



NEP 2020
ENHANCED
EDITION



5

Environmental **LEARNING** Teacher Manual

CLASS-V
CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c)
- B** 1. reasons 2. migrants 3. field 4. emigrants
- C** 1. People have to move out of their homes or away from their families for several reasons:
F When a girl gets married, she goes to her husband's house.
F For work.
F For higher education.
2. The movement of people from one place to another with an intention to stay in the new place is called migration.
3. Do yourself.
4. Many situations force us to move and shift from one place to another. Such a forced movement is called displacement.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True
5. True
- C** 1. sign language 2. braille script
3. teacher, author 4. nervous
- D** 1. People who are unable to use one or more of their sense are called differently abled.
2. Government has provided certain facilities for differently abled people:
F News for people who cannot hear is telecast by the national channel in sign language.
F Ramps are made at railway station, metro stations and shopping malls for people who use wheelchairs.
F Many schools and colleges have been set up across the country for such children. Special computers for visually challenged students have been set up.
3. Anne Sullivan who was barely sighted herself. In one month, she taught Helen what a word is and that everything has a name. Helen was a brilliant student. Anne taught her patiently to tap

letters of the alphabet into her palm. Anne also taught Helen to touch the speaker's lips and understand what is being said.

4. 'Where there is a will there is a way' means that if a person is having strong determination to do a particular thing automatically he will find ways for doing it.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)
B 1. social reformer 2. respect
3. dignity, labour 4. spin
5. essential services
C 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
D 1. Our parents earn money in our family.
2. We all depend on others to provide essential services. None of us can do all the work by ourselves. Different people do different kinds of work.
3. Gandhiji renamed untouchables as 'Harijans' means 'children of God'.
4. We all depend on others to provide essential services. None of us can do all the work by ourselves. Different people do different kinds of work. This is called division of labour.
5. Each citizen of India is given equal opportunities irrespective of the caste they belong to. The Government has made laws to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens. Untouchability is a punishable act and has been banned.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.
D Do yourself.

CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a)
B 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (e)

C 1.	Indoor Games	Outdoor Games
	Ludo Carrom Chess Gilli danda Lattu	Cricket Hockey Basketball Football Lawn Tennis

- D** 1. The most popular sport of a country is called its national sport. The national sport of India is hockey.
2. Kabaddi is a very popular game in our country. This game is played on a levelled ground. It is played between two teams of seven players each. It requires skill and power. It develops self-defence and quick action.
3. Martial art is a form of mock combat or a fight that is not for real. It has been developed into a form of art or beauty by people who practise it. It is a way of defending oneself or others from attack. These involve self-defence, meditation and fitness.

4.	Individual Game	Team Game
	1. In individual game, a player plays against another player. 2. Example: Chess, billards etc.	1. In team game, a group of players play against another group. 2. Example: cricket, football, basketball etc.

5. The process by which we breathe in air is called inhalation.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B** 1. A cat's whiskers act as very sensitive feelers. These special hairs stick out from the cat's cheeks and chin, and from above its eyes. This helps them to feel their way around in the dark.
2. Ants smell with their thin and long antennae. It helps them to recognise their mates, follow trails laid down by their mates and find food.
3. Spiders use the hair on their legs to detect sound.
4. Dogs have an excellent sense of smell. They are used in rescue operations because of their amazing sense of smell.

