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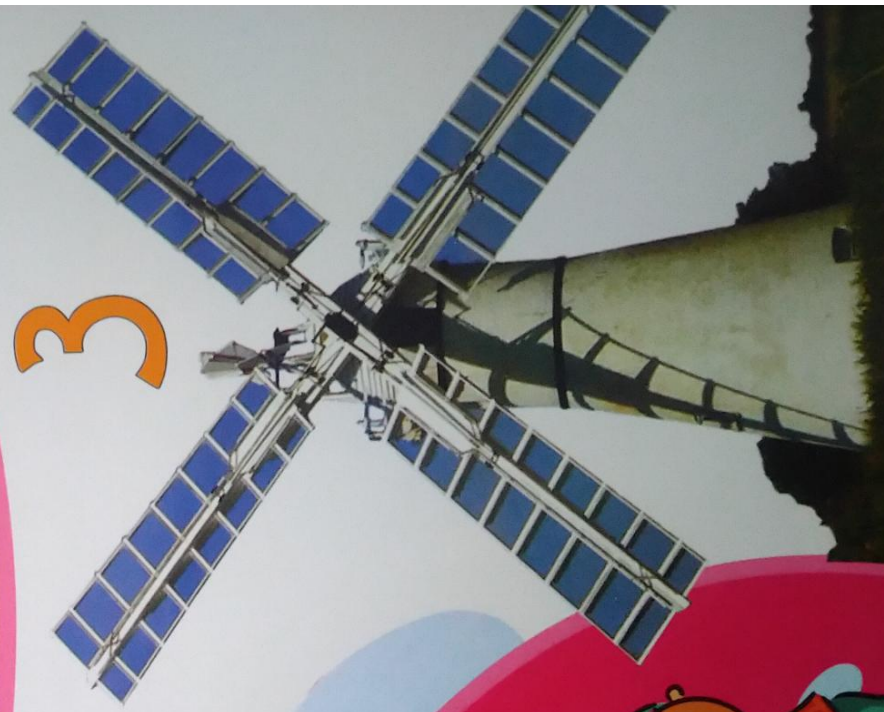
ENJOYING

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Integrated with Environmental Education



3



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Learning In A Family

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

Hello, I am **Priya**. Rahul is my brother. I am his sister. We live in a home with our mother, father, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt and cousins. Ours is a **big family**. We learn so many things from our family much before we learn from anywhere else. This is because we are so close to our family. Our family is rightly called our **first school**.



a big family

Describing Relationships

Let me introduce you to our **grandfather** and **grandmother**.



grandfather



grandmother

Meet our **grandson** Rahul and **granddaughter** Priya.



Rahul



Priya

Let me introduce you to our **uncle** and **aunt**.



uncle



aunt

Meet our **niece** Priya and **nephew** Rahul.

Learning With Joy

We learn many things in our family. I help my mother in the kitchen. I help her when she washes vegetables and fruits. I also help her when she cooks. I help her to clean the dining table after meals.

My mother cleans the house and keeps things at their proper places. I am also learning to do that. I also make my bed at night.



helping mother in the kitchen



watering the plants

I go to the market with my mother to buy milk, vegetables and other things. I am also learning to buy things from the market from my mother.



in the market



helping father clean the car

My father cleans the car. Rahul, my brother, helps him in cleaning the car.

In a family, we help each other in many ways. We learn to love and care for one another in our family.

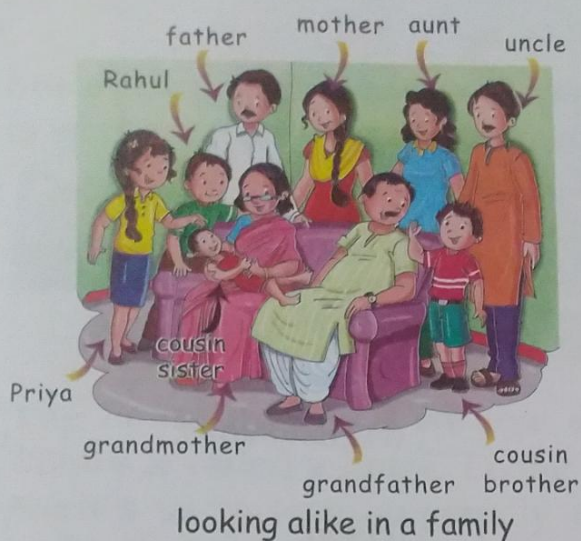
Thinking And Looking Alike

I look very similar to my mother. I talk, walk and even smile like my mother. I sing just like my mother. Our voices are very similar. My brother looks like my



Parents help and care for us.

