

TEACHER'S HANDBOOK

EVS **Books (5)**

KEYS

FRANKLIN

Ch-1 (Internal Organs and Their Functions)

- A. a. cell b. 206 c. head d. digestive e. oxygen
- B. a. digestion b. kidneys, lungs and skin c. mouth d. cells
- C. a. T b. F c. F d. T e. T
- D. a. ii b. iv c. i d. iii e. v
- E. 1. Our body receives messages and orders for action from the sense organs and other body parts. The brain controls all other systems in the body.
2. The breathing system supplies oxygen to the various parts of our body. This oxygen is used to burn food and give us the energy to do work.
3. In the circulatory system, the heart is the main organ. It pumps blood to different parts of the body.
4. The breaking down of food into complex to simple soluble forms is called digestion. The mouth, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine take part in digestion.

Ch-2 (Taking Care of Body Parts)

- A. a. eyes b. Doctor c. 2-3 days d. Cotton bud e. handkerchief
e. 2 times
- B. a. rub b. rub c. ash and burnt coal d. exercises e. soap
f. diseases
- C. a. T b. F c. T d. T e. T
- D. a. We must always apply oil and comb our hair. We should always wash our hair every 2-3 hours.
- b. We should not rub our eyes.
- c. We must not insert our fingers into the nose, as the finger contains germs and dust.
- d. We must brush our teeth twice a day.
- e. We must clean our eyes daily with cold, clean water.

Ch-3 (The Food We Eat)

- A. a. small farmers b. both (a) and (b) c. Mixed farmers
- B. a. commercial b. tubewells c. Fertilizers
- C. a. F b. T c. T d. T e. T
- D. a. When there is an extreme shortage of food, it is famine.
- b. The artificial way of supplying water to plants.
- c. Farmers use good quality seeds to ensure high yields.
- d. Fertilizers are substances that increase the yield of crops.
- E. a. Farmers which have a small plot of land is called small farmers.
- b. The factors that are favourable for cultivation are climate and soil.
- c. Food habits of the people depend on the culture, region, area, and availability of the food type.
- d. Food shortage occurs due to the destruction of crops because of natural disasters like droughts, cyclones, earthquakes etc.

Revision Test Paper-I

- A. a. cell b. 2 times c. Mixed Farmers
- B. a. mouth b. earbud c. commercial d. Digestion
- C. a. Our body receives messages and orders for action from the sense organs and other body parts. The brain controls all other systems in the body.
b. We should never insert any sharp objects in our ears and always clean our ears with earbuds.
- D. a. Mouth, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.
b. Nose, windpipe, and lungs.
c. bones

Ch-4 (Water)

- A. a. rain b. tea c. well d. baolis e. water
- B. a. rain b. taps or pumps c. baolis d. Rajasthan and Gujarat
e. rains, monsoon
- C. a. A deep hole in the ground where water is available
b. Tubewells are used to draw water from underground with the help of electric pumps.
c. Liquids that mix with each other. For example, lime and water
d. Liquids that do not mix with each other. For example, water and oil.
e. Substances that is added to the water to make it dissolve is called the solute.
f. In the water, that dissolves the solute is called the solvent.
- D. a. Rain is the main source of water. The other sources of water are lakes, ponds, rivers, seas, and oceans.
b. A baoli is a huge well. It has steps to reach the bottom. In earlier times, baolis were built to collect and store rainwater.
c. In ancient times, women used to walk kilometres to fetch water. To take a bath and wash clothes, they used water from a nearby pond. Then a hand pump came into use. Then an electric pump was installed to draw groundwater into the overhead tank. From the overhead tank, the water came into the taps in the kitchen.
d. Tubewells are used to draw water from underground with the help of electric pumps.
e. The different means of irrigation is sprinklers, water wheel, windmill, and water pump.
- A. Well: Well is a deep hole in the ground where water is available.

Tank: To get the best possible outcomes, the overhead water tank should be located in the southwest or west corner of the house.

Tubewell: Tubewells are used to draw underground water by means of electric pumps.

Canal: Canals are small channels dug to take water out from the rivers and irrigate the fields.

Ch-5 (Clothes)

- A. a. Tamil Nadu b. Both (a) and (b) c. Hilly region d. Saree-blouse
- B. a. coastal b. Gandhi c. winter d. uniform e. Phiran
- C. a. False b. False c. False d. False
- D. a. woollen b. cotton c. special dresses d. dhoti-kurta e. uniform

Ch-6 (Digestion)

- A. a. tomach b. teeth c. chewing d. four in number
- B. a. teeth b. wisdom teeth c. thirty two d. stomach
- C. a. F b. T c. F d. T e. F
- D. a. i b. iv c. iii d. ii
- E. a. Food helps us in proper growth and development and it keeps us healthy. It also protects us from diseases. So, food is necessary for survival.
- b. The main digestive organs of the body are the mouth, food pipe, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, pancreas, gall bladder, and anus.
- c. The four types of teeth are molars, premolars, canines, and incisors.
- d. Food preservation is the process that involves storing perishable food materials for a long time so that they do not get spoil and can be used later.

