

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (Class-4)

[UNIT : 1 — FAMILY AND FRIENDS]

CHAPTER-1 : FAMILIES AND SOCIETY

Think And Answer

- A. 1. society 2. paternal relatives 3. extended 4. Male
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F
- C. 1. The people with whom you live is your immediate family. Immediate family is made up with parents, brothers, sisters and sometimes grandparents.
In extended family, uncles, aunts, cousins and nephews are included. Both maternal and paternal relatives are part of an extended family.
2. The members of an extended family meet on special occasions like the birth of a child, a naming ceremony, birthdays, marriages, festivals etc.
3. Society is made up of a group of people who are related to each other and share a home. Family is the basic unit of society.
4. We can create sound family values by—
(a) Caring for each other.
(b) Spending time with the family.
(c) Having meals together.
(d) Sharing the household work and chores.

Think And Do.

- A. 1. Annaprashan, Marriage, Birthday, Diwali (festival) Id (Festival), New Year celebrations.

CHAPTER-2 : MOTHER—A SPECIAL PERSON

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Anirudh's mother family consisted of her father, mother, grandfather (dadaji), grandmother (dadiji), uncle (chacha) and aunt (chachi) and their two children
2. She used to play a lot of games like kho-kho, side-and-see, stappoo, langdi-taang, seven-marbles, etc.
3. A joint family is the one which consists of mother, grandfather and all members of the family living together whereas a nuclear family consists of only father, mother, son and a sister.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-3 : WHERE DO BABIES COME FROM ?

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Tube 2. Two 3. Birth 4. Foster
- C. 1. Inside the mother's womb, a tube from the mother's body carries food and water to baby's body and oxygen is supplied by the same tube.

2. The process by which living beings produce their own kind is called reproduction. Reproduction is important because they do not live for ever, they should be able to leave behind one of their own kind.
3. Some animals such as fish, frog, hen etc. lay eggs. The eggs hatch and the babies come out. These animals are called oviparous animals.
Some animals such as cat, dog, monkey and cow give birth to young ones. Such animals are called viviparous animals.
4. When someone brings up a child who is not born to them, it is called adoption.
5. When children are born in a family, their mother and father are called birth parents.
The parents who look after the adopted child are the foster parents of the child.

Think And Do.

- A. Do it Yourself. B. Horse -Colt, Lion - Cub, Swan - cygnet, Goat - Kid, Sheep - Lamb
C. Do it Yourself.

CHAPTER-4 : SENSE ORGANS

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)
B. 1. Eyes 2. Sign 3. Smell 4. Brain 5. Braille
C. 1. We have five sense organs which helps us to know about our surroundings. Our five sense organs are eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin which help us to see, smell, hear, taste and feel.
2. The nerves in our nose have special endings that pick up the smell of air we breathe. These nerves immediately send a signal to the brain. The brain reads the signal and tells us what kind of smell it is.
3. There are many nerves under the skin. They helps us feel the sensation of heat, cold, pressure and pain. We can also know weather an object is hard or soft, just by touching it.
4. Good touch includes hugging of parents and grandparents which gives us a sensation of warmth and we feel nice and comfortable.
We feel uncomfortable, when someone touches us in an unfriendly way, we should avoid such people. This is called bad touch.
5. Differently-abled people need our love, care and help. We must be sensitive towards their feelings and needs. We should spend time with such people and help them to lead a normal and a better life.

[UNIT : 2 — PLANTS AND ANIMALS]

CHAPTER-5 : WORLD OF PLANTS

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)
B. 1. Carrot, Beans 2. Wheat, Rice 3. Raddish, Carrot 4. Yam, Tapioca
C. 1. The root hold the plant firmly to the soil. They also help the plant absorb water and nutrients from the soil. Roots are of two types—
1. Tap Root 2. Fibrous Root

2. Tap Root is a long and thick root. It grows straight. Smaller roots grow from the sides of a tap root. eg. → Carrot
Fibrous root is a bunch of long and thin roots. eg. → Wheat, Rice.
3. Roots absorb minerals and water from the soil and send them to different parts of the plant. This helps the plant to grow.
4. Plants that cannot make food or absorb water from the soil are called parasitic plants. They grow on other plants and take in food and water from the stem of these plants.
5. The tribal people who live in the forested areas look after the forests. They do not allow anybody to harm the forest.
6. In cities and towns, the municipal bodies plant saplings and look after them. They also maintain gardens and parks which have trees and other flowering plants.
7. Plants that are grown in and around our homes. These are domestic plants.
Plants that are not grown in and around our homes are wild plants.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-6 : FLOWERS