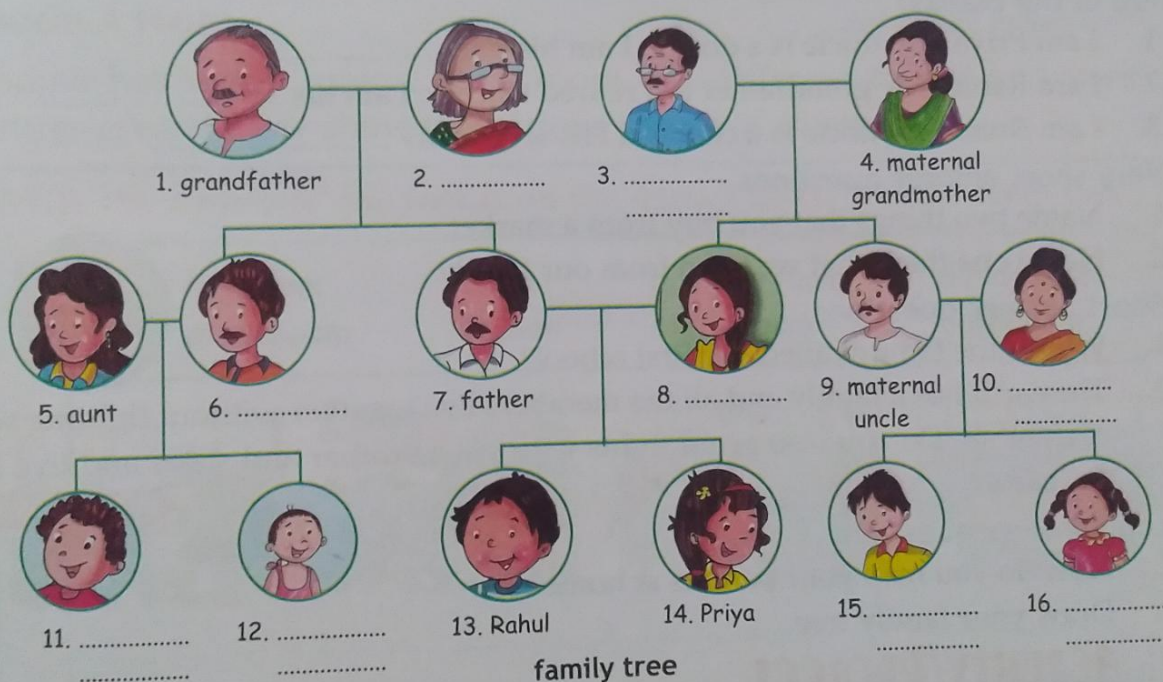




father. My brother laughs just like my father. My relatives tell me that my mother behaved just like me when she was as old as I am now.

My uncle also looks very similar to my father. My cousin brother resembles my uncle. My father and uncle behave like my grandfather.

Look at this family tree. Name the relations Priya has with the following members of her family.



Things We Learn From Our Family

Our family gives support and a lot of love and care. We share our joys and sorrows with our family. We learn many things from our family. Some of the things we learn from our family are – **good manners, good habits, customs, working together and love and respect** for others.

Family Get-togethers

We usually get together on special occasions like weddings or parties and during festivals like Diwali, Holi and Dusshera. During this time we come to meet with all our relatives.



EXERCISES

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1. My uncle's son is my | <input type="checkbox"/> (a) brother. | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) cousin. | <input type="checkbox"/> (c) grandfather. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. My father's brother is my | <input type="checkbox"/> (a) uncle. | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) aunt. | <input type="checkbox"/> (c) son. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. My mother's mother is my | <input type="checkbox"/> (a) aunt. | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) daughter. | <input type="checkbox"/> (c) grandmother. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. I am Priya. My uncle is a doctor. I am his
2. I am Rahul. My grandfather is a retired teacher. I am his
3. I am Rumi. My uncle is a chemist. His wife is my

C. Very short answer questions.

1. Name two things that you buy from a market.
2. Name one thing that we learn from our family.

D. Short answer questions.

1. Why is the family called our first school?
2. The earth has a family and all the members live together without fighting with each other. Do you also avoid fights with your brother and sister and live like the earth?

Value Corner

E. Long answer questions.

1. How do you help your parents at home?
2. Draw your family tree.



ACTIVITY/PROJECT

1. Make your family album. Stick a picture of each of your family members in your scrapbook. Write a few lines on your relationship with them, their likes and dislikes, their occupation.
2. Whom do you admire the most in your family and why? Write in your notebook.



Every family should keep its surroundings clean.



Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

The house in which we live with our family is called a home. Living together teaches us to love our family members and care for them. It also teaches us to share work and things with them.



our sweet home

Inside A Home

A home has many rooms. Each room has different things and uses. The pictures given below show the various rooms of a home.

