

# Key to Navjeevan Term Book - IV

Standard  
**3**

**Teacher's Copy**

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## CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Subject Name	Pg. No.
1.	English Balbharati	3 to 14
2.	English Grammar & Composition	15 to 17
3.	Mathematics	18 to 24
4.	Environmental Studies	25 to 32

# English Balbharati

## Unit - IV

### 30. A Book Speaks

F. A.

2. (a) sore (b) thrown (c) pain (d) you (e) weather (f) book
3. (a) relief (b) enemy (c) separated (d) dirty (e) untidy (f) unhappy, sad
4. Complete the following verses.  
(a) Every mark **and every stain on my covers gives me** pain.  
(b) But we will **both be friends together,**  
**If you protect me from the** weather.  
(c) And keep me clean **so that I look**  
**A tidy, neat and happy** book.
5. (a) Stepping on the book. (b) Tearing-out pages.  
(c) Marking and staining the pages. (d) Bending the books.
6. (a) × (b) ✓ (c) × (d) ✓

S. A.

1. (a) painful or aching (b) make a sound that shows pain
2. (a) We must learn to protect our books from damage.  
(b) Torn out pieces of paper must be put in the dustbin.  
(c) The weather changes very often.  
(d) A book can become a person's best friend.
3. We must keep the book neat, clean and tidy and also protect it from bad weather.

### 31. 'Robotics'

F. A.

2. (a) simple (b) safe (c) fake (d) manually
3. (a) grain, train (b) could, food, wood (c) cane, stain (d) glow, slow (e) cold, gold, sold (f) throw, crow
4. (a) I am building a robot to cut vegetables and fruits. It is to do household work and help my mother in the kitchen.  
(b) Metal, plastic, glass, a built in computer programme, pipes, tubes, cylinders, gears and wheels, sensors that act like eyes, nose etc.  
(c) It will be big enough to reach the kitchen table and it will be human like in shape.  
(d) It will have to be fitted with wheels and gears joined in a particular way to help it to have some movement. Yes, it is necessary to have bending, stretching and curling parts.  
(e) Sensors are devices that inform the robot about it's surroundings. They are like the robot's eyes, ears, nose, skin, etc. Sensors will be fitted in the head or the back.  
(f) No, the robot will not work on electricity. We will need batteries or solar cells. These will be fitted either in the head or the back.  
(g) We need both.
5. My robot can do the cutting of vegetables and fruits and cleaning up of the kitchen and the house. The swabbing and sweeping of the house can be done by the robot. I would name my robot 'Hank'.
6. **[To be done by students.]**

### 32. The Noble Stag

F. A.

2. (a) tiny / small (b) reward (c) short (d) uncovered / open (e) clean (f) unsafe
3. (a) crowned, frowned (b) bash, cash (c) lark, park (d) bright, fright
4. (a) King Brahmadata said to his courtiers.
5. (a) The King was extremely fond of eating.  
(b) The huge forest was filled with lions.  
(c) The stag came upon a pond.  
(d) He told the King not to get angry.  
(e) The noble stag ran away into the forest.
6. many kings, many bushes, many cities, many horses, many arrows, many leaves, many children, many feet  
one fish - many fish, one aircraft - many aircraft, one dice - many dice, one jeans - many jeans.

S. A.

1. (a) the outer parts of a city or town (b) persons at the court of a king (c) thick growth of plants (d) inborn ways of behaviour (e) moving aside quickly (f) a person skilled in hitting a target (g) teasing, remarks.
2. (a) Hunting is the occupation of people living in forests.  
(b) I love to frighten my kid brother with frightening tales  
(c) A hunter shot at a stage and wounded it.  
(d) Kings were always surrounded by courtiers.  
(e) The remark 'excellent' was written in my assignment book.

- (f) The girl sat on the big black rock.
3. (a) The King told his courtiers not to allow a single deer to escape from the hunting grounds or he would punish them severely.  
(b) The stag was not hurt by the King's arrow because he missed its mark.  
(c) The stag has excellent instincts of dodging arrows. He pretended to roll over when an arrow was aimed at its belly. He later jumped and ran away.  
(d) The King considered himself an excellent marksman and could not bear the taunts of his men when he missed the stag. He set off into the forest to catch the stag.  
(e) The stag realized that the King was not following him as he had fallen into the pit. He felt sorry for the King so he returned.  
(f) The stag caught a huge rock with his hind legs and lowered himself into the pit. The King caught hold of the stag's neck and climbed up to the level ground.  
(g) The stag requested the King to rule wisely and well and to be kind to animals.  
(h) The stag forgave the King inspite of his cruel intentions and also saved him from getting killed. He is therefore called 'The Noble Stag'.

