other animals
  - b) herbivores- that eat plants
  - c) omnivores- that eat both plants and animals
2. Carnivores are flesh-eating animals while herbivores are plant-eating animals.
3. Animals need food for energy to work and grown and also to stay healthy.
4. A chain that describes how living things depend on one another for food is called a food chain.