

1. Our Body

The Outset

1. Forehead **2.** Eyes **3.** Ears **4.** Neck **5.** Shoulder **6.** Arm **7.** Stomach **8.** Fingers
9. Knees **10.** Ankle **11.** Toes **12.** Head **13.** Hair **14.** Nose **15.** Mouth
16. Thorax (chest) **17.** Fore Arm **18.** Thigh **19.** Leg **20.** Feet

A. **1.** (b) **2.** (a) **3.** (b) **4.** (a) **5.** (c)

B. **1.** chest **2.** heart **3.** stomach **4.** skin **5.** Adults

C. **1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T

D. **1.** eyes **2.** skin **3.** tongue **4.** ears **5.** nose

E. **1.** The organs present inside our body are called internal organs. **2.** The process in which food is broken into tiny pieces in the stomach is called digestion. **3.** Bones provide shape to our body. **4.** The framework of bones is called the skeleton. **5.** Muscles help us to move, run, bend, play, etc. **6.** The place where two bones join is called a joint. **7.** Skeleton protects the internal organs of our body.

2. Our Family

The Outset

- Do it yourself.

A. **1.** (c) **2.** (c) **3.** (d) **4.** (b)

B. **1.** Mother **2.** nuclear **3.** Grandparents **4.** kitchen

C. **1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F

D. **1.** Parents and their children living together are called a nuclear family.
2. A family with parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins living in one house is called a joint family. **3.** A single parent family consists of one parent of either gender, usually a mother and one or more children.
4. Paternal relatives are those relatives who are from father's side. Maternal relatives are those relatives who are from mother's side.

3. Our Sweet Home

The Outset

- Kutcha House, Pucca House, Caravans, Stilt House, Houseboat

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)

B. 1. safe 2. temporary 3. expensive 4. caravan 5. Kashmir

C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. 1. Do it yourself. **2.** It protects us from heat, cold, rain and storm. It also protects us from unwanted animals and thieves. **3.** Pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, iron and steel. **4.** Some people live in houseboats. Houseboats float on water surface. We can see houseboats in Dal Lake of Kashmir.

4. People Around Us

The Outset

- Do it yourself.

A. 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a)

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Do it yourself

D. 1. Those people who make our lives easier are called community helpers. **2.** He sells fresh fruits which keep us strong and healthy. He also sells fruit juices. **3.** A confectioner makes cakes, pasteries, sweets, etc. **4.** A florist makes different types of beautiful bouquets. **5.** A pilot flies aircrafts and makes our domestic and foreign tours easy.

5. Places Around Us

The Outset

- **1.** A metro station. **2.** Do it yourself. **3.** To travel from one place to other in a city.

A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. 1. sorrows 2. market 3. dispensary 4. letters 5. engines

C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

D. 1. The area with many houses close to one another makes up a neighbourhood. **2.** The police helps to maintain law and order in an area. It protects the people from thieves and robbers. **3.** The firemen come quickly in the fire-engines, which are red in colour and help to put out fire. They also save people trapped in buildings. **4.** We go to a hospital or a dispensary when we are sick or injured. **5.** We can buy stamps,

inland letters and postcards from the office. **6.** The people around us provide many facilities which make our lives comfortable. **7.** We should go to medical stores to buy medicine. **8.** We go to bank for deposit and withdrawal of money.

6. Means of Transport

The Outset

- Do it yourself.
- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)**
- B. 1. Helicopter 2. towns 3. Train 4. Air Force**
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T**
- D. 1. Helmet 2. seat belt 3. Life Jacket**
- E. 1.** In ancient time, people had to walk to wherever they had to go. Initially, they used dogs and sledges to travel from one place to another.
2. Bus, train and trucks. **3.** Ship, boat and tankers. **4.** Aeroplane, helicopter and jet plane.

7. Means of Communication

The Outset

- **1.** Newspaper **2.** Do it yourself. **3.** Do it yourself.
- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)**
- B. 1. aerogramme 2. money 3. cellular phone 4. Fax machine 5. Email.**
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F**
- D. 1.** Communication means to send or receive messages from one end to other. We communicate with each other in different ways. **2.** It is attached to a telephone. **3.** Those people, who cannot read or write, listen to the radio or watch programmes on television for news and entertainment. Now all of us can listen to news, discussions, and enjoy the different programmes of entertainment without leaving home. **4.** STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing) services are used to communicate with people within a country and ISD (International Subscriber Dialing) services are used for communicating with people of other countries.

8. Food

The Outset

- Do it yourself.

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)**
- B. 1. work, play 2. animals 3. milk 4. Breakfast**
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F**
- D. We should always cover the food to protect our food from harmful bacteria and objects or chemicals from getting into the food.**
- E. 1. We cannot live without food. It helps us to grow. It gives us energy to work and play. 2. We eat different types of food : Energy Giving Foods, Body Building Foods, Protective Foods 3. Foods like chapati, rice, dal, give us energy. 4. People who eat only vegetables, fruits, cereals and pulses are called vegetarians. People who also eat meat, fish and eggs are called non-vegetarians.**

9. Water

The Outset

- **1. A running tap. 2. Do it yourself.**
- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)**
- B. 1. Rain 2. Ice 3. vapours, gas 4. pure, clean 5. showers**
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T**
- D. 1. We need water for drinking, cooking, bathing, etc. Plants need water to make food. Animals need water for drinking and bathing. 2. Ponds, lakes, streams and rivers. 3. Solid, liquid and gas. 4. We can save water in many ways : (i) Close the taps after using them. (ii) Get the leaking taps repaired. (iii) Avoid bathing in showers. Use buckets and mugs. (iv) Do not let the tap run when you brush your teeth. 5. The Sun heats the water in rivers, lakes, ponds and seas. This changes water into water vapour. Water vapour rises up in the air and turns into tiny drops of water. These drops of water form clouds. When the clouds become heavy, they fall down as rain. This water again flows into rivers, ponds, lakes, etc. This water gets heated by the sun. It again goes up into the air to form clouds. This way the water cycle goes on in nature.**