- C** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False
 5. True 6. False
- D** 1. Sense of smell and hearing help animals to find their food and recognise any danger.
 2. Snakes do not have external ear openings. The ear-bone in the head of a snake helps it to detect vibrations of sound conducted through the ground.
 3. Animals like elephant, tigers, rhinoceros, great Indian bustard, black buck and musk deer are facing the fear of extinction. So, they are called endangered animal.
 4. People for animals is a welfare organisation which campaigns to end cruelty towards animals.
 PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is the largest animal rights organisation in the world.
 5. Illegal hunting of birds and animals is called poaching.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.
D Do yourself.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
 5. (c)
- B** 1. Fruits 2. one 3. Sri Lanka
 4. seed coat 5. reproduce
- C** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)
 5. (e)
- D** 1. Plants reproduce in different ways. Most of the plants grow from seeds. Some grow from the body parts of the mother plant.
 2. Some plants grow from the body parts of the mother plant like root, stem or leaf. This type of reproduction is called vegetative propagation.
 3. The thick outer protective covering called seed coat protects all seeds. On one side of the seed there is a scar. On the top of the scar is a small hole which allows the water to enter into the seed. Below the seed coat are present two seed leaves or cotyledons. Cotyledons store food for the baby plant. Embryo is the tiny baby plant that grows between the seed leaves.
 4. The process by which a seed grows into a seedling is called

germination. When the seed starts germinating, the root or radicle grows first. Then, the shoot or the plumule grows.

5. Seed dispersal means scattering of seeds away from the parent plant so that it gets enough space, air, water and sunlight.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B** 1. roots 2. baskets and toys
3. deforestation 4. community
5. Sunderlal Bahuguna
- C** 1. The tribals get wood, fruits, seeds, honey, wax and herbs from the forests. They make basket and toys from bamboo and cane. They know the art of making perfumes from flowers. Some of them specialise in making plates and bowls from Sal leaves. They sell these products in the local market and haats to earn their living.
2. Forests have always been of great importance to man since early times. Prehistoric people lived in forests and the forest provided them with all the basic needs. Today we get wood, latex to make rubber, gum, oils etc. from the forests. Forests help to conserve the soil as roots of trees do not allow the soil to erode. Forest keep the air clean by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
3. In 1973, villagers in the Alaknanda Valley in Uttarakhand protested against the cutting of trees. The women hugged the trees and refused to let go till the tree cutters left the place. The activity became popular as the Chipko Movement. Sunderlal Bahuguna has been the leader of the Chipko Movement.
4. The cutting down of trees on a large scale is called deforestation. It is done to clear the land to establish towns or to obtain wood. Deforestation has many adverse effects. Due to deforestation, the soil becomes loose and gets eroded easily. It has rendered animals homeless and led to natural calamities like land slides and floods. It has made the survival of tribals difficult and has also adversely affected the climate.
5. Areas of the forest which have significant religious connection and are supposed to protect the people are called sacred groves.

Let's have fun

- A** 1. 22 April 2. 16 September 3. June 5

B Amrita Devi

Amrita Devi was a brave lady from Khejarli Village of Jodhpur District (Rajasthan). She sacrificed her life on altar of Bishnoi Dharma. Along with her more than 363 other Bishnois, died saving the Khejari trees.

Chandi Prasad Bhatt

Chandi Prasad Bhatt is an Indian Gandhian Environmentalist and Social Activist. He founded Dasholi Gram Swarajya Sangh in Gopeshwar in 1964.

C Do yourself.

D Sunderlal Bhauguna has been the leader of the Chipko Movement. He has globally contributed through awareness raising measures concerning deforestation. He is one of India's foremost environmental activists.

CHAPTER 8

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

B 1. dal-bati-choorma 2. rice with fish
3. junk 4. Commercial
5. tube wells 6. Fertilizers

C 1. Famine: When there is an extreme shortage of food, it is called famine.
2. Irrigation: The artificial way of supplying water to the plants is called irrigation.
3. Hybrid Seeds: Hybrid seeds are good quality seeds that ensure a higher yield.
4. Fertilizers: Fertilizers are substances that increase the yield of crops.

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

E 1. When there is an extreme shortage of food due to high prices and increasing population, it is called famine. It occurs due to destruction of crops because of natural calamities, like droughts, floods, earthquakes, cyclones and tsunamis.
2. The food habits are changing nowadays because there is so much variety of food items. Children and even adults love to eat pizzas, burgers, pastas, momos and more of junk food items.
3. We need favourable climate and fertile soil to grow crops. Good quality seeds, modern farm machinery, good irrigation facilities, fertilizers and pesticides make a good yield of crops.

