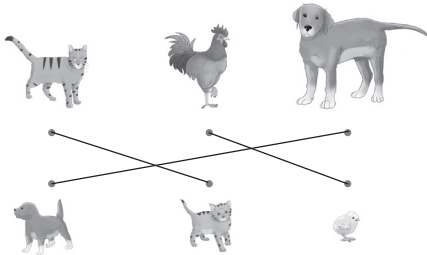


# Answers

## Theme 4: Things We Need Chapter 6: Reproduction in Animals

### Main Coursebook

#### I am ready



**Icebreaker:** Kangaroo

#### In-text Question

1. False                      2. True

#### In-text Question

1. Yolk                        2. Tadpole

#### I am a learner

- A. 1. c                      2. a                      3. a  
4. c                      5. a
- B. 1. True                  2. False                  3. False  
4. True                    5. True
- C. 1. It is the process of producing more of their own kind by living things.  
2. To protect the inner parts of the egg.  
3. It is a process through which a nymph grows into an adult insect.
- D. 1. An egg has a thin but hard outer shell called the eggshell. Inside the eggshell, albumen is present. The albumen is a jelly-like white substance and rich in proteins. Inside the albumen lies the yellow-coloured yolk. The growing baby inside an egg is called the embryo. The embryo goes through different stages of development inside the egg before hatching. The baby that comes out of the egg is called a chick.
2. Female frogs also lay eggs in large clusters, called spawns, in ponds. Baby frogs, called tadpoles, hatch from these eggs. They have tails and swim under the water. After going through a series of changes, called the metamorphosis, tadpoles grow into adult frogs.

**I am a doer:** Accept all relevant responses.

**I am an all-rounder**

- A. **English:** the, a, an  
B. **Maths:** E, O, D, U, T, I  
C. **Social Studies:** Accept all relevant responses.

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. forever                  2. lifespan                  3. lifespan  
4. life cycle                  5. reproduction
- B. 1. True                      2. True                      3. True  
4. True                      5. True
- C. 1. Humans                  2. Birds                      3. birds  
4. mammals                  5. Dolphin

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. mammals                  2. milk                      3. mammals  
4. enemies                  5. eggs
- B. 1. LIFESPAN                  2. LIFE CYCLE  
3. REPRODUCTION                  4. EGGS  
5. YOUNG ONES
- C. 1. False                      2. False                      3. True  
4. False                      5. True

#### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Fish and frogs.  
2. It protects the inner parts of the egg.  
3. The growing baby inside an egg is called the embryo.  
4. Animals that give birth to young ones are called mammals. Accept all relevant responses.  
5. Mammals feed and protect their young ones from enemies.
- B. 1. → c                      2. → e                      3. → b                      4. → a                      5. → d
- C. 1. Y                          2. N                          3. N                          4. Y                          5. N

#### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Eggshell                  2. Albumen                  3. Yolk  
4. Embryo                      5. Chick
- B. 1. EGGSHELL                  2. ALBUMEN                  3. YOLK  
4. EMBRYO                      5. CHICK
- C. 1. N                          2. Y                          3. N                          4. N                          5. N

### Teacher's Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Animals that give birth to young ones are called mammals.  
2. Birds reproduce by laying eggs.  
3. The albumen is a jelly-like white substance and rich in proteins.  
4. Female frogs also lay eggs in large

clusters, called spawns, in ponds. Baby frogs, called tadpoles, hatch from these eggs. They have tails and swim under the water. After going through a series of changes, called the metamorphosis, tadpoles grow into adult frogs.

5. Moulting is the process of shedding of caterpillar's skin.

B. Accept all relevant responses.

### Worksheet 2

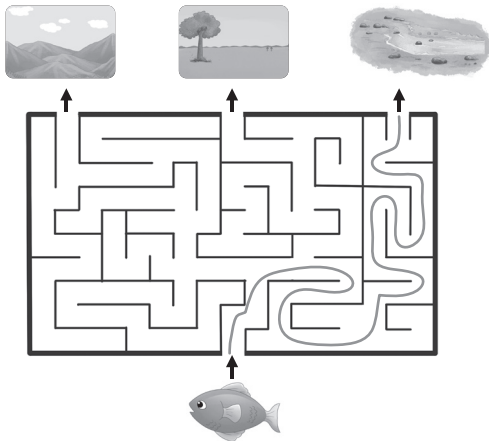
- A. 1. BUTTERFLY                      2. CATERPILLAR  
 3. CHRYSALIS                        4. TADPOLE  
 5. MAMMALS
- B. 1. tadpole      2. yolk              3. chrysalis  
 4. nymph        5. eggs            6. butterfly  
 7. shedding    8. adult insect
- C. 1. dog                                  2. metamorphosis  
 3. Cocoon

