

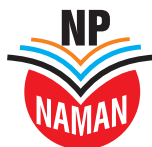


Living with Nature

A Book of Environmental Studies



S. Kumar
Prachi Bindal





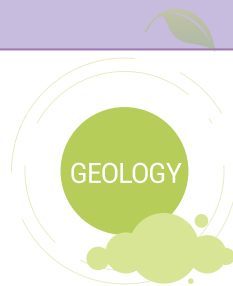
Naman Publishing (India) Pvt. Ltd.
(Leading Publishers of Children Books)
7/209, TULSI CHABOTRA, TAJGANJ, AGRA

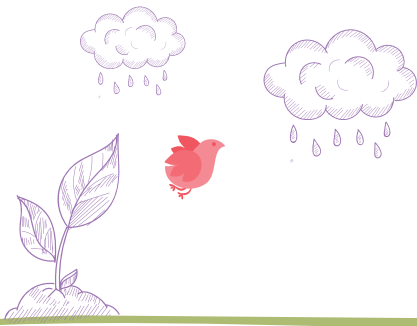
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My Family



Get Set!



Tick (✓) the persons who live in your family :

1. mother

2. father

3. grandfather

4. uncle

5. aunt

6. cousin

7. I have a small family

8. big family

9. joint family



Humans tend to live in families. Members of a family are related to each other by blood. Your father, mother, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts, grandparents and cousins together make your family. Family members love each other whether they live together or at different places.

A family is a group of people living together under a roof in the same house. Parents and children together make a **family**. Family is called our first school because we learn many things from it.



Fact Flash

Some children lose their natural parents in their early life. They are adopted by people who want children. Such people are called foster parents.

TYPES OF FAMILIES

Families may be big or small.

A **small family** is a family which has parents and their one or two children. A small family is also called a **nuclear family**.

A **big family** has parents and their three or more than three children.

A family in which parents, their children, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together in the same house is called a **joint family**.

A family which has children and only one parent, either father or mother is called a **single parent family**.



There are some families which do not have children. Only husband and wife live together in a house.



RELATIONSHIPS

A family is a group of people related to each other.

Parents of your parents are your **grandparents**. You are their **grandchild**. Your mother's parents are your **maternal grandparents**. Your father's parents are your **paternal grandparents**.

The brother of your father or mother is your **uncle**.

Your uncle's wife is your **aunt**.

Sister of your father or mother is also your **aunt**.

If your uncle and aunt have children, they are your **cousins**.



