

Explorer

Grade 1 | Term 1

Revised



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Introduction

Explorer is an integrated term course for primary (1 to 5) levels. The revised edition comprises three books: Term 1, Term 2 and Term 3. Each book covers the curriculum of all the core subjects taught in these classes – English, Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science, Social Studies and General Knowledge, integrated together for an all-in-one approach.

This series is designed to help facilitate ‘learning without burden’, as it eliminates the need for separate text books to be carried by young students every day.

The content is well-graded, beautifully illustrated and visually engaging. In addition to the hands-on activities, there are many value-based tips and suggestions for inculcation of moral and ethical values.

The books in the series are structured in the following way:

English

The English section is a comprehensive course aimed at developing an understanding and appreciation for prose and poetry. The course aims to develop communication skills in students by integrating the concepts with essential language skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. It has well-graded grammar and vocabulary sections to help students grasp the core language structures and enrich their creative expression.

Mathematics

The Mathematics section consists of carefully-graded and activity-based mathematical concepts. It links mathematics to the everyday life of the students and makes it enjoyable.

Environmental Studies

The Environmental Studies section, for grades 1 and 2, helps learners understand the environment around them in totality and develops sensitivity towards environmental issues that we are faced with.

Science

The Science section, for grades 3, 4 and 5, involves students as participants in the journey towards scientific exploration. The subject gives students an opportunity to construct their own knowledge through activities and projects, enabling them to connect their learning to the real world.

Social Studies

The Social Studies section, for grades 3, 4 and 5, introduces the young learners to the basic concepts of history, geography and civics. The series attempts to make learners understand the evolution of human society and its fast-changing paradigms.

General Knowledge

The General Knowledge section includes an assortment of topics dealing with general awareness and life skills.

We hope the learners and teachers find the course apt for their learning-teaching needs.

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English

Cambridge University Press



1

Pukan and Her Family



Warm-up

How many people do you have in your family? Write their names in the circles. You can also draw more circles to add names.

Diagram for family members:

- Family (central oval)
- Four empty ovals with dotted lines for names, connected to the central oval by arrows.



Let us now read about Pukan's family.

This is Pukan.

She is six years old.

She lives in a small red house in Goa.





Sam is her father.

Sam is a **chef**. He works in a very big hotel.

What does **chef** mean? Look at the picture and guess.



Her mother, Anu, is an **artist**.

She paints pictures.

Sam cooks for the family every Monday and Tuesday.

Anu cooks every Wednesday and Thursday.

Grandma cooks every Friday and Saturday.

On Sundays, the family goes out to eat.

Monday is the first day of a week. So how many days are there in a week?

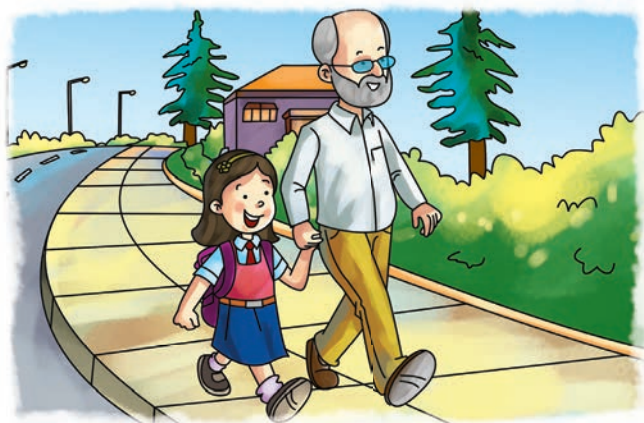


chef: a person who cooks food for people in a hotel or a restaurant

artist: someone who paints, sings, dances or makes sculptures

This is David. Pukan calls him Grandpa.

Pukan goes to school with her grandfather.



This is Ragini. Pukan calls her Grandma.

Ragini makes **delicious** cakes.

She has a **bakery**. She sells cakes and biscuits.

Kiddy also lives with Pukan. He is a family member too.

Pukan loves Kiddy very much.

She takes Kiddy to the park every afternoon.

delicious: tasty

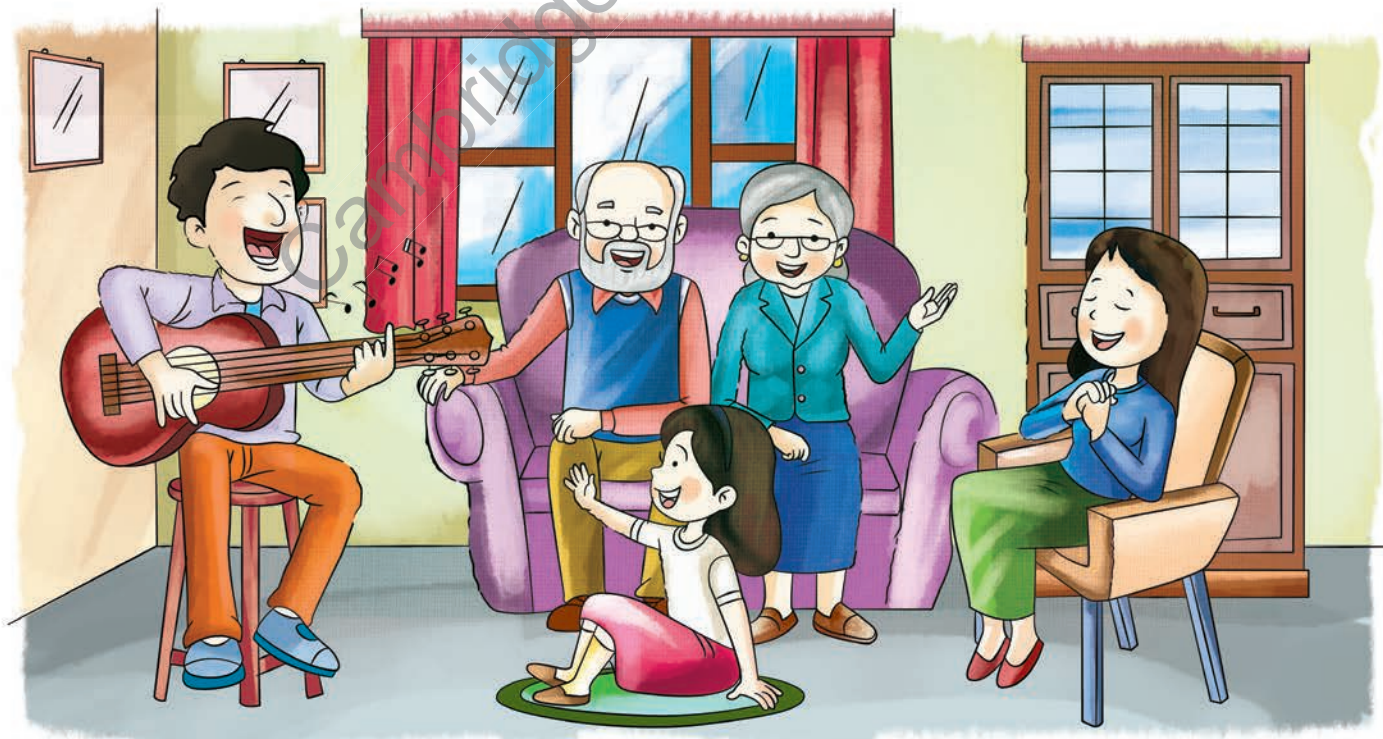
bakery: a place where breads and cakes are made and sold



In the evening, the family has dinner together. After dinner, Mother and Grandpa do the dishes. Grandma makes milkshake for all. Pukan helps Grandma clean the table.



Then Dad plays his guitar and sings. Everyone joins in the singing.



At night, Anu reads to Pukan.
 Kiddy also listens to the stories.
 He **wags** his tail at the end.
 He always has an egg for dinner.
 He sleeps on a mat beside
 Pukan's bed.
 He guards the house at night.
 Who do you think Kiddy is?



Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answer.

- There are members in Pukan's family. five ☐ six ☐
- Pukan's family is big ☐ small ☐
- Pukan's house is big ☐ small ☐
- Pukan is young ☐ old ☐

B. Answer in a few words.

- What is the name of Pukan's dog?
- What does Sam do in a hotel?
- What work does Grandpa do?
- Who does not work at all in the family?

C. Look at the words in bold and circle whom they refer to. One has been done for you.

- He** works in a big hotel. (**Dad**/Grandpa)
- She** paints pictures. (Mother/Grandma/Pukan)
- Pukan calls **her** Grandma. (Anu/Ragini)
- He** is a family member too. (Pukan/Dad/Grandma/Kiddy)

wags: to move (a tail or finger) from side to side or up and down

D. Think and answer.

1. Is Pukan's family a happy family? Yes. ☐ No. ☐

Your reasons: They cook together. ☐ They work together. ☐

They spend time together. ☐

Now write the complete answer to the following question on the dotted lines.

Do you think Pukan's family is happy? Give reasons for your answer.

I think Pukan's family is because
.....

2. Answer the following question by yourself.

Do you think your family is a happy family? Give reasons.

.....
.....



Language in Use

Common Naming Words

Common naming words refer to a group of similar things with the same name.

Examples:



car



rose



chair



cat

A. Write 10 common naming words from the story.

Special Naming Words

Answer these questions.

- What is the girl's name in the story?



- What is her father's name?

- What is the dog's name?



My name is Will I like it if someone calls me Captain Hook?

All of us have our own names. They are our **special names**. A place or an animal may also have a special name. We always begin special names with capital letters.

Read these sentences and answer the questions.

- Pukan lives in a red house in Goa.
- Grandma sells cakes and biscuits.
- Pukan takes Kiddy to the park every afternoon.



1. How many special names are there in the sentences above?
2. How do you know which are the special names?
3. Is there another Goa in the world?
4. Is there only one park in the whole world?

There are two students with my name in my school.
Is my name still special?
Do I still begin my name with a capital letter?

We know that special names are special to someone, something or some place.

B. Write all the special names you can find in the story in the correct column.

People	Place	Animal	Thing

C. Fill in the blanks with special names from the box.

Kitty Tina Arun London

1. is wearing a red frock.
2. My cat,, sleeps with me at night.
3. My aunt lives in
4. This is my friend,



Word Power

A. Choose the right family words from the box.

cousins aunt uncle

1. father's brother
2. father's sister
3. mother's brother
4. mother's sister
5. children of aunts and uncles

B. Which words are used together? Match them. One has been done for you.



1. **woman**

a. boy



2. girl

b. father



3. mother

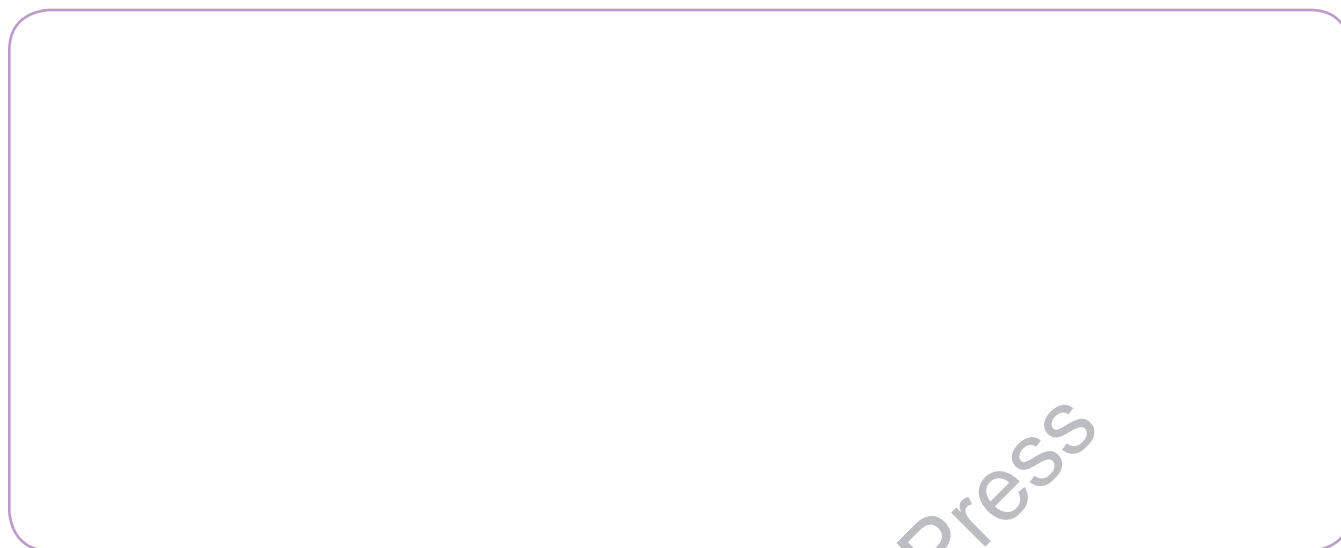
c. brother



4. sister

d. **man**

C. Paste a photograph of your family in the box. Then colour the boxes with the names of the people in the picture.



mother

father

sister

brother

grandfather

grandmother

uncle

aunt

I

pet



Listening and Speaking

A. The English alphabet has 26 letters. Say them aloud.

B. Listen to each sound and repeat.

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

C. Listen to the conversation. Tick the words that you hear.

Hello! ☐ Hi! ☐ I'm your class mascot. ☐ I'm seven. ☐

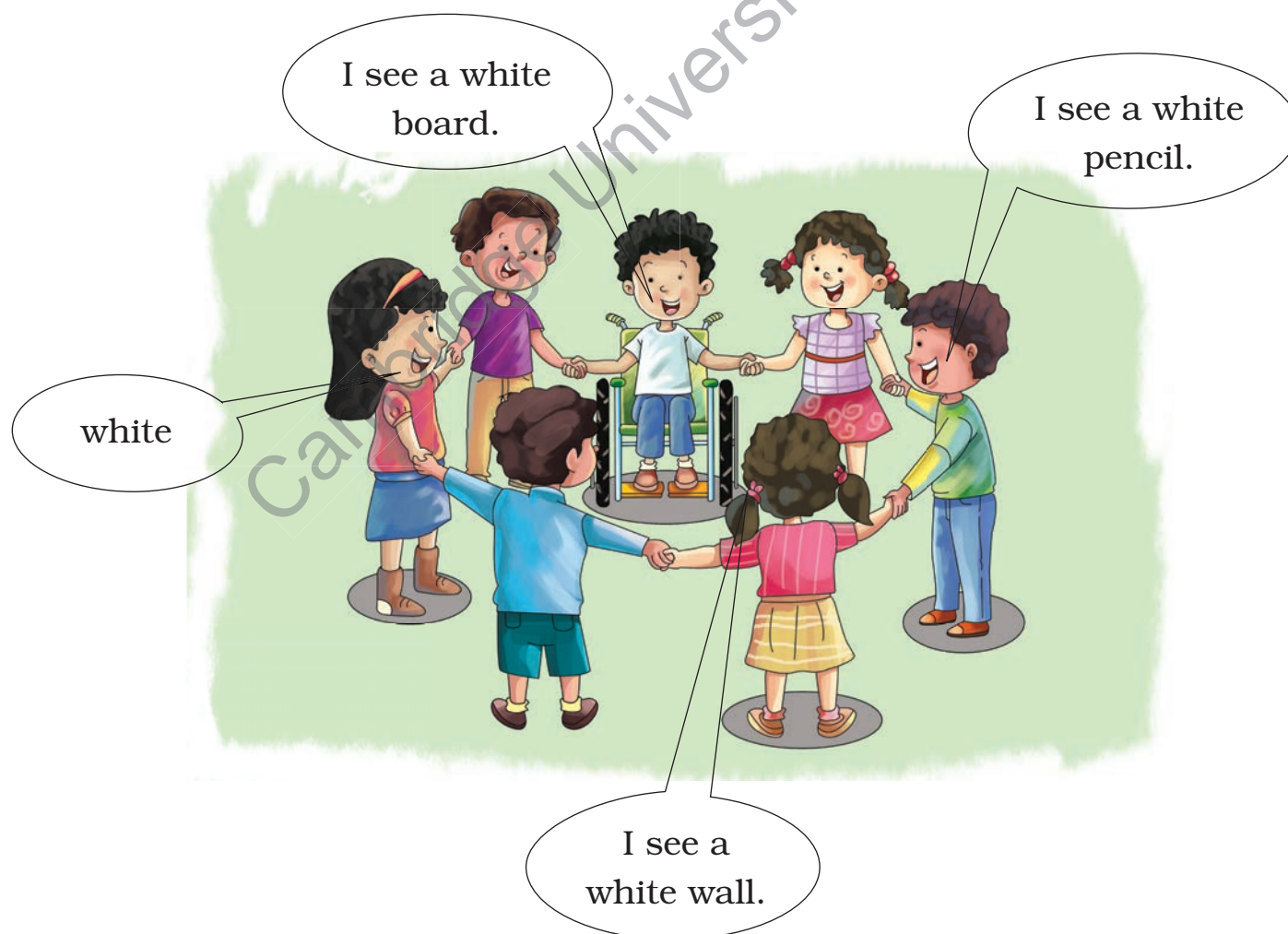
Good afternoon. ☐ Good morning. ☐ Goodbye. ☐ Bye. ☐

See you. ☐

D. Work in pairs and talk to each other. Exchange greetings and your names. Talk about your age and the class you study in. Then take leave. You may ask questions like these:



E. Let us play a game. Stand in a circle. One of you must call out a colour. Others will look around and say what they see in that colour.





Writing

A. Write the special names of the people in your school.

1. my class teacher:
2. my principal:
3. my friends:,

B. Complete your ID card. Paste your photograph in the box.



I am

I am years old.

I study in Class

I go to School.



Activity

Imagine you could have any animal as a pet. Which animal would it be?
Draw a picture of it.



2

My Red Bicycle



Warm-up

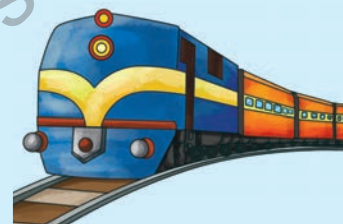
How will you reach these places? Match the place and the mode of transport.



Andaman



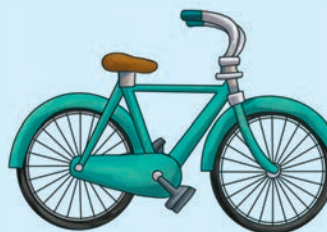
Shimla



London

market

school



I am Aman. I have a red bicycle. My Abbu gave it to me on my seventh birthday last year.

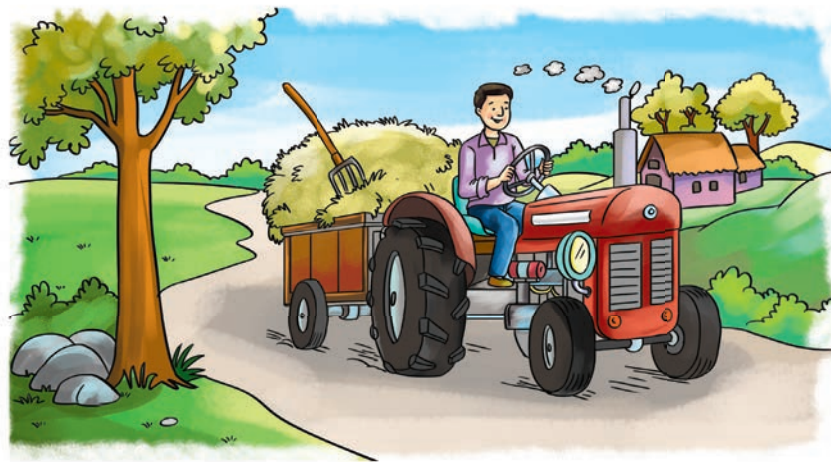
My bicycle is a **second-hand** one. Its seat-cover is slightly torn. But I love my bicycle.

Abbu told me, "You must take good care of your bicycle." I clean my bicycle every day. Abbu is my father. He has a green scooter. He goes to office on his scooter.

second-hand: a thing previously used or owned by someone else



We have a tractor. Our tractor says
*phat...phat...phat, phat...
 phat...phat...when it goes
 to work.*

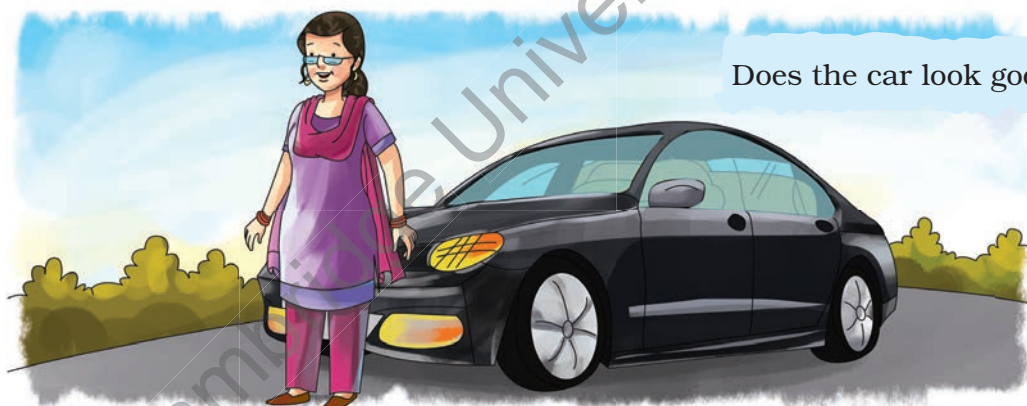


My **paternal** uncle, Salim, is an engine driver. His train is blue and white, and runs on rails.

Does paternal uncle mean father's brother or mother's brother?

My **maternal** aunt's name is Seema. She and her children live in Mumbai. It is a big city. They come to visit us in a car. Their car is smart!

All the village children come to see the car.



Does the car look good or bad?



Comprehension

A. Write true or false.

1. Aman's bicycle is not new.
2. It was a birthday gift.
3. Aman's father has a red scooter.
4. Aman's aunt has a tractor.

paternal: related through the father's side of the family

maternal: related through the mother's side of the family

B. Answer in a few words.

1. How old is Aman?
2. Where does he live?
3. How many uncles and aunts does Aman have?
4. Where does Aman's aunt live?

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *Abbu gave it to me on my seventh birthday last year.* How old is Aman now?
a. seven ☐ b. eight ☐
2. *I take good care of it.* Who takes care of what?
a. Aman's father takes care of the scooter. ☐
b. Aman takes care of the bicycle. ☐
3. *They come to visit us in a car.* Who comes to visit Aman's family?
a. Aman's paternal uncle and his wife. ☐
b. Aman's maternal aunt and her husband. ☐

D. Think and answer.

1. Does Aman love his bicycle? Yes. ☐ No. ☐

Your reasons:

He thinks it is ugly. ☐

He takes care of it. ☐

He thinks it is new. ☐

Now write the complete answer to the following question on the dotted lines.

Do you think Aman loves his bicycle? Give reasons.

I think Aman because

2. Do you have something at home that you love? (a bicycle/a plant/a book) Yes. ☐ No. ☐

Write how you take care of it.

.....



Language in Use

Naming Words: Gender

Answer these questions.

1. Are you a boy or a girl?
2. What is common between Aman, Abbu and Aman's paternal uncle?
3. What is common between Asma and Seema?

Naming words have four genders—**masculine**, **feminine**, **common** and **neuter**.

Naming words such as **man** and **boy** are of the masculine gender.

Naming words such as **girl** and **woman** are of the feminine gender.

Naming words such as **parent** and **student** are of the common gender.

Naming words such as **table** and **car**, which name things, are of the neuter gender.

A. Put the nouns in the correct column. One word of each is given to help you.

bird	sister	teacher	student
towel	mother	man	uncle
doctor	door	brother	woman
father	aunt	ball	chair

Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter
man	woman	student	chair

Pronouns

Read the following sentences.

