

Worksheet 1

Answer these questions.

1. How are igneous rocks formed?

2. How can we conserve natural resources?

3. What is slate commonly used for?

4. How are sedimentary rocks formed?

5. How are metamorphic rocks formed?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. basalt | a. fossil fuel |
| 2. limestone | b. igneous rock |
| 3. quartzite | c. ore |
| 4. bauxite | d. sedimentary rock |
| 5. petroleum | e. metamorphic rock |

B. Give one use of each of the following.

1. Shale

2. Gneiss

3. Obsidian

4. Conglomerate

5. Pumice

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Are these people pushing or pulling? Tick (✓) the correct box.



Pushing

Pulling



Pushing

Pulling



Pushing

Pulling

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Work is done when a force is able to produce _____ in an object.
2. An object has _____ energy when it is in motion.
3. An object has potential energy when it is _____ position.
4. _____ energy is produced when different substances react with each other to form new substances.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. The ability to do work is called energy. _____
2. Force can change the shape and size of an object. _____
3. Force cannot change the direction of a moving object. _____
4. The Sun is a renewable source of energy. _____
5. We can destroy and create energy. _____

B. Define the following.

1. Uplthrust

2. Wind energy

3. Gravitational force

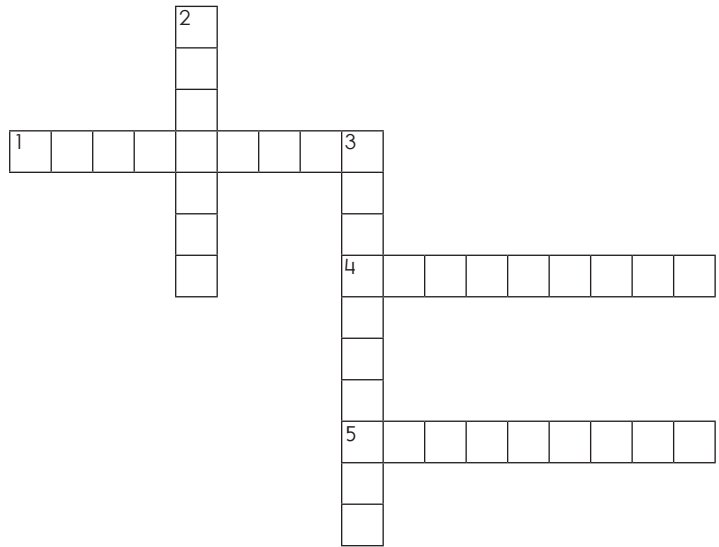
Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Complete the crossword puzzle with the help of hints given below.

- 1. This is used to warm the houses from inside during cold.
- 2. These types of roofs are found on the houses built on stilts
- 3. Wooden houses are found in regions that are more likely to experience this natural disaster.
- 4. These types of houses need less money to be invested.
- 5. This person is hired to plan the house as per your needs and requirements.



B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What are the factors on which the types of houses depend?

- 2. Why are houses in hilly areas made up of bamboo and wood?

- 3. Mention three things we should keep in mind after construction of houses.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Places that have _____ climate have houses with flat roofs.
2. Places that experience _____ have wooden houses.
3. Huts are made up of bamboo and _____ leaves.
4. A good house should have strong, damp-proof and _____ walls.
5. After construction of houses, _____ painting of the house is required.

B. Write T for True or F for False.

1. Places that have hot and damp climate have houses with flat roofs. _____
2. Houses that are built on stilts have fireplaces inside them. _____
3. Big houses require less money to be invested. _____
4. The flooring of the houses should be smooth and levelled. _____
5. We should not maintain the house once it is constructed. _____
6. We should hire a doctor to plan the house. _____
7. The walls of the houses should be strong and damp-proof. _____
8. We should not decide the money for the house before its construction. _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Circle the correct answers.

1. Deficiency of vitamin C causes (dengue / night blindness / scurvy).
2. Beriberi is a disease caused by the deficiency of (vitamin B / vitamin C / vitamin A).
3. (Anaemia / Cancer / Diabetes) is caused by the deficiency of iron in our body.
4. Deficiency of (iron / iodine / calcium) in the body causes goitre.
5. (Cancer / Diabetes / Rickets) is an example of deficiency disease.
6. (Scarlet fever / Cholera / Influenza) spread through direct contact.