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### 33. Washday

F. A.

2. Elizabeth, F. Upson
3. (a) blue (b) dry
4. (a) half (b) smooth (c) always (d) low (e) wet

S. A.

1. (a) blue substance that is used in washing (b) colours (c) foam or lather formed in soapy water
2. (a) When my father heard me singing, he discovered that I had a talent.  
(b) One must always wear decent clothes.  
(c) The Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country.
3. (a) The ocean is called Mrs Ocean in this poem.  
(b) Mrs Ocean washes the clothes everyday.  
(c) Mrs Ocean uses bluing so the sea water turns blue.  
(d) The waves breaking on the shore look like soap suds.
4. (a) **Mr Moon** : Mr Moon gives us cool light at night.  
(b) **Mr Sun** : Mr Sun shines bright and hot and gives energy to all living creatures.  
(c) **Ms Earth** : Ms Earth provides us with bountiful amount of food.

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### 34. At the Bottom of the Ocean

F. A.

2. (a) bee, tea (b) bike (c) explore
3. (a) shallow (b) big (c) bright (d) noisy
4. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True (e) True (f) False (g) True (h) True
5. (a) The entire city can be seen. The city looks small and the people resemble ants hurrying about their tasks. Buildings look like small slim ladders and large areas of land appear like green and brown dots.  
(b) The village looks beautiful from the top of a tree. The roofs of the huts can be seen. People moving

about, doing their jobs. The lanes and roads keep moving in and out of shady areas. Everything is peaceful and calm.

(c) The sky, in the morning is slowly getting lit up by the rising sun. Birds come out of their nests to search for food. The clouds are white and soft, floating across the sky. Everything is peaceful and pleasant.

(d) The sky is losing its brightness. As the sun sets darkness slowly descends on the earth. The birds are all rushing back to rest. Slowly the stars appear. Venus can be seen clearly. The moon too may appear.

(e) Everything has grown dark. The moon now shines. The light is soft and pleasant. There are numerous stars twinkling in the sky. People are getting ready for bed.

6. (a) elephants and squirrels, the blue whale  
(b) corals, sea urchins, dolphins, turtles, seahorse  
(c) caves and tunnels, the night sky
7. (a) observation (b) imagination (c) observation  
(d) observation (e) imagination (f) imagination

S. A.

1. (a) the large continuous area of salt water that surrounds the land masses (b) a very large area of sea (c) bottom of the ocean
2. (a) The blue whale is the largest sea animal.  
(b) Forest areas are normally dark and quiet.  
(c) There is no sunlight deep down in the sea.  
(d) There are mountains found on the ocean floor.
3. (a) A very big sea (b) The bottom of the ocean  
(c) Land surrounded by water on all sides
4. The major oceans are the Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific



Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Antarctic Ocean and Arctic Ocean. India is a peninsular, to the south is the Indian Ocean, to the west is the Arabian Sea and to the east is the Bay of Bengal.

### 35. Pinocchio

#### F. A.

2. (a) disobey (b) remembered (c) cruel (d) revenge (e) lie (f) fake
3. (a) He ran out of the hut as soon as he learned to walk.  
(b) He thought he would learn reading in a day, writing the, next day, arithmetic on the day after that.  
(c) Geppetto sold his only coat to get the money for Pinocchio's school book.  
(d) The puppet master did not burn the puppets. He gave five gold coins for Geppetto when he heard their sad story.
4. Once Pinocchio found himself at the bottom of the sea. There, the poor fellow got swallowed up by a very big shark. This shark was one mile in length. Inside the shark's stomach, Pinocchio saw a faint light. It was actually Geppetto who treated him as his son. He had also been swallowed by the shark.
5. One day, I was busy studying for my Hindi test during my free time. The next lecture was the English lecture. When teacher entered I greeted her in Hindi instead of in English because the Hindi answers were still in my mind.
6. My friend had been sick and was not at all prepared for her exams. She just sat there with the pen in her

hand. I felt very sorry and wanted to help by showing her the answers but I could not break the rules of the school.

7. (a) there was a boy, there lived a king.  
(b) I set off for my stroll. I decided to exercise.  
(c) I went to bed late. I had a late supper.