- I am Aman. I have a red bicycle.
 - It is a second-hand one.
 - Abbu is my father. He has a green scooter.
 - My maternal aunt's name is Seema. She and her children live in Mumbai.
 - You must take good care of your bicycle.
1. Who is I in the first sentence?
 2. Who is it in the second sentence?
 3. Who is he in the third sentence?
 4. Who is she in the fourth sentence?
 5. Who is you in the fifth sentence?

The words I, it, he, she and you are used in place of naming words.

A word that is used in place of a naming word is called a pronoun.

B. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate pronoun from the box.

I you he she it

1. My name is Anna. am a student.
2. Do go to school?
3. Rajesh is my friend. sits next to me.
4. Afreen stays near school. cycles to school every day.
5. Afreen has a pet. is a cat.



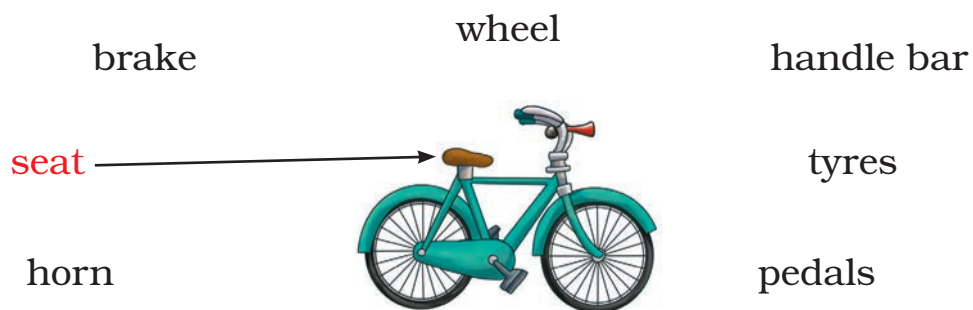
Word Power

A. Draw lines to match the names and the pictures of the vehicles.

bus train ship motorcycle aeroplane auto-rickshaw



B. Look at the picture. Draw lines to match the parts of the bicycle. One has been done for you.



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen to these sounds and repeat them.

1. pup pot pet pen poster
puppet pan pant pat parrot
2. ball bag bat bank bicycle
bee bed bell boy basket



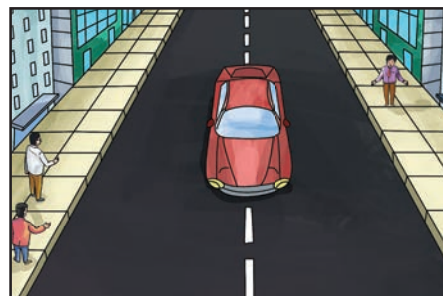
B. Listen to the conversation and tick the sentences that you hear.

- How are you today? ☐ How did you come to school? ☐
Tell us a story, please. ☐ I want to listen to stories. ☐

C. Listen to the story. Number the pictures according to the story.


☐

☐

☐

☐

D. Do you know any traffic rules? Work in pairs and talk about any two rules in your class.

E. Who do you think was foolish, the Car or the Bicycle? Why?



Writing

A. Which vehicle do you like the most? Imagine you own it. Now fill in the blanks about it.

I have (name of the vehicle).

It (size).

It is (colour).

It is parked in (place).

I like because (reason).

B. Draw a picture of your vehicle in the box



Activity

Sit in groups of six. Each of you must have a flash card. Draw a vehicle on each flash card. Put them face down in the centre in a pile. Each member must pick a card and talk about it with others. Do not tell the name. Others must guess the name of the vehicle.



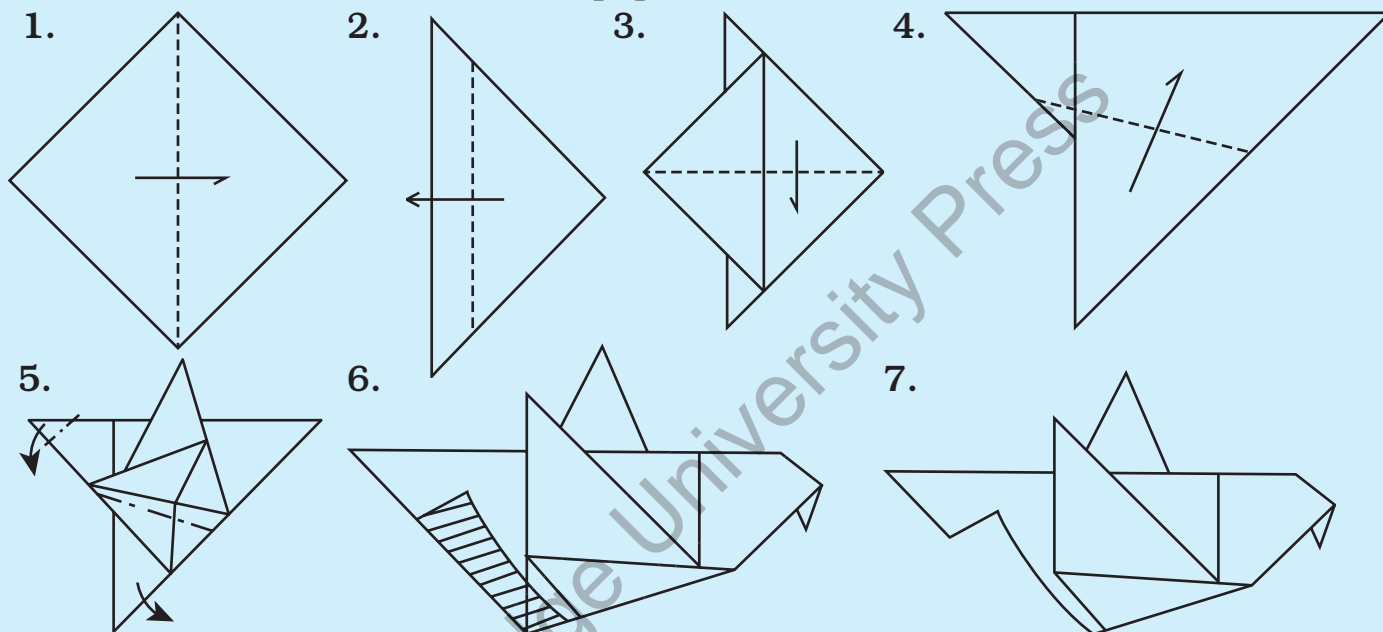
3

A Bright Idea



Warm-up

Follow the instructions. Make a paper-bird.



Sid and Leena love to watch the TV. But their mother wants them to be active.

“Do not be **couch potatoes**!” says Mother. “You should not be lazy. Go and play outside!”

“We do not know what to play,” says the brother and sister.

“Why not play badminton?” suggests Mother. “Aren’t these your rackets?”

What is the full form of TV?

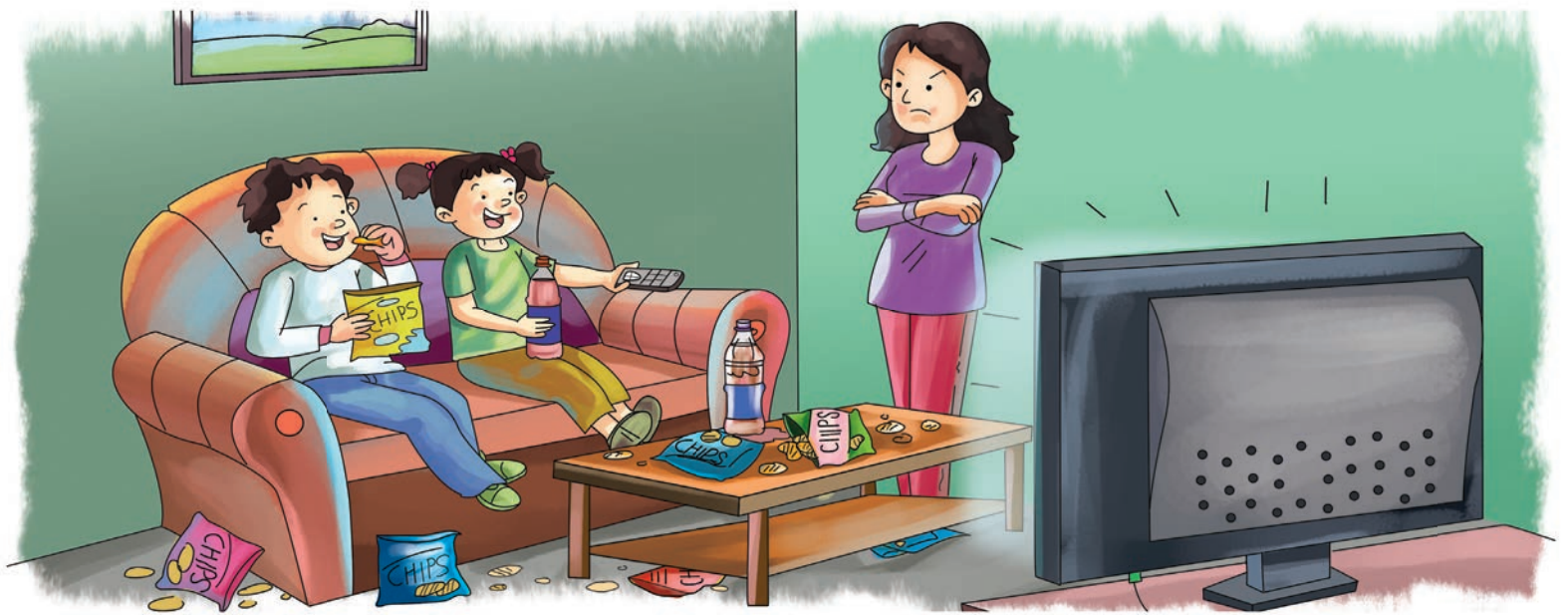
“But we have no shuttle,” says Sid, munching on chips.

“Then go swing on the swing,” says Mother.

“The rope is torn,” says Leena, drinking from a bottle of cold drink.

What are **couch potatoes**? Does it mean people who do more activity or less activity?

couch potato: a person who watches a lot of television, and does not exercise



Sid is looking at the TV. He tells Leena, "Let's watch this cartoon." Mother knows they don't want to move at all. She knows she has a problem. Then she has an idea!

Next day, Sid and Leena hear some **strange** noises from the garden.

Thak...thak...bam...bam...dhoom...dhoom...!

"What's up, Mom?" they ask Mother in surprise.

"Why don't you go and see for yourself," suggests Mother with a smile.

Leena and Sid run outside. Guess what they find there?

"Who are those men? What are they doing up that tree?" asks Leena.

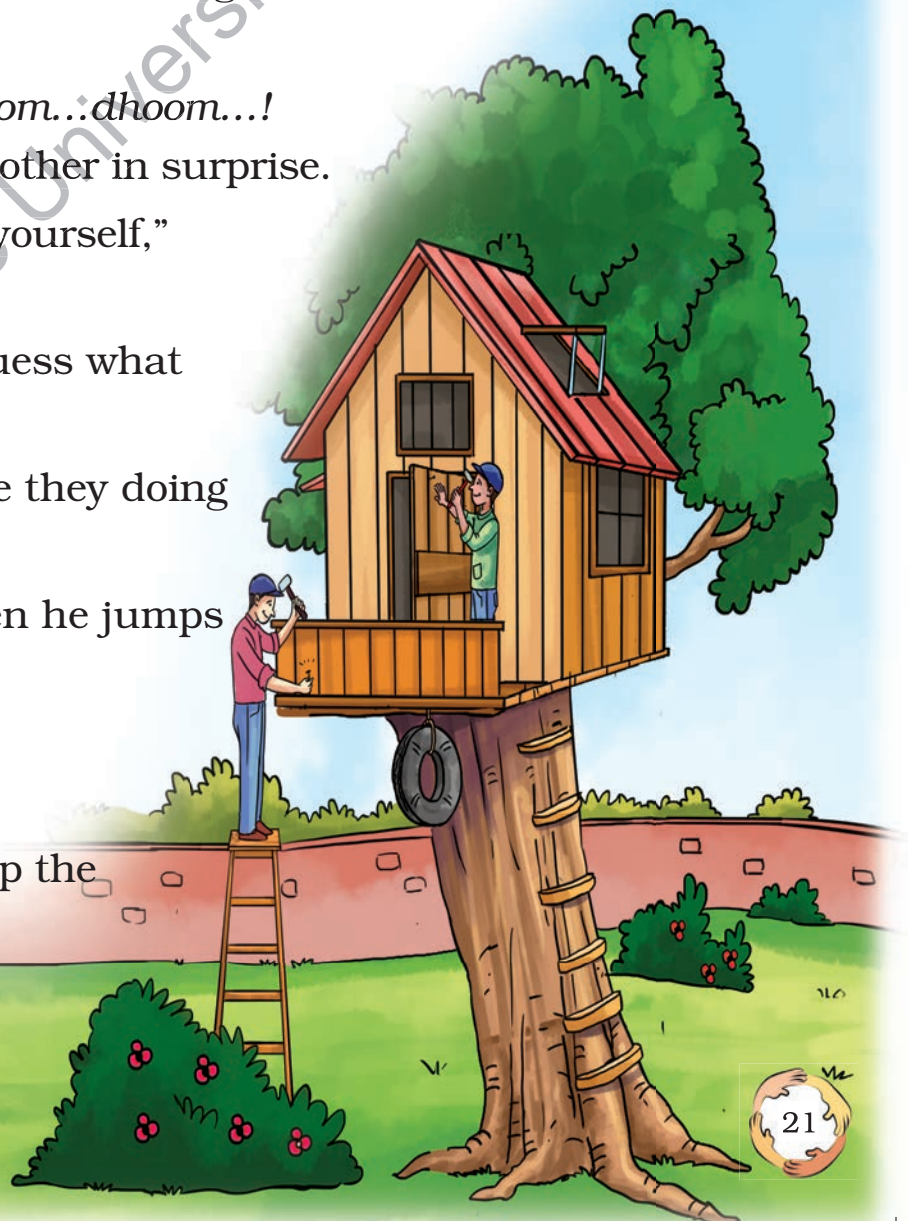
Sid watches in silence and then he jumps in joy.

"A **tree house**! Wow! They are building a tree house, Leena!"

Leena is excited. "Let's climb up the tree and see, shall we Sid?"

"Yes! Let's. We'll play there!"

strange: (here) surprising
tree house: a house built on a tree for children to play in



When Mother comes outside, the children are already up the tree.
Mother smiles happily.

There is a **twinkle** in her eye.



Comprehension

A. Answer in a few words.

1. Did the children watch television all day long?
2. What did Mother tell them to do?
3. Why did they not play badminton?
4. Did they finally go out to play?

B. Look at the words in bold and circle the person referred to here.

1. "But **we** have no shuttle." (Mother and Father/Leena and Sid)
2. "Why don't **you** go and see for yourself." (Sid/Leena and Sid/Mother)
3. "What are **they** doing up that tree?" (Sid and Leena/the workers/
Mother and Sid)

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. "*Do not be couch potatoes!*"
 - a. Who is speaking and to whom?
 - b. What is she worried about?
 - c. What does she do?
2. "*A tree house! Wow! They are building a tree house, Leena!*"
 - a. Who said this and to whom?
 - b. Who were building the tree house? For whom?
 - c. Why did Mother smile happily?



D. Think and answer.

1. "*We don't know what to play.*" Do you think they had nothing to play with? Give reasons.
2. What did they watch on TV?
3. Are you a couch potato? What games do you play?

twinkle: shine



Language in Use

One and Many

Read these sentences.

- These are your rackets.
 - Grandma sells cakes and biscuits.
1. Is there one racket or more than one racket?
 2. Does Grandma sell only one cake and one biscuit?
 3. How do you know? Which words tell you this?
 4. Which letters in the words show this?
 5. Do you need to add anything to a word to show only one?



Do I like sharing my toffees, chocolates, toys and colours?

Common naming words can show if there is **one** thing or **many** things.

Remember

- to show many, we add **-s** to the word.

Examples:

cakes, toys, pencils

- for words which end with **-s**, **-sh**, **-ch** or **-x** (they have a **hissing sound**), we add **-es** to the words.

Examples:

fox – foxes, brush – brushes, bus – buses, bench – benches

When do I add **-s** and when do I add **-es**?

A. Add -s or -es to the words given below.



One	Many
1. girl	a.
2. church	b.
3. tree	c.
4. dish	d.
5. cat	e.
6. box	f.
7. boy	g.



**B. Find three special and three common naming words from the story.
Write them in the correct column.**

Special naming words	Common naming words
1.....	1.....
2.....	2.....
3.....	3.....

A and An

Read these sentences.

- Then she had **an** idea.
 - They are building **a** tree house.
1. How many ideas did she have—one or many?
 2. How many tree houses did they build—one or many?

We use the words **a** and **an** before a naming word to show one.

Remember

- the word **an** is used before words that begin with a vowel sound—
a, e, i, o, u.
- the word **a** is used before words that do not begin with a vowel sound.



C. Write **a or **an** before these common naming words.**

1. idea
2. school
3. cup
4. elephant
5. tree



Word Power

Read these words.

Thak...thak...bam...bam...dhoom...dhoom!

These are the words that tell us the sound made by something.

Look at the pictures below and match them to their sounds.



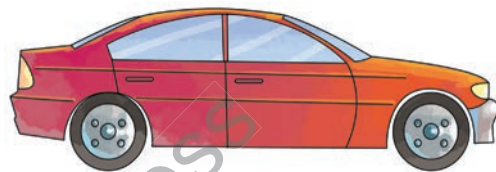
vroom



tick-tock



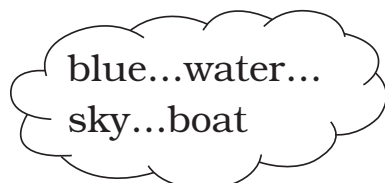
buzz



meow



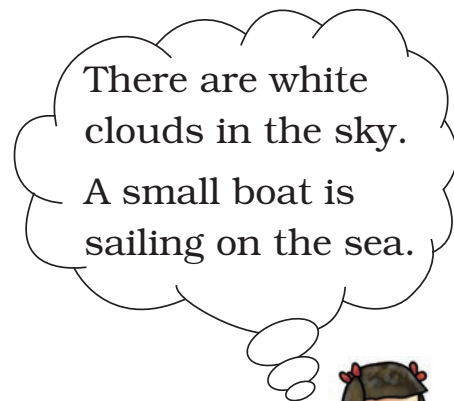
Punctuation



Some may think
in single words,



some in groups of words and



some in sentences.

Find out two things that make the groups of words in the girl's thought different from the others.

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence always begins with a capital letter. It ends with a full stop.

Make sentences using these words.

1. I, like, eggs
2. teacher, likes, Bina, her
3. school bus, big, my, is
4. play, park, we, the, in



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen to the words and repeat them.

park	bark	class	task	flask
car	far	father	laugh	star



B. Listen to the words. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. fat | market | garden |
| 2. afternoon | fun | bun |
| 3. apple | classroom | ant |
| 4. map | half | calf |
| 5. rat | card | star |



C. Listen to the conversation and tick the correct answers.

1. What do you say when you don't understand something?

- a. Please say again.
- b. Could you please repeat?
- c. Can you say that again, please?
- d. Say again.

☐
☐
☐
☐

Is chess a sport or game?

2. What can we call the Teacher's family?

- a. a game-loving family
- b. a sports-loving family

☐
☐

- D. Work in pairs. Request your partner for something. Your partner will pretend not to understand you. Then practise speaking politely as you have learnt earlier. Reverse the roles so that both of you can practise.
- E. Work in groups. Sit in a circle. Play the game of *A Tisket, A Tasket*. Your teacher will tell you how. You must also sing the song.



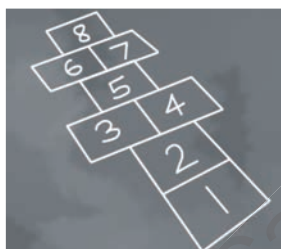
Writing

- A. Write the names of four indoor games.
- B. Write a few sentences about a game you like. (Begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.) Which game do you like to play? Do you play it alone or with someone else? Who plays with you? Where do you play?

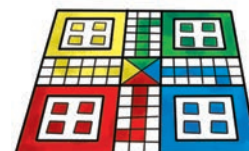
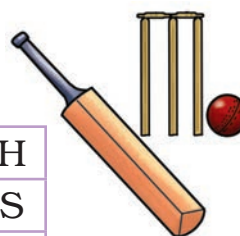


Activity

There are five names of games. Find them in the word grid.



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





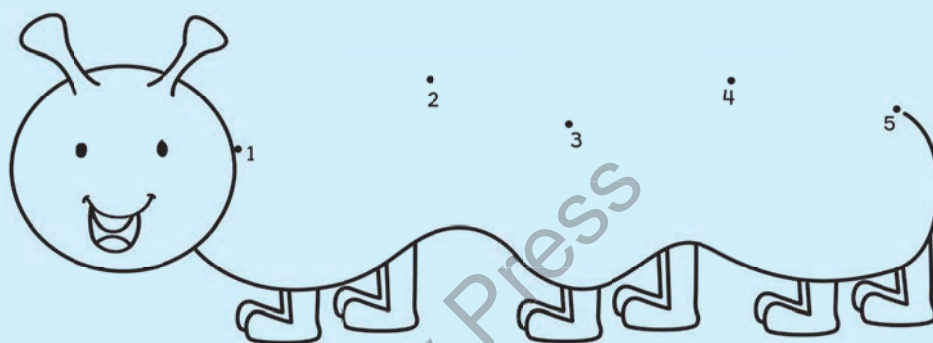
4

A Chat



Warm-up

Join the dots and then colour the creature.
Can you guess what it is?



Once there was a caterpillar. He was very sad. He hid under the green leaf and looked at an insect. It was so beautiful!

Then he looked at his own body. He was long and green. He had pointed **thorns** all over his body. He thought he was really ugly!

“Excuse me, who are you?” the caterpillar asked the beautiful insect.

“I am a butterfly,” said the **creature** sitting on a yellow rose.

Anything that lives is a creature. But not a plant.

thorn: a pointed woody part of a plant

creature: a living being which is not a plant



“I wish I could be as lovely as you, butterfly!” the caterpillar said. “Everything is so beautiful around me. This yellow rose you are sitting on. These green leaves I eat all the time.”

The butterfly looked at him and smiled. “But you are beautiful!” The caterpillar did not understand what she meant, but he felt a little better.

“Really?” the caterpillar asked again. “But I feel ugly now!” He **sighed** and big round tears filled his eyes.

“Wrong!” said the butterfly. “You are as beautiful as the roses on that bush. Everyone is beautiful. Just feel happy with whatever you do.”

The caterpillar cheered up at these words. “You mean...like now...erhm...I feel happy when I eat.”

“Exactly! That is your work now. Soon you will fall asleep in a bag and then—”

“And then...?”

“Aha! Surprise!” said the butterfly with a wave of wings and flew away.

What surprise is the butterfly talking about?

sighed: breathed out slowly and noisily





Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answers.

1. The caterpillar was (happy/sad) when he saw the butterfly.
2. The butterfly was (ugly/beautiful).
3. The caterpillar thought he was (ugly/beautiful).
4. (Big/Small) round tears filled the caterpillar's eyes.

B. Write true or false.

1. The caterpillar liked the butterfly.
2. The work of a caterpillar is to eat.
3. The caterpillar felt happy when he saw the butterfly.