Ch-7 (Food For Health)

- A. a. both b. Night Blindness c. Rickets d. Scurvy
- B. a. balanced diet b. bow-shape c. iron d. Saliva e. iodine
- C. a. iii b. i c. ii d. iv e. vi f. v
- D. a. Proteins Fats b. Night Blindness Beri-Beri c. Milk Tomatoes
- d. Butter Ghee e. Saling, Canning
- E. a. A diet that contains all the essential nutrients in the right amount is called a balanced diet.
- b. A person who does not get enough food to eat suffers from malnutrition.
- c. Rickets is caused by the deficiency of vitamin D. In rickets, the legs become bow shaped.
- d. Food preservation is the process that involves storing perishable food materials for a long time so that they do not get spoil and can be used later.
- e. Pickling involves the preservation of foodstuffs like mango, lemon, and chilly in edible oils with salt and spices

Revision Test paper II

- A. a. well b. four in number c. hilly region
- B. a. uniform b. thirty two c. rain d. bow-shaped legs
- C. a. F b. F c. F d. T
- D. a. Mouth, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.
- b. Food helps us in proper growth and development and it keeps us healthy. It also protects us from diseases. So, food is necessary for survival.

Model Test paper-I

- A. a. head b. small farmers c. baolis d. hilly regions e. eyes
- B. a. exercises b. diseases c. Rain d. cells e. commercial
- C. a. When there is an extreme shortage of food, it is famine.
- b. Farmers use good quality seeds to ensure high yields.
- c. The artificial means to water the crop is called irrigation.
- d. Fertilizers are substances that increase the yield of crops.
- e. A well is a deep hole in the ground where water is available.

- D. a. T b. T c. F d. T e. T
- E. a. Food preservation is the process of storing perishable food materials for a long time so that they do not get spoilt and can be used later. Pickling, salting, and canning are the various processes of food preservation.
- b. A baoli is a huge well. It has steps to reach the bottom. In earlier times, baolis were built to collect and store rainwater.
- c. The breaking down of food from complex to simple soluble forms is called digestion.
- d. When there is an extreme shortage of food, it is famine. Food shortage occurs due to the destruction of crops because of natural disasters like droughts, cyclones, earthquakes etc.
- e. Pickling involves the preservation of foodstuffs like mango, lemon, and chilly in edible oils with salt and spices.

Ch-8 (Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources)

- A. a. renewable source of energy b. sunlight into electricity c. Gold
d. waters from the mine factories and homes in the soil.
- B. a. rain b. ores c. Solar cells d. non-renewable e. Soil
- C. a. T b. F c. T d. T e. T
- D. a. iii b. v c. i d. iv e. ii
- E. A. The dung of animals is also a natural renewable resource. Gobar Gas plant is used to generate fuel for cooking and other purposes. The residue of dung issued as fertilizers for the plants.
- B. There are different methods to conserve the soil:
- a. More trees should be grown on the slopes of mountains.
- b. Overgrazing by cattle should be avoided.
- c. Terrace farming should be done in hilly areas.
- d. Trees should be planted in large numbers.
- C. Coal is a non-renewable resource. The drilling of rocks for extracting oil and gas is an expensive process. It takes millions of years to form petroleum, and natural gas also takes millions of years.
- D. The carrying away of soil from one place to another is called soil erosion. The two agents that bring soil are water and wind.
- E. The various natural renewable sources are sun, water, wind, and dung of animals.

Ch-9 (Natural Wealth)

- A. a. four b. All c. Three d. clay
- B. a. .fossil fuels b. rocks c. Granite d. mineral oil f. Natural resources
- C. a. T b. T c. T d. T e. F
- D. a. iv b. i c. iii d. v e. ii

- E. a. We can use solar energy in solar cookers to cook food, a solar heaters to heat water, and solar cells to convert sunlight into electricity.
- b. Natural gas is mostly made up of gas called methane and is lighter than air. It is highly inflammable.
- c. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are called fossil fuels.
- d. Water, air, soil, forest, wildlife, and minerals are natural resources. Natural resources are priceless gifts from nature to us.
- e. Humus is made up of rotten leaves and decayed bodies of animals and plants. Humus is necessary for the growth of plants.