Write the names of the rooms on the dotted lines. Use the Help Box.



bedroom
storeroom

toilet
kitchen

drawing room
study room

dining room
bathroom



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

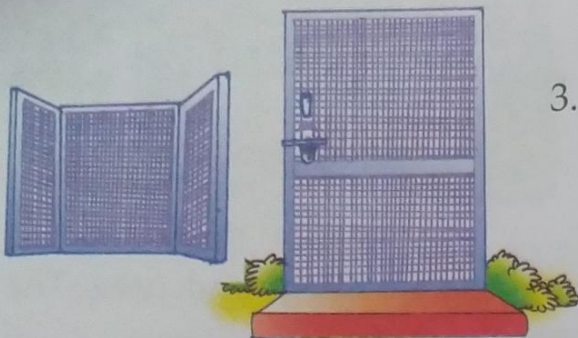
A Good Home

A good home makes our life comfortable and healthy.

1. A good home should be properly **ventilated**. It should have windows and doors for proper ventilation.
2. A good home should allow sunlight and fresh air to come in. It is important to let sunlight and fresh air in as they kill germs in our home.

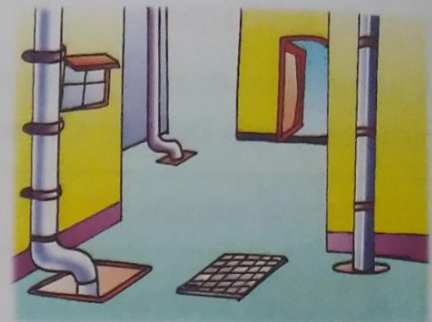


A good home should be properly ventilated.



wire netting on window and door

3. The windows and the doors should have proper **wire netting** to keep away flies and mosquitoes.



proper drainage system

4. A good home should have a proper **drainage system**.

Animals In Our Homes

Some animals live with us in our homes. These are **pet animals**. These animals live with us because we want them to live with us.

Name two pet animals. 1. 2.

Other animals like ants, lizards, mosquitoes, rats and houseflies also live in our homes. Cockroaches usually come out at night. They come uninvited. They spread **diseases** and make us sick. We can remove them by cleaning our home regularly.

Can you tell what these animals eat?



ants



a mosquito



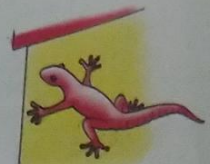
a fly



a cockroach
uninvited animals



a rat



a lizard



Cleaning Our Homes

We all feel happy to help our parents in cleaning our home.



arranging toys
on shelf



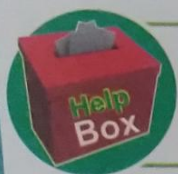
cleaning our
study table



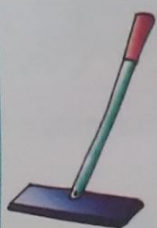
using the
dustbin

Things We Use For Cleaning Our Home

Name the following objects. You need them to clean your house.



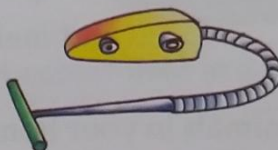
cloth duster washing powder soap dustpan insect spray
bucket and mug vacuum cleaner toilet brush broom mop



1.



2.



3.



4.



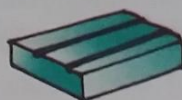
5.



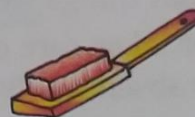
6.



7.



8.



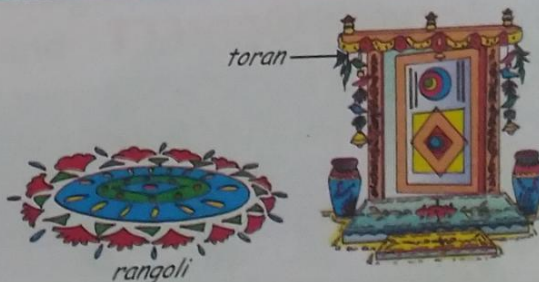
9.



10.

Festivals And Our Homes

We celebrate different festivals with our family. Festivals bring joy and happiness. On such occasions, we decorate our homes with *rangoli* and *toran*.



decoration of a home



DO YOU KNOW

We should grow a lot of trees around our homes because trees keep the air clean and fresh.



EXERCISES

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. A kitchen is a place where we
(a) take a bath. ☐ (b) cook. ☐ (c) sleep. ☐
2. The insect that can make us sick is a
(a) butterfly. ☐ (b) firefly. ☐ (c) mosquito. ☐
3. During festivals, we decorate our homes with
(a) cobwebs. ☐ (b) rangoli. ☐ (c) newspapers. ☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The house in which we live with our family is called a
2. Mosquitoes spread and make us sick.