C. Look at the words in bold and circle whom they refer to.

1. **He** had pointed thorns all over his body. (butterfly/caterpillar)
2. "But **you** are beautiful!" (butterfly/caterpillar)
3. "I feel happy when I eat." (butterfly/caterpillar)

D. Think and answer.

1. Why do you think the caterpillar felt unhappy when he saw the butterfly?
2. The butterfly did not say what will happen to the caterpillar. What do you think will happen?
3. Do you like/dislike the story? Give reasons.



Language in Use

This, That, These and Those



This is a plant.
That is a rose bush.



Is the rose bush close to the caterpillar or is it far? Which word tells you this?

The words **this** and **that** tell us about one person, place or thing.

This is used to talk about a person, place or thing near us.

That is used to talk about a person, place or thing far from us.

The words **these** and **those** tell us about many people, places or things.

These is used to talk about people, places or things near us.

Those is used to talk about people, places or things far from us.

A. Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks correctly with this, that, these or those.

1. is
a cat.



2. is
a chair.



3. are
glasses.



4. are
flowers.



Describing Words

Read these sentences.

- The caterpillar hid under the green leaf.
- The beautiful butterfly sat on the bush.

1. What kind of leaf is it? Which word tells you this?
2. What kind of butterfly is it? Which word tells you this?

Words which tell you more about some naming words are **describing words**.

Underline all the describing words.

1. Suman went to see a circus in the huge tent.
2. The old magicians showed wonderful acts.
3. Suman liked the funny jokers.
4. But he didn't like to see the dangerous acts with fire.



Word Power

Read the sentence.

- The butterfly was **happy**, but the caterpillar was **sad**.

Here, **happy** and **sad** are words with opposite meanings.

A. Match these words with their opposites.

give	fast	open	sad	hot
cold	happy	slow	shut	take



Punctuation

Read these sentences.

- My brother and **Ravi** go to the market every Sunday.
- They buy cakes, but **I** don't buy anything.

We start a sentence with a **capital letter**. We end it with a **full stop**. The letter **I** is always used as a capital letter, whether we begin a sentence with it or use it in the middle of a sentence.

We also use capital letters for special names—names of people, pets and places.

Rewrite the sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. our cook, mina, is singing
2. she sings very well
3. i am sick, so I lay in bed listening to her
4. my cat goes to the kitchen when mina sings
5. granny likes to hear mina's singing



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen to these sounds and repeat them.

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|
| 1. tub | toy | ten | tab |
| table | tent | tie | tin |
| 2. dock | dish | date | doll |
| deer | dot | den | duck |



B. Listen to the word and circle the correct picture in each set.



C. Listen to the conversation and tick the correct option.

1. Peppeto wanted to know more about

a. the friend.

☐

b. Teacher.

☐

c. the pet.

☐

2. When we make friends, we

a. share information about ourselves.

☐

b. only ask about the other person.

☐

D. Listen and enjoy. Then learn. Do the actions mentioned in the song.

E. Form two groups. One group forms the inner circle, the other group forms the outer circle. Students in the inner circle will pair up with other students in the outer circle and face each other. The students in the outer circle will ask questions to get more information. The students in the inner circle will respond. After a minute or two, roles will be reversed. When the teacher indicates, the outer circle will move. Each person will now have a new partner facing them. The same actions will be repeated with the new partner.



Writing

Complete the sentences about a butterfly. Draw a picture of a butterfly.

1. A butterfly (look)
2. A butterfly can be (size)
3. I saw a butterfly (where?)
4. A caterpillar grows into (what?)
5. Nobody knows how



Activity

Sit in groups of four. Make stick puppets of a butterfly and a caterpillar. Then put up a puppet show. Your teacher will tell you how to do this.



5

The Little Plant

Kate L Brown



Warm-up

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentence.

A plant is anything that (lives/grows) in the soil with water. It has roots, (leaves/barks) and is (smaller/bigger) than a tree.

In the heart of a seed,
Buried deep, so deep,
A dear little plant
Lay fast **asleep!**
“Wake!” said the
sunshine,
“And **creep** to the light!”
“Wake!” said the voice
Of the raindrop bright.
The little plant heard
And it rose to see
What the wonderful
Outside world might be.

buried: placed underground and covered with soil
asleep: sleeping
creep: to move slowly and quietly



Comprehension

A. Choose the correct answers.

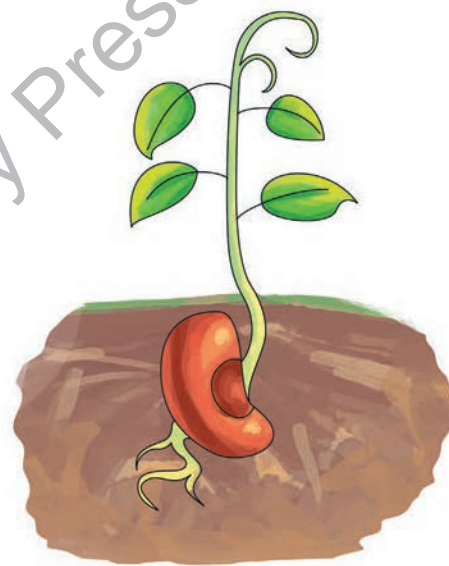
- In the poem **heart** means
 - centre. ☐
 - human heart. ☐
- In the poem **buried** means
 - covered with something, usually earth. ☐
 - covered with something, usually cloth. ☐
- In the poem **creep** means
 - crawl on the ground slowly. ☐
 - climb out of the soil slowly. ☐

B. Answer the questions.

- Where was the seed?
- What was buried in the heart of the seed?
- Who asked the seed to wake up?
- Where did they want it to come?

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

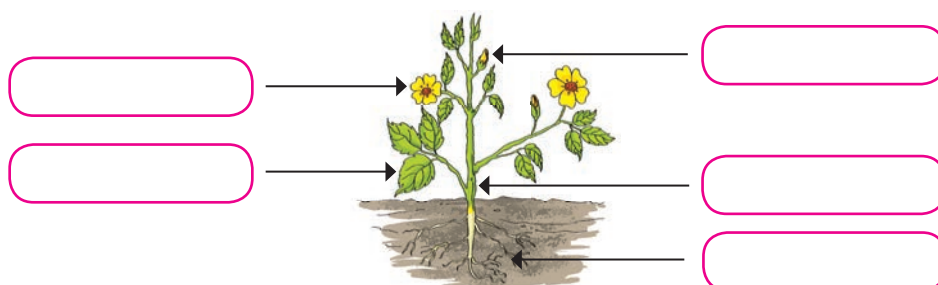
- "And creep to the light!"
 - Who said these words and to whom?
 - Whose light was it?
- The little plant heard
And it rose to see
 - What did the little plant hear?
 - What did it see when it woke up?



D. Think and answer.

Do you know what the parts of a plant are called? Choose the right words from the box and label the different parts of the plant.

bud flower root leaf stem





Appreciation

Circle the words that rhyme with the words from the poem.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. deep | asleep | sunshine |
| 2. light | voice | bright |
| 3. see | wonderful | be |



Writing

- A. List the things that are necessary for a plant to grow well. Think of what you have read in the poem *The Little Plant*.
- B. Write six sentences about the rose plant by using the words in the box given below.

thorns rose petals leaves sweet beautiful



1. This is a rose shrub.
2. It is
3. It has

Project

Imagine that you have been given a little patch of ground to grow whatever you want. Draw a picture of your garden and tell your friends what you would like to grow on it.



Language in Use



Worksheet 1

A. Underline the naming words.

1. Imran is feeding the fish.
2. I live in Kolkata.
3. Paris is a city in France.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns.

1. My father is a teacher. works in a school.
2. has a scooter. is black.
3. My mom is a doctor. works at the hospital.



Word Power

A. Match the following.

1. aunt	a. grandfather
2. grandmother	b. nephew
3. niece	c. uncle

B. Fill in vowels to complete the names of the vehicles.

1. c r
2. s h p
3. t r c k



Writing

A. Write the names of the members of your family.

1. Mother:
2. Father:
3. Grandmother:
4. Grandfather:

B. How do you go to school? Do you take the bus, rickshaw or car? Do you walk or cycle? What do you see on your way? Write a few sentences about it.

.....

.....

.....



Language in Use



Worksheet 2

A. Circle the right articles.

1. My mother baked **a/an** pudding today.
2. **A/An** apple **a/an** day keeps the doctor away.
3. I saw **a/an** old man near the sea.

B. Choose the correct options.

1. (This/These) is Amit.
2. It is his birthday today. (That/Those) is his house over there.
3. "Hello Amit, (these/that) are the books I got for you."



Word Power

A. Match the objects to the sounds they make.

	Animals	Sounds
1.	telephone	a. tick tock
2.	car	b. tring tring
3.	clock	c. vroom

B. Write the opposites of the words.

	Words	Opposites
1.	tall	a.
2.	fast	b.
3.	poor	c.



Writing

A. Name four outdoor games.

.....

B. Imagine you are a butterfly. Complete these sentences about yourself. Use as many describing words as you can.

I am a butterfly. I am

I have

I have



Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

I am Aman. I have a red bicycle. My Abbu gave it to me on my seventh birthday last year.

My bicycle is a second-hand one. Its seat-cover is slightly torn. But I love my bicycle.

Abbu told me, "You must take good care of your bicycle." I clean my bicycle every day.

1. How old is Aman?

.....

2. What did he get on his last birthday?

.....

3. How does he care for the gift?

.....



Language in Use

A. Circle the naming words in the box.

ant cow desk see pencil sing park yes lamp
school you me go doll clever wall blue drink
cry chocolate box grass balloon

B. Fill in the blanks with I, she or you.

1. is the girl who lives across the street.

2. are taller than I am.

3. am going on a vacation tomorrow.

C. Choose the correct option.

1. Pema lives in (an/a) place called Namche Bazar.
2. She has (an/a) goat and some hens.
3. She has (a/an) egg for breakfast every day.

D. Write two describing words for each of the following.

1. bear:
2. tomato:
3. your friend:



Word Power

A. What do you call the following?

1. your father's sister:
2. your aunt's husband:
3. your aunt's son:

B. Write the name of any vehicle that

1. has two wheels:
2. has four wheels:
3. runs on rails:



Writing

Here is the story of 'Jack and the Beanstalk'. But the order of the sentences is jumbled. Read the sentences and number them correctly. Then, write the story. The first one has been marked for you.

- His mother got very angry.
- Jack arrived at a giant's castle.
- Next day, he saw a huge beanstalk and climbed it.
-¹..... Jack sold his cow and took some magic beans in exchange.
- Jack threw the magic beans out of the window.

..... He picked up the giant's golden hen and ran away.

..... Jack and his mother lived happily ever after.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Cambridge University Press

Mathematics

Cambridge University Press

1

Numbers up to 20

warm-up

Colour the picture given below.



Do you also feed birds in the park? Why do you think birds are important for us?

Life Connect

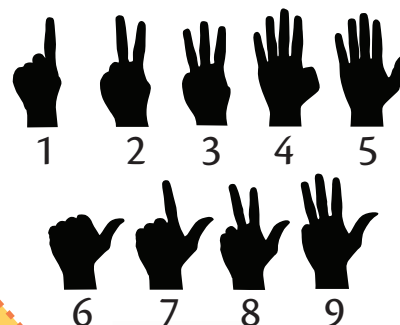
Knowledge Hub

Numbers 1 to 9

The first method of counting was counting on fingers.

Teacher's Tip

Discuss in class how the method of counting on fingers gave way to sign language, which further gave way to written numbers.



Let us now count and write the numbers and number names from 1 to 9.

	Numbers	Number Names
	1	One
	2	Two
	3	Three
	4	Four
	5	Five
	6	Six
	7	Seven
	8	Eight
	9	Nine

Concept of Zero

It's Rishu's birthday.
Rishu has 3 balloons.



Rishu gave 1 balloon to her friend, Kaira.
Now, Rishu has balloons with her.

Rishu gave 1 balloon to her friend,
Aadhya. Then, Rishu has balloon
with her.



Then she gave 1 balloon to her best friend, Ananya.
How many balloons are there with Rishu now?

Yes, Rishu has no balloons with her, which means she has zero balloons with her.

Subject Connect

Mental Maths

Fill in the missing vowels.



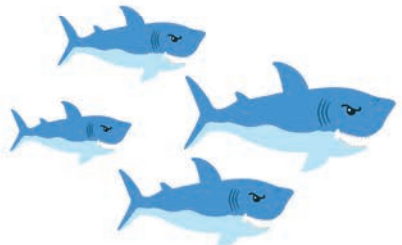
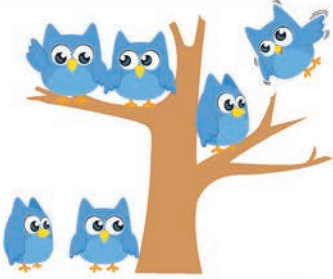

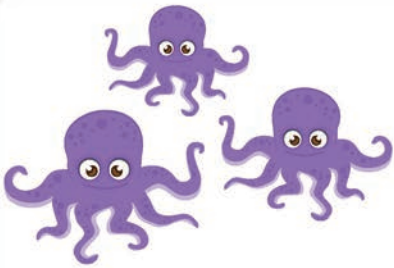
Numbers	Number Names	Numbers	Number Names
0	Z.... R....	5	F.... V....
1 N....	6	S.... X
2	T W....	7	S.... V.... N
3	T H R....	8 G H T
4	F.... R	9	N.... N....

Teacher's Tip

Bring a box containing 9 blocks to the class. Count the blocks among the students loudly. Now, remove 1 block from the box and count the blocks in the box, loudly among the students. Repeat till there are no blocks. This will help students understand the concept of zero.

Let's Practice

1. Count and colour the correct option.

 (8) (2) (3)	 (5) (2) (9)	 (4) (7) (1)
 (7) (6) (5)	 (5) (8) (3)	 (0) (3) (5)

2. Colour the watermelons. Now, match the following numbers by counting the number of seeds in the watermelons.

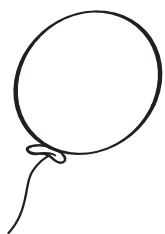
7 4 8 5 6



3. Look, Ele, the elephant, is so happy. Colour its picture.



Count the given objects and write the numbers in the given boxes and their number names in the given blanks.



.....



.....



.....

4. Count and circle as many stars as the number written below the box.



4



0



7

One More

The number that comes just after the given number is one more than the given number.

Here, 5 is one more than 4.



One Less

The number that comes just before the given number is one less than the given number.

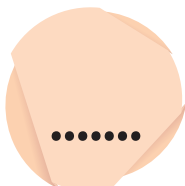
Here, 6 is one less than 7.



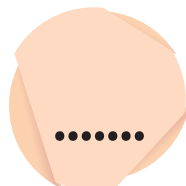
Let's Practice

1. Write the number that is one more than the given number.

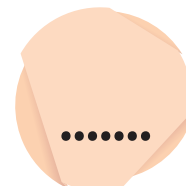
a.



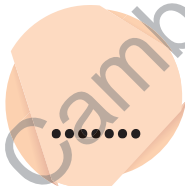
b.



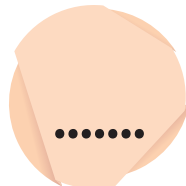
c.



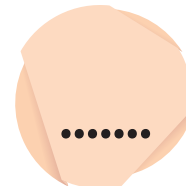
d.



e.



f.



2. Write the number that is one less than the given number.

a.



b.



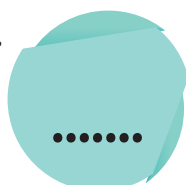
c.



d.



e.



f.



3. Count forward and write the missing numbers.



4. Count backward and write the missing numbers.



Ten

Knowledge Hub

In English, there are five vowels – a, e, i, o, u.

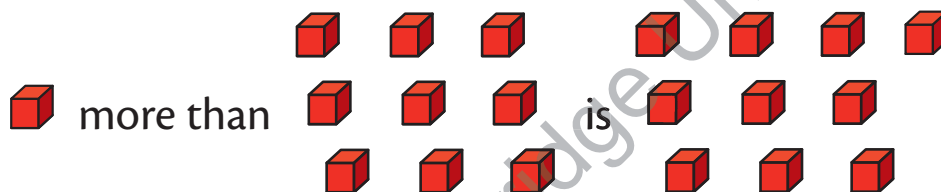
Do you know that Korean alphabet has 1 more than 9 vowels?



What is 1 more than 9?

1 more than 9 is 10 and is written in words as 'ten'.

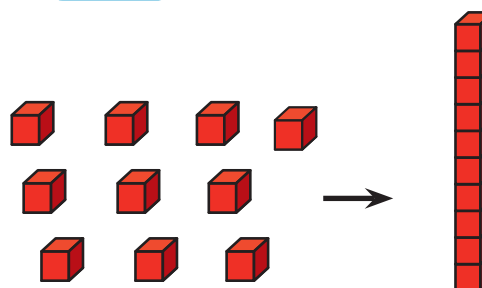
Count and write in the box.



Search and Gain

Find out about the number of letters in the Korean alphabet.

Now, to make the counting of larger numbers easy, we stack 10 ones.



Thus, 10 ones make 1 ten.

We can also state that $10 = 1 \text{ ten and } 0 \text{ ones}$ and it is represented as:

TENS	ONES
1	0

Numbers from 11 to 20

Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played between two teams.

Do you know about the number of players required in each team?



Search and Gain

Find at least 3 games where the number of players required is 11.

It is 11 and is written in words as 'eleven'.



1 Ten

and



1 One

make



Eleven

Let us now look at the numbers up to 20.



1 Ten

and



2 Ones

make

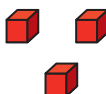


Twelve



1 Ten

and



3 Ones

make

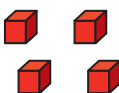


Thirteen



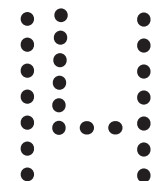
1 Ten

and




4 Ones

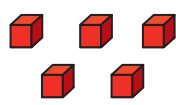
make



Fourteen



1 Ten

and

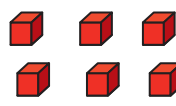

5 Ones

make


Fifteen



1 Ten

and

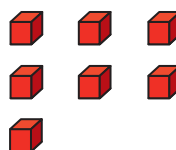

6 Ones

make



Sixteen



1 Ten

and

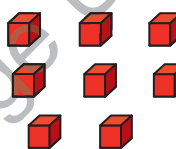

7 Ones

make


Seventeen



1 Ten

and

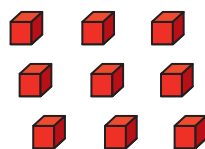

8 Ones

make

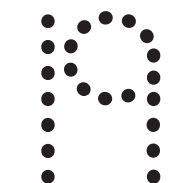

Eighteen



1 Ten

and


9 Ones

make


Nineteen


1 Ten

and



make


Twenty

Let's Practice

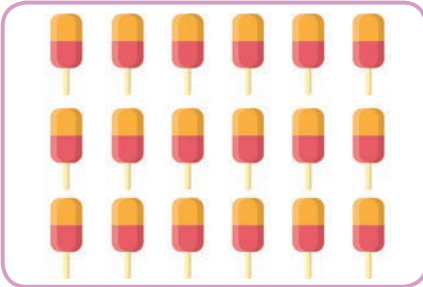
1. Count and write the number of objects in the given box. Also, write its number name in the blanks provided.



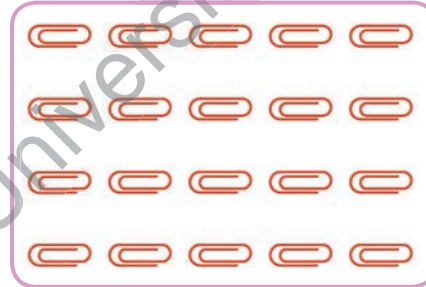
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.....





.....



.....

2. Write the number and colour as many balls to match the number.

Tens	Ones	Number	
1	0		
1	7		

1	9	
1	3	

3. Write the numerals for the given number names.

a. Twenty

b. Twelve

c. Nineteen

d. Fifteen

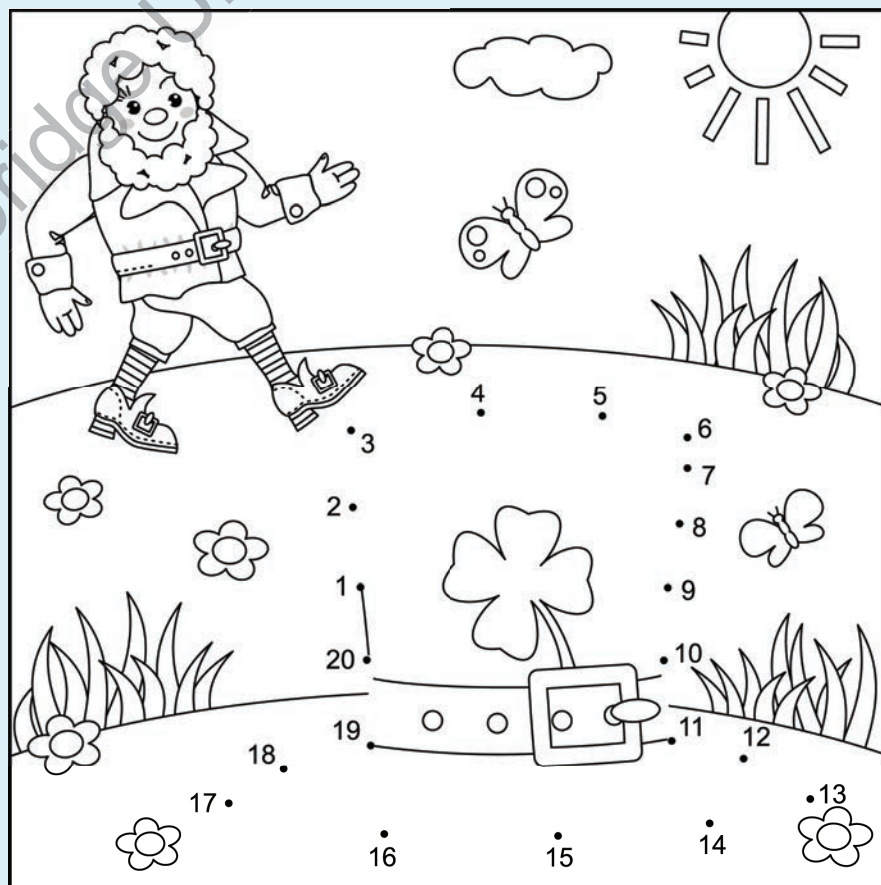
e. Ten

f. Sixteen



Active Maths

Join the dots 1 to 20. Also, colour the picture.



Before, After and Between

Look at the numbers given below.



This is the number strip.

Now, observe the numbers 7, 8 and 9 on the number strip.

Here, 7 comes just before 8.

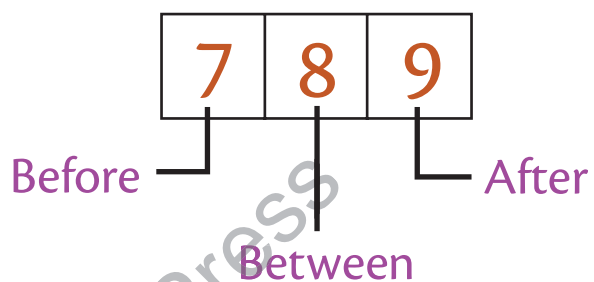
9 comes just after 8.

8 comes in between 7 and 9.

Similarly, 16 comes just before 17.

18 comes just after 17.

17 comes in between 16 and 18.



Let's Practice

- Write the number that comes just after, or before the given numbers.

