

Answers

Theme 1: We the People

Chapter 1: Living and Non-living Things

Main Coursebook

I am ready

Accept all relevant responses.

Icebreaker:

plants, humans, birds

In-text Question:

1. Stars and Clouds (Accept all relevant responses).
2. Building and Roads (Accept all relevant responses).

In-text Question:

1. False
2. False

I am learner

- A. 1. a. 2. c. 3. b. 4. c. 5. c.
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. True 5. False
- C. 1. Different animals move by walking.
2. Cloud is a natural thing and car is a man made thing.
3. Living things breathe through lungs, gills or air holes.
- D. 1. The characteristics of non-living things are as follows:
- They do not move.
 - They do not need food.
 - They do not breathe.
 - They do not grow.
 - They do not feel.
 - They do not reproduce.
2. Living things can move, grow, need food, feel, breathe and reproduce. Non-living things do not move, do not grow, do not need food, do not feel, do not breathe and do not reproduce.

I am a thinker

Non-living thing

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

1. Accept all relevant responses.
2. Accept all relevant responses.

B. Maths:

1. 916, Nine hundred sixteen
2. 513, Five hundred thirteen

C. Social Studies:

Wood is obtained from the plant, which is a living thing. However, stones are usually obtained from rocks, which is a non-living thing.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. natural 2. man-made
3. living 4. non-living
5. grow
- B. 1. natural things 2. man-made things
3. living things 4. breathing
5. air
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. True
4. False 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. M 2. N 3. M 4. N 5. N
B. 1, 2, 4
C. 1. STARS 2. ROCKS 3. PLANTS
4. CLOUDS 5. ANIMAL

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Living 2. Non-living 3. plants
4. Plants 5. lungs
- B. 1. N 2. L 3. N 4. N 5. L
- C. 1. → e 2. → a 3. → b
4. → d 5. → c

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. Accept all relevant responses.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. living 2. living
3. non-living 4. non-living
5. living 6. living
7. non-living 8. living
9. non-living 10. living
11. non-living 12. living
- B. a. AR b. OAP c. IPE
d. OUNTAIN e. OAD

Theme 2: We Live in Harmony

Chapter 2: Birds

Main Coursebook

I am ready

Crow; Peacock; Sparrow

Icebreaker:

Peacock

In-text Question:

1. Eagle (accept all relevant responses).
2. Duck (accept all relevant responses).

In-text Question:

1. Sparrow (accept all relevant responses).
2. Crane (accept all relevant responses).

In-text Question:

1. No
2. Yes

I am a learner

A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

B. 1. curved 2. four 3. Body
4. wings 5. Penguin

C. 1. Sparrows, pigeons and peacocks.

2. Penguin

3. Down feathers, body feathers and flight feathers.

D. 1. Birds have light body and their bones are hollow from inside.

Their body is shaped like a boat. This helps them move easily.

The tail of birds acts like rudder of a boat. It helps them change their direction while flying.

The feathers present on their wings also help them in flying.

2. When the wings of birds move upwards and backwards, this movement is called upstroke. Similarly, when the wings move downwards and forwards, the movement is known as downstroke.

I am a doer

Accept all relevant responses.

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

1. A bird's body is covered with feathers.
2. A parakeet's beak helps crack open nuts and hard fruits.

B. Maths: 228

C. **Social Studies:** Different birds travel long distances in search of food and habitat. Some birds even migrate from one continent to another.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A. 1. tailor bird 2. woodpecker
3. humming bird 4. duck
5. parakeet

B. 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. False 5. True

C. 1. → c 2. → d 3. → e 4. → a 5. → b

Worksheet 2

A. 1. hawks, eagles
2. hens, chickens
3. cranes, herons
4. upstroke, downstroke
5. sparrows, pigeons

B. 1. different 2. do not have
3. wings 4. beak 5. Baby

C. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c

Worksheet 3

A. 1. Wading 2. eggs 3. feathers
4. Perching 5. weaver

B. 1. Vulture 2. Sparrow
3. Humming bird 4. Hawk
5. Woodpecker

C. 1. short, hard and pointed
2. broad and flat
3. two
4. penguin
5. warm

Worksheet 4

A. 1. Crow 2. Eagle 3. Hen
4. Penguin 5. Duck

B. 1. True 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. False

C. 1. → d 2. → a 3. → b
4. → e 5. → c

Teacher's Worksheets

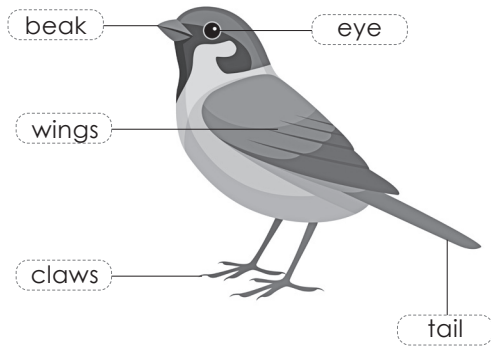
Worksheet 1

A. 1. sparrows crows
2. hawks eagles
3. woodpeckers parakeets
4. ducks geese

5. cranes

herons

B.