## Theme 4: Things We Need

### Chapter 7: Animals- Adapting and Surviving

#### Main Coursebook

I am ready



#### Icebreaker

Giraffe

#### In-text Question

1. False                                  2. True

#### In-text Question

1. Stick insect  
 2. Bear

#### I am a learner

- A. 1. c                                      2. a                                      3. a  
 4. c                                      5. c
- B. 1. land                                      2. fur  
 3. Herbivores                              4. flesh, other animals  
 5. hibernation
- C. 1. These are the animals that live in water. For example, fishes, turtles and crabs.  
 2. Squirrel  
 3. It is defined as the long bouts of sleep during summers.
- D. 1. i. **Terrestrial animals:** These animals have lungs to breathe and legs to move. These animals also have sense organs and a nervous system to detect the changes in the surrounding environment.  
 ii. **Aquatic animals:** These animals have limbs or fins that help them in swimming.  
 iii. **Amphibians:** These animals have lungs for breathing. Such animals also have limbs that help them to swim in water.  
 iv. **Aerial animals:** These animals have wings to fly. Aerial animals have light bodies that help them to fly easily.  
 v. **Arboreal animals:** These animals have strong limbs that help them climb up and down trees.
2. i. **Fast movement:** Some animals move very fast to escape from enemies.  
 ii. **Colour:** Many animals change their body colour to match the colour of the surroundings.  
 iii. **Large size:** The size of some animals is sufficiently large that they cannot be eaten by other animals or predators.  
 iv. **Poisonous bite:** Some animals protect themselves with their poisonous bite or sting.  
 v. **Hibernation:** It is a process in which some animals sleep for several months continuously.  
 vi. **Aestivation:** It is a process in which animals undergo bouts of sleep during summers.  
 vii. **Spines:** Spines refer to sharp needle-like structures present on the body of some animals. When any other animal tries to attack these animals, the spines prick the skin and leave the attacker in pain.  
 viii. **Shells:** Some animals possess a tough and protective shell over their body. When any other animal attacks, they

hide themselves inside the shell for protection.

### I am a thinker

Animals cannot survive in different environments if they have no adaptations. Yes, the number of animals will decrease.

### I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** a, an, the  
B. **Maths:** 44  
C. **Social Studies:** Accept all relevant responses.

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Habitat                      2. desert  
3. penguins                      4. terrestrial  
5. Cat
- B. 1. True                              2. True  
3. False                              4. True  
5. True
- C. 1. → d                              2. → e  
3. → a                              4. → b  
5. → c

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. lungs                              2. nervous  
3. Aquatic                              4. fins  
5. Fishes, crabs
- B. 1. ADAPTATION                      2. HABITAT  
3. TERRESTRIAL                      4. AQUATIC  
5. AMPHIBIAN
- C. 5.

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. These are the characteristics of animals that help them survive successfully in their habitats.  
2. It is a place where a living thing lives and has adapted to survive.  
3. These are the animals that live on land.  
4. These animals have sense organs and a nervous system to detect changes in the surroundings.  
5. These are the animals that live in water.
- B. 1. cat, dog  
2. fish, crab  
3. frog, salamander  
4. bat, sparrow  
5. squirrel, monkey
- C. 1. N      2. Y      3. N      4. Y      5. Y

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Lungs                              2. Limbs or fins  
3. Wings                              4. Bat  
5. Strong limbs
- B. 1. WATER                              2. LIMBS  
3. FINS                                  4. GILLS  
5. SWIMMING
- C. 1. True                                  2. False  
3. True                                  4. True  
5. False

## Teacher's Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. e      2. d      3. a      4. b      5. c
- B. 1. fast movement                      2. colour  
3. hibernate                              4. aestivation  
5. spines                                  6. poisonous  
7. Protective

### Worksheet 2

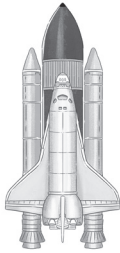
1. Arboreal animals are the animals that spend most of their time on trees. Examples of such animals are monkeys, squirrels and tree lizards.
2. Frogs have lungs for breathing. These also have limbs that help them to swim in water.
3. Spines are sharp needle-like structures present on the body of some animals. Porcupine uses spines for their protection.
4. Hibernation is a process in which some animals can sleep for several months continuously. They do so to protect themselves from the extremely cold climatic conditions. Frogs and lizards hibernate.
5. In aestivation the animals undergo bouts of sleep during summers. This is done to prevent excessive loss of water from their bodies.
6. Camouflage is the phenomenon where an animal hides itself by blending in its surroundings.