B. Match the columns.

NUTRIENT	DEFICIENCY DISEASE	SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE
1. Vitamin A	a. goitre	i. joint pain
2. Vitamin B	b. night blindness	ii. lump in front of neck
3. Vitamin C	c. rickets	iii. patient cannot see in dim light
4. Vitamin D	d. scurvy	iv. loss of sensation
5. Iodine	e. beriberi	v. pain in spine

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write short answers.

1. What is a deficiency disease?

2. What are chronic diseases?

3. What are infectious diseases?

4. Which diseases are caused by consuming infected food and water?

5. Name three diseases that spread through insects.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Write two ways to prevent communicable diseases.

2. Define vaccination. Mention three diseases for which vaccines are available.

3. Define pasteurisation.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Write T for True or F for False.

- 1. Plants reproduce to form new plants of the similar kind. _____
- 2. Only seeds that get favourable conditions grow into new plants. _____
- 3. A seed has four basic parts. _____
- 4. The dry fruits of peas explode that leads to its seed dispersal. _____
- 5. Plants, such as rose and sugarcane, develop from the stem cuttings. _____
- 6. Onion and ginger are the underground plants that grow buds present on them. _____
- 7. The leaves of carrots and sweet potatoes can develop into the young plants. _____
- 8. The roots of bryophyllum plant can develop into a new plant. _____

B. Match the following.

- 1. Dandelion
 - 2. Sunflower
 - 3. Coconut
 - 4. Peas
- a. Dispersed by water
 - b. Dispersed by wind
 - c. Dispersed by explosion
 - d. Dispersed by animals

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write one-word answers.

1. What is the outermost covering of the seed known as?

2. Which tissue provides nourishment to the young seedling?

3. What is the nutrition-providing part of the seed called?

4. What is the growth of a seed into a seedling known as?

5. Which part of bryophyllum develops into a new plant?

B. Answer these questions.

1. What are the favourable conditions for a seed to germinate?

2. Why do plants need to disperse their seeds?

3. What features of the coconut and lotus seeds allow them to get dispersed by water?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Circle the correct answers.

1. (*Amoeba* / Whale / Dolphin) breathes through its body surface.
2. A baby frog or a tadpole breathes through (air tubes / body surfaces / gills).
3. (Birds / Insects / Reptiles) breathe through spiracles present on their bodies.
4. (Mammals / Earthworms / Amphibians) breathe through both their gills and lungs.
5. (Fishes / Flies / Lizards) have fins that enable them to swim.

B. Identify the error and rewrite the statements.

1. Microscopic organisms breathe through spiracles.

2. Fishes have four paddle-like limbs that help push water in the backward direction.

3. The hindlimbs of birds are present in the form of wings that help them fly

4. Earthworms breathe through their thin and oily skin.

5. Almost all mammals have two limbs.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write short answers.

1. Why do microscopic animals breathe?

2. What are aquatic animals? Give examples.

3. What is the difference in the way a tadpole and an adult frog breathe?

4. What are the hindlimbs of birds used for?

B. Answer these questions.

1. Name any two animals found around you. Write one characteristic feature of movement in each animal.

2. How is the breathing process of an insect different from that of a fish?

3. Explain migration with the help of an example.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Answer these questions.

1. Write two factors that leads to an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

2. How is methane produced?

3. Mention some serious problems that global warming creates.

4. Mention the contribution of water vapour towards the greenhouse effect.

5. Mention some ways to prevent global warming.

6. What is Kyoto Protocol and its objective?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the missing words to complete the paragraph.

A glasshouse used to grow plants, particularly during _____, is called greenhouse. In a greenhouse, the rays of the _____ enter through the glass and _____ the house from inside. The _____ of the greenhouse provide no room for the heat to escape out. Gases that prevent the escape of heat from our atmosphere are called _____ gases.

