What Do Animals Need?

A. Checking on concepts:
1. Circle the animals that breathe through nostrils:

   - Horse
   - Fish
   - Dolphin
   - Puffin

2. Fill in the blanks to complete the statements:
   1. In breathing **carbon dioxide** is given out.
   2. In breathing **oxygen** is taken in.

B. Recalling facts:
Answer the following questions:

Q.1: What do animals need to live?
Ans: Animals need food, water and air to live.

Q.2: From where does a sparrow gets the oxygen it needs to breathe?
Ans: The sparrow gets oxygen from the air around to breathe.

Q.3: Which body part does a fish use to breathe?
Ans: The breathing system of a fish is different from human as it uses its gills to breathe.

Q.4: From where does a fish gets the oxygen it needs to breathe?
Ans: Fishes get the oxygen contained in water in order to breathe.

Q.5: Why do animals and humans need food to live?
Ans: Food is important for animals and humans as it provides energy to grow and gain strength to work.
A. Checking on concepts:
1. Mark the statements as true or false.
   a. All birds can fly. False
   b. Different kinds of birds eat different types of food. True
   c. The beaks of all birds are alike. False
   d. Like other animals, birds need food, water and air to live. True
   e. All birds build their nests in trees. False

B. Recalling facts:
Answer the following questions:

Q.1: How are birds alike?
Ans: All birds have feathers on their bodies. They have two wings, two legs and a beak.

Q.2: Name three birds that cannot fly.
Ans: Ostriches, penguins and kiwis are three of the many birds that cannot fly.

Q.3: How do birds breathe?
Ans: Birds have a tiny hole on each side of the beak. These holes are called nostrils. Birds use their nostrils to breathe.

Q.4: What difference do you see between the beak of a sparrow and that of an eagle?
Ans: Sparrows have thin pointed beaks to peck on insects whereas, eagles have big hooked beaks as they hunt and kill other small animals.
INSECTS

A. Checking on concepts:
1. Which animals in this picture are not insects?
   - Check marks are shown for the animals that are not insects.

2. Label the following picture.
   - Diagram of an insect with parts labeled:
     - Head
     - Feelers
     - Thorax
     - Wings
     - Abdomen

B. Recalling facts:
Answer the following questions:

Q.a: Name the three parts of the body of an insect.
Ans: The three body parts of an insect are head, thorax and abdomen.

Q.b: How do insects breathe?
Ans: Insects breathe through the hard skin covering their body.
Q.c: Name three insects that can fly.
Ans: Mosquito, butterfly and honeybee are some of the insects that can fly.

Q.d: Name two insects that cannot fly.
Ans: Ant and caterpillar are two insects that cannot fly.

Q.e: How do butterflies and houseflies differ in their body parts?
Ans: Butterflies have two pair of wings, while houseflies have one pair of wings.

C. Applying your learning:

Make a list of insects that you find in your home.
Write what harm each insect causes us. Share your findings with your class mates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insects</th>
<th>Harm caused by the insects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito</td>
<td>causes malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housefly</td>
<td>spreads germs on food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockroach</td>
<td>spreads germs and diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant</td>
<td>can bite and cause pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedbug</td>
<td>bites and sucks blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>harms the plants in the garden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. How many legs do the following insects have?

a. Spider    8
b. Ant       6
c. Centipede 30 to 40 (depending on the type)
d. Ladybird 6
A. Checking in concepts:

Answer the following questions:

1. How do plants breathe?
   Ans: Plants breathe through tiny pores in their leaves.

2. How do plants get water?
   Ans: Roots of plants absorb water from the soil.

3. What will happen to animals if all plants die?
   Ans: If all plants die, then the carbon dioxide in the air will increase, which is harmful for animals.

4. Very few plants grow in deserts because
   Ans: There is little water found in the deserts to survive.

B. Recalling facts:

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: Which part of the plant makes food?
   Ans: Roots and leaves are the parts of a plant that makes food.

Q.2: What does a plant need to make its own food?
   Ans: Plants need sunlight, carbon dioxide, water and mineral salts to make their own food.

Q.3: What do roots do for a plant?
   Ans: The roots absorb water and minerals from the soil to make food for the plant.

