

Do you know?



- ◆ All vegetables should be cooked only after washing thoroughly.
- ◆ Nutrients are lost if vegetables are washed after chopping.
- ◆ Rice should not be washed a lot before cooking.
- ◆ Water should not be thrown after the rice is cooked. If we do this all nutrients would be lost.
- ◆ Our everyday meals should contain pulses and leafy vegetables.
- ◆ Vegetables should not be over cooked.
- ◆ Carrots, beetroot, raddish, cucumber, onion, coriander leaves, Mint (pudina) etc. can be eaten raw.

Key words

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Food | 2. Cooked food | 3. Uncooked food |
| 4. Digestion | 5. Cooking utensils | 6. Nutrients |

What have we learnt?

- ◆ Food gives us energy.
- ◆ We get food from plants and animals.
- ◆ We eat some food items cooked while some are eaten raw.
- ◆ Food gets tastier when it is cooked. Cooked food is easily digested.
- ◆ All the food items are not cooked in the same manner.
- ◆ All food items are not cooked in the same way. The food items are cooked either by heating, boiling or frying. Different cooking utensils are required to cook food.
- ◆ Nowadays cookers, ovens etc., are being used for cooking.
- ◆ Vegetables should be washed thoroughly before cooking.



DO THIS**Conceptual Understanding**

1. What would happen if we do not eat food?
2. Give examples of the food items eaten raw.
3. Fill the table by classifying the following.

Poori, sapota, dates, eggs, chicken, lady's finger, fish, almond, sugarcane, brinjal, orange, payasam (Kheer), lemon juice, mango, kanda gadda (tapioca), bachchali, spinach, coriander, cashewnut, red chilly, banana, guava, watermelon, potato, onion, sweet potato (Ganusu gadda)

Eaten after being cooked	Eaten raw

4. Which food items are eaten both, cooked and raw?
5. Name the food items prepared with rice and wheat.
6. List out the cooking utensils in your house?

**Draw and Colour the pictures**

1. Which cooking utensils are used at your home? Draw the utensil used to make curries and bajjies?
2. Draw and colour the pictures of fruits you like the most.





Information Skills - Project work

1. Ask any three of your friends and collect the information on what food items did they eat yesterday morning, noon and night. Fill the table with the particulars.

Sl.No.	Name of the friend	Food items eaten in the morning	Food items eaten in the afternoon	Food items eaten at night

- ◆ What were the common food items eaten by all?
- ◆ Which food item was eaten by the most at night?
- ◆ How many did not eat in the morning?

2. Observe how the food items rice/dal/curry.... are cooked at your home. Write the procedure on a chart and exhibit it in the classroom.



Ask a Question.

1. Mary visited Rajani's house. She saw Rajani's mother cooking. Mary asked different questions to Rajani's mother about cooking. What questions she might have asked? Rajani's mother gave different suggestions regarding vegetables. What suggestions she might have given?



I can do this



- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can explain the need for taking food. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can classify the food items into cooked and raw food. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can draw the pictures of different cooking utensils and vegetables. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can explain the process of cooking. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can explain how food can be cooked without the loss of nutrients. | Yes/No |
| 6. I can ask questions about food items. | Yes/No |



8. FOOD HABITS



All children went on a picnic to Hyderabad during Dussera holidays. They made friends with the children who came from different places. They watched different animals in the zoo. All gathered at a place in the afternoon. They began eating the food they brought from homes. Let's see what they are eating....





People who live in hilly regions and forests in our state eat different roots and fruits like guava, Jamun, amla etc, available in their region. Their food habits depend on the crops grown and the food items available in their region.

Cholam (Jowar-Jonna) mostly grown in Rajasthan. People there eat rotis made with jowar (jonna). Similarly, rotis and pooris are eaten in many other states like Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Whereas, Rice is eaten in the southern states like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Telangana people eat rice.

Each region has different food habits. Different kinds of food items are cooked and eaten on different occasions. Many varieties of dishes are cooked during marriages, festivals, birthdays, local fairs (Jatara) etc.

Fill in the table with the food items that are eaten on various occasions.

Festivals / special occasions (marriages/birthdays)	Types of food items prepared

Ask your friends and write down what food items they prepare & eat.



After lunch all began observing the animals at zoo.

Sarath: Sujatha! Look at those pigeons. They are eating grains.

Sujatha : Yes, all pigeons have gathered at one place to eat.





Ali : Oh! God! The elephant is eating sugarcane hurriedly at a time with its trunk. Let's go and watch the other animals.

