

Fill in the blanks :

1. Lotus is dispersed by _____.
 2. Rice and Jute grow well in _____ soils.
 3. _____, _____ and _____ are necessary for the germination of seeds.
 4. The process of scattering or spreading of seeds is known as _____ of seeds.
 5. Coconut palms need a _____ type of soil.
 6. _____ are called producers of the ecosystem.
 7. Animals and man are called _____ of the ecosystem.
 8. Man is an _____.
 9. _____ is a herbivore.
 10. The scientist who study rocks are called _____.
 11. _____ rocks are formed from molten rock material.
 12. Cabbage is a _____ vegetable.
 13. _____ is formed from vegetable matter.
 14. Rocks contain _____.
 15. _____ are the remains of plants or animals found embedded in the rocks.
 16. _____ rocks are formed from deposits of sediments.
 17. _____ and _____ are metamorphic rocks.
 18. According to the method of their formation , rocks are divided into _____ classes.
 19. _____ is a precious stone.
 20. _____ have mouth parts that help them to pierce and suck.
 21. _____ are white soft-bodied ant – like insects which feed on wood.
 22. _____ is the periodic movement of animals from one place to another and back to their original homes.
 23. Insects breathe through _____.
 24. Frogs use their _____ to capture prey.
 25. _____ is the most highly developed of all animals.
 26. Prawns breathe through _____.
 27. Insects breathe in air through small openings at the sides of their bodies known as _____.
 28. All _____ have three pairs of legs.
-

29. The _____ is the food factory of a plant.

30. Sugarcane reproduces by means of its _____

II) Name the following :

1. Respiratory organ of birds.
2. Larva of a butterfly.
3. Two fertilizers.
4. Development of a seed into seedling.
5. Green pigments present in leaves.
6. Two sedimentary rocks.
7. Sucking tube of a butterfly.
8. Process of preparing food by plants.
9. Two things we get from plants.
10. Two things we get from animals

III) Choose the right answer :

1. Cotton is dispersed by (water/wind)
2. (Spider/silverfish) is an insect that has no wings.
3. (copper/diamond)is used to make coins.
4. Animals who eat flesh of dead animal are (herbivores / scavengers)

IV) Write True or False :

1. Decomposers help to prepare nutrients for the soil from decaying matter. ()
 2. Granite is a metamorphic rock. ()
 3. Plants and animals are dependent on each other for survival.()
 4. Snakes are reptiles that have no limbs.()
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17. Magma :

18. Samples :

19. Chlorophyll:

VI) Match the following :

<u>Column A</u>		<u>Column B</u>
1.	Coal	Largest living animals()
2.	Pumice	Man
3.	Scavenger	Vegetable matter()
4.	Omnivore	Igneous rock()
5.	Hiptage	Jackal ()
6.	Blue Whale	Wind()

VII) Draw , colour and label :

1. Life cycle of a butterfly.

2. Parts of a seed.

Our Universe

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are caused due to the gravitational pull of the moon.
2. The shadow of the _____ produces a lunar eclipse.
3. A _____ eclipse occurs only on a new moon day.
4. _____ are shooting stars.
5. The moon _____ the sunlight.
6. An _____ is caused when the sun, moon and the Earth are in a straight line.
7. No sound can be heard on the moon as there is no _____ there.
8. _____ was the first man to land on the moon.
9. Moon is the natural _____ of the Earth.
10. The moon takes _____ days to go round the earth once.
11. The moon's gravity is only _____ as strong as the Earth's gravity.
12. The planet Jupiter has _____ moons.
13. The planet that does not have any moon is _____.
14. Earth has _____ moon.

Different Life Styles

I Fill in the blanks :

1. A small baby plant coming out of a seed is called _____.
2. An adult frog breaths through its _____ under water.
3. Mushrooms, moulds.. reproduce from _____.
4. Onion, ginger, potato reproduce from _____.
5. Sweetpotato, Carrot reproduce from _____.
6. Blackgram, Pea reproduce from _____.
7. Bryophyllum reproduces from _____.