B. Find the error(s) and rewrite the correct statement.

1. Deforestation leads to an increase in the amount of methane in the atmosphere.

2. A greenhouse is a metal house where we grow plants.

3. Methane absorbs the ultraviolet rays from the Sun.

4. The Kyoto Protocol is an agreement that is signed by 30 countries of the world.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

A. Circle the correct answers.

1. The (soil / rock / sky) is the uppermost layer of the Earth.
2. Heavy rains often result in (deforestation / overgrazing / flood).
3. River Kosi caused havoc in (Bihar / Assam / Madhya Pradesh) in 2008.
4. Human beings cause soil erosion by (flood / wind / deforestation).

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Natural forces, such as rain and wind, help in soil _____.
2. _____ washes away the top soil from hill slopes.
3. The _____ in Madhya Pradesh is an example where soil erosion occurs due to constant running water.
4. In dry and _____ regions, strong winds carry the top soil away with them.
5. Soil conservation is the _____ of soil against erosion.
6. Growing trees or _____ is a method to prevent the soil from being blown away.
7. To prevent soil erosion, farmers grow cover crops, such as _____ and grasses.
8. To prevent the flooding of the fields, _____ are built along the rivers.

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. (Artificial/Natural) forces like wind, rain and running water help in soil formation.
2. Roots of plants and trees (hold/destroy) the soil.
3. Ploughing of hill slopes and overgrazing causes soil (erosion/conservation).
4. To prevent overflowing of rivers, (steps/embankments) are built along the rivers.

B. Give reasons for the following.

1. Farmers grow some cover crops to prevent soil on bare land.

2. Cutting down the hill slopes into steps or terraces prevent soil erosion.

3. Embankments are built along the rivers.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Choose the correct option.

1. Air contains _____ that is essential for burning.
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. oxygen | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. nitrogen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. water | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. dirt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
2. Plants get _____ with the help of bacteria in the soil.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. carbon dioxide | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. nitrogen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. oxygen | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
3. Clean air consists of nearly 78 per cent _____.
- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| a. ozone | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. helium | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. argon | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. nitrogen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
4. Plants prepare their food with the help of _____ gas.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. oxygen | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. carbon dioxide | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. nitrogen | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. helium | <input type="checkbox"/> |
5. In _____, we separate impurities from water by using filter paper.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. boiling | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. filtration | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. distillation | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. sedimentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
6. In _____, water mixed with impurities is heated till it starts boiling.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. chlorination | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. sedimentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. decantation | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. distillation | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

Answer these questions.

1. Why should drinking water be purified?

2. How is water important for our survival?

3. What is distillation?

4. Describe the composition of air.

5. Write different gases present in air. Mention one use of each.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- 1. If you see a person falling down and getting hurt,
 - a. ask him to get up fast.
 - b. ask him why he was careless.
 - c. help him to get up if he is in a position to do so.

- 2. In case a person's clothes catch fire,
 - a. ask him to run fast.
 - b. pour water on the body.
 - c. cover him with a blanket to cut off air supply.

- 3. A sprain is,
 - a. broken bone in the body
 - b. torn tissue around joint
 - c. small dust particle in the eye

B. Write T for True or F for False.

- 1. Only a doctor can give first aid. _____
- 2. When your nose bleeds, blow it. _____
- 3. To treat minor burns, a paste of baking soda and water can be used if antiseptic lotion is not available. _____
- 4. We should throw water on a petrol fire. _____
- 5. In case of a dog bite, wash the area with soap and water immediately. _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

Answer these questions.

1. What would you do in case of a minor burn?

2. What is a splint? What is its use?

3. What not to do in case of a fire caused by petrol?

4. Write first aid for chemical burns.

5. Write first aid for fractures.

6. Write first aid for snake bites.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Anything that occupies space and has weight is called _____.
2. A chemical change indicates a _____ change in the substance.
3. Liquids that can dissolve in each other are called _____.
4. The impurities that settle down at the bottom are called _____.
5. Physical change indicate changes in the _____.

B. Write T for true and F for false statements.

1. Solids such as sugar and salt are insoluble in water. _____
2. All liquids can dissolve in water. _____
3. Sand is insoluble in water. _____
4. The liquid in which a solvent dissolves is called a solute. _____
5. Soluble solutes settle down to form sediment. _____

C. Write the difference between chemical and physical changes.

chemical changes	physical changes

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

Answer these questions.

