

WORKSHEETS

1. Things around Us

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A fish breathes through structures called _____.
2. _____ things do not have a life cycle.
3. In response to change in weather conditions, some birds _____ from one place to another.
4. _____ → Larva → Pupa → Mosquito
5. Non-living things _____ reproduce.

B. Define the following terms.

1. Living things
2. Non-living things
3. Migration
4. Life cycle
5. Dead things

C. Match the following.

Column A

1. Fish
2. Sun
3. Mosquito
4. Plants
5. Table

Column B

- (a) Stomata
- (b) Non-living thing
- (c) Natural thing
- (d) Gills
- (e) Larva

D. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Plants breathe through special structures called gills. _____
2. A chair cannot move on its own. _____
3. Food provides energy to living things to grow. _____

4. Non-living things are not affected by weather conditions.

5. All living and non-living things have a life cycle.

E. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------|-----------|
| 1. sun | table | moon | mountain |
| 2. growth | movement | wood | reproduce |
| 3. lungs | eggs | gills | stomata |
| 4. bottle | plant | table | pencil |
| 5. egg | seed | pupa | larva |

2. Animals and Plants

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Animals _____ make their own food.
2. Whales breathe through _____.
3. Animals use sense organs to _____ to changes in their surroundings.
4. Plants prepare their food with the help of a gas called _____.
5. Plants and animals _____ on each other.

B. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. Plants show locomotion. _____
2. Plants can make their own food while animals cannot. _____
3. Animals have sense organs. _____
4. Plants take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. _____
5. Plants do not respond to their surroundings. _____

C. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. skin | eyes | heart | nose |
| 2. rabbit | potato | tiger | cat |
| 3. tongue | lungs | skin | gills |
| 4. manure | carbon dioxide | seed dispersal | food |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. How do different types of animals breathe?
2. Name the various sense organs in animals.
3. How do plants give rise to new plants?
4. What are the various things for which animals depend on plants?
5. How do plants prepare their food?

E. Match the following.

Column A

1. Frog
2. Nose
3. Heart
4. Rose
5. Sweet potato

Column B

- (a) Sense organ
- (b) Roots
- (c) Organ
- (d) Lungs
- (e) Stem

ANSWERS

- A.** 1. cannot 2. lungs 3. respond 4. carbon dioxide
5. depend
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C.** 1. heart 2. potato 3. tongue 4. food
- D.** 1. Animals like tigers, whales, monkeys, etc. breathe through their lungs. Fish breathe through their gills, frogs breathe through their lungs and skin, and insects like butterflies, cockroaches have tiny holes on their bodies which help them to breathe.
2. Skin, ears, eyes, nose and tongue are the sense organs in animals.
3. Most plants produce seeds. When sown, these seeds give rise to new plants. There are some plants which grow from a part of the plant like stem or roots. For example, rose plants grow from the stem and sweet potatoes grow from the roots.
4. Animals depend on plants for oxygen, food and shelter.
5. Plants prepare their food with the help of air, water and sunlight.
- E.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (b)

3. Parts of a Plant

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What are climbers? Give one example.
2. What do we mean by shoot of a plant?
3. Give two functions of the root.
4. What is stomata?
5. Give two functions of the seeds.
6. What are the main parts of a flower?
7. What is the difference between tap root and fibrous roots?

B. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. A plant can be divided into two parts—root and fruit. _____
2. Plants that grow along the ground are called creepers. _____
3. Flowers are also known as the food factories of green plants. _____
4. Plants like spinach store food in their leaves. _____
5. Sepals are the brightly-coloured parts of the plant. _____

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The hard, strong and woody stem of trees is called _____.
2. The line running in the middle of the leaf is called the _____.
3. _____ provides protection to the flower.
4. _____ is the process by which a seed grows into a new plant.
5. Plants like _____ and _____ have fibrous roots.

