

Explorer

Grade 2 | 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.

Acknowledgements

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Wise King Solomon by James Baldwin; *Zayne's Day with the Sun* by Anjana Balakrishnan; *Bukka Learns a Lesson* by Dipanwita Roy; *Listen to My Body* by Rohini Nilekani; *The Sea's Treasures* by Daphne Lister; *A Lesson in Manners* by James Baldwin.

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English

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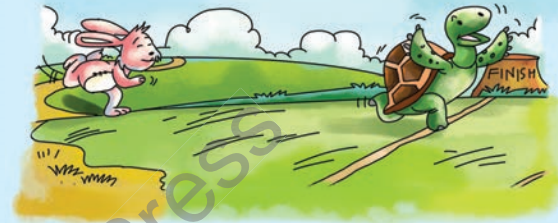
Bukka Learns a Lesson

Dipanwita Roy



Warm-up

Do you remember the story of the hare and the tortoise? Even though the tortoise cannot run as fast as the hare, it wins the race! Do you know why? Did the hare learn its lesson?



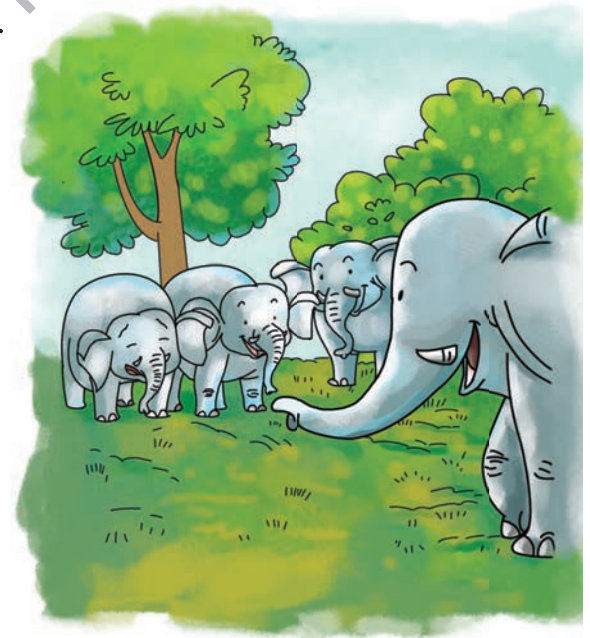
“Remember, you are all big animals,” the older elephants warn the **juniors**.

“When lying down on the ground, you must watch out for snails. See that you don’t crush them under your weight. It is the snail that tells you when flood water enters the forest.”

“Check to see if there are baby squirrels in the hollows of trees when you shake the branches of a tree to pick the fruits. Then these animals will be the first ones to give you news of any danger. The squirrel will bring you news of an **approaching** forest fire.”

The older elephants do not only teach the young elephants how to live in **harmony** with others, but also teach them how to live in harmony among their own kind.

“When you get news of good food,” the elders tell the juniors, “you must not eat alone. You



Do you know which fruits elephants like?

Female elephants help one another to take care of the babies in the **herd**.

juniors: younger ones
approaching: coming nearer

harmony: peace
herd: a large group of elephants, cows, etc.

must send a message to others. And if any member of the herd faces danger, everyone must rush to help. You should always remember, however big you are, you might face danger if you are alone.”

The young elephants listen to their elders with rapt attention.

Only Bukka does not like to listen to all this. Actually, Bukka knows that one day he will become the leader of the herd. He will become huge and have those big tusks. Everyone in the jungle will be afraid of him. So Bukka doesn't bother to make friends with those small creatures at all!

“Am I a fool that I will share any good food that I find!” thinks Bukka. “In fact, I should be eating all that good food, shouldn't I? *I* have to grow up quickly. After all, *I* have to become the leader one day.”

So Bukka breaks off flowers and also branches with nests.

He crushes snails underfoot.

He **squirts** water into rabbit holes with his trunk.

All the animals are tired of his mischief.

One day they complain to the leader of the elephant herd, “Please do something!” they tell the leader. “Bukka is becoming very naughty!”

The leader hears them out and realises that naughty Bukka needs to be taught a lesson.

That night, like always, Bukka goes to sleep next to his mother's warm side. But in the morning, he wakes up surprised. He finds himself alone on the banks of the small pool.

There is simply no one!

Bukka jumps up and searches near the pool. No, there is no sign of the elephant herd. He lifts his trunk to catch the smells floating in the breeze. No luck there. Bukka feels frightened. He starts crying. What will happen now? Where will he find his parents in such a huge and dense forest?

squirts: to splash with force



Poor Bukka turns to the birds, animals and insects in the forest for help. But they all turn away.

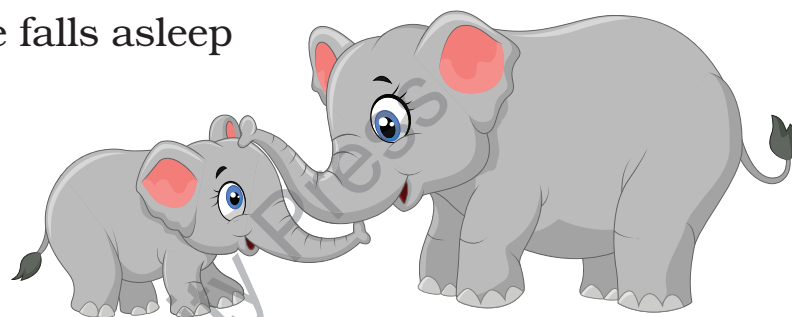
The squirrel says, “Have you forgotten how you shook the branches and made us fall?”

The rabbit mother says, “Don’t you remember how you poured water down our hole? We nearly died. Now see how it feels! Serves you right!”

The butterflies too refuse to help him.

Bukka starts crying. And then he falls asleep crying beside the pool...

Next day when he wakes up, he finds himself sleeping right in the middle of his herd, next to his mother’s warm belly.



“Was that a dream?” thinks Bukka to himself. After that day, no one complains about Bukka ever again.

This is a work of translation.



About the Author

Dipanwita Roy is a journalist who loves to write for children. Her love for animals and nature is shown in her writings. She writes in Bengali. She has received the Upendrakishore Shishu Kishore Sahitya Award in 2017. Puntis Wedding is another interesting book by her.



Comprehension

A. Write true or false.

1. Bukka is an old elephant.
2. Bukka is a naughty elephant.
3. All elephants are happy with Bukka.
4. Elephants live in a big family.

B. Answer in a word or two.

1. Who tells the elephants about a flood?
2. Who tells the elephants about forest fires?
3. What does Bukka think he will become when he grows older?

C. Read and tick the correct options.

1. "Remember, you are all **big** animals," the older elephants warn the juniors.

Here 'big' refers to

a. age.

☐

b. size.

☐

c. weight.

☐

2. "The squirrel will bring you news of an **approaching** forest fire."

Squirrels can do this because

a. they can understand that a forest fire has started.

☐

b. they can run up to the highest branch and see very far.

☐

c. they get an order from their leader.

☐

3. In the elephant herd, everyone listened to

a. the leader.

☐

b. the mother.

☐

c. Bukka.

☐

4. To 'teach a lesson' means to

a. punish someone so that they will not behave badly again.

☐

b. punish someone so that they will learn to respect others.

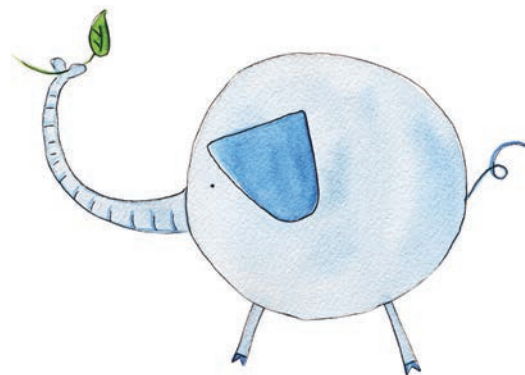
☐

c. punish someone so that they will share and live in harmony.

☐

D. Think and answer.

1. What do the older elephants teach the younger elephants?
2. Did Bukka listen to the head of the herd? How do you know?
3. How did Bukka learn his lesson?





Language in Use

Nouns

Answer these questions.

1. Is elephant a special name or a common name?
2. Does any of the elephants have a special name?
3. Why does it have a special name?
4. Are squirrels, trees, forest fires common names or special names?

A word that refers to a person, place, animal or thing is called a naming word or a **noun**.

Common nouns are general names of people, places, animals and things.

Example:

school, cat

Proper nouns are special names for people, places, animals and things.

Example:

Mani, Nagpur

All special names must start with a capital letter.

A. Say if the underlined words are proper or common nouns.

1. Bela has got a new football.
2. The new giraffe at the zoo is called Lambuz.
3. Both Rusty and Raju did not go to school.
4. We will go to Kashmir in June.
5. The food festival in Karol Bagh is very good.



Singular and Plural Nouns

Read these sentences.

- A squirrel can climb up to the top of the tree.
- Elephants are gentle animals.

1. How many animals are referred to in sentence 1?
2. How many animals are there in sentence 2?

When a noun names one person, place, animal or thing, it is called a **singular noun**. When a noun names more than one person, place, animal or thing, it is called a **plural noun**.

For most nouns, we add **-s** to show that there are more than one.

Example:

one star – many stars



one puddle – many puddles



B. Add -s to the nouns to make their plurals.

1. book
2. desk
3. chair
4. pencil
5. bag

For nouns ending with **-ch**, **-sh**, **-s**, **-o**, **-x**, we add **-es** to show that they are more than one.

Example:

one tomato – many tomatoes



one dress – many dresses



C. Add -es to the nouns to make their plurals.

1. box

.....
2. brush

.....
3. peach

.....
4. match

.....
5. fox

.....
6. bench

.....
7. bus

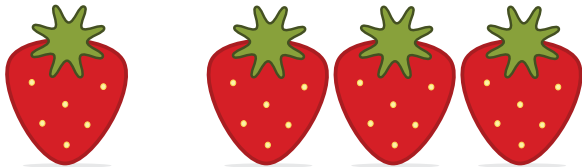
.....
8. glass

.....

For words that end in -y, we change the y to -ies to make many.

Example:

strawberry – strawberries



daisy – daisies



D. Change the -y in the words to -ies to make their plurals.

1. baby

.....
2. cherry

.....
3. story

.....
4. family

.....
5. fairy

.....



Word Power

Match the birds in column A with their young ones in column B.

A	B
owl	gosling
eagle	chick
goose	duckling
hen	eaglet
duck	owlet





Dictionary Work

Read the words.

bear elephant giraffe lion monkey zebra

These words are in the alphabetical order.

Write the words in the alphabetical order.

kid cub bunny joey puppy lamb



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen and repeat the words.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. park, shark, target | 2. peel, heel, bee |
| 3. enter, any, pet | 4. book, look, cook |
| 5. pin, tin, fish | 6. shoe, zoo, too |

B. Listen to the words and circle the odd one out.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. man, sand, park | 2. men, bee, feel |
| 3. net, pin, sing | 4. hat, bark, rat |
| 5. root, cook, hook | |

C. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Who wanted to be naughty?
2. What did he do?
3. Why does he want to be naughty?

D. What does being good mean to you? Get into groups and discuss. Then write in simple sentences or in groups of words of what you think. Put all this on a chart paper. You can put up the chart on the display board.



Writing

- A. Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences.

birds trees nests burrows rabbits fox

Many live in the woods. There are lots of in the woods. The birds build in the trees. There are also some They live in that are holes dug in the ground. I once saw a in the woods. I think it lives there too.



- B. Bukka wakes up to find himself all alone. What do you think could have happened next? Think and, in a few lines, write an alternative ending of the story.



Activity

Make stick puppets of the characters in the story and have a puppet play of the story. Your teacher will help you with the dialogue.





2 The Swing

Robert Louis Stevenson



Warm-up

Where do you find the following?

- Slide
- Swing
- Seesaw

Tick the one that will take you higher while riding on it. Which of the three do you enjoy the most and why? Share your feelings with the class.



How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the **pleasantest** thing
Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
River and trees and cattle and all

Over the **countryside**—

Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown—
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down!

pleasantest: the most enjoyable
countryside: land outside towns and cities with fields



About the Poet

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850 – 1894) was a famous Scottish poet and writer. He wrote his first book when he was 28 years old. He loved to travel and went around the world. *Treasure Island*, *Kidnapped* and *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* are some of his most famous works that have been made into several films as well.



Comprehension

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the poem.

1. Up in the so blue.
2. Rivers and trees and and all.
3. Down on the so brown.



B. Answer in one or two words.

1. When does the speaker see the countryside?
2. How many colours are mentioned in the poem? Write the colours with the things they describe.
3. Describe the movements of the swing.

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing*
 - a. What does the speaker think is the pleasantest thing?
 - b. What can he see while he does this pleasantest thing?
2. *Till I look down on the garden green,*
 - a. When does the speaker see the green garden?
 - b. Do you think he is scared while doing this?
 - c. What feeling does he seem to have?

D. Think and answer.

1. Where is the swing—in a village or in a city? How do you know?
2. The speaker says that sitting on the swing is **the pleasantest thing** for a child. Do you agree with the speaker? Are there other activities that children enjoy as well? Name any two.
3. Do you think that an adult would enjoy a swing as much as a child does? How would you know about an adult's feelings?



Appreciation

Read these sets of words. How do they sound?

- swing – thing
- new – dew
- wall – all

They have the same sound at the end. Such words are called **rhyming words**. Rhyming words create a beat and rhythm in the poem which makes it sound sweet and easy to remember.

A. Read these words. Search for their rhyming words in the poem and write them below.

bike	
hide	
cook	
hoof	

B. Read the poem once again with more stress on the rhyming words. Then say only the rhyming words.



Writing

A. Complete these sentences with all the things that you would see if you were swinging high on a swing in your school playground.

1. I can see many children (names of people, birds, animals, things and so on)...

2. They are playing, shouting (action words)...
3. Some are skipping (names of games)...

B. Could you think of an animal that swings on the branches of a tree? Draw its picture and describe its actions.



Activity

Think of all the places where you can see a swing. Discuss in a group.

Now, choose your favourite spot for a swing and draw some of the things you will see while you are up on a swing. You may choose to draw one or many things.





3

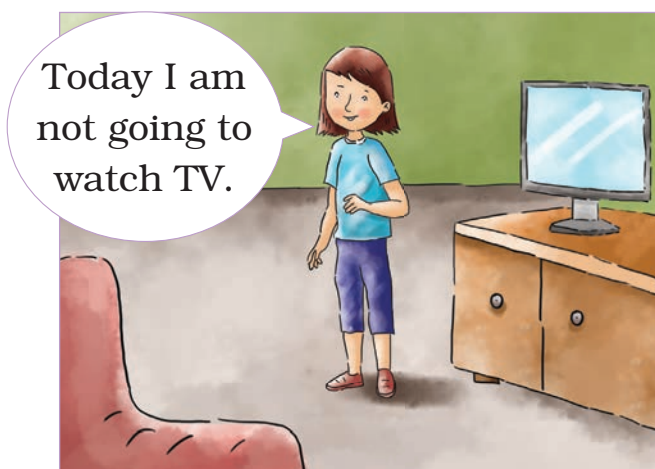
Listen to My Body

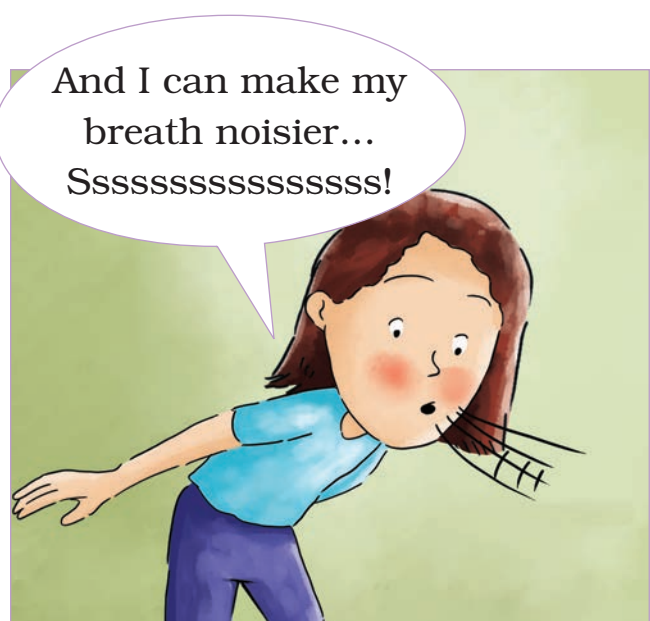
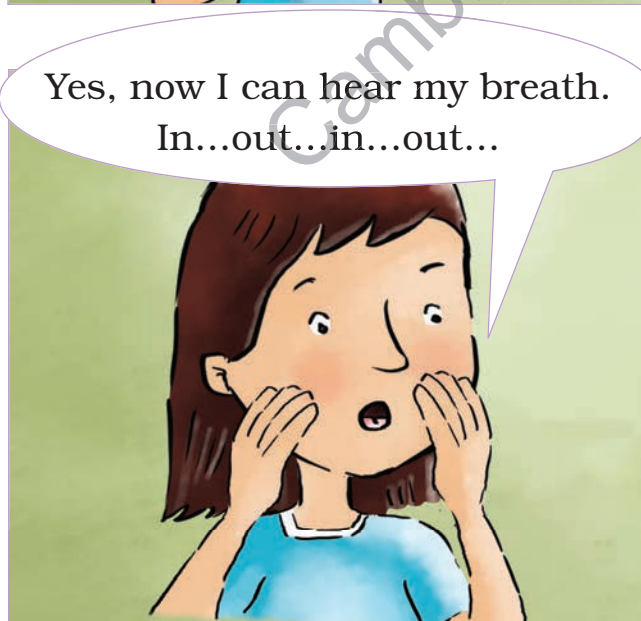
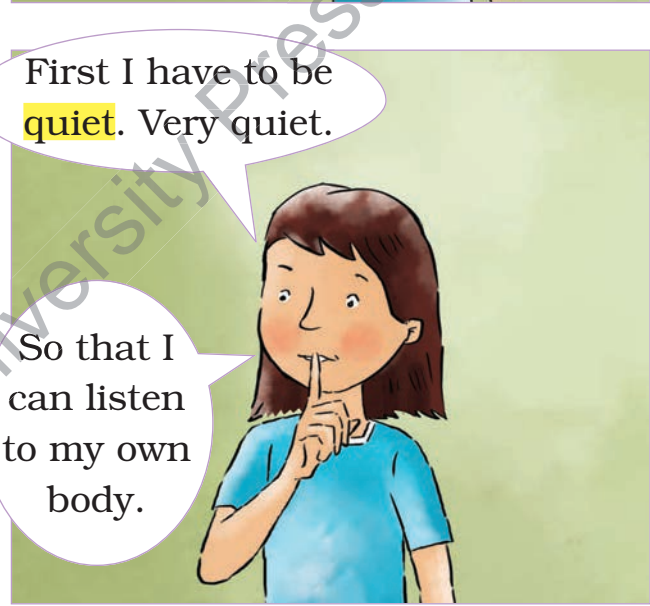
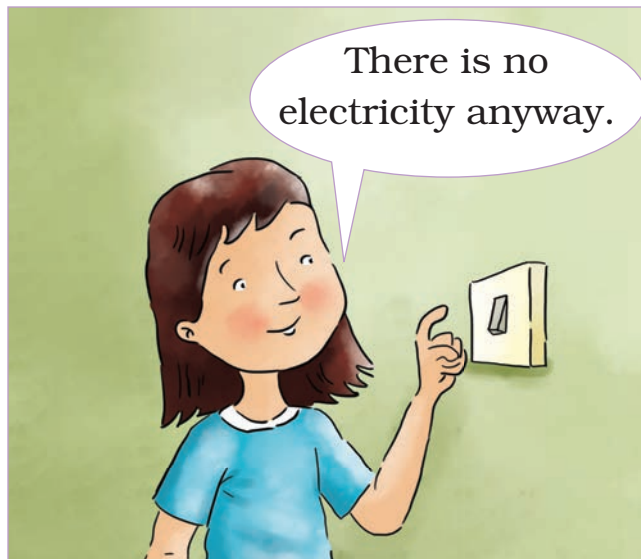
Rohini Nilekani



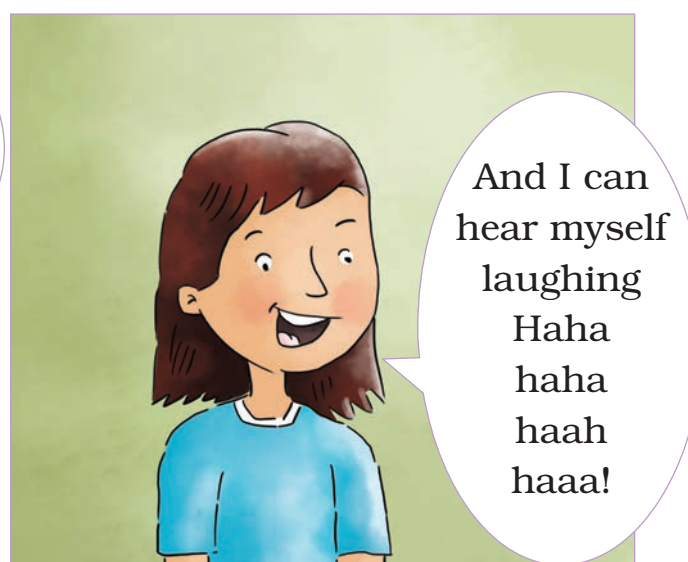
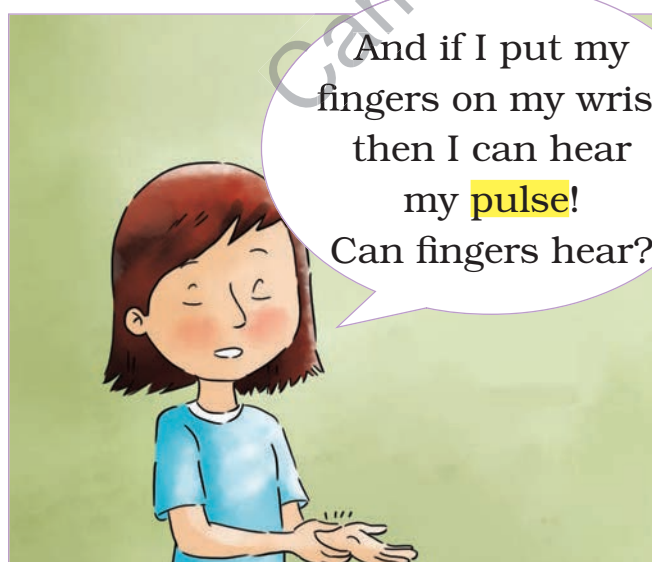
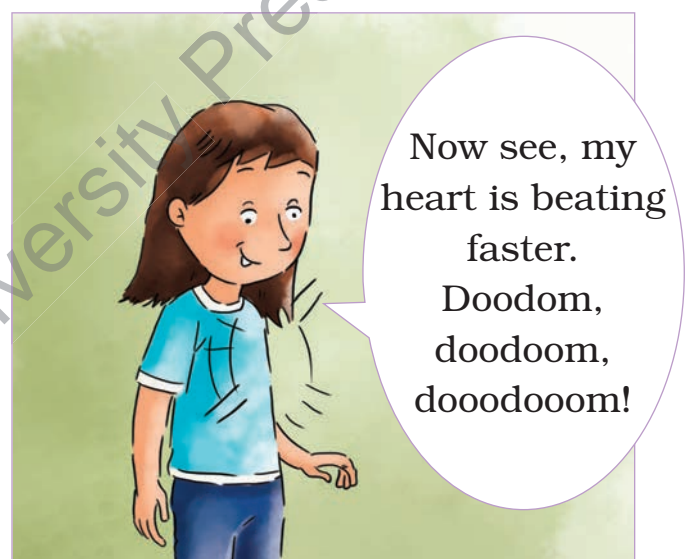
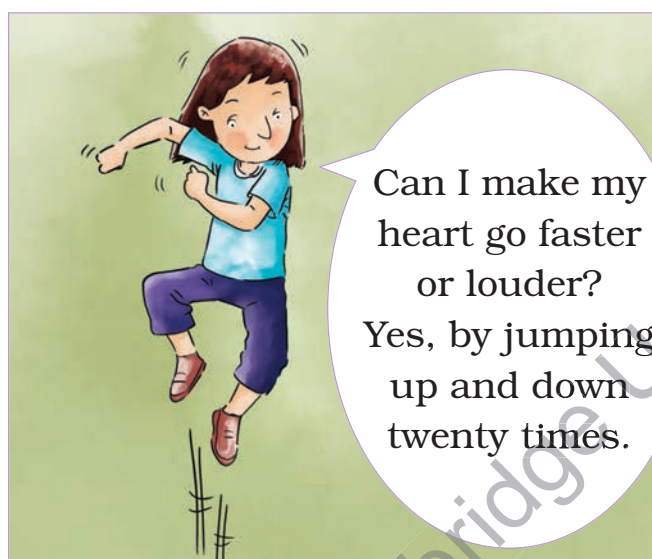
Warm-up

Look at the pictures below. Choose any two sweets from the pictures or any other that you like. Tell the class how you feel when you see your favourite mouthwatering sweets! Discuss why they are mouthwatering.