II Name the following

1. Four natural agents which help in dispersal of seeds
_____, _____, _____, _____.
2. Name the agents of dispersal of these seeds :
 1. Coconut _____
 2. Pea seeds _____

3. Honesty seeds _____

4. Mango seeds _____

5. Madar seeds _____

3 The four ways in which plants reproduce

_____, _____, _____, _____.

4 Name the breathing organ of these animals :

1) Fish _____

6) Crow _____

2) Crab _____

7) Snake _____

3) Amoeba _____

8) Mosquito _____

4) Frog _____

9) Butterfly _____

5. A reptile with no limbs _____

6. 2 animals that migrate _____

7. 2 insects which do not have wings _____

8. 2 reptiles _____

9. 2 herbivores _____

10. 2 carnivores _____

11. 2 omnivores _____

12. 2 rodents _____

III Write True or False

1. Gills of the fish are red in colour due to the abundant supply of blood.

2. Potatoes and Onions grow best in sandy soil.

3. All insects have wings.

4. Flesh eating birds have sharp hooked beaks for tearing flesh.

5. Birds have beaks and claws suited to their types of food.

6. Wheat grows best in wet and clayey soil.

7. Mosquitoes and bugs have mouth parts that help them to pierce and suck.

8. Strawberry plants are called runners.

9. All animals have the same systems of breathing.

10. Cauliflower and Cabbage grow well in a warm climate.

IV Choose the correct answer

1. Food grains should be stored in (airtight / air filled) containers.

2. The chemical used to destroy harmful insects are (fungicides/ insecticides)

3. Crow is a / an (Omnivore / herbivore).

4. (Oxygen / Carbon dioxide) is essential to produce energy in the body of animals.

The Moon

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The eclipse of the sun is called _____ eclipse.
2. _____ was the first Indian to go into the space.
3. The changes in the shapes of the moon are called _____ of the moon.
4. The first man made satellite was _____.
5. The place beyond the blanket of atmosphere is called _____.
6. _____ holds the record of the longest space flight for female space traveler.
7. Tides are caused by the _____ pull of the moon.
8. The _____ satellites are helpful in giving us the live coverage of events.
9. The big hollows on the surface of the moon are called _____.
10. The _____ moves around the earth .
11. _____ are spacecrafts sent to orbit a planet .
12. Due to the absence of _____ no sound can be heard on the moon .

II. Name the following

1. Earth's natural satellite

Ans. _____

2. The first Indian satellite

Ans. _____

3. Rising and falling movements of ocean water.

Ans. _____

4. The eclipse that occurs only on a full moon night.

Ans. _____

5. The first man to step on the moon

Ans. _____

6. The objects that cause craters on the moon

Ans. _____

7. The eclipse that occurs on the New Moon day

Ans. _____

III. WRITE TRUE or FALSE

1. Earth's closest neighbour in space is the moon. _____
2. The sun moves round the earth. _____
3. The earth and the moon are opaque objects. _____
4. The moon has no light of its own. _____
5. The distance of the moon from the earth is 383000 km. _____
6. Nearly three fourths of the earth's surface is covered by oceans. _____
7. The moon's gravity is one – sixth of the gravity of the earth. _____

Microbes and Diseases

Fill in the blanks:-

1. Bacteria and fungi belong to the _____ kingdom.
2. Dysentery is caused by _____
3. AIDS is caused by _____
4. The vaccine for _____ is BCG
5. The body's ability to resist a disease is called _____
6. _____ is an allergy which causes difficulty in breathing.
7. _____ invented the vaccine for smallpox.
8. A _____ is a medicine that prevents the disease by building up protection in the body.
9. The person who carries the germs and transfers them without themselves getting the disease are called _____
10. _____ are special preparation of dead or weakened bacteria or viruses of the diseases.
11. The programme started by our government to eradicate polio is _____

12. Name any two of the following:-

- a) Non-communicable diseases _____, _____
- b) Diseases caused by virus _____, _____
- c) Diseases caused by bacteria _____, _____
- d) Diseases caused by fungi _____, _____
- e) Diseases caused by protozoa _____, _____
- f) Diseases which spread through air _____, _____
- g) Diseases which spread through insects _____, _____
- h) Diseases which spread through contaminated food and water _____, _____

Nervous System and Sense Organs

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. _____ gives shape and support to our body.
- 2. The _____ protects the brain.
- 3. The part of the eye on which an image is formed is the _____.
- 4. The nerve at the back of the retina is _____.
- 5. The _____ is the thinking part of the brain.
- 6. The nerves are made up of _____.
- 7. _____ nerves carry impulses to the brain.
- 8. The little brain is the _____.
- 9. The heart and lungs are protected by the _____.
- 10. Reflex actions are due to the messages sent by the _____.
- 11. Nerves which carry messages from the brain are _____.
- 12. Eyeballs are protected by _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1. The system that controls all other systems of our body. _____
 - 2. The other name of the brain stem. _____
 - 3. The largest part of the brain. _____
 - 4. The actions controlled by the spinal cord _____
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5. The control centre of the body _____
6. The three kinds of nerves.
a _____ b _____ c _____
7. The part of the brain that helps to control the movements during reflex action. _____
8. The nerve cells which bind together to form a nerve _____
9. The organ that controls our heartbeat and breathing _____
10. The part of the brain that helps to control the movements during reflex action.

