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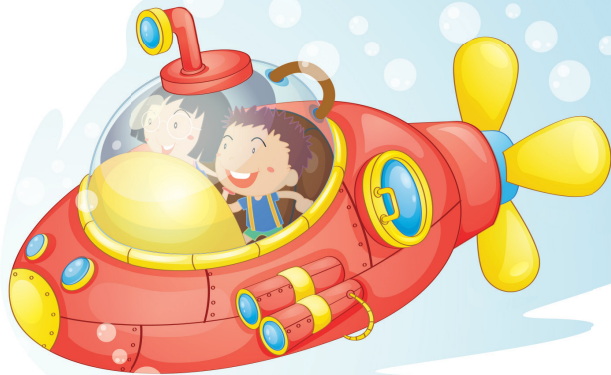
Explore
Green
World
System



4

A Book of Environmental Studies

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B. Com



Teacher Manual



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1. An Extended Family



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. A group of people which is closely related by blood and lives with us in the same house is called a family. It is the fundamental unit of society.
2. A joint family is a big family. It consists of parents, aunts, uncles and cousins all living nearby or in the same household.
3. Parents earn money to fulfill the need of their children. They earn money to run a house. They spend money on their kids' clothes, food and education.
4. Changes take place in the family as under:
By birth: Children born to their parents are related to their parents family.
By marriage: After marriage, husband and wife start a family.
By adaptation: In a few families, Childless couple adopt and accept the children even when they are not born to them. They become a part of the families
5. In a family a family get together takes place at the time of marriages, birthdays, festivals, anniversaries and other occasions. It gives us the opportunity to share the feelings and beliefs of the family members with one another. It is a happy moment.
- C. 1. parents 2. nuclear 3. beliefs and feelings 4. baby 5. values
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- E. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (b)

2. Means of Recreation



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. Recreation refers to any activity that gives us joy and pleasure. It also refreshes our mind.
2. Fun and enjoyment are must in our life. After working the whole day, we get tired and feel dull. Therefore, fun and enjoyment bring freshness in our life. They relax our mind and make us prepared for the next day.
3. I play many game regularly. Each game has some rules. For example. Be honest while playing. Never push your co-players. Always be punctual for playing any game. Never tease/abuse others.
4. Children fly kites on Makar Sankranti and Independence Day.

5. We like to attend family functions as they give us an opportunity to refresh ourselves. We eat tasty food on these occasions.

6. I enjoy myself at home by doing these activities.

- I watch television.
- I read comics and story books.
- I spend time with my grandparents. They tell me bed time stories.

C. 1. Joy, pleasure 2. annual day function 3. park 4. television 5. Circus, fair

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

ActivityCorner

Indoor Games 1. Chess 2. Ludo 3. Table Tennis 4. Hide and Seek
5. Badminton

Outdoor Games 1. Football 2. Cricket 3. KhoKho 4. Kabaddi 5. Hockey

3. Tongue and Teeth



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

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

B. 1. We can sense different tastes through various taste buds present on our tongue, like sweet, sour, salty and bitter.

2. Milk teeth appear when a baby/child attains the age of 3 to 6 years, he/she develops a set of 20 teeth. They are known as milk teeth.

3. The milk teeth (a set of 20 teeth) are known as temporary teeth while there are 28 permanent teeth. They are replaced by the temporary teeth. They are developed by the age of 6 and 12 years.

4. We have four kinds of teeth—

Incisors- They are 4 in number. They are used to cut/bite food, known as cutting teeth.

Canines- There are two pointed teeth. They are four in number. They are used to tear food, known as tearing teeth.

Premolars- There are four flat teeth. They are used to crack food, known as cracking teeth.

Molars- They are six in number. They are used to grind food known as grinding teeth.

5. While eating food, small bits of it get stuck between our teeth. When they are not removed, they get rotten and get covered with a layer of germs, known as plaquer. It reacts with sugar to produce acid. It affects the tooth enamel and begins to destroy it. It is known as tooth decay.

6. The ways to avoid tooth decay are:
- Brush at least twice a day.
 - Avoid eating too many sweets and candies.
 - Rinse our mouth with water after every meal.