2	
---	--

	10
--	----

	13
--	----

11	
----	--

6	
---	--

	20
--	----

2. Write the number that comes in between the given numbers.

a. 2		4
------	--	---

b. 15		17
-------	--	----

c. 9		11
------	--	----

d. 13		15
-------	--	----

e. 5		7
------	--	---

f. 18		20
-------	--	----

3. Write the missing numbers.



Comparing Numbers

Subject Connect

You must have seen crocodiles. Crocodiles are large reptiles that live in freshwater, lakes, or rivers. They eat flesh of other animals.

Look at the crocodile. He is very hungry. His wide mouth always opens towards the greater number.



Now, observe the number strip given below.



Look at the numbers 5 and 11.

Here, 5 comes before 11. So, 11 is greater than 5.

It is written as $11 > 5$.

'>' is the symbol of greater than.

Remember

Bigger number > Smaller number

Similarly, 5 is less than 11. So, it is written as $5 < 11$.

Here, '<' is the symbol of less than.

If two numbers are same, then '=' symbol is used, which means 'equal to'. For example, $5 = 5$, read as, 5 is equal to 5, that is,

$$\star\star\star\star\star = \star\star\star\star\star$$

Increasing and Decreasing Orders

Numbers are said to be arranged in increasing order when they are arranged from the smallest to the greatest.

For example, arranging the numbers 4, 12, 6 and 10 in **increasing order** will be 4, 6, 10, 12.






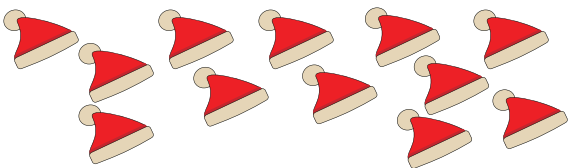





Numbers are said to be arranged in **decreasing order** when they are arranged from the greatest to the smallest.

For example, arranging the numbers 15, 9, 20 and 5 in decreasing order will be 20, 15, 9, 5.



Let's Practice

- Count the number of objects in each box and write it in the given blanks. Also, compare the numbers using $>$, $<$, or $=$ sign.

2. Compare the following numbers using $<$, $>$, or $=$ sign.

- a. 5 8 b. 13 13 c. 20 15
d. 11 7 e. 18 12 f. 6 16

3. Rahul purchased a few kites from the market for Independence Day celebration. Each kite has a number marked on it. Help Rahul organise the kites in the following order.

Increasing Order

Decreasing Order

Increasing Order

Decreasing Order

Brain Teaser

1. Write the number that comes in between the given numbers.

a. $12 < \text{..... Ten and Ones} < 14$

b. $0 < \text{..... Tens and One} < 2$

c. $16 < \text{..... Ten and Ones} < 18$

d. $9 < \text{..... Ten and Ones} < 11$

2. Solve the crossword by writing the number names of the following clues.

Across

a. Number of apples in the plate



c. 1 more than 13

e. Number that comes just before 16

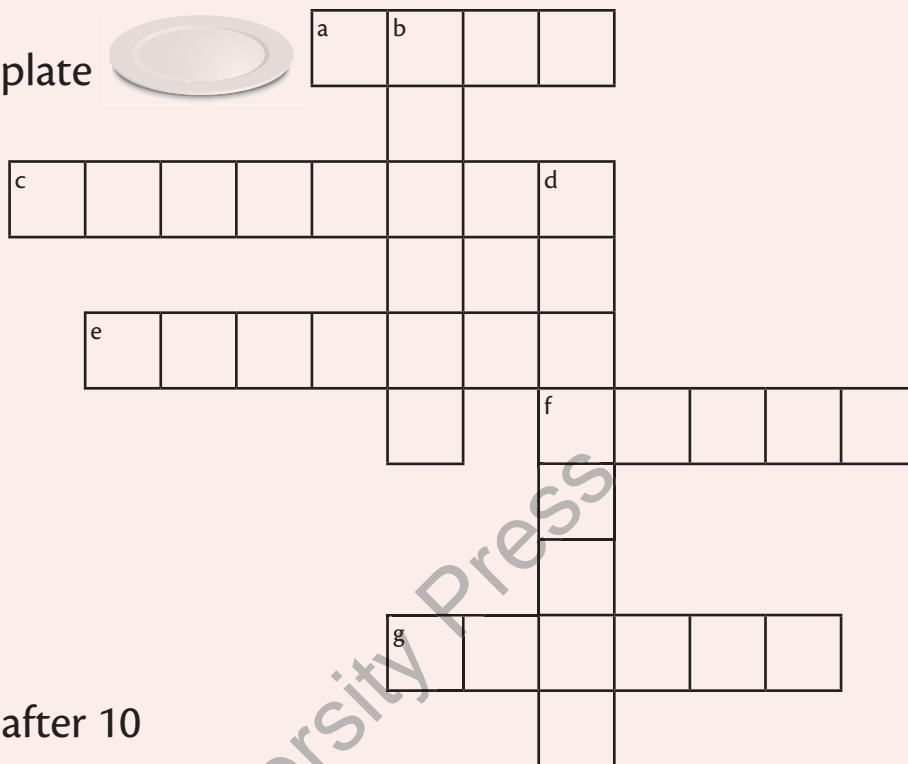
f. Number that comes in between 7 and 9

g. 2 tens and 0 ones

Down

b. Number that comes just after 10

d. 1 less than 20



Explore

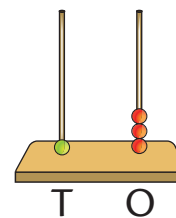
Go around your school with your teacher. Point out wherever you see numbers. For example, outside the rooms, on the bus.

Summary

- The number that comes just after the given number is one more than the given number. Example: 1 more than 12 is 13
- The number that comes just before the given number is one less than the given number. Example: 1 less than 10 is 9
- Numbers are said to be arranged in increasing order when they are arranged from the smallest to the greatest. Example: 2, 7, 18, 20
- Numbers are said to be arranged in decreasing order when they are arranged from the greatest to the smallest. Example: 16, 12, 6, 1

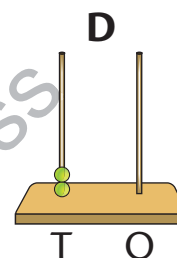
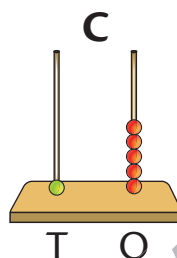
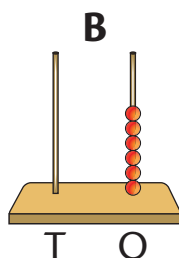
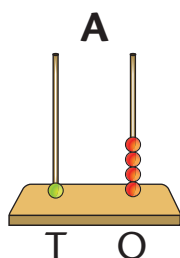


The word 'abacus' is derived from the Greek word 'abax', meaning 'calculating board' or 'calculating table'. The abacus here has two rods – Ones (O) and Tens (T). Each rod can have a maximum of nine beads.



Here, on the abacus we have, 1 green bead (1 ten) and 3 red beads (3 ones). Thus, the number represented is 13.

Now, look at the abacuses given below and answer the following questions.



- Write the number in each box and number name in the given blanks of the abacuses shown above.

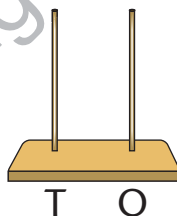
A

C

B

D

- Represent 1 less than the number shown on abacus **D**.



- Write the number that comes just before the numbers given below.

a. 14

b. 6

c. 15

d. 20

- Write the tens and ones of the numbers shown on the abacuses.

	Tens	Ones
A		
B		

	Tens	Ones
C		
D		

- Arrange the numbers shown on the abacuses in decreasing order.

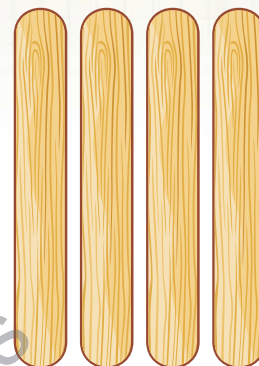


Activities

Individual work

Form and Arrange Numbers

Collect materials like ice cream sticks/straws. Now, form bundles of tens and keep some loose sticks. Now, represent the numbers greater than 10 and show it to the class to guess the number.



Extend the activity by asking the students to write the first four numbers shown in ascending or descending order.

Group work

Arrange Numbers in Order

Form groups of 10 each. Now, give the students some placards numbered 1–10 or 11–20.



Call out one group and ask the students to arrange the numbers in increasing or decreasing order.

Let the class identify how the group is arranged.

Extend the activity by asking the class questions like:

1. Who is standing just after the student holding placard 5?
2. Who is standing just before the student holding placard 8?
3. Who is standing between the students holding placards 8 and 10?

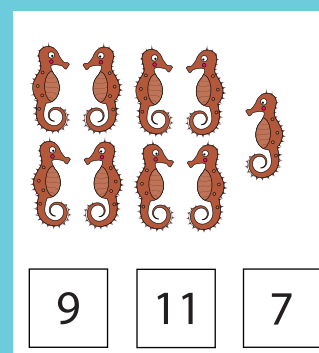
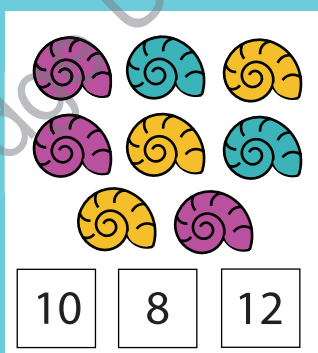
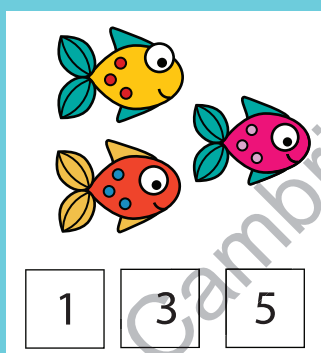
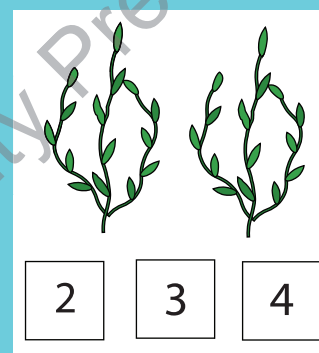
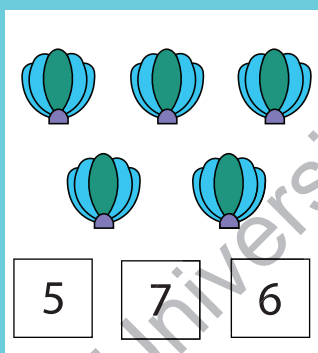
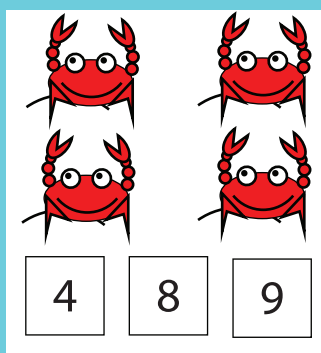


2

Addition up to 20

warm-up

How many Objects ?



Addition up to 10

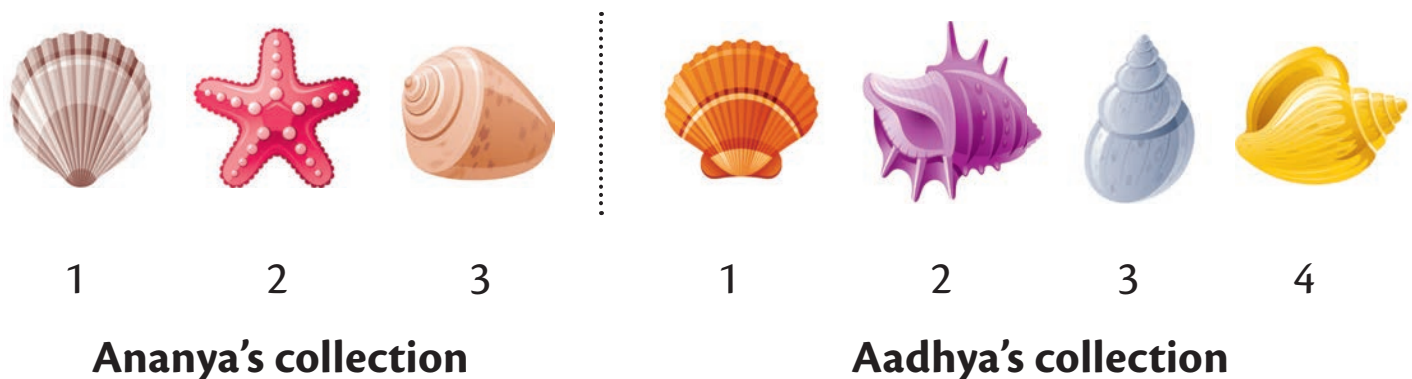
Knowledge Hub

Do you know a shell is the part of the body of an animal?

Empty seashells are often found on beaches. The shells are empty because either the animal has died and the soft parts of the animal have been eaten by another animal or they have rotted.



Observe the shells collected by Ananya and Aadhya.



How many shells are there with Ananya and Aadhya altogether?

Let us put all the shells together and count.



Thus, when we put 3 shells of Ananya and 4 shells of Aadhya together, we get 7 shells.

This is called addition. The symbol used for addition is '+' and is called the '**plus sign**'.

Thus, the above situation can be written as $3 + 4 = 7$ and is read as 3 plus 4 is equal to 7. Here, 7 is the sum of 3 and 4.

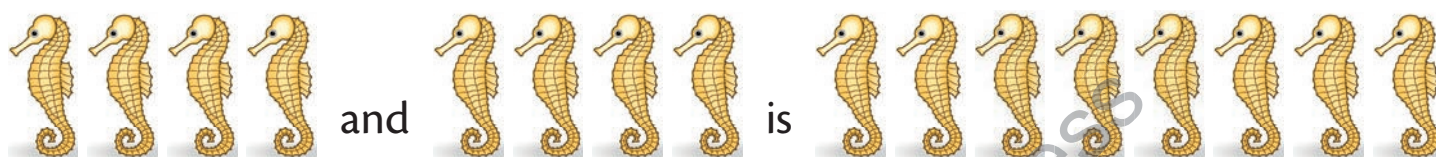
Count and add.



So, $\boxed{2} + \boxed{3} = \boxed{5}$



So, + =



So, + =

Addition Using Number Strip

Let us add 4 and 5 using a number strip. For this, start from 4 and jump forward 5 steps.



You will reach at 9. Thus, $4 + 5 = 9$.

Addition by Counting Forward

We can also add by counting forward.

Example: Let us find the sum of 3 and 4.

For this, start from 3 and then jump forward 4 steps, that is, start from 3 and count forward . We reach 7.

Thus, $3 + 4 = 7$.

Let's Practice

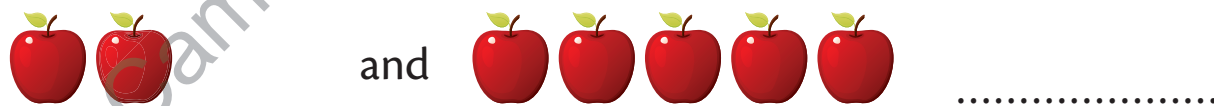
1. Rajan and Amit collected fruits and vegetables for charity. They combined the items in a packet with a tag – Name and Number of objects. Count and add the following items. Also, write the name of fruits and vegetables that they packed in the given blanks.



+ =



+ =



+ =



+ =

2. Add the following using the given number strips.

a. $2 + 2 =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

b. $3 + 5 =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

c. $1 + 7 =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

d. $5 + 2 =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

e. $4 + 6 =$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

3. Add the following by counting forward.

$2 + 1 =$

Start from 2 and count forward

$6 + 3 =$

Start from 6 and count forward

$5 + 5 =$

Start from 5 and count forward

$2 + 3 =$

Start from 2 and count forward

$$4 + 5 = \boxed{}$$

Start from 4 and count forward

4. Colour the stars to get the answer. One has been done for you.

a. 1 more than 4  is⁵.....



b. 3 more than 2  is

c. 5 more than 3  is

d. 2 more than 6  is

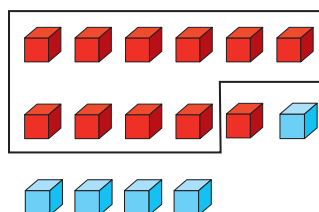
Grouping in Tens

We know that,

10  = 1  that is, 10 ones = 1 ten

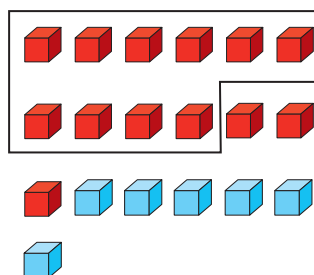
Now, look at the following. Make groups and fill in the boxes.

a. $11 + 5$



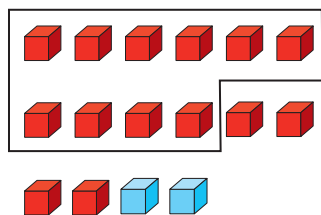
$$11 + 5 = 10 + 6 = 16$$

b. $13 + 6$



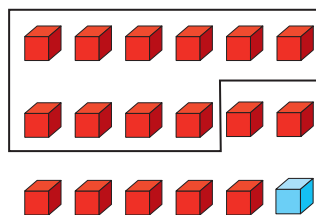
$$13 + 6 = 10 + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

c. $14 + 2$



$$14 + 2 = 10 + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

d. $17 + 1$



$$17 + 1 = 10 + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Vertical Addition

Let us look at the examples below to understand the method.

1. Add 2 and 5.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Draw as many sticks as the numbers.

Step 3: Count the total number of sticks to get the sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ ||} \\ + 5 \text{ |||||} \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

2. Add 13 and 6.

We can also add numbers by forward counting. For this, arrange the numbers vertically. Draw 6 sticks. Now, start from 13 and count forward 6 steps.

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 6 \text{ |||||} \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$$

Horizontal Addition

Let us look at the examples below to understand the method.

1. Add 3 and 6.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers horizontally.

Step 2: Draw as many sticks as the numbers.

Step 3: Count the total number of sticks to get the sum.

$$\begin{aligned} 3 + 6 &= \text{|||} + \text{|||||} \\ &= \text{|||||||} = 9 \end{aligned}$$

2. Add 11 and 8.

We can also add numbers by forward counting. For this, arrange the numbers horizontally. Now, start from 11 and count forward 8 steps.

$$\begin{aligned} 11 + 8 &= 11 \rightarrow \boxed{12} \boxed{13} \boxed{14} \boxed{15} \boxed{16} \boxed{17} \boxed{18} \boxed{19} \\ &= 19 \end{aligned}$$



Active Maths

Addition Using Number Strip

Take an A4 sheet of paper. Now, form two number strips as shown below.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Now, let us add two numbers, say 11 and 4. Start from 0 on the number strip till number 11. Place the other strip starting from number 11. (Note: number 0 should be exactly below the number 11.) Now, move forward 4 steps on the second number strip. Observe the first strip and mark that number which is coinciding number 4 of the second strip. In this case, it is 15.

Thus, $11 + 4 = 15$ is the required sum.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

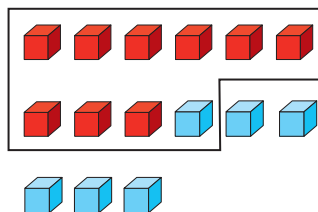
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Now, try the same with other pairs of numbers.

Let's Practice

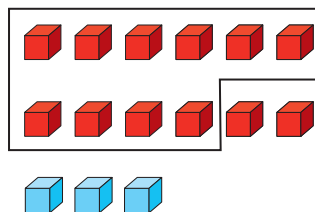
1. Find the sum by grouping in tens.

a. $9 + 6$



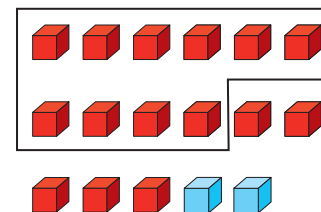
$$9 + 6 = 10 + \square = \square$$

b. $12 + 3$



$$12 + 3 = 10 + \square = \square$$

c. $15 + 2$



$$15 + 2 = 10 + \square = \square$$

4. Solve the following sums, using horizontal addition method.

a. $10 + 5 =$

b. $13 + 3 =$

c. $17 + 2 =$

d. $7 + 6 =$

e. $19 + 1 =$

f. $16 + 3 =$

Story Sums

In order to solve a problem, first read the problem. Then identify and list the facts. Now, figure out what the problem is asking for and solve.

Some of the keywords that can be seen in any addition problem are:

Sum

Total

In all

Altogether

More

Let us look at some of the examples.

1. Ramnik has 3 pencils. His father bought 2 more pencils. How many total pencils are there with Ramnik?

Number of pencils with Ramnik = 3

Number of pencils his father bought = 2

Total number of pencils with Ramnik = $3 + 2 = 5$

Thus, Ramnik has 5 pencils in all.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ III} \\ + 2 \text{ II} \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$



2. Rajveer scored 12 runs and Bharat scored 5 runs in a cricket match. How many runs did they score altogether?

Runs scored by Rajveer = 12

Runs scored by Bharat = 5

Runs scored by Rajveer and Bharat altogether = $12 + 5 = 17$

Thus, they scored 17 runs altogether.

Here, start from 12 and count forward 5 steps.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 5 \text{ II} \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$$



Let's Practice

Solve the following story sums.

1. Preeti has 5 candies. Reet has 3 candies. How many candies are there with them altogether?



Candies with Preeti =

Candies with Reet = +

Total number of candies =

2. Priya saw 4 pigeons in her balcony and 3 pigeons in her neighbour's balcony. How many pigeons did Priya see in all?



Pigeons in Priya's balcony =

Pigeons in her neighbour's balcony = +

Total number of pigeons Priya saw =

3. On Ria's birthday, two of her friends gave her hairbands. Samaira gave her 3 hairbands and Sakshi gave her 4 hairbands. How many hairbands did Ria get?



Hairbands received from Samaira =

Hairbands received from Sakshi = +

Total number of hairbands with Ria =

4. Priyanka collected 9 stickers. Her brother gave her 5 more stickers. How many stickers did she have in all?

Stickers collected by Priyanka =

Stickers her brother gave = +

Total number of stickers with her =



5. A box contains 11 oranges and 5 apples to be distributed among people. Find the total number of oranges and apples.

Oranges in a box =

Apples in a box = +

Total number of oranges and apples =



6. On a rainy day, 7 students were absent in class 3A and 12 students were absent in class 3B. Find the total number of students absent in all.

Students absent in class 3A =

Students absent in class 3B = +

Number of students absent in all =



Properties of Addition

Zero Property

Palak has 5 balloons with her.

Her brother gave zero balloons.

In all, Palak has 5 balloons.

Thus, $5 + 0 = 5$.

Hence, when we add zero to any number, we get the number itself. For example, $14 + 0 = 14$.



Order Property

Look at the following examples.

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array}$$
$$6 + 4 = 10$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \end{array}$$
$$4 + 6 = 10$$

Thus, we get $6 + 4 = 4 + 6 = 10$.

Hence, when we add any two numbers, then the order of the numbers does not change their sum. For example, $11 + 3 = 3 + 11 = 14$.

Let's Practice

Mahi does not remember the properties of addition as taught by her teacher. Help her by filling in the blanks.

1. $3 + 0 = \dots\dots$

2. $\dots\dots + 12 = 12$

3. $\dots\dots + 10 = 10 + 6$

4. $9 + 5 = \dots\dots + 9$

5. $0 + \dots\dots = 20$

6. $9 + \dots\dots = 9$

Summary

- ➔ Addition means putting things together. The symbol used for addition is '+' and is called the 'plus sign'.
- ➔ In order to solve a problem, first read the problem. Then identify and list the facts. Now, figure out what the problem is asking for and solve.
- ➔ Some of the keywords in any addition problem are total, altogether, in all, sum, more.
- ➔ When we add zero to any number, we get the number itself.
- ➔ When we add any two numbers, then the order of the numbers does not change their sum.