#### S. A.

1. (a) wood that is burnt as fuel (b) rub against a rough or hard surface (c) silly or amusing behaviour (d) stop a person who is speaking by saying or doing something (e) make an emotional appeal (f) brave or heroic (g) very bad, evil
2. (a) Seema likes to listen to fairy tales.  
(b) It was a pleasant surprise to see my high marks.  
(c) My sister always tells me not to be a silly girl.  
(d) I have started collecting old coins.  
(e) I always pay heed to my mother's advice.
3. (a) When I was asked to help the poor and needy children in the locality, I readily agreed.  
(b) When my sister came first in the race, her P.T. teacher hugged her very lovingly.  
(c) The teacher was very annoyed when she entered the class and saw some bits of paper on the floor.  
(d) The police did not listen to the man, even though he pleaded that he was innocent.  
(e) The young man gallantly helped the old woman to cross the street.  
(f) When I realised that I had done something wrong, I immediately apologised.  
(g) I searched high and low for my school calendar, but at last, I found it under my pillow.

(h) It is truly a great feeling to be upon the stage entertaining your friends and classmates.

4. (a) The carpenter could not manage to cut, carve or scrape the piece of wood as it complained whenever his tools touched it. So the carpenter gave the piece of wood to Geppetto.  
(b) Puppet Pinocchio wanted to be a real boy, a real son to his father Geppetto and not just a wooden puppet.  
(c) Pinocchio was a naughty wooden puppet and did silly things he should not have done. He had the tendency of telling lies and irritating Geppetto.  
(d) Pinocchio's nose became long whenever he told a lie. With every lie the nose grew longer and longer.  
(e) Pinocchio worked hard to help Geppetto. He also gave away his hard earned money that he had saved, to the fairy when she was ill. And to his joy and amazement he became a real boy at the end.

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### 36. Gadge Maharaj

F. A.

2. (a) dirty (b) smooth (c) disinterest (d) idle (e) rich  
3. Sweeping the floor and swabbing, dusting the furniture, airing the pillows and blankets. Throwing pencil shavings, stubs and paper in the dust bin, keeping benches and desks in proper order. Do not scribble on the walls and desks. See that the benches are in rows. Keep the black board clean.

S. A.

1. (a) decorated with (b) without any covering (c) kindness for others (d) gathered (e) people who

gather to listen something (f) went away speedily (g) strong (h) person standing near but not taking part in what is happening

2. (a) Rivers are very beneficial to man.  
(b) Gadge Maharaj was a modern day saint.  
(c) God created man and the universe.  
(d) One must listen carefully to the lectures in class.
3. (a) Gadge Baba had a big, tall and stout body. He had fair skin. His eyes were brown and he had silver hair.  
(b) Gadge Baba always carried a bowl and a stick. People called him Gadge Baba because of his bowl.  
(c) Gadge Baba spread the message of cleanliness, humanity and the importance of education.  
(d) Gadge Baba did not like people touching his feet so he sped away after the keertan.  
(e) Gadge Baba asked for sturdy brooms, spades and pans so that he could sweep and clean the whole area.  
(f) According to Gadge Baba serving the poor and miserable people was a way of serving God.

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### 37. Bedtime

F. A.

2. (a) unrest (b) twos (c) morning (d) more  
3. (a) nest (b) sing (c) bed (d) light (e) bed  
5. (a) are flying straight home to their nest (b) is drowsy and is folding it's wing (c) are returning home to their hive (d) are not singing. They have finished their work

S. A.

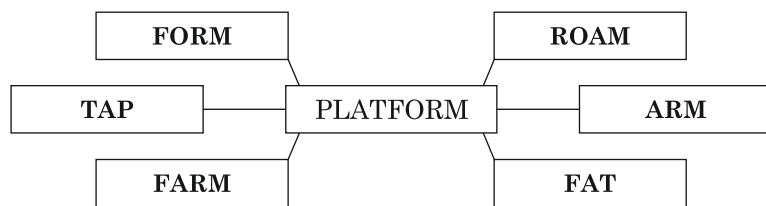
1. (a) a kind of bird (b) sleepy (c) hard work (d) young birds

2. (a) I go to bed after saying my evening prayers.  
(b) Many people gathered to see the amazing creature.  
(c) The sting of bees is very painful.  
(d) Some dream are true.
3. My 'bedtime' is 9.30 p.m. My mother tells me to go to bed when I have finished my lessons and all my homework.

### 38. The Magic Kettle

#### F. A.

1. (a) cool (b) outside (c) lighter (d) awake  
(e) remember
3. (a) The tanuki must have felt the heat of the fire.  
(b) Jimmu was kind and loving.
4. (a) care, full, clear (b) in, ill, lion, loving (c) fur, fry  
(d) play, pull, fall, lap (e) some, where, mew, here, me, so
5. (a) rusty (b) papered, ceiling (c) somersaults  
(d) crowds (e) booth



#### S.A.

1. (a) old, covered with rust (b) jumped high here and there  
(c) a person who sells things from door to door  
(d) small tent or building in a market (e) in a happy, cheerful way
2. (a) Even during holidays, I keep dreaming about school.