WRITE TRUE or FALSE

1. The skin forms a covering to protect the internal organs in our body. _____
2. Medulla makes up 90 percent of the brain tissues. _____
3. The total length of all the nerves present in the body of an adult human being is about 72 km. _____
4. We must always breathe through the mouth. _____
5. It is dangerous to clean our ears with a hairpin or toothpicks. _____
6. Nerve cells have special thread like parts called fibres. _____
7. The medulla helps to maintain our body balance. _____
8. Coughing, sneezing, blinking and jumping are human reflexes _____

Skeletal System

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The frame work of bones in our body is called _____.
 2. An adult person has _____ bones in his/her body.
 3. The human skeleton consists of the skull, the backbone and the _____.
 4. The two parts of limbs are attached to two pairs of _____.
 5. The skull is made up of _____ flat bones.
 6. Our face is made up of _____ bones.
 7. The bones of the face protects the _____, _____ and tongue.
 8. The delicate _____ passes through the vertebrae.
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9. The rib cage is formed by _____ pairs of curved bones called the rib.

10. Arms are joined to the _____ with the help of the shoulder girdles and a pair of collar bones.

11. The point where two separate bones meet is called _____.

12. The long bone in the upper arm is called _____.

13. Muscles are made up of tough _____.

14. The muscles are attached to the bones by strong fibres called _____.

15. Two muscles are required to move the bones in one _____.

16. To make bones strong, we should take food rich in _____.

17. There are about _____ muscles in our body.

18. A plaster is used to heal the _____.

19. A doctor takes _____ to see the break in the bone.

20. A child has more than _____ bones in its body.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The jaw which can not be moved _____

2. Another name for backbone _____

3. Number of bones in vertebral column _____

4. The organs protected by rib cage _____, _____

5. The two pairs of lower ribs which are not attached to the breast bone. _____

6. Tissues that are tough and hold the bones together _____

Food and Health

I Fill in the blanks

1. The food we eat daily is called our _____.
2. The diet that contains all important substances is called a _____ diet.
3. _____ keep our body fit and enable us to fight diseases.
4. _____ give us energy to work and play.
5. Diseases like filariasis is carried by _____.
6. Typhus fever is carried by _____.
7. Communicable diseases are caused by _____.
8. _____ is spread by fleas that live on rats.
9. Diseases caused by lack of Vitamins or minerals are called _____.
10. _____ are made of small quantities of dead or weak germs of a particular disease.

II Name the following

1. Disease caused by lack of Iodine_____.
2. Disease caused by lack of Iron_____.
3. Diseases that spread from one person to another person_____.
4. Single celled micro – organism._____.
5. Person who discovered vaccine for Smallpox._____.
6. Vaccine given at birth_____.

Organ Systems

Fill in the blanks:-

1. The _____ is a J-shaped organ.
 2. _____ is the longest and heaviest internal organ.
 3. The _____ produces bile which is stored in the _____
 4. The _____ is a thick bundle of nerves that runs down the spine.
 5. The nervous system consists of _____, _____ and _____
 6. _____ helps to break down the food into _____ and _____
 7. The _____ stores the nutrients from the food and also changes food from one form to another.
 8. The pumping action of the heart is called _____
 9. The _____ is the centre of the nervous system.
 10. The _____ filter the blood.
 11. The lungs throw out _____ while the skin removes _____ as waste.
 12. All the bones of the body are together known as the _____
 13. The _____ protects the brain.
 14. The _____ protects the spinal cord.
 15. _____ are like elastic threads that join bones with one another.
 16. _____ and _____ of our muscles make our bones move.
 17. Our heart beats _____ times a minute.
 18. The digested food is absorbed by the walls of the _____
 19. Number of bones in human body _____
 20. Number of muscles in our body _____
 21. The smallest bone in our body is in our _____
 22. A _____ is used to hear the heart beat.
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Organ System

