

Smart Skills

SEL

Look at these emoticons. They are happy, sad and angry faces. Colour the correct emotion when:

Your brother or sister fights with you.



Your father plays or reads a story to you.



You have fallen ill and can't go out to play with your friends.



A Happy Family

Family members who love each other form a happy family. Everyone in the family should also help each other. Our parents and grandparents look after us in many ways. We too should take care of our family by helping our parents and grandparents around the house. We celebrate special occasions with our entire family.

Skilling Up

Life skills



Tick (✓) the things that you do to help your family at home.





4. Big and Small Animals

Unit 2:
Plants
and
Animals

Get Going

Animal Safari

A group of friends and their families were on a safari. Everyone was excited to see so many different animals. Sparsh, Sara, and Paramjit were whispering as they did not want to disturb the animals. They were lucky to see quite a few elephants, buffalo, rabbits, crocodiles, hippos and birds. Once they were back to their guest house, they could not hold their excitement and curiosity. 'How amazing! Some animals were so big and some were so small. How do they live together in the same place and protect themselves?', they asked.

- Have you been on a safari or visited a national park?
- Name the animals you saw there.

There are different kinds of animals that live around us. They are of different shapes and sizes. Big or small—each of them needs food, water and shelter to survive. They live on land, in forests, in deserts, in water, on trees and underground.

The **blue whale** is the largest animal on the Earth. It lives in water. On land, the **African bush elephant** is the largest animal, whereas the **giraffe** is the tallest animal. The **ostrich** is the largest bird.



Blue whale



African bush elephant

Some **big animals** like tigers, bears, zebras, kangaroos, elephants, hippopotamuses and rhinoceroses live in forests. They are called **wild animals**.



Zebra



Hippopotamus

Sharks, dolphins and camels are also big animals. Do you know where they live?

Small animals like rabbits, porcupines and snakes live in the wild. Animals such as dogs, cats, frogs, lizards and butterflies are also small animals.

Features Highlighted

Get Going Stories, poems, interesting passages and quizzes promote reading and writing competencies as outlined in NIPUN Bharat

Rabbits and kangaroos hop on the ground. All these animals have four legs. Birds have two legs that help them **perch** on trees and walk and hop on the ground. Some animals like frogs, penguins and ducks have **webbed** feet that help them swim.



Rabbit

Wings

Birds use their wings to move. They have two legs and two wings which are covered with feathers. Eagles, vultures and emus are **big birds**. Parrots, pigeons, sparrows and crows are **small birds**. Wings help birds to fly and move from one place to another. The bones of birds are **hollow**. Hence, they can easily lift their bodies for flight.



Eagle

Tails and fins

Most animals have long or short tails, which are used for different purposes. Tigers, cheetahs and lions use their tails to balance themselves while making sharp turns when they run. Animals such as fish, whales and dolphins that live in water move with the help of **fins** and tails. They use their tails and fins to push through water.

Animals like monkeys which live on trees, can climb, hop and swing from one branch to another with their tails. Many animals also use their tails for brushing



Monkey

away flies and other insects from their bodies. Some animals like dogs wag their tail to show their feelings.

Muscles and scales

Underground animals such as snakes, slugs and earthworms do not have legs. They move by pushing their bodies along the ground using their muscles and scales. This kind of movement is called **creeping**. Animals like spiders, scorpions and ants walk slowly with their bodies close to the ground. This type of movement is called **crawling**.

perch: to rest on something; **webbed:** having the toes connected by a thin fold of skin; **hollow:** having a hole or empty space inside; **fins:** a thin, vertical part sticking out of the body, especially of a fish

Skilling Up

Critical thinking



- Have you seen different kinds of animals at one place? Where?
- Is it right to tease animals?



Give It a Shot

E

List the names of animals commonly found in your area. Take note of where they live, their body structure, whether they have a tail or not and how they use it.