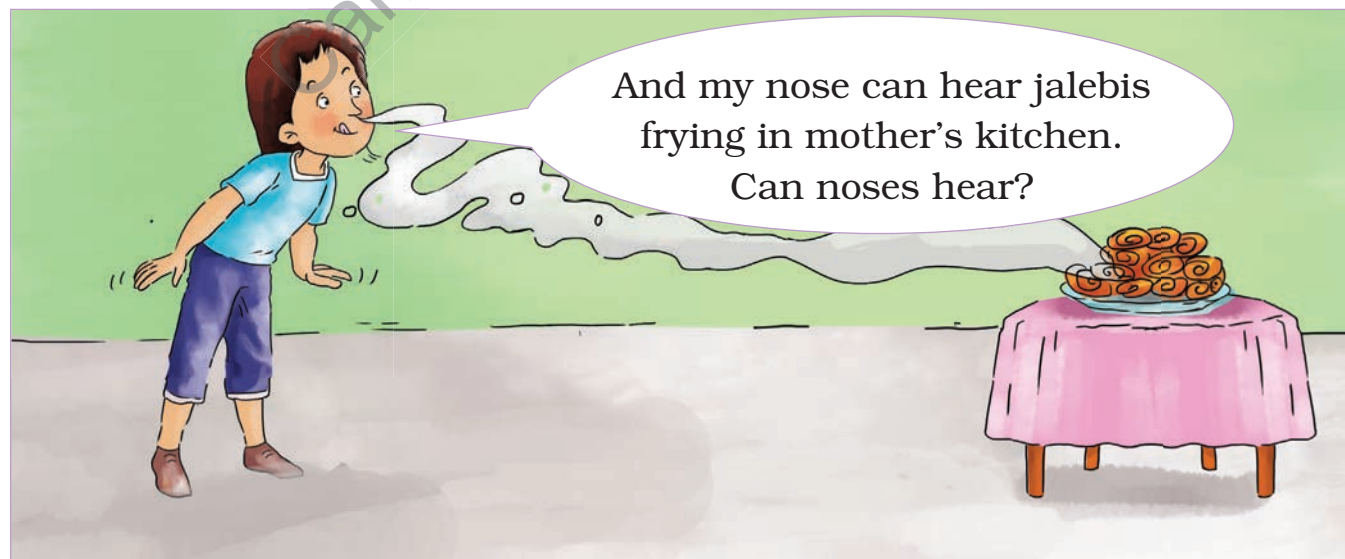
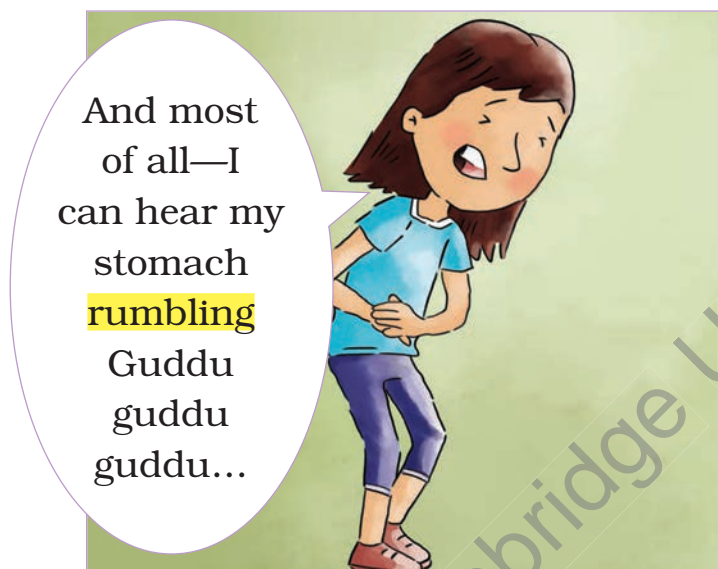




quiet: making no noise or sound; silent



beating: (here) the thumping sound of the heart
pulse: the movement caused by the regular beating of the heart



rumbling: (here) a deep, heavy sound in the stomach



About the Author

Rohini Nilekani is a writer who wrote her earlier books for children, like, Annual Haircut Day, under the pen name Noni. She is the co-founder of Pratham Books.



Comprehension

A. Write true or false.

1. Children go to school on a holiday.
2. One has to be quiet to listen to one's body.

3. The girl's heart was beating faster when she jumped up and down ten times.
4. Her stomach made a rumbling sound.
5. Her mother baked a cake for her.

B. Answer in one or two words.

1. Who did not go to school?
2. Which sound can be noisier and softer?
3. What sound does the heart make?
4. Where do you put your fingers to feel the pulse?
5. When can she hear her jaws?

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *First, I have to be quiet. Very quiet.*
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Why does the speaker have to be quiet?
 - c. Does being quiet help her?
2. *Today I am not going to watch TV.*
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Why is the speaker not going to watch TV?
 - c. What does the speaker decide to do instead?
3. *And saying, feed me, feed me.*
 - a. Who is asking to be fed?
 - b. What does the speaker want to be fed?
 - c. Does it get fed?



D. Think and answer.

1. Have you ever listened to the sounds your body makes? What happens when you run around? What happens when you bite a crunchy apple or eat chips? Describe the sounds they make.
2. What do doctors do when we fall ill? How do they examine our body? Do you think they hear a different sound?



Language in Use

Gender

Read these sentences.

- My **grandmother** tells me stories.
- My **grandfather** sings songs to me.
- They buy many **books** for me.
- The **peacock** is our national bird.



The words in bold in the above sentences tell us about the **gender** of a person or an animal.

There are three types of genders.

1. **Feminine gender** words are used for women, girls and female animals.

Example:

mother, poetess, queen, peahen, tigress

2. **Masculine gender** words are used for men, boys and male animals.

Example:

father, poet, king, peacock, tiger

3. **Neuter gender** words are used for non-living things.

Example:

book, desk, room, fan

A. Write the words in the box under the right column in the table below.

uncle	sister	school	son	she-goat	tree
husband	actress	toys	peacock	queen	stars

	Feminine she words	Masculine he words	Neuter non-living things
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

B. Change the he words to she words and she words to he words.

1. The **father** brought a flute for the **daughter**.
2. The **hero** fought with a **lion**.
3. The **king** defeated the enemies.
4. The **tigress** was resting under a tree.
5. The **boys** were playing in the park.



Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Read the menu for breakfast.

Main item	Spreads	Drinks	Fresh fruits
bread	butter	milk	apple
cornflakes	cheese	coffee	banana
pancake	jam	tea	papaya
idli	chutney	juice	grapes
paratha			

C. Read the paragraph below. Refer to the menu above and write your own breakfast menu like the paragraph below.

For breakfast, I'd like to have one slice of bread with some butter, two idlis with some chutney, a glass of milk with one-teaspoon sugar, an apple and some sliced papaya.

Write your breakfast menu.

For breakfast, I'd like to have...

All the words in the table above are nouns. Some of these can be counted.

Example:

one banana, two apples, three pancakes, two idlis

The nouns that can be counted are called **countable nouns**. They answer the question, **how many?**

Some nouns cannot be counted.

Example:

cornflakes, butter, cheese, milk, juice

The nouns that cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**. They answer the question, **how much?**

We use words such as a slice, piece or loaf of, some, little, more, less and so on to express the quantity of uncountable nouns.

Example:

a loaf of bread, a piece of cake, a teaspoon sugar, some cornflakes, less milk

D. Read the sentences. Are the underlined nouns countable or uncountable? Write U for uncountable nouns and C for the countable nouns.

1. Cows are domestic animals.
2. They give us milk.
3. Most children love milk.
4. We make butter with milk.
5. Everyone drinks water.



Word Power

A. Read the sentences. Then say what these people do by rearranging the letters of the words. One has been done for you.

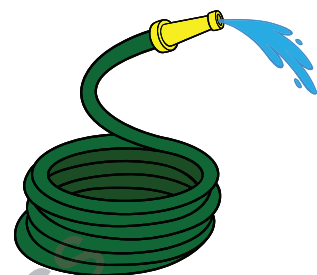
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. I teach children. | rthaece | teacher |
| 2. I catch thieves. | anicemolp | |
| 3. I look after people in a hospital. | usner | |
| 4. I look after sheep. | drehpehs | |
| 5. I fly planes. | otipl | |

People use various tools to do their jobs. A fisherman uses a fishing net to catch fish. A painter uses a brush to paint.

B. Write the things these people use to do their jobs. The words in the box will help you. One has been done for you.

spanner	cooker	screwdriver	pan
stethoscope	hosepipe	spade	syringe

- gardener spade hosepipe
- doctor
- mechanic
- chef



Spelling

Unscramble these words and write them correctly. All the words are from the picture story you just read.

- eulps
- pulrs
- rtaeh
- blmrue



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen and repeat the words.

joy join joint coin
oil boil soil noise



B. Listen and circle the word you hear. Repeat them.

toy boy coil foil coy
point choice toil voice moist

C. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answer.

- The master was
a. lazy. b. busy doing his work. c. careless.

2. The dog had to for food.
a. shout b. yell c. bark
3. The master pressed the
a. door b. bell c. key
4. The brought food for the dog.
a. cook b. scientist c. player

D. Sit in a circle. Think and discuss these points.

1. Name the places where you may see, hear or ring a bell.
2. What's the purpose of ringing a bell?
3. During the school hours, how often do you hear the sound of a bell?
4. When does the sound of a bell bring a smile on your face?



Writing

- A. Make a list of the sounds made by three birds and three animals. Which one do you like and why? Which one scares you?**
- B. Describe in six to eight sentences about the noise that you hear during the festivals. You may take help from the points given below.**
- loud music
 - street dance
 - crackers bursting



Activity

Stand in a circle and take turns to laugh. The one who laughs in the funniest manner is the winner.



4

Wise King Solomon



Warm-up

Have you ever been to a park? What do you see there?
Write the names of any two birds and two insects.

1.
2.
3.
4.



King Solomon lived three thousand years ago and was known **far and wide** for his wisdom.

Who do you think is a sentry?

One day, King Solomon was in a meeting with his officers when the sentry announced the arrival of the Queen of Sheba. The king greeted her and welcomed her.

“O King,” she said, “I have heard much about your wisdom. I have been told that there is no puzzle so difficult that you cannot solve. Is this true?”

“It is what people say,” answered Solomon.

“I have here a riddle which I think will test your wisdom,” the queen said. “Shall I show it to you?”

far and wide: over a large area

“Most certainly, O Queen.”

The queen held up a beautiful bouquet of flowers in each hand. The flowers were so alike that no one could tell them apart.

“One of the bouquets,” said the queen, “is made of flowers **plucked** from your garden. The other is made of **artificial** flowers, created by a **talented** artist. Tell me, O King, which of the flowers are real?”

For once the king was puzzled. He looked at the flowers closely but could see no difference between them. He bit his lips.

“Which are the real flowers?” the queen asked again.

Still the king did not answer.

He was deep in thought. Then an idea struck him. He remembered seeing bees sitting on flowers in the vases.

“Open all the windows!” he ordered.

Queen of Sheba was the queen of an ancient Arabian kingdom called Saba.

As soon as the windows were opened,

some bees flew into the room. They buzzed here and there, and then, flew to where the queen stood with the bouquets in her hands.

All the bees **gathered** on the flowers in the queen’s right hand. Not one of them so much as looked at those in her left hand.

“O Queen,” said Solomon, “the bees have given you my answer.”

plucked: picked
artificial: fake; not real

talented: having a natural ability to do something well
gathered: collected; came together in a group



The queen said, "You are wise, King Solomon. You gather knowledge from the little things which are **unnoticed** by most people."



Comprehension

A. Match the following. One has been done for you.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. King Solomon was known for | a. made of artificial flowers. |
| 2. Queen Sheba asked King Solomon | b. the real flowers. |
| 3. One of the bouquets was | c. his wisdom. |
| 4. The king ordered, | d. to solve a riddle. |
| 5. The bees gathered on | e. "Open all the windows!" |

B. Answer in one or two words.

1. Who came to meet King Solomon?
2. What did Queen of Sheba want to test?
3. What flew into the room when the windows were opened?



C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. "I have heard much about your wisdom."
 - a. Who said this and to whom?
 - b. How did the speaker learn about the listener's wisdom?
 - c. Why did the speaker visit the listener?
2. "Open all the windows!" he ordered.
 - a. Who is **he**?
 - b. What happened when the windows were opened?
 - c. How was the riddle solved?

D. Think and answer.

1. King Solomon greeted the queen and made her feel welcomed. What does this show about him?

unnoticed: unseen

2. What made the people say that the king was wise?
3. What was the queen's response when the king solved the riddle?



Language in Use

Personal and Object Pronouns

Read these sentences.

- King Solomon was a wise king. **He** was a wise king.
- Queen Sheba carried two bouquets of flowers. **She** carried two bouquets of flowers.
- The bees flew into the room. **They** flew into the room.
- One of the bouquets was not real. **It** was artificial.

Words like **he, she, I, you, we, they, it** are used in place of nouns. They are called **personal pronouns**.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

My name is am writing with my pencil. This is my friend, is singing a song. That is my teacher. is reading a book. This is my school. has a big playground. are playing in the playground.

Read the paragraph.

My parents gifted **me** a puppy on my birthday. I love playing with **it**. I thanked **my** parents for such a lovely gift. My mother is very kind to my puppy. I love **her** for being kind. My father and mother play with **us**. I love **them** for being caring. My puppy loves **us** all too.



Words like **her, him, you, it, me, them** and **us** are called **object pronouns**.

B. Complete these sentences with me, you, her, him, them or it.

1. I cannot find the TV remote. Have you seen
2. I do not know that boy. I have never seen before.
3. Where is Neerja? Have you seen?
4. My friends are looking for me. Do not tell that I am hiding here.
5. Vineeta showed how to do the sum.



Word Power

Read the sentence.

King Solomon was known **far and wide** for his wisdom.

The words **far and wide** are used together to mean **over a large area**. Such word combinations are called **idioms**. The meaning of an idiom is different from the meaning of its individual words.

A. Match the words in column A with those in column B to form idioms.

A

1. black
2. here
3. day and
4. come
5. in
6. this

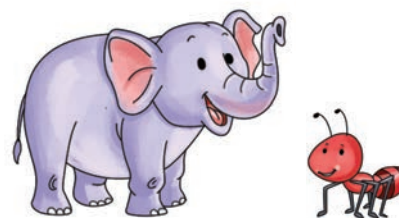
B

- a. go
- b. night
- c. that
- d. out
- e. there
- f. white

Read the sentence.

The elephants are **big**, but the ants are **small**.

The words **big** and **small** are opposite pairs. Some words have opposite pairs and are best learnt together. For example, what could be the opposite of **hot**? Is it **cold**?



B. Read the two word lists in tables A and B. Match the opposite pairs and write them in table C. One has been done for you.

A
1. big
2. soft
3. clever
4. begin
5. dirty

B
foolish
clean
small
hard
end

C
1. <u>big - small</u>
2.
3.
4.
5.



Punctuation

Read the sentence.

The English alphabet has 26 letters can you write them down in sequence

Now, answer these questions.

1. Is it easy to read the above line?
2. How many sentences are there in the above line?
3. What if all stories were written like this?

Now, read the same sentence again.

The English alphabet has 26 letters. Can you write them down in sequence?

Is this sentence easier to read and understand?

This sentence has proper punctuation marks.

Punctuation marks are used at the end of a sentence to add meaning to them. They are also known as **end marks**.

There are three types of end marks:

1. The **full stop** or **period** (.) is used at the end of a sentence that are not asking questions or expressing surprise but are making statements in general.

Example:

King Solomon was known for his wisdom.

2. The **question mark** (?) is used at the end of a sentence that ask questions.

Example:

Which are the real flowers?

3. The **exclamatory mark** (!) is used to express surprise.

Example:

These artificial flowers look so real!

Use suitable punctuation marks at the end of the sentences below.

1. Can you ride a bicycle
2. I can ride a bicycle
3. Look at my new bicycle
4. When did you buy a new bicycle



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen and repeat the words.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 1. cot | pot | clock | 2. doctor | bottle | doll |
| 3. rock | socks | box | 4. lock | shop | clock |

B. Listen to the word and fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. b l c k | 2. s t p |
| 3. r c k e t | 4. f l l |
| 5. l t t e r | |



C. Listen and number the flowers in the order you hear them.














- D. Sit in pairs. Use flash cards of fruits or flowers. Spread them in front of your partner. Describe a fruit or flower without pointing or looking at it. Your partner has to guess the fruit/flower that you are describing.



Writing

- A. Describe your favourite Teddy bear which is a stuffed animal toy but you still love it as if it were real. Write how much you love it, play with it and take care of it.
- B. Imagine you are one of the bees that flew in when the windows were opened. Complete these sentences to describe what you saw in the room and what you did.

1. Hello friends! I am the  you read about in the story.
2. I flew in through a 
3. Inside the hall, I saw a  and a 
4. The  was holding two  
5. One  smelled fresh. It was made of
6. The other had no smell. It was made of 
7. I sat on the real  and helped the king to solve the 



Activity

Let us play the Buzzy Bee game. Stand in a circle. Each child has to say a word beginning with the letter B. It could be the name of a thing, an animal, a bird, a fruit, an action word, etc. When a child is not able to say a word, he runs around the circle making the buzz sound and passes the chance to the next child. Play as long as you are able to say the words. This will keep you buzzingly busy!





5

What Is Pink?

Christina Rossetti



Warm-up

Pair up with your partner and take turns to play a game called **Match Them Now!**

Say the name of a thing, a bird, an animal, a fruit, a flower and so on. Your partner has to tell the colour of that thing. For example, when you say **mango** your partner may say **yellow**. Ask each other at least five words of different colours. Have fun!



What is pink? A rose is pink
By the fountain's **brink**.

What is red? A poppy's red
In its **barley bed**.



What is blue? The sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.

What is white? A swan is white
Sailing in the light.



What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
Rich and ripe and **mellow**.

brink: edge

barley: a type of grain like rice and wheat

bed: (here) a piece of land for growing plants or crops

mellow: (here) soft and sweet

What is green? The grass is green,
With small flowers between.



What is **violet**? Clouds are violet
In the summer **twilight**.



What is orange? Why, an orange,
Just an orange!



About the Poet

Christina Rossetti (1830 – 1894) was born in London and became one of the most important female poets of her time. Although she did not attend a formal school, she was homeschooled by her parents who taught her religious writings, classics and fairy tales.



Comprehension

A. Complete the sentences with the correct options.

1. A poppy is in colour.
a. green b. white c. red d. yellow
2. is white.
a. Grass b. Sky c. A pear d. A swan
3. are rich and ripe and mellow.
a. Oranges b. Pears c. Roses d. Clouds



B. Answer in one or two words.

1. What grows by the fountain's brink?
2. Who sails in the light?
3. How many fruits are mentioned in the poem? Write them.

twilight: the time immediately after the sunset and before the complete darkness of the evening.

violet: bluish-purple colour

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

*What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
Rich and ripe and mellow.*



1. What does the word **mellow** mean?
2. Describe the fruit.
3. How do we know that the pear is ripe?

D. Think and answer.

1. How many times has the poet described **clouds**? What is the difference in both the situations?
2. The poet uses **rich and ripe and mellow** for a yellow pear. How will a pear look and feel if it is not ripe?
3. List all the colours used in the poem. Give one example of your own of each colour.



Appreciation

The word **bark** means

1. a sharp cry of a **dog**.
2. the outer covering of a tree trunk.

Some words can have many meanings. Such words are called **homonyms**.

Homonyms have the same spelling but they have different meanings.

A. Use the words in the box below to complete the sentences.

book bear park jam

1. Children love to play in a
2. Please your cycle in the parking area.
3. Different types of fruits are used to make mixed-fruit

4. The bus was stuck in a traffic
5. A library is a place where you can read a
6. We tickets to watch a cricket match.
7. The large scared the children in the zoo.
8. My grandmother could not the pain.



B. Find and write the rhyming words from the poem.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. sink | 2. flight |
| 3. head | 4. fellow |



Writing

A. Look at the picture of a tree house. Use your response to the questions given below to write a short paragraph on Fun on a tree house.

1. What is the colour of the tree house?
2. How exciting would it be to live in a tree house?
3. How will you reach there?
4. What will you see when you open the window?
5. What sounds will you hear?



B. Draw and describe a rainbow in the sky.



Activity

Can you name the colours of the rainbow? Here is a clue—VIBGYOR.



6

The King and the Spider



Warm-up

What is happening in these pictures? When you cannot do something well, do you give up easily or you keep trying till you improve?



Long ago, there was a king. He had fought many **battles** and won. He was a wise, brave and kind ruler. People in his kingdom were very happy under his rule.

The king had an army of about six thousand soldiers. Most of these were foot soldiers.

Once a **neighbouring** king **attacked** his country and the king lost the battle.

Many of his soldiers were wounded and killed and others ran away to save their lives. The king himself had to hide in a **cave**. He was very worried and sad.

One day, he saw a spider going up the wall of the cave. It climbed a little but soon slipped and fell down.

It tried again and fell again.

battles: fights between countries, using weapons
neighbouring: places close or near to each other
attacked: tried to hurt or defeat
cave: a large hole in the side of a mountain

In those days, people fought with shields, bows and arrows. They also wore armour made of metal to protect themselves.

The king thought, “This little spider is trying so hard to climb the wall. But will it **succeed**?”

The spider did not give up.

It kept on trying to climb and failing. This

happened several times until the spider was able to climb the wall.

Seeing this, the king said to himself, “If this spider, a small creature, can succeed by trying again and again, why can I not **defeat** my **enemies**?”

The king got back his **confidence**.

He united his soldiers and attacked his enemy. The battle continued for several days and he finally defeated his enemy.

The lesson we learn from this story is—*try, try, try till you succeed*.



Comprehension

A. Choose the correct word from the box below and fill in the blanks.

hide tried happy brave attacked

1. The king was a wise, and kind ruler.
2. People were in his kingdom.
3. A neighbouring king his country.
4. The king had to in a cave.
5. The spider to climb up the wall again and again.

succeed: to get something that you have been trying to get

defeat: to win against someone

enemies: the people one is fighting against

confidence: the feeling of being sure of something

B. Answer in one or two words.

1. What had the king fought and won?
2. Who ran away to save their lives?
3. Where did the king hide?
4. What did the king get back?

C. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *He was very sad and worried.*
 - a. Who was **he**?
 - b. Why was he sad?
 - c. What was he worried about?
2. *If this spider, a small creature, can succeed...why can I not defeat my enemies?*
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Who were the enemies?
 - c. Why did he want to defeat them?



D. Think and answer.

1. Why did the king hide in the cave? What did he see in the cave?
2. What did the spider do when it fell down?
3. How did the king become confident? What did he do then?



Language in Use

Articles: **a, an, the**

You already know that we use **an** with words that begin with a **vowel sound**. We use **a** with words that begin with the sound of all the other letters or **consonant sounds**.

Look at these words.

- a star a puddle a table a hole
- an egg an apple an ox an igloo

Pay attention to the first sound of the noun, not the first letter.

Now, look at these words.

- **an umbrella** (umbrella starts with the sound **uh**, a vowel sound)
- **a uniform** (uniform starts with the sound **you** a consonant sound)

We use **the** when we talk about a particular singular noun.

Read these sentences.

- Siddharth is **the** tallest boy in the class.
- Where is **the** history book?



A. Fill in the blanks with a/an/the.

1. My uncle gave me book.
2. There was orange in the basket.
3. I am monitor of my class this month.
4. Can you show me blue dress hanging there?
5. flowers in the vase look beautiful.



Read the sentences.

- The king saw **a** spider in the cave. **The** spider was trying to climb the wall.
- Queen of Sheba asked King Solomon **a** riddle. **The** riddle puzzled the king.

In the sentences above, the articles **a** as well as **the** are used for the words **spider** and **riddle**.

When we use a noun for the first time, we use the article **a**. Once we become familiar with the particular noun, we use the article **the**.

The article **the** can be used with both, singular as well as plural numbers.

Example:

1. Thank you dad for the book.
2. Thank you dad for the books.

B. Complete the sentences with an a, an or the.

1. My grandparents gifted me puppy.
2. I like to play with puppy.
3. My parents bought me new cycle.
4. My puppy barks when I ride cycle.
5. My father fixed old basket on cycle.
6. Now my puppy rides cycle with me.



Word Power

Many thoughts went through the king's mind as he watched the spider.

- One, **two**, three, four, five. This spider just won't give up!
- Why can't I defeat my enemies **too**? I am going to try and do it!

Note the words—**two**, **too** and **to**. They sound the same, but have different spellings. Their meanings are also different.

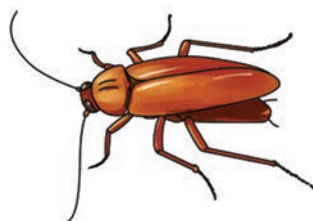
We use **two** when we are referring to the number. **Too** when we are emphasising on something and **to** when we denote the position of something in a sentence.

A. Complete the sentences with two/too/to.

1. The puppies love play.
2. It is early go bed.
3. They have television sets in their house.

4. The boys cycled the seaside.
5. There were many people trying get into the hall.

B. Here are some sets of words. Write the name for each group.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ladybird, mosquito, cockroach | a.insects..... |
| 2. blue, pink, green | b. |
| 3. chess, football, cricket | c. |
| 4. Mumbai, London, Kolkata | d. |
| 5. parrot, eagle, crow | e. |



Dictionary Work

Rearrange the words in the alphabetical order. All the words begin with the letter c. Note the first two letters of each word.

cap city cot cut cent



Listening and Speaking

A. Listen and repeat the words.

bed	red	hen	desk	pet
bell	bread	friend	head	any

B. Listen to the words. Identify the words that you hear and underline them.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. need, head, read, seed | 2. call, sail, new, belt |
| 3. nut, dot, ate, hut | 4. tale, tall, girl, letter |

C. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct options.

1. Silky Spider spun wonderful
a. tales. b. webs. c. gates.
2. Who helped Silky Spider?
a. people b. tree c. a little sparrow
3. Where did he spin its web?
a. in the sparrow's nest b. at the corner of the room c. on a tree

D. Role-play about the insects around you. Each one of you can be the insect of your choice.



Writing

A. You have so many different things to play with. Write four to five lines to describe your favourite plaything.

You may use these clues.

- its shape
- its colour
- its size
- how you use it
- how happy you are to have it

B. Insects are all around us. Draw and describe an insect you like or dislike. You could write about an ant or a cockroach or any other insect of your choice.



Activity

Here's a tongue-twister for you! Try saying it as fast as you can. Follow the example of the spider and keep practising till you can say it well. Do not give up.

Spidy, the speedy spider, spun a silken web!



Language in Use



Worksheet 1

A. Change the words to make their plurals.

1. tomato
2. branch
3. family
4. flower
5. boy

B. Write **M** for masculine gender, **F** for feminine gender and **N** for neuter gender.

1. buck
2. ice cream
3. bull



Word Power

A. Match the names of animals in column A with their young ones in column B.

A	B
1. lion	a. fry
2. sheep	b. tadpole
3. fish	c. kid
4. frog	d. cub
5. goat	e. lamb

B. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| 1. singer | chef | microphone |
| 2. dancer | plumber | stage |
| 3. astronaut | teacher | rocket |



Writing

Make a list of sounds that a dog makes. When and why do you think a dog makes those sounds?



Language in Use



Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks with I, you, he or she.

1. My name is Juhi. like playing cricket.
2. That is my mother. is leaving for work.
3. That is my father. is jogging.
4. This is my teacher. She asked me, "Have written the answers?"

B. Fill in the blanks with a or an.

1. There is orange in the fruit basket.
2. Can I have glass of orange juice?
3. apple a day keeps the doctor away.



Word Power

A. Match the opposites.

A	B
1. tall	a. cry
2. laugh	b. short
3. full	c. hate
4. love	d. empty

B. Use to, too or two in these sentences.

1. He was sleepy yesterday.
2. I went school on Monday.
3. We have dogs at home.
4. It is hot to go out.



Writing

A. Write about how you plan to celebrate your next birthday.

B. Have you seen a colourful butterfly? Describe it in your own words.



Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The older elephants do not only teach the young elephants how to live in harmony with others, but also teach them how to live in harmony among their own kind.

“When you get the news of good food,” the elders tell the juniors, “you must not eat alone. You must send a message to others. And if any member of the herd faces danger, everyone must rush to help. You should always remember, however big you are, you might face danger if you are alone.”

1. What do the older elephants teach the young elephants?

.....

2. When must juniors send a message to others?

.....

3. What should all elephants remember?

.....