D. Match the following.

Column A

1. Mango
2. Rose
3. Mint
4. Pumpkin
5. Grapevine

Column B

- (a) Creeper
- (b) Climber
- (c) Tree
- (d) Shrub
- (e) Herb

E. Tick the correct answer.

1. Which amongst the following is a climber?
(a) Coriander (b) Pumpkin (c) Money plant (d) Ashoka
2. Shoot consists of
(a) stem. (b) leaves. (c) flowers. (d) all of them.
3. The flat and broad part of a leaf is called
(a) vein. (b) lamina. (c) stomata. (d) sepal.
4. Plant that store food in the stem is
(a) lettuce. (b) gulmohar. (c) sugar cane (d) cabbage.
5. Plants with soft and thin stem are called
(a) trees. (b) shrubs. (c) creepers. (d) herbs.

ANSWERS

- A.**
1. Climbers are plants with weak stems. They climb up taking the support of other plants, sticks or walls. Grapevine is an example of a climber.
 2. The part which grows above the ground is called the shoot of a plant.
 3. Following are the functions of a root.
 - It fixes the plant firmly in the soil.
 - It absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
 4. The small openings present on the surface of a leaf through which the exchange of gases takes place are called stomata.
 5. The functions of a seed are as follows.
 - To give rise to a new plant
 - We eat seeds of plants like wheat, rice, corn and gram.
 6. The main parts of a flower are petals and sepal.
 7. The single main root that grows from the end of the stem of a plant is called tap root. On the other hand, a number of tiny roots growing from the end of the stem are called fibrous roots.
- B.**
1. False
 2. True
 3. False
 4. True
 5. False
- C.**
1. trunk
 2. main vein
 3. Sepal
 4. Germination
 5. grass, onion
- D.**
1. (c)
 2. (d)
 3. (e)
 4. (a)
 5. (b)
- E.**
1. (c)
 2. (d)
 3. (b)
 4. (c)
 5. (d)

D. Match the following.

Column A

1. Cupped nest
2. Scrape nest
3. Cavity nest
4. Burrow nest
5. Pendant nest

Column B

- (a) Swallow
- (b) Tailor bird
- (c) Sunbird
- (d) Vulture
- (e) Parrot

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. A _____ nest has a tunnel-like opening at the bottom through which the bird enters.
2. Wings are modified _____.
3. Webbed feet in ducks help them to _____ and _____ in water.
4. _____ have strong flight muscles and can fly long distances.

ANSWERS

- A.**
1. Birds use their flight muscles to fly.
 2. Birds have kinds of beak to suit the type of food they eat.
 - Strong, short and hard beaks: Birds like pigeons, sparrows and peacocks have strong, short and hard beaks. Their beaks help them to bite and crack nuts and seeds they eat.
 - Strong, sharp and hooked beaks: Flesh-eating birds like eagles, vultures and hawks have strong, sharp and hooked beaks. Their beaks help them to catch and kill the prey and tear its body into small pieces.
 - Strong and chisel-shaped beaks: Birds like hoopoe and woodpecker have strong and chisel-shaped beaks. Their beaks help them to make holes in the bark of trees and pull out insects.
 3. Perching birds have three toes in front and one at the back. Their toes help them to hold the branch of a tree very firmly.
 4. The webbed feet in swimming birds push against the water and move the birds forward. This helps them to swim and glide in water.
 5. The weaver bird and sunbird weave a pendant nest. The nest is very beautiful and strong. It is made of twigs, straw and grass. The nest hangs from the branch of a tree and has a tunnel-like opening at the bottom through which the bird enters its home.
 6. Birds lay their eggs in nests. While one of the parent sits on the eggs to warm them, the other parent protects them from enemies. After a few days young birds come out of the eggs. This is called hatching.

The baby birds are weak and without feathers. Their eyes are closed. The parents feed them and look after them.

- B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- C.** 1. Duck and geese 2. Heron and crane 3. Eagle and hawk
4. Penguin and ostrich 5. Sparrow and parrot
- D.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- E.** 1. pendant 2. forelimbs 3. swim, glide 4. Pigeons/Crows