4. Farmers who have a small plot of land are called small farmers. They need to borrow money from money lenders to purchase things like agricultural implements. Seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Let's have fun

A

States	Dishes
1. Punjab	Makki-ki roti and Sarson ka saag
2. West Bengal	Rice with fish curry
3. Tamil Nadu	Idli, Dosa and Sambar
4. Rajasthan	Dal-bati-choorma and Bajre-ki-roti

B Do yourself.

C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 9

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

B 1. (e) 2. (f) 3. (b) 4. (d)

5. (a) 6. (c)

C 1. Refrigeration, Vacuum Packing

2. Scurvy, Beriberi

3. Whole grains, Milk 4. Ghee, Butter

5. Fruits, Vegetables

D 1. Cleanliness 2. iodine 3. iron

4. bow-shaped 5. vitamin C

E 1. Pickling involves the perservation of food stuffs like mango, lemon, chilly in edible oils with salt and spices. Salt acts as a preservative. Pickles can be preserved throughout the year.

2. Many children in our country look pale and sick. This is because they suffer from malnutrition. They do not get enough nourishment from their diet. Malnourishment mostly occurs in children between the age group of 1 to 5 years.

3. Rickets is caused due to deficiency of Vitamin D. In rickets, the legs become bow-shaped. To prevent rickets, one should take a diet rich in milk, cheese and eggs.

4. Food preservation is the process that involves storing of perishable food materials for a long time, so that they do not get spoilt and can be used later.

5. A diet that contains all the nutrients in right amount is called a balanced diet.

Let's have fun

A	Caused by deficiency of	Symptoms
1. Vitamin A		1. The eyes become dull. A person suffering from night blindness finds it difficult to see in dim sunlight.
2. Vitamin B		2. The skin of the hands become rough and dry.
3. Vitamin C		3. There is swelling and bleeding from the gums and pain in the joints.
4. Vitamin D		4. The legs become bow-shaped.
5. Iodine		5. People suffering from goitre develop a swelling in the neck.
6. Iron		6. An anaemic person gets tired easily as the haemoglobin content of the blood is reduced.

B Do yourself.

C Do yourself.

D Do yourself.

E Do yourself.

CHAPTER 10

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

B 1. Jackal, Hyena 2. All animals
3. Lion, Tiger 4. Deer, Goat

C 1. The green plants prepare their own food using water in the presence of sunlight. Most plants make food in their green leaves by a process called photosynthesis.
2. Some plants eat insects. These are called insectivorous plants. They are green plants which grow in soil that is poor in nitrogen.
3. Animals that eat only plants are called herbivores. They are also called primary consumers.
4. Animals that kill other animals and eat their flesh are called carnivores.
5. Many food chains together form a complete feeding relationship in the form of a web. This is called a food web.
6. All living things depend on other living things for their food and existence. The flow of energy from the sun to the plants and then to other animals by the process of eating and being eaten is called food chain.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 11