Language in Use

A. Write C for common nouns and P for proper nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. school | 2. friend | 3. Sunday |
| 4. month | 5. August | 6. flower |
| 7. night | 8. Shalu | 9. park |

B. Write C for countable nouns and U for uncountable nouns.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. teddy bear | 2. juice |
| 3. orange | 4. sand |
| 5. cheese | 6. finger |

C. Fill in the blanks with I, you, he, she, it, they, me, her or him.

1. Hello! am Queen Sheba.
2. I'm in King Solomon's court. He greeted politely.
3. I've asked a riddle.
4. is an interesting riddle.
5. is trying to solve it.
6. Do think he will be able to solve it?
7. The Queen wanted to test his wisdom. carried two bouquets in her hands.
8. The flowers in one of the bouquets looked like real flowers but were artificial.



Word Power

A. Unscramble the letters to get the professions of people.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. urnse | 2. torcod |
| 3. lotip | 4. meniccha |

B. Give the opposites of these words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. wise | 2. kind |
| 3. small | 4. clean |
| 5. hard | 6. real |
| 7. hard | 8. true |



Writing

Use the words in the box to write about what you see and do in a park.

big park green grass small plants tall trees colourful flowers
bees and butterflies playing children and adults sitting
talking running slides and swings walking tired but very happy

Mathematics

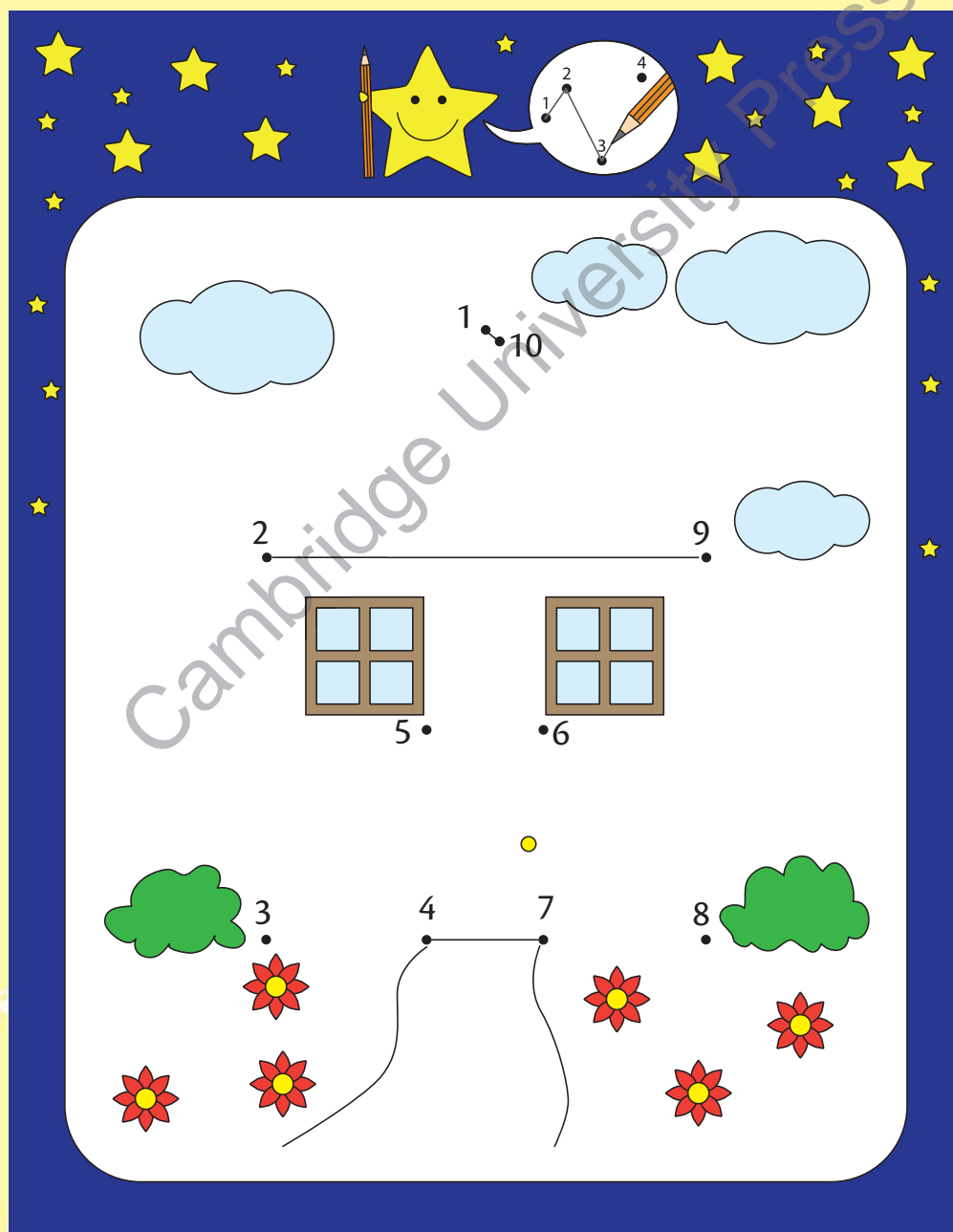
Cambridge University Press

1

Numbers 1 to 99

warm-up

Join the dots and colour the picture formed.



Numbers from 1 to 99

Observe the numbers written on the T-shirts of football players. Have you wondered why is it so?

In a sports team, the number on a player's uniform, often referred to as the uniform number, shirt number and so on. The number identifies and distinguishes each player from others, wearing the same or similar uniforms. It is also used to identify the player to officials, other players, official scorers and spectators. In some sports, it also indicates the player's position.

Let us now revisit these numbers and answer the following.





Search and Gain

Find 10 sports in which numbers are written on the T-shirts.

- 1. Count forward and fill in the missing numbers.

1		3				7			10
			14				18		
	22				26			29	
				35			38		
	42				46				50
51		53				57			
				65				69	
	72		74				78		
					86				90
91			94					99	

Teacher's Tip

Ask students to write the number names based on the patterns, that is, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three...; forty-one, forty-two, forty-three...; and so on.

Distinguish: to mark off as different | **Spectator:** a person who is watching an activity, especially a sports event, without taking part

2. Write the number names of the following numerals.

a. 6		b. 12	
c. 32		d. 64	
e. 99		f. 44	

3. Unjumble the number names and write the numerals in the given box.

- a. GEIHT
- b. EENFOTUR
- c. TNEYWT-EEHTR
- d. VETYSEN-XSI
- e. ENITNY-ROUF

4. How many tens and ones are there in the given number names?

- a. Eighty-nine

Tens

Ones
- b. Seventy-seven

Tens

Ones
- c. Sixty

Tens

Ones
- d. Twenty-five

Tens

Ones
- e. Fifty-eight

Tens

Ones

5. Write the numbers that come just before, just after, or in between the given numbers.

a. 23

b. 79

c. 81

d. 56 58

e. 65

f. 90

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

a. 27 34

b. 30 25

c. 78 78

d. 81 91

e. 18 81

f. 56 27

7. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

a. 73, 8, 91, 35

b. 25, 90, 31, 17

c. 4, 88, 45, 29

d. 67, 35, 89, 43

Remember

Arrange the numbers on a place value table and compare.

8. Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

a. 75, 29, 53, 80

b. 10, 45, 72, 68

c. 21, 73, 51, 93

d. 66, 55, 22, 88

9. Move from the left to the right and colour the given frames as per the clues given below.

Third



Tenth



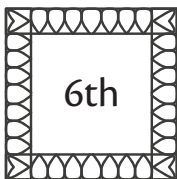
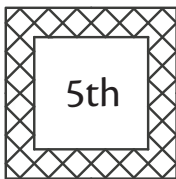
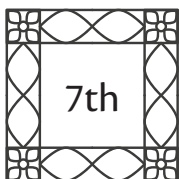
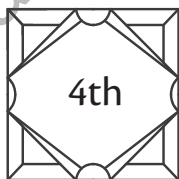
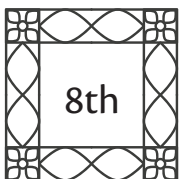
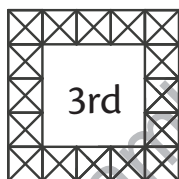
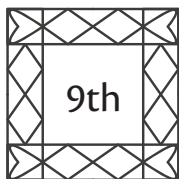
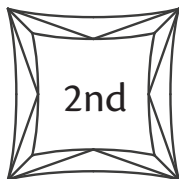
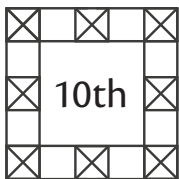
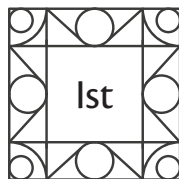
Seventh



Fifth



Ninth





Active Maths

Representing Numbers on an Abacus

Work in pairs. Using clay, form the base of the abacus. Put two straws of different colours in the clay to represent tens and ones spikes. Now, ask each pair to represent any 2-digit number by placing beads in the straws. The pair that represents the greatest 2-digit number on an abacus will be the winner.



Even and Odd Numbers

Numbers ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are called even numbers.

Numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 are called odd numbers.

Look at the number strip given below.



Here, all the numbers shaded in **purple** are even numbers while the numbers shaded in **yellow** are odd numbers.

Write the next two even numbers.

1. 34
2. 78
3. 42
4. 80
5. 94

Write the next two odd numbers.

1. 25
2. 71
3. 89
4. 53
5. 67

Mental Maths

Sort the given numbers as even or odd numbers.

45 33 27 56 81 25
38 58 90 10 82 39

Odd Numbers

Even Numbers

Explore

Take the students to the playground and form groups of 10 each. Now, choose any one student in each group to be the observer. Speak loudly any one ordinal number. The students in each group will jump as many times as the ordinal number. The student who jumps incorrectly will be out of the group. Repeat the activity till only one student in each group is left.

Summary

- ➔ Numbers ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are called even numbers. Example: 42
- ➔ Numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 are called odd numbers. Example: 37

Brain Teaser

Using the clues given below, find the number.

1. I lie between 40 and 50. I come after the number 47 and am an odd number.
2. I lie between 80 and 86. If three ones beads are removed from the abacus, the number formed is an even number and that too lies between 80 and 86.

Assessment



Manjit, Rohan, Saransh and Anshul are four friends. Each one of them picked up the following number cards and formed the following 2-digit numbers, without repeating the digits, as shown below.

Manjit			Rohan		
Saransh			Anshul		

Now, observe the numbers given above and answer the following questions.

- Write the number name of the above numerals.
 - 12
 - 58
 - 64
 - 39
- Represent the above numbers on the abacus below.

Manjit	Saransh	Rohan	Anshul

- Who among the following has formed the greatest 2-digit number and who has formed the smallest 2-digit number?
 Greatest number
 Smallest number
- Arrange the numbers formed by each one of them in descending order.

--	--	--	--

Activities

Individual work

Odd or Even


Ask each child to choose any ten numbers from 1 to 99.



Now, paste the smiley stickers to represent all the ten numbers in a scrapbook.

Circle the stickers to pair them.

Find, if any sticker is left unpaired or not. Make them understand that numbers in which stickers are left unpaired are called odd numbers while the others are even numbers.

For example, the chosen number is 5, then it is represented as: . Since, 1 sticker is left unpaired, thus 5 is an odd number.

Group work

Tens and Ones

Bring a bag full of beads of any two colours, say orange and blue. Tell the class that orange beads represent ones and blue beads represent tens. Divide the class in pairs. Ask each pair to come forward. Student 1 will pick as many beads as possible from the bag using only one hand and show it to his/her partner. The partner will count the number of beads of each colour and identify the number.

The pair that identifies correctly will be awarded a fruit.

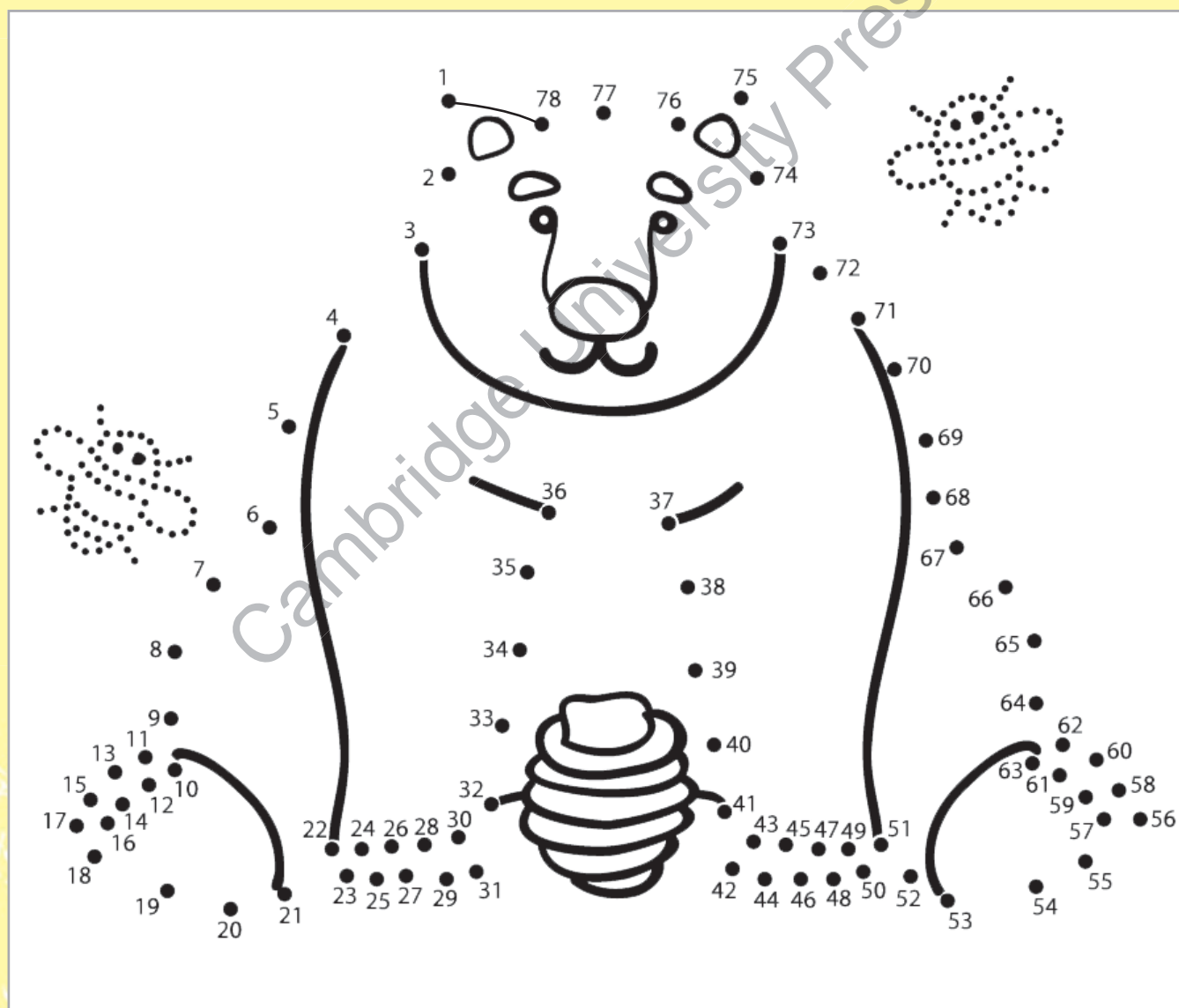


2

3-digit Numbers

warm-up

Join the dots and colour the picture formed.



3-digit Numbers

We use money to buy things we need. In India, currency used is rupees (₹) and paise (p). Let us revisit some notes and coins used in India.

Notes



₹ 10

Notes



₹ 20

Notes



₹ 50

Coins



₹ 1

Coins



₹ 2

Coins



₹ 5

Coins



₹ 10

Suppose Rama bought a mug worth ₹99 for her mother on Mother's Day. She gave the amount to the shopkeeper as shown below.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{₹ 50 Note} & + & \text{₹ 20 Note} & + & \text{₹ 20 Note} & + & \text{₹ 5 Coin} & + & \text{₹ 2 Coin} & + & \text{₹ 2 Coin} & = & \text{₹ 99}
 \end{array}$$

After giving the shopkeeper ₹99, she realised that she needed a gift card too. So, she gave the shopkeeper ₹1 and bought a gift card.

Thus, she gave ₹99 + ₹1, which is equal to ₹100.

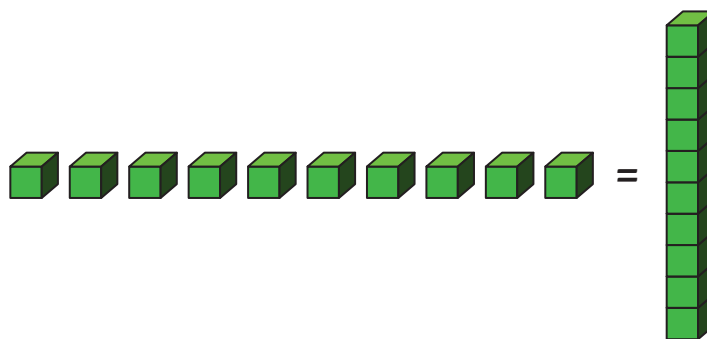
100 is the smallest 3-digit number and is written in words as 'one hundred'.

999 is the greatest 3-digit number and is written in words as 'nine hundred ninety-nine'.

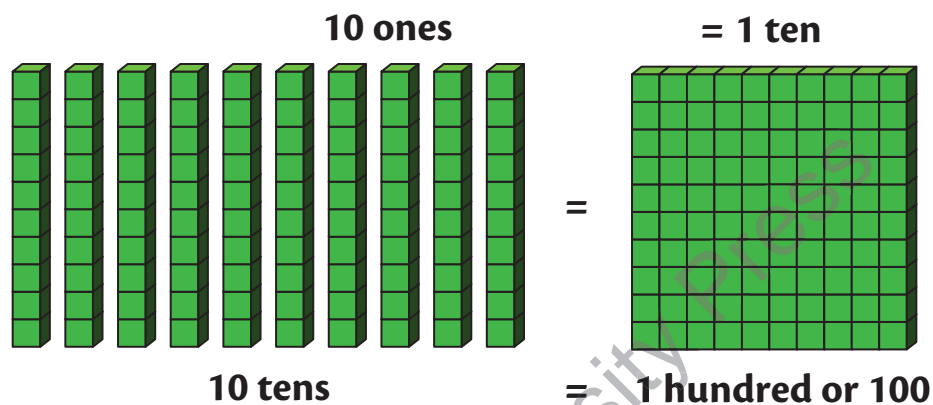
A 3-digit number occupies three places, hundreds, tens and ones.

Building 3-digit Numbers

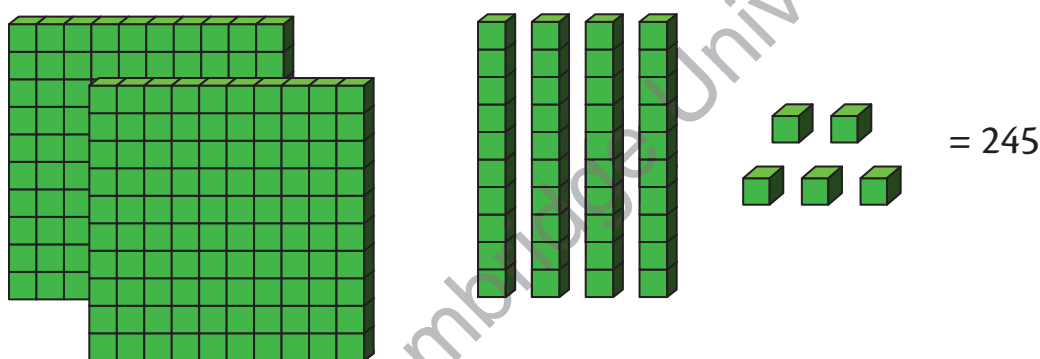
We know that,



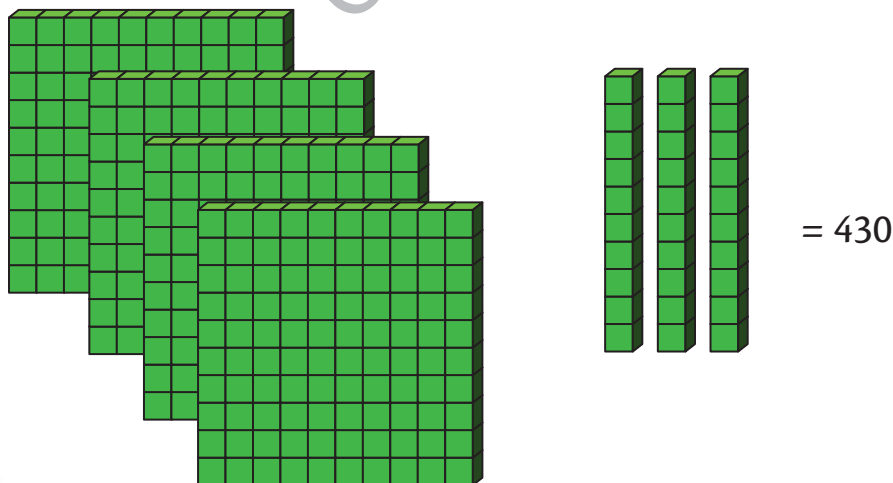
Similarly,



Let us now build some of the 3-digit numbers.



In words, it is written as two hundred forty-five.



In words, it is written as four hundred thirty.

Mental Maths

Ask the students to write the numbers 100 to 999 in their notebook. And, then colour red, the numbers that come just after the given numbers and blue, the numbers that come just before the given numbers.

1. 367

2. 290

3. 400

4. 561

5. 685

6. 700

7. 923

8. 554

Remember

If (0) is written as any digit in the number, we do not write 'zero' in the number name. For example,

320 = 'Three hundred twenty zero' is **WRONG**

320 = 'Three hundred twenty' is **CORRECT**

Place Value and Face Value

The place value of a digit is its position in that number.

For example, consider the number 347.

H	T	O
3	4	7

Here, the place value of 3 is 3 hundreds or 300, 4 is 4 tens or 40 and 7 is 7 ones or 7.

The face value of a digit is its actual value.

For example, consider the number 284.

H	T	O
2	8	4

Here, the face value of 2 is 2, 8 is 8 and 4 is 4.

Expanded and Standard Form

The expanded form of a number is a method of expressing the number as the sum of the place values of all its digits.

Teacher's Tip

Ask the students to build numbers on an abacus for better understanding of the concept.

For example, consider the number 359.

$$\begin{aligned} 359 &= 3 \text{ hundreds} + 5 \text{ tens} + 9 \text{ ones} \\ &\text{or} \\ &= 300 + 50 + 9 \end{aligned}$$

The standard form of a number is a way of expressing a number in figures.
For example, the standard form of $600 + 20 + 5$ is 625.

Mental Maths

Fill in the boxes.

- | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| 1. 362 = | <input type="text"/> | Hundreds | <input type="text"/> | Tens | <input type="text"/> | Ones |
| 2. 428 = | <input type="text"/> | Hundreds | <input type="text"/> | Tens | <input type="text"/> | Ones |
| 3. 620 = | <input type="text"/> | Hundreds | <input type="text"/> | Tens | <input type="text"/> | Ones |
| 4. 400 = | <input type="text"/> | Hundreds | <input type="text"/> | Tens | <input type="text"/> | Ones |
| 5. 998 = | <input type="text"/> | Hundreds | <input type="text"/> | Tens | <input type="text"/> | Ones |

Let's Practice

1. Fill in the missing numbers.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. | 121 | <input type="text"/> | 123 | <input type="text"/> | 125 | <input type="text"/> | 127 | <input type="text"/> | 129 | <input type="text"/> |
| b. | 488 | <input type="text"/> | 490 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 494 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| c. | <input type="text"/> | 982 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 987 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| d. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 351 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 354 | <input type="text"/> | 356 |

2. Write the number names of the following numbers.

a. 265 **Two hundred sixty-five**

b. 810

c. 535

d. 906

e. 672

f. 978

3. Write the numeral for the following number names.

a. Two hundred thirty-six

236

b. Six hundred forty-two

c. Eight hundred ninety

d. Seven hundred six

e. Three hundred fifty-four

f. Six hundred ninety-nine

4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

a. $390 = \text{Three hundred nine}$

b. $488 = \text{Four hundred eighty-eight}$

c. $649 = \text{Six hundred ninety-four}$

d. $808 = \text{Eight hundred eighty}$

e. $200 = \text{Two hundred}$

5. Fill in the following table.

Number	Digits	Place Value	Face Value
206	2	2 hundreds	2
	0	0 tens	0
	6	6 ones	6
351			
493			
298			
349			

6. Write the place value and face value of the red highlighted digits.

Number	Place Value	Face Value
289	80	8
279		
109		
306		
990		

7. Write the expanded form of the following numbers.

a. $269 =$

b. $403 =$

c. $301 =$

d. $100 =$

e. $671 =$

8. Write the standard form of the following expanded form.

a. $200 + 40 + 8$

b. $600 + 00 + 1$

c. 9 hundreds + 4 tens + 2 ones

d. 2 hundreds + 3 ones

e. 3 hundreds + 2 tens + 1 one



Active Maths

Let's Form Numbers

Keep three cups with hundreds, tens and ones marked on each. Divide the class into pairs. Place some beads in each of the cups (not more than 9). Now, ask each pair to come forward and count the number of beads in each of the cups and identify the 3-digit number formed by his/her teacher. Extend the activity by asking the pair to speak aloud its number name as well.



Comparing Numbers

You must have seen the currency note given below.



This is a 100 rupee note used in India.

Look at the following situations.

Sakshi bought a maths notebook for ₹ 150. She gave the following amount.



Mrinalini bought a notebook and some stationery items that costed ₹ 110.



Can you find who paid more?

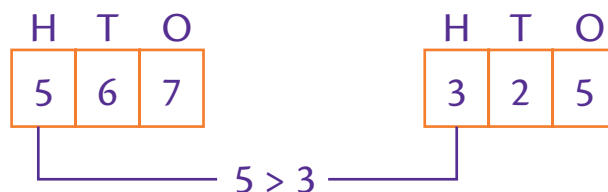
We know that value of ₹ 50 is more than that of ₹ 10. So, Sakshi paid more than Mrinalini did.

Let us now extend our knowledge to compare some more 3-digit numbers using specific steps.

Step 1: Compare the hundreds place. The number whose digit at the hundreds place is greater, is considered the greater number.

For example, consider the numbers 567 and 325.

Here, $567 = 500 + 60 + 7$ and
 $325 = 300 + 20 + 5$



Now, as 500 is greater than 300, therefore, $567 > 325$.

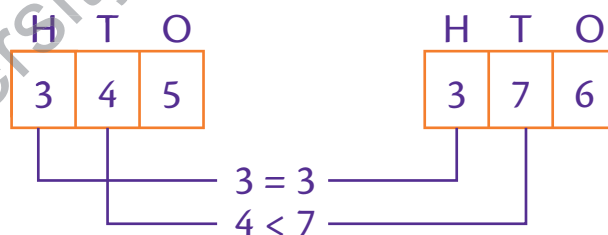
In other words, the digits at the hundreds place of 567 is 5 and that of 325 is 3. Since $5 > 3$, therefore, $567 > 325$.

Note: If the digits at the hundreds place is same, then move to step 2.

Step 2: Compare the tens place. The number whose digit at the tens place is greater, is considered the greater number.