Brain Teaser

1. Fill in the missing numbers.

a. $3 + \boxed{} = 11$

b. $12 + \boxed{} = 17$

c. $7 + \boxed{} = 16$

d. $9 + \boxed{} = 15$

2. I think of a number. When I add 6 to the number, it becomes 15.
Find the number.

3. Mahek has 2 pencils more than her friend Palak. Palak has 1 more than the number of pencils her younger sister has. How many pencils are there with Mahek, if Palak's younger sister has 9 pencils?



Number of pencils Palak's younger sister has =

Number of pencils Palak has =

Number of pencils Mahek has =

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Assessment



We know that abacus is a tool for counting. Let us use abacus to add.

For this, consider an example $11 + 3$.

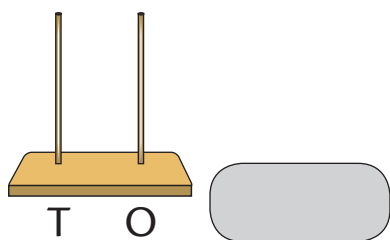
Now, to solve the given addition problem, first represent the number 11 on the abacus.

Now, to add 3, draw 3 more beads in the ones place and count. We get 1 ten and 4 ones, that is, 14.

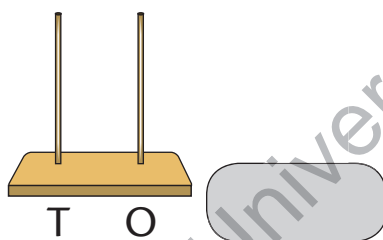
Thus, $11 + 3 = 14$.

Now, use this as a tool and add.

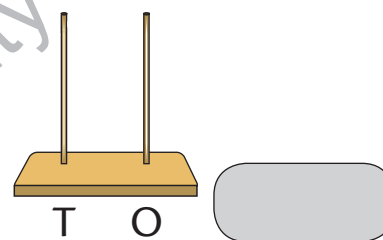
1. $5 + 4$



2. $15 + 3$



3. $12 + 7$



4. Solve the above problems using vertical addition method in the given space.

5. Preet's teacher asked Preet to represent the number 14 on an abacus and his friend, Maya to represent the number 4. Now, he asked them to find the number, if they put all the beads used, in one abacus.

Number represented by Preet =

Number represented by Maya = +

Number represented by both of them =



Activities

Individual work

Number Combinations

Take a chart paper. Collect pictures of two different coloured balls. Now, represent the different combination of two numbers which add up to the same number.

For example, the number combinations which add up to 5 are shown below.


$$5 + 0 = 5$$


$$4 + 1 = 5$$


$$3 + 2 = 5$$


$$2 + 3 = 5$$


$$1 + 4 = 5$$


$$0 + 5 = 5$$

Try the same for numbers 1 to 10 on a chart paper.

Group work

Form groups of four.

Ask each group to think a number story involving addition. Now, ask each group to enact their stories one by one.

The rest of the class has to correctly understand and solve the problem on a sheet of paper.



Subject Connect

3

Time

warm-up

Subject Connect

Complete the following blanks by writing the vowels of the English alphabet.



M . . . R N . . . N G



. . . F T . . . R N N



. . . V . . . N . . . N G



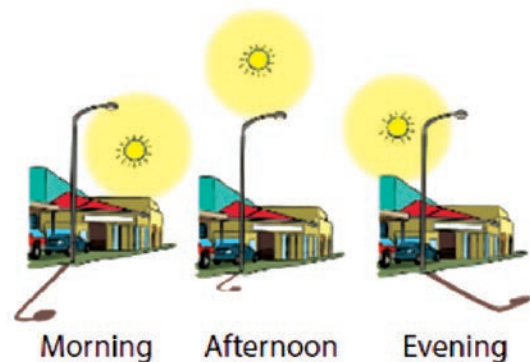
N . . . G H T

Parts of the Day

Knowledge Hub

If you go out in the sun, you will see a dark structure, similar to your body, formed on the ground. This dark structure is called a shadow.

Shadows are of different sizes at different times of the day.



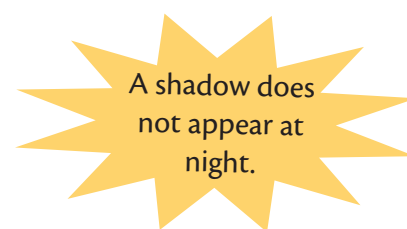
Morning

Afternoon

Evening

In the morning and evening, the shadow is long, but in the afternoon, the shadow is short.

Now, let us observe some of the activities that we do at different parts of the day.



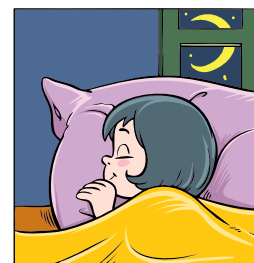
Morning



Afternoon



Evening



Night

Let's Practice

1. At what time of the day do you do the following activities?

a. Have lunch

b. Go to bed

c. Do your homework

d. Go to school

2. Choose the correct option from the following.

a. I eat my breakfast **at night/in the morning**.

b. I do my homework **in the evening/at night**.

c. We see the moon **at night/in the morning**.

d. I go out to play with my friends **in the evening/at night**.

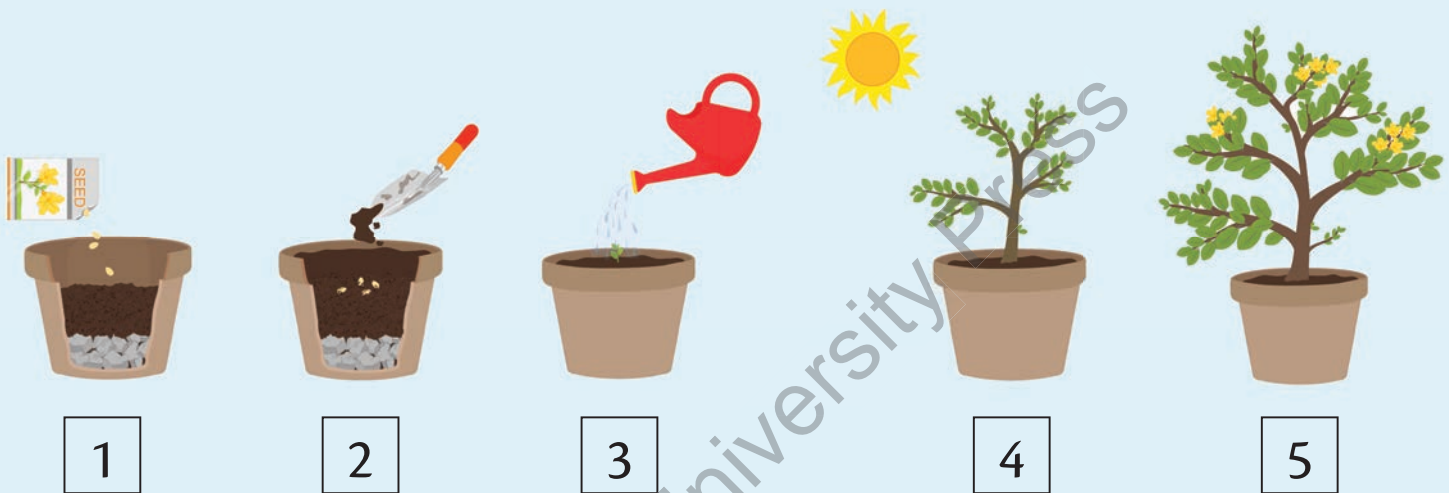
e. I come back from school **in the afternoon/at night**.



Active Maths

Plants play a very important role on the earth and are essential for well-being of humans. Thus, we should plant more trees.

Collect pictures of different activities that we do when we are planting trees and arrange the same in sequence of their occurrence.



Now, collect pictures of some different activities and paste the same in your notebook in sequence of their occurrence.

Subject Connect

Mental Maths

Number the activities in sequence of their occurrence.



Explore

Take a chart paper and divide the same into different parts of the day. Now, draw and colour the activities of your daily routine.

Summary

- ➔ Different parts of the day are morning, afternoon, evening and night.

Brain Teaser

1. State any two activities that you do both in the morning and at night.
.....

2. Name the meal that is eaten in the late morning or early afternoon as a combination of breakfast and lunch.
.....

Assessment

Radhika collected some pictures as shown below.



Observe the above pictures and answer the following questions.

1. Which part of the day do you do the following activities?

Activity 6

Activity 7

2. Which activity/activities do you do in the evening?

.....

3. Number the activities 4, 5, 6 and 7 in order of their occurrence.

4. Which activity/activities do you do in the morning as well as in the night?

.....

.....



Activities

Individual work

Story Time

Collect pictures or cards of your favourite story. Read it aloud and then arrange the cards in the logical order to match the same with the story.

Show it to the class and let them identify the story behind the cards.



Pair work

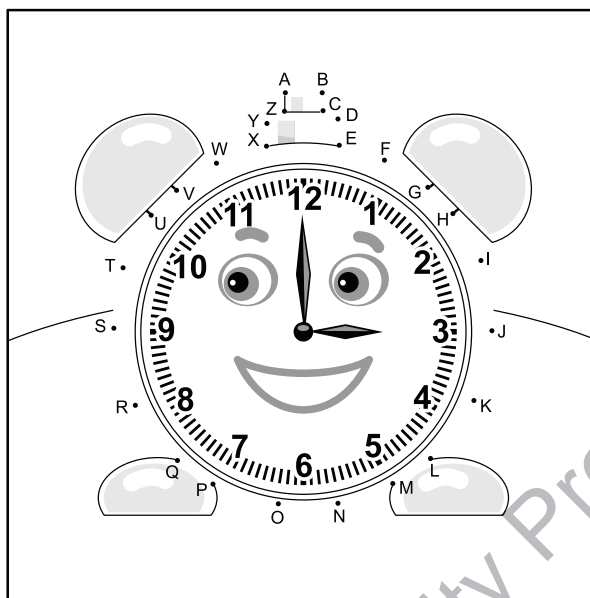
Work in pairs. Each student in a pair will do any one activity, say, student 1 will act to sleep, while student 2 will read aloud his/her favourite poem in a class.

Now, let the class discuss which activity do they do in the morning/afternoon/evening/night.



Enrichment

Join the dots and colour the picture.



This is a clock. There are 12 numbers on the face of the clock.

It has 2 hands – long and short. The short hand shows the hours and the long hand shows the minutes. The hour hand moves slower than the minute hand.

In the above clock, the long hand is at 12 and the short hand is at 3, the time is 3 o'clock. It is also written as 3:00.

Now, look at the images below and tell the time.



.....



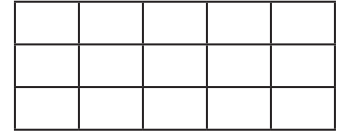
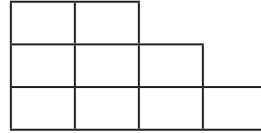
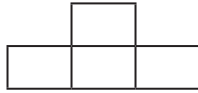
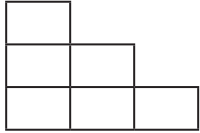
.....

Chapter 1



Worksheet 1

1. Colour the boxes. Now, count and write the number of boxes in the given circles. Also, write their number names in the blanks.



2. Write the number that comes just before the given numbers.

a. 4 b. 8 c. 12 d. 15 e. 20 f. 17

3. Write the number that comes just after the given numbers.

a. 3 b. 5 c. 10 d. 8 e. 15 f. 19

4. Guess me!

- I am the number that comes in between 11 and 13.
- I am the number just after 14.
- I am the number name of 1 more than 17.
- I am the number that is 1 less than 18.
- I am the number represented by 1 tens and 3 ones.

5. Arrange the following numbers in decreasing order.

a. 2, 16, 14, 10

--	--	--	--

b. 3, 20, 11, 9

--	--	--	--

c. 15, 5, 7, 12

--	--	--	--

d. 18, 15, 12, 19

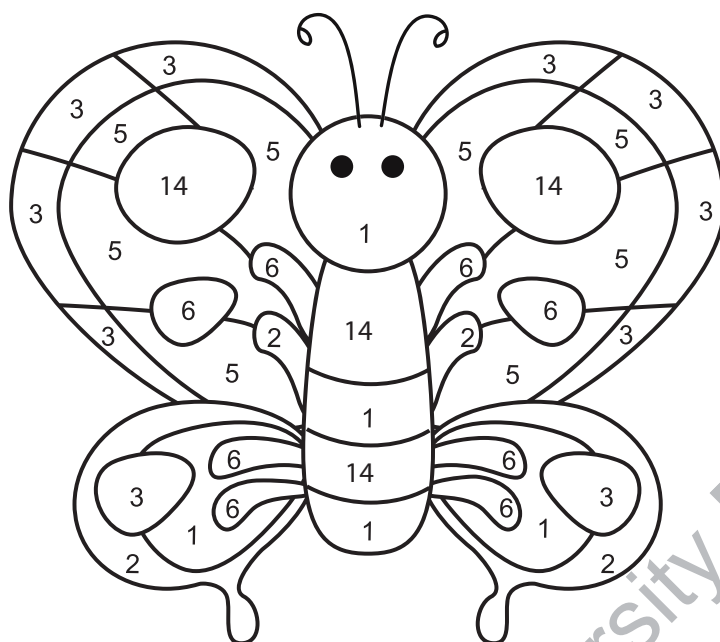
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Chapters 2 and 3



Worksheet 2

1. Solve the following sums and use the clues to colour the given picture.



$$2 + 1 =$$

$$10 - 8 =$$

$$2 + 12 =$$

$$15 - 14 =$$

$$1 + 4 =$$

$$3 + 3 =$$

2. Count and add. Write the sum in the given box.

a. and is

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

b. and is

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

3. Arrange the given activities in a sequence.









4. Meena collected 5 flowers. Sasi gave her 2 more flowers. How many flowers did Meena have in all?

Flowers with Meena

=

Flowers with Sasi

= +

Total number of flowers

=



5. Choose the correct part of day to perform the following activities.

- a. I go to play with my friends in the **afternoon** / **evening**.
- b. I take bath and pray in the **evening** / **morning**.
- c. My shadow becomes short in the **afternoon** / **night**.
- d. I take my dinner at **night** / **evening**.
- e. I can see the shining sun straight above my head in the **morning** / **afternoon**.

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Sample Test Paper

1. Solve the crossword by writing the number names of the following clues.

Across

b. $0 + 0 = \dots\dots\dots$

e. $6 + 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

f. $2 + 0 = \dots\dots\dots$

g. $6 + 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

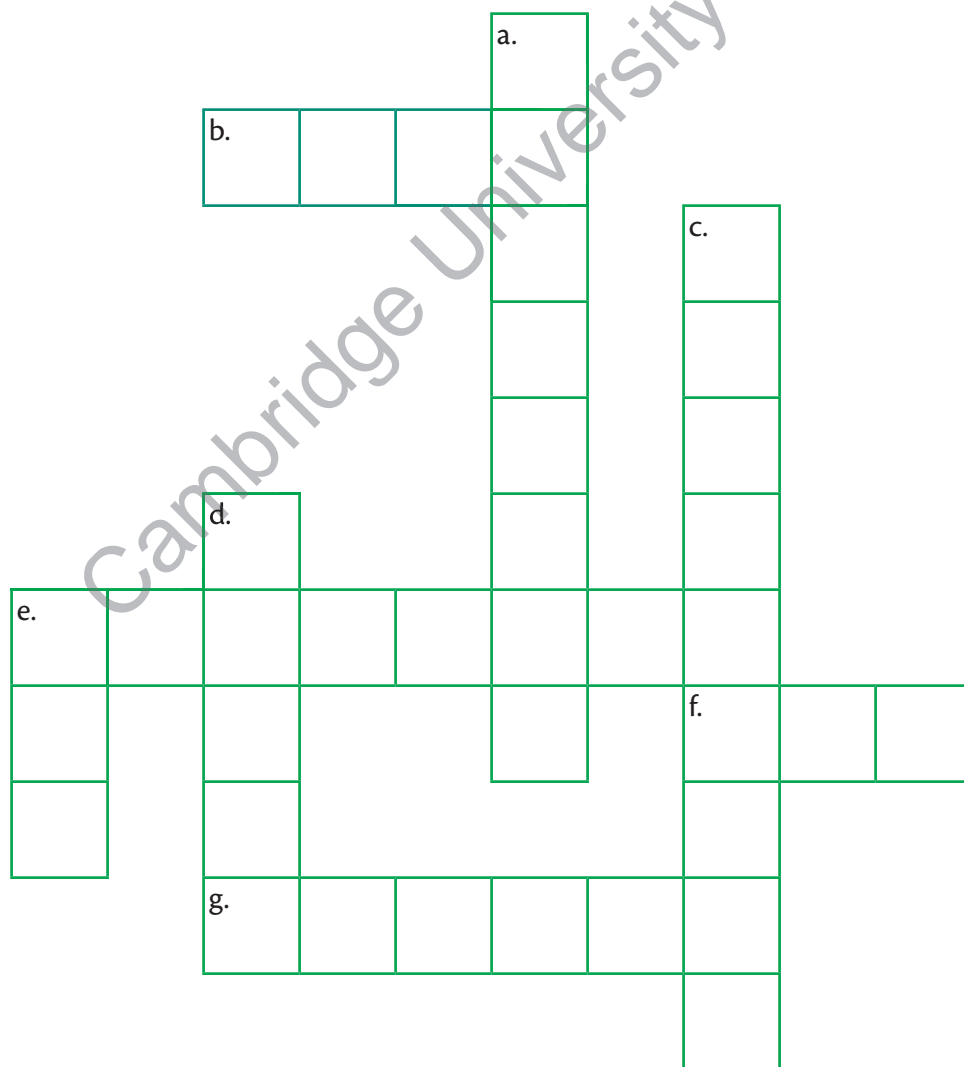
Down

a. Number that comes in between 13 and 15






c. Which among the following 12, 9, 5, 17 is greatest?

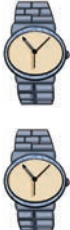




d. 0 added to 8

e. One more than 9



2. Count and add the following items. Also, write their number names.


a.  +  =
  

b.  +  =
  

3. Solve the following using number strip.

a. $4 + 6 =$ 

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

b. $8 + 2 =$ 

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

4. Solve the following sums vertically.

a.

T	O
1	0
+	8

b.

T	O
1	7
+	2

c.

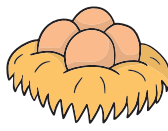
T	O
1	5
+	3

d.

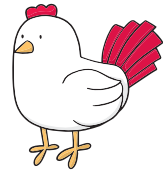
T	O
1	2
+	7

5. Sequence the events 1, 2, 3, 4 in order of their occurrence.









6. A box contains 14 red marbles and 5 green marbles. Find the total number of marbles in the box.

Red marbles in a box

=

Green marbles in a box

=

+

Total number of marbles in a box =

7. Megha has 5 pencils. She bought 12 more pencils from the market. Find out the total number of pencils Megha has.

Megha has pencils =

Megha bought pencils =

+

Total number of pencils with Megha =



Environmental Studies

Cambridge University Press

1 About Myself



WARM UP

Meet Ria. Look and read aloud.

Hello!

My name is Ria. I am a girl.

I am five years old.

My birthday is in April.

I go to Carl's Convent School.

I study in grade one.



Who Am I?

Ria wants to know you. Write about yourself.

Paste your photo here.

Hello! My name is _____.

I am a _____ (girl/boy).

I am _____ years old. My birthday is in _____.

I go to _____ school.

I study in grade _____.

Some of us have **nicknames**. Nicknames are names that our family and friends give us out of love. Do you have a nickname?

My parents call me Sweetie.



What I Like

There are things we like a lot. These are our **favourite** things.

Fill up the chart with your favourite things.

My Favourites

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Colour	Game
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Food	Subject
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Animal	Flower

My favourite colour is blue.



My hobbies are singing and dancing. I also like to paint.



There are things we like to do in our free time. These are our **hobbies**.

What are your hobbies? Tick (✓).



reading ☐



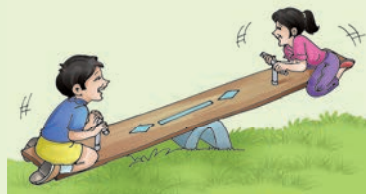
dancing ☐



drawing and painting ☐



singing ☐



playing with friends ☐



playing musical instruments ☐



WRAP UP

About Myself

Who Am I?

We describe ourselves to help others know us better.

What I Like

Things we like a lot are called our **favourite** things.

Things we like to do in our free time are called our **hobbies**.

Words I Learnt

nickname: an informal name

favourite: most liked or enjoyed

hobbies: activities we do for fun in our free time



Exercise

A Tick (✓) the correct answer.



- Ria is 5 ☐ / 6 ☐ years old.
- Ria studies in grade one ☐ / two ☐.
- Ria's nickname is Pinky ☐ / Sweetie ☐.
- Ria's favourite colour is blue ☐ / red ☐.
- Ria likes to paint ☐ / read ☐.

B Answer the following in one word.

favourite nicknames hobbies

- Names we give each other out of love. _____
- Things we like a lot. _____
- Things we like to do in our free time. _____

C Tick (✓) the things you like to do. Cross (×) the things you do not like.

Things		
eating vegetables and fruits		
playing with friends		
singing		
going to school		
watching television		
reading		
playing football		



Life Skills

Respecting each other;
Self-awareness

Pair up with your friend. Fill in the blanks to see how your likes are different from your friend's likes.

- My favourite colour is _____.
My friend's favourite colour is _____.
- My favourite subject is _____.
My friend's favourite subject is _____.
- I like to eat _____.
My friend likes to eat _____.
- My hobby is _____.
My friend's hobby is _____.

Different people like different things. We should respect everyone's likes.



Connect

English

Describe yourself using one word.

Examples:

I am kind.

I am smart.

I am funny.

The words we use to describe each other are called adjectives. Circle the adjectives in the above sentences.



Project

Do you have an identity card?

An identity card tells others about you. Let us make one. Copy this on a white sheet of paper and fill it up.

IDENTITY CARD

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Father's Name: _____

Mother's Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Pin code: _____

Telephone No(s) Mother: _____ Father: _____

School: _____

Class: _____ Bus No: _____

Do not forget to carry it to school every day.

2

My Body



WARM UP

Read and sing aloud the poem with actions.

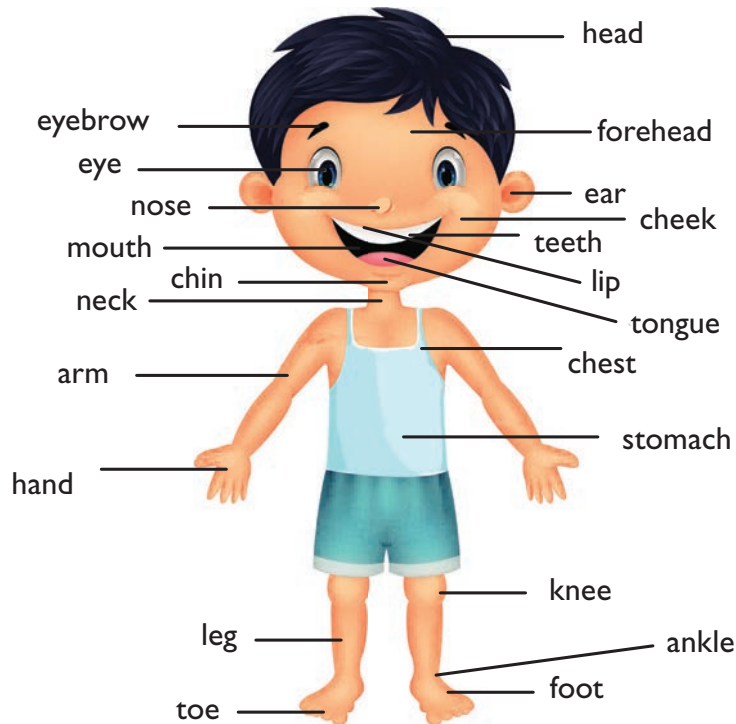
Ten Little Fingers!