Worksheet 2

- A.
1. In this type of wing movement, the wings of birds move upwards and backwards.
 2. In this type of wing movement, the wings of birds move downwards and forwards.
 3. Body feathers are slightly bigger than the down feathers. They also cover the bird's body. Body feathers give a definite shape to the bird's body.
 4. Down feathers are small and fluffy. They cover the bird's body and keep it warm.
 5. Flight feathers are long and flat. They are attached to the wings and tail. These feathers help the bird fly.
- B.
1. Birds fly with the help of their wings. They have a light body and hollow bones. The feathers present on their wings also help them in flying.
 2. Eagles and owls are called birds of prey as these birds hunt and eat small animals such as mice, frogs and snakes.

Theme 2: We Live in Harmony

Chapter 3: Animals

Main Coursebook

I am ready

live on land; fly in air; swim in water

Icebreaker:

Butterfly

In-text Question:

1. Antennae
2. Wings

In-text Question:

1. Butterfly
2. Honeybee

I am a learner

- A. 1. c. 2. a. 3. a. 4. b. 5. b.
- B. 1. wild 2. pets 3. three 4. antennae 5. eggs
- C. 1. Head, thorax and abdomen.
2. The waxy outer shell of cockroaches helps to protect their internal organs.
3. Accept all relevant responses.
- D. 1. Honeybees have a small body, covered in hair. They have a pair of short antennae and three pairs of legs. They also have two pairs of wings. Honeybees have five eyes— two large eyes and three small eyes. A female bee has a stinger. Honeybees make honey in their hives and live in large colonies.
2. Cockroaches have a flattened, reddish-brown body. They have large eyes, a pair of long antennae and a mouth underside their head. Cockroaches have a waxy outer shell. This shell protects their internal organs. They also have a pair of wings that help them to fly.

I am a thinker

Houseflies and mosquitoes are small insects. Houseflies usually sit on dirty places and transfer the microorganisms from dirty places to the clean places. Mosquitoes bite and transfer diseases from one person to another. This way they can spread diseases like food poisoning, malaria and many others.

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

1. animals: P
2. grasshopper: S

B. Maths: $110 + 90 = 200$

C. Social Studies: No. The shape of honeycombs of beehives are hexagonal in shape.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

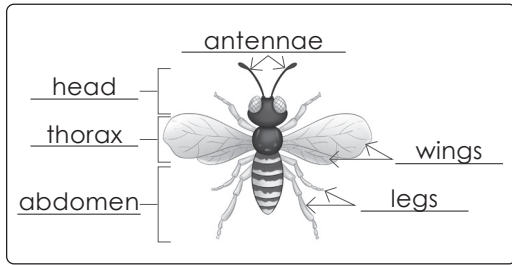
- A. 2, 4, 5
- B. 1 → d 2 → e 3 → a 4 → b 5 → c
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 2, 3, 4
- B. 1. Earthworm 2. Cockroach
3. Lizard 4. Spider
5. Ant
- C. 1. large 2. three 3. warm
4. small 5. grasshopper

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. domestic 2. forests 3. insects
4. thorax 5. eggs
- B.

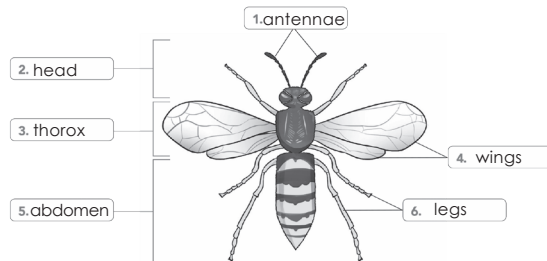


- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A.



- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
5. F 6. T 7. T
- C. 1. houseflies bees
2. ants bed-bugs

Worksheet 2

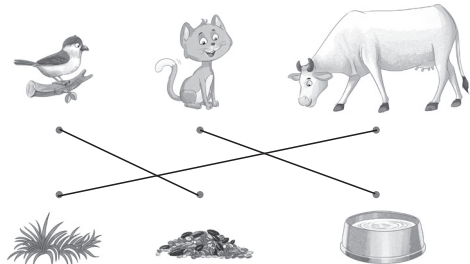
- Insects reproduce by laying eggs. Baby insects hatch from eggs.
- Insects have three pairs of legs, that is, a total of six legs.
- Head, thorax and abdomen.
- Domestic animals are the animals that live among us. For example, cat and sheep.
- Cockroaches have a waxy outer shell to protect their internal organs.
- While digging underground tunnels to live, ants dig out a mound of mud that looks like a small hill. Such hills are known as ant hills.

Theme 3: Where We Live

Chapter 4: Food and Feeding Habits of Animals

Main Coursebook

I am ready



Icebreaker:

Accept all relevant responses.

In-text Question:

1. True 2. False

In-text Question:

1. Snakes and frogs 2. Rabbits and rats

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a
- B. 1. → d 2. → a 3. → e 4. → c 5. → b
- C. 1. Animals need food for energy, growth and to stay healthy.
2. Oilseed cakes are energy-giving and milk-producing foods.
3. Some grass-eating animals, such as cows and buffaloes first swallow the grass without chewing it. Then, bring it back into their mouth and chew it with their grinding teeth. This is called chewing the cud.
- D. 1. Herbivores: Animals that eat grass or green plants are called plant-eating animals or herbivores. For example, goats, cows and giraffes are herbivores.
Carnivores: Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores. For example, lions, tigers and leopards are carnivores.
Omnivores: Animals that eat other animals as well as plants. Crows and bears are omnivores.
2. Some flesh-eating animals, such as snakes and frogs, swallow their food whole. Some animals, such as lions, tigers, foxes and dogs, chew flesh and bones. Animals, such as rabbits, rats and squirrels, gnaw their food and have

sharp front teeth. Some grass-eating animals, such as cows and buffaloes, use their biting teeth to cut the grass. Animals, such as cats and dogs, lap milk or water with their tongue.

I am a doer


Accept all relevant responses.

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

1. earthworm 2. plant-eating

B. Maths:






			170	166	162					
		182	178	174		158				
194	190	186				154	150	146		
							142	138	134	
									130	126



- C. **Social Studies:** Suggestion: Asian elephants, loth bears, tigers, Nilgiri tahrs and so on.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1, 3

B. 1.  H 2.  H 3.  O

4.  S 5.  O

- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 2, 3, 5

- B. 1. grow 2. herbivores
3. tongue 4. Gnaw
5. lap

- C. 1. → a 2. → e 3. → b
4. → c 5. → d

Worksheet 3

- A. 1, 2

- B. 1. The chain through which food passes from one living thing to another.
2. Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores.
3. Animals that eat dead animals are

called scavengers.

4. Grass and oilseed cakes.

5. Lions, tigers, foxes and dogs.

- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True

4. True 5. False

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Domestic animals

2. Snakes and frogs

3. Cud is the food that animals bring back up from their stomach into the mouth for chewing again.

4. An earthworm swallows soil that contains bits of dead plants and animals in it.

5. A butterfly uses its long sucking tube to suck nectar from flowers.

- B. 4, 5

- C. 1. snakes, frogs

2. Accept all relevant responses.

3. Accept all relevant responses.

4. cows, buffaloes

5. cats, dogs

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. C 2. O 3. H 4. H 5. O

6. H 7. C 8. C 9. H 10. O

- B. 1. WOLF; LION

2. BEAR; CROW

3. COW; HORSE

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c

- B. 1. man-made

2. twigs

3. antennae

- C. 1. → e 2. → c 3. → d

4. → b 5. → a

- D. 1. chair plants animals

2. owl hawk sparrow

3. ant hen cockroach

- E. 1. Some things are given to us by nature. They are called natural things. Examples are the Sun, the Moon, the stars, clouds, plants and animals, rocks and so on. We cannot create natural things.
2. Some things are made by humans. They are called man-made things. Examples are buses, cars, aeroplanes, buildings, roads and so on.
3. The different types of beaks are as follows:



- Short, sharp and hooked beak
- Short, hard and pointed beak
- Strong and curved beak
- Strong and pointed beak
- Short and broad beak
- Long and slender beak
- Broad and flat beak