

C. See the help box and write from which shop we buy the following things:

Vegetables shop, Stationery shop, Bakery shop, Toy shop,
Grocery shop, Chemist shop.

- Bread and biscuits
- Medicines
- Fruits and vegetables
- Books and pencils
- Toy
- Rice, pulses and sugar



D. Collect and paste four stamps in the space given below:

--	--	--	--



E. See the pictures. Colour only those which you see in the hospital.



PLANTS AROUND US

You have learnt different types of plants in the previous class.



Tree



Plant



Grass



Climber

For the teacher - Take the students for a nature walk. Let them observe the thing around. Show the children different types of plants.

Write below the names of any two trees/plants which you see during the nature walk.

1. 2.

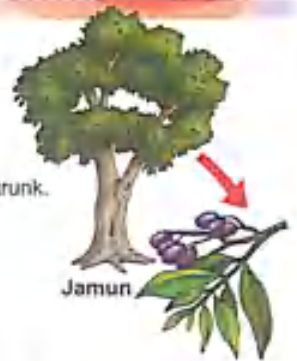
PLANTS BIG AND SMALL

- We see many plants around us.
- Some are big and tall.
- Some plants remain small.
- Some plants have weak stem.
- Most of the plants are green in colour.

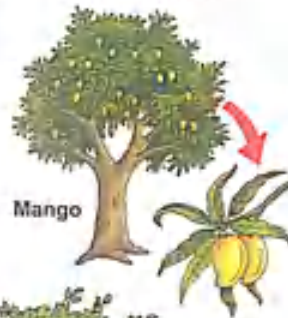


TREES

- Very big plants are called trees.
- Trees are tall and strong.
- They have a hard and thick stem called trunk.
- Trees are of different shapes and sizes.
- They have many branches.
- They live for many years.



Jamun



Mango



Peepal



Coconut

SHRUBS

- Smaller plants are called shrubs.
- Shrubs are small bushes.
- They have strong, woody stems.
- Shrubs have many branches.
- They last for a few years.



Bougainvillea



Mehndi



Rose



Cotton plant

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HERBS

- Very small plants are called herbs.
- They have weak and green stem.
- They last for a few months (one season) only.
- Most flowering plants are herbs.



Sunflower



Lady finger



Mint



Tomato

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CLIMBERS

- Some plants have thin and weak stem.
- They cannot grow straight and need support to climb up.
- Such plants are called climbers.



Beans plant



Money plant



Grape vine



Pea plant

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CREEPERS

- Some plants creep or grow along the ground.
- They also have thin and weak stem.
- They spread their branches on the ground.
- They are called creepers.



Pumpkin



Bitter melon



Watermelon

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Something to do

A. Write true or false against each statement.

1. All plants live for many years.
2. Trees live for few months only.
3. The stem of a shrub is called a trunk.
4. Herbs are seasonal plants.
5. Money plant is a creeper.



B. The names of different types of trees are hidden in the box. Find them and write their names in the space provided.

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

.....

.....

.....

C. Give two examples of each of the following:

1. Trees



(a) (b)

2. Shrubs



(a) (b)

3. Herbs



(a) (b)

4. Climbers



(a) (b)

ANIMAL WORLD

For the teacher - Discuss with the children different types of animals and make them realize that birds, insects, fishes etc. are all animals.

Do you remember?

- There are different kinds of animals.
- They are of different shapes and sizes.
- They eat different kinds of food.
- Different animals have different homes.



Let us study about them.

LAND ANIMALS

Land animals are divided into different categories on the basis of their body structure and food habits. Some animals live in jungle and some live around us.



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Domestic animals

- The animals which live in or around our homes are called domestic animals.
- We also keep some of them as pets.
- They are friendly and make us feel happy.

Domestic animals are helpful to us in many ways:-



These animals give us milk.



These animals give us eggs.

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He-goat



Cock



Fish



Pig

These animals give us meat..



Sheep



Wool



Silkworm



Silk



These animals give us fibre such as wool and silk.



Sheep



Buffalo



Camel



Cow

Leather is made from the skin of these animals. From leather we make purses, belts, bags and shoes etc.



Camel



Horse



Donkey

These animals are used for riding. They also carry load for us.



The dogs guard our houses.

Wild animals

- Some animals live in jungle.
- They roam around freely in the forests.
- They are not friendly like dogs or cats.
- They are called wild animals.