I Fill in the blanks :

1. A group of organs which work together to perform a function are called _____.
2. The food from the mouth goes into the _____.
3. The small intestine is about _____ feet in length.
4. _____ is the largest organ in the body.
5. Air entering our body is filtered by _____ in the nose.
6. There are _____ bones in our body.
7. The undigested food is passed into _____.
8. Respiratory System consists of _____, _____ and _____.
9. Wind pipe is also known as _____.
10. The food gives us _____ to work or play.
11. The pumping action of the heart is called a _____.
12. _____ and _____ are the two types of blood vessels.
13. Brain is protected by a hard, bony structure called _____.
14. Our heart beats _____ times a minute.
15. The main organs of the excretory system are _____.
16. The skin removes waste as _____.
17. All the bones of our body are together known as _____.
18. _____ helps the bones to move.
19. The bones meet each other and these meeting points are called _____.
20. _____ is the centre of nervous system.
21. Calamities caused by nature are called _____.
22. The origin point of an earthquake is called as _____.
23. _____ is the major cause of landslides in hilly areas.
24. A natural calamity affects the _____ of a country.

Rocks and Minerals

I Fill in the blanks

1. The hot liquid rock that lies below the earth's crust is known as _____.
2. The magma that reaches the earth's crust and flows out is called _____.
3. Basalt is a _____ rock.
4. Minerals are found in rocks as _____.
5. _____ is the hardest substance in the world.
6. The remains of plants and animals found in sedimentary rocks are called _____.

II Name the following.

1. Three main classes of rocks.
_____, _____, _____.
2. Two sedimentary rocks.
_____, _____.
3. Two Igneous rocks.
_____, _____.
4. Three rock forming minerals.
_____, _____, _____.
5. Two Metamorphic rocks.
_____, _____.
6. Rocks formed by accumulation of sediments or river and ocean beds. _____, _____.
7. Rocks formed by cooling of hot molten matter that comes out of the Earth. _____.
8. Rocks formed from Sedimentary and Igneous rocks under the effect of heat and pressure ____.
9. Two underground resources _____, _____.
10. Rock formed by metamorphosis of granite _____.
11. Rock formed by metamorphosis of lime-stone.
_____.
12. Metamorphic rock which splits into thin slices.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The lowest layer of the atmosphere _____.
2. The blanket of air surrounding the earth's surface _____.
3. Three gases present in air.

4. The outermost layer of the atmosphere . _____
5. The process by which plants prepare their own food. _____
6. A chemical substance used to kill germs. _____
7. A universal solvent. _____
8. The purest form of water. _____
9. Two methods of removing soluble impurities of water. _____
10. Two methods of removing insoluble substances of water. _____, _____.

WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. The ozone layer is a part of the stratosphere. _____
2. Atmosphere is divided into two parts. _____
3. Aircrafts usually fly in the exosphere. _____
4. Both plants and animals respire _____.
5. Ionosphere reflects radio waves back to the earth. _____
6. Inhaled air is warmer than exhaled air. _____.
7. Oceans contain 75% of earth's water. _____
8. Boiling the water is the best method of killing germs. _____
9. The substances which dissolve in water are called insoluble substances. _____
10. When a solid dissolves in a liquid a solute is formed. _____
11. Inspired air is rich in oxygen. _____
12. Water flow from a higher level to lower level. _____
13. Soluble substances can be removed from water by filtration. _____
14. Air is needed for burning. _____
15. Ionosphere is the outermost layer of the atmosphere. _____

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Air has weight so it exerts _____.
 2. During photosynthesis plants take in _____.
 3. The substances which dissolve in water are called _____ substances.
 4. When a solid dissolves in a liquid a _____ is formed.
-

5. The method of removing insoluble impurities is called _____.
6. During photosynthesis plants give out _____.
7. The ozone layer is a part of _____.
8. It is the _____ pressure which pushes a liquid through a siphon.
9. Inspired air is rich in _____.
10. _____ the water is the best way of killing germs.
11. During the process of evaporation the _____ is lost.
12. The substances which do not dissolve in water are called _____ substances.
13. The dissolved substances can be removed from water by _____.
14. During the process of filtration the clear water obtained is called _____.
15. Expired air is rich in _____.