C. 1. Teeth 2. wisdom 3. pulp 4. Premolars 5. plaque

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

E. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)

4. Food-Preparation and Preservation





ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT


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


- B. 1. The food plays a vital role for us. It gives us energy to do various tasks. It helps us grow our body. It makes us healthy and strong. We cannot survive without it.
2. A diet that contains all nutrients carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals along with water and roughage in proper amount in called a balanced diet.
3. Different types of nutrients are as under: Carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, minerals, fats, roughage and water.
4. Different kinds of vitamins are essential to us. They keep us healthy, by increasing the resistance power to the body against diseases. They are many vitamins like A, B, C, D, E and K.
5. Different food items are prepared by different methods like boiling, baking, frying, roasting and steaming.
6. We need to preserve food to stop its wastage. The way of treating food to store it for a longer time without getting spoiled is known as preservation of food. Boiling, canning, drying (dehydration), salting and sweetening are various methods.


C.

















Boiling




Dehydration



Salting



Sweetening



Freezing

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

E. 1. (a) Rice (b) Wheat 2. (a) Milk (b) Pulses 3. (a) Cereals (b) Leafy vegetables

5. Clothes



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B. 1. Clothes are one of our basic needs. They keep us safe from cold, heat, rain and dust. Besides, they make us look smart. People wear various kinds of clothes in various seasons.
2. We get natural fibres from plants such as cotton, jute and linen. From animals such as wool, silk, leather and fur etc.
3. We get silk from silkworms which grow on mulberry leaves for about 5 weeks. They secrete saliva from their mouth which turns into a thin silk thread. They wind these threads around the mselves to make cocoon. Then, the silk is obtained from these cocoons.
4. Artificial fibres, such as-nylon, polyester and terelyne are strong, durable and wrinkle free. They get dried very quickly. They are used to make raincoats, caps, bags and curtains etc.
5. Collection of fibres— In this step, various fibres are collection from various sources.
Spinning— It is twisting the fibre to make the thread or yarn.
Weaving— In this method, two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced to form a fabric.
6. Steps for maintenance of clothes of are as under:
- All clothes should be washed regularly to remove dust.
 - Dark and light clothes should be washed separately.
- C. 1. Cotton 2. Linen 3. five 4. Artificial 5. spinning
- D. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- E. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

6. Houses



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. A house keeps us safe from heat, cold, rain and thieves and wild animals. It gives us a sense of security and comfort.
2. An ideal house should be spacious, strong and sun facing. It should have a drawing room, dining room, bed room, kitchen, both room, lavatory and a lawn in front of it. It should have ventilation.

3. An idea house should have these features:
- Spacious— It should be spacious with various rooms.
 - Strong— It should be built with good quality material.
 - Sunlight— It should be sunlight facing.
 - It should have good sanitation and proper water management with good cross ventilation.
 - It should have safe electrical fittings.
4. There are different types of houses– **Houseboat**– It is called a floating house. It is found in Kashmir and Kerala. **Igloo**– It is a dome-shaped house made of snow. **Tent**– It is made of canvas cloth. It is a temporary house. **Caravan**– It is a house on wheels. Gypsies or nomads live in it. **Stilt House**– It is built on stilts having a sloping roof. They are found in Assam and Meghalaya. They receive heavy rains.
5. Stilt house is found in areas which get heavy rain and frequent flood. It is built on stilts, a few feet above the ground to keep people safe and dry. They have sloping roofs to let the rainwater fall off easily.
- C. 1. comfort 2. electrical 3. fresh 4. Kashmir 5. cold 6. temporary
- D. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (e)

7. Air



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (b)
- B. 1. Air is a wonderful natural resource. It is present all around us. We cannot see, touch, or smell it. We feel it. It is essential for all living beings to breathe.
2. Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, ozone, neon, argon, krypton, helium, etc.
3. The characteristics of air are as under.
It is colourless and odourless. It occupies space. It has no shape of its own. It exerts pressure. It carries sound and smell.
4. Air has the following uses for us.
- Air rotates the blades of a windmill.
 - It is needed for burning fuel.
 - It helps a boat sail
 - It helps to fly kites, gliders, and parachutes.
 - It is needed for breathing by living beings.
5. Air pressure has the following uses for us. For example:
- We use air pressure in drinking juice with a straw.
 - We use air pressure in filling ink in a fountain pen.

- The doctors fill syringes, droppers, etc. with medicines.
- People also draw water from the earth through a hand pump using air pressure.