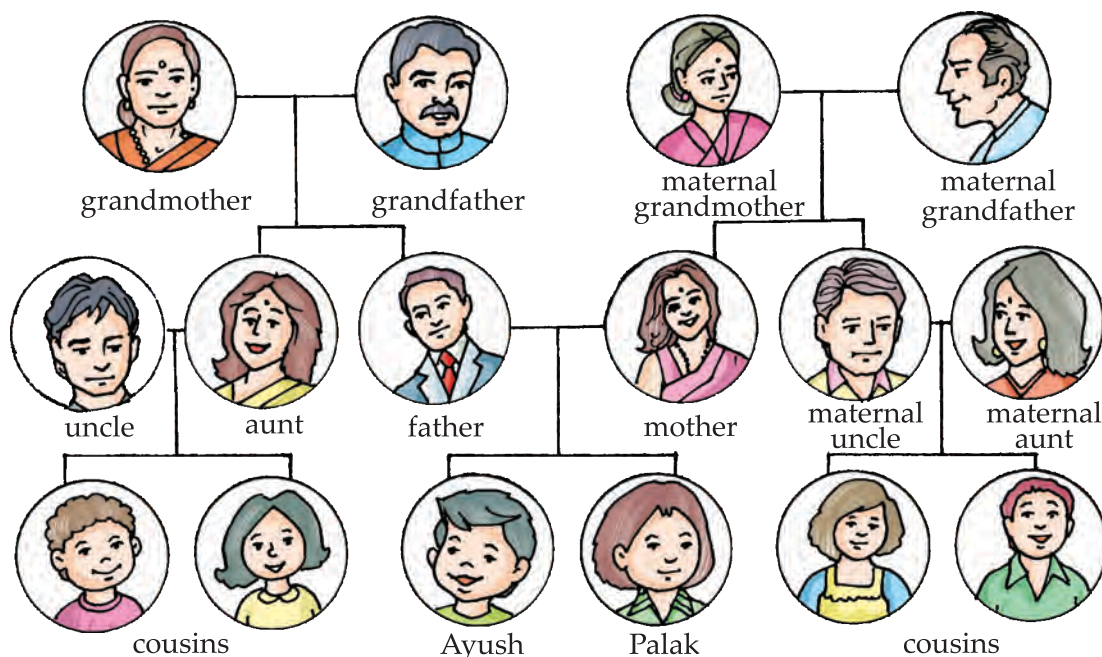
Fact Flash

When a person gets married, he/she gets a new set of relatives called the in-laws.

A FAMILY TREE

A **family tree** is the tree which shows relationships between different members of a family.

If a family tree starts from grandparents, then the grandfather and grandmother belong to the **first generation**. Parents, uncles and aunts belong to the **second generation**. Children and their cousins belong to the **third generation**.



A FAMILY GET TOGETHER

Many families live at different places. They meet at occasions like weddings, festivals, holidays, picnics and in vacations. Such type of family get together is very important for children. They have a chance to play and interact with their cousins. They learn about the values, culture and traditions of their family.



SIMILARITIES

Members of a family usually have certain similarities. There may be similarity in their habits, way of talking, walking, laughing, etc. Very often two or more members of a family resemble each other. For example, a child may have brown eyes like his mother or black eyes like his father. Members of a family may have similar hair, nose, lips, etc. Twins are almost alike. These similarities are called **hereditary features**.



Fact Flash

Twins are the children born to the same mother at almost the same time.



INFLUENCE OF THE FAMILY

Every family has its own rules, culture and traditions which are passed on from one generation to the other. We learn our basic habits and manners in our family.

Elder members of the family teach us how to behave in different situations. Our entire personality is shaped up by them. As a member of the family, it is our duty to admire the qualities of other family members. Sharing and caring are the two things which can make our family an ideal family.



Practice Period

A. Tick (✓) the correct Option:

1. A small family is also called a :
(a) nuclear family (b) joint family (c) big family
2. Your father's brother is your :
(a) uncle (b) aunt (c) son
3. Your uncle's son is your :
(a) brother (b) cousin (c) grandfather
4. Your mother's mother is your :
(a) aunt (b) daughter (c) grandmother

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the box:

sharing, grandfather, small, caring, uncle

1. A _____ family has parents and one or two children.
2. Mother's brother is called _____ .
3. Father's father is called _____ .
4. _____ and _____ make a family an ideal family.

C. Tick (✓) the correct and cross (X) the incorrect statement :

1. A family has no importance in our lives.
2. All our relatives live with us.
3. A family get together is of no use.
4. A big family has less than five members.
5. Your father's brother is your uncle.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Why is our family called our first school?
2. What is a single parent family?
3. Who are cousins?
4. What is a family tree?
5. What are hereditary features?



Innovative Assessment

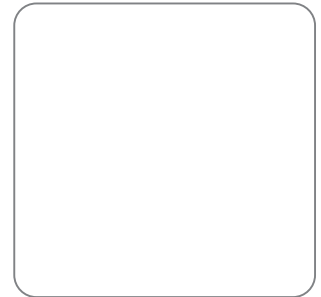
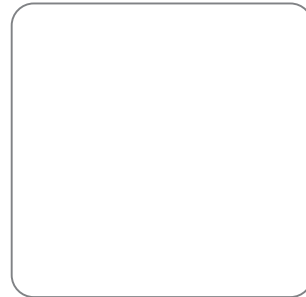
◆ What do you call the following relatives :