- (b) I put the kettle on the fire to boil water every morning.
- (c) There is a huge fire in the forest.
- (d) I get tired after my cricket matches.
- (e) My next door neighbour is very helpful.
3. (a) The old man lived in a beautiful house high up in the mountains. His house had pretty papered walls and white straw mats.  
(b) The old man found a rusty old iron kettle in his house one day.  
(c) The kettle was getting worn out so he kept the good kettle.  
(d) The kettle changed into a tanuki. Which is a small, furry, dog like animal.  
(e) The tanuki told Jimmu that he would stay with him and make him a rich man.  
(f) Jimmu had enough money and could stay in comfort so he decided to stop the shows.
4. Jimmu set up a booth with a platform. He commanded the kettle to turn into a tanuki. At Jimmu's command the little furry animal would walk, run, jump leap, turn somersaults or dance. People loved to see the show and paid him well.
5. The old man would have either become rich or would have got fed up with his tricks.

\* \* \* \*

# English Grammar & Composition

## Unit - IV

### 21. Conjunctions

F. A.

Ex.1. (1) because (2) or (3) but (4) and  
(5) because (6) therefore (7) and (8) but  
(9) or (10) since / because

Ex.2. (1) and (2) and (3) or (4) but  
(5) and (6) and (7) because (8) therefore

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### 22. Adverbs

F. A.

Ex.1. (1) - (d), (2) - (f), (3) - (g), (4) - (a),  
(5) - (c), (6) - (e), (7) - (h), (8) - (b).

Ex.2. (1) happily (2) heavily (3) greedily (4) fast  
(5) kindly (6) loudly (7) gracefully (8) outside  
(9) carefully (10) slowly

Ex.3. (1) neatly (2) patiently (3) often (4) quickly  
(5) angrily (6) fortunately (7) sweetly

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### 23. Comprehension

F. A.

Ex.1. (1) Charles (2) Mumbai (3) Sameer's sister  
(4) 17th January (5) (ii) (6) True (7) (iii)

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### 24. Contractions (Short form)

F. A.

Ex.1. (1) isn't (2) hasn't (3) aren't

(4) haven't (5) won't (6) I'm  
(7) weren't (8) hadn't (9) can't  
(10) shouldn't (11) didn't (12) he's  
(13) couldn't (14) don't (15) doesn't

Ex.2. (1) Anil hasn't done his home work.  
(2) We couldn't see the movie.  
(3) They're playing football.  
(4) I'm going to the post office.  
(5) He won't come here.  
(6) We're good friends.  
(7) Don't pluck the flowers.  
(8) Grandmother can't walk fast.  
(9) He's a good bowler.  
(10) You shouldn't cross the road alone.

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### 25. Letter Writing

F. A.

[To be done by students.]

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### Home Assignment 4

F. A.

Ex.1. (1) The plant is growing **quickly**.  
(2) Seeta shook her head **sadly**.  
(3) The students spoke to the principal **politely**.  
(4) He is aiming **high** in his exams.  
(5) The cat looked **lovingly** at the sleeping kittens.  
(6) She answered the first few questions **easily**.  
(7) My baby sister is **always** happy.  
(8) The sun was shining **brightly**.

- Ex.2. (1) shouldn't (2) He's (3) can't  
 (4) We're (5) doesn't (6) I'm  
 (7) didn't (8) She's (9) You're  
 (10) weren't (11) haven't (12) won't  
 (13) isn't (14) They're

\* \* \* \*

# Mathematics

## Part - II

### 6. Division

#### F. A. – Oral

1.

Total apples	Suma	Raju	Meena	Anju
8	2	2	2	2

Each one got 2 apples.

2.

Total biscuits	Each one's share		
12	Raju	Sanju	Anita
	4	4	4

On sharing the biscuits equally, each one got 4 biscuits.

3. (a)

Total fruits	1st person	2nd person
18	9	9

(b)



Total fruits	1st person	2nd person	3rd person
18	6	6	6

(c)

Total fruits	1st person	2nd person	3rd person	4th person	5th person	6th person
18	3	3	3	3	3	3

#### F. A. – Class Work

4.

Total number of mangoes	Mangoes in one lot	Total number of lots	
8	2	4	
8	4	2	

5.