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. Winter 2. Sepals 3. Pollen Grains 4. Nectar 5. Jasmine and Rose
- C. 1. Different flowers bloom at different times of the year. On the basis of the blooming season, flowers can be divided into three categories—
 - (a) Flowers like palash that bloom in spring.
 - (b) Flowers like gulmohar and jasmine that bloom in late summer.
 - (c) Flowers like rose and gladioli that bloom in winter.
2. The flower first appears as a bud on the stem. In a bud the petals, that are coloured parts of the flower, are tightly closed together. The sepals surround the petals. Gradually the bud grows in size and the petals open into a beautiful flower.
3. Bees protect their hive and sting anyone who tries to come near it. The only thing that drives honeybees away from their hive is smoke. Thus, the honey collectors burn branches and dry leaves of neem under the branch when the hive is located. The honey collector that collects honey easily.
4. Flowers are the most important part of our life. They bring colour and freshness to our surroundings. We use flowers in a number of ways in our day-to-day life.
 - (a) We offer flowers to idols of deities in temples.
 - (b) We eat flowers of plants as vegetables.
 - (c) We use flowers to decorate our homes.
 - (d) Petals of flowers are used to make rangoli.
5. A person who sells flowers is called a florist. Florists make lovely bouquets and garlands. Flowers like rose, carnation and gladioli are commonly sold by florists.

Think And Do.

A.

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

CHAPTER-7 : WORLD OF ANIMALS**Think And Answer**

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a)
- B. 1. herd 2. band 3. pride 4. swarms 5. pride 6. band
- C. 1. Most of the animals live in groups. Each animal group moves together as a team.
They live together to-
(a) Find food and water.
(b) Protect themselves from enemies.
(c) Bring up their young ones.
2. Most of the wild animals lives in groups. Each animal group moves together as a team.
3. The queen bee is the only female in the beehive. Her only role is to lay eggs.
The worker bees build the beehive gather nectar from flowers, convert it into honey, and clean and guard the hive.
The drone bee is a stingless male bee in the hive. Its only work is to help the queen bee produce eggs.
4. Some animals have a friendly nature. They will immediately come forward to eat food if you give them. All farm animals friendly. They are not afraid of us. eg. → Dog.
5. Snakes don't have ears. They feel the movement or sound through the vibrations on the ground.
6. Animals like yak have long hair on their skin because they live in very cold areas. They have long hair which keeps them warm.
- D. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes 6. Yes

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

[UNIT : 3 — WORK AND PLAY]**CHAPTER-8 : WORK WE DO****Think And Answer**

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

- B. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- C. 1. Different people do different kinds of work. This work is called their occupation or profession. Some common occupations are farmers, tailors etc.
2. (a) Carpenter uses tools like saw, plane and drill.
 (b) Painter uses tools like paint, brush.
 (c) Gardener spade, water can, pruner.
 (d) Teacher uses teaching books.
3. Tiny learnt the art of cycle repairing from the owner of the shop.
4. Many women have joined the armed forces and the police. Similarly, men have also ventured beyond their traditional fields of work.

Think And Do.

- A. 1. Pilot 2. Engineer 3. Farmer 4. Lawyer 5. Driver 6. Mason
- B. Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-9 : GAMES WE PLAY

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Rules 2. Fair 3. States 4. Circus 5. Trapeze
- C. 1. When we do something different from the routine in our leisure time, it is called recreation.
2. Playing games is a good exercise because it keeps us physically fit and strong. It keeps us fresh, active and mentally alert. It increases our concentration power.
3. Rules help us to play a game in a good manner and decide right and wrong in case of any disagreement.
4. In a fair, we see the magic show and enjoy several rides. Delicious food from different states are available at the fair.
5. In a circus, there is a ring master who introduces funny clowns to audience.
- In a circus, trapeze artists swing from one bar to another high above the ground.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

[UNIT : 4 — FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER]

CHAPTER-10 : THE FOOD WE EAT

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. Rice, wheat 2. oilseeds 3. spices 4. coffee 5. insecticides, pesticides
- C. 1. Food is essential for our growth. It helps us to stay healthy by fighting against diseases.
2. Most of the food we eat comes from plants, like cereals, pulses vegetables.
3. Spices make our food colourful and spicy.
4. The farmer grow different crops in different seasons. The farmer first prepares the

field. He cleans and levels his field, adds manure and then ploughs it with the help of a tractor. When the field is ready, he sows the seeds. The farmer waters the crop regularly. When the crop is ready, he cuts it.

5. Fruits, vegetables and grains from mandis are sold to wholesalers at rates lower than market rates. The wholesalers then sell their products to shopkeepers and vendors. They sell the things to customers and our parents buy from the retailers.

