

TEACHER'S HANDBOOK

EVS **Books (4)**

KEYS

FRANKLIN

Unit-1 Human Body

Ch-1 (Our Internal Organs)

- A. a. lungs b. ears c. taste d. heart
- B. a. brain b. lungs c. stomach d. breathe e. internal
- C. a. iv b. i c. v d. iii e. ii
- D. a. The internal organs are those parts of our bodies that we cannot see or touch—for example kidney, liver etc.
- b. The external organs are those parts of our bodies that we can see or touch—for example eye, ear etc.
- c. Our brain helps us to think. It controls all our sense organs and the way we think. It is located inside our heads.
- d. Our lungs help us to breathe. There are a pair of lungs located inside our chest.

Ch-2 (Living and Non-living Things)

- A. a. stomata b. nose c. sunlight d. mammals
- B. a. nose b. energy c. stomata d. sunlight
- C. a. T b. T c. T d. T
- D. a. iii b. i c. ii d. iv
- E. a. Leaves prepare food for plants, and the process of preparing food is called photosynthesis.
- b. All living things are born, become adults, grow old, and die. You can note many changes during the period of growth.
- c. Some aquatic animals like fish, tadpoles, etc. breathe through their gills. They use oxygen dissolved in water.
- d. Plants are the only things that can prepare food with the help of sunlight, water, carbon dioxide, minerals etc.

Unit-2 Basic Need

Ch-3 (Our Food)

- A. a. almond b. coffee c. spice d. Retailers
- B. a. clove, black pepper b. mustard, sunflower c. rice, wheat.
- C. a. Rice is a staple food in many parts of our country
- b. Dal-Bhaati-Chorma is a famous food from Rajasthan.
- c. Food grains like rice, wheat, oats, maize, and millet are called cereals.
- d. Wheat flour is used to make chapatis and bread.
- e. The process of removing the husk from grains is called winnowing.
- D. a. Food is one of our basic needs. We require food in order to have the energy to work and play.
- b. Cereals and pulses together are called food grains.

- c. The leaves of some plants are used to make drinks. These drinks are called "beverages." Tea and coffee are popular beverages obtained from plants.
- d. The food journey begins in the fields of the farmers.

Ch-4 (Water)

- A. a. rain b. both c. canal d. blue planet
- B. a. water b. evaporates c. temperature d. blue planet e. arth
- C. a. T b. F c. F d. F e. T
- D. a. The different sources of water are rain, underground water, lakes, ponds, and rivers.

b	Lakes A large area of water surrounded by land.	Ponds An area of water smaller than a lake.
---	--	--

- c. An ocean is a huge body of water.
- d. The change of water into water vapour on heating is called evaporation.
- e. The process of cooling down of water vapour into drops of water is called condensation.

Revision Test Paper-I

- A. a. lungs b. nose c. spice
- B. a. oxygen b. Energy c. sunlight d. breathe
- C. a. T b. F c. T
- D. a. Cereals and pulses together are called food grains.
b. The process of removing the husk from grains is called winnowing.
- E. a. Our lungs help us to breathe. There are a pair of lungs located inside our chest.
b. The leaves of some plants are used to make drinks. These drinks are called "beverages." Tea and coffee are popular beverages obtained from plants

Ch-5 (Shelter)

- A. a. hole b. shed c. Anthill d. Amphibians e. Weaver bird
- B. a. terrestrial b. chimpanzee, tree c. amphibian d. web
e. honeybees, wasps, colonies
- C. a. dog, cat b. mokeys, chimpanzee c. fish, shark d. owl, rats
- D. a. Animals also need a safe place to live. They live in different kinds of homes.
b. Lion lives in a den.
c. Some insects live in large groups known as colonies.
d. The weaver bird uses dried sticks of palm leaves to make a nest.
- E. a. Animals also need shelter to protect themselves from enemies, and bad weather and to raise their young ones.
b. Birds use dry grass, leaves, twigs, cotton, and thread to make their nest.
c. Terrestrial animals are animals that live on land.
d. Animals that are active at night are called nocturnal animals.
e. Arboreal animals are those that live on trees. For example, monkeys and chimpanzees.

Unit-3 Clothing

Ch-6 (Our Clothes)

- A. a. Bihar b. knitting machine c. lehenga
- B. a. Tie and dye b. climate c. attractive d. dhoti-kurta
- C. a. F b. T c. T d. F e. T
- D. a. Katha work is an embroidery done on cloth using fine, colourful threads and sometimes beads. West Bengal is famous for this work.
- b. Ikat is a beautiful way of dyeing yarn into different colours and using them to weave cloth. Odisha is well known for this work.
- c. Clothes are worn according to the climate of a place, customs and traditions, and the availability of cloth material.
- d. Modern dresses for men and women include skirt-top, jeans-t-shirt, pant-shirt, shirt short, leggings-kurta, and many more.
- e. Knitting is done on the knitting machine. Knitting needles are used in the same way at home to knit woollens.