- C. 1. gases 2. shape 3. highest 4. Air 5. odourless
- D. 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- E. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

8. The World of Plants



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B. 1. Various parts of a plant are: roots, stem, branches, leaves, buds, flowers, and fruits. Besides, each plant has two key systems– root and shoot.
2. Roots help a plant to stand firmly in the soil.
3. The two types of roots are as under:
- (i) Tap root– It grows from the end of the stem and goes deep into the soil. Many small roots grow from it. Lateral roots or side roots grow from tap root.
- (ii) Fibrous root– In this type of the root, the plant has many thin fibre-like roots of similar size, known as fibrous roots.
4. Rice wheat maize and grass have fibrous roots.
5. A flower has different parts For example sepals, petals, stamen and carpel etc.
6. Every seed contains a baby plant. When this seed receives proper and sufficient sunlight, water and air, the baby plant inside the seed starts growing. This process is called germination.
- C. 1. lateral 2. fibrous 3. tap 4. Stem 5. Flower
- D. 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- E. 1. (a) Potatoes (b) Colocasia 2. (a) Radish (b) Carrot
3. (a) Spinach (b) Cabbage

9. Reproduction in Animals



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. dolphins 2. Platypus 3. shell 4. Tadpoles 5. underside

- C. 1. In this world, every living being reproduces one of its kind and takes good care of them. They do so to continue their existence on this planet. Hence, the process by which animals produce their young ones is called reproduction.
2. Some animals give birth to their young ones while some others lay eggs. Mammals such as cows, dogs, buffaloes, human beings, etc. give birth to their young ones while birds, insects, frogs, fish, reptiles lay eggs.
3. An egg has the following parts:
- A hard brittle covering called a shell.
 - A clear sticky liquid called albumen.
 - A yellow liquid called yolk.
4. A crocodile has unique method of laying eggs. It digs shallow pits in sandy banks of rivers to lay eggs.
5. Butterflies, cockroaches, houseflies and grasshopper lay eggs. The young ones that hatch out of these eggs look very different from their adults. During their various growth stages, they constantly keep changing their appearance by shedding their skin to develop into an adult. This process of growth is known as moulting.
- D. 1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)
- E. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

10. Community Services



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B. 1. A work done by a person or group of people that benefit others is called a community service. It is generally organised through a local group.
2. In India, there are Gram Panchayat in almost every village. The number of members of a Gram Panchayat depends on the size of population.
3. A Gram Panchayat register all births and deaths.
- It keeps the record of land.
 - It makes arrangements for primary education.
4. A Municipal Corporation maintains roads, drains, parks and bridges in the town.
- It runs schools and libraries in the town.
 - It looks after the public health and cleanliness of the town.
5. The sources of the municipal corporation are as under:
- It gets taxes from the people for their property.
 - It receives road tax.
 - It receives taxes on the entertainment.

6. The services organised by the Panchayat and Municipal Corporation are for the welfare and convenience of the general public. They are known as public services.

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

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

E. 1. panchayat 2. 5 years 3. panch 4. councillors 5. Sarpanch

Model Test Paper – 1 Based on Chapters 1 to 10

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

B. 1. extended 2. Recreation 3. Teeth 4. People 5. Trees 6. Gram Panchayat

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

D.



A small family



Tree



Jacket



Tongue



Fruits



Tent

- E. 1. A family with one or two children is called a small family. A extended family is a big family in which parents, aunts, uncles and cousins all live in the same household.
2. People wear nice clothes to celebrate special occasions such as birthdays, weddings and parties, etc.
3. Short and bushy plants are called shrubs. They have thin and woody stems. For examples: Hibiscus, Rose, Jasmine, very small and weak plants are called herbs. For examples: coriander, mint.
4. We celebrate many festivals like Holi, Diwali, Christmas, Eid, Onam, Guruparv, etc.
5. Municipal Corporation is a bigger body which serves the people living on towns and cities.
6. Characteristics of Air:
(i) Air is colourless and odourless.
(ii) Air has weight.
(iii) Air occupies space.
7. We get food, wood, medicine, oxygen, etc. from plants.

11. Pollution and Its Types



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. air 2. harmful 3. soil 4. noise 5. insecticides
- C. 1. Pollution refers to the mixing of dirty and harmful materials in pure things.
2. Two causes of air pollution are as under:
- Germs are released when we cough/sneeze.
 - Burning of fossil fuel at home and in vehicles.
3. Pollutants refer to harmful elements or things which cause pollution, such as dust particles, harmful gases and fossil fuel, etc.
4. When germs, dust, chemicals and many other toxic substances get mixed into water bodies, it is called water pollution. It leaves a major health problem. It also impacts the marine life as well. There creates a scarcity of safe/potable drinking water too.
5. The loud and unpleasant sound is known as a noise. When the level/intensity of noise goes beyond our tolerance level, it takes the form of noise pollution.
- D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- E. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

12. Waste Management



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B. 1. We should keep our environment clean to keep ourselves healthy. For this, we should follow the proper method of disposing off the garbage.
2. Biodegradable waste refers to the waste that can be rot easily and mix with the soil. For example: left over food, vegetables and fruit peels, leaves, paper, grass, flowers and excreta of animals.
3. Plastics, metals, broken glasses, wrappers, etc. are non-biodegradable waste materials.
4. We should sell the waste material to the waste collector or kabadi who later takes these waste material to the recycle centres.
5. The 4R's of waste management are as under:
Reduce– It refers to buying only those things which are very essential to us.