- A**
 - 1. (c)
 - 2. (c)
 - 3. (c)
 - 4. (c)
 - 5. (a)
- B**
 - 1. True
 - 2. True
 - 3. True
 - 4. True
 - 5. True
 - 6. True
- C**
 - 1. (c)
 - 2. (a)
 - 3. (e)
 - 4. (b)
 - 5. (d)
- D**
 - 1. Kutcha
 - 2. bricks, cement, steel and wood
 - 3. cold regions
 - 4. Wooden
 - 5. Caravan
 - 6. sky-scrapers
- E**
 - 1. Kutcha houses made of mud, straw, bamboo etc. are found in villages. The construction material used for making these houses cost less and is easily available.
 - 2. Carvan is a movable house. It is used by people who keep on moving from one place to another.
 - 3. In Kashmir and Kerala, there are house boats. There are houses built on boats.
- F**
 - 1. Houses in hilly regions have sloping roofs so that rain and snow slide down easily.
 - 2. Advantages of living together:
 - F It provides support to elderly people.
 - F It provides security and help in times of emergency.
 - F It provides opportunities to find livelihood for many people.
 - F It helps to exchange ideas with each other.
 - 3. All of us live together in a society. That is why we are called social beings.
 - 4. In hot regions, the houses usually have thick walls, high ceilings and flat roofs. Bricks and stones are usually used to construct such houses. Thick walls and high ceilings keep the houses cool.
 - 5. In areas where it rains a lot, stilt houses are made. It is a house constructed on a raised platform which is a few feet above the ground. Stilt houses also have sloping roofs to allow rainwater to drain off easily.
 - 6. Pucca houses that are made up of bricks, cements, steel, wood etc. are found in cities. Bungalows and multi-storeyed building called flats are commonly seen in cities.

7. The factors that determine the types of houses people live in are the location and climate of the place, the construction material available locally and the economic condition of the people.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.
- D** **Stilt House**

In areas where it rains a lot, stilt houses are made. Stilt houses have sloping roofs to allow rainwater to drain off easily.

Kutch House

Kutch houses are made up of mud, straw, bamboo etc.
Kutch houses are found in villages.

Pucca Houses

Pucca houses are made up of bricks and cement.
Such houses are usually found in cities.

Houses in Cold Regions

Such houses are usually made of wood.
These houses have sloping roofs so that rain and snow slide down easily.

House Boats

Houseboats are found in Kashmir and Kerala. These houses are built on boats.

Caravan

Caravan is a movable houses. It is used by people who keep on moving from one place to another.

- E** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 12

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

- B** 1. Fainting

F Make the victim lie down with his head a little lower than his body. This will make extra blood reach his/her brain.

F Do not crowd around him/her let him/her breath fresh air.

2. Burns

In case of minor burns, apply cold water or ice on the burnt part. Apply any antiseptic cream to get relief from the pain. In case of major burns, take the victim to a doctor immediately.

3. Wounds and Cuts

- F Wash the wound with water.
- F Apply any antiseptic lotion with cotton gently on the affected part.
- F Cover the wound with clean bandage.
- F If the wound or cut is deep, take the victim to the doctor.
- F If the cut is due to any metal object then the victim should be given an anti-tetanus injection.

- C 1. Every home must have an emergency kit. If there is an earthquake or tsunami for instance, there could be a power cut or the water could get polluted. You might get stuck in your home for several days because of a storm or a flood. Having an emergency kit ready could help if anything like this happens. The emergency kit should contain:

- F Food and drinks
- F Clothes
- F Other things like torch and medicines.

2. An earthquake is a sudden movements below the Earth's surface.
3. First-aid is the immediate help given to a wounded or injured person before the proper medical aid arrives. Timely first-aid saves one's life.
4. A cyclone is a very strong rotating windstorm accompanied by heavy lashing rain.
5. A drought is a long, dry spell with little or no rainfall. It causes severe damage to the soil, crops, animals and even people.
6. Situations which pose immediate threat to our life and property are called emergencies when such emergencies are caused by natural factors, they are called natural calamities or disasters.

Let's have fun

- A 1. Land Slides

Land Slides occur in hilly areas when big rocks, stones and mud slide, big rocks, stones and mud slide down the mountain slopes towards the valleys. Landslides are more common in the rainy season. The himalayayas are very prone to landslides.

2. Earthquake

Earthquakes are caused by the collision of the plates of rocks under the surface of the earth. An earthquake is the sudden movements below the Earth's surface. When large mass of hot, liquid rocks are pushed under the Earth's surface, an earthquake occurs some of the earthquakes are very mild and cannot be felt, while some are so strong that they cause extensive danger to life and property.