Think And Do.

- A. 1. Spices 2. Turmeric 3. Clove 4. Cardamom
B. Do it yourself

CHAPTER-11 : EATING TOGETHER

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b)
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F
C. 1. Eating together is a part of every culture and community. It begins at home. While eating together, we share our experiences and thoughts with our family members. Eating together brings us closer to one another.
2. Wedding, house warming ceremonies and religious festivals are the 3 occasions when we eat together in large gatherings.
3. A special cook called halwai is employed to cook special food. The food is placed in serving bowls and served in good crockery.
4. In a langar, temples and gurudwaras offer free food to people. This type of community meal builds the spirit that rich or poor, everyone is equal.
5. Most of the government schools provide meals to students during the day. It is called Midday Meal. It is important because these meals were started to improve the health of the children and to increase attendance in school.
6. In boarding schools, all students sit together and eat same food in large dining hall called hostel mess.

The children are provided fresh, properly cooked food.

Think And Do.

- A. Do it yourself.
B. Do it yourself.
C. Id, Diwali, Christmas, Holi, Dussehra, Baisakhi

CHAPTER-12 : TONGUE AND TEETH

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
C. 1. Different parts of the tongue sense different tastes. The front of the tongue tastes sweet things. Taste buds on both sides of front and back part of tongue taste salty and sour things respectively.
2. Teeth improve our physical appearance. They give form and shape to our face. Teeth help us to speak clearly. Teeth help us to bite, cut and chew different kinds of food.

3. (a) They are of four front teeth in each Jaw are called incisors. They have sharp straight edges. They are used for cutting and biting food.
 (b) Canines are very sharp and pointed like a fork. They help us to tearing the food. They are also called tearing teeth.
 (c) Premolars are broad and flat teeth. There are four premolars in each Jaw. These teeth help us in cracking food like nut crackers.
 (d) Molars are six in Jaw. They help us in grinding the food. They are also called grinding teeth.
4. If we donot take care of our teeth, they will decay and fall off. It a permanent tooth falls, it will not grow again.
5. (a) Use dental floss to clean the teeth everyday.
 (b) Visit a dentist every six months.
 (c) Avoid too many sweets and chocolates.
6. A new born baby does not have any teeth. By the age of three, child has a set of 20 teeth. This set of teeth is called milk teeth.
7. Herbivores animals have sharp front teeth to cut the grass. They have broad teeth at the back to chew and grind the teeth.

Think And Do.

- A. Do it yourself.
 B. 1. Incisors 2. canines 3. Premolars 4. Molars

CHAPTER-13 : BEAKS AND CLAWS

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)
 B. 1. warblers 2. Toes and claws 3. wading 4. two, two 5. ducks, swans
 C. 1. Birds use their beak and claws to eat food. Their beaks and claws depend on the food they eat.
 Example → cracker beak, shredder beak
 2. Humming bird uses its beak to suck nectar from flowers.
 3. Fish eating birds have multi-purpose beak also called as Swiss army Knife Beak.
 4. Toes and claws helps the bird to swim, fly and also to protect themselves from enemies.
 5. Birds of prey like eagles, vultures and owls have strong and sharp claws to help them catch their prey. These claws are called talons.
 6. Wading Birds have long legs by which they can walk in shallow water. These birds have wide spreading toes.

Scratching birds have 3 toes in front and short one at back. They have hard claws.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself

CHAPTER-14 : EATER FOR LIFE

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b)
- B. 1. Water vapour 2. Rain 3. Fresh Water 4. dykes 5. dam
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T
- D. 1. When water changes into water vapour rising from hot water comes in contact with cool lid, it changes back into water droplets. This process is called condensation.
2. The main source of water is Rain, Different sources of water are Underground water, Surface water, Storing water.
3. Ganga, Yamuna are snow fed rivers whereas Godavari, Krishna are rain-fed rivers.
4. Large areas of Seashore are cut off From sea by constructing dykes. These areas are called salt pans. The dykes prevent water from flowing back to sea. After some time, water evaporates leaving layer of salt.
5. We store water by constructing dams, reservoirs and canals.

Think And Do.

- A. 1. well, Tubewell, Handpump

CHAPTER-15 : HOW WATER GETS DIRTY ?