Q.4: List all the things which a plant needs to make its food.
   Ans: The things needed by a plant are
   ○ Roots (to absorb water from the soil)
   ○ Leaves (to absorb carbon dioxide from air)
   ○ Sunlight
   ○ Carbon dioxide
   ○ Minerals
   ○ Water

Q.5: What instrument makes tiny objects look larger?
   Ans: A microscope is an instrument used to make tiny objects look larger.
C. Applying your learning:

2. Make a list of plants you eat as food. Group the food in the following columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of plants</th>
<th>Roots</th>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
<th>Seeds</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Checking on concepts:

1. Observe the following food chain. Which of the living things are consumers and which are producers?

![Food Chain Diagram]

B. Recalling facts:

Answer the following questions.

Q.1: What is a food chain?
Ans: The link of food between plants and animals is called a food chain.

Q.2: Why are plants called “producers”?
Ans: All food comes from plants, so plants are called producers.

Q.3: Define “consumers” in a food chain.
Ans: Animals are the “consumers” in a food chain because they cannot make their own food.
Our Food

A. Checking on concepts:

1. Mark the statements true or false.

a. Eating only one type of food is good for health.  
   False
b. Sugar is a protein.  
   False
c. Sweets are carbohydrates.  
   True
d. Calcium keeps bones and teeth healthy.  
   True
e. There are no mineral salts in milk.  
   False

1. Sobia's one day menu:

Sobia is an eight year old girl. She ate the following food on Friday. Classify the food into the four food groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of meal</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Vegetables and Fruits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td></td>
<td>Glass of milk, buttered toast</td>
<td>Boiled egg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Boiled rice, daal</td>
<td>Chicken curry</td>
<td>Fresh salad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon snack</td>
<td>Plain cake</td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange juice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Chappatis</td>
<td>Yogurt, kheer</td>
<td>Shami kababs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Recalling facts:

1. Fill in the blanks.

a. A nutrient is a part of the food which our body must have to stay healthy.

b. Everything that you eat and it helps your body grow and stay healthy is called food.

c. Vitamins are found in vegetables and fruits.

d. Carbohydrates gives us energy.

2. Answer the following questions.

Q.a: List the ways in which our body uses the nutrients.
Ans: Nutrients gives us energy to do everyday work. They also help our bodies grow and stay well.
Q.b: Name the six important nutrients. Give four examples each.
Ans: The six important nutrients are

- Sugars: apples, cakes, jams, mango.
- Starches: rice, wheat, potato, pasta.
- Proteins: chicken, fish, meat and milk.
- Fats: Ghee, oil, butter, animal fat.
- Minerals: milk, cheese, cabbage and apples.
- Vitamins: orange, chilli, lemon and spinach.

Q.c: How much of our body is made up of water?
Ans: About two thirds of our body is made up of water.
MATTER AND ITS THREE STATES

A. Checking on ideas:

1. Name four objects made up of each of the following materials.

   **Ans:**
   - **Wood:** Chair, table, door, bed.
   - **Glass:** Windows, spectacles, drinking glass, T.V Screen.
   - **Iron:** Grills, gates, rods, nails
   - **Leather:** Furniture, bags, jackets and shoes.
   - **Plastic:** Bottles, bags, toys and dishes.

2. Classify the following into solids, liquids and gases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solids</th>
<th>Rock, ice, sand, wax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquids</td>
<td>Lassi, orange juice, coconut oil, milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gases</td>
<td>Air, oxygen, steam, carbon dioxide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: What is matter?
   Ans: Any substance that has weight and occupies space is called matter.

Q.2: Name the three states of matter.
   Ans: The three states of matter are solid, liquid and gas.

Q.3: In what way are solids and liquids the same? And how are they different?
   Ans: **Similarities:**
   Solids and liquids both occupy space and have weight.
   **Differences:**
   Solids are hard to touch and have a definite shape while, liquids flow and take up the shape of the container they are kept in.

Q.4: Write the names of some gases.
   Ans: The names of some gases are:
   - Oxygen
   - Hydrogen
   - Helium
   - Nitrogen
   - Carbon dioxide
Q.5: List some objects which are made up of iron and copper used in your home.
Ans: Some objects made up of iron and copper used at home are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iron</th>
<th>Copper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooking pots and pans</td>
<td>Electric and telephone wires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails and screws</td>
<td>Copper pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates</td>
<td>Some pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. True or False:

a. Air is a liquid that we cannot see. False
b. All the gasses do not have weight. False
c. Cement is used to make bricks. True
d. All solids, liquids and gases are matter. True
e. Hydrogen is the heaviest gas. False
A. Checking on concepts:

1. Mark the statements as true or false.
   
   a. An empty drinking glass is filled with air.  
      True
   
   b. There is no air in water.  
      False
   
   c. Fish can breathe in water.  
      True
   
   d. Pollution means keeping air clean.  
      False
   
   e. Polluted air is dirty air.  
      True
   
   f. Our lungs take in carbon dioxide from the air.  
      False
   
   g. Lungs are present in our chest.  
      True
   
   h. Water is present in air in the form of vapors.  
      True

2. Which picture shows polluted air?

   ![Image of three pictures: a) clouds, b) children playing with kites, c) industrial area with smoke stacks.]