3. **Floods**
When the water level in rivers and lakes rises due to heavy rainfall and flows to the nearby land, it causes floods. Floods cause damage to the crops, animals, property and human life. When flooded water recedes, epidemics like malaria and cholera break out.
4. **Tsunami**
Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by an earthquake or a volcanic eruption under the sea. The waves travel with great speed and can be as high as 50 feet. The tsunami that occurred in Japan in March 2011 made many people homeless and caused great destruction.

B Do yourself.

C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 13

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

B 1. **Well:**

Well is a deep hole in the ground where water is available. The water is drawn out using the pulley.

2. **Tube well:**

Tube wells are used to draw underground water by means of electric pumps. When the water is found deep under the ground, tubewell is the best method to draw out that water.

3. **Miscible Liquids:**

Liquids, which mix with each other are called miscible liquids. For example, lime juice with water.

4. **Immiscible Liquids:**

Liquids which do not mix with each other are called immiscible liquids. For example: oil with water.

5. **Solute:**

The substance which dissolves in the solvent i.e., liquid is called solute.

6. **Solvent:**

The liquid in which the substance (solute) is dissolved is called solvent.

7. **Solution :**

The mixture of solute and solvent is called solution.

8. **Water wheel:**

A water wheel consists of a large wheel mounted vertically on a

horizontal axis. A number of blades or buckets are arranged on its outside rim forming the driving surface.

- C** 1. Rain 2. taps, pumps 3. baoli
4. Rajasthan, Gujarat 5. rains, monsoons
- D** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (c)
- E** 1. Tubewell 2. Tank 3. Well 4. Canal
- F** 1. Water is called a universal solvent as it can dissolve many substances.
2. A baoli is a huge well. It has steps to reach to the bottom.
3. In ancient times, women used to walk many kilometres everyday to fetch drinking water from a well. They used water from the nearby pond to take a bath and wash clothes. Then hand pump came into use. Later on electric pumps were installed which pulled the ground water which filled up the overhead tank.
4. Tube wells are used to draw underground water by means of electric pumps. When the water is found deep under the ground, tube well is the best method to draw out that water.
5. The different sources of irrigation in our country are wells tube wells, tanks and canals.
6. Density is the amount of matter present in a given volume of a material.
7. Rain is the main source of water. The other sources of water are lakes, ponds, rivers, seas and oceans.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.
D Do yourself.
E Do yourself.
F Do yourself.

CHAPTER 14

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b)
- B** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- C** 1. Frogs, toads 2. fins 3. webbed, swimmers
4. anopheles 5. spongy
- D** 1. We should take certain precautions to prevent malaria. Few of

them are:

- F Do not allow water to collect in ditches.
 - F Clean the water coolers and dry them when you do not use them. Put some drops of kerosene oil in it.
 - F Use mosquito repellents ointment on your body.
 - F Use mosquito repellents like goodnight to keep mosquitoes away.
 - F Fix wire nettings to prevent mosquitoes from entering the house
 - F Minimise hiding places in the house, as mosquito hide themselves behind curtains, cupboards etc.
 - F Wear full sleeve shirts and full pants to protect yourself from mosquito bites.
2. Plants which have roots fixed to the soil at the bottom of the pond are called fixed plants. They have big round leaves that float over the surface of water.
 3. Plants that floats on water are called floating plants. These are small in size. They have spongy stems, air filled leaves and stems.
 4. Like plants, some animals also live in water. Animals living in water are called aquatic animals.
 5. Female anopheles mosquito carried the protozoa of malaria. When this mosquito bites a person suffering from malaria, the protozoa are sucked up with the blood. When this mosquito bites a healthy person, the protozoa are injected into a healthy person's body and cause malaria.

Symptoms of Malaria

A person suffering from malaria has severe headache, fever and chills. It is often accompanied by vomiting and convulsions. The presence of malaria can be confirmed by a blood test.