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B. 1. detergent 2. chemicals 3. pollutants 4. chlorine
- C. 1. Water in rivers, ponds and lakes not fit for drinking due to water pollution.
2. Drinking polluted water can cause diseases like typhoid, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea. It also kills fish and other aquatic animals.
3. To purify the water, a small amount of chlorine is added to disinfect water and kill germs present in it. This process is called chlorination.
4. Water that is suitable for drinking is called potable water.
5. In homes, people use water-filters and RO systems to purify the water.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself

CHAPTER-16 : HOUSING

Think And Answer

- A. 1. floor 2. cities 3. cities 4. low
- B. 1. Arush's grandparents house is a big house with a lawn in front. It is built with stones and lime mortar. But this is not so in Arush's flat in Bengaluru.
2. In Kuchcha house, cow dung mixed with mud is used to make floor. In pucca house, houses are made of brick, iron, steel, cement and glass.
3. Due to shortage of land in cities, buildings are multistoreyed in cities. They have many floors and each floor has a no of houses.
4. Slums are unplanned housing areas which are over-crowded and the people live in acute poverty.

Think And Do.

A.

A	E	D	B	R	I	C	K	S	G	E
G	L	A	S	S	I	E	E	C	A	C
R	J	E	D	I	A	M	U	D	K	B
A	A	M	M	A	I	E	F	J	C	A
S	D	F	C	M	J	N	G	C	K	M
S	M	C	J	D	F	T	A	D	E	B
F	M	A	R	B	L	K	G	L	K	O
N	D	N	W	O	O	D	N	D	O	O
M	A	R	B	L	E	O	G	K	L	O

B. Do it yourself

CHAPTER-17 : HOMES OF ANIMALS**Think And Answer**

- A. 1. everywhere 2. burrows 3. anti hills 4. sea rocks 5. tailor bird 6. crow 7. night
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T
- C. 1. Lion, tiger 2. Monkey, baboon 3. Fish, starfish 4. Sheep, horse
5. Frog, toad 6. Owl, hamster
- D. 1. Shelter protects animal from heat, rain, cold and enemies.
2. Animals which live on trees are called arboreal animals.
3. Ant-hills are made of hard mud. Inside the ant-hill are special rooms to store food.
4. The birds use different materials like dry grass, leaves, twigs, cotton, thread, wool, feathers and straw to make a nest.
5. Each kind of spider spins a different kind of web with a type of silk which is formed in its body. The silk comes out as a liquid.

CHAPTER-18 : MAPPING OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD**Think And Answer**

- A. 1. neighbourhood 2. Maps 3. kilometers 4. Hospital
- B. 1. People who live near our house are our neighbours.
2. School, Market, Bank.
3. Map helps us to find and know a place.
4. It is the ratio of the distance between two plans drawn on a map an actual distance between them on the ground.
5. A landmark is a place, building or structure that is well known and easily visible.
eg. → hospital, park, temple.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-19 : MANAGING WASTE**Think And Answer**

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B. 1. Non-Biodegradable 2. Open dumping 3. Incinerators 4. Composting
5. Reuse
- C. 1. Anything that is not used or rejected is called waste or garbage.
2. Wastes that can be broken down into small parts and mix with the soil are called biodegradable waste.
Wastes that cannot be broken down into smaller parts and do not mix with the soil are called non-biodegradable waste.
3. Different methods of waste disposal are Open dumping, Landfills, Incineration, Compost Pits.
4. Three R's are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-20 : ANIMALS FOR TRANSPORT

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. horse 2. bullock 3. Camel 4. Ponies, Yaks 5. Daily
- C. 1. Cows, Buffaloes and horses.
2. Camel is known as 'Ship of the Desert'.
3. Ponies and yaks are the means of transport in cold places.
4. We should not force them to work beyond their capacity in harsh conditions.

Think And Do.

B.

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

CHAPTER-21 : CURRENCY AND TRAVEL

Think And Answer

- A. 1. Metal 2. Reserve 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Lions
- B. 1. We need to pay for the fuel and the service of the transport.
2. The Indian currency is called the rupee.
3. Reserve Bank of India issues the note in India.

4. The national emblem of India has four lions vesting on a circular base. A wheel appears in the centre of base a bull on the right and a horse on the left. Below the national emblem, the words Satyamev Jayate are inscribed.
5. The watermark was security thread are imprinted to discourage the making of fake notes.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.

CHAPTER-22 : BRICKS AND BRIDGES

Think And Answer

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- C. 1. Bricks 2. Kiln 3. tree trunks 4. Beam 5. hanger cables
- D. 1. Bricks are the basic material used to make buildings.
2. Bricks are usually red in colour, rectangular and quite heavy.
3. Bricks are made of clay. Clay is dug up and then ground into small even particles. Next it is mixed with water to make it soft.
4. Different types of bridges are beam bridge, Arch bridge, Suspension bridge, Beam bridge, Cantilever Bridge.

Think And Do.

Do it yourself.