Ten Little Fingers, Ten Little Toes,
Two Little Ears and One Little Nose,
Two Little Eyes that shine so bright,
And one little mouth,
To kiss mother, GOOD NIGHT!



Did you realise you used your body parts to act out the poem? Each part of our body has a name. Let us learn about them.

My Body



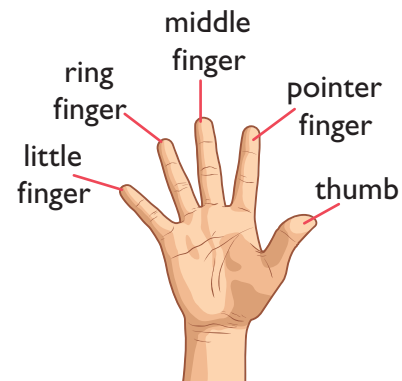
Did you know?

Human teeth are almost as hard as rocks.

Different parts of the body help us do different things.

We have two hands.

There are four fingers and one thumb on each hand. These fingers have special names.



This is what we do with the help of our hands.



clap



paint



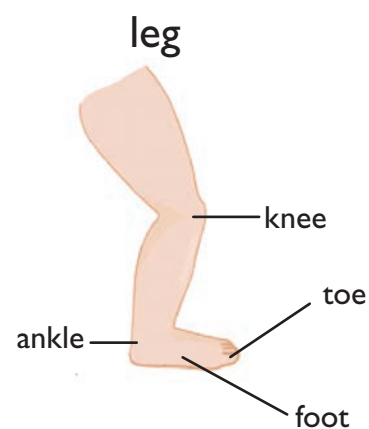
write



eat

We have two legs.

We stand on our feet. Our foot has five toes.
The largest toe is the **big toe**. The smallest toe is the **little toe**.



This is what we do with the help of our legs.



walk



run

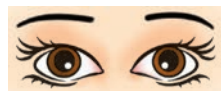


jump



skip

We have five sense organs. These are:



eyes



nose



ear



tongue



skin

We use our sense organs to sense different things around us.



eyes to
see



nose to
smell



skin to
feel



ears to
hear



tongue to
taste

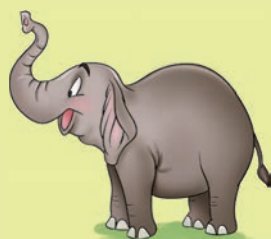
Little Scientist

Your nose and ears appear to be growing throughout your life.

Name the sense organs which help you know that:



ice is cold



elephant is big



phone is ringing



the flower smells nice



candy is sweet



WRAP UP

My body

Body parts

head, face, neck, elbow,
chest, arm, fingers,
stomach, knee, hand, leg,
foot, ankle, toe

Sense organs

eyes, nose, ears, tongue, skin

Uses of sense organs:

eyes to see, nose to smell, ears to hear,
tongue to taste and skin to feel

Words I Learnt

sense organs: parts of the body which are used to sense different things around us



Exercise

A

Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks.

knees

hands

legs

head

- I use my _____ to walk to school.
- I nod my _____ to say "yes" or "no".
- I use my _____ to clap.
- I bend my _____ to sit on the floor.

B Fill in the missing letters.

1. You stand on us. f e
2. I shape into a smile. o u h
3. You use me to taste. o g

C Complete the sentences.

smell taste feel hear see

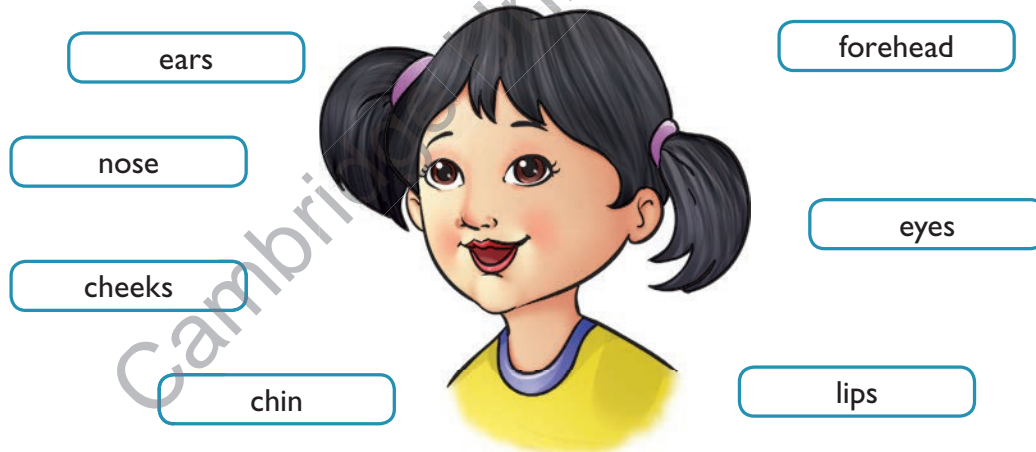
1. We _____ with our eyes.
2. We _____ with our nose.
3. We _____ with our tongue.
4. We _____ with our skin.
5. We _____ with our ears.



D Get busy

Brainstorm

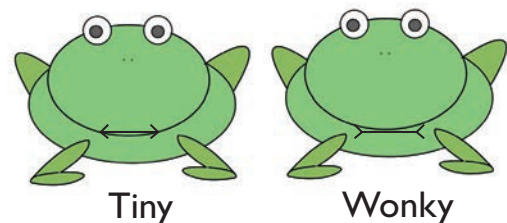
Draw lines to match the parts of the face with the given names.



Life Skills

How good are your eyes?

Look at the frogs carefully for some time. Now, can you tell which frog has a wider mouth, Tiny or Wonky? Measure each smile with a ruler. What did you find?



Self-awareness



Connect

Arts Education

Draw the missing parts of Ravi's face.



mouth



nose



eyes



ear



hair



Project

Touch and Tell

Play touch and tell with your friend. Take turns to blindfold each other and play. Gather different objects like soft toys, eraser, pencil box, towel, etc. Pick up an object. Guess what it is by feeling it.

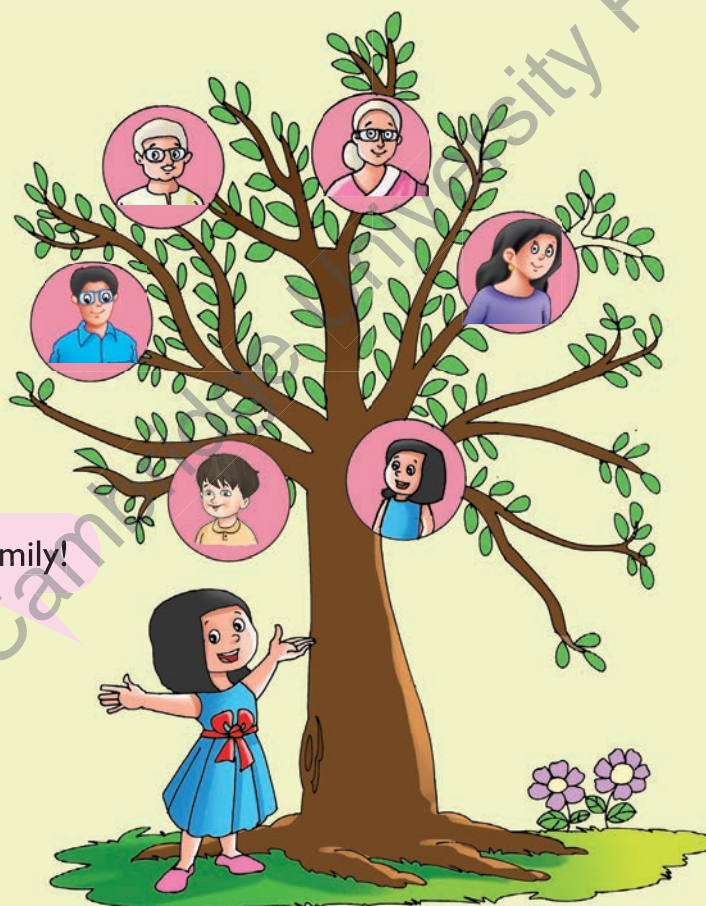
3

My Family



WARM UP

Ria wants you to meet her family. Who all are there in her family? Tick (✓).



This is my family!

Ria lives with her mother ☐, father ☐, sister ☐, brother ☐, grandfather ☐ and grandmother ☐.

Family

The people who live with us make our family. People in a family are related to each other. Some families are big and some are small.



Types of Families

- **Nuclear family:** It is a small family where mother, father and children live together in one house.
- **Joint family:** It is a big family where mother, father, grandparents, uncle, aunt and cousins live together in one house.

Did you know?



The largest joint family in the world has 181 members. They live in Mizoram, in India.

Members in a Family

There are different members in a family.

Your mother and father are your **parents**.

Your brothers and sisters are your **siblings**.

Parents of your mother or father are your **grandparents**.

Mother of your mother or father is your **grandmother**.

Father of your mother or father is your **grandfather**.



Little Scientist

We may look and behave a lot like our parents.



Brothers of your mother or father are your **uncles**.

Sisters of your mother or father are your **aunts**.

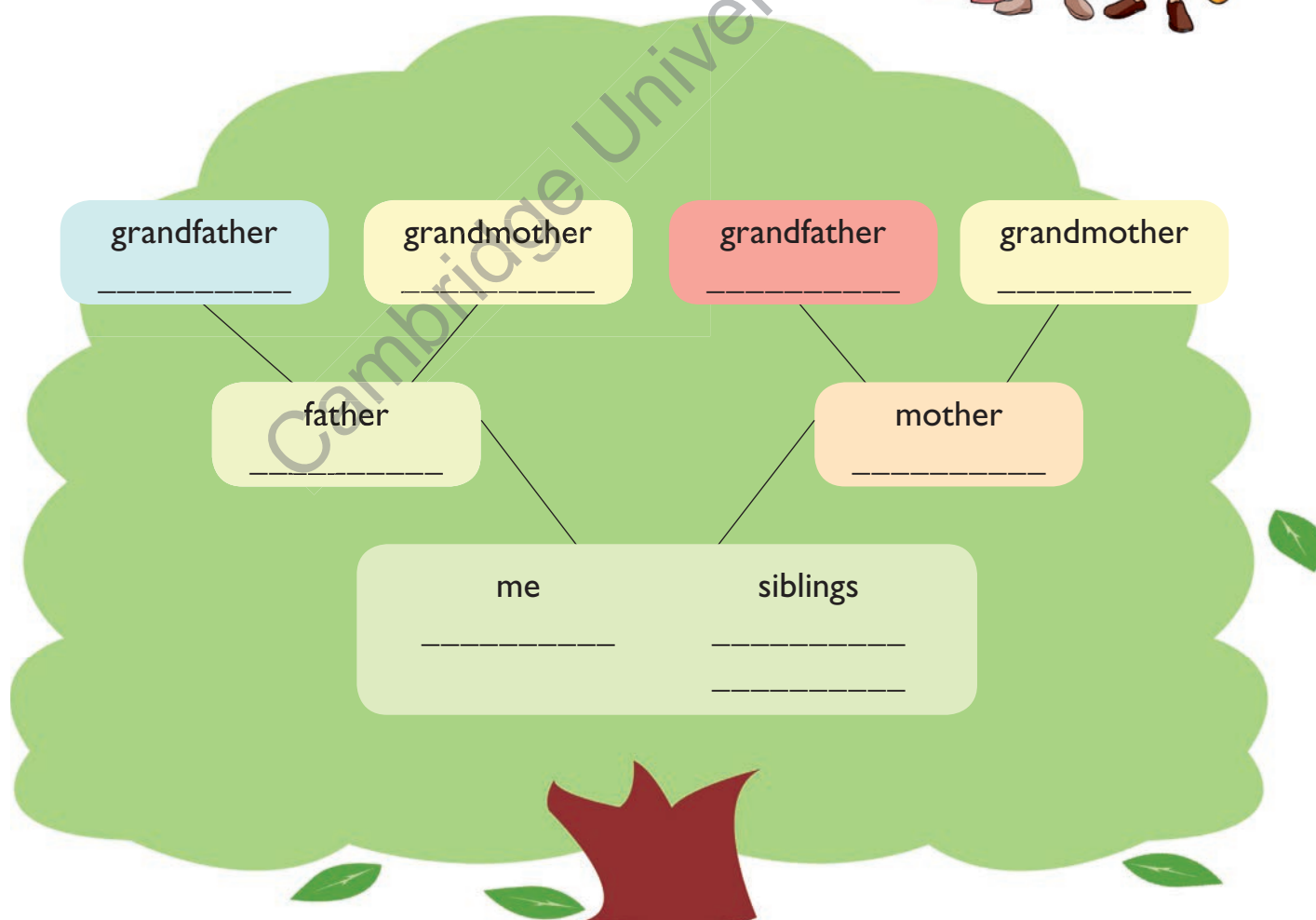
The children of your uncles and aunts are your **cousins**.



Family Tree

We can show how different members in a family are related to each other with the help of a family tree.

Write the names of your family members to complete your family tree.



Roles in a Family

Everybody shares work in a family. Every member has a special **role**. The work that each member does is his or her role.



Raj's parents go out to work and earn money for the family.



Avi's parents take care of him when he falls sick.



Simran's parents cook food for the family.



Simi's grandmother tells her stories before she goes to sleep.



Raj and his grandfather go out to buy vegetables.

We should try to help our family members in our own ways.



Keep your room tidy.



Keep your toys in their proper place.



Take care of your grandparents and spend time with them.



WRAP UP

Family and Friends

Types of Families

- **Nuclear Family:** A small family where parents and children live together.
- **Joint Family:** A big family where parents, grandparents, children, uncles, aunts and cousins live together.

Members in a Family

- grandfather
- grandmother
- father
- mother
- siblings
- uncles
- aunts
- cousins

Words I Learnt

nuclear family: a small family consisting of parents and children only

joint family: a big family consisting of mother, father, grandparents, uncle, aunt and cousins

siblings: our brothers and sisters

grandparents: parents of our mother or father

cousins: children of our uncles and aunts

family tree: a diagram that shows how different members in a family are related to each other



Exercise

A Strike out the wrong word/words in each sentence.

1. Mother and father are our **cousins/parents**.
2. Everyone **shares/does not share** work in the family.
3. Members of a family **help/do not help** each other.
4. A small family where mother, father and children live together is a **nuclear/joint family**.
5. A bigger family where mother, father, grandparents, uncle, aunt and cousins live together in one house is a **nuclear/joint family**.

B Suvi's family looks very busy. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

irons waters homework fold



1. Grandfather helps Suvi with her _____.
2. Father _____ the clothes.
3. Suvi _____ the plants.
4. Suvi's brother Ali helps his mother _____ the clothes.

C Answer in one sentence.

1. Name any two things your parents do for you.
2. Name any two things you do for your parents.
3. Is your family nuclear or joint?

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Word Hunt

Spot the given words in the word search grid. Colour them as shown.

SHARE	ROLES	C	E	H	T	U	S
		A	T	E	G	Z	H
CARE	HELP	R	O	L	E	S	A
		E	T	P	N	D	R
		C	A	R	R	D	E



Life Skills

Self-awareness

Colour the stars if you do the given tasks to help at home.

Polish your school shoes



Pack your school bag



Make your bed



Help lay the table before meals



Clear up the table after meals



Dust the furniture



Four or more stars mean you are a happy helper.

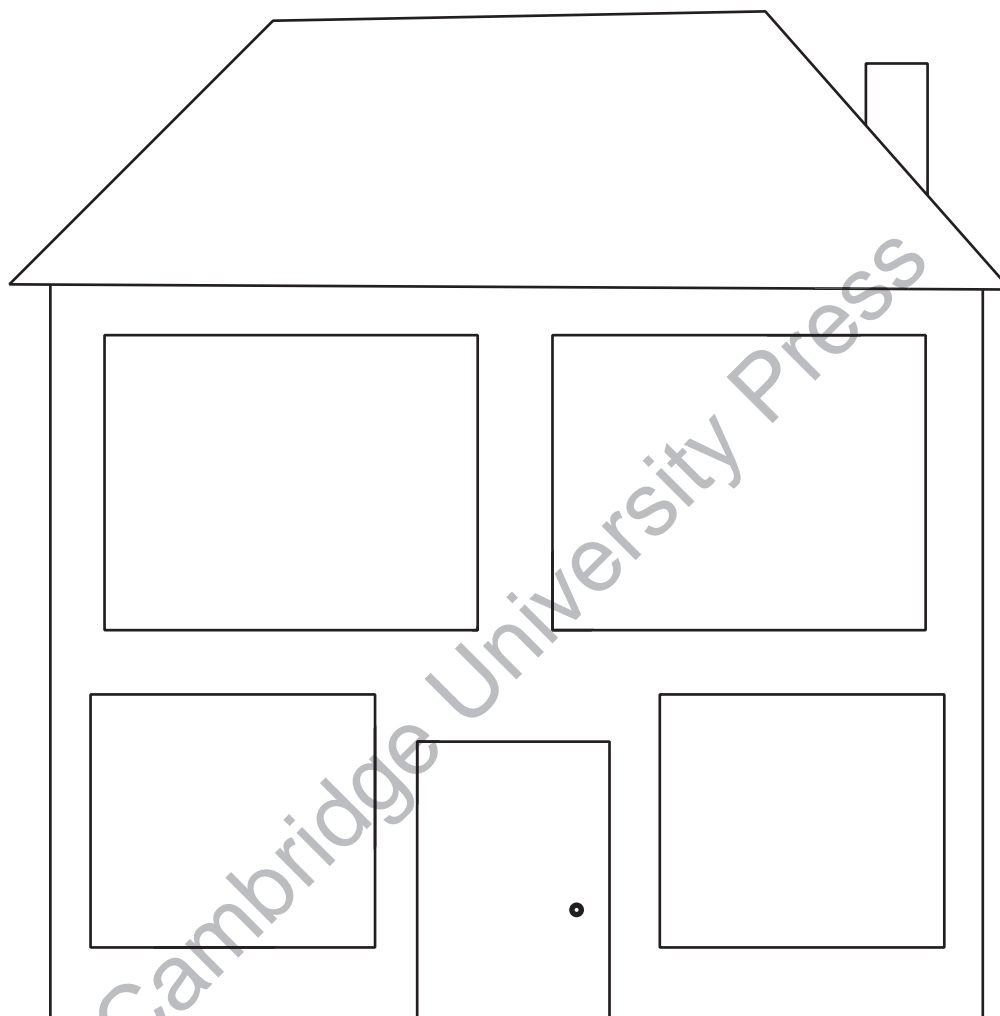


Connect

Arts Education

Turn this house into a home.

A house becomes a home when we live in it with our family. Draw faces of your family members in the windows of this house.



Project

My family wall hanging

- Trace the hands of your family members on a coloured sheet of paper.
- Ask an elder to cut out the handprints for you.
- Get a hole punched in the top and the bottom of each hand.
- Tie all the handprints together to form a long chain of handprints.

Hang the chain on the wall of your bedroom.

4

Celebrations



WARM UP

Colour the picture and fill in the blanks given below.



This is Tia's Birthday C L B A I N.

Celebrations

A **celebration** is a time to have fun with our family and friends. We celebrate special days like birthdays, festivals and other important days.

Birthdays

Birthday is the special day when you were born. We usually celebrate this day with our family and friends from the neighbourhood.

Festivals

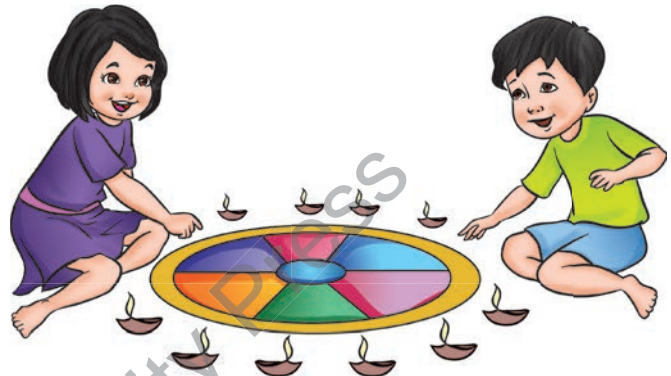
Festivals are times of celebration. We get together with our friends and family to celebrate different festivals.

Bala celebrates different festivals with his family and friends. Let us read to find out how.

Bala has a lot of fun on **Diwali**, the festival of lights. He wears new clothes. His mother makes lots of sweets. Bala's family lights lamps and candles. They wish each other, "Happy Diwali".

Last week, Bala went to Karim's house to celebrate **Eid-ul-Fitr**. Karim's mother gave him sweets. Bala greeted Karim, "Eid Mubarak".

Bala also celebrates **Christmas** with Nancy and Allen. Bala helps them decorate a big Christmas tree. They also put a star on the top of the Christmas tree. Bala wishes everyone, "Merry Christmas".



Bala celebrates **Gurupurab** with Kulbir. Bala serves food at the *langar* with Kulbir in the nearby gurudwara.



a. **What is your favourite festival?**

b. **What do you like about it?**

We decorate our homes during festivals. Some people decorate their homes with leaves and flowers. Some paint beautiful designs on walls and floors. We happily welcome guests in our homes. Celebrations are times of sharing and having fun.

Little Scientist

We should not burst firecrackers during festivals as they make the air dirty. Loud sounds from some crackers can even hurt our ears.

Did you know?



We also celebrate national days. National days of India are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.



WRAP UP

Celebrations

We celebrate birthdays and festivals with family and friends.

Different festivals are celebrated in different ways.

We decorate our homes during festivals.

Celebrations bring people together.



Exercise

A Fill in the blanks.

celebration decorate Christmas candles family and friends

1. We celebrate festivals with our _____.
2. We light lamps and _____ on Diwali.
3. We decorate a big tree for _____.
4. Festivals are times of _____ and having fun.
5. We _____ our homes during festivals.

B Draw lines to match.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Christmas | a. cake, candles, balloons |
| 2. Diwali | b. sweets |
| 3. Birthday | c. lamps, candles |
| 4. Eid | d. langar |
| 5. Gurupurab | e. Christmas tree |

C Answer in one sentence.

1. What is a festival?
2. Name all the festivals which Bala celebrates with his friends.
3. On which festival do people light lamps?

D Get busy

Brainstorm

It is Bala's sister's birthday party. Fill in the blanks to find out how they are celebrating it. Use the picture clues to find the missing words.

cake gifts sister balloons celebration

There is a big _____ at home. The house is decorated with _____. Mother has baked a _____. Bala's grandparents, aunts and uncles have come. Many friends have come to greet



Bala's _____. The guests have brought _____
for her.



Life Skills

Critical Thinking

We celebrate **Gandhi Jayanti** to remember **Mahatma Gandhi**. He played an important role in India's independence from the British. We fondly call him 'Bapu'. Join the dots and colour the picture.