   - Answer: c

3. Do you know?

   Q.a: Why is air in big cities more polluted than the air in small towns?
   Ans: Air in big cities is more polluted because, cities have factories, cars and buses, which pollutes the air with harmful gases, whereas, small towns don't have factories, too many vehicles and so the air is much cleaner.

   Q.b: What is clean air?
   Ans: Air that does not contain poisonous gases and is safer to breathe is called clean air.
B. Recalling facts:

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: Name the three things that all living things need.
Ans: All living things need food, air and water to survive.

Q.2: Which gas do we take in from the air when we breathe in?
Ans: We take in oxygen from the air as we breathe.

Q.3: What makes the air dirty?
Ans: Smoke from vehicles and factories and burning of trash which contains chemicals or plastic, pollutes the air and makes it dirty.

Q.4: What is the color of our lungs?
Ans: The color of our lungs is pink.

Q.5: What is air pollution?
Ans: The mixing of harmful substances in the air is called air pollution.
A. Checking on concepts:

1. Match the phrases in column A with the correct words in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contain plenty of water</td>
<td>Polluted water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food you must add water to before drinking</td>
<td>Boating, Swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy of moving water is used to make electricity</td>
<td>Coffee, Milk Powder, Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The water that is not fit for our use is called</td>
<td>Spilling oil into the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water games</td>
<td>Fruits and vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships make water polluted by</td>
<td>Hydro electricity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Recalling facts:

Answer the following questions:

Q.1: How much of our body is water?
Ans: Seventy five percent or two thirds of our body is water.

Q.2: What is meant by water pollution?
Ans: Dirting of water is called water pollution. It contains harmful substances and is very dangerous for health.

Q.3: List two ways that water gets polluted.
Ans: Spilling of oil in the sea by ships and dumping of garbage in the seas are two ways that pollute the water.

Q.4: Write at least six ways in which you use water.
Ans: Water is used in:
- Cooking
- Drinking
- Washing
- Cleaning
- Traveling
- Producing electricity.
HEAT

A. Checking on concepts:
1. Group the materials in the box as good conductors or bad conductors of heat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good conductors</th>
<th>Poor conductors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q.2: If you touch a steel almirah in winter, it feels very cold. Explain why?
Ans: In winter, the air is cold. Due to this cold air, the temperature of steel also drops and makes the almirah cold to touch.

B. Recalling facts:
Answer the following questions:

Q.1: Name the fuels that are used in city homes.
Ans: The fuels used in city homes are gas and electricity. Gas is used to cook and electricity is used for lights, fans and heaters.

Q.2: Name the fuels that are used in village homes.
Ans: Wood and kerosene oil are used in village homes. Wood is used for cooking while kerosene oil is burned to give light and heat.

Q.3: What is a good conductor of heat?
Ans: Materials through which heat travels fast are called good conductors of heat.

Q.4: Why do we use metal pots for cooking?
Ans: Cooking pots are made of metal and metal is a good conductor of heat. That is why we use metal pots for cooking.
C. Applying you learning:
The statements given below describe what is happening in the pictures. Pick up words from the box to fill in the blanks in the statements.

What is happening?

Gas is heating in the stove.
Water is burning in the kettle.
Steam is gushing out of the spout.

Heat of the sun is warming up the clothes.
Water in the wet clothes is evaporating.
Clothes are drying.

Wood is burning.
Fire is cooking the meat.
Meat is roasting.
Light

A. Checking on concepts:
Check if the statements are true or false.

1. Smooth and shiny surfaces reflect more light than rough and dull surfaces. **True**
2. After reflection from a surface, light is reflected back in the same direction. **False**
3. A polished surface reflects more light than a dull surface. **True**
4. We see objects by the light of our eyes. **False**
5. Light travels in a straight line. **True**

B. Recalling facts:

1. Use the words given below to fill in the blanks.
   a. Light **bounces** off when it strikes a surface.
   b. Light is a form of **energy**.
   c. Light is **reflected** by all objects.
   d. Rays of light **travel** in straight lines.
   e. A mirror has a smooth **surface**.
   f. Images are formed by the **reflection** of light.
   g. You can see your **image** in a smooth, polished surface.