Zebra



Tiger



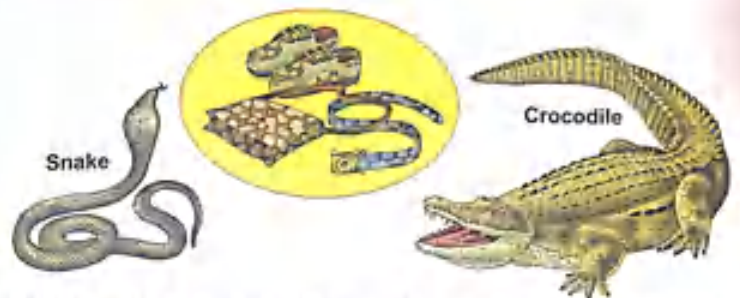
Giraffe



Lion



Rhinoceros



Snake

Crocodile

Earlier the skin of these animals was used as leather to make purses, belts, shoes etc. Now they are endangered animals and we should avoid using these objects.



Rhinoceros



Elephant

Earlier the tusks and horns of these animals were used to make ornaments and medicines. Now they are endangered animals and we should avoid using these objects.

WATER ANIMALS

- Some animals live in and around water.
- Fishes live only in water, but animals like crocodiles, tortoises, snakes, frogs etc. live both on land and in water.



BIRDS

- Birds have wings which help them to fly.
- All birds lay eggs.
- They have feathers and their bodies are very light which help them to fly.



Play this game

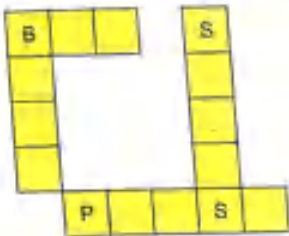
Land, water or air

1. Draw two circles on the floor as shown in the picture.
2. Call them 'Land', 'Water' and 'Air'.
3. When your teacher says the name of an animal, who lives in water, you must jump into the part marked 'Water'.
4. In the same way, if she says the name of a bird that flies, you must jump into the circle marked 'Air'.
5. If the teacher calls out the name of an animal living on the land, you must jump out on the area marked 'Land'.
6. If someone jumps into the wrong part, he/she is 'OUT'!
7. The child who is not out at the end is the winner.




Something to do

A. Fill in the missing letters of things we make from leather.



B. Encircle the odd one out.



1. We get milk from
cow, goat, horse, buffalo
2. We get eggs from
hen, goose, duck, elephant
3. Leather is made from the skin of
sheep, dog, cow, camel
4. People ride on them
horse, camel, lion, donkey

C. Match the following:



meat
silk
milk
eggs



D. Read the following riddles and answer.

1. I am a bird but I cannot fly.
2. I have trunk but I do not store clothes in it.
3. I guard your house but I am not a watchman.
4. I swing from trees with the help of my tail.
5. I am the king of the jungle but I don't have a palace.

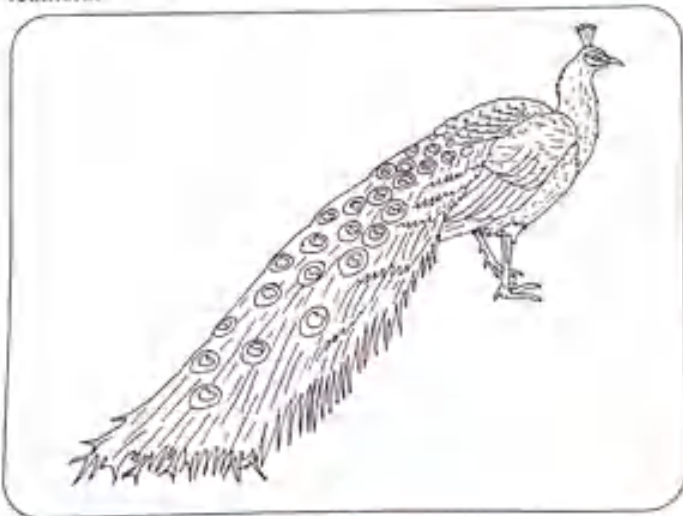


E. Write Wild or Domestic against the following animals:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Snake | 5. Goat |
| 2. Cow | 6. Crocodile |
| 3. Zebra | 7. Donkey |
| 4. Giraffe | 8. Pig |



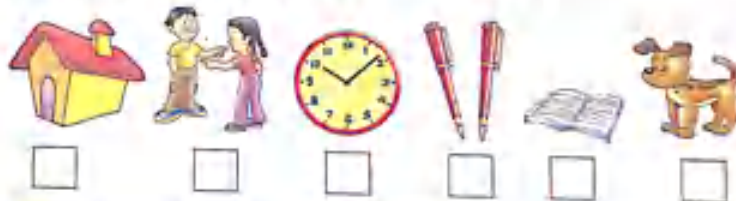
F. It is a beautiful peacock. It has lost its colour. Add colours to its feathers.