Total number of cucumbers	Number of cucumbers in one lot	Total number of lots	
10	1	10	
10	2	5	
10	5	2	
10	10	1	

6. a. 3                      b. 4                      c. 6                      d. 2

**F.A. – Activity**

1. 8                      2. 6                      3. 3

4. Doctor gave Nandu 15 pills.

The first day, he took 3 pills from 15.  
 $15 - 3 = 12$                       12 pills left

The second day, he took 3 pills from 12.  
 $12 - 3 = 9$                       9 pills left

The third day, he took 3 pills from 9.  
 $9 - 3 = 6$                       6 pills left

The fourth day, he took 3 pills from 6.  
 $6 - 3 = 3$                       3 pills left

The fifth day, he took 3 pills from 3.  
 $3 - 3 = 0$                       No pills left  
 In other words, zero (0) pills are left

**S. A. – Home Work**

1.

$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 9 \overline{) 36} \\ - 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \overline{) 42} \\ - 42 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8 \overline{) 64} \\ - 64 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 54} \\ - 54 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 8 \overline{) 58} \\ - 58 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 6 \overline{) 49} \\ - 48 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \overline{) 47} \\ - 45 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 7 \overline{) 29} \\ - 28 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 4 \overline{) 54} \\ - 4 \downarrow \\ \hline 14 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 3 \overline{) 64} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 4 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 5 \overline{) 80} \\ - 5 \downarrow \\ \hline 30 \\ - 30 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 2 \overline{) 66} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 06 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 3 \overline{) 97} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 07 \\ - 6 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 7 \overline{) 80} \\ - 7 \downarrow \\ \hline 10 \\ - 7 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 59} \\ - 54 \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$
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**7. Measurement of Time**

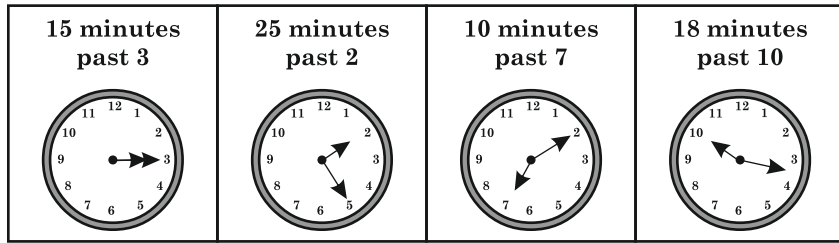
**F.A. – Class Work**

1.

4 : 05                      3 : 20                      8 : 35                      10 : 55

2. 10 minutes past 5                      5 minutes past 9                      20 minutes past 6                      36 minutes past 11





**S.A. – Class Work**

- [To be done by students.]
- [To be done by students.]

**8. The Calendar**

**F.A. – Oral**

- (1) four                      (2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday

(3) 31 days                  (4) 18

(5) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

(6) 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30

(7) Thursday, Saturday, Monday

(8) Saturday                (9) 26                      (10) Saturday

**S.A. – Class Work**

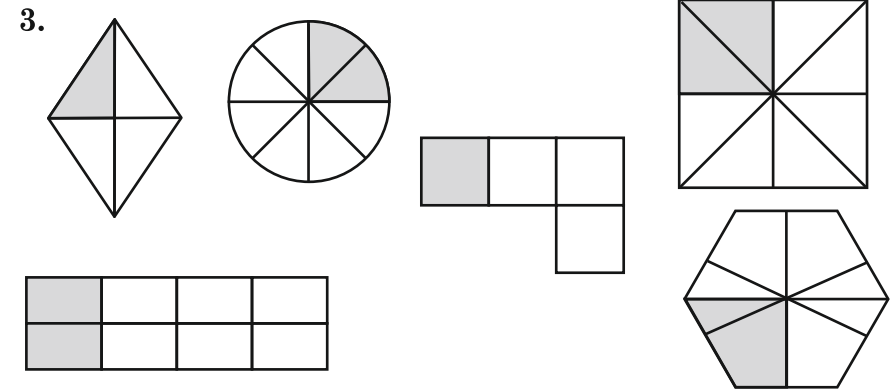
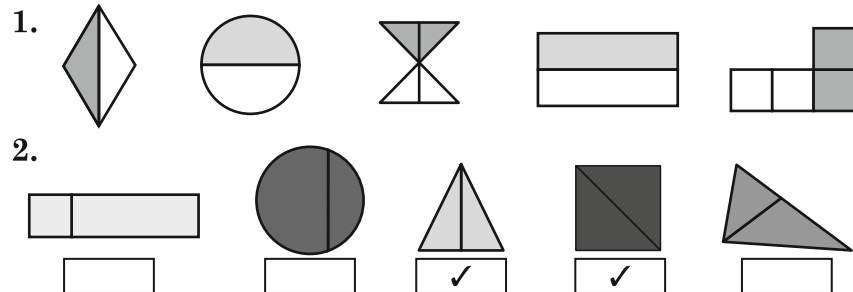
- [To be done by students.]