States of Matter

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Anything that occupies space and has weight is called _____.
2. A _____ has a definite shape and volume.
3. Matter is made up of tiny particles called _____.
4. Molecules are made up of very tiny particles called _____.
5. When the change is only in state of matter, it is called a _____.
6. When the change is in the State as well as composition of matter it is called a _____.
7. The molecules of gas are _____ packed.
8. _____ makes the salt highly pure.
9. A mixture of salt and water is called a _____.
10. A _____ has a definite shape and volume.
11. A _____ has a definite volume but does not have a definite shape.
13. When atoms of different kinds combine _____ are formed.
14. Molecules of perfume move from one corner to another. This is known as _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Anything that occupies space and has mass . _____
 2. A molecule that contains two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. _____
 3. A molecule that contains two atoms of oxygen and one atom of carbon. _____
 4. The space between the molecules. _____
 5. A unique mixture that exist on the earth and nowhere else in the solar system. _____
 6. A liquid in which a solid dissolves. _____
 7. A solid which dissolves in a liquid. _____
 8. A homogenous mixture of solute in a solvent . _____
 9. A matter made up of different kinds of atoms combined in fixed numbers. _____
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10. Conservation of liquid into gaseous state. _____

11. Three states of matter. _____

WRITE THE TYPE OF CHANGE IN THE FOLLOWING

1. Heating water and changing into water vapour.
2. Melting of wax.
3. Burning of paper.
4. Making of Chapatti

IV. Draw Colour and label molecule of water and molecule of carbon dioxide.

Simple Machine

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Claw hammer and scissors are examples of lever of _____ order.
 2. If we place two inclined planes together, back to back, we get a _____.
 3. The downward force which you apply on a tin for opening the lid is called _____.
 4. The stick through which force is applied for lifting the boulder is considered as _____.
 5. In which order of lever, the fulcrum is at the centre and load and effort are on the opposite sides _____.
 6. Tongs, bread knife, forceps etc are the common examples of levers of _____ order.
 7. A slide in a park is based on which simple machine _____.
 8. An axe is a wedge used as a _____.
 9. A man rowing a boat is an example of lever of _____ order.
 10. When an object floats on water it displaces water equal to its _____.
 11. The apparent loss in weight of an object is _____ to the weight of water _____.
 12. The weight of an object in water is called its _____ weight and the weight in air is called _____ weight.
 13. Objects float, because the _____ force supports their weight.
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14. Give two example of each of the following.

1. An inclined plane _____
2. First order of lever _____
3. Second order of lever _____
4. Third order of lever _____
5. A wheel and axle _____
6. Wedge _____

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. An inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder or a rod _____.
2. It consists of two cylinders which revolve round a common point _____
3. A rigid bar that can turn about a fixed point called fulcrum is known as _____
4. It is used to draw water from the well. _____
5. The upward push of water on a floating object _____.
6. We use this to hold the things together as they cannot be easily pulled out _____.

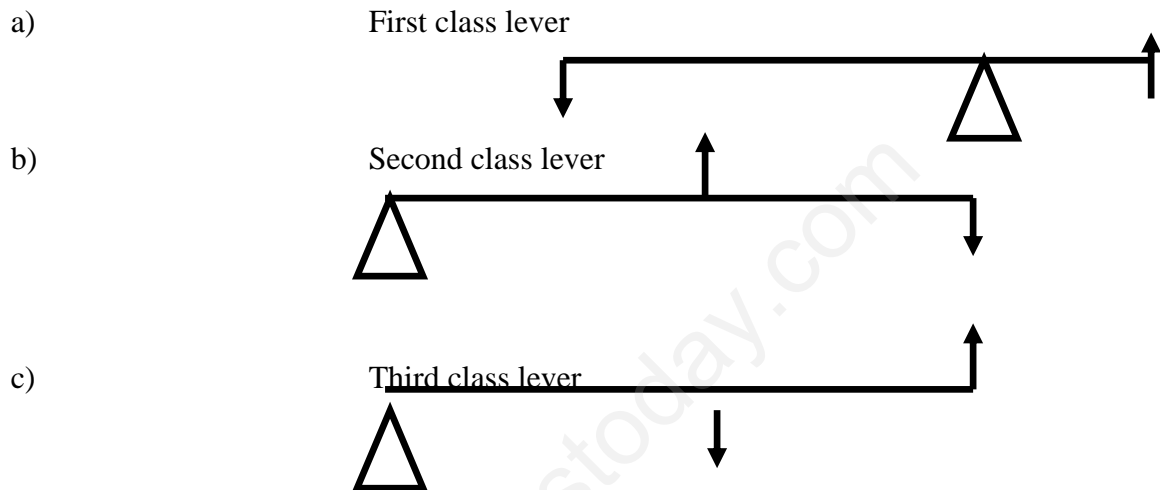
III. Draw any one simple machine from each order of lever , name it and mark load, fulcrum and effort points.