C. Very short answer questions.

1. Name any two uninvited animals in your home.
2. Name any two rooms of a home.

D. Short answer questions.

1. How do we decorate our homes during festivals?
2. Name any four things we use to clean our home.
3. Your mother takes care of you and the house. How will you take care of your house in her absence?

Value Corner

E. Long answer questions.

1. Why should we allow sunlight to come in our home?
2. Why do we have wire netting on our windows and doors?



ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Take a leafless, bushy stem (dried) and paint it with golden colour paint. Stick a few colourful beads to it using a strong adhesive. Place the stem in a vase. Use this to decorate your house.



Use CFLs and LEDs in place of bulbs in your homes. It saves energy and your money also.



Animal World

3

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

Different kinds of animals live in different types of places. Some animals live on trees and some in water. Some live on land and some under the ground. Some fly in the sky.



A squirrel lives in trees.



A rabbit lives in a burrow.



A giraffe lives under the shade of trees.



A bird flies in the sky. It also makes a nest.



A duck lives both on land and in water.



A lion lives in a den.

Sizes Of Animals

Some animals are **very big** like elephants and giraffes. Some animals are **big** like lions, tigers and zebras.

Some animals are **small** like deer and monkeys. Rats, rabbits and squirrels are also small animals.

Some animals are **very small** like houseflies, mosquitoes and ants.



an elephant



a rabbit

Movement In Animals

Animals move from one place to another. They move mainly to

1. look for food and water.
2. look for shelter.
3. protect themselves from enemies.

Movement On Land

Animals like **cheetah**, **horse** and **zebra** are good runners. They use their strong legs to run fast.

A cheetah runs with the help of its strong legs.



a grasshopper



a kangaroo

hopping animals

Animals like **cows**, **buffaloes** and **elephants** walk on land with their four legs. Animals like **apes** and **bears** can walk with their two hind limbs. **Kangaroos**, **grasshoppers** and **rabbits** are hopping animals.



a crocodile



a snake

crawling animals



an ant



a louse



a bug

Reptiles like **lizards**, **tortoises**, **turtles** and **crocodiles** have legs but they crawl on the ground. **Snakes** and **earthworms** have no legs. They also crawl on the ground. Insects like **ants**, **beetles**, **lice** and **bugs** have six legs to walk or crawl.

Movement In Air

Birds have wings to fly. They move in the air from one place to another. Even insects like **wasps** and **butterflies** have two pairs of wings to fly. The **houseflies** have only one pair of wings to fly. Even **bats** have wings to fly.

A bird uses its wings to fly.



wasp



butterfly



bat



Do You Know

All birds do not fly. Some birds, like kiwi, ostrich and penguin, have weak wings and cannot fly. Penguins have flippers that are used for swimming.



Movement In Water

Fish have neither legs nor wings. They swim in water with their fins. **Frogs** and **ducks** swim by pushing the water with their webbed feet. The **turtle** swims with the help of the flippers.



fish



frog



turtle



EXERCISES

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. A rabbit lives in ☐ (a) a den. ☐ (b) a burrow. ☐ (c) water.
2. An animal that hops. ☐ (a) kangaroo ☐ (b) bear ☐ (c) cheetah
3. The bird that cannot fly. ☐ (a) sparrow ☐ (b) penguin ☐ (c) parrot

B. Circle the odd ones. Give reasons for your answers.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| 1. zebra | tiger | rat | lion |
| 2. horse | zebra | ape | cheetah |
| 3. lizard | horse | tortoise | crocodile |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. An..... is a very big animal.
2. Fishes swim in water with their
3. Frogs swim in water with their

4. Penguins use their flippers for

D. Write the names of the following animals on the dotted lines.



1.



2.



3.



4.

E. Join the dots and write the names of the animals. Also, colour them.



1.

2.

3.

F. Very short answer questions.

1. Name an insect which has one pair of wings.
2. Name any two big animals.

G. Short answer questions.

1. Name four animals that crawl on the land.
2. Name one animal that lives (a) in trees (b) in water (c) under the shade of trees (d) in a nest.
3. Sometimes, wild animals like tigers and jackals attack villagers to kill people and destroy their homes. Can we really blame them for such acts? Why/Why not?

H. Long answer questions.

1. Why do animals move from one place to another?
2. Describe how animals move in water.



ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Form a **Nature Club** with your friends. The members of the Nature Club can do the following

- (i) Make a nature notebook. Observe the animals in your locality. Group them into the following categories: animals that (a) walk and run (b) crawl (c) fly (d) swim.
- (ii) Members of the club should have a meeting once a week

Plants Around Us

4

Use *Cordova Smart Class Software* on the *smart board* in class to make learning enjoyable.