# Theme 5: Our Universe

## Chapter 8: Earth and Its Neighbours

### Main Coursebook

I am ready



Icebreaker: Sun

In-text Question

1. Mercury
2. Jupiter

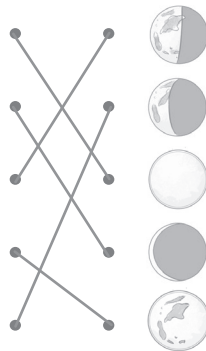
In-text Question

1. Moon
2. First quarter Moon

I am a learner

- A. 1. c    2. b    3. b    4. a    5. b  
B.

1. New Moon
2. Waning crescent Moon
3. Waning gibbous Moon
4. Full Moon
5. Third quarter Moon



- C. 1. Eight  
2. Astronomer  
3. The people who study the heavenly bodies are called astronomers.  
D. 1. The Sun and the planets that move around it form the solar system.

**Mercury:** It is the smallest planet. It is the closest planet to the Sun.

**Venus:** It is the second planet from the Sun. It is almost as big as the Earth.

**Earth:** It is the third planet from the Sun. It is the only planet where life exists.

**Mars:** It is the fourth planet from the Sun.

It is called the red planet because its surface is covered with red dust.

**Jupiter:** It is the fifth planet from the Sun. It is the biggest and coldest planet in the solar system.

**Saturn:** It is the sixth planet from the Sun. It is the second largest planet in the solar system.

**Uranus:** It is the seventh planet from the Sun. It is a cold planet.

**Neptune:** It is the farthest planet from the Sun. It is also a cold planet and is blue in colour.

2. The Moon revolves around the Earth. Moon takes 27 days and 8 hours to revolve around the Earth. During this motion, the sunlight falls on the different parts of the Moon, resulting in its various shapes. These are called phases of the Moon.

I am a doer

Accept all relevant responses.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** It, her, she  
B. **Maths:** 8, 16, 24, 32  
C. **Social Studies:** Yes. Aryabhata and Bhaskara-I.

### Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. planets    2. planet    3. Sun  
4. Sun    5. light; heat  
B. 1. False    2. False    3. True  
4. True    5. False  
C. 1. → d    2. → e    3. → a    4. → c    5. → b

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. eight    2. Earth    3. third  
4. Mars    5. sixth  
B. 1. Mercury    2. Venus    3. Jupiter  
4. Saturn    5. Uranus  
C. 1. Mercury    2. Venus    3. Earth  
4. Jupiter    5. Neptune

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. The Sun is the largest heavenly body in the solar system.  
2. The Sun contains hot gases and gives out heat and light.  
3. In our Solar system, there are eight planets.  
4. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun.

5. Uranus has 27 moons.

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

#### Worksheet 4

- A. 3, 4.  
B. 1. The Sun and the planets that move around it form the solar system.  
2. Planets are large bodies that move around a star.  
3. The Sun is the largest heavenly body in the solar system.  
4. The Moon revolves around the Earth.  
5. Stars are huge balls of fire and light.  
C. **URANUS:** Seventh planet from the Sun; Cold planet; 27 Moons  
**MARS:** Closest planet to the Sun; Smallest planet; No Moons  
**SATURN:** Sixth planet from the Sun; Second largest planet; 62 Moons

#### Teacher's Worksheets

##### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. c  
B. 1. Constellation      2. Earth  
3. Jupiter                      4. Saturn  
5. Uranus                      6. Neptune  
7. Moon                      8. Star  
9. Aryabhata

##### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Astronomy                      2. Neptune  
B. 1. A star is a huge ball of fire and light. But a planet is a large heavenly body that moves around a star. A planet does not have light of its own. It gets light and heat from the Sun.  
2. A solar system is made up of the Sun and eight planets that move around the Sun.  
3. A heavenly body that revolves around a planet is called a satellite. The Moon is the natural satellite of the earth.  
4. A group of stars that form a shape in the sky is called a constellation.  
5. Aryabhata was an Indian Mathematician and astronomer born in the year 476 AD. He studied planetary motion and said that the Moon does not have light of its own and shines only when it takes light from the Sun.