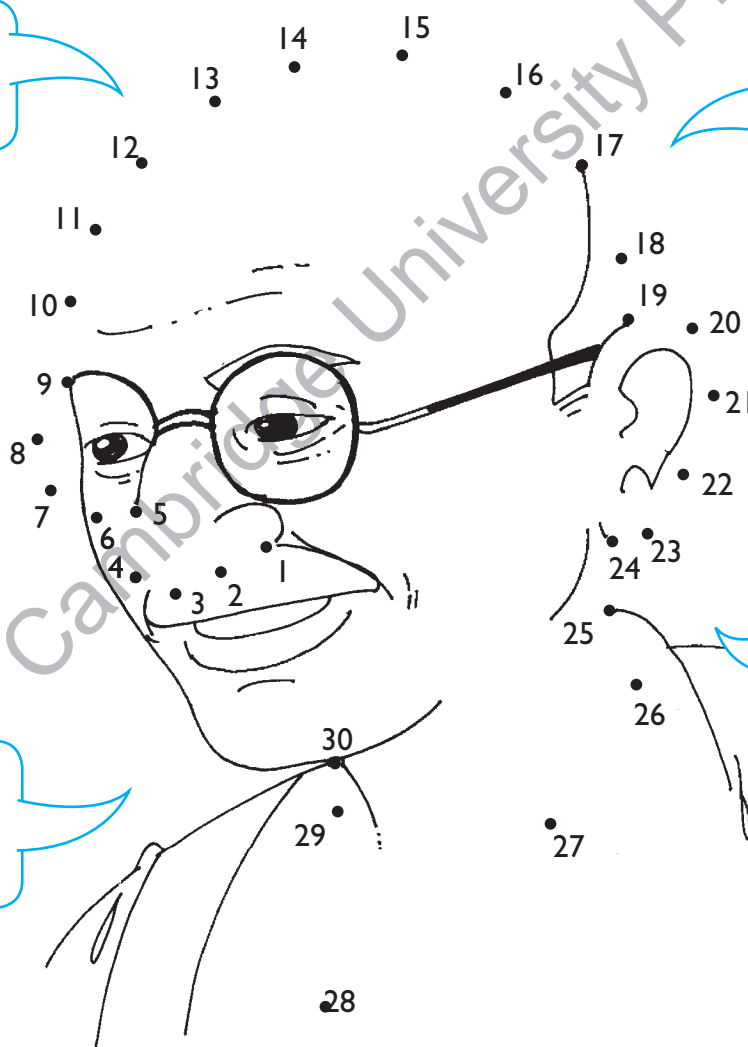
Lessons from the Life of Mahatma Gandhi

We become
what we think.

Learn to
forgive
and forget.

Never give
up and keep
trying.

Be the change
you want to see.



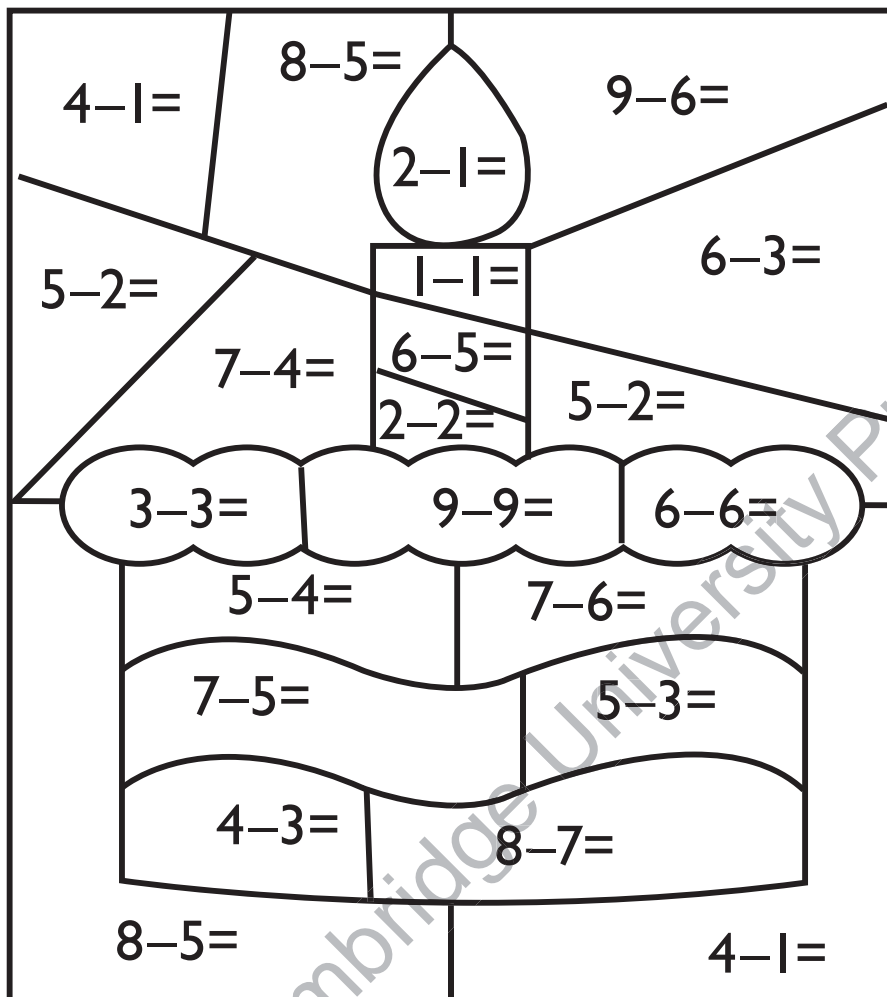
Find out more about **Mahatma Gandhi** from your elders and teachers.



Connect

Mathematics

Solve the sums to colour the picture. Use the colour key.



Colour Key

0: Pink

1: Yellow

2: Blue

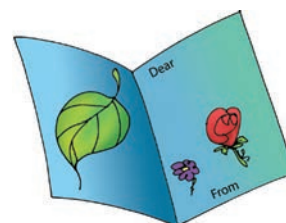
3: Orange



Project

Giving greeting cards is a nice way to wish people on special days. Make a birthday greeting card for your friend.

Take a sheet of paper. Fold it. Draw anything you like on the cover. Write a message for your friend inside the card.



5 Fun Time



WARM UP

The children have finished their homework. They are ready to enjoy their free time.

Match them with the activity they are going to do.

1.



2.



3.



4.



a.



b.



c.



d.



Recreation

Every day, after a long day at school, we get some free time for ourselves to do what we like. Doing what we like to relax and enjoy in our free time is called **recreation**.

Why Do We Need Recreation?

After working or studying for a long time, our body and mind gets tired. We need recreation to feel fresh. Recreational activities can be done alone, with family or with friends. We do different **indoor** and **outdoor** activities for recreation.

Indoor Activities

The recreational activities that we do at home or inside a closed space with our friends and family are called **indoor activities**.

Some of us like to draw and paint.



Some of us like to read and learn new things in our free time.



Some of us like to play board games like chess and snakes and ladders.



Did you know?

Chess was invented in India.



Some of us like to dance and sing.

Outdoor Activities

The recreational activities that we do in an open space are called **outdoor activities**.

Some of us like to play different outdoor sports like cricket, badminton, football and tennis.

Some of us like playing on slides and swings, cycling, skipping and swimming. Outdoor activities keep us fit and healthy.

Sometimes, we go out and spend time with our family. We go out for picnics, movies and dinners. These are also called outdoor recreational activities.

Recreation is important to keep our body and mind fresh and healthy. Along with recreation, rest and proper sleep are equally important for our body.



Little Scientist

We sweat when we do physical activities. This is because during the physical activity, our body gives out heat. To cool down, the body sweats.

Games We Play

Look at the children playing different games. Name the games. Write I for Indoor and O for Outdoor.



Name some games you like to play indoors and outdoors.

indoor _____

outdoor _____



WRAP UP

Recreation

Indoor Activities

Drawing, singing, dancing, reading, playing board games and many more

Outdoor Activities

Outdoor sports, movies, picnics, and many more



Exercise

A Fill in the blanks using the words from the help box.

alone fresh indoor outdoor recreation board

1. Doing what we like in our free time to relax is called _____.
2. Recreational activities can be done _____, with family or with friends.
3. There are _____ and _____ recreational activities.
4. Recreation is important to keep our mind and body _____ and healthy.
5. Playing _____ games is an indoor activity.

B Write I for indoor activities and O for outdoor activities.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. playing the piano | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. playing cricket | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. going out with family for dinner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. playing scrabble | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. going for a walk | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

C Answer the following questions.

1. What is recreation?
2. Why do we need recreation?
3. Name any two indoor and outdoor activities.

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Read and identify the outdoor games.

1. You put the ball through a basket in this game. _____
2. You kick the ball in this game. _____
3. You serve the ball in this game. _____



Life Skills

Self-awareness

Tick (✓) the correct words to know how to protect your skin from too much sun.

1. Use sunscreen lotion ☐/water ☐ to protect your skin from sun.
2. Always wear sleeveless ☐/long-sleeved ☐ shirts to protect your arms.
3. Choose ☐/avoid ☐ the time from 11:00 am to 3:00 pm to play outdoors.



Connect

Why do we feel thirsty during a physical activity? Read and unscramble the words to find out the reason.

Science

During a physical activity, our _____ D O B Y gives out heat.

To _____ O O L C down, the body _____ S E A T W S.



As we sweat, our body loses _____ A W T E R and we become _____ H T I R S T Y.



Project

Plan some recreational activities that you can do with your family in a day. The activities should last for a total of 60 minutes. Discuss with your family and write the details in the table given below.

Time	Duration (min)	Recreational Activity

6

Food We Eat



WARM UP

What did you eat yesterday?

Write **B** under the food items you had for breakfast.



milk

☐


porridge

☐


idli

☐


eggs

☐


bread

☐


fruits

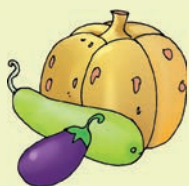
☐

?

Any other?

☐

Write **D** under the food items you had for dinner.



vegetables

☐


rice

☐


dal

☐


chapatti

☐

?

Any other?

☐

Why Do We Need Food?

We all need to eat food. It helps us grow. It gives us energy to study and play.



Where Does Our Food Come From?

Our food comes from plants and animals.

We get fruits, vegetables, rice, wheat and pulses from plants. We get milk, honey, meat and eggs from animals.

Did you know?



The food items that are made from milk are called dairy products.

Raw and Cooked Food

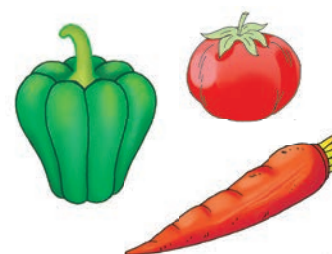
There are different ways to eat different types of food.



Most fruits are eaten raw. Some vegetables like cucumber are also eaten raw.



Most vegetables are cooked before eating.



Many vegetables, like carrot, capsicum and tomato can be eaten both raw and cooked.

Meals in a Day

We usually have three meals in a day.



We have **breakfast** in the morning. It is the most important meal of the day.



We have **lunch** in the afternoon.



We have **dinner** at night.

Little Scientist

We must never miss our meals. Our body needs food to work.

You have to make a sandwich using the healthy items given below. Circle the items you will use in your sandwich.



Eating Right

It is important to eat right. Food items like pizza, chips, noodles, burgers and ice creams are examples of **junk food**. Eating too much of junk food can make us sick.

Good Eating Habits

- We should eat healthy foods like fruits, pulses, meat, milk, eggs and vegetables.



- We should eat a fruit every day.
- We should eat more of green vegetables.
- We should drink a glass of milk every day.
- We should eat our food slowly and chew it well.
- We should waste food.
- We must wash our hands before and after eating.



Eating in a Family

In most families, everyone eats the same kind of food. Sometimes, some family members have different needs. Different kind of food is prepared for them.

- Small babies cannot chew food. So, they mostly drink milk. As they grow, they start to have soft mashed food.
- Small children are given food that is not very spicy.
- The elderly people in the family eat food that is soft and easy to digest.
- Sick and unwell people in the family have light food like porridge and soup.



Special Food

We prepare special food to celebrate special days.

Til Ladoo is prepared on Baisakhi.

Gujiya and *Malpua* are prepared on Holi.

Rich plum cakes are baked to celebrate Christmas.

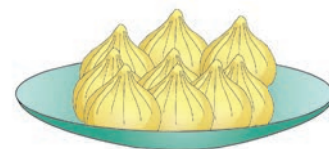
Delicious *seviyan* is prepared to celebrate Eid.



Gujiya

People in Kerala make *payasam* from rice and milk on special days.

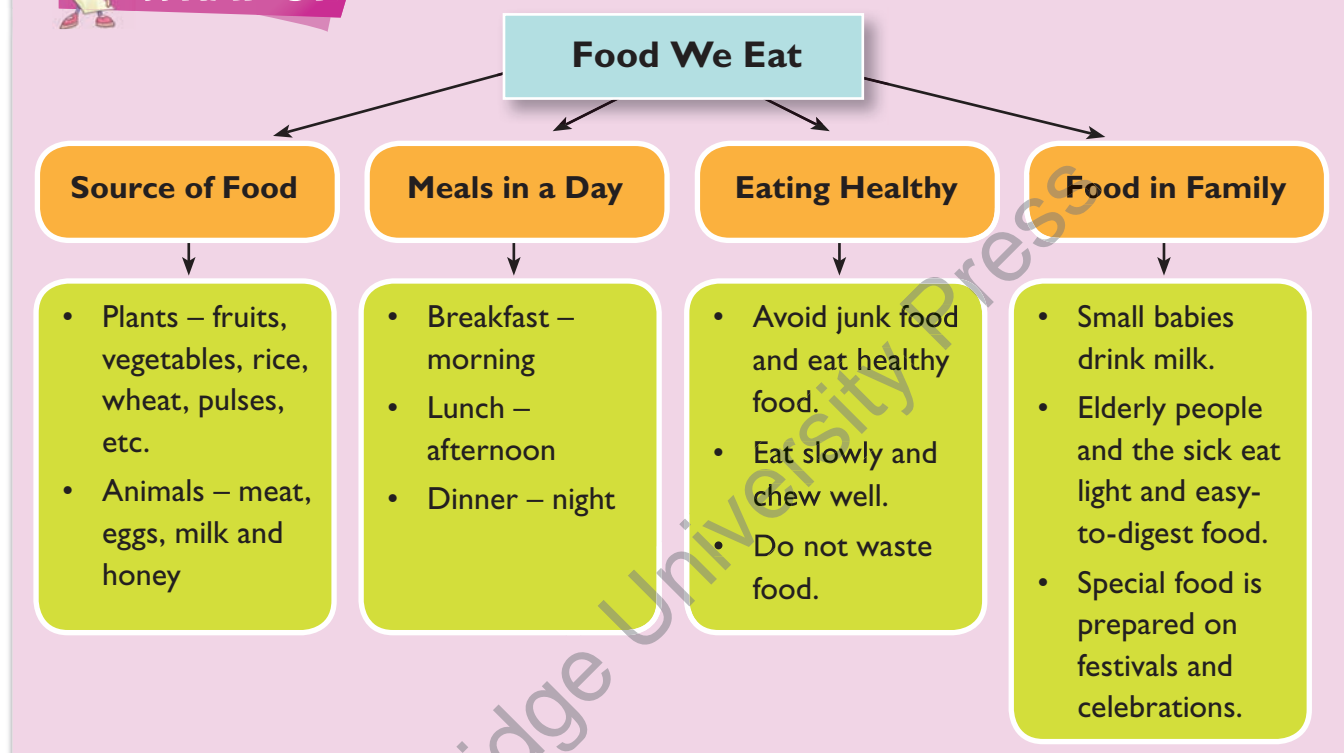
In Maharashtra, sweets like *modak* and *puran poli* are prepared on Ganesh Chaturthi.



Modak



WRAP UP



Words I Learnt

raw food: uncooked food

junk food: unhealthy food

breakfast: a meal eaten in the morning as the first meal of the day

lunch: a meal that is eaten in the afternoon

dinner: a meal that is eaten at night as the last meal of the day



Exercise

A Fill in the missing letters to complete the names.

- We get these from plants.
f _ _ i _ _ s and v _ _ eta _ _ l _ _ s
- We get these from animals.
m _ _ k, e _ _ s and m _ _ t
- This is the meal we eat in the morning.
b _ _ a _ f _ _ t

4. We eat this meal in the night.
d _ _ n _ r
5. We have this meal in the afternoon.
l _ n _ h

B Write 'Y' for yes and 'N' for no.

1. We usually have six meals in a day.
2. The food we eat at different times of the day is called a meal.
3. Pizza is an example of junk food.
4. Fruits is another example of junk food.
5. We have dinner at night.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

C Answer in one sentence.

1. Why do we need food?
2. Where does our food come from?
3. What is junk food?
4. Why do small babies drink only milk?
5. Name a vegetable that can be eaten both raw and cooked.

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Find the names of the following fruits and vegetables in the word grid.

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

potato	beans
apple	banana
orange	onion
cherry	peas
mango	grapes



Life Skills

Critical Thinking

It is important to eat right. Children who eat right become strong and healthy. Tick (✓) the food that will make a healthy school lunch. Cross (✗) the food that is not good for health.


☐

☐

☐

☐

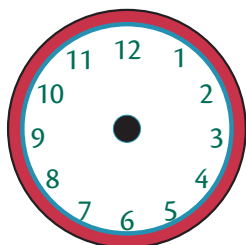
☐

☐


Connect

Math

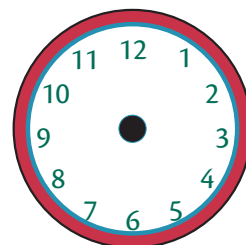
At what time do you have the three meals of the day? Draw the missing hands of the clock to show the time.



Breakfast



Lunch



Dinner



Project

Leaves stamping

- Go out with an elder and look for fallen leaves.
- Dip the leaves in different colours.
- Place the coloured side of the leaf on a sheet of paper and press it.
- Enjoy stamping leaves on a white sheet of paper.





Water in Our Lives



WARM UP







Look at the children doing different activities. What is that one thing they all are using?



They all are using _____.

Water and Its Uses

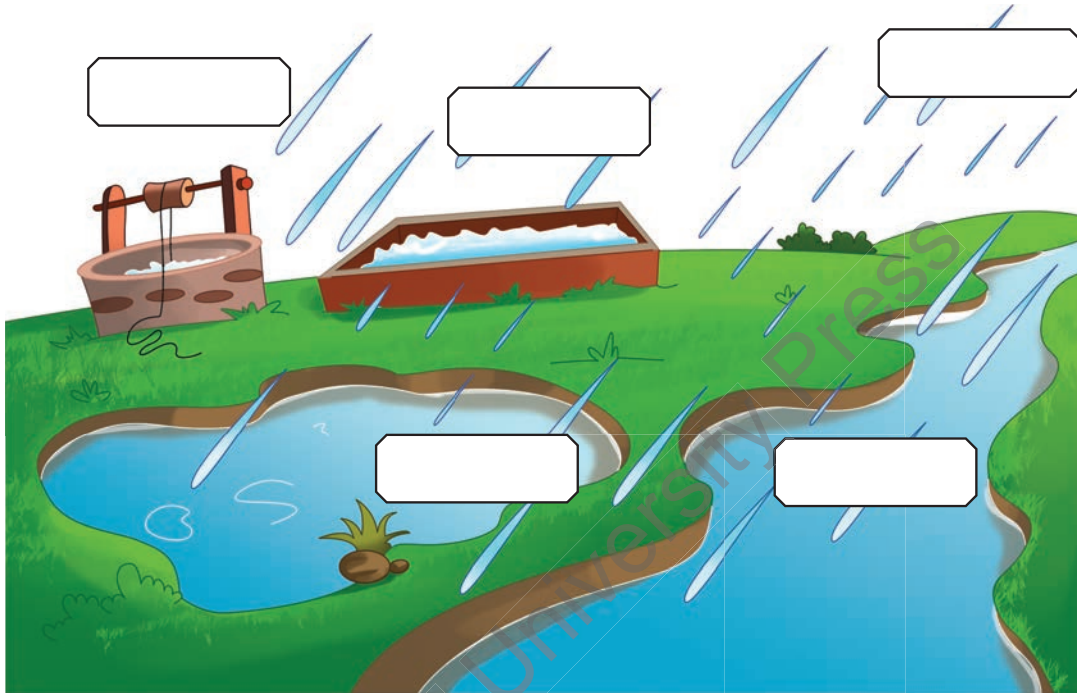
All living beings need water to live. Water has many uses in our daily life.

We use water for drinking , cooking , washing clothes ,
cleaning utensils, , bathing , watering plants  and for
many other purposes.

Where Do We Get Water From?

We get water from rain. It is the main source of water. Rain water fills wells, tanks, rivers and ponds. All of these are called sources of water.

Label the sources of water in this picture.

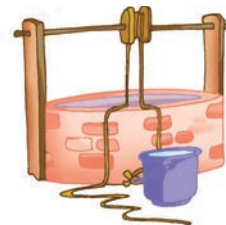
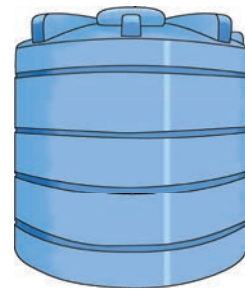


Water in My Home

Most people in the cities get water from the taps at their homes. But, how does the water reach the tap?

Water from rivers and lakes is first cleaned and then pumped to the overhead tanks. The water stored in the overhead tanks is supplied to our houses through a pipeline. We get this water from taps.

People in villages get water mainly from wells and handpumps.



Storing Water

We all store water in our homes for later use. Water is mainly stored in buckets, pots, tubs, and other plastic and earthen containers. Drinking water is usually stored in earthen pots, bottles and jugs. These vessels are made up of plastic, metal or clay.



Did you know?



We must drink at least eight glasses of water in a day to keep healthy.

Saving Water

There is no life without water. We must use water carefully.





WRAP UP

Water

Uses of Water

- drinking
- cleaning
- washing
- cooking

Sources of Water

- rain
- lakes
- ponds
- rivers
- tanks
- wells

Saving Water

- Life is not possible without water.

Words I Learnt

source: the place something comes from

vessel: container



Exercise

A

Fill in the blanks.

waste drink cook rain wells

1. We use water to _____.
2. We must not _____ water.
3. We use water to _____ food.
4. _____ is the main source of water.
5. People in villages get water mainly from _____ and handpumps.

B

Strike out the wrong word/words in each sentence.

1. We use water to ~~bathe~~/sleep.
2. Animals and plants ~~need~~/~~do not need~~ water.
3. We get water from ~~rain~~/~~drains~~.
4. Drinking water is usually stored in ~~bottles~~/tanks.
5. Water from rivers and lakes reaches our homes through ~~pipelines~~/roads.

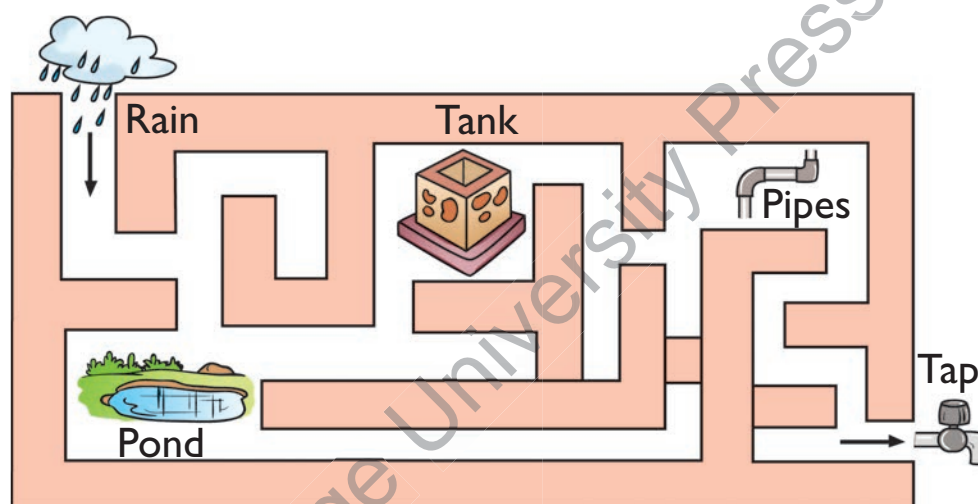
C Answer in one sentence.

