



Teacher's Resource Book

Our

Habitat

A Book of Environmental Studies

2

1. Parts of the Human Body

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B. 1. five 2. skull 3. pumps
4. stomach 5. absorbed
- C. 1. Nose 2. Brain 3. Stomach
4. Tongue 5. Heart 6. Kidneys
- D. 1. Internal organs are the ones which are inside the body and cannot be seen. Three examples are stomach, heart and liver.
2. External organs are the ones which can be seen. Three examples are hands, legs and eyes.
- E. 1. The parts of the body that help us to see, hear, taste, smell and feel are called sense organs. They are five in number. They are eyes, ears, tongue, nose and skin.
2. Bones and muscles are located under the skin. They help our body to move.
- F. Do it yourself.



2. Food We Eat

Exercise

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. vegetables 2. Wheat 3. vitamins, minerals
4. oil 5. chocolates
- C. 1. Almond, Pistachio 2. Burger, Pizza
3. Eggs, Meat 4. Wheat, Rice
5. Arhar, Moong
- D. 1. Fruits and vegetables help us by providing nutrition, make our body strong and protect us from diseases.
2. Junk food harms our body and may make us sick.
3. We need food to grow, stay healthy and be energetic.
- E. 1. Dipika's tooth was aching because she ate too many sweet things.
2. Eggs — Animals
Almonds — Plants

Butter	—	Animals
Groundnuts	—	Plants
<i>Paneer</i>	—	Animals
Lentils	—	Plants
Meat	—	Animals
Raisins	—	Plants
French beans	—	Plants

F. Do it yourself.



3. Animals and their Importance

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. lungs 2. creeping 3. insects 4. domestic animals
5. wool
- C. 1. Two insects around us are a fly and an ant.
2. Two amphibians are a frog and a newt.
3. Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals.
4. Some animals that eat seeds, grains and fruits are sparrow, pigeon and hen.
5. Two examples of reptiles are lizard and snake.
- D. 1. Birds have wings, feathers on their bodies, tail and a beak.
2. Milch animals are domesticated for milk while poultry animals are domesticated for eggs and meat.
3. Amphibians are the animals that can live on both land and in water.
4. Some features of land animals are skin with fur or hair, tusk, wings, horns, claws, ears, eyes, nose, legs etc.
- E. 1. Animals that eat only grass and plant parts are called herbivores. Two examples are sheep and zebra. Animals that eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores. Examples are shark and lion. Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivores. Examples are bear and human being.
2. Animals are useful to us as they provide us food, fibres, protect us, help to carry our loads and in our fields.
- F. 1. It was a snake (reptile) as it had scales on its body and was crawling.
2. The animals were poultry animals. Two examples are a duck and a geese.

- G. Domestic Animals :** Cow, Buffalo, Ox, hen, Donkey, Goat
Wild Animals : Lion, Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Panther, Leopard, Wolf, Chimpanzee
Pet Animals : Cat, Dog, Parrot
Aquatic Animals : Starfish, Shark, Dolphin, Octopus, Jellyfish
- H.** 1. Cat 2. Shark 3. Frog 4. Bird 5. Cow
 6. Snake 7. Goat 8. Bat 9. Whale 10. Mouse



4. Plants : Types and Importance

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. water, 2. roots 3. stem 4. petals 5. seed
- C.** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- D.** 1. Two herbs are coriander and mint.
 2. Two examples of shrubs are rose and marigold.
 3. Radish and carrot store food in their roots.
 4. Neem and tulsi give us medicines.
 5. Spinach and cabbage are the two plants that store food in their leaves.
- E.** 1. Plants which grow on land with sandy soil are called desert plants. Examples are cactus and aloe vera.
 2. A climber climbs on the support to grow whereas a creeper grows along the ground. Moneyplant is a climber while pumpkin is a creeper.
 3. Plants that grow in the wild without any human interference are called wild plants. Examples are grass and dhatura.
- F.** 1. Herbs are very small plants with soft, green stem. Their parts are used in cooking, making perfumes and oil. Examples are spinach and coriander.
 Shrubs are smaller than trees and grow near to the ground. They have woody stem and branches. Examples are rose and tulsi.
 Trees are tall plants with very hard stem or trunk. They have many branches that bear leaves, flowers and fruits. Examples are mango and neem.
 2. Plants are useful to us as they provide us food, perfumes and oils, medicines, wood, paper, clothes, mats and ropes besides releasing oxygen which we breathe.
- G.** Do it yourself.



5. Earth and Its Neighbours

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. solar system 2. Mercury 3. the Earth
4. Jupiter 5. Neptune
- C. 1. The Sun and its eight planets form the solar system.
2. The Earth is also called the Blue planet because it looks blue from the space due to presence of water.
3. The first and the fifth planet in the solar system are Mercury and Jupiter.
4. The person who goes to space is called is called an astronaut.
5. Two astronauts are Neil Armstrong and Rakesh Sharma.
- D. 1. The eight planets of the solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
2. The Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It has air and water i.e., ideal conditions for making life possible. It has a natural satellite.
Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. It is also the fastest planet.
- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.



6. Different Continents and Our Country

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Africa 2. Europe 3. Antarctica
4. Australia 5. Asia
- C. 1. China 2. Pakistan 3. Bangladesh
- D. 1. U.S.A. 2. Argentina 3. Australia
4. India 5. Canada` 6. China
- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.