6. Plants that grow under the water are called underwater or submerged plants. These plants are fixed to the bottom of the water with their roots.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 15

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

B	Renewable Sources of Energy	Non-renewable Sources of Energy
	1. They can be renewed in a short time. 2. They are available in plenty. 3. Example: solar, energy, wind energy etc.	1. They take millions of years to be renewed. 2. They are available in a limited quantity. 3. Example: coal, petroleum etc.

- C**
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Coal | 2. black gold |
| 3. oilfield | 4. Refined kerosene |
| 5. LPG | 6. Solar energy |

- D**
1. Crude oil is refined to produce many products like petrol, diesel, kerosene and mobile oil.
 2. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are natural fuels obtained from the dead remains of plants and animals that got buried under the Earth millions of years ago. Hence, they are called fossil fuels.
 3. Coal was formed from the remains of plant materials that got buried under the Earth's surface millions of years ago. Due to high temperature and pressure they changed into coal.
 4. Any material that is burnt to obtain energy is called fuel.
 5. We can conserve coal and petroleum by using renewable sources of energy like wind, sun, flowing water etc.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.
C Do yourself.

CHAPTER 16

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)
 5. (b)
- B** 1. rigorous 2. 3. heavenly
 4. constellations 5. Weather satellites
- C** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- D** 1. Rakesh Sharma, Kalpana Chawla, Sunita Williams were some of the Indians.
 2. The sun is seen in the morning sky, while the moon and stars are seen in the night sky. All objects which are seen in the sky are called heavenly bodies. The heavenly bodies include stars, planets, stallites, asteroids, comets, meteors etc. Our Earth is

also a heavenly body. The Earth is also called the Blue planet.

3. A natural satellite is a heavenly body that revolves around a planet. Moon is the only natural satellite of the Earth. Some planets have many moons.
4. Artificial satellites help us in different ways. Communication satellites make instant global communication possible. They enable us to see a live programme on our TV sets. Weather satellites take pictures of the movement of clouds and help in weather forecasting. They also give us early warnings of cyclones.
5. Sunita Williams holds the records space walks (7) and most space walk time (50 hours, 40 minutes) for a woman.
6. An activity which involves risk, danger and uncertain experiences is called an adventure. A person who undertakes an adventure is called an adventurer.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.
- D** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 17

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (a)
- C** 1. tiny 2. Hyderabad
3. ancient buildings, temples and monuments
4. monuments 5. Agra, Uttar Pradesh
6. Amritsar
- D** 1. Taj Mahal 2. Golden Temple
3. Qutub Minar 4. The Charminar
5. Hawa Mahal 6. Jantar Mantar
- E** 1. Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal located in Agra in Uttar Pradesh is said to be one of the seven wonders of the world.

2. Hawa Mahal

Hawa Mahal is located in Rajasthan. It was built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799. It is a pyramid shape five-storey building.

3. Golconda Fort
Golconda Fort is located in Hyderabad. It is a majestic piece of military architecture. It was built by Kakatiya in the 13th Century and was reconstructed in 1600AD.

4. Jantar Mantar
Jantar Mantar is located in Delhi, Jaipur, Varanasi, Mathura and Ujjain. It is an astronomical observatory built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh-II in 1724 in Delhi.

5. Charminar
The Charminar is a splendid piece of architecture located in Hyderabad, Telangana. It was built by Quli Qutub Shah in 1591. The beautiful structure derives its name from its four carved minarets.

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

G 1. Historical buildings or monuments give people a chance to learn about the past. Most historical monuments are huge structures. They were built when there was no electricity. These monuments reflect our rich culture and glorious past.
2. The charminar is a splendid piece of architecture located in Hyderabad, Telangana. It was built by Quli Qutub Shah in 1591.
3. Golconda Fort is located in Hyderabad. It is a majestic piece of military architecture. It was built by Kakatiya in the 13th century and was reconstructed in around 1600AD. The major gateway of the Golconda Fort is the Fateh Darwaza, which is also called the Victory Gate.
4. The Taj Mahal, located in Agra in Uttar Pradesh, is said to be one of the seven wonders of the world. Emperor Shah Jahan built this tomb in the memory of his beautiful wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It is on the southern bank of the river Yamuna. It is built of white marbles and laid with semi-precious stones.