1. Mention two things you do with water.
2. How can you save water at home?
3. What are the main sources of water?
4. Why do we store water in our homes?
5. Give one way in which you can reuse water.

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Trace the path of water from the source to your tap.



Life Skills

Team Work

Take a tour of your school with your classmates. Look for all the leaking and running taps. Close them and inform the teacher about the leaking taps.



Connect

Science

Do this small experiment to understand the shape of water.

Pour some water in a cup. Transfer this water into a glass. What do you see?

I see: Water takes the shape of the glass and the cup.

Now I know: Water does not have a shape of its own.





Project

Make some art using watercolours and raindrops.



Take a thick white sheet. Paint big dots using water colours.



Take your paper out in the rain. Use pebbles to hold the paper in place.



Watch the rain drops play with your painting.



A Fill in the blanks.

1. We celebrate festivals with our _____ and _____.
2. Doing what we like in our free time to relax is called _____.
3. We decorate a big tree for _____.
4. There are _____ and _____ recreational activities.
5. Recreation is important to keep our mind and body _____ and healthy.

B Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks.

knees eyes hands legs head



1. I use my _____ to walk to school.
2. I nod my _____ to say "yes" or "no".
3. I use my _____ to clap.
4. I bend my _____ to sit on the floor.
5. I close my _____ to sleep

C Write I for indoor activities and O for outdoor activities.

1. playing a xylophone
2. playing hide and seek
3. going out with family for dinner
4. playing ludo
5. going for a walk





A Fill in the missing letters and complete the words.

1. Eating too much of this makes us sick: J _ N _ F _ _ D
2. Food items made from milk are called: D _ I R _ P R _ D _ C T _
3. We have this meal in the afternoon: L _ N _ H
4. Animals give us, meat, milk and: _ G _ S
5. This vegetable is eaten raw: C _ C _ M B _ R

B Tick (✓) the correct sentence and cross out (X) the wrong one.

1. We should eat junk food every day.
2. We should eat more of green vegetables.
3. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day.
4. We should chew our food slowly.
5. We must not waste food.

C Identify the following words in the grid.

rivers tanks rain wells ponds

W	A	T	E	R	T	P
T	A	P	P	T	T	O
A	R	N	R	A	I	N
K	I	S	T	N	R	D
W	V	E	L	K	I	S
W	E	L	L	S	W	I
S	R	T	U	B	E	N
A	S	G	S	N	R	T

A Write about yourself.

Hello! My name is _____.

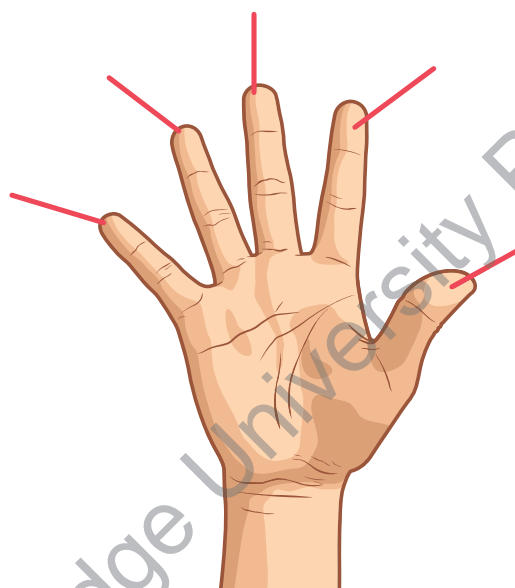
I am a _____ (girl/boy).

I am _____ years old. My birthday is in _____.

I go to _____ school.

I study in grade _____.

B Identify and write the names of the fingers of your hand.



C Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. siblings	a. your mother and father
2. grandmother	b. your brothers and sisters
3. grandfather	c. parents of your mother or father
4. parents	d. mother of your mother or father
5. grandparents	e. father of your mother or father

D Identify the following festivals.

a.



b.



c.



d.



E State whether the following sentences are True or False.

1. Doing what we like to relax and enjoy in our free time is called recreation.
2. We do different indoor and outdoor activities for recreation.
3. Chess was invented in Britain.
4. Going out for picnics, movies and dinners are not part of recreational activities.
5. We sweat when we do physical activities.

F Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks.

grow animals junk three milk plants energy

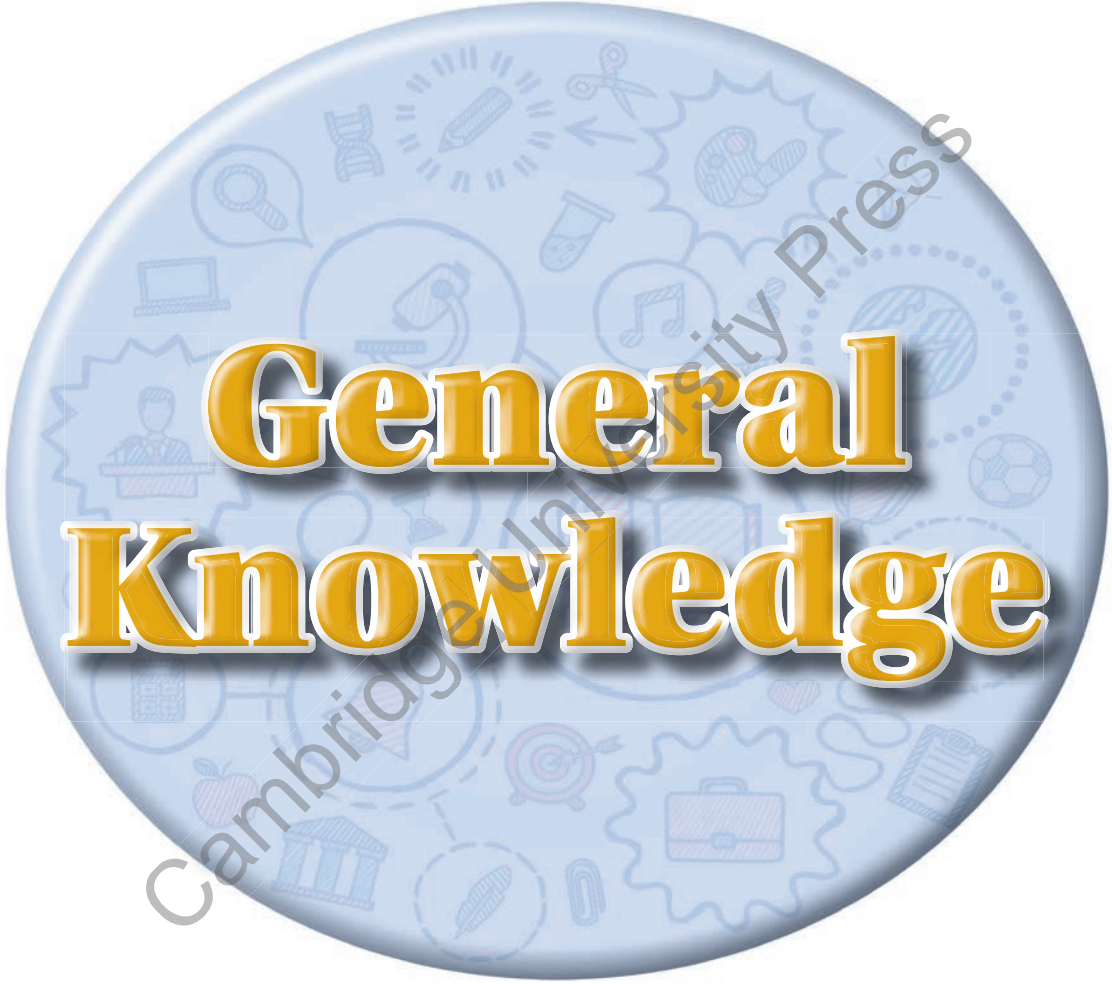
1. The food items that are made from _____ are called dairy products.
2. Our food comes from _____ and _____.
3. We all need to eat food as it helps us to _____ and gives us _____.
4. We usually have _____ meals in a day.
5. Eating too much of _____ food can make us sick.



Tick (✓) the correct sentence and cross out (X) the wrong one.

1. We should eat a fruit every day.
2. We should eat more of green vegetables.
3. We should not drink milk every day.
4. We should eat our food fast.
5. We must wash our hands before and after eating.

Cambridge University Press



General Knowledge

Cambridge University Press

1

I Feel

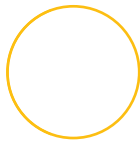
Look at the given pictures. Draw a face in front of each of these to show how you feel towards them.



1



milk



2



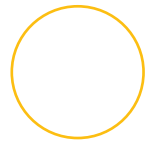
ice cream



3



broccoli



4



going away from grandparents



5



riding on a swing



6



parrot



7



giving your toys to others



8



cake



9



going to school



Do You Know?

It takes 26 muscles in our face to smile.

Let Us Connect

Share with the class some of the things that make you angry.

Family Time

Each member of the family is responsible for making the home run smoothly.

As a responsible family member, underline the tasks that you can perform or help with at home.

1



folding laundry

2



arranging the
bookshelf

3



dusting your room

4



arranging the dining
table

5



arranging the school
bag

6



picking up the toys

7



sweeping the house

8



dressing yourself

9



hanging the
clothes to dry

10



watering the plants

11



feeding the pet

12



cleaning bathroom
mirrors

3

Identify the Place

Draw a line to help Rohan reach the correct place. Write its name in the provided blanks.



1. Rohan wants to spend some time reading books.



2. Rohan wants to visit a place with his friends where they can see historical things.



3. Rohan wants to visit his uncle. Where can he take the bus from?



4. Rohan is ready to go to the place where he goes to study and learn.

Do You Know?

A place where plants are grown is called a nursery.

Let Us Apply

Find out the name of the place where monks live.

4

Know Your Body

Use the **Help box** to name the body parts you need to do the following actions.

Help box

foot eyes nose ears teeth tongue

- 1 I smell with my
- 2 I taste with my
- 3 I see with my
- 4 I hear with my
- 5 I kick with my
- 6 I chew with my



Do You Know?

The skin is the largest organ of the body.

Let Us Apply

Find out how many bones are there in the human body.

Festive Spirit

Identify the festivals being celebrated in the pictures. Fill in the blanks to answer the questions related to them.



Diwali

It is called the festival of

It is celebrated on



Eid

It is celebrated by eating

It is celebrated to mark the birthday of sikh guru Guru Nanak



Holi

It is known as the festival of



Christmas



Gurupurab

Do You Know?

Onam is a harvest festival celebrated in Kerala.

Let Us Apply

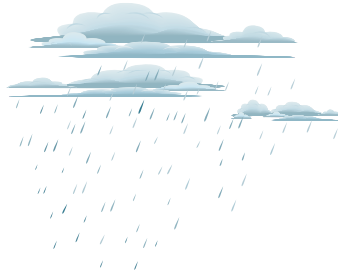
India celebrates three national days. Can you name them?

6

Water

Identify these sources of water and match them with their names.

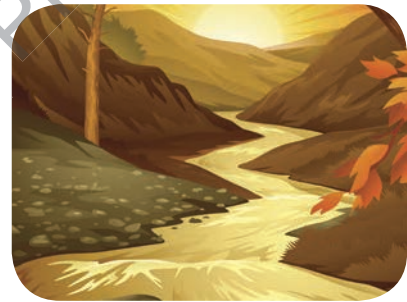
1



2



3



a. well

b. river

c. rain

Do You Know?

Ice is the solid state of water.

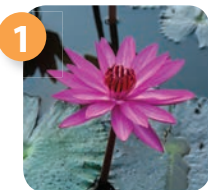
Let Us Connect

Water is a precious resource needed by both plants and animals. Write ways in which we can prevent wastage of water in our surroundings.

7

This is My India

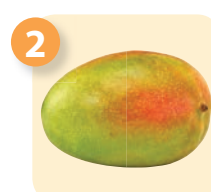
Identify these symbols of our country and find their names in the word grid.



national flower



national river



national fruit



national tree



national bird



national animal

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

Do You Know?

The Ashoka Chakra is a wheel placed at the centre of the tricolour. It is navy blue in colour and has 24 spokes.

Let Us Apply

Find out who hoists the national flag on Independence Day and Republic Day and where.

My Fellow Indians

People in different parts of India wear different clothes based on the region, climatic conditions and culture.

Draw a line to match the costumes with the states they belong to.



TAMIL NADU

RAJASTHAN

PUNJAB

WEST BENGAL

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Do You Know?

Silk thread, used to make silk cloth, is produced by insects called silkworms.

Let Us Apply

Find out which other animals provide us with raw material for fabrics.

9

Touring India

Look at the pictures of different monuments. Draw lines to match the city they are in.

1



India Gate

2



Charminar

3



Taj Mahal

4



Golden Temple

5



Gateway of India

Agra

Mumbai

Delhi

Amritsar

Hyderabad

Do You Know?

India Gate was originally called 'All India War Memorial'.

Let Us Apply

Taj Mahal is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Find out who built this monument.

10

Explore the Computer

Mary is learning about different parts of a computer. Name them using the Help box.

Help box

mouse

monitor

speakers

printer

CPU

keyboard



Do You Know?

The full form of CPU is Central Processing Unit.

Let Us Apply

Find out why CPUs have fans.

Picture Tale

Arrange these pictures in the correct order to create your own story.
Narrate the story to your classmates.

The Cap Seller and The Monkeys



Do You Know?

A group of monkeys is called a troop.

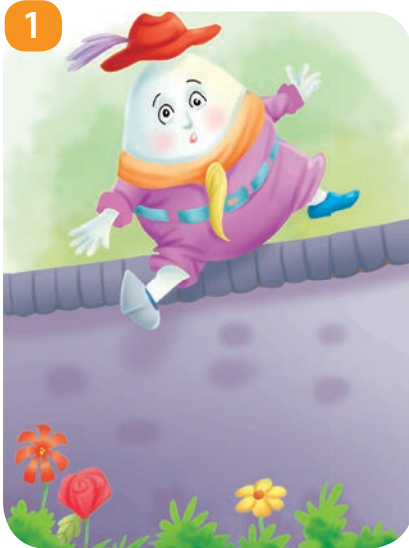
Let Us Connect

Just like us, animals should also be treated with love and respect. We should not harm them or be cruel to them.

How did the man deal with the monkeys in the above story?

Rhyme On!

Match the line from the rhyme with the picture that represents it best.



Incy Wincy Spider

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Humpty Dumpty
Sat on a Wall

Old MacDonald
had a Farm



The Cat on the Fiddle



Do You Know?

The nursery rhyme 'Mary had a Little Lamb' is based on the true story of a girl named Mary who took her pet lamb to school.

Let Us Connect

In the rhyme, 'Mary had a Little Lamb', why did the lamb love Mary so much?

Do you have a pet? How do you look after your pet?

Why Play?

Do you think it is important to play? Use a green crayon to circle the pictures that show the benefits of playing.



I feel tired all the time.



I make more friends.



I can kick a ball higher than my friends.



I feel fresh and become more creative.



I feel fit and active.



Fresh air makes me feel healthy and happy.

Do You Know?

According to World Health Organisation (WHO), obesity among the world's population has become three times since the year 1975.

Let Us Connect

Find out the meaning of the popular saying, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. Does it apply to you as well? How?

Indoor or Outdoor

Write the name of the sport using the **Help box**. Colour the star green if it is an outdoor sport and red if it is an indoor sport.

Help box

squash
swimming

cycling
basketball

golf
table tennis

boxing
football

cricket

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



Do You Know?

The game snakes and ladders is also believed to have been originated in India.

Let Us Apply

Playing outdoor sports keeps the mind and body fresh and healthy. Which outdoor sports do you like to play?

On the Sports Field

Unscramble the letters and write the correct names of sports.



- 1 This sport is played between two teams where players chase a ball with their hooked stick.
..... (OKYECH)



- 2 This sport is played between two teams where one team scores runs and the other fields.
..... (TIECCKR)



- 3 This sport is played between two teams who chase a ball to score goals.
..... (LOBTAFOL)



- 4 This sport is played between two teams who score by throwing a ball through a raised hoop called 'basket'.
..... (KTBLAESBLA)



- 5 This sport is played by two or four people with a racket and a ball on a court separated by a net.
..... (ISENTN)

Do You Know?

In the past, golf balls were with using leather and feathers.

Let Us Apply

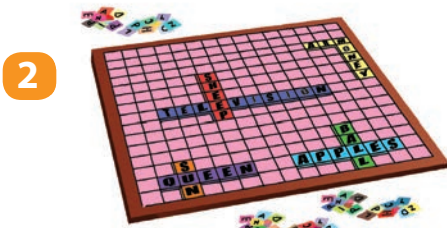
Collect information on some of the oldest sports played in the world.

Board Games

Match the board game with its correct description.



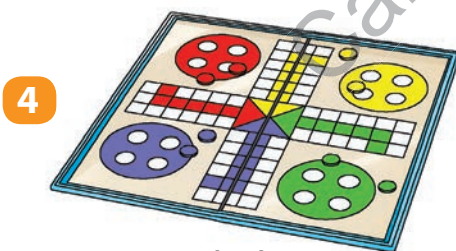
chess



Scrabble



carrom



ludo

a The four colours for four friends,
Roll the dice to be ahead of them.

b Ride the horses, guide the elephants,
Wear your thinking caps and defeat the
opponent.

c A better vocabulary and a bigger friend circle,
You will see a world of word miracles.

d The test of your aim and muscle strength,
Strike the coins and claim the queen at length.

Do You Know?

In 2018, Chennai's R Praggnanandhaa became India's youngest chess Grandmaster at the age of 12 years 10 months and 13 days.

Let Us Apply

Which of the above games polish these skills:

- planning
- aim

I Am Different

Look at these sets of images and circle the image that is not a part of the set.

1



2



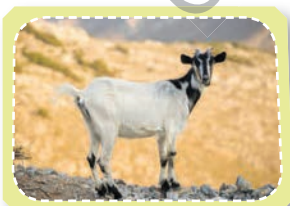
3



4



5



Do You Know?

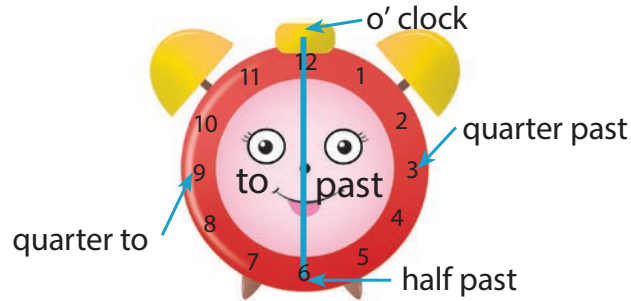
Even though penguins are birds, they cannot fly. They are better at diving and swimming.

Let Us Apply

Make your own chart of the odd one out series and challenge your friends to spot the odd one out.

Clock Tales

Read the hands of the clock and tell the time using the **Help box**.



12:00



12:05



12:15



12:30



12:45



1:00

Help box

1 o'clock
quarter to 1

half past 12
quarter past 12

5 past 12
12 o'clock

Do You Know?

Before the invention of clocks, people used sundials to calculate the time of the day.

Let Us Apply

Find out the different types of clocks available in the market these days. Discuss things you noticed about each of them.



Worksheet 1

A. Tick (✓) for the correct answer and (X) for incorrect answer.

1.



When I go for a picnic with my family I feel 😊.

2.



This costume comes from the state of Tamil Nadu.

3.



Well is a source of water.

4.



When I get hurt, I feel 😊.

5.



I pack my school bag every evening.

B. Fill in the blanks using the help box.

Help box

Gurupurab

Museum

Eid

School

Christmas

1. The festival of _____ is celebrated by eating sevaiyaan.
2. _____ is a place where you can see historical things.
3. _____ is celebrated to mark the birthday of the Sikh guru Guru Nanak.
4. _____ is a place where you go to study and learn.
5. _____ is celebrated on the 25 December every year.

C. Write **true or **false**.**

1. I smell with my ears.
2. Our national animal is peacock.
3. I kick with my foot.
4. Holi is the festival of lights.
5. Our national tree is mango.

D. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Charminar | a. Agra |
| 2. National flower | b. Ganga |
| 3. Gateway of India | c. Lotus |
| 4. National river | d. Hyderabad |
| 5. Taj Mahal | e. Mumbai |



Worksheet 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer and (X) the incorrect answer.

1.



This is a speaker.

2.



It is quarter past 12 in the clock.

3.



The rhyme for this picture is 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star'.

4.



In the story, *The Cap-seller and the Monkeys*, as soon as the monkeys saw the cap seller throwing his cap they did the same and threw all the caps on the ground.

5.



After playing, I feel fit and active.

B. Fill in the blanks using the help box.

Help box

lawn tennis football basketball ludo snakes and ladders squash

1. The _____ has four colours for 4 players, you need to roll the dice to be ahead in the game.

2. _____ is an outdoor sports and _____ is an indoor sports.
3. _____ is played between two teams who score by throwing a ball through a raised hoop called 'basket'.
4. _____ sport is played by two or four people with a racket and a ball on a court separated by a net.
5. To go up you need a ladder and if bitten by snake you come down in the _____ game. The one who reaches number 100 first wins the game.

C. Write **true or **false** for the following sentences.**

1. Both table tennis and chess are indoor sports.
2. Playing sports makes me feel fresh and more creative.
3. In Scrabble, the test is of your aim and muscle strength. It is about striking the coins and claiming the queen.
4. In the story, *The Cap-seller and the Monkeys*, the cap seller wakes up to find out that all his caps were gone and that the monkeys on the tree took them.
5. Cricket is played between two teams where players chase a ball with their hooked stick.

D. Match the following.

1.



a. half past 12

2.



b. mouse

3.



c. keyboard

4.



d. monitor

5.



e. 5 past 12

A. Write 'Y' for Yes and 'N' for No.

1. Football is played between two teams who chase a ball to score goals.
2. Rohan wants to buy new plants for his home. He should go to the library to buy plants.
3. I chew with my tongue and smell with my feet.
4. Rain is a source of water.
5. Monitor and printer are parts of a computer.

B. Give one word for the following.

1. To go up you need a ladder and if bitten by snake you come down in the game. The one who reaches number 100 first wins the game
2. It is the festival of colours.
3. Any one source of water.
4. Any one outdoor sport.
5. Any one rhyme.

C. Unscramble and write the answers of the following.

1. Our national tree is YANNBA.
2. ALIWD is the festival of lights.
3. Golden Temple is located in the city of SARAMRIT.
4. Rohan wants to spend some time reading books in the ARYRLIB.
5. OUSME is part of the computer.

D. Match the following.

1.



a. source of water

2.



b. 1 o'clock

3.



c. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

4.



d. speaker

6.



e. printer

E. Correct the following sentences and rewrite them.

1. Table tennis is outdoor sport and cricket is indoor sport.
2. I feel fit and inactive after playing.
3. I help my family by keeping my room untidy.
4. In the story, *The Cap Seller and The Monkeys* while the cap seller is sleeps under the tree the squirrels come down and take all his caps.
5. I see with my ears.

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