7. Rocks and Minerals

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- B. 1. nature 2. tools 3. striking 4. Granite, marble
5. Dimestone
- C. Do it yourself.
- D. 1. Lead 2. Marble 3. Diamond 4. Salt 5. Talc
- E. 1. Early man used stones to make tools.
2. Iron is used to make different tools and machines. It is also used in construction.
3. There are different types of minerals.
4. The hard rock is very strong and mostly used for construction of buildings, monuments and idols.



8. Our Environment

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B. 1. environment 2. air and water, 3. many diseases
4. pollution
- C. 1. Things with life in them are called living things, for examples, plants and animals. Things without life in them are called non-living things, for example, air and water.
2. Living things are dependent on non-living things for their survival. For examples, plants need nutrients from the soil and water to make their food. Animals depend on air and water from their environment to live.
3. Addition of harmful substances in the air by emission of gases from vehicles and industries is called air pollution. On the other hand, addition of unwanted substances like waste, garbage, plastics etc. on land causes land pollution.
4. Five products obtained from nature are air, water, vegetables, fruits and rocks.
5. Two ways to protect the environment are :
(i) Plant trees in the surroundings.
(ii) Always use dustbin to throw waste.
- D. Do it yourself. E. Do it yourself.



9. Air and Water

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B. 1. breeze 2. Hurricane 3. Water vapour
4. rivers, lakes 5. burning
- C. 1. Two features of water are :
(i) it is colourless. (ii) it is odourless.
2. A very strong wind with rain is called storm whereas a strong and fast wind is called gale.
3. Five uses of water are :
(i) drinking; (ii) cooking;
(iii) bathing, washing and cleaning; (iv) agriculture; and
(v) transportation.
4. Air is helpful as it :
(i) supports burning; (ii) dries clothes fast;
(iii) helps to fly kites; and (iv) helps to generate electricity.
- D. 1. When unwanted substances and gaseous substances from vehicles and factories mix with air, it causes air pollution. Breathing polluted air may cause diseases.
2. When garbage and waste from homes and industries, besides agricultural pesticides and insecticides, get mixed with water, it causes water pollution. Drinking such water causes diseases. The preventive method is to stop throwing waste into water.
3. Some ways to conserve water are :
(i) Do not run water while bathing.
(ii) While brushing teeth, turn off the tap.
(iii) While washing hair, turn off the water.
(iv) Check for leaking pipes and get them repaired.
- E. 1. Ponds in the countryside have clean and clear water as there is no pollution. The city has ponds with dirty water because of pollution.
2. Pranav is a smart boy who doesn't use his bike to go to nearby places as it may cause pollution. He uses his bicycle, which besides being non-polluting, also provides him physical exercise.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.
- H. Do it yourself.



10. Shadows and their Formation

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. man-made 2. shadow 3. near
4. far 5. far
- C. 1. moon, sun 2. candle, bulb
- D. 1. The dark black spot around any object in the presence of light is called a shadow.
2. The size of the shadow changes according to the position of the light.
3. Two features of the shadow are :
(i) It is dark black in colour.
(ii) It is formed when the path of light is blocked.
- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|
| E. | Natural | Man-made |
| | Stars | Fireworks |
| | Lightening | Lighthouse |
| | Firefly | Torch |
| | Sun | Matchstick |
| | | Headlight |
- F. 1. Polestar 2. Moon 3. Stars 4. Clouds 5. Rainbow
- G. Do it yourself.



11. Safety and First Aid

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. Do not 2. waste 3. slow down
4. stove 5. sharp
- C. 1. We should follow safety rules at home and road.
2. We should not run up and down the stairs as we may slip and hurt ourselves.
3. First Aid is the name of the treatment given to a person with injury before the doctor arrives.
4. If we put our fingers in an electric circuit, we may get a shock.
5. The red signal says to stop.

- D.**
- Two rules to be followed at home are :
 - Do not open the front door if you do not know the person knocking.
 - Do not put fingers in an electric socket.
 - Two safety rules on road are :
 - Always walk on the left side of the road.
 - Cross the road only on Zebra crossing.
 - Traffic lights are signals used on roads to control the traffic.
 - First aid for bleeding is to cover the wound with a cloth and press it to stop bleeding. Don't remove the cloth and add more layers if required.
 - For burns, we should flush the burnt area with cool running water for some time. For sprains, we should put ice over the sprained part and not move it unnecessarily.
 - The biker got hurt because his bike hit Akash.
 - Akash's father paid the bills for the biker because his son was the sole reason for the accident.
 - From this incident, we have learnt that one must not have fun on the road.



12. Some Inventions and their Inventors

Exercise

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. fan, cooler, A.C. 2. radio, T.V. 3. study, games
4. Galileo 5. Steam Engine
- C.**
- The life of early man was harsh.
 - The society developed and progressed with time.
 - Today, the life is easy and comfortable.
 - On a cold day, we switch on the convector for warmth.
 - We switch on the radio or T.V. when we are bored.
- D.**
- Any thing made for the first time is called an invention.
 - An inventor is the person who makes an invention.
 - The thermometer is used to measure temperature.
 - Lightening rod is used to protect houses from a direct lightening strike.
 - A steamboat is a boat that moves on the power of steam.
- E.** Do it yourself.