Reuse– It means we should use those things again that can be reused rather dumping them as waste.

Recycle– It means converting used items into raw form and then making new products out of them.

Refuse– It means refusing anything which is not needed by us anymore.

- C. 1. 4R's 2. waste 3. non-biodegradable 4. Bio-degradable 5. landfills
- D. 1. Paper, Grass 2. Metals, Plastics
- E. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)

13. Safety First



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B. 1. Accidents occur due to our carelessness or when we are in a hurry. They take place anywhere and anytime.
2. In a classroom
- We should not jump over the desks or benches.
 - We should not throw books, notebooks, chalks, pencils, dusters, etc. on the fellow students.
3. We should buy medicines only from chemist after checking the expiry date of it. We should never take medicines without the advise of a doctor.
4. The precautions are as under:
- We should never run on a wet floor.
 - Instead, we should walk carefully to avoid slipping.
5. We should not cross the road without checking the traffic signal. We should cross the road only when the light is red for the traffic and green for us.
6. First aid refers to the immediate aid/treatment given to a victim after the accident. Some first aid tips are as under:
- Keep away the crowd from the victim.
 - Help the victim to sit or lie down in the shade.
 - Tie a clean hanky or bandage over the wound.
 - Immediately call a doctor.
 - Always act on the doctor's advice.
- C. 1. sharp 2. medicines 3. middle 4. moving 5. crowd
- D. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- E. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

14. The Earth and Beyond



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B. 1. Our solar system is formed by the sun, planets, natural satellites, asteroids, comets and other small objects. The sun is a big star.
2. The eight planets in our solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
3. It is because the planet Earth's 71% surface is covered by water.
4. The planet Earth spins on its axis which is called rotation. It spins from west to east and completes one rotation in approximately 24 hours. The rotation of the Earth causes days and nights on the Earth.
5. It is the rotation of the earth which is responsible for the formation of days and nights. The earth, continuously moves on its axis allowing sunlight to shine on various parts of the earth. The part of the earth facing sun, get sunlight. Hence, there is day. The part of the earth which does not face sun and does not get sunlight, experiences is night.
6. The revolution of the earth leads to different seasons on the Earth. The seasons are caused by two factors—
- Revolution of the Earth around the sun.
 - Tilting of the Earth on its axis.
- C. 1. planets 2. Jupiter 3. land 4. oceans 5. northern
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)

15. Matter all Around Us



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B. 1. The things which occupy space and have mass are known as matter.
2. Matter exists in three states— solid, liquid, gas.
3. The dissolved substance in any solution is called solute.
4. When it rains water gets collected in water bodies. From there, it gets evaporated again and this process continues. This natural process is called water cycle. (Refer diagram)

5. (i) Examples of physical change– Freezing of water, melting of wax.

(ii) Example of chemical change– Burning of coal, Rusting.

6. During the rains, some part of water goes under the ground. It is known as groundwater. Such water is taken out through wells and hand pumps. Such type of water is also used up by the plants.

C. 1. Water 2. molecules 3. solids 4. Gases 5. Matter 6. wells

D. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)

E. 1. Irreversible 2. Reversible 3. Irreversible 4. Irreversible 5. Reversible

16. Importance of Water



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

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

B. 1. We know that there is plenty of water found in various water bodies, such as seas and oceans. Sadly, water of these bodies is salty and that is why we cannot drink it.

2. We get freshwater from various sources such as– rivers, lakes and ponds, etc. It is fit for human consumption.

3. We take out groundwater to the surface through various methods such as hand pump, tube well and well.

4. A dam is a wall that is built across a river to hold back or block the flow of river water. For example: Bhakhra and Hirakud.