Sticker Fun

Simran is your friend. She lives in a joint family. Aslam studies with you in the class. He lives in a nuclear family. Peel off stickers from the sticker page and paste them in the correct places.



Simran



Aslam



Cross Connect

Birthday Card

Make a birthday card for any of your family members.

Materials required: Thick coloured paper, sketch pens, glue

- Take a sheet of thick paper and fold it into half.
- With the help of an adult, select a photograph of the family member and paste it on the card.
- You can even draw a picture.
- Draw balloons or flowers to decorate around the picture.
- Write your birthday message inside.



Web link

For more information, log on to:

<https://www.kidsartncraft.com/family-tree-kids-project/>

Last accessed on 30 August 2021

Rural poverty

Rural poverty is a major reason for migration. A large number of people in India live in villages and are farmers. However, not all of them own land. They are **landless farmers**. Such farmers work on other people's farms to earn a living. They do all the work on the fields like sowing the seeds, **harvesting** and **threshing**. They are **daily wage labourers** and get paid by the day. However, they do not earn enough money. When there is no work on the fields, these people travel far away from their villages in search of work. They return to their villages only in time to sow or harvest the crops. Such migration is seasonal as it takes place only during certain seasons.

There are many **small farmers** who own small pieces of land which **yields** crops enough for their family. They usually have to borrow money from moneylenders at high **interest** rates to buy seeds, tools for agriculture, fertilisers and pesticides. In case the crop fails, either due to less or untimely rainfall or due to poor quality seeds, these farmers cannot repay their loans to the moneylenders. In fact, they borrow even more money for the next crop. As this cycle of borrowing money continues, the loan becomes so big that despite their earnings, they cannot fully repay the moneylender.

Most of these farmers are not aware of their rights and often get cheated by the moneylenders. In distress, many small farmers finally sell their land and migrate to cities in search of a better life.

harvesting: gathering agricultural crops; **threshing:** separating seeds from the plant; **yield:** produce; **interest:** the extra money that you pay back when you borrow money



Picture Study



- When people move to cities in search of work where do you think they live?
- How is life in a village different from life in a city?