For example, consider the numbers 345 and 376.

Here, the digits at the hundreds place is same. So, we compare the digits at the tens place.



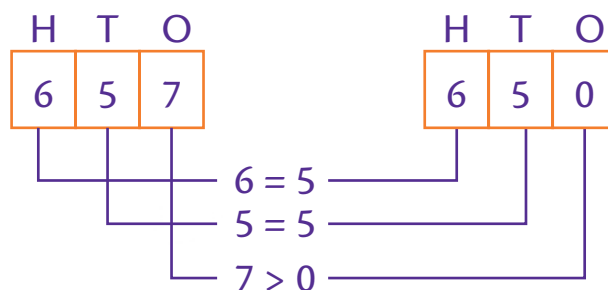
Now, the digits at the tens place of 345 is 4 and that of 376 is 7. Since $4 < 7$, therefore, $345 < 376$.

Note: If the digits at the hundreds and tens place are same, then move to step 3.

Step 3: Compare the ones place. The number whose digit at the ones place is greater, is considered the greater number.

For example, consider the numbers 657 and 650.

Here, the digits at the hundreds and tens place is same. So, we compare the digits at the ones place.



Now, the digits at the ones place of 657 is 7 and that of 650 is 0. Since $7 > 0$, therefore, $657 > 650$.

Remember

A 3-digit number is always greater than a 2-digit number.

Ordering of Numbers

We can arrange the numbers in the order from the smallest to the greatest and vice versa.

When the numbers are arranged from the smallest to the greatest, then the numbers are said to be in **ascending order**.

For example, the numbers 234, 56, 175, 300 can be arranged in ascending order as 56, 175, 234, 300.

When the numbers are arranged from the greatest to the smallest, then the numbers are said to be in **descending order**.

For example, the numbers 777, 299, 810, 500 can be arranged in descending order as 810, 777, 500, 299.

Let's Practice

1. Compare the numbers and write $>$, $<$, or $=$ sign in the given circles.

a. 212 ○ 361

b. 451 ○ 415

c. 810 ○ 910

d. 274 ○ 252

e. 710 ○ 719

f. 567 ○ 567

2. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

a. 269, 443, 710, 609, 991

b. 481, 121, 909, 500, 683

c. 148, 648, 293, 771, 550

d. 909, 800, 160, 100, 999

e. 480, 680, 240, 69, 710

3. Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

- a. 241, 691, 438, 591, 260
- b. 892, 659, 732, 430, 98
- c. 230, 505, 550, 900, 909
- d. 661, 480, 840, 804, 540
- e. 509, 591, 519, 590, 59

Rounding Off Numbers

How many candies are there in the jar?

One may say 'around 30', but this might not be the exact number of candies, if we count.

These numbers are rounded off to make calculations easier and faster.

Rounding off means, making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was.



Nearest 10s

While rounding off the numbers to the nearest 10s, follow the rules given below.

Rule 1: Observe the ones digit. If the ones digit is less than 5, then we change the ones digit to 0 and the digit on the tens place remains the same.

Rule 2: Observe the ones digit. If the ones digit is equal to 5 or is greater than 5, then we change the ones digit to 0 and increase the tens digit by 1.

Example 1: Round off 74 to the nearest 10s.

Solution: Here, $4 < 5$, so we change the ones digit to 0 and keep the tens digit as it is.

Thus, 74 is rounded off to 70.

Example 2: Round off 386 to the nearest 10s.

Solution: Here, $6 > 5$, so we change the ones digit to 0 and increase the tens digit by 1.

Thus, 386 is rounded off to 390.

Let's Practice

Round off the following numbers to the nearest tens.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. 45 | 2. 17 | 3. 85 | 4. 92 | 5. 74 |
| 6. 41 | 7. 28 | 8. 479 | 9. 254 | 10. 375 |

Explore

Go out with your elders and observe where you see numbers. For example, countdown on red light crossings. Note down 10 such situations and create a scrapbook for the same.

Summary

- A 3-digit number occupies three places, hundreds, tens and ones.
- The place value of a digit is its position in that number and the face value of the digit is its actual value. Example: place value of 6 in 632 is 600 and face value is 6.
- The expanded form of a number is a method of expressing the number as the sum of the place values of all its digits. Example: $324 = 300 + 20 + 4$
- The standard form of a number is a way of expressing a number in figures. Example: $100 + 90 + 7 = 197$
- When the numbers are arranged from the smallest to the greatest, then the numbers are said to be in ascending order. Example: 87, 121, 307, 499
- When the numbers are arranged from the greatest to the smallest, then the numbers are said to be in descending order. Example: 900, 777, 650, 423
- Rounding off means a rough calculation of the number. Rules of rounding off a number to the nearest 10s are:
 - Observe the ones digit. If the ones digit is less than 5, then we change the ones digit to 0 and the digit on the tens place remains the same. Example: 324 is rounded off to 320
 - Observe the ones digit. If the ones digit is equal to 5 or is greater than 5, then we change the ones digit to 0 and increase the tens digit by 1. Example: 427 is rounded off to 430



1. Find the sum of the face value of 6 in 256 and 2 in 234.

2. Which is greater?

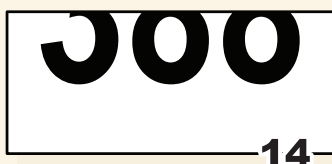
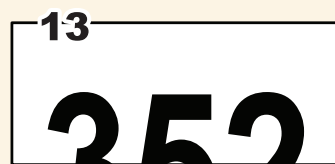
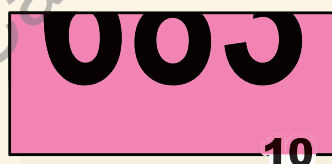
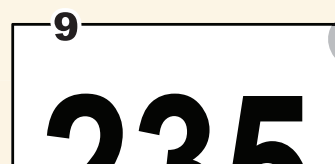
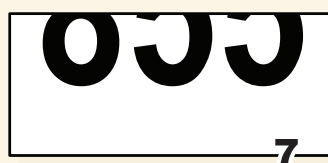
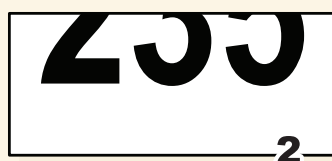
a. Face value of 6 in 639 or Place value of 6 in 260.

b. Sum of the face value of 2 in 238 and 3 in 435 or Place value of 4 in 254.

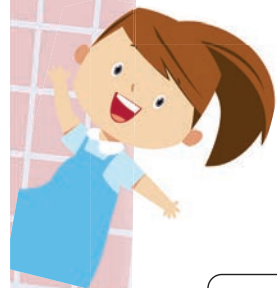
3. Guess Me!

I am an odd number lying between 465 and 470. Sum of the face value of my hundreds, tens and ones digit is 19.

4. Match the hidden numbers on the cards by colouring them alike.



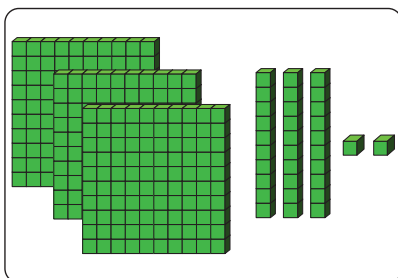
Assessment



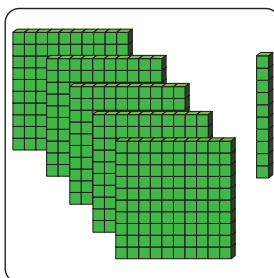
Rahul, Maneet and Ankur are three friends. They build 3-digit numbers using the blocks as shown. Observe the numbers formed by each one of them.



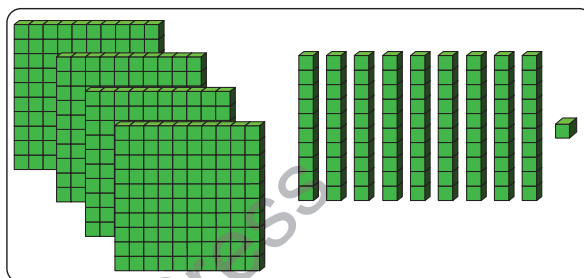
Rahul



Maneet



Ankur



Observe the above blocks and answer the following questions.

1. Identify the number formed by:

a. Rahul b. Maneet c. Ankur

2. Write the numbers represented by Rahul and Ankur, in words.

Rahul - Ankur -

3. Express the number represented by Maneet using expanded form.

.....

4. Write the number that comes just before and just after the number represented by Rahul.

..... Rahul's number

5. Arrange the numbers represented by each one of them in ascending order.

.....

6. Estimate the numbers represented by each one of them to the nearest 10s.

a. Rahul b. Maneet c. Ankur



Activities

Individual work

Numbers You Should Know

Life Connect

Collect information about some of the emergency phone numbers used in India. For example, local police, fire service, ambulance. Also, find out why these numbers are 3-digit numbers.



Group work

Number Cards

Form groups of four. Ask each group to form arrow cards, such that the red card depicts hundreds place and write numbers such as 100, 200, 300, ..., 900; the orange card depicts tens place and write numbers such as 10, 20, 30, ..., 90; and the yellow card depicts ones place and write numbers such as 1, 2, ..., 9.

Ask each student of the group to pick

any three arrow cards from each set. Now, overlap the cards and line up to form a 3-digit number.

Once all the students of the group have formed the numbers, ask them to write their number name and its expanded form.



Addition

warm-up

Colour the image as per the clues given.

$2 + 2 =$



$4 + 2 =$



$7 + 1 =$



$9 - 7 =$



$2 + 3 =$

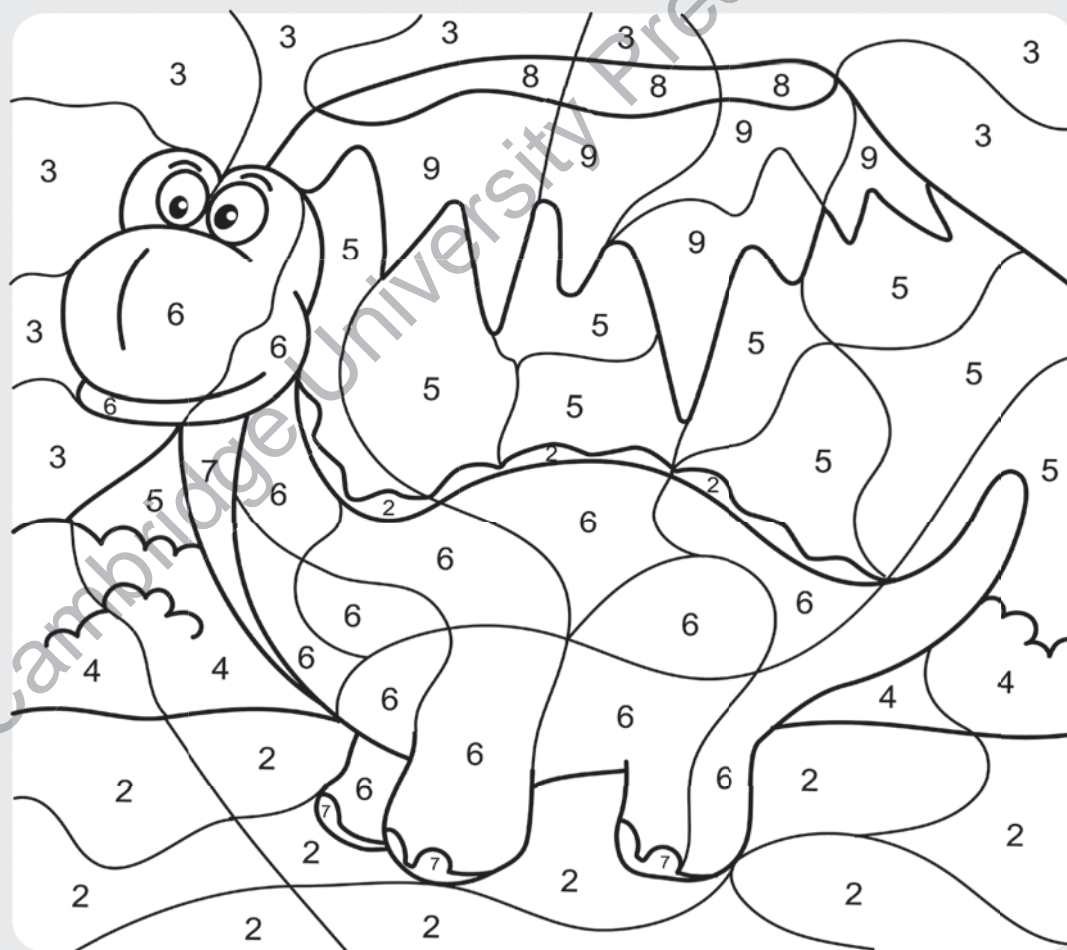


$6 - 3 =$



$2 + 5 =$

$5 + 4 =$



Addition of 2-digit Numbers

We use money as a means of payment, which is in the form of notes and coins. The Indian currency comprises rupees and paise.

One rupee consists of 100 paise, that is,
 $\text{₹}1 = 100 \text{ p}$.

How can we add money? Let us look at the scenario given below.

Prachi bought a chocolate for ₹65.
 For this, she pays:

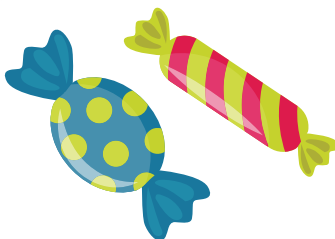


Search and Gain

State at least five features of the ₹500 currency note.

While returning, she saw a child crying. To make the child happy, she bought candies for the child for ₹20. For this, she pays:

Life Connect



Was the action of Prachi correct? Discuss.

So, she spends:



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{₹}50 & & + & & \text{₹}20 & & + \text{₹}10 + \text{₹}5 \\
 & & & & \text{₹}70 & & \text{₹}80 \quad \text{₹}85
 \end{array}$$

Thus, she spends ₹85 in total.

Let us now study to add 2-digit numbers in detail.

Example 1: Add 32 and 7.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$2 + 7 = 9 \text{ ones.}$$

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$3 + 0 = 3 \text{ tens.}$$

Thus, $32 + 7 = 39$.

	T	O
	3	2
+		7
	3	9

Remember

The numbers that are added are called addends and their total is called the sum. Here, in the given example 32 and 7 are addends and 39 is the sum.

Example 2: Add 73 and 24.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$3 + 4 = 7 \text{ ones.}$$

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$7 + 2 = 9 \text{ tens.}$$

Thus, $73 + 24 = 97$.

	T	O
	7	3
+	2	4
	9	7

Mental Maths

What is:

1. 10 more than 27
2. 20 more than 45
3. 50 more than 32
4. 10 more than 55
5. 60 more than 30
6. 30 more than 25

Let's Practice

1. Add the following.

a.

	T	O
	2	4
+		5

b.

	T	O
	4	4
+		3

c.

	T	O
	6	2
+		5

d.

	T	O
	5	1
+		6

e.

	T	O
	7	5
+	2	1

f.

	T	O
	4	2
+	3	4

g.

	T	O
	6	6
+	2	3

h.

	T	O
	5	3
+	4	5

2. Add the following numbers.

a. $15 + 3$

b. $14 + 5$

c. $81 + 8$

d. $80 + 12$

e. $27 + 42$

f. $36 + 63$

Regrouping

We know that, there cannot be more than 9 ones/9 tens in the ones/tens column. So, we regroup whenever there are more than 9 ones/9 tens, as follows.

$$12 \text{ ones} = 10 \text{ ones} + 2 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} + 2 \text{ ones}$$

$$33 \text{ ones} = 10 \text{ ones} + 10 \text{ ones} + 10 \text{ ones} + 3 \text{ ones}$$

$$= 1 \text{ ten} + 1 \text{ ten} + 1 \text{ ten} + 3 \text{ ones} = 3 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones}$$

Mental Maths

Regroup the following numbers.

1. 15 ones = ten + ones
2. 26 ones = tens + ones
3. 72 ones = tens + ones
4. 45 ones = tens + ones
5. 67 ones = tens + ones
6. 34 ones = tens + ones

With Regrouping

Example 1: Add 25 and 8.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$5 + 8 = 13 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} + 3 \text{ ones.}$$

Write 3 in the ones column and regroup 1 ten to the tens column.

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$2 + 0 + 1(\text{carry over}) = 3 \text{ tens.}$$

Thus, $25 + 8 = 33$.

Example 2: Add 67 and 23.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$7 + 3 = 10 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} + 0 \text{ ones.}$$

Write 0 in the ones column and regroup 1 ten to the tens column.

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$6 + 2 + 1(\text{carry over}) = 9 \text{ tens.}$$

Thus, $67 + 23 = 90$.

T	O
① 2	5
	8
3	3

T	O
① 6	7
2	3
9	0

Example 3: Add 68 and 34.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$8 + 4 = 12 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} + 2 \text{ ones.}$$

Write 2 in the ones column and regroup 1 ten to the tens column.

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$6 + 3 + 1(\text{carry over}) = 10 \text{ tens} = 1 \text{ hundred} + 0 \text{ tens.}$$

Write 0 in the tens column and regroup 1 hundred to the hundreds column.

Thus, $68 + 34 = 102$.

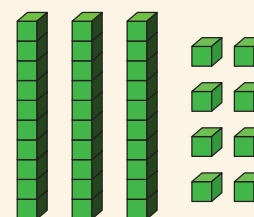
	H	T	O
	①	① 6	8
+		3	4
	1	0	2



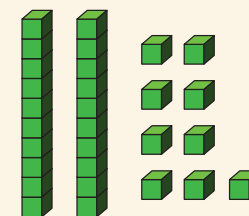
Active Maths

Addition with Regrouping

Let us consider the numbers 38 and 29. For this, take 3 strips of 10 units and 8 unit squares to represent 38.



Now, take 2 strips of 10 units and 9 unit squares to represent 29.



Now, keep all the tens strips together and all the unit squares together. Counting the total number of unit squares, we have 17 unit squares. Keep aside ten unit squares and replace them with a strip of 10 units.

Count the number of ten unit strips and unit squares, we get 6 tens strips and 7 unit squares.

Thus, we have 67 as the answer.

Now, extend the activity to find the sum of other numbers.

Let's Practice

1. Add the following.

a.

	T	O
	4	5
+		7

b.

	T	O
	6	3
+		9

c.

	T	O
	4	9
+	3	8

d.

	T	O
	4	6
+	3	5

e.

	T	O
	1	9
+	7	4

f.

	H	T	O
		3	7
+		8	3

g.

	H	T	O
		5	5
+		6	6

h.

	H	T	O
		8	2
+		2	8

2. Add the following numbers.

a. $53 + 8$

b. $29 + 5$

c. $46 + 17$

d. $74 + 28$

e. $16 + 15$

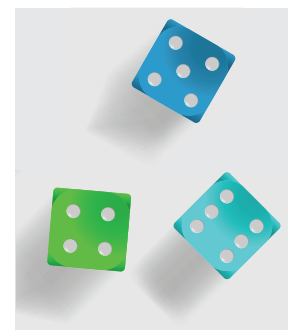
f. $56 + 87$

Adding Three Numbers

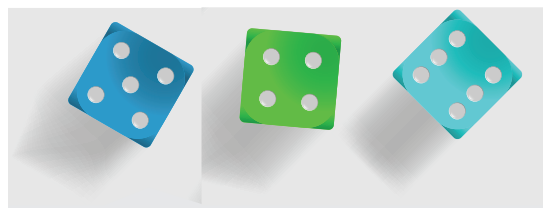
The rule for adding three numbers is same as the rule for adding two numbers. We use regrouping (or carry over) if sum of the ones column exceeds 9.

Let us take an example.

Aryan is playing with a dice. The numbers he got on rolling the dice is shown here.



Find how much should he move forward his counter. We have,



$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad + \quad 4 \quad + \quad 6 \\ \hline 5 + 4 = 9 \\ \hline 9 + 6 = 15 \end{array}$$

T	O
	5
	4
+	6

Adding the first and second number, that is, $5 + 4 = 9$

T	O
①	9
	6
+	
1	5

Adding the sum with the third number

Thus, we have $5 + 4 + 6 = 15$.

So, Aryan will move 15 steps ahead.

Without Regrouping

Example: Add 24, 11 and 43.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$4 + 1 + 3 = 8 \text{ ones.}$$

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$2 + 1 + 4 = 7 \text{ tens.}$$

Thus, $24 + 11 + 43 = 78$.

T	O
2	4
1	1
+	4
	3
	7
	8

With Regrouping

Example: Add 39, 23 and 17.

Solution: Let's add.

Step 1: Arrange the numbers vertically.

Step 2: Add the ones column.

$$9 + 3 + 7 = 19 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} + 9 \text{ ones.}$$

Write 9 in the ones column and regroup 1 ten to the tens column.

Step 3: Add the tens column.

$$3 + 2 + 1 + 1(\text{carry over}) = 7 \text{ tens.}$$

Thus, $39 + 23 + 17 = 79$.

T	O
①3	9
	3
+	1
	7
	7
	9

Let's Practice

1. Add the following numbers.

a.

	T	O
		4
		8
+		9

b.

	T	O
		5
		7
+		7

c.

	T	O
		9
		1
+		4

d.

	T	O
		8
		6
+		8

e.

	T	O
	1	3
	2	0
+	4	6

f.

	T	O
	3	4
	4	5
+	1	0

g.

	T	O
	2	2
	1	3
+	3	4

h.

	T	O
	7	1
	1	4
+	1	3

2. Add.

a. $6 + 7 + 8$

b. $9 + 2 + 7$

c. $71 + 12 + 13$

d. $21 + 31 + 37$

e. $29 + 10 + 20$

f. $42 + 34 + 23$



Active Maths

Using Method of Expanded Form to Add

There are different methods for adding numbers. Let us use the method of expanded form to add.

Consider the numbers 45 and 27.

Now, expanded form of $45 = 4 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones}$

Expanded form of $27 = 2 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ ones}$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{array}{r}
 45 = 4 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones} \\
 + 27 = 2 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ ones} \\
 \hline
 6 \text{ tens} + 12 \text{ ones} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Now, $6 \text{ tens} + 12 \text{ ones} = 6 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ten} + 2 \text{ ones} = 7 \text{ tens} + 2 \text{ ones} = 72$

Now, use the above method and solve the following sums.

1. $12 + 8$ 2. $34 + 13$ 3. $51 + 17$ 4. $72 + 16$ 5. $42 + 29$ 6. $27 + 14$

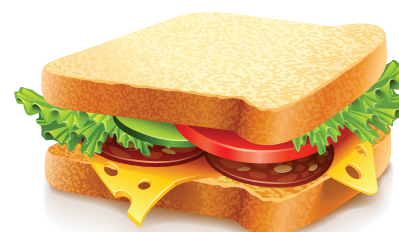
Word Problems

To solve any word problem, read each word of the question very carefully and select the numbers to be added. Then do the calculation.

Example: Mr Preet bought a muffin worth ₹25 and a sandwich worth ₹35 for his sons, Raman and Harpreet. Find the total amount he spent to buy these items.

Solution: Cost of muffin = ₹25
 Cost of sandwich = ₹35
 Total amount spent = ₹25 + ₹35
 = ₹60

₹	① 2	5
+ ₹	3	5
₹	6	0



Thus, the amount spent by Mr Preet is ₹60.

Let's Practice

1. Rahul likes reading books. He has 12 storybooks. His father bought him 5 more books. Find the total number of storybooks he has now.



2. Preeti bought strawberry and chocolate candies worth ₹20 and ₹15, respectively. Find the total amount spent by her.



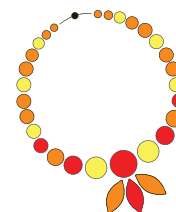
3. Sanaya read 57 pages of her book. If 16 pages are left, then how many pages are there in the book?



4. From a chart paper, Mansi cuts out 6 rectangles, 7 squares and 4 triangles for an activity suggested by her teacher. Find the number of shapes she collected in all.



5. Megha collected 12 red beads, 15 orange beads and 11 yellow beads for creating a necklace for her mother. Find the total number of beads collected by Megha.



Properties of Addition

Order Property

While adding any two numbers, the order of addends does not matter.

For example, $16 + 7 = 7 + 16 = 23$

Zero Property

The number remains the same when zero is added to any number.

For example, $15 + 0 = 15$; $0 + 21 = 21$

Successor

On adding 1 to any number, we get the number just after it which is known as the successor of a number.

For example, $26 + 1 = 27$. Here, 27 is the successor of 26.

Let's Practice

1. Fill in the blanks.

a. $68 + \dots = 68$

b. $0 + \dots = 10$

c. $49 + 0 = \dots$

d. $25 + 67 = 67 + \dots$

e. $12 + 18 = \dots + 12$

f. $91 + \dots = 1 + 91$

2. State the properties used below.

a. $47 + 0 = 47$

b. $28 + 51 = 51 + 28$

c. $0 + 26 = 26$

d. $69 + 23 = 23 + 69$

3. Write the successor of the following numbers.

a. 29

b. 41

c. 86

d. 52

e. 73

f. 90

Estimating Sums

To estimate means to round off to the nearest possible number.

To estimate sums, means to round off the numbers first and then add. This makes addition very simple, easy and quick.

Example: Estimate the sum of 61 and 27 by first rounding off the numbers to the nearest 10s.

Solution: Rounding off the numbers to the nearest 10s, we have

$$61 \longrightarrow 60$$

$$27 \longrightarrow 30$$

Now, $60 + 30 = 90$, so estimated sum is 90.

Let's Practice

Estimate the following sums by first rounding off the numbers to the nearest 10s.

1. 32 and 12

2. 15 and 13

3. 41 and 39

4. 24 and 31

5. 72 and 18

6. 25 and 65

7. 19 and 59

8. 72 and 15

Explore

Go out for shopping or for an outing with your elders. Now, use your addition skills to check the total amount in bills they are paying and help your elders.

Summary

- The numbers that are added are called addends and their total is called the sum.
- To solve any word problem, read each word of the question very carefully and select the numbers to be added. Then do the calculation.
- While adding any two numbers, the order of addends does not matter.
Example: $43 + 73 = 73 + 43$
- The number remains the same when zero is added to any number.
Example: $47 + 0 = 47$
- On adding 1 to any number, we get the number just after it which is known as the successor of the number. Example: 42 is the successor of 41.
- To estimate sums, means to round off the numbers first and then add.

Brain Teaser

1. Is the sum of the largest 2-digit number and the smallest 2-digit number a 2-digit number?

2. Find the missing digits in the given addition problems.

a.

	T	O
	6	1
+		
	6	7

b.

	T	O
		2
+		9
	9	1

c.

	T	O
	4	
+	3	8
	8	4

d.

	T	O
		6
+	5	
	8	0

3. Compare the following using < or > sign.

a. $24 + 39 + 12$ $15 + 55$

b. $61 + 13$ $56 + 12 + 3$

c. $10 + 5 + 19$ $17 + 26$

d. $45 + 18 + 8$ $33 + 5 + 14$

Assessment



Rahul's class teacher asks his class the following different addition problems to solve. Help him to solve the worksheet correctly.