Energy and Work

1. The weight that we use on the lever is called _____, the weight that we try moving is called _____ and the point that gives support but does not move is the _____
2. A _____ is a continuously moving lever.
3. Windlasses are used to raise and lower _____.
4. The upward force exerted by a liquid is called _____ or _____.
5. Objects that float displace water _____ to their weight.
6. Objects that sink displace water _____ than their weight.
7. Two liquids of high density _____, _____.
8. Two liquids of low density. _____, _____.
9. A nail _____ in alcohol.
10. Two liquids which do not mix with each other _____, _____
11. An object that floats on water _____.

12. A substance that dissolves in water _____.
13. A substance that does not dissolve in water _____.
14. An _____ does not decrease work but makes it easier.
15. A _____ is an inclined plane wrapped round a rod.
16. A simple machine used to hoist flags _____.
17. A simple machine used to join two blocks of wood _____.

Name the points (effort, load and fulcrum) on the following:



Give two examples for each of the following:

- (i) First class of lever _____, _____
- (ii) Second class of lever _____, _____
- (iii) Third class of lever _____, _____
- (iv) Wheel and Axle _____, _____
- (v) Inclined plane _____, _____

Matter and Materials

Fill in the blanks :

1. The molecules of a substance are always _____.
2. All molecules are made up of still smaller particles called ____.
3. A molecule of carbon dioxide contains _____ atom of Carbon and _____ atoms of Oxygen.
4. Dissolved solids separate as _____ from solutions.
5. Common salt is obtained by _____ sea water shallow beds.
6. There is space between the molecules called the _____
7. The chemical name of common salt is _____

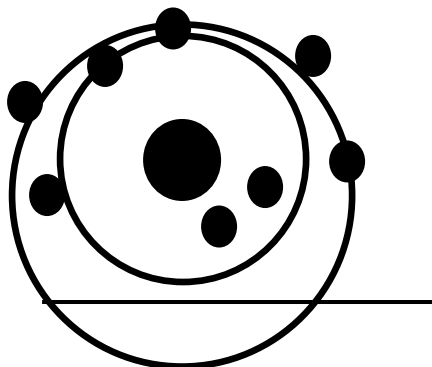
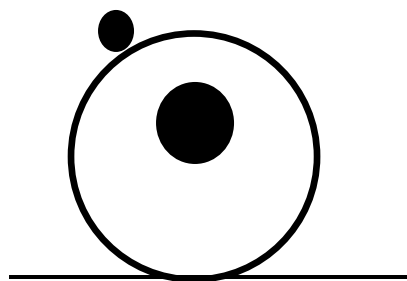
Name the following :

1. Anything that has weight and occupies space.

2. A substance that has a fixed shape and a definite volume

3. A substance that has no fixed shape but has a definite volume
_____.
4. A substance that has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume _____.
5. The tiny particles matter is made of
_____.

Identify the atoms and name them.



Air and Water

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ The earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air called _____.
 2. _____ Fish and other aquatic animals breathe oxygen _____ in water.
 3. _____ is used to burn food to produce _____ and _____.
 4. The air we breathe in is _____.
 5. The air we breathe out is _____.
 6. _____ is given out during photosynthesis.
 7. _____ is the active part of air and _____ is the inactive part.
 8. Oxygen is _____ of the air by volume.
 9. A syringe, lift pump, straw etc work on the principle of _____.
 10. Substances that dissolve in water are called _____ and which do not dissolve in water are called _____ substances.
 11. Dissolved substances in water can be separated by the processes of (1) _____ and (2) _____
 12. Methods of separating insoluble substances are (1) _____ (2) _____
 13. _____ is the best method of killing germs in water.
 14. Air exerts _____.
 15. Water is a good _____.
 16. The clean water that collects after passing through the filter is called _____.
 17. Air exerts a pressure of _____ kg per sq.cm
 18. _____ is used for purifying water.
 19. The gas used up in burning is _____.
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