1. Your father's father : _____
2. Your mother's father : _____
3. Your father's elder brother : _____
4. Your mother's sister : _____
5. Your mother's brother : _____
6. Your father's sister : _____



Fun with Activity

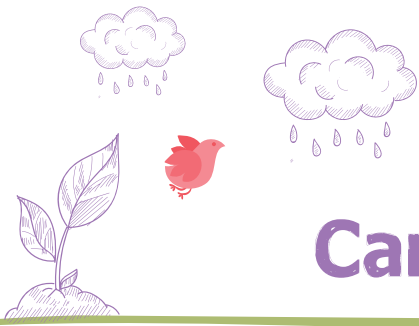
◆ Paste your photo and a photo of the family member you resemble. Write your relation with the person.



Project

1. Can you make a family book cum album? Draw or stick a picture of each member of your family on the pages of a diary. Write a few words about them, such as how old they are, what they do, what they like and what they do not like.
2. Ask your grandparents what your parents were like when they were of your age. Collect photographs that show how the members of your family looked at different times. Make your own album and add it to the family book.





Caring for Special People

Get Set!



Do you have grand parents? Do you help them? Tick (✓) what you do :

1. talk to them 2. serve them food 3. cheer them up



4. give them medicines 5. lay their beds 6. love and honour them



Most of us are very lucky to have healthy bodies to lead a normal life. We can eat, speak, hear, see and move on our own. But there are people who are not so lucky. They may be old, sick, physically or mentally challenged. These people are called **Special** or **Disabled People** because they have special needs and they need our care and attention.

OLD PEOPLE

Last week, we visited an old age home. An old age home is a place where people who cannot care for themselves live and are cared by others. We organised a small entertainment programme there to cheer up the old people. They were very happy with our visit.



old age home

Old people usually become weak with the growing age. They get various health problems. They become inefficient to work for long. We should help them. Here are some tips :

- Take care of their personal needs like their meals, medicines, etc.
- Accompany them for a walk and take them for family outings like picnic, watching a movie, etc.
- Involve them in family matters. Take their advice and make them feel wanted. Be patient with them and give due respect.



Fact Flash

Old Age Day is celebrated on 1st October worldwide.

SICK PEOPLE

Any person can fall sick sometime or the other. A sick person needs extra care. Let us learn what to do for the sick people.

- Keep the patient in a comfortable and clean room.
- Do not make noise around them.
- Give them enough rest, healthy food and medicines in time.
- Take them to the doctor as per routine.
- Give company to the patients admitted in the hospital.



sick people

PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PEOPLE

There are some people whose body parts do not function properly. So they are unable to do their normal work as we do. Such people are called **physically challenged people**. Deaf, dumb, blind and lame people are all physically challenged people. Mentally challenged people are those whose brains do not function properly. They are unable to understand things. Such people need special care to lead a normal life.

BLIND SCHOOL

Recently, we visited a school for blind children. We took biscuits, cakes and sweets for the visually challenged (blind) people. Most of them carried a white stick. They used the stick to feel their surroundings when they walked. We were surprised to see that they moved around the place as if they could see well. Most of them did their work themselves. When we tried to help, they politely refused.



children in a blind school

We also saw some blind children reading books. We also found that these blind children could make colourful candles and artificial jewellery. They could also carve on wood. Some of them were good at singing and playing musical instruments. We were impressed with their talents.

Books for the blind are written in a special language called the **Braille script**. It is written on a thick paper by making a row of raised dots with a pointed tool. Reading is done by feeling the raised dots by rolling the fingers on them. All the letters of Braille are made of one to six dots. This alphabet was invented by **Louis Braille**. He himself was blind.