1. $14 + 5$

2. $12 + 8$

3. $28 + 5$

4. $32 + 12$

5. $82 + 9$

6. $49 + 56 + 13$

7. Frame a word problem including regrouping of three 2-digit numbers. Also, solve the same.

Activities

Individual work

Frame and Act

Ask the students to make up their own word problems or addition story problems. Now, each student will enact their problem one by one. Let the class understand the problem carefully and write it on a sheet of paper.

Extend the activity by allowing the class to use base-ten blocks or counters to solve the problem demonstrated. Also, let the students swap their work with his/her partner to check each other's work.

Group work

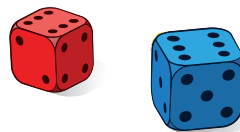
Addition Game!

Work in pairs. Each player needs two dice (1 blue and 1 red). Now, each player will roll his/her dice one by one. The number shown on the dice represents a 2-digit number, that is, number shown on the blue dice represents the tens digit while on the red dice represents the ones digit. After forming a 2-digit number, each student of the pair will add the numbers shown. The student who first adds the two 2-digit numbers will win the game.

For example, if the number appeared on the dice is as follows.



Student 1 \rightarrow 45



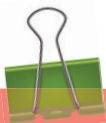
Student 2 \rightarrow 66

On adding, we have $45 + 66 = 111$.

Thus, the student who announces the sum 111 first will be the winner.

Subject Connect



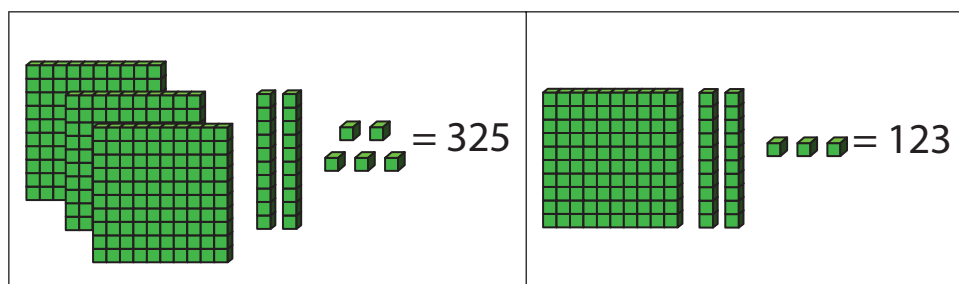


Enrichment

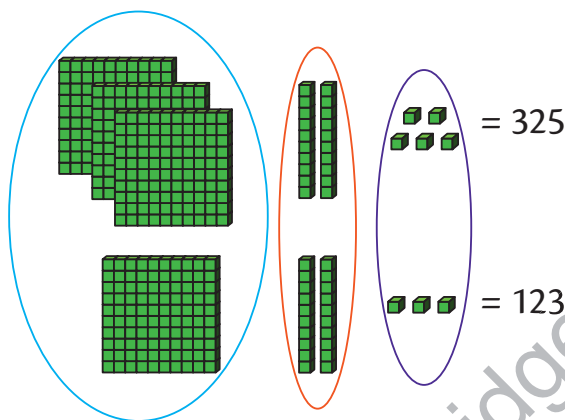
Adding 3-digit Numbers (Without Regrouping)

Adding 3-digit number is same as adding 2-digit numbers. For this, let us consider the numbers 325 and 123.

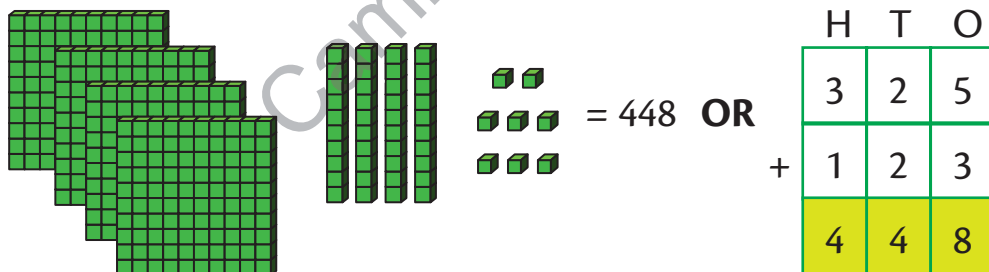
Now, we have



To add, combine the ones blocks, tens blocks and hundreds blocks, respectively.



Thus, we have



Thus, $325 + 123 = 448$.

Now, try to add the following numbers using the same method.

1. $124 + 223$

2. $567 + 221$

3. $480 + 116$

4. $221 + 120$

5. $345 + 621$

6. $518 + 160$

Chapters 1 and 2



Worksheet 1

1. State true or false.

- a. Number name for 538 is five hundred thirty-eight.
- b. The greatest 3-digit number is 999.
- c. The smallest 2-digit number is 10.
- d. The standard form of $200 + 0 + 3$ is 203.
- e. The place value and face value of 2 for the number 302 is 2.
- f. When rounded off to the nearest 10s, 42 becomes 40.

2. Unscramble the number names.

- a. TELWEV b. GTHIYE
- c. RHTIYT-UFRO d. VNYTESE-ERTEH

3. Circle the odd numbers.

- a. 3, 6, 12, 7 b. 11, 99, 86, 34 c. 62, 54, 45, 57

4. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

- a. 620, 340, 866, 586 b. 329, 656, 344, 227 c. 799, 648, 397, 111
-

5. Write the standard forms of the following expanded forms.

- a. $300 + 40 + 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ b. 5 hundreds + 3 tens + 2 ones =
- c. $700 + 80 + 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ d. 3 hundreds + 9 ones =

6. Round off the following numbers to the nearest tens.

- a. 65 b. 64 c. 448 d. 986



1. Solve the following sums.

a.

T	O
2	8
+	3

b.

T	O
6	6
+	4

c.

H	T	O
	5	7
+	6	9

d.

H	T	O
	9	2
+	3	5

e.

H	T	O
1	4	2
+	3	5

f.

H	T	O
2	4	3
+	1	6

2. Solve the following sums horizontally.

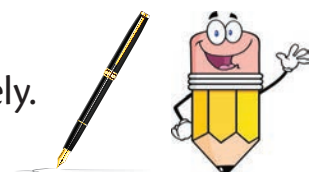
a. $24 + 32 + 46 = \dots\dots\dots$ b. $20 + 10 + 30 = \dots\dots\dots$ c. $91 + 27 + 16 = \dots\dots\dots$

3. Fill in the blanks.

a. $66 + \dots\dots\dots = 66$ b. $13 + \dots\dots\dots = 29$ c. $35 + 25 = 25 + \dots\dots\dots$
d. $46 + \dots\dots\dots = 58$ e. $80 + \dots\dots\dots = 80$ f. $41 + \dots\dots\dots = 65$

4. Solve the following problems.

a. Sasi bought pen and pencils worth ₹ 25 and ₹ 8, respectively. Find the total amount spent by her.



b. Hari has Science and Maths books. The Science book contains 75 pages and the Maths book contains 95 pages. Find the total number of pages the books have.



c. Jyoti collected 25 flowers. Ravi gave her 16 more flowers. How many flowers does she have in all?



Sample Test Paper

1. How many tens and ones are there in the given number names.

a. FIFTY-NINE \longrightarrow Tens Ones

b. SIXTY-SEVEN \longrightarrow Tens Ones

c. TWENTY-FIVE \longrightarrow Tens Ones

d. NINETY-THREE \longrightarrow Tens Ones

2. Write the number names of the following numbers.

a. 328

b. 240

c. 117

d. 489

e. 201

f. 288

3. Write the next two odd numbers.

a. 91

b. 55

c. 43

d. 87

4. Write the place value and face value of the red highlighted digits.

Number	542	390	682	592	205	388
Place value						
Face value						

5. Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

a. 95, 20, 99, 45

b. 10, 56, 89, 32

c. 162, 75, 1, 115

d. 243, 122, 9, 330

6. Solve the following.

a. 16 more than 27

b. $53 + 34$

c. 18 more than 42

d. $70 + 40$

e. $78 + 46$

f. 37 more than 65

7. Solve the following problems.

a. $89 + 0 = \dots\dots\dots$

b. $57 + 17 = \dots\dots\dots$

c. $79 + 38 = \dots\dots\dots$

d. $12 + 16 + 18 = \dots\dots\dots$

e. $71 + 1 = \dots\dots\dots$

8. Round off the following numbers to the nearest 10s.

a. 47

b. 51

c. 63

d. 75

e. 112

f. 277

9. Palak scored 56 marks in the first maths test and 39 marks in the second maths test. Find how many marks did she score in the first and the second test.

10. Uday bought a notebook worth ₹ 25, crayons worth ₹ 45, and a drawing book worth ₹ 85. Find out how much money did he spend in total.



Environmental Studies

Cambridge University Press



Me and My Body



WARM UP

Draw a line to match the body parts with their names.

head •
neck •
hand •
elbow •
stomach •
knee •
foot •



• shoulder
• arm
• fingers
• chest
• leg
• ankle
• toe

As we grow older, different parts of our body also grow. Let us learn more about them.

Our Body

Our body has three main parts: head, trunk and limbs.

Little Scientist

The limbs grow more than any other part of the body.

Our Head

The **head** includes hair, forehead, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, cheeks and chin.

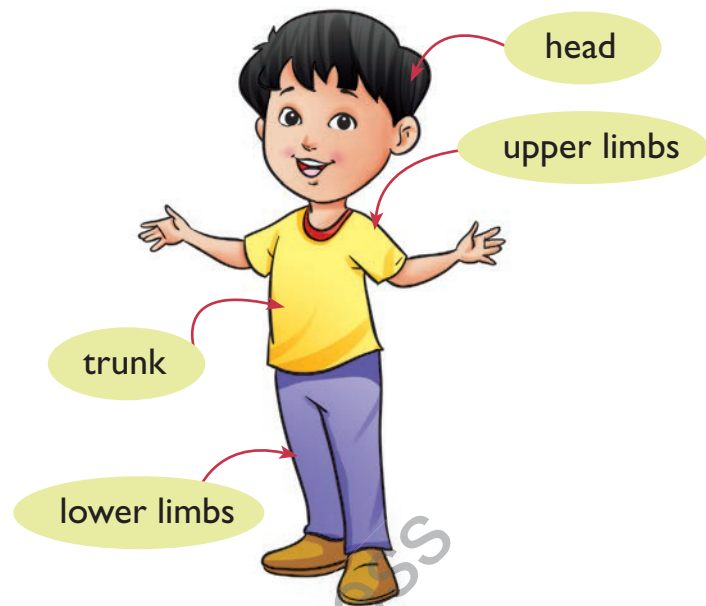
Our Trunk

The head is attached to the trunk by the **neck**. The **trunk** includes the chest, the back, the shoulders and the stomach.

Our Limbs

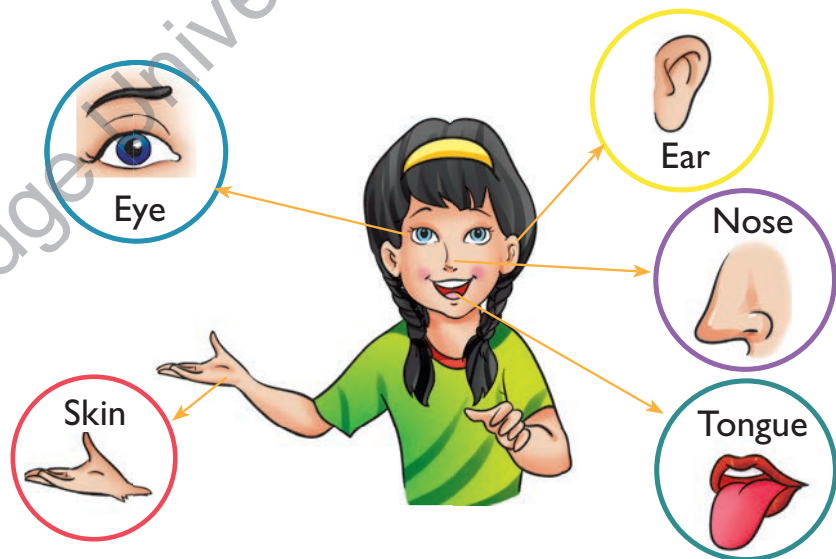
Arms and legs are called **limbs**. Our arms from shoulder to the fingers are the **upper limbs**. We use our hands to touch, feel and hold things.

Our legs from the hips to the toes are our **lower limbs**. We use our legs to walk, run and jump.



Our Sense Organs

The eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue are our five **sense organs**. These sense organs help us to see, hear, smell, touch and taste.



Eyes: We see things with our eyes. The eyelids and eyelashes protect our eyes.



Did you know?

Camels have three eyelids to keep their eyes safe from blowing sand in the desert.

Ears: We hear sounds with our ears. We enjoy hearing sounds like the whistle of a train and the chirping of a bird.

Nose: Our nose helps us to smell. We can smell the sweet scent of a flower as well as the bad smell coming from a garbage dump.

Skin: Our body is covered with skin. Our skin helps us to feel the things around us.

Tongue: The tongue helps us to taste different foods.



Did you know?

Cat, lion and tiger cannot taste sweet at all.

Taking Care of Our Sense Organs

Do not rub your eye if there is dirt in it.

Wash your eyes with clean and cool water.

Do not play with sharp and pointed objects.

Do not look at the sun with naked eyes.

Eye



Do not put anything into your ears.

Do not use a stick or a pin to clean your ears.

Avoid listening to loud music.

Ear



Clean your tongue regularly before or after you brush your teeth.

Tongue



Take a bath every day to keep your skin clean.

Wash your hands often.

Skin



Apply a sunscreen lotion before going out in sun. Carry an umbrella along. Avoid going out when the sun is very harsh.

Nose



Do not put anything into your nose.

Clean your nose while bathing.

Same, Yet Different

All of us have the same body parts. But, do we all look the same?

Look at your friends in the class.

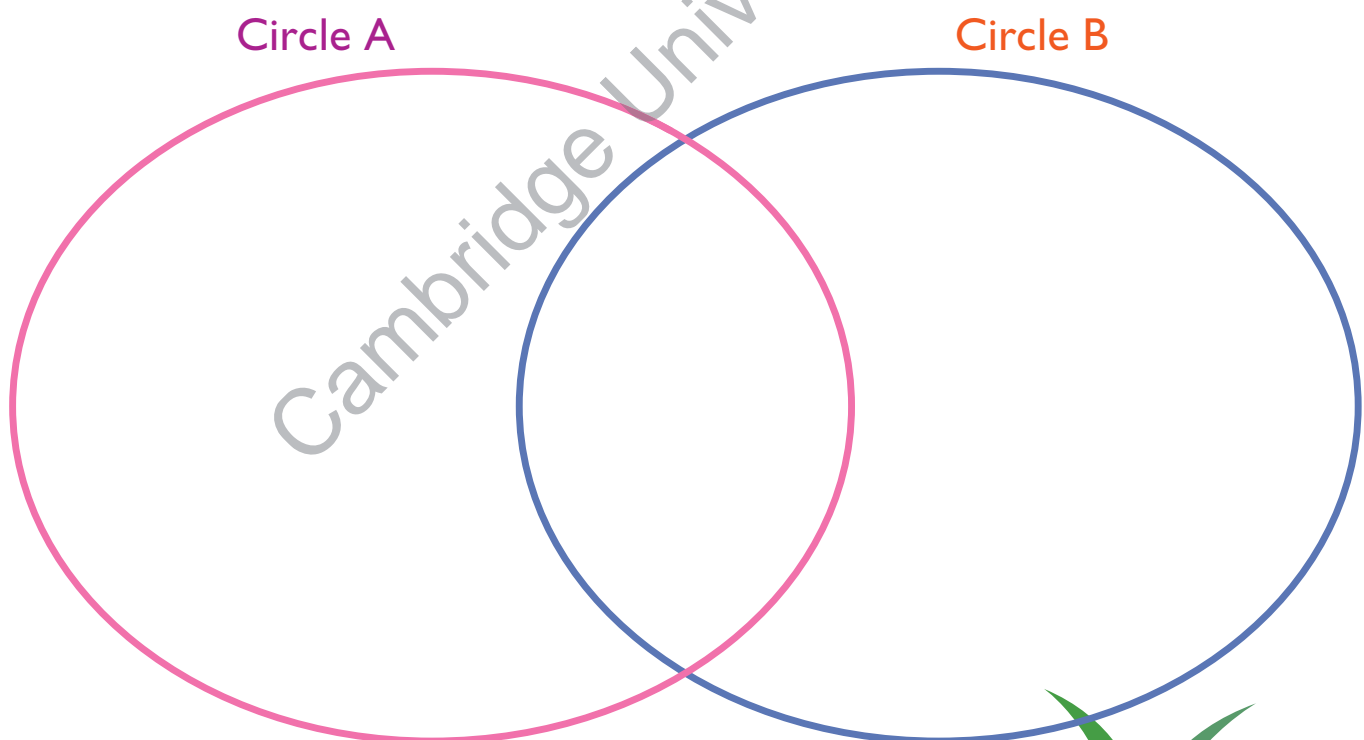
Some of you are tall. Some are short. Some have curly hair, some have wavy hair and others may have straight hair.

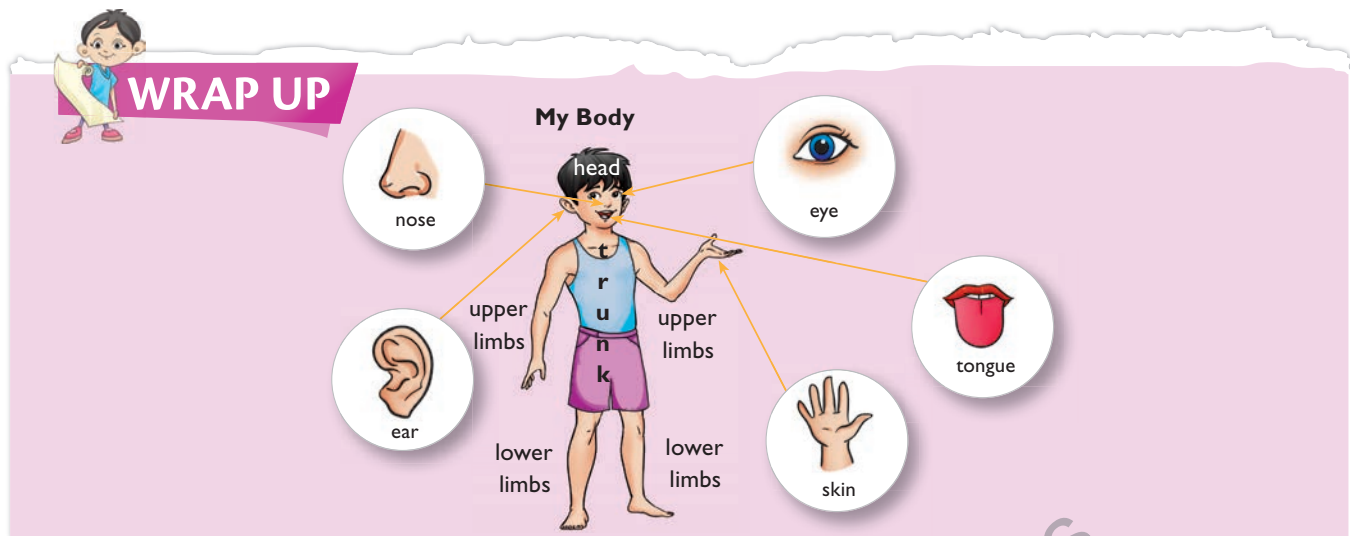
Just like how we look different, our likes and dislikes may be different too.

In circle A, write your favourite fruit. In circle B, write your friend's favourite fruit.

In the common area, write the name of the fruits you both like.

We are all similar, yet different in many ways. This makes us unique.





Words I Learnt

Limbs: arms and legs

Trunk: the body excluding the head, neck and limbs

Exercise

A Strike out the word which is not correct.

1. ~~Eyes~~/Legs are our sense organs.
2. We use our ~~skin~~/~~nose~~ to feel things.
3. ~~Nose~~/~~Hand~~ is a part of our limbs.
4. Our ~~nose~~/~~tongue~~ helps us smell things.
5. ~~Eyelashes~~/~~eyebrows~~ protect our eyes.

B Answer in a word or two.

five ear neck skin arms and legs

1. What covers our whole body? _____
2. How many sense organs do we have? _____
3. Which organ is used to hear sounds? _____
4. What connects our head to our trunk? _____
5. What are our limbs? _____

C Get busy

Brainstorm

Which sense organ would you use to do the following?

nose eyes tongue ears skin

1. To watch a rainbow _____

2. To smell a flower
3. To taste a piece of chocolate
4. To hear the ringing bell
5. To feel how hot something is



Life Skill

Self-awareness

Yoga for kids

Yoga helps our body to keep fit. With the help of a yoga expert, learn some yoga poses. Practice it daily.



Connect

Braille

There are some people who cannot see. They read and write using a system of raised dots called Braille code. Let us learn how the letters in English Alphabet are written using the Braille code.

Language

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
h	i	j	k	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	
u	v	w	x	y	z	



Project

What am I?

Play 'What am I?' at home. Get different food items on a table. With your eyes closed, use the senses of taste, touch and smell to identify the food item. Take turns to play.



Me and My Family



WARM UP

Rahul's family is dressed in blue. Anjali's family is dressed in red.
Tick (✓) the correct answer.



Rahul's family is a big / small family.

Anjali's family is a big / small family.

Family

A **family** is a group of people who are related to each other. There may be few or many member in a family. So, families may be small or big.



A small family in which only parents and children live together is called a **nuclear family**.



A bigger family in which parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together is called a **joint family**.

Immediate and Extended Family

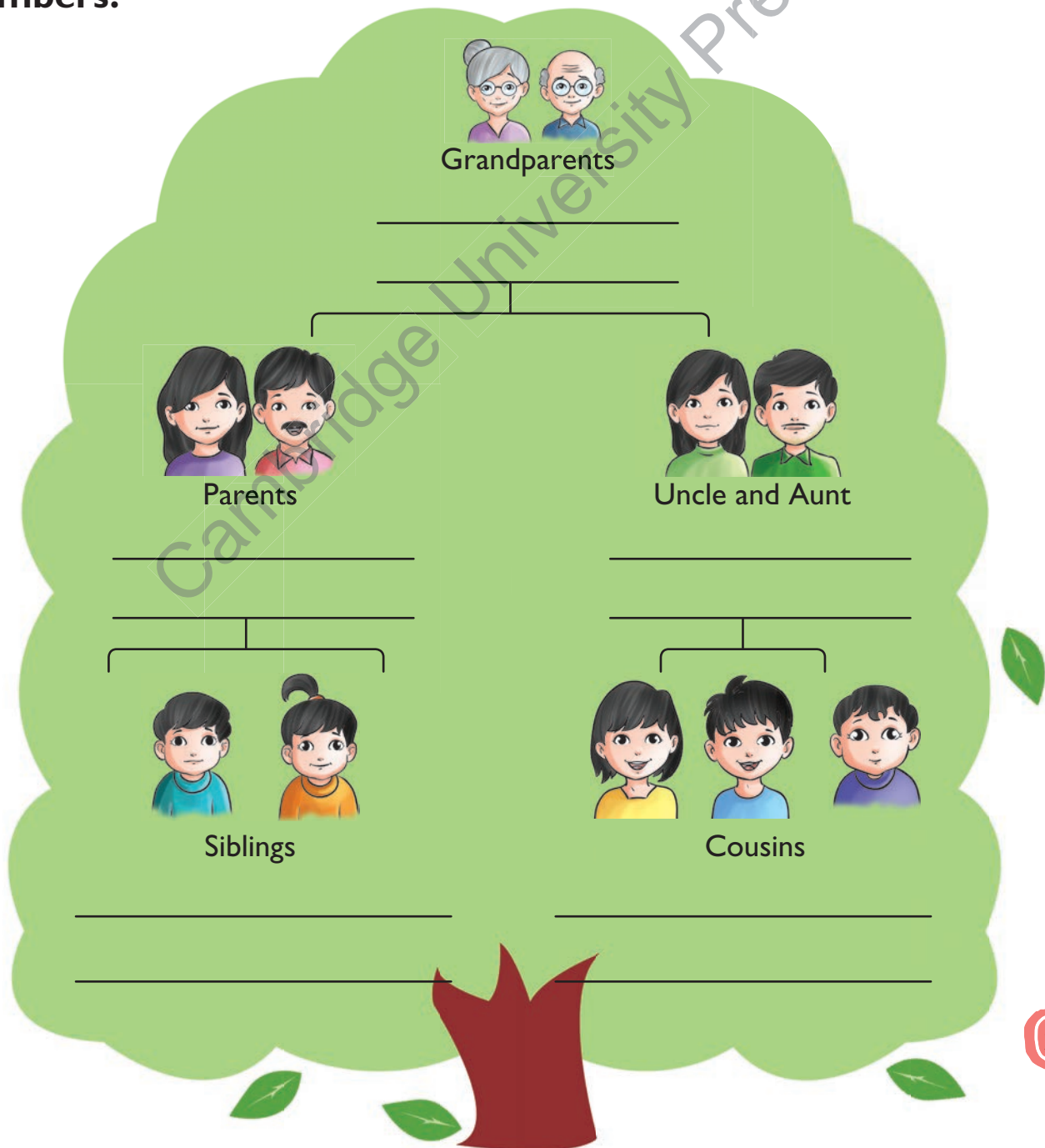
Our parents and siblings are part of our **immediate family**. Our grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins make our **extended family**.

People who are related to our mother are our **maternal relatives**. People who are related to our father are our **paternal relatives**.

Complete the family tree with the names of your extended and immediate family members.

Little Scientist

Family members usually resemble or look like each other.



Family Time

We spend time with our family in different ways.

We go for outings like picnics and holidays. We play together.



We share work and help each other.

Ria and Rohan help their parents clean the house.



Every Sunday, Lim and her family work together in the garden.



Sara's mother helps her complete her homework.



We celebrate special days together.

Raima is celebrating Christmas with her family.



Sia is celebrating her birthday with her family.





WRAP UP

Types of Families

A nuclear family has parents and children.

A joint family has many relatives living together.

Our extended family has grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.

Relatives from our mother's side are called maternal relatives.

People related to us from our father's side are called paternal relatives.

Words I Learnt

Immediate family: parents and siblings of a person

Maternal: related to mother's side of the family

Paternal: related to father's side of the family



Exercise

A Choose the correct word from the help box and fill in the blanks.

grandparents aunt cousins uncle nuclear

1. A _____ family has parents and children.
2. Your mother's parents are your _____.
3. My aunt's children are my _____.
4. My father's brother is my _____.
5. My uncle's wife is my _____.

B Strike out the incorrect word(s).

1. My father's father is my ~~grandfather~~/~~uncle~~.
2. A ~~joint~~/~~nuclear~~ family has many members.
3. My mother's sister is my ~~grandmother~~/~~aunt~~.
4. People who are related to your mother are your ~~maternal~~/~~paternal~~ relatives.
5. Family members ~~share~~/~~do not share~~ things with each other.

C Answer in a sentence.