We see many kinds of plants around us. Plants are of different shapes and sizes. Some are very big in size and some are small.

Tall and strong plants are called trees. For example, banyan, *peepal* and coconut tree.

Small bushy plants are called shrubs. For example, rose and cotton. **Plants smaller than shrubs are called herbs.** For example, spinach and rice.



banyan



coconut



peepal

trees

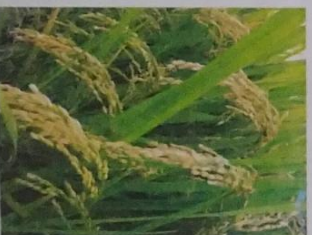


rose plant



cotton plant

shrubs



rice

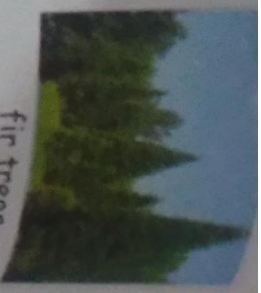


spinach

herbs

Plants Grow In Different Places

Fir and pine trees grow on mountains where it is always cold.



fir trees

The **water lily** plant grows in water. The **lotus** plant also grows in water.



water lily



lotus

plants growing in water

The **coconut** tree grows in hot places near the sea.



The **coconut** tree grows near the sea.

Mango and **neem** trees grow in warm places.



neem tree



mango tree

trees growing in warm places

The **cactus** plant grows in hot deserts where water is very little.



The **cactus** plant grows in a desert.

Leaves Of Plants

Plants have leaves. These leaves are of different shapes and sizes. Some are round, some are long and some are triangular. Some have straight margins and some have uneven margins. Most leaves are green in colour. Some are even yellow, red and purple. Leaves prepare food for plants. They are called the **kitchen of the plant**.



Leaves are of different shapes and sizes.



ACTIVITY

Things required: Leaves of different plants have different smell
mango (any three) To observe that leaves of different plants have different smell
leaves of different plants like *neem*, basil (*tulsi*), mint (*puudina*), lemon



Method:

1. Crush the leaves of one plant and smell them.
2. Now, crush the leaves of the second plant and smell them.
3. Repeat the same procedure with the leaves of the third plant.
4. Do you find the smell of the leaves of different plants alike? **No.**

So, different plants have different smell.

Our elders can easily recognise a plant simply by smelling its leaves. You are also suggested to develop this skill by learning from adults.

Shedding Of Leaves

Leaves fall from the trees mostly in the autumn season and sometimes in the summer season also. This is called **shedding of leaves**. Trees shed their leaves to conserve (save) water.