All the things that we see around us have some special features. Due to these features, the things are classified as 'living' or 'non-living'. Let us go through these features -

- All living things (except plants) can move on their own.
- Non-living things cannot move on their own.

Tick (✓) those things which can move on their own.



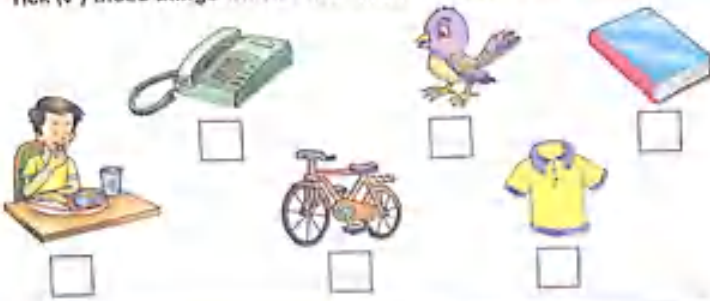
- All living things can grow and change.
- Non-living things cannot grow and change on their own.

Tick (✓) only those things which can grow on their own.



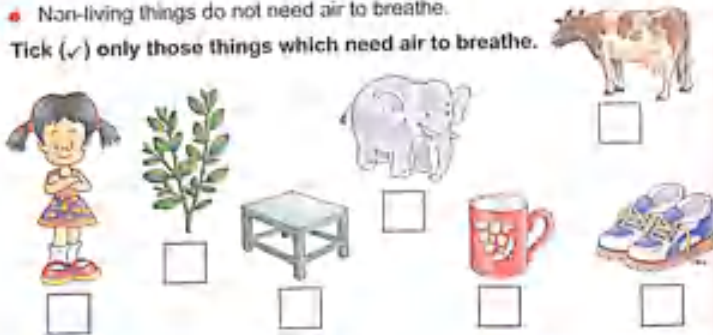
- All living things need food and water to live.
- Non-living things do not need food and water to live.

Tick (✓) those things which need food and water to live.



- All living things need air to breathe.
- Non-living things do not need air to breathe.

Tick (✓) only those things which need air to breathe.



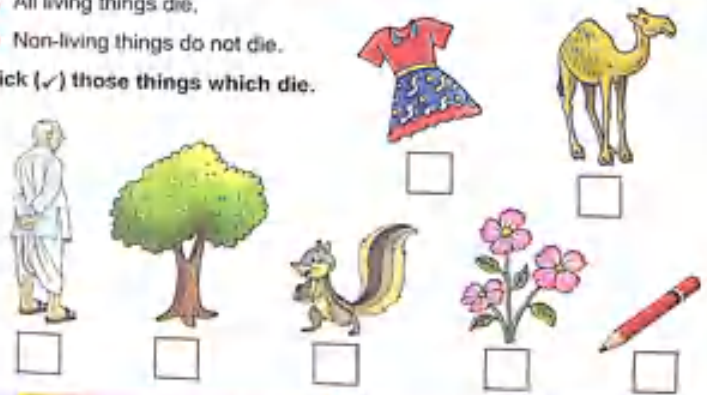
- All living things can give birth to their young ones.
- Non-living things cannot give birth to their young ones.

Tick (✓) only those things which give birth to their young ones.



- All living things die.
- Non-living things do not die.

Tick (✓) those things which die.



Something to do

A. Fill in the blanks.

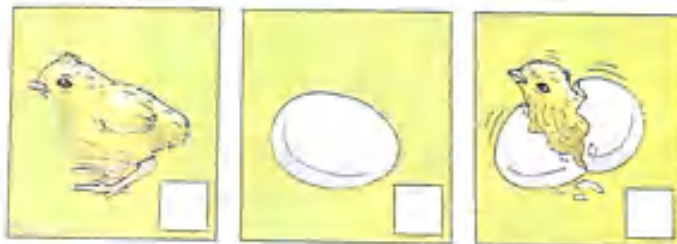
- things can move on their own.
- Living things can and change.
- Non-living things give birth to their young ones.
- Living things need air to
- things cannot grow.