1. Who makes your extended family?
2. What is a nuclear family?
3. How does a family spend time together?
4. Who are your maternal relatives?
5. How do you help your parents?

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Pair up. Think and share what makes your family special.



Life Skills

Care for the elderly

Our grandparents are old. We should give them our love, support and care. They are wise and experienced. We should always listen to them. Look and match how one could help their grandparents in their daily activities.

1. Carry their bags.
2. Help them climb the staircase.
3. Fetch things for them.
4. Read out to them.
5. Offer them seat while travelling in a bus or train.

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



Connect

English

The words we use to describe each other are called adjectives. Choose an adjective from the help box to describe your family members.

Brave	Wise	Cute	Intelligent	Smart
Funny	Caring	Kind	Hardworking	Naughty

Hint: Helpful Mother



Project

Make a family album.

Get some photographs of your family members and paste them in a scrapbook. Write their names and how they are related to you.



Care for All



WARM UP

Who helps you in the given tasks? Write their names in the blanks given below. Draw a ☺ if you do it on your own.

Waking up for school _____

Making bed after you wake up _____

Brushing teeth _____

Taking a bath _____

Packing lunch for school _____

Completing homework _____

As babies, our family takes complete care of us.
As we grow older, we start doing many things
on our own and learn to take care of ourselves
and others.

There are different types of people around us.
They have different needs and require different
type of care. Let us learn about them.



Care for the Elderly

As people get old, their bodies may not remain as strong as before. They need a lot of rest, care and support. We should help them in their daily activities and look after them when they fall sick.

Remember, being caring and helpful helps everyone at home.



Care for the Differently Abled

Being differently abled means to have a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities. We should support the differently abled people in their day-to-day life.



Visually Challenged

People who cannot see are **visually challenged**. Some people cannot see since birth. Others may lose their sight because of some illness or accidents.

Visually challenged people use **Braille**. Braille is a system of raised dots that they feel with their fingertips to read.

- We can volunteer to help them in learning special skills or write examinations for them.



Did you know?

At times people need to wear glasses to see well. An optician tests the eyes to give a person the right glasses he or she might need.

- They often use a white cane when they walk. If we see them on road, we must help them cross it.

Hearing-impaired

Some people are unable to hear soft sounds and there are some people who cannot hear at all. They are hearing-impaired. They often use hearing-aids to hear. They may not speak very clearly because they do not hear sounds well.

They use sign language to communicate. They learn to read the lips of the people talking and guess what they are saying.

This is known as lip reading.

- We should speak slowly and clearly to help them lip read.
- We should be patient to look at them while talking.

Physically Challenged

People who cannot use their arms, legs and other body parts to do routine activities are **physically challenged**.

- Some people have difficulty in walking. They may move around in a wheelchair. We must give them way whenever they are around.
- We should give them our care and support.



Did you know?

In many parts of the world, guide dogs are trained to help the visually impaired to travel, cross streets and even go shopping.



Little Scientist

An ophthalmologist is a doctor who treats the problems of the eyes.

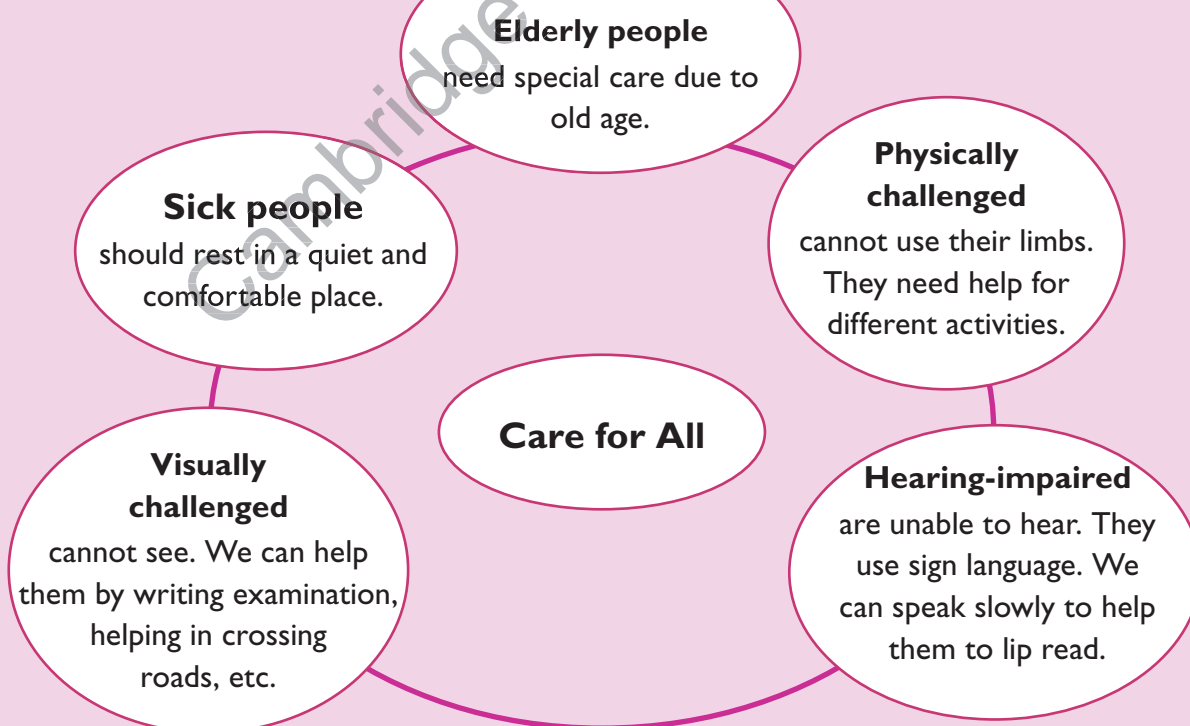
Care for the Sick

At times, people fall ill and do not feel well.

- They should rest in a quiet and comfortable place.
- We should not disturb them and let them have proper rest.
- People who are sick may feel weak to move. We can help them by fetching things, they need.
- We should spend time with them so that they do not feel lonely.
- We must keep their surroundings clean.
- While taking care of the sick, we must take care not to fall ill ourselves.



WRAP UP



Words I Learnt

Braille: a system of printing for visually challenged

Elderly: old people



Exercise

A Fill in the blanks.

cane sign sick caring Hearing-impaired

- _____ people are unable to hear soft sounds or cannot hear at all.
- The hearing-impaired people use _____ language to communicate.
- The visually challenged person uses a white _____.
- Being _____ and helpful helps everyone at home.
- The _____ should rest in a quiet and comfortable place.

B Match the following to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Physically challenged people | a. along with a special language of signs to understand speech. |
| 2. Visually challenged people | b. need a lot of rest, care and support. |
| 3. Hearing-impaired people lip read | c. use a white cane when they walk. |
| 4. Elderly people | d. may have difficulty in walking. |
| 5. Sick people | e. must have enough rest. |

C Answer in one or two words.

Braille ophthalmologist sign optician hearing-aids

- Who tests the eyes of a person to give him the right glasses he or she might need? _____
- What is the script used by visually challenged people called? _____
- What is the language used by people who are hearing-impaired? _____
- What do the hearing-impaired people use to hear? _____
- Who treats the problems of the eyes? _____



Life Skills

Blindfold me!

Take a long scarf and get it tied around your eyes.
Take a few minutes to adjust to the darkness.
Then, try to do some routine things like eating

Care for the differently abled;
Empathy

Tip

Make sure your parents watch you while you do this.

your food, going to a different room, or taking something from a table.

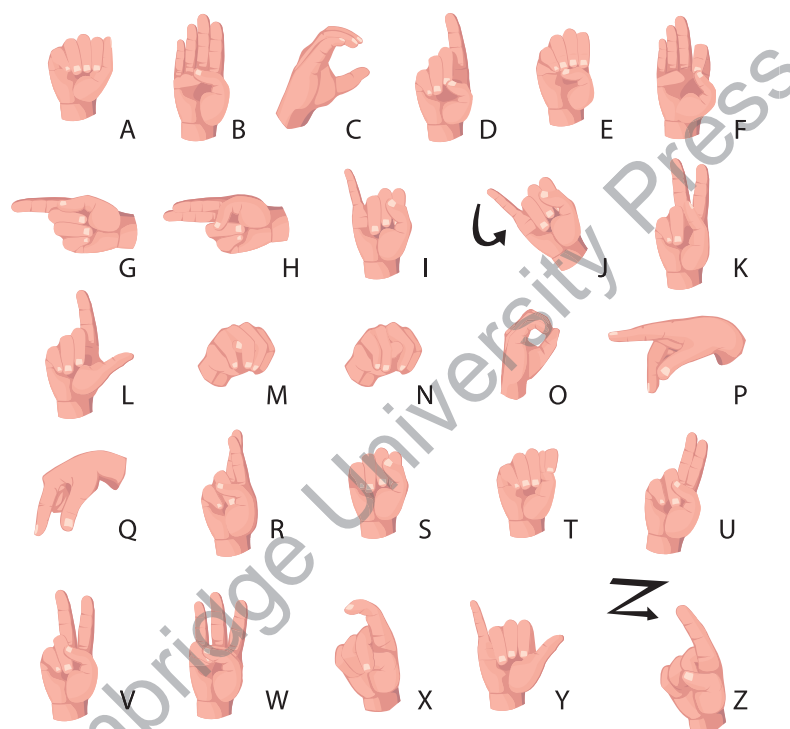
- How did you feel? Share any two difficulties you faced while you were blindfolded.
- Discuss with your parents about what you can do to help those who cannot see.



Connect

Language

People who cannot speak and hear use sign language to communicate. Look at the sign language chart given below.



Now, use sign language to spell out your name without speaking at all. Share how it felt.



Project

Sign boards for differently abled

Have you noticed different sign boards placed at different places for the help of differently abled?

Next time when you go out with your family, take note of such sign boards. Find out what they mean.



Celebrating Festivals



WARM UP

Circle the picture that looks like a celebration.



Festivals are times of celebration. There are many festivals that we celebrate with our family and friends.

Religious Festivals

Different festivals are celebrated by people of different religious communities. These festivals are called **religious festivals**.

Christmas

We celebrate **Christmas** on 25 December every year. It is the birthday of Jesus Christ. We decorate the Christmas tree, wear new clothes and visit the church on this day.



Diwali

Diwali is the festival of lights. We clean and decorate our houses on this day. We wear new clothes and light *diyas* in the evening.



Eid

Eid is celebrated after a month of **fasting**. This one month of fasting is called *Ramadan* or *Ramzaan*. We wear new clothes and go to the mosque to pray. We eat sweets like *seviyan* and *kheer* on this day.



Gurupurab

Gurupurab is a special day to remember and honour the Sikh Gurus. A *guru* is a teacher. On this day, people march in processions in towns and cities. After the procession, people are served delicious food at *langars*.

Little Scientist

We should avoid bursting firecrackers during festivals as they make the air dirty. Loud sounds from these crackers can damage our ears.

National Days

There are some days that are observed by people all over India. These are called **national days**. The national days of India are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.



Did you know?

Many brave men and women fought against the British to make India a free country.

Independence Day

We celebrate **Independence Day** on 15 August every year. 'Independence' means 'to become free'. We celebrate this day because India got freedom from the British on this day in 1947.



The Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at the Red Fort in New Delhi. Everyone sings the national anthem.

Republic Day

We celebrate the **Republic Day** on 26 January every year.

India became a republic on this day.

We celebrate it because the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950.

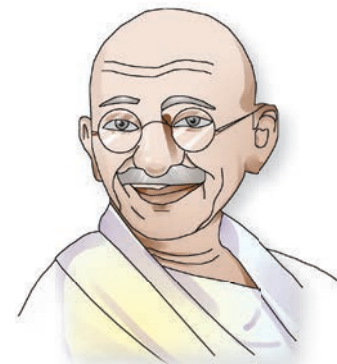
The Republic Day parade takes place at *Raj Path* in New Delhi. A lot of people take part in the parade and perform in front of a large gathering. The parade also includes colourful *jhankiyan*. The President of India hoists the national flag.



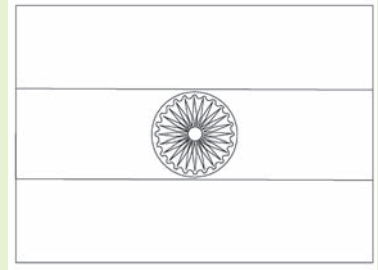
Gandhi Jayanti

We celebrate **Gandhi Jayanti** on 2 October every year. It is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. He played an important role in India's independence from the British. Mahatma Gandhi is also known as the 'Father of the Nation'. Many people fondly call him *Bapu*.

The leaders of our country visit Raj Ghat. They offer flowers and prayers at the *Samadhi* of Mahatma Gandhi. We all pay respect to the great leader on this day.



**Colour the national flag of our country.
Find out what each colour stands for.**



Celebrations at School

We celebrate the national days at school. Students take part in the celebration. Principal, teachers and other guests attend the programme.

Apart from these three national days, we also celebrate a few other important days in school.



Children's Day

In India, we celebrate **Children's Day** on 14 November. It is the birthday of Jawahar Lal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India. We celebrate this day to remember his fondness for children. On Children's Day, a lot of activities are held for children. In some schools, teachers put up a show for the children.



Teacher's Day

We celebrate **Teachers' Day** on 5 September. It is the birthday of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. Dr Radhakrishnan was the second President of India. He helped to spread education in India. Students show their love and respect for their teachers by giving them flowers and cards on this day.

Words I Learnt

National days: certain days observed by people across India

Religious festivals: festivals celebrated by people of different religious communities



Exercise

A Write 'R' for religious festivals and 'N' for national days.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Diwali | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Independence Day | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Gandhi Jayanti | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Eid | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Republic Day | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

B When do we celebrate the following festivals?

2 October	25 December	15 August	26 January
-----------	-------------	-----------	------------

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Republic Day _____ | 2. Gandhi Jayanti _____ |
| 3. Independence Day _____ | 4. Christmas _____ |

C Answer the following questions.

- What are religious festivals? Give two examples.
- Name the national days of India.
- How do we celebrate Republic Day?
- How do we celebrate Teachers' Day in the school?
- Name any two events/occasions celebrated in your schools.

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Look at the pictures given below. Write the name of the correct festival or national day under each picture. Use the words given in the box.

Diwali	Republic Day	Christmas	Eid
--------	--------------	-----------	-----











Life Skills

Care and Compassion

Show your care towards the environment.

Celebrations should not harm our environment or anybody who is a part of our environment. Read the given situations and tick (✓) your choices.

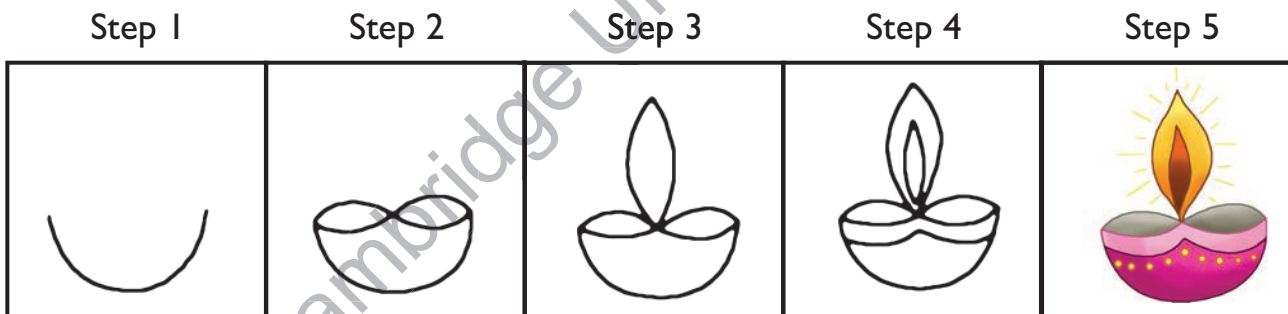
1. Your friend decides to celebrate festivals without crackers this year as the firecrackers make the city smoky, noisy and dirty.
 - a. You support him/her by doing the same. ☐
 - b. You ignore him/her and decide to burn crackers. ☐
2. The noise of the firecrackers scare the innocent dogs in your neighbourhood.
 - a. You ask your parents to request everybody to stop bursting crackers. ☐
 - b. You ask your parents to bring the dogs home. ☐



Connect

Arts Education

Learn to draw a diya in 5 steps.



Project

Many brave men and women worked for our country's independence. Find out about them.

5

Games We Play



WARM UP

Look and identify the activities. Write their names below.











After a long day at school or work, we feel tired. We must relax and take rest. Relaxation helps us feel fresh to get back to work again.

Recreation

Activity done for fun and enjoyment is called **recreation**. Playing games and sports, reading books, talking to family members or friends, singing and dancing are some ways of recreation.

Little Scientist

You are slightly taller in the morning than in the evening.

Games We Play

Playing games is the most common form of recreation. When we play, we have a lot of fun. We make new friends. We learn new games. We learn to play in teams and follow rules.



Outdoor Games

We play some games in the open, in a park or in a playground. These are **outdoor games**. Cricket, football, basketball and hockey are some of the outdoor games. We run around a lot when we play outdoors. Playing outdoor games help us stay fit and healthy.



Cricket



Basket Ball



Tennis



Badminton

Indoor Games

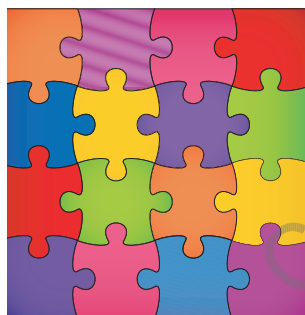
We play some games inside the house.

These are **indoor games**. Ludo, snakes and ladders, scrabble, carrom, puzzles, chess and many other board games are examples of indoor games. Playing indoor games is a good exercise for the brain. It also helps us to relax.



Did you know?

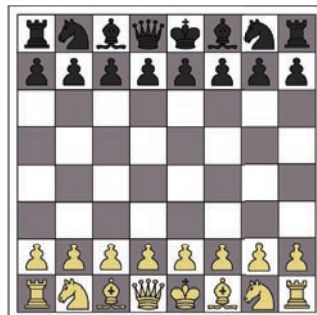
It is believed that the game of Chess was invented in India.



Puzzle



Snakes and Ladders



Chess



Ludo

Team Games

Many games are played in groups, by forming **teams**.

Football, cricket, hockey and volleyball are some popular team games. Playing in teams teaches us team spirit and how to cooperate with each other.



Fair Play

While playing, winning or losing is not important. Important is how we play the game. **Fair play** is all about the following.

- Each game has its own set of rules. Learn and follow the rules.
- Do not cheat.
- Do not fight or hurt anyone.
- Be polite and take turns.
- Be a good sport. Playing the game is more important than winning.

Write about your most favourite game. Complete the table.

	Name of the game	Number of players in the game	Things needed for the game	An important rule of the game
Example:	Hopscotch	any number	open space, chalk, a small piece of flat stone	players take turns to play
My Favourite Game				



WRAP UP

Fun and Games

- Activity done for fun and enjoyment is called recreation.
- Playing games is the most common form of recreation.

Games We Play

- Indoor games are played in a closed space. Example: chess, ludo, carrom
- Outdoor games are played in open spaces. Example: basketball, volleyball, tennis

- Follow the rules of the game.
- Always play fair.

Words I Learnt

Indoor games: games played in a closed space

Outdoor games: games played in open spaces

Recreation: activities done for fun and enjoyment



Exercise

A Choose the correct word from the help box and fill in the blanks.

recreation relaxation rules indoor outdoor

- _____ helps you feel fresh.
- Playing games and sports are good ways of _____ for everyone.
- We must learn to follow the _____ of a game.
- Tennis is an _____ game.
- Ludo is an _____ game.

B Answer in one or two words.

- Write one indoor game and outdoor game that you enjoy.
- Can we win all the games we play?
- Name any two games you read in this lesson.
- What do we learn from the team games?
- What is important while playing a game?

C Get busy

Brainstorm

Tick (✓) the correct columns.

	Outdoor games	Indoor games	Team games
Football	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hide and seek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carrom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scrabble	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cricket	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Life Skills

Self-awareness

While playing outdoors, it is important to keep our skin safe.

Tick (✓) the correct words to know how to protect your skin from Sun.

1. Use a sun 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

English

Read aloud the given phrase. Tick (✓) what it means.

“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.”

1. Too much of study without any time for recreation makes a person dull and boring. ☐
2. Too much of recreation without any time for study makes a person dull and boring. ☐
3. Too much of study and recreation makes a person dull and boring. ☐



Project

The games we play today are very different from the games played in earlier times.

- **Talk to your grandparents and ask them the names of any three games they played when they were young.**

- **Do you play any of these games?**
- **Which game would you like to try?**

Yes ☐ No ☐

6

Our Food



WARM UP

Tick (✓) the meals you have in a day.



Breakfast

☐


Lunch

☐

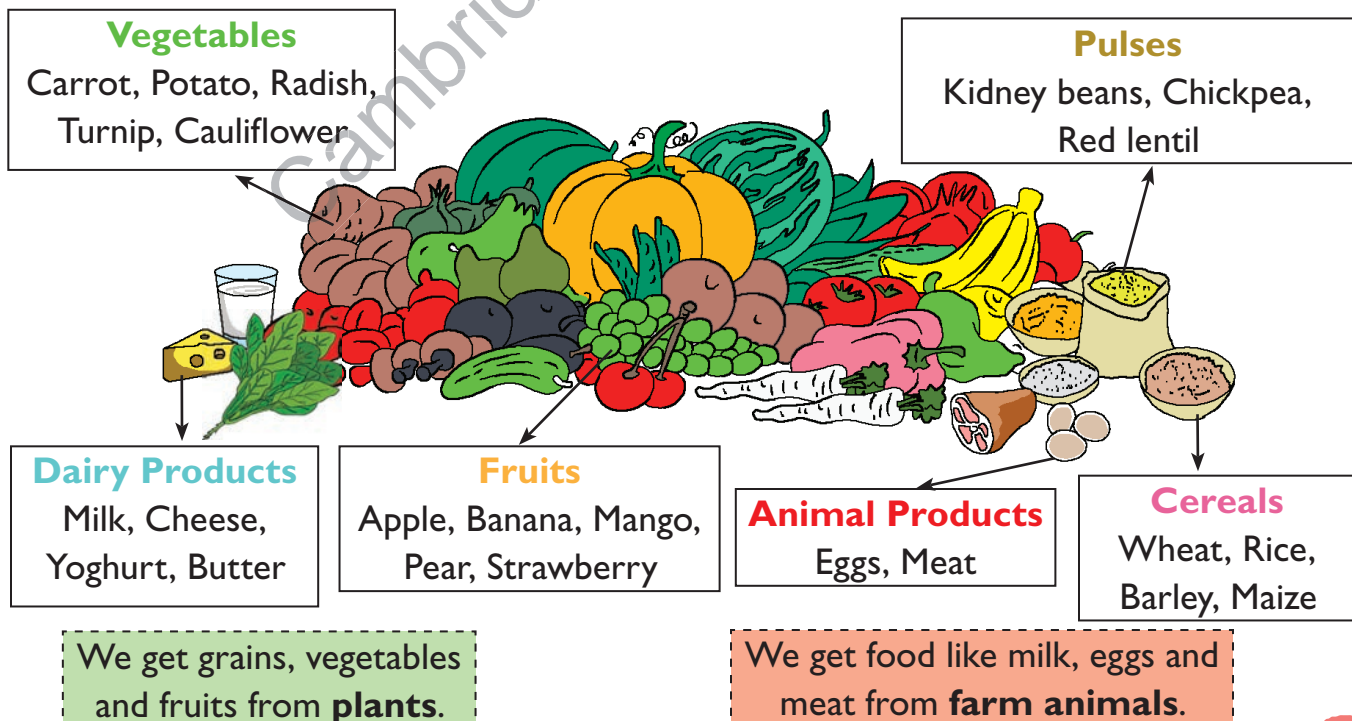

Dinner

☐

What will happen if you skip any meal? Think and Discuss.

Food We Eat

We eat different food items.



Food Groups

We eat food to grow and get energy to work. The food we eat is called our **diet**. Our body needs different kinds of food to stay healthy. There are three main kinds of food groups that should be included in our diet.

Let us read about these food groups.

Energy-giving foods or carbohydrates and fats: These foods give us energy to work, play and be active.



Energy giving foods

Body-building foods or proteins:

These foods help us grow.

Protective foods or vitamins and minerals: These foods help us stay strong and healthy. They protect our body from illness.



Body building foods

We must include the right amount of food from each group in our diet. This type of diet is called a **balanced diet**.



Protective foods

Eating Habits

Talk to your friends and write down what each of you had for dinner last night.

Name of the friend	Food they had for dinner

Did all of you eat the same food for dinner? Why?

Different people eat different types of food. Even within a family, eating preferences are different. Our eating habits change as we grow.

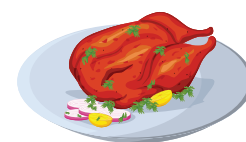
New born babies do not have teeth. They cannot chew or digest heavy food. As they grow, they start to have soft food like pulses and porridge.

The elderly people have weak teeth. They prefer food that is soft and easy to digest.



Some people do not eat eggs, meat and fish. They are **vegetarians**. Vegetarians mostly have pulses, fruits, vegetables and nuts in their diet.

Some people eat eggs, meat and fish. These are **non-vegetarians**.



Eating Healthy

Fruits, pulses, meat, milk, egg, and vegetables are healthy foods. We should eat them daily in right amount. This will help us have a balanced diet.

Eating Habits

- Besides a healthy diet, we must have good eating habits to stay healthy. Here are some eating habits you should always follow.
- Eat your meals at fixed times.
- Wash your hands properly before and after eating.