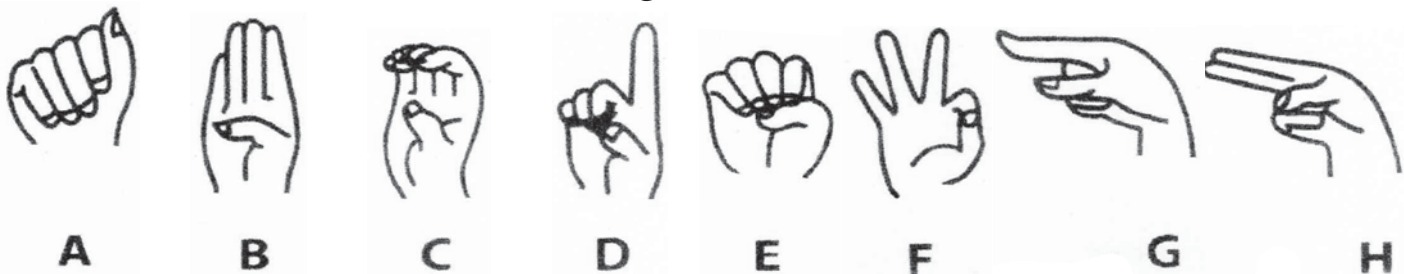
October 15th is celebrated as 'World White Cane Day' for the blind. You know the blinds carry white canes (sticks) when they move around.



Louis Braille

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL

We visited a deaf and dumb school as well. Students at the school used a special sign language as means of communication. They used different movements of their hands and fingers to communicate.



sign language for deaf and dumb

Some people cannot hear well. They become hard of hearing as they grow old. They use a **hearing aid**, a small instrument worn in the ear. It makes sound louder and allows them to hear more clearly. However, some people cannot hear at all. They are **deaf**. Hearing aids cannot help such people.



a hearing aid

Have you met anyone who cannot hear at all? Very often those who have been born without a sense of hearing cannot speak either. They learn **sign language** or use the **speech reading** method.

In speech reading the person who cannot hear watches the speaker's mouth to see what the speaker is saying. This is also called **lip-reading**.

In sign language, hand signals stand for words.

ORPHANAGE

Children who do not have parents are called orphans. Orphans usually live in a special home called an orphanage. Here they are looked after and are given education. We should help the orphans living there. Our visit will make them very happy. Try it!

HELPING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Let us make all special children our friends. They need our support and care. Let us encourage them to study hard.

Let us play and share our things with them. Let us be kind to the old and the physically challenged.

Let us help them whenever they need it.

In this manner we can surely make the world a better place to live in.



orphanage



helping people with disabilities



Practice Period

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- A visually challenged person cannot :
(a) see (b) hear (c) walk
- Children who do not have parents live in :
(a) a hospital (b) an old age home (c) an orphanage
- 'World White Cane Day' is celebrated on :
(a) 1st September (b) 15th October (c) 27th December
- Old Age Day is celebrated on :
(a) 1st November (b) 1st September (c) 1st October

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the box:

old people, sign language, stick, Braille

- Special books for the blind are written in _____ script.
- Deaf and dumb people use _____ for communication.

3. An Old Age home is meant for _____ who are lonely and cannot look after themselves.

4. A blind man carries a white _____ wherever he goes.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| 1. Lam | One who cannot hear |
| 2. Dumb | One who cannot walk |
| 3. Deaf | One who cannot see |
| 4. Blind | One who cannot speak |

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Why are some people called 'special people'?
2. What can you do to help people at an old age home?
3. How can you take care of your grandparents at home?
4. What is Braille script?
5. What can you do to help the orphans?