2. Give one word for the following:
   a. Sunlight and moon light **natural**
   b. Tube light, car head light, torch light **artificial**
   c. A dark area formed when an object blocks light **shadow**
   d. The bouncing off of light from a surface **reflection**
   e. The picture of objects in a mirror **image**
Q.1: Define light and name three sources of light.
Ans: Light is a form of energy that enables us to see things. Sun, fire and torch are three of the many sources of light.

Q.2: How do we see our image in the mirror?
Ans: Mirror has a smooth polished surface that reflects more light. When we look into a mirror, the rays of light reflected from our face strikes the mirror. The mirror then reflects this light. This is how our image can be seen in a mirror.

Q.3: How are shadows formed?
Ans: Shadows are formed when the light strikes an opaque object and cannot pass through it.
A. Checking on concepts:
Which motions are vibration? Put a tick (✓) or cross (✗) in the boxes.

B. Recalling facts:

1. Underline words that describe a sound.
   - The tree fell down with a loud crash.
   - The buffalo splashed into the river.
   - The steam hissed from the boiling kettle.
   - The heavy bundle fell on the floor with a thud.
   - Somebody banged on the door.

2. The words in the box describe the calls of animals. Write the name of the animal against its call.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trumpet</th>
<th>elephant</th>
<th>bray</th>
<th>donkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moo</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>neigh</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>croak</td>
<td>frog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meow</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>hiss</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleat</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>roar</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q.1: How is a sound produced?
Ans: The human throat has a voice box which contains vocal cords in it. When we speak, the air from our lungs pass through the vocal cords and makes them vibrate. This results in a sound being produced.

Q.2: What is a vibration?
Ans: Vibration is a rapid forward and backward movement of the thing making a sound.

Q.3: What is a voice and where does it come from?
Ans: Voice is the sound of our speaking and it comes from our throat.
A. Checking on concepts:

1. Which action is a pull and which action is a push?

2. Name the forces that move the object in these pictures.

   1. A kite flying. Force of wind
   2. An aeroplane flying. Force of engine
   3. Leaves rustling. Force of wind
   4. A truck running. Force of engine
   5. A horse cart moving. Force of animal muscle
   6. A man pushing a car. Force of human muscle

3. Check if the statements are true or false.

   1. Railway engines have a greater force than car engines. True
   2. Living things do not use any force to move from one place to another. False
   3. An aeroplane flies by the force of wind. False
   4. A sail boat moves by the force of wind. True
   5. A car moves by the force of human muscles. False
   6. Windmills work by the force of engines. False
   7. The force of running water is used to produce electricity. True
   8. The force of wind can knock down trees. True
B. Recalling facts:

Answer these questions:

Q.1: Name the types of forces you have learnt about in this lesson.
Ans: The types of forces are as follows:
1. Force of animal and human muscle.
2. The force of moving air.
3. The force of moving water.
4. The force of an engine.

Q.2: What is force?
Ans: Force is a push or a pull. It can make things move.

Q.3: What happens when you apply force to an object at rest?
Ans: The object at rest starts to move when force is applied on it.

Q.4: Which would take a greater force to move, a car or a bus?
Ans: As the bus is bigger, it will take more force to move.

Q.5: What type of force is used to move turbines at a hydro-electric power station?
Ans: The force of moving water is used to move turbines at a hydro-electric power station.

Q.6: What is produced by generators at a hydro electric power station?
Ans: The generators at a hydro electric power station produce electricity which is carried by wires to houses and factories.
A. Checking on concepts:

1. Write 'S' for smooth surface and 'R' for rough surface.

2. Which man will need greater force to move the load?

Q.3: Why do trains run on iron rails?
Ans: Iron rails are smooth so there is less friction between the train wheels and the rails. This helps the train move faster.

Q.4: Why do people slip on a wet floor?
Ans: Water on the floor acts as a lubricant. This reduces the friction between the floor and their shoes and results in people slipping.
B. Recalling facts:

1. Fill in the blanks.
   a. **Gravity** pulls all objects towards the earth.
   b. Force of friction stops **motion**.
   c. Friction is created when two objects **move** over each other.
   d. Machines are oiled to **reduce** friction.
   e. Oils used to reduce friction in machines are called **lubricants**.
   f. There is less friction between **smooth** surfaces.