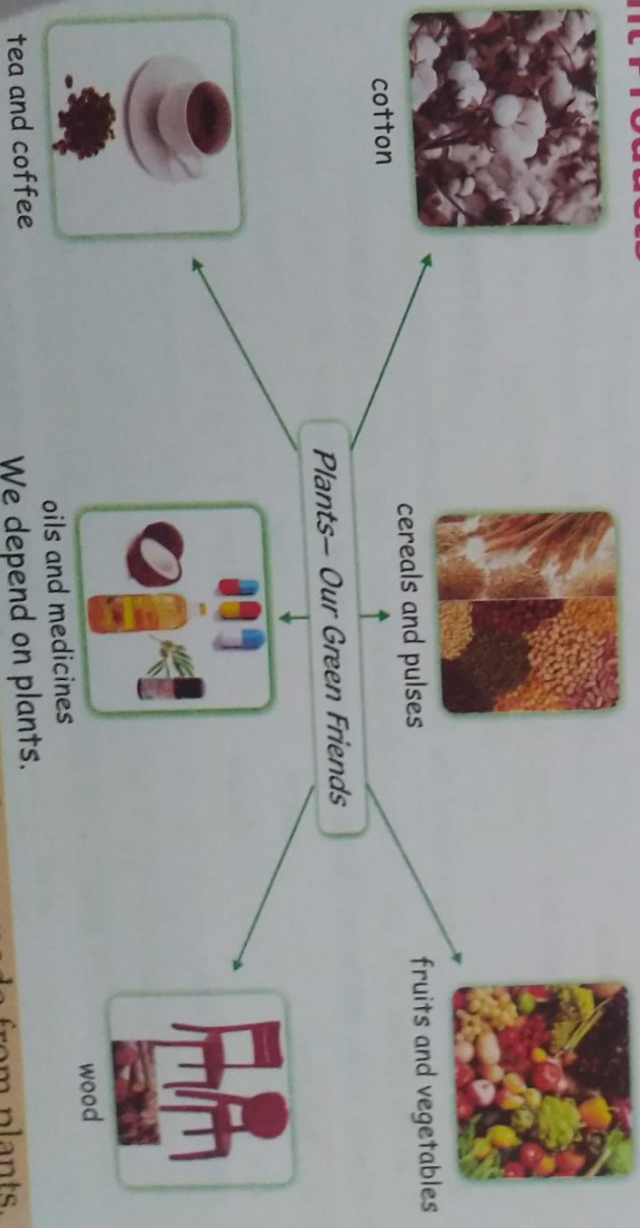
shedding of leaves
from tree

The fallen leaves slowly rot with time and mix with the soil. This increases the fertility of soil. We should never burn the leaves because on burning, harmful gases are produced which pollute the air. We should collect all the fallen leaves and put them in a **compost pit**. This helps to prevent air pollution and also gives manure to the plants.



compost pit

Plant Products



We depend on plants.

Find out the different things you see in your home, made from plants.



ACTIVITY

Make a scenery by taking prints of plant leaves.

Things required: A paper sheet, leaves of any plant (peepal or Hibiscus) and crayons

Method:

1. Arrange the leaves of peepal or Hibiscus on the table or on any hard and flat surface.
2. Place the leaves in such a way that the side of the leaf with the veins is on top (wrong side up).
3. Draw a scenery on the paper sheet.
4. Place this paper sheet on the above arrangement of leaves.
5. Now, rub the crayons gently and evenly on the paper sheet. Hold the leaves tightly, so that they do not move.
6. Colour the entire picture. The veins give a very nice effect to the picture.



EXERCISES

(Use *Cordova Smart Class Software* on the *smart board* in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. Tall and strong plants are called

(a) shrubs. ☐

(b) herbs. ☐

(c) trees. ☐

2. The cactus plant grows in

(a) mountains. ☐

(b) warm places. ☐

(c) deserts. ☐

3. The rice plant is a

(a) herb. ☐

(b) shrub. ☐

(c) creeper. ☐

4. are called the kitchen of the plant.

(a) Roots ☐

(b) Stems ☐

(c) Leaves ☐

B. Circle the odd ones. Give reasons for your answers.

1. banyan

neem

rose

coconut

2. leaf

shrub

tree

herb

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Fir and pine trees grow on

2. The water lily plant grows in

3. and trees grow in warm places.

4. Most leaves are in colour.



D. Identify the following plants and write their names on the dotted lines



1.



2.

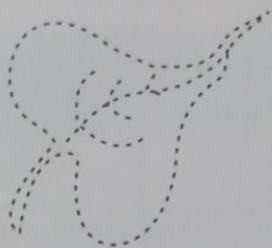


3.



4.

E. Join the dots and colour these leaves. Write the correct name of each leaf with the help of the given words—papaya, mango, peepal.



1.



2.



3.

F. Very short answer questions.

1. Name a plant or a tree that grows
(a) on mountains (b) near the sea.
2. Where does the lotus plant grow?

G. Short answer questions.

1. How is a tree different from a shrub?
2. Why are leaves called the kitchen of the plant?
3. Name any two (a) trees (b) shrubs (c) herbs.

H. Long answer questions.

1. Where do plants grow?
2. We all know that trees and plants are necessary for the survival of living beings. But still, we are not taking care of them. What steps will you take to protect trees?

Value Corner



ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Collect different types of fallen leaves from a nearby garden. Observe them carefully and classify them in the following categories – circular, rectangular, big, small, rough and smooth.



Plant a plant today for your tomorrow.



Beautiful World Of Birds

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

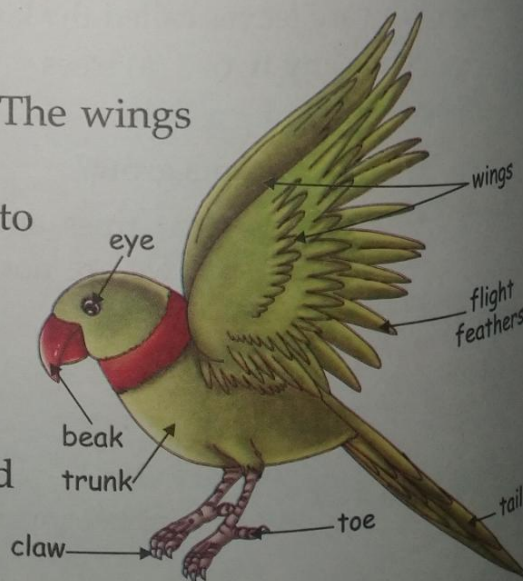
Name the birds you have seen. Also, tick (✓) the place where you have seen them.

| Bird's name | In my house | Flying in the sky | On a tree | In water |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |

All birds have wings and two legs. Birds are the only animals that have feathers. A bird's body consists of **head**, **trunk**, **wings**, **legs** and a **tail**.