## Theme 6: India – Our Country

### Chapter 9: Flora and Fauna of India

#### Main Coursebook

##### I am ready



Deer



Seal



Rose

##### Icebreaker: Tree

##### In-text Question

1. Yes                      2. Yes

##### In-text Question

1. False                      2. False

##### I am a learner

- A. 1. b                      2. b                      3. c  
4. a                      5. c  
B. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True  
4. False                      5. False  
C. 1. Plant life on the Earth is known as flora and animal life is known as fauna.  
2. Fishes and dolphins live in the ocean.  
3. Indian mountains: Snow leopard  
Plains: Deer  
Indian waters: Whale  
Thar: Blackbuck  
D. 1. Flora of mountains: Trees, such as pine, spruce and maple, are found in the mountain areas.  
Flora of coastal plains: Coastal plains have plants, such as lupine and horsetail. Trees, such as oak and magnolia, are found here. Some non-flowering plants, such as ferns and mosses, are also found in these areas.  
2. Fauna of the Thar: Animals, such as blackbuck, desert fox and Indian Gazelle, are found in the Thar desert. Birds such as harriers, falcons, kestrels and vultures, are also found in the Thar.  
Fauna of plains: Most of the animals that live on the plains are herbivores, for example, bison, deer and elk. Such animals, especially bison, move in large groups or herds that count millions in number.

## I am a thinker

Animals cannot survive in the Thar with thick fur on their bodies.

## I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** cheerful, beautiful, mesmerising, expensive  
B. **Maths:** 0.4  
C. **Social Studies**  
Flora: pine and maple  
Fauna: snow leopard and blackhorn sheep

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. flora      2. fauna      3. India  
4. 47,513      5. 11.4 per cent  
B. 1. False      2. False      3. True  
4. True      5. False  
C. 1. PINE      2. SPRUCE      3. MAPLE  
4. DEODAR      5. ASTERS

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. plains  
2. coastal plains  
3. water; fertile  
4. Thar  
5. coastal plains  
B. 1. True      2. True      3. False  
4. True      5. False  
C. 1. FLORA      2. FAUNA      3. HABITATS  
4. PLANT      5. SUNFLOWERS

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. 2,000  
2. 90,000  
3. Bighorn sheep; Chamois.  
4. Bison; Deer  
5. Whales; Seals.  
B. 1. mountains      2. plains  
3. Indian waters      4. Indian waters  
5. Thar  
C. 1. → c      2. → b      3. → a  
4. → e      5. → d

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. 2,000      2. 90,000      3. mountains  
4. plains      5. Indian waters  
B. 1. False      2. False      3. True  
4. True      5. True  
C. 1. → e      2. → c      3. → a  
4. → b      5. → d

## Teacher's Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Deodar      2. Magnolia  
3. Mosses      4. Cedar  
5. Ferns

B.

W	H	A	L	E	S	Z	X	C	V
A	S	D	F	G	H	D	E	E	R
L	B	I	S	O	N	T	Y	L	U
R	B	N	M	L	K	J	H	K	R
U	K	L	H	G	F	D	E	R	Y
S	B	V	C	X	Z	N	M	K	U
E	A	S	D	F	E	W	E	R	Q

### Worksheet 2

1. Snow leopard; Bighorn sheep  
2. Bison; Deer  
3. Seal; Walrus  
4. Blackbuck, Desert fox

## Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. c      2. c      3. c      4. a      5. b  
B. 1. astronomy      2. planetary      3. mountain  
4. Jupiter      5. constellation  
C. 1. False      2. False      3. False  
4. False      5. True  
D. 1. fish      housefly      cuttlefish  
2. chameleon      stick insect      elephant  
3. snake      spider      bear  
4. frog      dormice      whale  
5. porcupine      turtle      tortoise  
E. 1. There are some animals that can sleep for several months continuously. They do so to protect themselves from the extremely cold climatic conditions. This process is called hibernation. Animals, such as bears, frogs, dormice and lizards, hibernate. During hibernation, animals use stored-up fat in their body as a source of energy.  
2. Many animals change their body colour to match the colour of the surroundings.

The phenomena where an animal hides itself by blending in its surrounding is known as camouflage. Chameleons, stick insect and cuttlefish are a few examples that change colours for their protection.

3. Spines refer to sharp needle-like structures present on the body of some animals. When any other animal tries to attack these animals, the spines prick the skin and leave the attacker in pain. Porcupines use this method to protect themselves from any attackers.
4. The Sun and the planets that move around it form the solar system. A planet is a large body that moves around a star. The Sun is a star in the solar system, eight planets move around it.

5. A butterfly lays eggs on a leaf. A larva hatches out of the egg. The larva of a butterfly is called a caterpillar. After hatching, the caterpillar feeds aggressively on leaves. After sometime, it sheds its skin and forms a covering called the pupa or chrysalis.

F.