**S.A. – Activity**

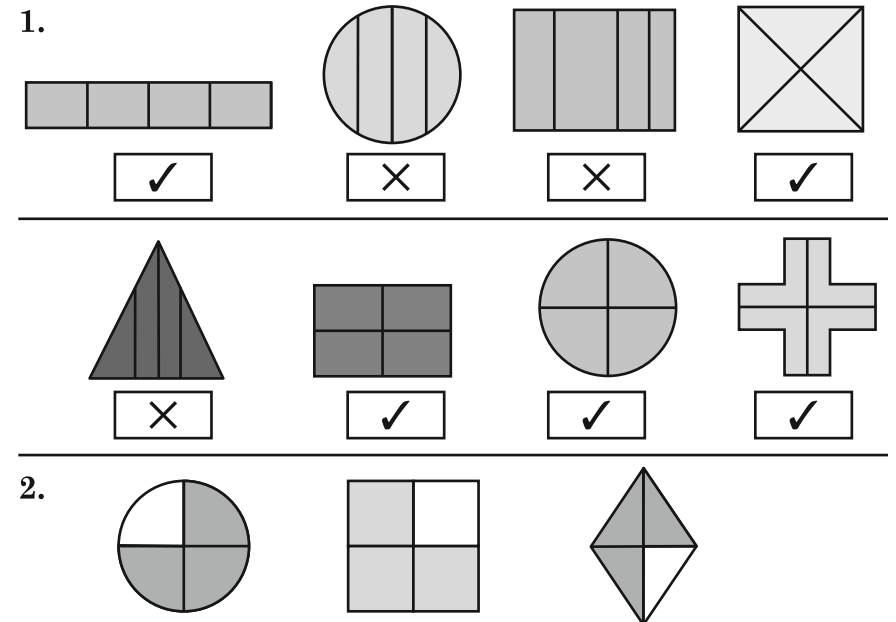
- [To be done by students.]

**9. Fractions**

**F.A. – Activity**



**Class Work**



<b>Figure</b>						
<b>Coloured part</b>	Half	Quarter	Half	Three quarter	Half	Three quarter
<b>White part</b>	Half	Three quarter	Half	Quarter	Half	Quarter

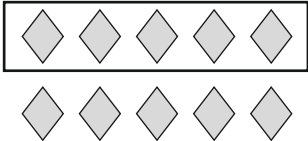
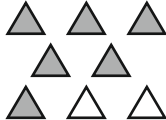
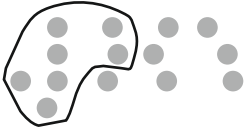
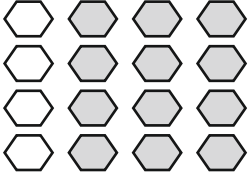
**F.A. – Class Work**

1. Anagha gave rupees twenty five to her brother.
2. 12 metres be marked off from one end.
3. It takes 3 hours to travel from Solapur to Latur.
4. Vinod is 7 years old.

**F.A. – Oral**

2. (1) 12 metre length of cloth (2) 20 rupees  
 (3) 30 kilograms of sugar (4) 3 litres  
 (5) 45 rupees (6) 2 hours 20 minutes

**F.A. – Home Work**

1. 
2. 
3. 
4.   
Three quarter
5.
  1. Shruti is 4 years old.
  2. Sonali has 5 metres of cloth left. She gave Ramu 5 metres of cloth.

**10. Handling Data**

**F.A. – Class Work**

1.	Name of plant	Tally marks	Total number of plants
	Rose		8
	Hibiscus		4
	Lotus		5
	Sunflower		2

**F.A. – Activity**

2.	Name of sweet dish	Tally marks	Number of children
	Jalebi		4
	Laddoo		7
	Gulabjamun		11
	Other sweet dishes		3

- (a) Gulabjamun
- (b) 3
- 3.

1. [To be done by students.]

**F.A. – Class Work**

1. [To be done by students.]
2. (a) 6 crops (b) 5  
 (c) Sugarcane (d) Jowar
- 3.