2. Check if the statements are true or false.
   a. Force of friction makes things move faster.  
      False  
   b. Force of friction stops motion.  
      True  
   c. There is no friction between smooth surfaces.  
      False  
   d. Friction between floor and shoes helps in walking.  
      True  
   e. Lubrication of machines reduces friction.  
      True

3. Answer the following questions:

Q.a: Why is it hard to roller-skate on a grassy ground?  
Ans: Grassy ground is a very rough surface. There is a lot of friction between the wheels of the roller skates and the ground. This friction makes it hard to skate on the ground.

Q.b: Why do rain drops fall on earth?  
Ans: The earth has the force of gravity that pulls objects to the ground. That is why rain drops fall on the ground.
Electricity

A. Checking on concepts:
1. True or False.
   1. A closed circuit allows the current to flow. True
   2. To control the flow of current, we use insulators. True
   3. The path that current takes to flow is called current. False
   4. Materials that allow electricity to pass through them are called insulators. False
   5. Plastic, rubber, wood and paper are good conductors of electricity. False

B. Recalling facts:
1. Fill in these blanks.
   1. Electricity is a form of energy.
   2. Electricity that flows is called current.
   3. A switch opens and closes a circuit.
   4. We use symbols to make circuit diagrams.
   5. The symbol for bulb is ✕
   6. Iron, Copper and water are conductors of electricity.

2. Answer the following questions:

Q.1: What is a simple circuit and how does it work?
Ans: A circuit that consists of a bulb, two pieces of wires and a battery is called a simple circuit. As the current flows smoothly through the circuit without any breaks, the bulb in the circuit lights up.

Q.2: How does a switch work?
Ans: The switch helps in opening and closing a circuit. When the switch is turned on, the circuit is closed and this turns on the light. As it is turned off, the circuit is opened and the light is turned off.

Q.3: What are conductors and insulators?
Ans: Materials that allow the electricity to pass through are called conductors. For e.g. iron, copper, water etc. Materials that do not allow the electricity to pass through them are called insulators. For e.g. plastic, rubber, wood etc.
The Stars

A. Checking on concepts:
Check if the statements are true or false.

1. All stars shine with the same brightness.  False
2. The sun is the nearest star to the earth. True
3. The sun is bigger than all the other stars. False
4. Stars are cold. False
5. Stars seem to travel in the sky from east to west. True
6. Stars are present in the sky during the day time. True

B. Recalling facts:
Answer these questions:

Q.1: Why doesn't the sun look dim like the other stars?
Ans: The sun is near to the earth, while all other stars are far away. This is why the sun doesn't look dim.

Q.2: Why do stars look so small?
Ans: Stars look small because they are very far away from earth.

Q.3: Why do stars seem to twinkle?
Ans: Light from the star shines through the air before we see the star. As air is always moving it causes the star light to move a little. This makes the stars seem to twinkle.

Q.4: Why do stars seem to move?
Ans: The stars seem to move because of the earth's rotation from west to east.

Q.5: What do scientists use to look at the stars?
Ans: Scientists use telescopes to look at the stars.
THE OCEANS

A. Checking on concepts:

1. Circle the correct answer.
   a. How much of the earth is covered with oceans?
      one quarter    one half    three quarters    whole
   b. What is the taste of ocean water?
      sour      sweet    salty    bitter
   c. From where does salt come into the ocean?
      There is salt on the ocean floor.
      Rivers carry salt from land to the ocean.
      Rainfall on ocean makes water salty.
   d. What will be left if the sea water evaporates?
      nothing    salt crystals    sand particles    mud particles

2. Write three things that will happen if the oceans dry out.
   Ans: 1. All the ocean life will die.
        2. There will be a huge amount of salt deposit.
        3. The ecology of the earth will be destroyed.

B. Recalling facts:

Fill in the blanks.

1. The largest ocean is the **pacific** ocean.
2. Karachi is on the shore of the **Arabian** sea.
3. Oceans are big reservoirs of **water**.
4. We cannot use ocean water for drinking because it is **salty**.
5. The place where an ocean and land meet is called the **shore**.
Q.1: How many oceans are there? Name them.
Ans: There are five oceans in the world. Their names are,
1. Atlantic ocean
2. Pacific ocean
3. Indian ocean
4. Arctic ocean and
5. Antarctic ocean

Q.2: How is the sea salt obtained?
Ans: Sea salt is obtained by collecting sea water in a shallow field and leaving it under the sun to evaporate. When the water is evaporated it leaves behind salt crystals.

Q.3: Name five animals that live in the sea.
Ans: The five animals that live in the sea are,
1. Jelly fish
2. Octopus
3. Crabs
4. Star fish
5. Lobster