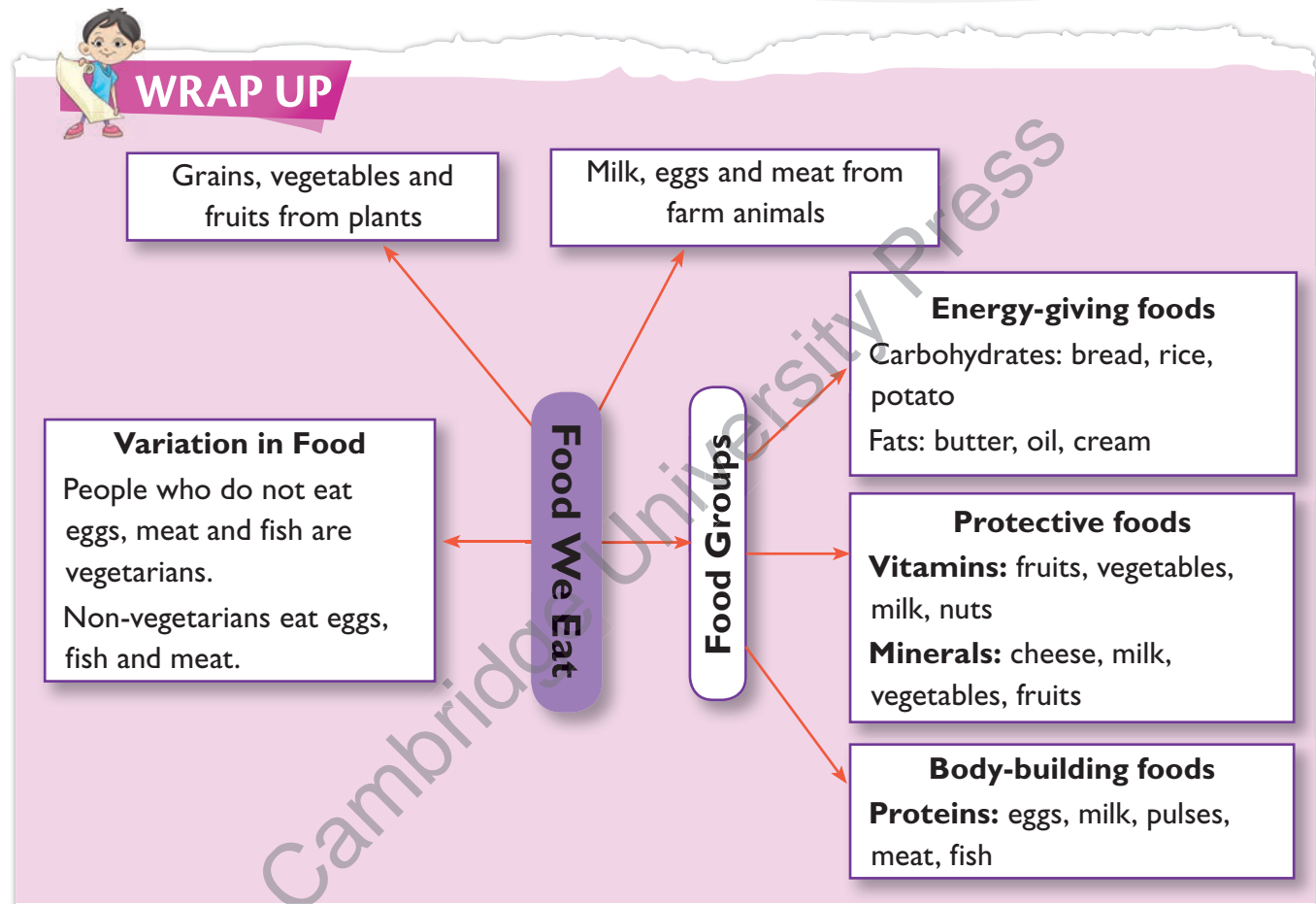
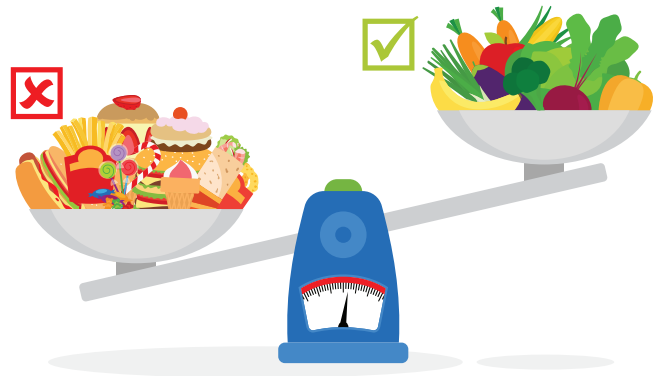
Did you know?

A person who does not eat or use any animal or dairy products, such as meat, fish, poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, honey or leather is called a **vegan**.

Food items like pizza, chips, noodles, burgers, ice creams are called **junk foods**. Having too much of such food can make us sick. We should avoid eating junk food.



- Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.
- Drink plenty of water every day.
- Chew your food well.
- Eat in a happy and pleasant mood.
- Do not waste food.



Words I Learnt

Balanced diet: a diet which includes the right amount of food from each food group

Farm animals: animals that are raised on a farm



Exercise

A Strike out the incorrect word.

1. ~~Carbohydrates~~/~~Proteins~~ give us energy.
2. We must drink plenty of ~~water~~/~~juice~~ every day.

3. Fish, eggs and pulses are rich in **fats/proteins**.
4. New born babies have **milk/bread**.
5. All families have **same/different** food during meals.

B A list of food items are given in the box. Place them in their correct columns.

fruits	pulses	eggs	vegetables
bread	nuts	fish	rice

Energy-giving foods	Body-building foods	Protective foods

C Answer in a sentence.

1. Why do we need food?
2. Write one good eating habit.
3. What are protective foods?
4. What are energy-giving foods?

D Get busy

Brainstorm

**Rohit complains of being tired. He cannot run about and play.
The doctor asks Rohit to have more energy-giving diet.**

Name any three things that Rohit must have every day to get more energy.



Life Skills

Care and Respect for Food

Read and tick (✓) the children who are respectful towards the food they eat.

- Sohan finishes the food on his plate.
- Ria plays with the food.

- Alisha makes faces on seeing green vegetables for dinner.
- Ravi never misses any meal.
- Tanvi misses her breakfast on some days.
- Suhana always leaves food on her plate.

☐
☐
☐
☐



Connect


Health and Physical Education


Plan a healthy meal.


Choose some food items from the pictures below and plan three healthy meals for yourself.


Breakfast			Lunch			Dinner		



 Sandwich



 Fruits



 Milk



 Juice



 Eggs



 Rice



 Dal



 Almonds



 Chicken


 Porridge


 Noodles


 Chapati


 Burger


 Vegetables



Project

Some people grow herbs and vegetables in their house or in the area around their house. It is known as kitchen garden. Help your family prepare a small kitchen garden at home. Plant seeds of any grains, fruits or vegetables that you like.

7 Water



WARM UP

Which of these can live without water? Tick (✓).

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

We Need Water

Water is our basic need. Human beings cannot live without it. Animals and plants also need water to live. We use water for drinking, cooking food, washing clothes, cleaning utensils, bathing, watering plants and for many other purposes.

Sources of Water

We get water from different places. These are called sources of water. Rain is the main source of water. Rain water fills the wells, springs, lakes, rivers and ponds.

Some of the rainwater also goes under the ground. This is called **ground water**.

We dig **wells** to get ground water. It can also be brought out with the help of **hand pumps**.

In some places, water gushes out from underground. These are called **springs**.

We also get water from **rivers**. When the ice on the top of the mountain melts, it becomes water.

This water flows down as **streams**. Small streams join to form a big river.

In some places, people build **dams** over rivers. A dam is a barrier that blocks the flow of river water. The blocked river water is used for many things like watering the fields.

Rainwater, rivers, lakes, streams, ponds and springs are natural sources of water. Dams, wells, and hand pumps are human-made sources of water.

Some Natural Sources of Water:



Lake



Pond



River

Little Scientist

More than half of your body weight is water. We lose a lot of our body water through sweat and other body functions. To make up for the lost water, we should drink plenty of water in a day.

We should also eat fruits and vegetables that have lot of water like, watermelon, strawberry, broccoli and cucumber.



Did you know?

In some countries such as the United Arab Emirates and Singapore, seawater is made fit for drinking in special factories.

Some Human-made Sources of Water:



Dam



Well



Hand pump

Label the sources of water.



Drinking Water

Not all water is fit for drinking. Sometimes, there are tiny germs in the water that can make us sick.

Water that is safe for drinking is called **potable water**. Potable water is colourless, has no smell and germs.

We should use only clean water for drinking. We can make water fit for drinking in many ways.



Did you know?

Most of the sea water is polluted by waste.



Using a water filter at home

- We can boil the water. It kills the germs present in the water.
- We can filter the water using a water filter at home. Filtering removes dirt from the water.
- We should store drinking water in clean containers and keep it covered.



Boiling the water before drinking

What Makes the Water Dirty?

The water gets dirtied by some of our own activities. Look at the pictures. All these activities make the water dirty.



Cattle bathing in water



People washing clothes



Throwing factory waste in water

Saving Water

Water is very precious. We must not waste water and use it carefully. There are many ways by which we can save water.



We must not let water overflow while bathing.



We must not leave taps open while brushing our teeth.

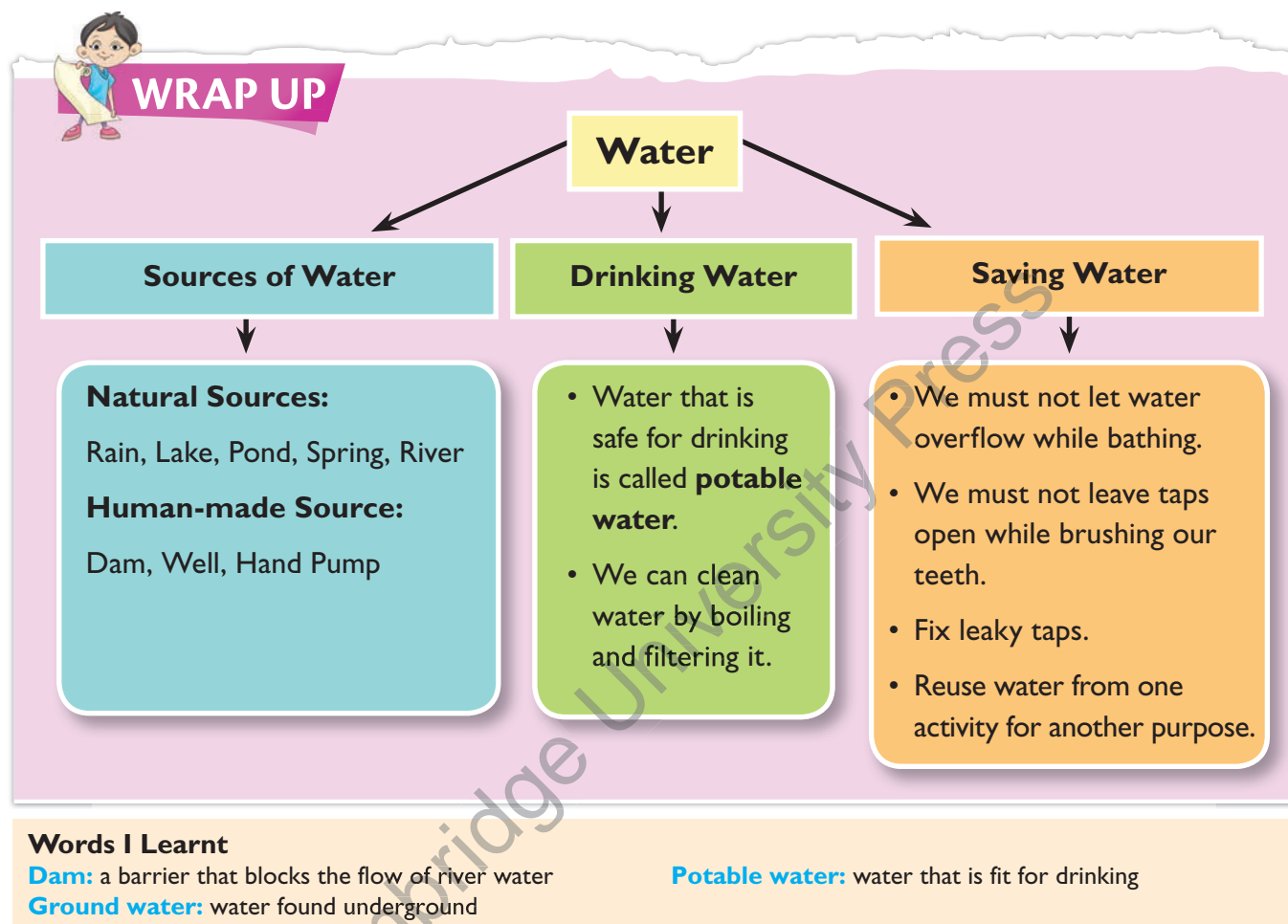


We must get leaky pipes mended.



We must use buckets in place of showers while bathing.

We can use the water left in our school water bottles for another purpose. Leftover water in the glasses after drinking can be reused to water the plants. Water used for washing vegetables can be collected and used for mopping floors.



Exercise

A

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

springs potable clean germs bucket

1. Water that is fit for drinking is called _____ water.
2. _____ in water can make us sick.
3. Water gushes out from underground as _____.
4. Drinking water must be stored in _____ containers.
5. We must use a _____ instead of shower while bathing.

B Answer in a sentence.

1. Why do we need water?
2. What are the different sources of water?
3. What are the qualities of potable water?
4. What makes water unfit for drinking?
5. Write any two ways to save water

C Get busy

Brainstorm

Look at the pictures given below. Match the pictures with the correct captions.

1.



2.



3.



a. Throwing
factory waste
in water

b. Cattle bathing
in water

c. People washing
clothes near
the river



Life Skills

Judicious use of water

Read the water saving tips. Tick (✓) the children who are using the water wisely.

Turn OFF
the tap when
the water is
not in use.



Inform an
adult when
you see a
leaking tap.



Take short
baths. Use a
bucket of
water in place
of a shower.



Do not
play with
water and
waste it.





Connect

Health and Physical Education

We should drink about 8 glasses of water daily. Children between 7 and 12 years of age should take about 6 to 8 glasses of water in a day. Colour the number of glasses of water you drink each day during this week.

Monday								
Tuesday								
Wednesday								
Thursday								
Friday								
Saturday								
Sunday								



Project

Make a simple water filter.

Tip

Take help from an elder.

1. Take a clean glass jar and tie a fine muslin cloth across the mouth of the jar.
2. Pour some dirty water into the jar which is covered with muslin cloth.
3. Watch carefully what happens. Clear water collects in the glass jar.



Of course, the water still has tiny germs that cannot be removed by the muslin cloth. So, be sure not to drink the water without purifying it.

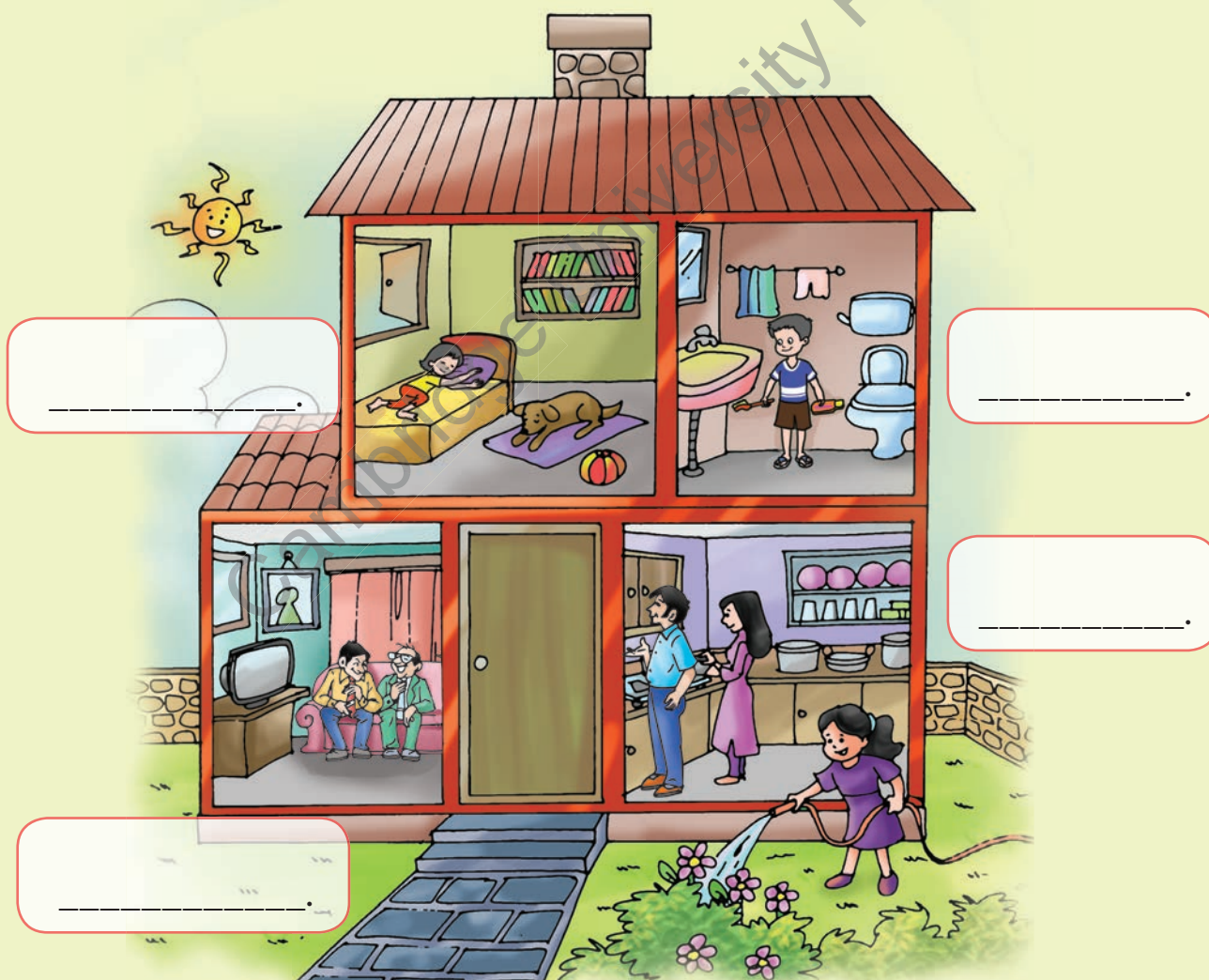
8

Home Sweet Home



WARM UP

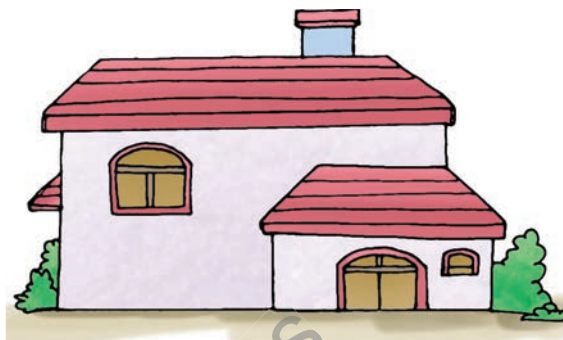
Look at Ria's home. Label the rooms.



We all need a house to live in. A house protects us from heat, cold and rain. It protects us from thieves and wild animals too.

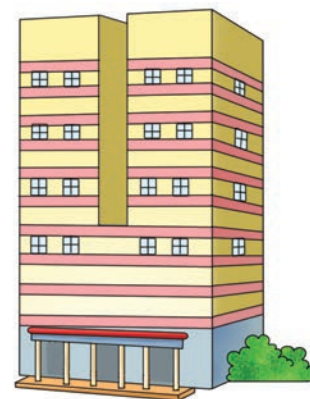
Types of Houses

People live in different types of houses. Most people in cities and towns live in **pucca houses** made of bricks, stones, cement, wood and steel. *Pucca* houses include **bungalows** and **apartments**. These are very strong.



A **bungalow** is a house that does not share outside walls with another house or building.

Apartments are houses contained in **multi-storey buildings**.



Some people in cities also live in make-shift houses made of cardboard, tin, and plastic.



People in villages live in simple houses made of bamboo, mud, wood and straw. Such houses are **kutcha houses**, called huts. These are not very strong.

These days, most villages also have *pucca* houses like bungalows.

Houses Around the World

People around the world live in different types of houses. The kind of house people live in depends on the climate and the building materials available at a place.



Did you know?

Early humans lived in caves.





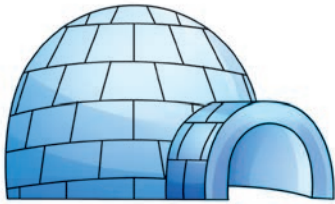
Some houses are built on **stilts** to hold them high above the ground. They are found in places that receive heavy rainfall.



Houses floating on water are called **houseboats**. They are found in Kashmir and Kerala.



Houses made of cloth are called **tents**. They are mostly found in deserts and can be moved easily.



Houses made of blocks of snow are called **igloos**. They can only be found in very cold regions.



A house on wheels is called a **caravan**. It is used by people who keep moving from one place to another.

Building Materials for Houses

Most houses are built of concrete, bricks, iron and steel. Concrete blocks and bricks are used to build walls of the house.

Walls are coated with plaster to make them waterproof.

Wood, steel and glass are used to make doors and windows.



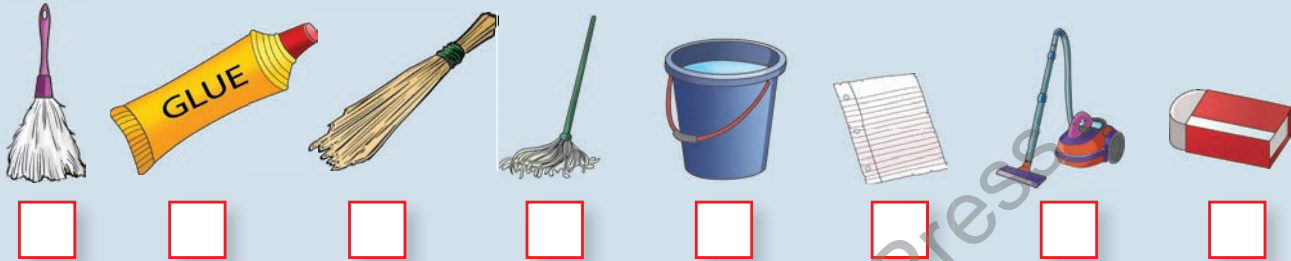
Taking Care of Our House

We should take good care of our house.

- A house should have many windows and doors. Windows and doors let in sunlight and air and let out stale air.

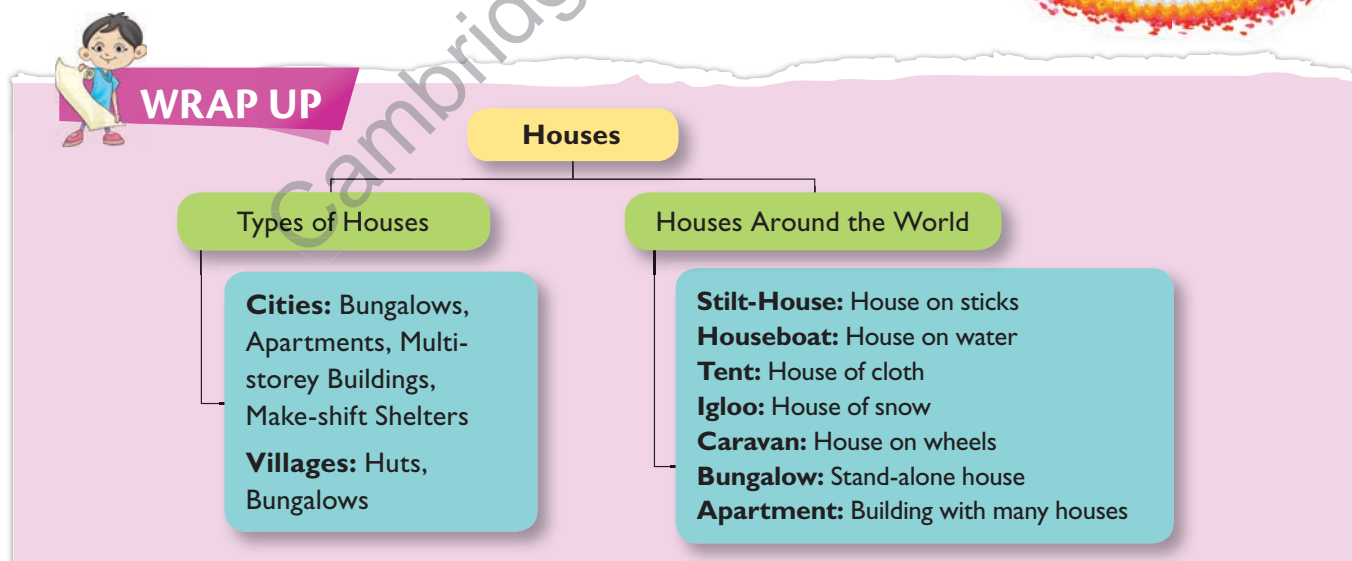
- We should keep the house neat and tidy by keeping things in their place.
- We should clean all the rooms of the house regularly.
- We must throw the waste in the dustbin.
- We must put wire-mesh on all windows and doors to keep out flies and mosquitoes.

Tick (✓) the things that are used to clean the house.



Decorating Our Home

We decorate our houses on special occasions like festivals, weddings and birthdays. We can use leaves, flowers and lights to decorate our house. Some people also make *rangoli* on floors and various designs on walls to decorate their houses.



Words I Learnt

Kutcha house: a house made of bamboo, mud, wood and straw

Pucca house: a house made of bricks, stones, cement, wood and steel

Stilt-House: a house built on sticks



Exercise

A Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. We should keep our house _____. (clean/dirty)
2. Cement, steel and bricks are used to make _____ houses. (*kutcha/pucca*)
3. Apartment houses are mainly found in _____. (cities/villages)
4. A coating of _____ makes the walls of a house waterproof. (paint/plaster)
5. We must throw the waste in the _____. (dustbin/cupboard)

B Write true or false.

1. All people in villages live in *kutcha* houses. _____
2. The kind of house people live in depends on the climate of the place. _____
3. Concrete is used to build walls of the house. _____
4. We should clean all the rooms of the house regularly. _____
5. People make *rangolis* to decorate their homes. _____

C Answer the following questions in one sentence.

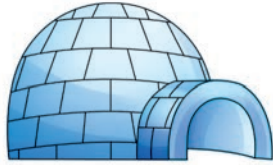
1. Why do we need a house?
2. Write about any two kinds of houses.
3. List two ways to keep the house clean.
4. What are the basic things used to construct a house?
5. How do people decorate their houses?

D Get busy

Brainstorm

Match the following.

1.



3.



5.



- a. is a floating house
- b. is a house on wheels
- c. is found in a village
- d. is made of canvas or plastics
- e. is found in a rainy place
- f. is built of blocks of snow

2.



4.



6.



Life Skills

Much like us, even animals need homes to live in. Ants live in small homes called ant hills.

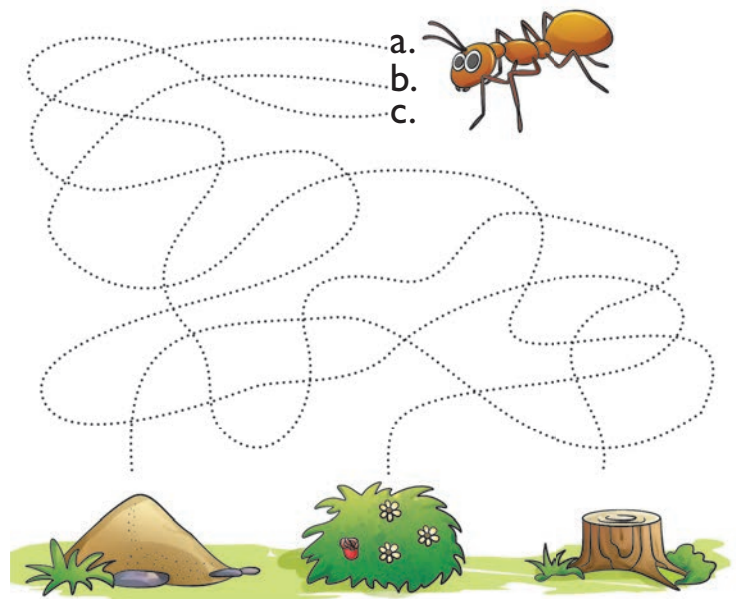
Some children break ant hills for fun. This is not right. We must not break their homes.