Let's have fun

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.
- C** Do yourself.
- D** Do yourself.

Model Test Paper I

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (c)
- B** 1. migrants 2. Braille 3. social reformer
4. one 5. Dal-bati-choorma

- C** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True
5. True
- D** 1. legs 2. antennae 3. nose 4. nose
5. Jacobson's organ (located in the roof of its mouth)
- E** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (e)
- F** 1. **Famine:**
Famine is a condition when people die due to shortage of food.
2. **Irrigation:**
In India, our fields are irrigated with the rains that we get during monsoons. But it is unevenly distributed. So, we need some artificial means to water our crops timely. This is called irrigation.
3. **Hybrid Seeds:**
Hybrid seeds are good quality seeds which ensure a higher yield.
4. **Fertilizers:**
Fertilizers are substances that increase the yield of crops.
5. **Deforestation:**
The cutting down of trees on a large scale is called deforestation.
- G** 1. Ludo, Carrom 2. Rickets, Scurvy
3. DDT, Malathion 4. Cricket, Hockey
5. Oil, Ghee
- H** 1. The movement of people from one place to another with an intention to stay in the new place is called migration.
2. Martial art is a form of mock combats or a fight that is not for real.
3. Each citizen of India is given equal opportunities irrespective of the caste they belong to. The Government has made laws to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens. Untouchability is a punishable act and has been banned.
4. In 1973, villagers in the Alaknanda Valley in Uttarkhand protested against the cutting down of trees. The women hugged the trees and refused to let go till the tree-cutters left the place. This activity became popular as the Chipko Movement.
5. We need favourable climate and fertile soil to grow crops. Good quality seeds, modern farm machinery, good irrigation facilities, fertilizers and pesticides make a good yield of crops.

Model Test Paper - II

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

5. (c)
- B** 1. Kutcha 2. Caravan 3. Rajasthan, Gujarat
4. baoli 5. anopheles
- C** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False
5. True
- D** 1. **Kutcha House:**
Kutcha houses are made up of mud, straw, bamboo etc. They are found mostly in villages.
2. **Caravan:**
Caravan is a movable house. It is used by people who keep on moving from one place to another.
3. **Houseboat:**
In Kashmir and Kerala, there are houseboats. These are houses built on boats.
4. **Igloo:**
In cold regions, houses made of snow called igloo are common.
- E** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e)
5. (d)
- F** 1. Coal 2. Solar energy 3. Fossil fuels
4. Oil 5. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

G 1.

Renewable sources of energy	Non-renewable sources of energy
1. They can be renewed in a short period of time. 2. They are available in plenty. 3. Example: Solar energy, wind energy etc.	1. They take millions of years to be renewed. 2. They are available in limited quantity. 3. Example: Coal, petroleum etc.

2.

Floating Plants	Fixed Plants
1. Plants that float on water are called floating plants. 2. They have spongy stem, air filled leaves and stems. 3. Example: Water hyacinth etc.	1. Plants which have roots fixed to the soil at the bottom of the pond are called fixed plants. 2. They have big round leaves that float over the surface of water. 3. Example: Lotus etc.

Environmental **LEARNING**



Interactive Resources

- ✦ Download the free app 'Green Book House' from google play.
- ✦ Free online support available on 'www.greenbookhouse.com'.
- ✦ Ample teacher's support available.



GREEN BOOK HOUSE

(EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHER)

F-214, Laxmi Nagar, Mangal Bazar, Delhi-110092

Phone : 9354766041, 9354445227

E-mail : greenbookhouse214@gmail.com

Website: www.greenbookhouse.com