3.	Form of entertainment	Tally marks	Number of children
	Played games		7
	Watched TV		3
	Took a walk in a garden		4
	Read a story-book		8

- (a) 22 (b) 4 (c) Watched TV
4. [To be done by students.]
5. [(a), (b), (c), (d) to be done by students.]

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# Environmental Studies

## 21. Public Services for Community Life

F.A.

1. (a) banks (b) postal service (c) co-operatives
2. (a) GRAM PANCHAYAT  
(b) MUNICIPALITY  
(c) MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
3. Transport, schools and hospitals. The local government provides service of water supply and public hygiene. The benefits are that the facilities are cheaper than private so poor can afford it also. Everyone gets help immediately.

S.A.

1. (a) **Local government** : The administration of a place, be it a city or a village, is run by the government. It is known as local government.  
(b) **Municipal corporation** : A municipality runs the administration of a town and big cities.  
(c) **Gram Panchayat** : A gram panchayat runs the administration of a village.  
(d) **Co-operatives** : Institutions formed by people's co-operation are called co-operatives.
2. (a) In order to save water the gram panchayat had to fix faucets on the taps.  
(b) Since the services are available for everyone.
3. (a) Facilities available for everyone are called public services.  
(b) Transport, bank, postal service etc.  
(c) Water supply and public hygiene.

4. (a) **Postal Service** : is useful for keeping in touch with our friends and relatives. Letters can be sent to any part of the world.

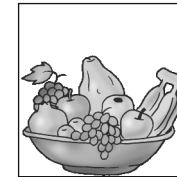
## 22. Who fulfils our needs?

F.A.

1. (a) garment factory (b) Fruit (c) cars / vehicles
2. (a) people (b) Agriculture (c) potter (d) Kolhapur
- 3.



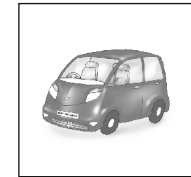
crops



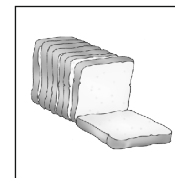
fruits



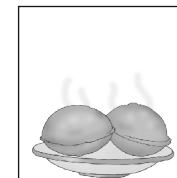
garland



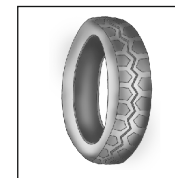
car



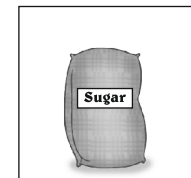
bread



puris



tyre



sugar

4. **Grown in fields** : crops, fruits  
**Made at home** : bread, puris  
**Made in factories** : breads, car, tyre, sugar
5. [To be done by students.]

6.

	Raw material	Industry	Finished product
(a)	Sugarcane	Sugar factory	Sugar
(b)	Cotton	Garment industry	Shirt / Jeans / Frock
(c)	Bamboo	Basket weaving	Baskets
(d)	Maida	Bakery	Biscuits / Bread

### For Mumbai Students

7. [To be done by students.]

### For Thane Students

7. [To be done by students.]

S. A.

- (a) Occupation :** Different people work to fulfil our various needs, such work is called an occupation.

**(b) Agro based occupation :** Sheep rearing, poultry, animal husbandry and fruit processing are all occupations dependent on agriculture. They are called agro based occupation.
- (a)** Because their work fulfils some of our need as well as their own needs.

**(b)** People carry on the work that their father and grandfather did before them.

**(c)** The materials man needs for various occupations are obtained from nature hence, we must respect nature.
- (a)** We will not be able to use the resources given to us by nature and hence, there will be a huge loss in matter of agricultural products.

**(b)** Poultry industry, handicraft industry, etc.

**(c)** Automobile industry, garment industry, poultry industry.
- (a) Agriculture :** is an important occupation in our country. Everyone in the country gets food because farmers work in the field.

**(b) Types of occupations :** nature based, occupation (e.g., agriculture, fishing), manufacturing (e.g., making automobiles, making pots) Trade e.g.,

selling farm produce, providing service (teacher, doctor)

**(c) Agro-based occupation :** Sheep rearing, poultry, animal husbandry and fruit processing are all occupations dependent on agriculture. They are called agro-based occupation.

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## 23. Growing Up and Growing Old

F. A.

- (a)** happy **(b)** exercise **(c)** Fruit
- (a)** True **(b)** False **(c)** True
- [To be done by students.]
- [To be done by students.]
- [To be done by students.]
- (a)** By six months. **(b)** After one year. **(c)** After six months. **(d)** After one year. **(e)** Since, they don't have teeth. **(f)** Since, they can't walk.