B. Observe things around you and write five living and five non-living things in the columns given below :

LIVING THINGS	NON-LIVING THINGS
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C. All living things grow. Number these pictures in the correct order.



D. Look carefully at the picture given below and complete the sentences using the terms 'Living' and 'Non-living'.



1. Boy is a thing.
2. Tree is a thing.
3. The sun is a thing.
4. Hill is a thing.
5. Butterfly is a thing.
6. Boat is a thing.

For the teacher - Discuss with the children how many glasses of water do they drink in a day and how they feel if they do not drink water for a long time.

- Water is necessary for life.
- All living things need water to live.



As discussed in Class-1, water is used for many purposes.

- We use water for drinking.
- We use water for cooking.
- We use water for washing clothes.
- We need water for bathing.
- We need water for washing utensils.
- We need water for cleaning floors of our houses, offices etc.
- We need water for watering plants.



Write three more uses of water.

1.
2.
3.



Thus, water is essential for us and we cannot live without it.

SOURCES OF WATER

We know that water is very essential for our survival. Let us try to understand what are the different sources of water.

The main source of water is rain. It fills the rivers, lakes, ponds etc. Some of the rain water goes into the soil. We dig wells and the tubewells to get water from under the soil.



River



Stream



Rainfall



Lake



Water tank



Tubewell



Well

For the teacher - Take the children to visit the source of water available in your localities.

DRINKING WATER

Water from rivers, ponds and lakes may not be clean and safe for drinking.

- The water from its source is first made free from germs at water treatment plant and then it reaches the taps in our homes.
- We must always drink clean water. Dirty water can make us ill.
- We must either filter the water or boil it before drinking especially during the rainy season.



Do this experiment

Teacher - Bring one bottle, one funnel, filter paper or muslin cloth and muddy water in a glass to the class.

1. Set the funnel in the mouth of the bottle.
2. Arrange the filter paper or muslin cloth inside the funnel.
3. Pour water slowly from the glass into the funnel.
4. Note your observation.



Observation:

The water in the bottle is

The filter paper becomes

For the teacher - Ask the children about the different types of water filters they are using in their homes.

Something to do



A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The main source of water is (tap / rain)
2. We can kill germs by the water. (boiling / cooling)
3. We should not water. (waste / save)
4. At home, we get water from the tap. (dirty / clean)
5. We live without water. (cannot / can)

B. Crossword puzzle.

Find out the names of any five sources of water from the given crossword and write them below.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

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



C. Tick (✓) the water which is safe for drinking.











D. Think about your daily routine and write down how much water you use for -

1. Drinking - glasses.
2. Bathing - buckets.
3. Washing - mugs.
4. Watering two pots of plants - mugs.

WEATHER

Weather changes from day to day.

For the teacher - Take the children out into the open to feel the weather.

How is the weather today? Write Yes / No in the boxes given below.



Is it sunny?



Or cloudy?



Or windy?



Or rainy?

Something to do

Make a wind chime. Collect some aerated drink bottle caps. Tie in twos on both ends of a thick thread. Fix them on a stick as shown. Hang in the window of your classroom. Listen to the sound it makes.



For the teacher - Help the children to understand that when the wind is strong, it makes a loud sound and when there is a breeze, the sound is low.

SEASONS

- Summer, winter and rainy seasons are three main seasons in India.
- Some places have two more seasons called spring and autumn.

Find out the names of any two places where we find spring and autumn seasons.

1. 2.

SUMMER SEASON

In summers, it is very hot. Hot winds blow throughout the day. People wear light cotton clothes and enjoy drinks such as lassi, shakes etc. Fans, coolers and air conditioners are used to keep the heat away.



WINTER SEASON

- In winter season, it is very cold.
- Cold winds blow and places on or near mountains have snowfall.
- People wear woollen clothes to keep themselves warm.
- They prefer to take hot drinks like tea, coffee, soup etc.
- They also light fire in the fireplace and use heaters or blowers to keep the cold away.



RAINY SEASON

- In rainy season, it rains a lot.
- There are dark clouds in the sky. Sometimes there are strong winds also.
- People use raincoats, umbrellas and gumboots to go out in the rain.
- Sometimes we can also see a rainbow after the rain during this season.