Hint

"That's ants' tiny bill
Don't kick the muddy hill"

Empathy

Help the ant reach its home.
Trace the correct path.





Connect

English

It is often said that our names shape our personality and actions.

Here are three friends – Sturdy, Hasty, and Sluggish. They have built a house each with the materials they had.

Hint

Sturdy – Strong

Hasty – Fast

Sluggish – Lazy

Look at the pictures of the houses. Match the person with the house he must have built.



Sturdy



Hasty



Sluggish



Project

Make a house using ice cream sticks. Let an elder show you how.

Step 1

Make holes on a piece of cardboard.



Step 2

Place the sticks on the cardboard as shown.



Step 3

Cover it with cotton. You may colour the cotton and the sticks.





- A** Choose the correct word from the help box and fill in the blanks.

recreation eyes sick rules cousins

- The _____ should rest in a quiet and comfortable place.
- _____ helps you feel fresh.
- We must learn to follow the _____ of a game.
- My aunt's children are my _____.
- We use our _____ to watch a rainbow

- B** Strike out the word which is not correct.

- My father's father is my ~~grandfather~~/uncle.
- Our ~~nose~~/tongue helps us smell things.
- People who are related to your mother are your ~~maternal~~/paternal relatives.
- ~~Eyelashes~~/Eyebrows protect our eyes.
- Family members ~~share~~/do not share things with each other.

- C** Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Teacher's Day	a. 26 January
2. Gandhi Jayanti	b. Birthday of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
3. Children's Day	c. Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi
4. Independence Day	d. Birthday of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Republic Day	e. 15 August

- D** Identify the following sources of water.

a.



b.



c.



**A Label the sense organs.**

eye nose skin ear tongue

**B Identify the different types of families.**

a.



b.

**C State whether true or false.**

1. The kind of house people live in depends on the climate of the place.
2. We must keep the doors and windows of the house closed at all times.
3. People make rangolis to decorate their homes.
4. Sick people should rest in a quiet and comfortable place.
5. An ophthalmologist treats problems of the ears.

D Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Carbohydrates	a. butter, oil, cream
2. Vitamins	b. cheese, milk, vegetables, fruits
3. Fats	c. eggs, milk, pulses, meat, fish
4. Minerals	d. bread, rice, potato
5. Proteins	e. fruits, vegetables, milk, nuts

Sample Test Paper

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

pucca limbs quiet recreation vegetarians

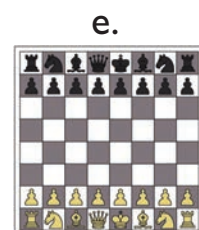
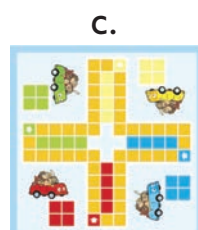
1. The _____ grow more than any other part of the body.
2. Activity done for fun and enjoyment is called _____.
3. People who do not eat eggs, meat and fish are called _____.
4. Most people in cities and towns live in _____ houses
5. Sick people should rest in a _____ and comfortable place

B Label the sources of water.

river well pond rain



C Identify the following games and write whether they are Indoor or Outdoor games.



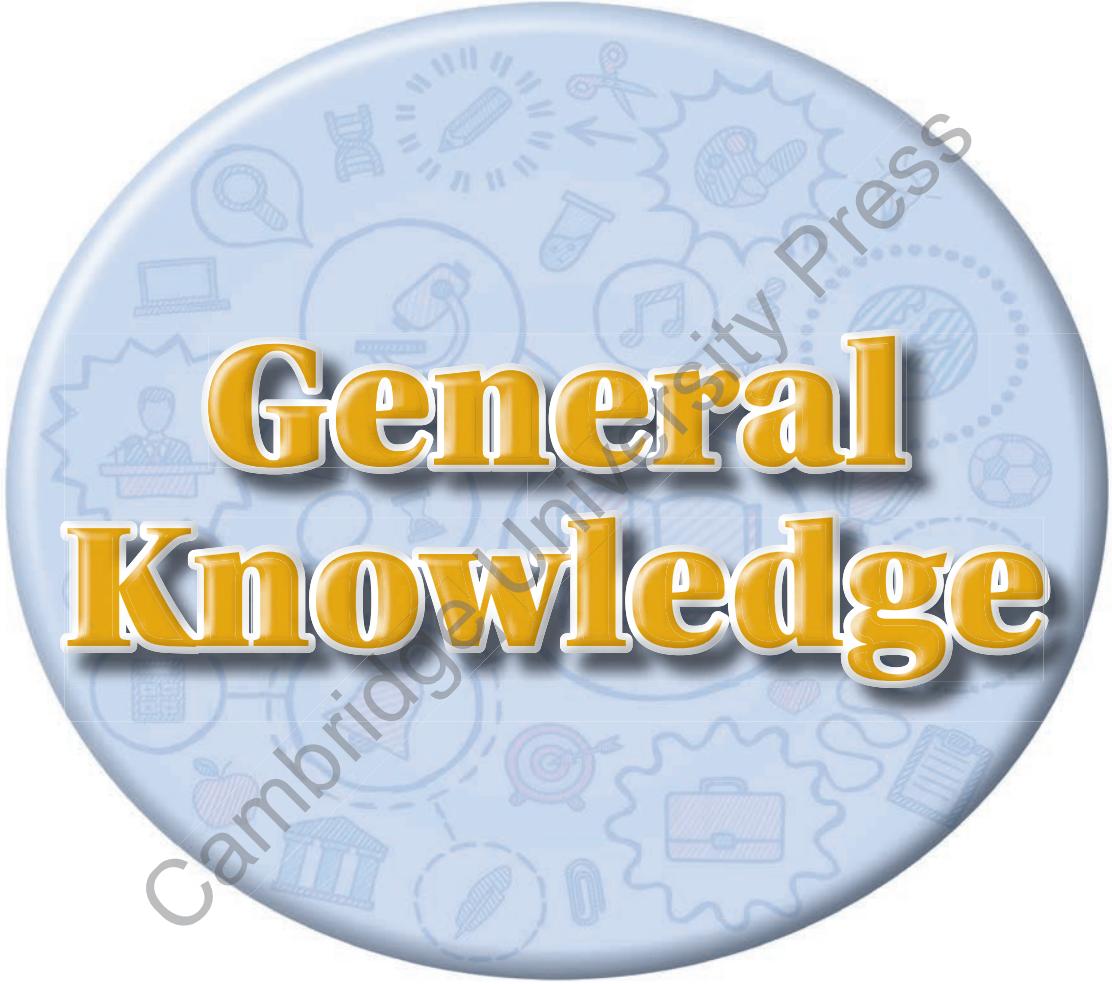
D Answer in a word or two.

1. What covers our whole body?
2. What is the script used by visually challenged people called?
3. Name two indoor games.
4. When do we celebrate Teacher's Day?
5. What is the main source of water?

E Answer in a sentence.

1. What is a nuclear family?
2. What makes water unfit for drinking?
3. Name the national days of India.
4. What do we learn from the team games?
5. Why do we need a house?

Cambridge University Press



General Knowledge

Cambridge University Press

1

World Superlatives

Unscramble the letters to find answers to the clues.

1 World's tallest building (UBJR HILKAFA)

2 World's largest country (IASURS)

3 World's highest mountain peak (TM TREESVE)

4 World's largest island (NGERLEDNA)

5 World's largest desert (AAAHRS)

6 World's longest river (LEIN)

7 World's deepest ocean (CPFIAIC NAEKO)

8 World's tallest minaret
(TEAGR HAANSS II UOQMES)

1



3



5



6



8



Do You Know?

The Titicaca Lake in Peru is the highest lake in the world. It is located 12,500 feet above sea level.

Let Us Apply

The world's lowest lake, Dead Sea is located nearly 1,300 feet below sea level. Find out in which country it is located in.

Indians at the Fore

Use the pictures and the **Help box** to name the field in which these Indians were the pioneers.

Help box

Indian in space

Pilot

Miss World

Winner of the Nobel Prize

Indian to reach Mt Everest without oxygen

Woman IPS officer

Rakesh Sharma



.....
.....

Rabindranath Tagore



.....
.....

Phu Dorjee



.....
.....

J. R. D. Tata



.....
.....

Reita Faria



.....
.....

Kiran Bedi



.....
.....

Do You Know?

India is the first Asian country to reach the orbit of planet Mars. Also, it is the most cost effective mission ever.

Let Us Connect

Ancient India has gifted many important things to the world including the science of Ayurveda. What are the things that make you feel proud about being an Indian?

Touring India

Cross out (X) the incorrect feature of these popular Indian monuments.

Taj Mahal

- ☐ Built by Shah Jahan
- ☐ Surrounded by marble minarets
- ☐ Took 150 years to complete



Red Fort

- ☐ Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas are its parts
- ☐ Situated in Tamil Nadu
- ☐ Constructed using red sandstone



Golden Temple

- ☐ Situated in Amritsar
- ☐ There is only one entrance to the temple
- ☐ Religious place of Sikhs



Meenakshi Temple

- ☐ Situated in Madurai
- ☐ Dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati
- ☐ Two storeys tall



Gateway of India

- ☐ Built in 1911
- ☐ Built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary
- ☐ Known as the pride of Rajasthan



Do You Know?

The Qutub Minar in Delhi has five storeys with each storey having a balcony that encircles the tower. There are a total of 379 steps that lead to the top of the tower.

Let Us Connect

Our precious monuments are suffering due to negligence and pollution. What steps can we take to prevent further damage to them?

4

Dates to Remember

Learn about the importance of the day and complete the words.

1. It is celebrated on 2 October every year. Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was born on this day.

G		N	D	H	
J		Y		N	T

2. It is celebrated on 26 January every year. A grand parade showcasing culture and achievements of the country is organised at India Gate.

R		P		B	L		C
D		Y					

3. It is celebrated on 15 August every year. On this day, the Prime Minister hoists the flag at Red Fort in Delhi.

	N	D		P		N	D		N	C
D		Y								

4. It is celebrated on 14 November in our country. Chacha Nehru, as he was fondly called by children, was born on this day.

C	H		L	D	R		N'	
D		Y						

5. Celebrated on 5 September, it is a day to honour teachers and educators.

T			C	H		R	S'
D		Y					

Let Us Connect

Dr S. Radhakrishnan, the second President of India, was born on 5 September 1888.

Find out the relation between this known personality and the reason for celebrations on 5 September.

Do You Know?

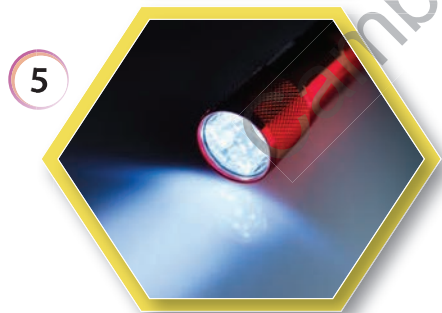
The national flag of India is made of khadi silk or cotton.

Light

Natural light is the light we get from natural sources.

Artificial light is the light we get from human-made sources.

Classify the following sources of light as natural (write 'N') or artificial (write 'A').



Do You Know?

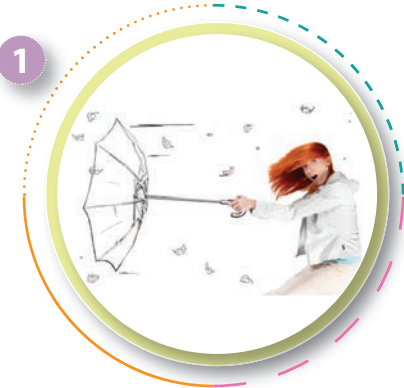
Long ago, when humans lived in caves, they used fire to protect themselves from being attacked by wild animals.

Let Us Apply

Lightning is a natural phenomenon which can be very risky at times. Find out the risks involved in such a situation.

Weather

Identify the weather condition and write its number against the correct term.



a. Cloudy

b. Sunny

c. Lightning

d. Windy

e. Rainy

f. Snowy

Do You Know?

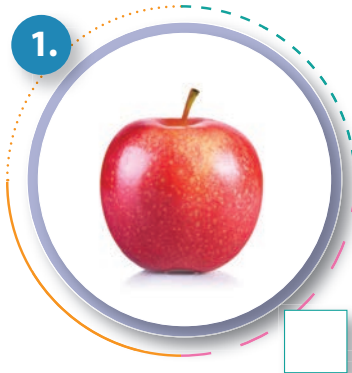
The windiest place on Earth is Commonwealth Bay in Antarctica where winds blowing at a speed of 153 km per hour have been recorded.

Let Us Apply

Find out about the driest place on the planet and the reason for its condition.

Healthy vs Junk Food

Make good food choices and tick (✓) the healthy food items. Cross out (X) the junk food items.



Do You Know?

Fast food and processed food have increased childhood obesity, heart diseases, diabetes and other chronic diseases among people of different age groups.

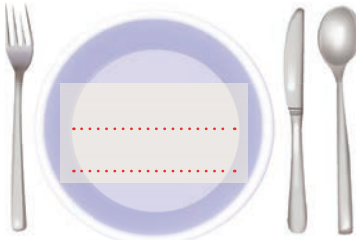
Let Us Apply

Discuss with elders at home and write the recipe for a healthy breakfast item.

Yummilicious!

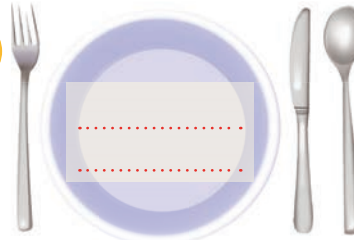
Identify and help serve the food from different countries in the correct plates.

1.



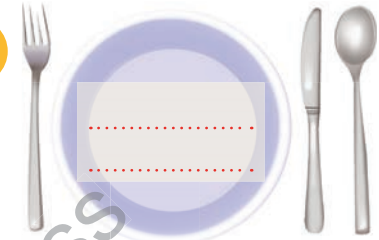
China

2.



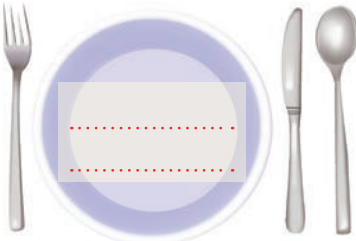
Mexico

3.



Australia

4.



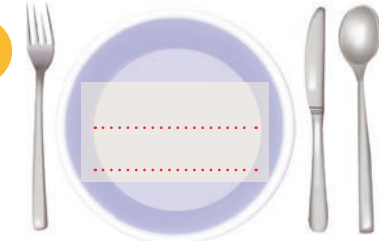
France

5.



Japan

6.



Italy

a.



Dumplings

b.



Macarons

c.



Pasta

d.



Tacos

e.



Sushi

f.



Meat pie

Do You Know?

In 1889, the Margherita pizza was prepared in Italy in honour of Queen Margherita.

Let Us Apply

A dessert is the final course of a meal. Do you also enjoy eating it? Find out the recipe of your favourite dessert.

What Do We Eat?

We eat different parts of a plant like root, leaf, stem, flower and seed.

Identify the parts of these plants we eat and write them in the correct column.

1



Corn

2



Tomato

3



Asparagus

4



Carrot

5



Broccoli

6



Cabbage

ROOTS

.....

STEMS

.....

LEAVES

.....

FLOWERS

.....

FRUITS

.....

SEEDS

.....

Do You Know?

Brazil is named after the tree, Brazilwood.

Let Us Apply

Coriander leaves are an example of a herb that we eat. Find out about other herbs that we add to our food.

The Palette of Health

Classify the fruits and vegetables listed in the box based on the functions performed by them.

Hint: The answer lies in the colour of these fruits and vegetables and of the bags given here!



Red – Strong heart and healthy blood



Orange/Yellow – Healthy eyes and skin

apple,
watermelon,
cherries, cauliflower,
mango, tomato,
carrot, pumpkin,
red grapes, broccoli,
garlic, spinach,
peas, lemon,
orange, asparagus,
mushroom,
kiwi,
turnip



Green – Removal of harmful substances from the body



White – Better immunity

Do You Know?

It is important to include fruits and vegetables of different colours in our everyday diet.

Let Us Apply

Monitor the different coloured fruits and vegetables you eat over the next few days. Are you eating sufficient variety to maintain good health?

Sense Organs

The organs that help us feel things around us are called sense organs. Our body has five such organs.

Name the body organs responsible for the following activities using the Help box.

1

Bella touches a cup of tea and finds it too hot.



Help box

Nose

Skin

Tongue

Eyes

Ears

2

Soumya likes the fragrance of the roses in the garden.



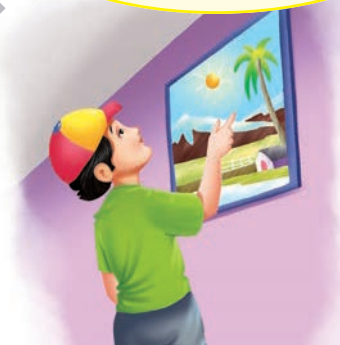
3

Masha likes to listen to pop music.



4

Ravi looks at the beautiful painting and appreciates it.



5

Aryan liked the taste of the pudding prepared by his grandmother.



Do You Know?

The taste of food is detected by the taste buds on our tongue. There are five basic tastes: sweet, bitter, sour, salty and savoury.

Let Us Apply

Like humans, animals too, have sense organs. Find out about the sense organs of a cat.

Indian Board Games

Tick (✓) the correct facts associated with these board games.

Chess

1. Does blindfolded chess exist?
Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Which of these is not a part of the game of chess?
Horse ☐ Giraffe ☐
3. The number of squares on the chessboard are:
84 ☐ 64 ☐
4. The total number of pieces with each player are:
16 ☐ 14 ☐

Snakes and Ladders

1. In olden times, snakes signified:
virtues. ☐ evils. ☐
2. The moves are decided through a:
paper chit. ☐ dice. ☐
3. Snakes and Ladders is a game for:
one player. ☐
more than one player. ☐
4. The board is numbered till which number?
98 ☐ 100 ☐

Ludo

1. It is inspired from the ancient Indian game of:
pachisi. ☐ kabaddi. ☐
2. A ludo board has:
four colours. ☐ two colours. ☐
3. The movement is decided using:
an argument. ☐ a dice. ☐
4. To begin the game of ludo, a player must roll the dice to which number?
4 ☐ 6 ☐

Carrom

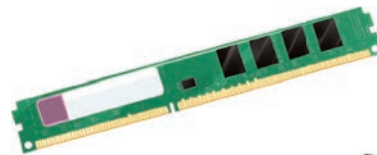
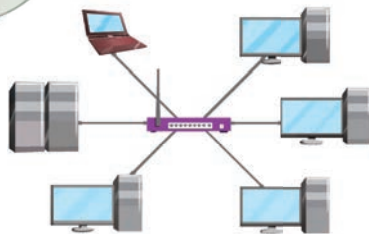
1. A carrom board is of which shape?
Square ☐ Rectangular ☐
2. Carrom coins come in:
two colours. ☐ three colours. ☐
3. Carrom involves putting the coins in the mesh through:
striking. ☐ pushing. ☐
4. How many players can a game of carrom have?
Four players ☐ Seven players ☐

Let Us Apply

Do you play some other board games apart from those studied above? What type of skills are required in those games?

More About Computers

We come across short forms while using technological terms. Write the full forms of these technology related terms.



1. The full form of RAM is
2. The full form of GB is
3. The full form of CPU is
4. The full form of CD is
5. The full form of OS is
6. The full form of ROM is
7. The full form of PC is
8. The full form of DVD is
9. The full form of USB is
10. The full form of LAN is

Do You Know?

The first computer mouse ever made was made of wood.

Let Us Apply

Do you like playing computer games? Find out when and where the first computer game was made.

Complete the important events of these popular children's stories by filling in the blanks using the **Help box**.

Help box

cobra
necklace

monkey
swans



bangle
fly

baby
mongoose

king
tiger

tortoise
crocodile

1 The Cobra and the Crows

To defeat the evil , the crows dropped a stolen  in its burrow.



2 The Tortoise and the Swans

The  flew with the talkative  hanging on a stick.



3 The King and the Foolish Monkey

The foolish monkey killed the  in the attempt to kill the 



4 The Loyal Mongoose

The brahmin's wife thought that the  had harmed her 

5 The Tiger and the Golden Bangle

The cunning  trapped the greedy man using a gold 

6 The Monkey and the Crocodile

The  saved himself by telling the  that he kept his heart in the tree.

Do You Know?

The Panchatantra stories were created by Pandit Vishnu Sharma to teach valuable lessons on life, politics, relationships, etc., to the three princes entrusted to him.

Let Us Connect

Mention the two positive and two negative qualities that you noticed in a story that you know.

Water

Water is essential for all living beings.

Can you complete these facts about water and solve the crossword using the Help box?

Help box

GROUNDWATER
EVAPORATION

SUN
CYCLE

GLACIER
LIQUID

Across

- The continuous movement of water from land to sky and back again is called the water
- Water present below the ground is called
- In the water cycle, water can be solid, or gas.

Down

- The sun causes water to turn to vapour or gas. This process is called
- The heat from the plays an important role in the water cycle.
- A is a large body of thick moving ice.

Do You Know?

A person can live three weeks without food, but only about a week without water.

Let Us Apply

Water is important for us and we must conserve it. Find out five ways to conserve water.

Rhyme On!

Read these lines and highlight each pair of rhyming words in a different colour. The first one has been done for you.



- 1 Star light, star **bright**,
The first star I see **tonight**,
I wish I may, I wish I **might**,
Have the wish I wish **tonight**.

- 2 Pease porridge hot, pease porridge cold,
Pease porridge in the pot, nine days old;
Some like it hot, some like it cold,
Some like it in the pot, nine days old.



- 3 Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With silver bells, and cockle shells,
And pretty maids all in a row.



- 4 Row, row, row your boat,
Gently down the stream.
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
Life is but a dream.



Do You Know?

It is not necessary for a poem to have a rhyme scheme. The ones without a rhyme are called 'blank verse'.

Let Us Apply

Can you compose a short poem on any topic of your choice? Mention if it has a rhyme scheme or not.

Magical Fairyland

Use the **Help box** to identify the story where this magical object appears. Write the name of the story and the name of other character(s) in it.

Story

Cinderella	Aladdin	Snow White
Rapunzel	Jack and the Beanstalk	

Characters

Monkey	Evil mother and sisters	
Giants	Seven Dwarfs	Prince

1 Poisoned apple



Story:

.....
.....

Character:

.....
.....

2 Flying carpet



Story:

.....
.....

Character:

.....
.....

3 Pumpkin chariot



Story:

.....
.....

Character:

.....
.....

4 Magical hair



Story:

.....
.....

Character:

.....
.....

5 Beanstalk



Story:

.....
.....

Character:

.....
.....

Let Us Connect

Folktales and fables are narrated to teach some important lessons. Do you think this technique is effective?

Household Tools

Write the names of these household tools using the **Help box**.

Help box

Wok

Frying pan

Strainer

Whisker

Spatula

Can opener

Rolling pin

Tongs

Cutting board

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



Do You Know?

A dustpan is used to collect dust after sweeping.

Let Us Apply

Find the name of the board on which a rolling pin is used to spread out dough.



Worksheet 1

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

1. World's tallest building is Great Hassan II Mosque.
2. Gateway of India was built in 1911 to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary.
3. First Indian to reach Mt Everest without oxygen was Rakesh Sharma.
4. Celebrated on 15 September, Teachers' Day is to honour teachers and educators.
5. Eggs and nuts are healthy food items.

B. Fill in the blanks using the help box.

Help box

15 August Meenakshi Temple Lightning Gandhi Jayanti Sahara

1. The Independence Day is celebrated on _____ every year. On this day, the Prime Minister hoists the flag at Red Fort in Delhi.
2. _____ is situated in Madurai and is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati.
3. _____ is celebrated on 2 October every year. Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was born on this day.
4. _____ is the world's largest desert.
5. _____ is a natural source of light.

C. Write true or false.

1. Kiran Bedi was the first woman IPS officer.
2. The Taj Mahal took 150 years to complete.
3. The driest place on Earth is Commonwealth Bay in Antarctica.
4. Carrot is a root plant and tomato is a fruit plant.
5. The food item sushi is from the country Italy.



Worksheet 2

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

1. The continuous movement of water from land to sky and back again is called as water evaporation.
2. The full form of USB is Universal School Bus.
3. The magical object of pumpkin chariot belongs to the story of Cinderella.
4. To begin the game of ludo, a player must roll the dice to number 6.
5. Our skin helps us to taste food.

B. Fill in the blanks using the help box.

Help box

mongoose bright, tonight *The Monkey and the Crocodile* hot, pot
Snakes and Ladders

1. In the story, _____, the monkey saved himself by telling the crocodile that he kept his heart in the tree.
2. Star light, star _____,
The first star I see _____.
3. In the story, *The Loyal Mongoose*, the brahmin's wife thought that the _____ had harmed her baby.
4. Pease porridge _____, pease porridge cold,
Pease porridge in the _____, nine days old.
5. In _____ the moves are decided through a dice.

C. Write true or false.

1. Carrom involves putting the coins in the mesh through striking.
2. Vegetables like turnip and cauliflower provide us with better immunity.
3. A dustpan is used to collect dust after sweeping.
4. Full form of LAN is Land Area Network.
5. Water present below the ground is called as ground water.

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

1. In the story, *The Monkey and the Crocodile*, it was the foolish monkey who killed the king in the attempt to kill the fly.
2. The full form of RAM is Read Only Memory.
3. The heat from the sun plays an important role in the water cycle.
4. Bella touches a cup of tea and find it too hot, she feels so through her skin.
5. Sunlight is a natural source of light.

B. Give one word for the following.

1. It is the world's largest Island. _____
2. Macarons are from this country. _____
3. It is situated in Amritsar and is a religious place of Sikhs. _____
4. It is celebrated on 14 November in our country. _____
5. Any one healthy food item. _____

C. Unscramble and write the answers of the following.

1. MORRAC involves putting the coins in the mesh through striking.
2. A LACGIER is a large body of thick moving ice.
3. The full form of GB is IGGABESTY.
4. The cunning tiger trapped the greedy man using a OLDGEN GALEBN in the story – *The Tiger and the Golden Bangle*.
5. Rabindranath Tagore won the BLENO IZEPR.

D. Match the following.

1.



a. Aladdin

2.



b. stem

3.



c. rolling pin

4.



d. windy weather

5.



e. junk food item

E. Correct the following sentences.

1. The Republic Day is celebrated on 26 January every year. A grand parade showcasing culture and achievements of the country is organised at Gateway of India.
2. The Jaipur Fort is constructed using red sandstone, the Diwan-i-Am and Diwani-i-Khaas are its part.
3. The sun causes water to turn to vapour or gas. This process is called water cycle.
4. Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden row?
With silver bells, and cockle shells,
And pretty maids all in a grow.
5. World's largest country is China.

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