10. Air

The Outset

- **1. The air blow the kite. 2. The air blew away the papers.**
- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)**
- B. 1. Air 2. direction 3. yachts 4. doors, windows**

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

D. Breathing, flying kite, sailing boat, etc.

E. 1. When wind blows very fast, it is called storm. 2. These are as follows :
(i) Air has speed. (ii) Air has direction. (iii) Air has weight. (iv) Air has force.
3. The uses of air are as follows : (i) Wind helps clothes to dry faster.
(ii) Wind helps aeroplanes and other things to fly. (iii) Wind helps yachts
to sail on water. (iv) Wind moves the blades of a windmill. (v) Wind
helps a hot air balloon to rise and fly. 4. Green plants make a great
contribution in cleaning air. So, we should grow more and more plants.

11. Clothes

The Outset

• 1. Woollen clothes 2. Silk clothes

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)

B. 1. woollen 2. umbrella 3. seasons 4. wool

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

D. Do it yourself.

E. 1. We wear clothes because it protects us from heat, cold, rain, dust
and insects bites. 2. In summers, we wear cotton clothes. In winters, we
wear woollen clothes to keep our body warm. 3. A silkworm builds a
home around itself with long, sticky threads. This home is called a
cocoon. 4. We get silk from silkworms. 5. Doctor, driver, cobbler and
lawyer wear uniforms.

12. Safety Measures

The Outset

• 1. The purpose of the traffic light is to keep us safe from accidents.
2. Red colour : Stop, Yellow colour : Ready to Go, Green colour : Go

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

B. 1. injury 2. medicines 3. footpath 4. road 5. sharp

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. 1. Safety measures keep us safe from accidents. 2. An area of road with
white stripes which we use while crossing the road is called zebra
crossing. 3. Because we can fall down while flying kites. 4. Because we
may get injured. 5. We should stand in a queue while waiting for the
bus.

13. Plant Life

The Outset

- Do it yourself.

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)

B. 1. Trees 2. Climbers 3. Creepers 4. Hydrilla

C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. 1. (i) Mango (ii) Palm 2. (i) Rose (ii) Tomato 3. (i) Coriander (ii) Tulsi
4. (i) Grapevine (ii) Money plant 5. (i) Watermelon (ii) Pumpkin

E. 1. Very big, tall and strong plants are known as trees. They have a thick, woody stem called trunk. 2. Shrubs are smaller than trees. The stems of shrubs are thin and woody. They live for a few years only. *For example* : rose, tomato. 3. Herbs are very small plants. They are thin and weak plants. They live for only one season. *For example* : Coriander, spinach. 4. **Climbers** : Climbers have thin and weak stems. They cannot stand straight. **Creepers** : Creepers are weak plants that grow along the ground. 5. The plants that grow in water are called water plants.

14. Animal Life

The Outset

- Do it yourself.

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

B. 1. Hen, duck 2. leather 3. Silk 4. herbivorous

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

D. 1. Honey — (b) Bee 2. Wool — (d) Sheep 3. Milk — (c) Cow 4. Silk — (a) Silkworm

E. 1. a. cow b. goat 2. a. lion b. tiger 3. a. bear b. crow 4. a. vulture b. jackal

F. 1. Pet animals and farm animals are called domestic animals. 2. Animals that live in forests are known as wild animals. 3. Animals like horses, donkeys, bullocks, elephants, camels etc are used to carry loads and as a means of transport. These animals are called beasts of burden. 4. Scavengers such as vultures, jackals, hyena, etc. eat the flesh of dead and decaying animals. Thus, they help to keep the forest clean.

15. Our Heavenly Bodies

The Outset

- Do it yourself.

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)**
- B. 1. east 2. star 3. eight 4. traveller**
- C. 1. 24 hours 2. summer 3. blue 4. water 5. star**
- D. 1. The Sun, the moon, the stars, the planets and many other heavenly bodies together form the 'Universe'. 2. The Sun appears small to us because it is millions of kilometres far away from us. 3. During the day, we cannot see the moon because of the bright light of the Sun. 4. Planets and satellites have no light of their own. They shine because they reflect the light of the Sun.**

16. Our Beautiful Earth

The Outset

- Do it yourself.
- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)**
- B. 1. Sun 2. forests 3. mountains 4. plateau**
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F**
- D. 1. Air, water and land are the three unique things that Earth has. 2. The soil in the plains is very fertile for growing crops. So we can find many villages, towns and cities located in the plains. 3. Three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Only one-fourth part is land. 4. Rivers flow down the mountains to form lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. They are called water bodies.**

17. Directions and Time

The Outset

- 1. Watering in hot hours will have an adverse effect on the growth of plants. 2. The best time to water plants is in the morning or evening.
- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)**
- B. 1. north direction 2. map 3. Twelve 4. minute**
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T**
- D. The calendar helps us to keep track of the date, day, week and month.**
- E. 1. In ancient times, people used the Sun to find directions. 2. The four major directions are : East, West, North and South. 3. A map is a drawing of an area on a sheet of paper. Compass has a needle. It always points towards the north. 4. The long hand shows minutes. It is called minute hand.**