What Helps A Bird To Fly

1. A bird flies with the help of its **wings**. The wings have feathers attached to them.
2. It has a **boat-shaped body** which helps it to fly in the air easily.
3. Its bones are **hollow** and filled with air. This makes it light.
4. A bird has strong muscles that move the wings up and down. These are called **flight muscles**.
5. Its **tail** helps it to change its direction during flight.



parts of a bird's body



Types Of Feathers

A bird's body is covered with feathers.

Different birds have feathers of different colours. Birds have mainly three types of feathers.

1. Flight Feathers

Some feathers are long and flat. They remain attached to the wings and the tail. They help the bird to fly and are called **flight feathers**.



a flight feather



a down feather

2. Down Feathers

Some feathers are short and soft. They act like a warm sweater. They keep the bird's body warm in cold weather.



a body feather

3. Body Feathers

Body feathers cover the body of the bird. They give shape to the bird's body.

Birds Fly To Different Extents



a crane



a pigeon

The crane and the pigeon fly over long distances.



a cock



a hen

The cock and the hen fly over very short distances.



an eagle



a vulture

The eagle and the vulture fly at great heights.



a sparrow



a bulbul

The sparrow and the bulbul fly at low heights.

Birds That Do Not Fly At All

Some birds do not fly at all. They move on land with the help of their legs. These are called **flightless birds**. **Kiwi, ostrich, penguin and emu** are flightless birds.



a penguin



an ostrich

flightless birds



a pelican



a swan

aquatic birds

Aquatic Birds

There are many birds that spend most of their time in water. These birds are called **aquatic birds**. They have oil **glands** that keep their feathers

waterproof. The oil from these glands prevent their feathers from getting wet. **Ducks, swans, gulls, pelicans and cranes** are aquatic birds. They have **webbed toes (feet)** that help them to swim.

What Do Birds Eat

1. Birds like sparrows, pigeons, peacocks and finches eat hard nuts, grains and seeds.
2. Parrots and parakeets eat hard fruits and nut.
3. A duck likes to eat worms from the soft mud near the pond.
4. Vultures, eagles and kites feed on flesh of animals.



parrot



vulture



duck

Nests

Like us, birds need a home to live in. **The home of a bird is called a nest.** Before building a nest, the bird pair decides where to build the nest. The next step is collecting materials and carrying it to the building site. The final step is construction. Birds build nests to

1. lay and hatch eggs.
2. protect their eggs and nestlings from enemies.
3. protect themselves from harsh weather.



Nests Of Birds

Sparrow: It makes its nests in houses, trees or any other protected place. The materials it uses to make its nest are mainly grass, leaves, straw and cotton.



a sparrow and its nest



a tailor bird and its nest

Tailor Bird: It sews its nest with its beak. The materials it uses to make its nest are thread, wool and vegetable fibres.



a vulture in its nest



a woodpecker and its nest

Woodpecker: It makes its nest in tree trunks. It uses its chisel-like beak to make a big hole in a tree trunk. This hole is used as a nest.

Weaver Bird: It uses grass and twigs to make its nest. The nest is strong and big. The entrance is at the lower end of the nest.



a weaver bird and its nest

Migratory Birds

Some birds like **Siberian crane** and **Mallard duck** travel long distances to avoid harsh climatic conditions, to search for food and to reproduce. Such birds are called **migratory birds**. This



Mallard duck



Siberian crane

movement of birds every year with changing seasons is called **migration**.



EXERCISES

(Use *Cordova Smart Class Software* on the *smart board* in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- A bird's bones are filled with
(a) water. ☐ (b) flesh. ☐ (c) air. ☐
- The feather that keeps the bird warm is
(a) flight feather. ☐ (b) down feather. ☐ (c) body feather. ☐
- The bird that can fly over long distances is
(a) pigeon. ☐ (b) hen. ☐ (c) duck. ☐
- The webbed feet of ducks help them to
(a) run. ☐ (b) jump. ☐ (c) swim. ☐

B. Circle the odd ones. Give reasons for your answers.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. duck | pigeon | crow | sparrow |
| 2. duck | eagle | crane | swan |
| 3. kiwi | penguin | ostrich | pigeon |
| 4. straw | cotton | water | grass |

C. Fill in the blanks.

- Cranes and pigeons fly over distances.
- The home of a bird is called a
- A bird flies with the help of its
- The tailor bird sews its nest with its



D. Write the names of the following birds on the dotted lines.



1.



2.



3.



4.

E. Very short answer questions.

1. Name the feathers that give shape to a bird's body.
2. Name two aquatic birds.

F. Short answer questions.

1. What are flightless birds? Name any two.
2. Name two birds that
 - (a) fly over very short distances
 - (b) fly at great heights.
3. Cuckoos never make their own nests. They lay eggs in other birds' nests. Do you think it is good to use things that belong to others without their permission?