S. A.

- (a) Germination :** The sprouting of seeds is also known as germination.
- (a)** To prevent the disease it may contract later.  
**(b)** Since, some benefit from regular exercise.  
**(c)** Seedling absorbs water and begins to grow.
- (a)** The skin becomes loose.  
**(b)** Children keep growing in height until the age of eighteen.  
**(c)** Good habits and good food help to maintain good health. We benefit from regular exercise.  
**(d)** At the proper stage of plants growth, the plant begins to flower.  
**(e)** By holding her kittens in its mouth.

4. **(a) Growth :** A little baby is born, the baby grows. At the age of six, children start school. They keep growing in height until the age of eighteen. After forty there are changes. The body becomes weak and one day death occurs.

## 24. Our Clothes

F. A.

1. **(a) four (b) season (c) uniforms**  
 2.



**(a) winter**



**(b) summer**



**(c) rainy**

**Clothes : (a) Warm (b) Light cotton (c) Rain coats**

3. **[To be done by students.]**  
 4. **(a) doctor (b) fireman (c) soldier (d) nurse (e) soldier**  
 5. **Party dress :** I like to wear decent, neat and clean clothes. Party dress is worn during various functions and celebration. In school we wear it during festivals and birthdays.

S. A.

1. **(a) summer, winter and rainy.**  
**(b)** Because as the weather changes, we need different clothes to protect our bodies against such changes in weather.  
**(c)** postman, soldier, policeman.  
**(d)** Gujarati - ghagra choli, Marwari saree, Punjabi shalwar suit.  
 2. The clothes worn by soldiers match the environment around them. This is done so that enemy soldiers

cannot spot them easily. They use khaki clothes in deserts, green clothes in jungles and white clothes in snowy areas like the Himalayas.

3. **(a) Variety of clothing :** There is a lot of variety in clothing according to the weather. Traditional costumes are worn during festivals like bright clothes woven with golden thread.

## 25. Changes in our Surroundings

F. A.

1. **(a) nocturnal (b) ruminant (c) Birds (d) soft**  
 2. **(a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) False**  
 3. **(a) Phases of moon (b) nocturnal (c) full moon (d) new moon**  
 4. **[To be done by students.]**  
 5. **[To be done by students.]**  
 6. **[To be done by students.]**

S. A.

1. **(a) Rumination :** Animals swallow the food while grazing. Later they bring back the swallowed food into their mouth again, a little at a time and chew it. Then they swallow the chewed food. This is called rumination.  
**(b) Nocturnal :** Some animals sleep during the day. They search for food at night and are called nocturnal animals.  
 2. **(a)** So that the moisture from amla is lost, and it is dried up.  
 3. **(a)** When the sun gradually begins moving higher in the sky. Shadows become shorter.

(b) When the moon appears like a narrow, curved shape it is called a crescent moon.

(c) Thirty days.

(d) Morning glory, hibiscus, lotus, sunflower, etc.

(e) The sun slowly begins shifting to the west. The shadows begin moving to the east and become longer.

(f) There is no shadow at all.

(g) Fifteen days.

(h) To collect the nectar from the flower.

3. (a) **From dawn to night-time** : Birds are the first to sense the end of the night. Their chirping begins from early dawn. Buds blossom, bees collect nectar, people go to work.

(b) **Phases of the moon** : The moon rises at different times every night. If you search for the moon at a fixed time every evening you will see it in different places. The shape of the moon also changes. This is called phases of the moon.

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## 26. As we Go from the Third to the Fourth Standard

F. A.

1. (a) 15th August, 1947 (b) nature (c) Plants, animals

2. [To be done by students.]

3. (a) So that, we are more disciplined and well behaved citizens of our country.

(b) Yes, it is our responsibility.

(c) We must help them in the day-to-day chores.

(d) By taking care of them

4. (a) Yes, the fingerprints of both are different.

(b) Yes, they are different.

S. A.

1. (a) We spoil the beauty of the garden and affect nature.

(b) A foul smell spreads all over, making everyone sick.

2. (a) We must maintain and preserve our historical places. It not only damages the structure, but also spoils the beauty.

(b) It will make the place look untidy and also affects the environment.

3. (a) We will live in a systematic and disciplined way, enter the place without harming ourselves and others.

(b) The environment provides us with everything hence, I like everything about my environment.

(c) Co-operation is required and we depend on one another to be a part of our society.

4. (a) **Independence** : We got independence on 15th August, 1947. We respect our freedom and are proud to be Indians.

(b) [To be done by students.]

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