Ch-10 (Natural Calamities)

- A. a. Earthquake b. 101 c. Lava d. Drought
- B. a. earth's surface b. Cyclone c. drought d. major burns
- C. a. First aid is the immediate help given to a wounded or injured person before the proper medical aid arrives.
- b. The emergency kit should contain the following things: food and drinks, clothes, and other things like a torch or medicine.
- D. 1. When emergencies are caused by natural factors, they are called "natural emergencies."
- 2. An earthquake is caused by sudden movements below the Earth's surface.
- 3. A drought is a long dry spell, with little or no rainfall.
- 4. A cyclone is a very strong rotating windstorm, accompanied by heavy lashing rain

Revision Test Paper III

- A. a. four b. Lava
- B. a. Natural resources d. ore c. drought d. rock
- C. a. First aid is the immediate help given to a wounded or injured person before the proper medical aid arrives.
- b. The emergency kit should contain the following things: food and drinks, clothes, and other things like a torch or medicine.
- D. a. United Nations Disaster Management Team
- b. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- E. a. Soil Erosion: The carrying away of soil from one place to another is called soil erosion. The two agents that bring soil are water and wind.
- b. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are called fossil fuels.

Ch-11 (Globe and Map)

- A. a. atlas b. south c. north
- B. a. atlas b. top c. symbols d. south
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D. a. ii b. i c. iii d. v e. iv
- E. a. Map helps us to see the whole of Earth's surface at one time.
- b. The directions in the map help to find the position of the place.
- c. Every map gives the measure of distance in the form of scale in the corner of the map scale.
- d. Colours are a very important component in the map. It tells us about the unevenness of the land. Green is used to showing low land. Yellow is used to show plains. Highlands are shown in brown colour. Water is shown in blue colour.

Ch-12 (Forest and Tribal Life)

- A. a. Both of them b. deforestation c. Chipko Movement
- B. a. Deforestation b. government c. Sunderlal Bahuguna
- d. carbon dioxide and oxygen e. climate change
- C. a. Forest help to conserve the soil as a roots of trees. It keeps the air clean by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
- b. The tribes of India are dependent on forests for their livelihood. They get food from the forest.
- c. An area in the forest which contains trees and medicinal plants that are on verge of extinction is called the sacred grove.
- d. Cutting down trees on a large scale is called deforestation. It changes the climate adversely.
- e. The woman of Uttarakhand protested the cutting of trees by hugging the trees, known as the Chipko movement. It started in 1973 by SunderLal Bahuguna. The Chipko movement was started by Sunderlal Bahuguna in the Garhwal forests. The movement was aimed at stopping the felling of trees for commercial purposes. The movement was non-violent and the villagers hugged trees to stop them from being felled.

Revision Test Paper -IV

- A. a. atlas b. Both of them c. Haryana
- B. a. 21 b. deforestation c. Konark d. cultural
- C. a. T b. T c. F
- D. a. Map helps us to see the whole of Earth's surface at one time.
- b. Knowledge, art, ideas and cultural material is received, preserved, and transmitted orally from one generation to another.

MODEL TEST PAPER -II

- A. a. stomach b. Clay c. 101 d. South e. Maharashtra
- B. a. Hindu b. climate change c. renewable d. Language
e. drought
- C. a. Forest help to conserve the soil as a roots of trees. It keeps the air clean by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
b. The tribes of India are dependent on forests for their livelihood. They get food from the forest.
c. Colours are a very important component of the map. It tells us about the unevenness of the land. Green is used to showing low land. Yellow is used to show plains. Highlands are shown in brown colour. Water is shown in blue colour.
d. Holy, Quran, Bible
e. Carnatic, Hindustani
- D. a. T b. F c. F d. T e. T
- E. a. A cyclone is a very strong rotating windstorm, accompanied by heavy lashing rain.
b. The map helps us to see the whole of Earth's surface at one time.
c. The tribes of India are dependent on forests for their livelihood. They get food from the forest.
d. When emergencies are caused by natural factors, they are called "natural emergencies."
e. The various natural renewable sources are the sun, water, wind, and dung of animals.
- F. The Chipko movement was started by Sunderlal Bahuguna in the Garhwal forests. The movement was aimed at stopping the felling of trees for commercial purposes. The movement was non-violent and the villagers hugged trees to stop them from being felled.
- G. The process of soil formation is known as weathering. Weathering is a process of physical breakdown and chemical decomposition of rocks and minerals near or at the surface of the earth. This physical and chemical decomposition is primarily done by wind, water, and climate.