Innovative Assessment

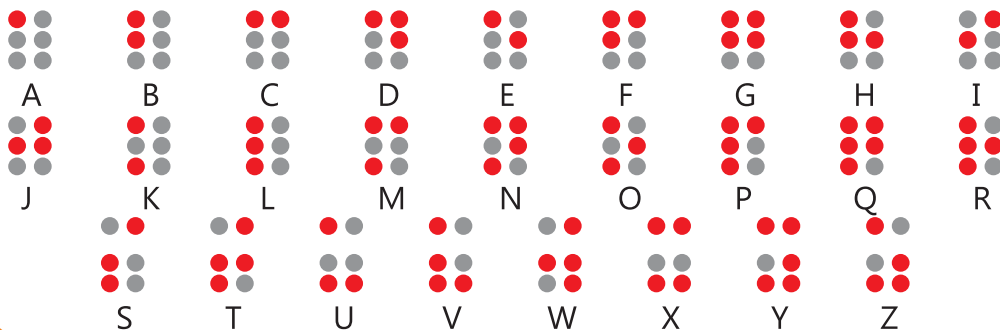
◆ **Circle the odd one in each group. Give reason for your answer :**

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. blind | school | deaf | dumb |
| 2. Braille script | raised dots | parents | sign language |



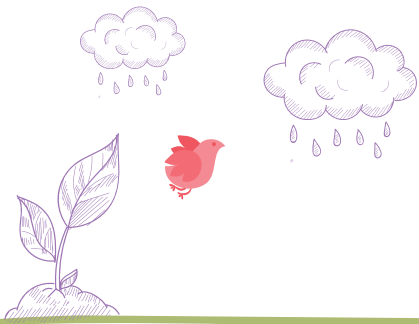
Fun with Activity

◆ **The Braille script is written with the help of raised dots. Take a tick needle and make holes in a chart paper sheet on the dots as shown below. Remember that only red dots are raised dots. Close your eyes and try to read by touching the dots.**



Project

Find out about Missionaries of Charity (once run by Mother Teresa) or any other NGO. Observe how they work for the old, the sick or the handicapped. Record your observation in some lines.



Works and Services

Get Set!

Can you identify these persons? Write who they are :



There are many people around us who do different kinds of work. They help us in many ways. They earn money by doing their work. Any work done to earn money is called an **occupation**.

The area around our home is our **neighbourhood**. There are many important workers who provide us with all sorts of goods and services. Some of them work in local market, schools and colleges, the police station and the post office.

Let us take a look at some occupations and workers to know how they make our everyday life more comfortable.

DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

Let us meet some people who help to make our house.



mason



plumber



carpenter



electrician

Let us meet some people who sell things at our local market.



A chemist sells medicines.



A florist sells flowers.

Let us meet some people who help us in our everyday lives.



A cobbler mends our shoes and sandals.



A gardener looks after the plants in our garden.



A barber cuts our hair.



A farmer grows food crops for us.



A tailor stitches clothes.



A doctor cures the sick.

Let us meet some people who entertain us.



A joker makes people laugh by doing funny tricks.



A dancer dances to entertain us.



A singer sings songs etc for us.

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

Bank

We keep our money and jewellery in a bank. It is safe to keep them there. We can withdraw our money by cheque or ATM when we need.



Police Station

We can see many policemen at a police station. Policemen catch thieves. They help to maintain law and order in our area. We dial 100 to call the police.



Market

Our local market has many shops. We go there to buy things like stationery, grocery, fruits, medicines and clothes. We can see stationery shops, fruits and chemist shops, florists and general merchant in our local market.



Post Office

We buy post-cards, letters, envelopes, stamps and other postage items at a post office. We also send letters, parcels and money order from here. We see many postmen working at a post office.



Fire Station

A fire station is a building where we see the fireman. When a fire breaks out at a place, firemen quickly reach the place and put out the fire by spraying water with the help of long pipes. We dial 101 to call the fire brigade.



CHILD LABOUR

Many families are very poor. In these families, children aged between 5 to 15 years are forced to work and support their families.



They work in dhabas (small restaurants), houses, mechanic shops and factories. Sometimes children are made to do hazardous jobs like working in firecracker factories and garbage dumps.

They are sometimes forced to work for very long hours. They are often maltreated and paid very low wages. They are often deprived of education. In some cases, children run away from their homes to work at far off places.

Sometimes parents sell their children due to poverty. However, there are some children who go to school and work as well.