Unit-4 Living Things

Ch-7 (Plant World)

- A. a. Banyan b. Grass c. both d. carrot
- B. a. root b. leaves c. taproot d. soil erosion e. plant
- C. a. The part of the plant under the soil forms the root system.
- b. Leaves prepare the food for the plants in the presence of sunlight, air, water, and chlorophyll.
- c. Heavy rain and strong winds wash or blow away from the topsoil away. This is called soil erosion.
- d. Plants make food in the presence of sunlight, water, air and chlorophyll is called photosynthesis.
- e. Big trees like banyan have numerous roots that grow downward from the branches. They are called aerial roots.
- D. a. The shoot system includes all those parts of a plant that grow above the ground.
- b. A taproot has a thick centre and grows down straight. Taproots can be found in mustard, carrot, and pea.
- c. A fibrous root consists of many small roots which branch out from the base of the stem.
- d. Big trees like banyan have numerous roots that grow downward from the branches. They are called aerial roots.
- e. The roots help the plant to absorb water and minerals from the soil. It holds the plant firmly to the soil and helps the plant stand straight.

Ch-8 (Animals World)

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a
- B. 1. Egrest 2. one 3. elephant 4. holes
- C. 1. Animals that move in groups and which has a leader which guides the other members of danger are known as a herd.

- 2. Cats, cows, and dogs are friendly by nature.
 - 3. Donkeys, rabbits, and giraffes have big ears.
 - 4. Mammals are animals that have external ears and body hair.
- D.
- 1. Animals are social by nature and move around in groups. They do so to find food and water, protect themselves from enemies, and bring up their young ones.
 - 2. Some animals are friendly and allow us to go near them or feed them.
 - 3. Some animals are shy by nature, they run or hide when they see people coming near them.
 - 4. The Egyptian Plover is a bird that feeds on the bits of decaying meat stuck in the teeth of the crocodile. The plover gets its food, and the crocodile gets its teeth cleaned.

Revision Test Paper -II

- A. a. hole b. banyan c. Ant
- B. a. holes b. Soil erosion c. climate d. terrestrial animals
- C. a. Some insects live in large groups known as colonies.
 b. Heavy rain and strong winds wash or blow the topsoil away. This is called soil erosion.
 c. Animals also have homes. They need homes to protect themselves from enemies and bring up their young ones.
- D. a. Animals that are active at night are called nocturnal animals.
 b. Men and women in India wear dhoti-kurta, saree-blouse, lehenga choli.
 c. A taproot has a thick centre and grows down straight. Taproots can be found in mustard, carrot, and pea.
 d. Animals that move in groups and which have a leader who guides the other members out of danger are known as a herd.

Model Test Paper -I

- A. a. lungs b. Almond c. Coffee d. hole e. shed
- B. a. brain b. terrestrial c. chimpanzee, tree d. amphibians e. web
- C. a. iv b. iii c. i d. v e. ii
- D. a. T b. T c. T d. F e. F
- E. a. The internal organs are those parts of our bodies that we cannot see or touch—for example kidney, liver etc.
 b. Food is one of our basic needs. We require food in order to have the energy to work and play.
 c. Animals also need shelter to protect themselves from enemies, and bad weather and to raise their young ones
 d. Birds use dry grass, leaves, twigs, cotton, and thread to make their nest.

Unit - 5 Recreation

Ch-9 (Our Festivals)

- A. a. Baisakhi b. Christmas c. Gurupurab d. 15th August
B. a. Hindu b. national c. West Bengal d. Kerela
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
D. a. Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January.
b. Holi is known as the festival of colours.
c. Deepawali or Diwali is known as the festival of lights.
d. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year.

Unit -6 Travel and Communication

Ch-10 (Transport System)

- A. a. ship b. rocket c. roadways
B. a. metropolitan cities b. Air transport c. cruise d. villages
C. a. T b. F c. F d. T
D. a. D b. A c. B d. C
E. a. The main means of water transport boat, ship, cruise, liner.
b. The transport can be categorised into three groups- water, land and air

c. Water transport Water transport refers to the movement of vehicles on the water. For example, the ship	Land transport Land transport refers to the vehicles that move on land. For example, the bus.
--	---

- d. Aeroplanes and helicopters are the fastest means of air transport.

Ch-11 (Safety Rules)

- A. a. wet hands b. zebra crossing c. First Aid
B. a. accidents d. zebra crossing c. traffic signals1 d. queue
C. a. Safety rules are the safety habits that keep us safe from accidents
b. Safety rules which we should follow at home:
1. Never touch electric wires with wet hands.
2. Do not play with match sticks.
3. Do not leave your toys and other things on the floor.
4. Do not go close to the gas stove.
5. Do not take any medicine without asking your elders.
6. Do not play with sharp objects like knives, blades and scissors.
c. The safety rules to be followed on the road
1. Always walk on the footpath.
2. Never play on the road.
3. Cross the road at zebra-crossing.
4. Follow the traffic signals on the road.