1. Name the methods by which you can separate sand from water.

2. What are solutes and solvents?

3. What is a solution?

4. What is a chemical change? Give an example.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Circle the correct answers.

- 1. A group of organs together make up (an organ system / a tissue / a cell).
- 2. The skull is made up of (8 / 22 / 14) bones.
- 3. The backbone is made up of 33 small bones called (bone marrows / ribs / vertebrae).
- 4. There are (12 / 13 / 14) pairs of bow-shaped ribs which form a cage and enclose the heart and the lungs.

B. Name the parts of the skeleton that protect these organs.

- 1. Brain _____
- 2. Spinal cord _____
- 3. Heart _____
- 4. Lungs _____

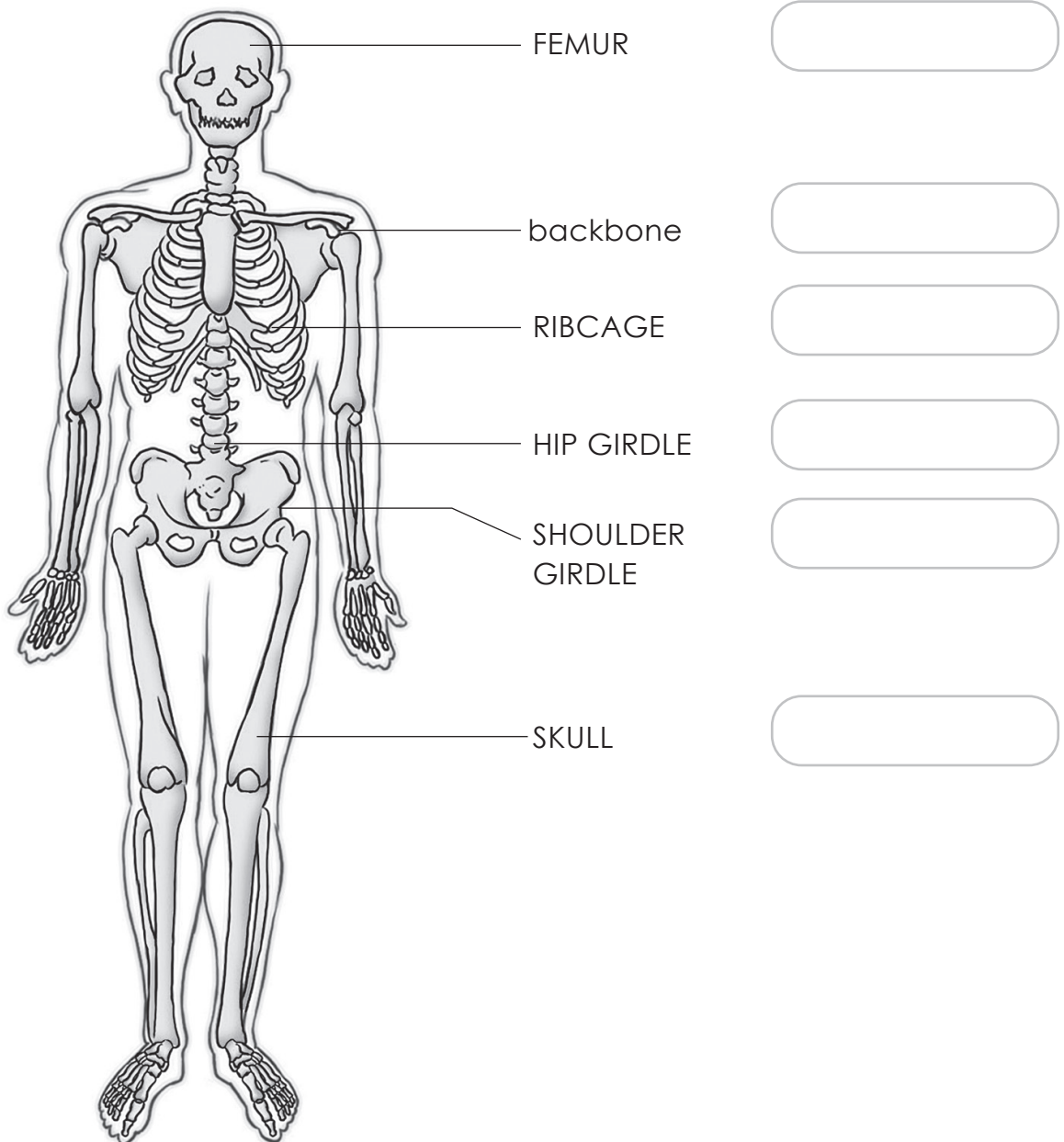
C. Think and answer.