Fact Flash

According to published reports, the number of working children in India is about 15 million.

What we can do for working children

The United Nations has played an important role in eliminating child labour. It has taken many steps to protect the children from exploitation. The Government of India has also passed a “Child Labour Act” which prohibits employment of children under 14 years of age. We can also contribute in solving the problem of child labour. We can encourage them to go to schools and spend some time for their mental and physical growth. All working children should be paid well and given sufficient rest and holidays.

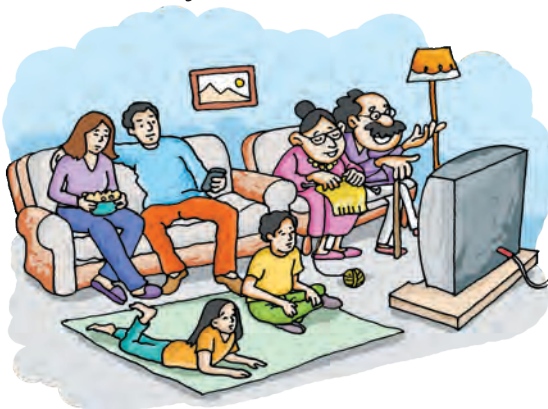
HOUSEHOLD WORK

A family is the smallest unit of the community or society. Members of a family work together to make their home a happy place to live in.

In most of the families, fathers go out to work and earn money. Sometimes they help children in their studies too. In some families, the father helps the mother in household work. Mothers usually take



care of the household activities. They cook food and look after the needs of other family members. Some mothers also go out to work.



Grandparents usually do not go out to work. They remain at home and do light household jobs. They spend time with children. Elderly people usually spend their time by reading newspapers, watching the television (TV) and praying to God.

Children also help their parents by doing easy jobs like dusting the furniture, laying table, helping mother in the kitchen and going to the nearby market to buy things.





Practice Period

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- Our shoes and sandals are repaired by a :
 (a) blacksmith (b) cobbler (c) barber
- A person who mends the pipes and taps in our homes is a :
 (a) plumber (b) carpenter (c) labourer
- A farmer works in a :
 (a) bakery (b) hospital (c) field
- He makes people laugh by doing funny tricks :
 (a) dancer (b) joker (c) doctor

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the box :

doctor, barber, joker, mechanic

- A person who repairs cars and scooters is called a _____ .
- A person who treats patients is called a _____ .
- A _____ makes people laugh by doing funny tricks.
- A _____ cuts our hairs.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement :

- A stationer sells fruits and vegetables. _____
- A tailor stitches clothes for us. _____
- Children can help their parents by doing small jobs. _____
- The working children are often highly educated. _____
- The Child Labour Act prohibits employment of children under 14 years of age. _____

D. Answer the following questions :

- What is an occupation?
- Name two important places in your neighbourhood.
- Name any two people who work to entertain us.
- Why are children forced to work?
- What has the United Nations done to eliminate child labour?
- What steps has the Government of India prohibited employment of children?
- What can you do in solving the problem of child labour?



Innovative Assessment

A. Circle the odd one in each group. Give reason for your answer :

- teacher librarian principal clown
- clown dancer market musician
- architect bank plumber painter

B. Look at the pictures and name the people according to the work they do :



Fun with Activity

A. A community helper is a person who helps others and has a special job to do. Teachers, doctors, nurses, sweepers and guards are community helpers.

Using the clues given, guess and write the names of the community helpers :

1. Protects the country — S_____
2. Treats our teeth — D_____
3. Drives buses — D_____
4. Delivers letters — P_____
5. Cleans the roads — S_____
6. Repairs vehicles — M_____

B. In normal families, what work is usually done by these members :

1. Father _____
2. Mother _____
3. Grandparents _____
4. Children _____



Project

1. Find out from old magazines or draw pictures of four community helpers and stick them in your scrap book.
2. Write below each what they do to help the community.