Smart Skills

Life skills

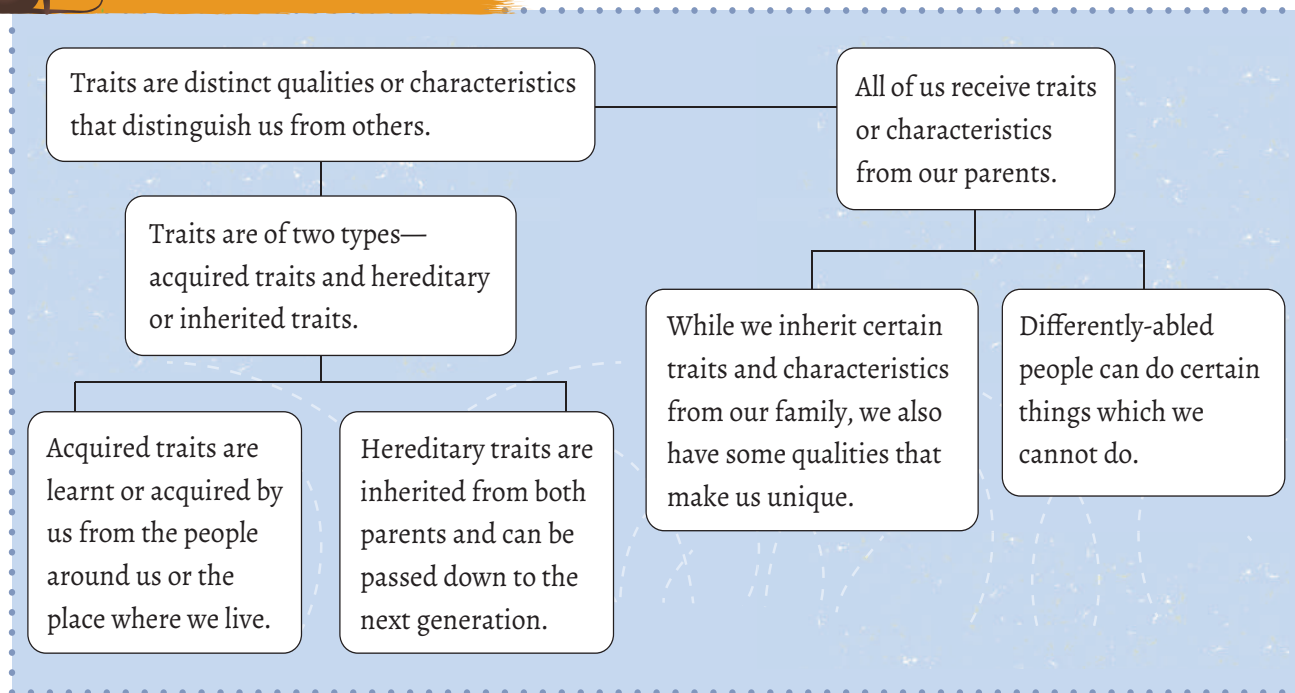


Imagine that your father is in a transferable job. The summer vacation has just ended and even as you are excited about meeting your school friends again, your mother informs you that you will be moving to another city and you would not be going back to school.

- How would you feel?
- How will you say bye to your friends?
- What are some of the difficulties you think you will face in a new city?



What We Learnt



Think and Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

- Characteristics passed from one generation to another are called
a. acquired b. hereditary c. unique d. traits
- My handwriting is a trait.
a. inherited b. unique c. acquired d. none of these
- People who cannot speak or hear communicate by using
a. pen and paper b. Braille c. sign language d. facial expressions
- Helen Keller was taught by her teacher
a. Stephen Hawking b. Anne Sullivan c. Beethoven d. Albert Einstein
- Disabled friendly buildings should have
a. wide hallways b. ramps for wheelchairs
c. lifts d. all of these

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B. Fill in the blanks.

- Distinct qualities and characteristics passed from one generation to another are called
- Eating habits are greatly influenced by and
- is a writing system that helps the blind to read by feeling with hands.

Features Highlighted

Think and Answer End-of-chapter exercises in multiple formats for inquiry and analysis based learning
What We Learnt Concept maps for comprehensive learning



3. Leaves Around Us



Unit 2:
Plants
and
Animals

Chapter Plan

- Concepts**
- Parts of a leaf
 - Different kinds and types of leaves
 - Uses of leaves
 - Shedding of leaves
 - Compost

Skills in Focus Classifying, recognising, understanding, critical thinking, life skills

- Learning Objectives**
- Identifying the parts of a leaf
 - Explaining the functions of leaves
 - Differentiating between leaves based on their shape, size, colour, smell and texture
 - Explaining why leaves change their colour and fall off the tree
 - Explaining composting and its importance

Keywords Leaves, shedding, compost, trees

Periods	Tasks	Resources Required	Time Alloted	Task Type
Period 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask learners to collect big and medium sized leaves from a garden or a park and bring them to class. • Ask them what they observe. Read the poem and the introductory paragraph and discuss the questions in Get Going and ask learners to think about why leaves are important. • Have learners read out the first page of the chapter and pronounce the highlighted words. • They can trace a leaf and colour it. 	Chalk, blackboard, MS PowerPoint, leaves (big and medium sized), drawing paper, crayons or colour pencils, magnifying glass (optional), Digital Resources	40 mins	Whole Class
Period 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let learners bring a leaf from garden or neighborhood. • Learners should be helped in attempting Smart Skills. • Draw a picture of a leaf on the blackboard and label its parts. 	Chalk, blackboard, MS PowerPoint, leaves (big and medium sized), drawing paper, crayons or colour pencils, magnifying glass (optional), Digital Resources	40 mins	Whole class