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Something to do

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. In summer season, we wear light clothes. (silk / cotton)
2. We sit near a in winter season. (heater / cooler)
3. We see a rainbow in the sky in season. (winter / rainy)
4. In summer season, we like to drink coffee. (cold / hot)
5. In rainy season, we use (umbrellas / mufflers)

B. State True or False for the following statements :

1. We wear jackets when it is cold.
2. There are three main seasons in India.
3. The sky is full of dark clouds in summer season.
4. Weather changes from day to day.
5. Days & nights are cold in winter season.
6. Spring and autumn seasons are found at every place.



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C. Solve the riddles.

1. The sun is so bright.
I wear clothes that are light.
Guess the name of the season.



2. I just want to snuggle in deep.
It's too cold. I want to sleep.
Guess the name of the season.



3. Water, water everywhere,
Raincoats and gumboots I wear,
Guess the name of the season.



MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Travelling from one place to another is fun. We use different means of transport to travel from one place to another. Means of transport are three types -

- Land transport
- Water transport
- Air transport

LAND TRANSPORT

On land, we can travel on road or on rail. On road, we can use many vehicles like cars, scooters, buses etc. They run on petrol or diesel. Vehicles like rickshaws, bullock carts, tonga etc. are pulled by humans or animals.



Car



Bike



Bus



Cycle-rickshaw



Scooter



Tonga



Cycle



Bullock cart

Road vehicles form Roadways.



A train moves on railway track. We can travel long distances comfortably by train. Trains carry people and goods to different parts of the country. A train runs on electricity or diesel.



Passenger train



Goods train

Trains form Railways.

For the teacher - Tell the children about the Metro Trains that run in Delhi and Kolkata.

WATER TRANSPORT

We use different means of water transport to travel across lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. We use boats to travel short distances over rivers and lakes. Steamers and ships are used for long distances over seas and oceans. They can carry people and goods from one place to another.



Boat

Ship

Motorboat

Water vehicles form Waterways.

AIR TRANSPORT

Long distances can be covered quickly by aeroplanes and helicopters. This is the fastest means of transport.



Aeroplane

Helicopter

Air vehicles form Airways.



Something to do



A. Name the mode of transport you will use to-

- go to school.
- go to the nearby market.
- go to friend's house who lives across the river.
- go to far away country.
- go to another city.
- go to the city zoo.

B. Match the following :



compartment



petrol



wings



water

C. Stand in your balcony for sometime and observe different vehicles moving on the road. Make a list of them.

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. Use the help box for naming the following:

1. A vehicle with four wheels.
2. A very large vehicle that sails on water.
3. Means of transport that has two wings and flies in the sky
4. A vehicle which has three wheels.
5. A vehicle that has two wheels and needs no petrol to move.

car, aeroplane, ship, cycle-rickshaw, bicycle



E. Give two examples of each of the following :

1. Means of air transport.

2. Land transport having two wheels.

3. Land transport which does not run on petrol.

4. Means of transport where animals are used.

5. Means of water transport.

F. Read the given clues & fill in the missing letters.

__H__P (It moves in water)

__A__ (It has four tyres)

M__T__C__E (It has two tyres)

A__R__P__E (It flies in the air)

__R__N (It moves on tracks)



For the teacher - Discuss with the children that if nobody obeys the rules on the road, what will happen?



Cross the road only at the zebra crossing.



Always walk on the footpath.



Before crossing a road, always look to your right and left and then cross the road.



Always stand in a queue while waiting for a bus.

Always play in a park or in a playground but not on the road.



Do not put your hand or arm out of the moving vehicle.

For the teacher - Tell the children about traffic lights and explain what the different colours stand for.

Activity - Take the class to the traffic training park and help them understand various traffic rules.

Something to do

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Always walk on the (footpath / road)
2. Cross the road at (round about / zebra crossing)
3. Wait for the bus in a (queue / rectangle)
4. Do not get off a bus. (moving / standing)
5. Always follow rules on the road. (traffic / game)

B. Colour the traffic signal below and write what each colour stands for.



- Red light says
- Yellow light says
- Green light says

C. Tick (✓) the picture which shows that traffic rules are followed .



For the teacher - Explain to the children the difference between the National festivals and religious festivals.

Festivals bring us joy and happiness. Many festivals are celebrated by all over the country. A festival which is celebrated by all the people of a nation is called a National festival. We celebrate three National festivals. Let us talk about them.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Our country, India, got its freedom from British rule on 15th August 1947. Every year on this day, the whole country celebrates Independence day. Prime minister hoists the National flag at Red Fort (Deihi). He also gives a speech to his countrymen.