Value Corner

G. Long answer questions.

1. How is the bird's body suited for flying?
2. Why do birds make nests?
3. What is migration? Name two migratory birds.



ACTIVITY/PROJECT

1. Collect as many bird feathers as you can and paste them in your scrapbook. Write down the name of each bird under each feather.
2. Collect and paste pictures of three flightless birds and three aquatic birds and paste them in your scrapbook.



We Care For Animals

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to make learning enjoyable.

We keep some animals in our homes or farms because they are useful to us in many ways. These animals are called **domestic animals**. We get wool from sheep; honey from honeybees; milk from cow, buffalo and goat; eggs from hen and duck. Camel, horse and elephant are used for pulling a cart and carrying loads.

Animals Need Food

Like us, animals also need food to live, grow and stay healthy. Some animals work for us. They need energy to work. They get energy from the food they eat. They also need water to drink.

Different animals eat different types of food in different ways.

Cows, goats, deer and horses eat plants. They are called **plant-eaters**.



plant-eater

Lions, tigers, leopards and eagles eat flesh. They are called **flesh-eaters**.



flesh-eater

We keep pet animals like rabbits and cats in our home. We give them food. We can touch them and play with them. They do not harm us.

Wild animals like lions and tigers are harmful. We do not go near them or try to touch them. Why? They might bite or harm us.

Look at the names of the animals given in the following table. Tick (✓) the animal that is harmless and cross (X) the animal that is dangerous. Also, write the names of the foods they like to eat. Use the help box.



| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------|
| flesh of other animals | chapati | leaves | animal as a whole |
| blood | plants | vegetables | nectar |
| | | | insects |
| | | | milk |
| | | | grains |

| Animal | Harmless (✓) Dangerous (X) | Food |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------|
| cat | | |
| cow | | |
| goat | | |
| hen | | |
| mosquito | | |
| camel | | |
| lion | | |
| bear | | |
| butterfly | | |
| rat | | |
| rabbit | | |
| horse | | |
| lizard | | |
| snake | | |
| crocodile | | |



Do You Know

Cows and buffaloes swallow their food without chewing it. When they relax, they bring the swallowed food back into their mouth from the stomach. They chew the food well and swallow it again. This activity is called chewing the cud. These animals are called **cud-chewing** animals.



We keep some animals in our homes. These animals are called **pets**. Dogs, cats, rabbits and parrots are some of the pet animals that we keep. They need love, care and gentle handling.

Care Of Domestic And Pet Animals

Domestic animals are very useful to us. They help us a lot. So, we should take proper care of them.

1. We must give them **proper food** and **clean drinking water**. This keeps them fit and active.
2. We must keep them in a **proper shelter**. A shelter protects them from heat, cold and rain. We should clean their shelter regularly.



proper food



clean drinking water



proper shelter

3. We must keep our animals clean by giving them a **bath regularly**.
4. When they fall sick, we must take them to a **veterinary doctor**.
5. Pets should be **brushed gently** to remove the dust and loose fur from their coats.
6. We must play with our pets regularly, so that they get enough exercise.
7. Animals cannot tell us about their needs. So, we must learn to feel for them.

We must be kind to animals.



EXERCISES

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. An animal that lives with us is
(a) cat. ☐ (b) lion.

☐ (c) tiger.



2. Like us, animals need

(a) ice creams.

☐

(b) water.

☐

(c) cold drinks.

☐

3. An animal used for pulling a cart is

(a) sheep.

☐

(b) buffalo.

☐

(c) horse.

☐

4. Lions eat

(a) plants.

☐

(b) flesh of other animals.

☐

(c) fruits.

☐

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. We should build proper for our pets.

2. When our pet falls, we take it to a veterinary doctor.

3. is a plant-eater.

C. Very short answer questions.

1. What do animals need to live, grow and stay healthy?

2. Name two animals that eat the flesh of other animals.

3. Name two harmless animals.

D. Short answer questions.

1. Why do we build shelters for our pets?

2. Name an animal each that gives (a) wool (b) honey (c) eggs (d) milk.

3. Why should pets be brushed gently?

4. Ram gives proper food to his dog Bruno and takes care of him.

(i) Is Bruno a pet or domestic animal?

(ii) Which value is displayed by Ram?

Value Corner

E. Long answer question.

How do we take care of our domestic and pet animals?



ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Making a Bird Table: You can use a small board to make a bird table. Put some grains every day on the bird table you have made. A variety of birds will start coming to your home to eat the grains. You can also put some grains on a feeding tray.



Be kind to animals.