- 1. While travelling on a motorcycle, one must wear a helmet. Why?

- 2. What would happen if our backbone were made of one single long bone?

Worksheet 2

Some parts of the human skeletal system are incorrectly labelled. Label these parts correctly.



Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Write T for True or F for False.

- 1. Our brain is protected by our backbone. _____
- 2. body posture is controlled by the cerebrum. _____
- 3. Reflex actions are controlled by our heart. _____
- 4. The cerebellum coordinates the actions of the muscles and makes them work together. _____
- 5. The motor nerves bring messages from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord. _____

B. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The largest part of the brain is the _____.
- 2. The nerves that carry messages to the brain and from the brain are called _____ nerves.
- 3. Ears help us hear _____.
- 4. Nerves are _____ structures that act as a messenger between the brain and the body.
- 5. _____ protect ourselves from shocks and injuries.

C. Complete the series.

- 1. sensory nerves : message : : motor nerves : _____
- 2. memory : cerebrum : : heartbeat : _____
- 3. cerebellum : muscles : : cerebrum : _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

Answer these questions.

1. What are reflex actions?

2. How is our brain protected from injuries?

3. What does the nervous system consist of?

4. What are nerves?

5. Write the name of all three kinds of nerves.

6. Name the different parts of the brain. What work does each part do?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Write T for True or F for False statement.

- 1. APPLE, INSAT-1B, INSAT-2A, INSAT-2B, IRS-1A and Oceansat are all Indian satellites. _____
- 2. Valentina Tereshkova of America was the first woman to go into space. _____
- 3. Communication satellites are a type of satellite. _____
- 4. The American spacecraft Sputnik 1 was the first spacecraft to land on the moon. _____
- 5. Communication satellites can give us early warnings of weather. _____

B. Circle the correct answers.

- 1. (Sputnik / AAPLE) is not an Indian satellite.
- 2. The satellites that send messages from one country to another are called (weather / communication) satellites.
- 3. Aryabhata, the first Indian satellite, was launched in (1974 / 1975).
- 4. (Major Yuri Gagarin / Neil Armstrong) is the first man in the world to go into space.

C. Think about a spacecraft and write any four features you would like to have in your spacecraft in the blanks shown below.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

Worksheet 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The first artificial satellite launched by India in 1975 was

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sputnik I. | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Aryabhata. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Charaka. | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. INSAT. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. A person who goes into space is called an

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. astronomer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. astronaut. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. astrologer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. agriculturist. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Rakesh Sharma first went to space in

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. 1982. | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. 1983. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 1984. | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 1985. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. He is the first man to go into space.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Michael Collins. | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Neil Armstrong. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Major Yuri Gagarin. | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Rakesh Sharma. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Think and answer.

Make a list of things you would need to take on a trip to the moon.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Write the difference between Humanoids and Humans.

Humanoids	Humans

B. Match the following.

- 1. Artificial intelligence
- 2. Self-driving cars
- 3. Humanoids
- 4. Smart speakers
- 5. Futuristic space travel
- i. for space tourism
- ii. voice activated speakers
- iii. move safely with little or human input
- iv. look and act like humans
- v. machines that think and act like humans

C. Write some applications of Artificial intelligence that you use in your everyday life.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

Answer the following questions.

1. What is Artificial intelligence?

2. What are humanoids?

3. What is futuristic space travel?

4. What are self-driving cars?

5. What are smart speakers?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____