Red fort

REPUBLIC DAY

We celebrate Republic day on 26th January.

The president of India takes the salute of a grand parade at India Gate in New Delhi.

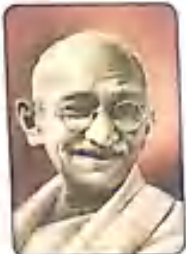
School children, Army, Air Force, Navy and folk dancers from different states of India take part in the parade.



Republic day parade

GANDHI JAYANTI

Mahatma Gandhi is called the 'Father of the Nation'. Gandhi ji was born on 2nd October 1869 and we celebrate this day as Gandhi Jayanti. On this day, we remember Mahatma Gandhi by praying and singing bhajans at Gandhi Samadhi at 'Raj Ghat' (New Delhi) as well as at other places.



Mahatma Gandhi



Raj Ghat

Something to do

A. Write the dates of each one -

1. Independence day
2. Republic day
3. Gandhi Jayanti

B. Draw and colour the National flag -



The colours of our flags are

1.
2.
3.

The National flag of our country is also known as TIRANGA.

C. Name them -

1. The Prime Minister of India.
.....
2. The President of India.
.....



D. State true or false for the following statements :

1. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd February every year
2. 15th August is celebrated as Independence day.
3. The President of India unfurls the National flag at Red Fort on 15th August.
4. Republic day is observed as a National holiday.
5. The Prime Minister is popularly known as 'The Father of Nation'.

E. Match the following.

Gandhi Jayanti	Gandhi Samadhi
Folk dancers	15th August 1947
Tiranga	2nd October
Raj Ghat	Parade on 26th January
Free India	National Flag



For the teacher - Tell this story to your class. Let your class dramatise this story on Shivaratri.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of Arya Samaj. He was born in 1824. On Shivaratri night,

14 year old Dayanand went with his father to worship in the Shiva temple in the village. He had kept a fast. Kirtan was going on in the temple at night. As midnight advanced, all other devotees were over-powered by sleep. Only the boy Dayanand kept awake by splashing cold water on his face. He also felt very hungry.

Just then a mouse climbed on Shiva lingam and began to eat the sweets which the worshippers had offered. Young Dayanand started having doubts on idol worship. "If Shiva, the Lord of three worlds could not protect himself from this small rat, this stone idol could not be the real Shiva or God."



Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Dayanand got Gyan or True Knowledge on Shivaratri night. Every year Shivaratri is celebrated as Rishi Bodh Utsav. Swami Dayanand died on Diwali day. So Diwali is celebrated as Dayanand Nirwan Diwas or Death Anniversary.

Mahatma Hans Raj

Mahatma Hans Raj is the father of the D.A.V. Movement. He was born on 19th April 1864.

Mahatma Hans Raj started the first D.A.V. institution, namely, D.A.V. High School, Lahore. He was the first Headmaster of D.A.V. He worked all his life without taking any salary. Once, a student's father brought him five oranges. Instead of eating them, he sold them and put the money in the college fund.



Mahatma Hans Raj

For the teacher - Take up this topic around 18th April. Tell the story of Mahatma Hans Raj's life to your class. Dramatise excerpts from his life on Mahatma Hans Raj day.

Swami Shradddhanand

Swami Shradddhanand is a bright star of Arya Samaj and of India. He was the first person to give the title of 'Mahatma' to Gandhi ji. He was murdered on 23rd December 1926. Every year, we celebrate 23rd December as Shradddhanand Balidan Diwas.



Swami Shradddhanand

For the teacher - Take up this topic in December only.

Something to do

A. Match the following:

Rishi Bodh Utsav	Diwali
Dayanand Nirwan Diwas	23rd December
D.A.V. Founder's day	Shivaratri
Shradddhanand Balidan Diwas	19th April

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Founder of Arya Samaj
Indira Gandhi Swami Dayanand
2. Father of D.A.V. movement.
Mahatma Hans Raj Mahatma Gandhi
3. Shradddhanand Balidan Diwas
23rd July 23rd December
4. Swami Dayanand got Nirwan on
Diwali Holi
5. A bright star of Arya Samaj
Swami Vivekanand Swami Shradddhanand
6. Swami Dayanand was born in year
1824 1826