C. 1. Rainwater 2. freshwater 3. reservoir 4. Tube wells 5. towns

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

E. 1. Seas, Oceans 2. Rivers, Lakes 3. Hand Pumps, Tube wells
4. Lakes, Ponds

17. The Discovery of Fire



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

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

B. 1. The early humans did not know how to cook food. So, They ate raw meat only.

2. The early humans lived in caves and jungles.

3. The early humans killed animals for their safety.

4. The early humans used different types of tools to hunt. They tools were made of pointed stones, bonus ans sticks.
5. Fire helped the early humans in heating and lighting caves. It also helped them to keep dangerous animals away from them.
6. The roasted meat was much tastier as compared to the raw meat It was soft too.
7. One day, the early human was rubbing two stones together to make pointed tools. By chance, he found that tiny sparks came out which he used to set dry leaves on fie
8. These days, we use fie as a means to produce energy in big factories to run machines and to drive vehicles.

C. 1. early 2. stone 3. fire 4. lighter 5. energy

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

18. Natural Resources



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

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

- B. 1. A resource refers to anything that has utility and adds value to our life.
2. Renewable and non-renewable resource.
3. A natural resource refers to anything and everything that is available naturally on the Earth.
4. Different man-made resources are: Buildings, bridges, flyover, shopping malls, car, school, road, train, etc.
5. **Renewable resources**– They are available in limitless quantity. They can be used again and again. For example: soil, water, sunlight, forest, and wildlife.
Non-renewable resources– They are available in limited quantity. They cannot be renewed. Once used up, they cannot be get back. For example: fossil fuels and minerals.
6. The ways to conserve natural resources are as under:
- We must not waste any natural resource.
 - We must use natural resources judiciously
 - We must use 4R's.
 - We must plant more and more trees.

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F

D. 1. natural 2. man-made 3. Wildlife 4. mining 5. waste

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

19. Physical Features of India



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. There are mainly six physical divisions in India, such as- The Northern Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Great Indian Desert, The Southern Plateaus, The Coastal Plains and The Island groups.
2. (i) Himadri or the Greater Himalayas. (ii) Himachal or the Middle Himalayas. (iii) Shivalik or the Outer Himalayas.
3. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and Satluj flow through the northern plains. As these rivers are mainly fed by snow in the Himalayas.
4. The Northern Plains are very fertile because the rivers that flow through here bring with them the fine soil known as silt or alluvium. That is why, the Northern Plains are very fertile.
5. India has two Island groups-Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. The group in Bay of Bengal is called Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is in the east of India. Lakshadweep Islands are in the west of India. These islands are in the Arabian Sea. There are only thirty-six islands of which ten are inhabited.
6. The Eastern coastal Plains is located in the East of India between Bay of Bengal to the Eastern Ghats. They stretch from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the South.
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Himalaya 2. Himadri 3. Western 4. Eastern 5. east
- E. 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)

20. Monuments of India



ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. There are many monuments in India. They tell us the cultural history of India.
2. Taj Mahal and Gateway of India.
3. The Brihadeshwara Temple, which is dedicated to lord Shiva is known as The Great Living Chola Temple. It also enjoys the distinction of being UNESCO World Heritage Site.
4. The great Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan built this wonderful monument (Taj Mahal) in the 17th century AD. He built this in the memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

5. The Archaeological Survey of India takes care of the historical monuments in India.

- C. 1. Archaeological 2. New Delhi 3. Yamuna 4. Red Fort 5. white
D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
E. 1. (e) 2. (f) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d)

Model Test Paper – 2 Based on Chapters 10 to 20

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
B. 1. Population 2. two 3. elderly 4. monument 5. Taj Mahal 6. axis
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

D.



River Revers Symbol Hawa Mahal Taj Mahal Early Humans Zebra Crossing

- E. 1. Three types of pollution are:
(i) Air pollution– Mixing of dust particles, harmful gases and smoke into pure air is called air pollution.
(ii) Water pollution– mixing of germs, dust, chemicals and other harmful substances into water sources is known as water pollution.
(iii) Soil Pollution– mixing of dirty unwanted elements in the soil is known as soil pollution.
2. An immediate treatment provided to a victim after an accident is called first aid.
3. The wastes which can be rot easily and mix with the soil are called biodegradable wastes. For examples: Leaves, paper, grass, flowers, etc. The wastes which do not rot and mix with the soil are called non-biodegradable wastes. For example: Plastics, metals, broken, glasses, etc.
4. Examples of solid matter– Stone, wood, table, bed etc.
Examples of liquid matter– milk, water, oil, juice, etc.
Examples of gaseous matter– oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, etc.
5. A reservoir refers to man-made lake built behind a dam.
6. Anything and everything that is available naturally on earth is known as a natural resource. For example: Air, water, soil, rivers, minerals, etc.
7. The archaeological survey of India takes care of the monuments of India.