Ch-12 (Means of Communication)

- A. a. pigeon b. Television c. E-mail d. Mobile phone
B. a. Communication b. Postal c. e-mail d. television
C. a. T b. F c. F d. T
D. a. The sending and receiving of messages and information is called communication.
b. The journey of the letter includes the following points:
We write the letter and drop it in the letter box. A postman collects the letters from the letter box. The postman carries the letters to the post office, sorted by state and city. Letters are then sent to different cities by trains or airplanes, depending on the locations. Letters are again sorted in the city post office as per the areas and locality. They are sent to the various post offices by mail van. The postman delivers the letter to the address mentioned.
c. We can get information about anything in the world on the Internet.
d. When we communicate or broadcast a message to a large number of people at a time, then it is called mass communication.

Revision Test Paper- III

- A. a. Baisakhi b. rocket c. wet hands
B. a. zebra-crossing b. Air transport c. metropolitan cities d. telephone
D. a. When we communicate or broadcast a message to a large number of people at a time, then it is called mass communication.
b. Safety rules are the safety habits that keep us safe from accidents.
c. The main means of water transport are boats, ships, cruises, and liners.
d. Diwali is a festival of lights.

Unit - 7 Protection of The Environment

Ch-13 (Natural Resources)

- A. a. four b. both c. three d. clay e. sedimentary rocks
B. a. fossil fuel b. weathering c. Granite d. mineral oil e. natural resources
C. a. F b. T c. T d. F e. F
D. a. iv b. i c. iii d. ii e. v f. iv
E. a. We can use solar energy in the solar cooker to cook food, a solar heater to heat water, and solar cells to convert sunlight into electricity.
b. Natural gas is mostly made up of a gas called methane, which is lighter than air.
c. Plants and animals died and were buried deep under the soil. Fossils are the hardened remains of plants and animals.
d. Water, air, soil, forest, wildlife, and minerals are natural resources. Natural resources are valuable gifts of nature for us.
e. Humus is made up of rotten leaves and decayed animal and plant bodies.

Ch-14 (Water Disposal)

- A. a. both b. jaundice c. both
B. a. homes b. infected c. precious d. Boiling
C. a. The pollutants are the impurities that are present in the water.
b. Chlorine tablets are added to water to kill germs in it.
c. The process of adding chlorine tablets into the water to kill germs in it

- .D. 1. Harmful chemical wastes from homes, factories, fertilizers, pesticides, sewage, and dead bodies make the water impure and unfit for drinking.
2. The effects of water pollution are:
 It can cause diseases like typhoid, cholera, jaundice, etc.
 Aquatic animals become sick and die in polluted water.
 Polluted water makes soil infertile and damages crops.
3. Rainwater harvesting is the collection and storage of rainwater.
4. Water that is fit for drinking is called potable water.
5. At the water treatment plant, water is first filtered to remove impurities. It is then treated with chemicals to kill the germs present in it. This purified water is then pumped into the huge water tank. From here, the water reaches the taps in our houses through a network of pipelines. The height of the tank gives steady pressure to water passing through the pipes to our taps.

Revision Test Paper -IV

- A. a. four b. both
- B. a. Boiling b. in polluted air c. weathering d. Natural resources
- C. a. F b. T
- D. a. The pollutants are the impurities that are present in the water.
 b. The process of adding chlorine tablets into the water to kill germs in it.
- E. a. We should not wash clothes on the river banks
 There should be no oil spills in ships or tanks.
 We should not dump industrial waste into bodies of water.
- b. Humus is made up of rotten leaves and decayed animal and plant bodies.

Model Test Paper -II

- A. a. Baisakhi b. Christmas c. wet hands d. zebra crossing e. pigeon
- B. a. Hindu b. national c. accidents d. zebra crossing e. E-mail
- C. a. iv b. v c. i d. ii e. iii
- D. a. F b. T c. F d. T e. T
- E. a. Republic Day is the national festival, which is celebrated on 26th January.
 b. Holi is known as the festival of colours.
 c. Safety rules are the safety habits that keep us safe from accidents.
 d. Safety rules which we should follow at home:
 1. Never touch electric wires with wet hands.
 2. Do not play with match sticks.
 3. Do not leave your toys and other things on the floor.
 4. Do not go close to the gas stove.
 5. Do not take any medicine without asking your elders.
 Do not play with sharp objects like knives, blades and scissors
- e. When we communicate or broadcast a message to a large number of people at a time, then it is called mass communication.