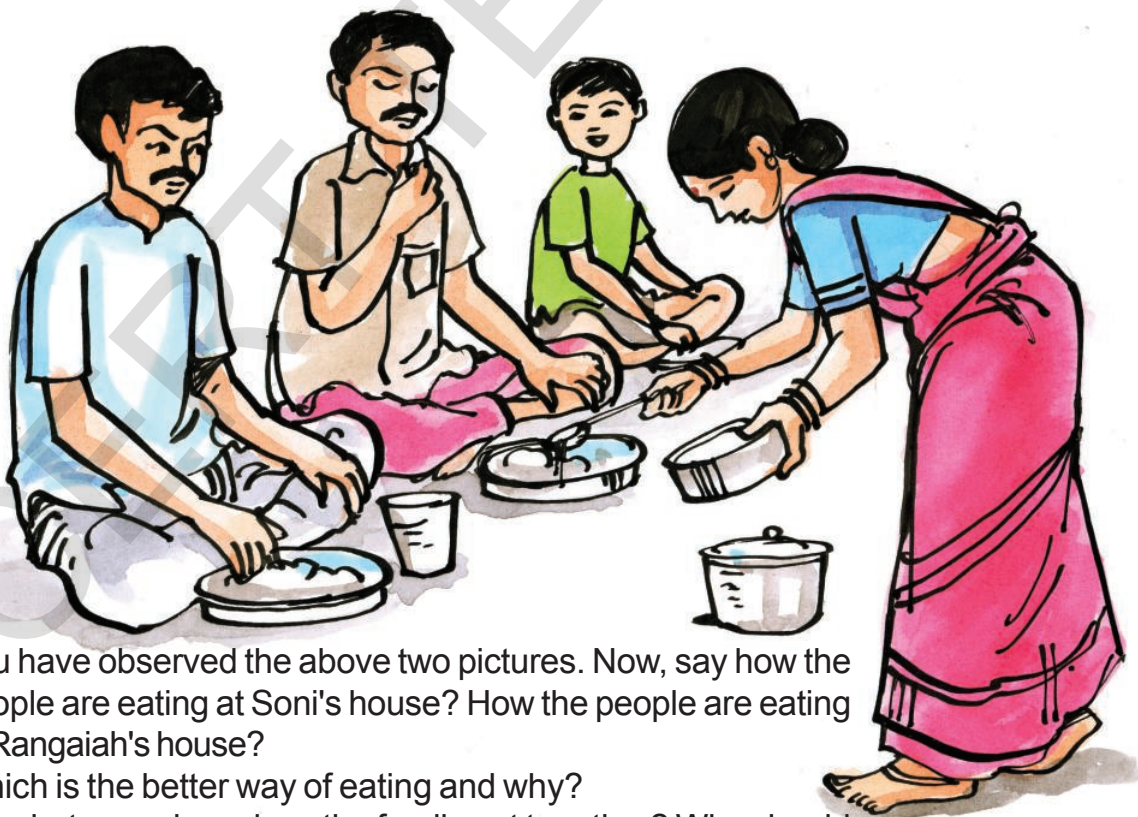
A collection of six cartoon-style animal illustrations. At the top left is a light blue cow with dark spots, lying down. To its right is a light blue rabbit, also lying down. Below the cow is a large orange tiger with black stripes, in a pouncing pose. To the right of the tiger is a small white dog with brown spots, standing and looking back. At the bottom left is a yellow monkey, sitting and looking forward. To its right is a small white cat with grey stripes, sitting and looking forward.



Soni stays with her parents and brother. Shall we see how they take meals?



In Rangaiah's residence, their uncle also stays with them. Observe how they are taking their meals?



You have observed the above two pictures. Now, say how the people are eating at Soni's house? How the people are eating at Rangaiah's house?

Which is the better way of eating and why?

On what occasions does the family eat together? Why should we eat together?





Relatives came to Soni's house for a festival. Meals were arranged for all at a time. Soni's father and brother served them. look at the picture given below.



When do many people eat together as in the above picture?
What kind of work do you do when many people eat together?

Generally, all the people including elders and children sit together and eat during marriages, birthday parties and festivals. This inculcates the value that "all are one and equal." It is good for the family to sit and eat together every day and share their happenings of the day.



Can everybody eat everything?

Mahesh brought roasted corn cob (mokkajonna kanki) while returning home from school. He tried to feed it to his brother in the cradle. His mother refused this as his brother was an infant and he could not eat it. Then he rushed to his grandfather to offer him the same. He also refused saying he could not eat it.

Why did mother say that corn should not be given to the baby brother?

Why did grandfather say that he cannot eat corn?

Who can eat corn in your house?





Why some food items cannot be eaten by infants and old people. Ask your elders and know what items do old people eat. What food items infants do eat? Fill the table with the particulars.

Persons	Food items they can eat	Food items they cannot eat
Infants		
Old people		
Others		

Infants don't have teeth. They can't chew the food. So, they are given either milk or soft food. People lose their teeth in old age. So, old people also cannot chew. They also eat soft food. In this way, food habits change according to age. As eating good food is important. At the same time, following good habits is also important. We should wash our hands and legs with soap before eating. We should not spill the food on the floor and waste it.

Key words

1. Eating together
2. Food items
3. Food habits
4. Washing hands and legs

What have we learnt?

- ◆ The food habits of a region depend on crops grown and the availability of food items.
- ◆ Special dishes are prepared during festivals and marriages.
- ◆ Animals and birds also need food. They have different kinds of food habits.
- ◆ All members of the family should eat together. This helps in the distribution of food items equally among all the members. We feel happy when we eat together.
- ◆ Food habits change according to age.
- ◆ We should wash our hands and legs with soap before eating.



DO THIS



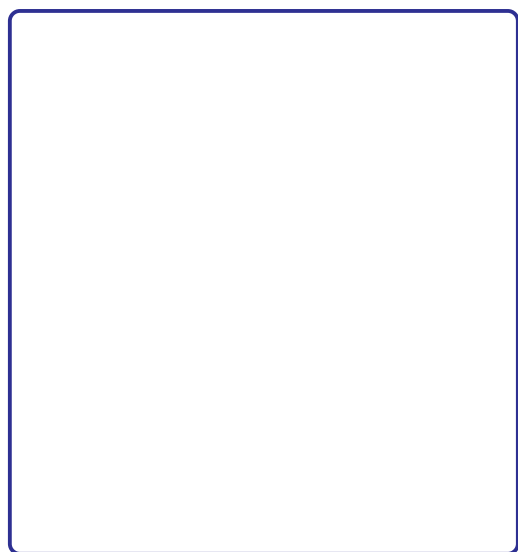
Conceptual Understanding

1. What are the common food items eaten mostly in your locality?
2. Give examples of grass eating animals and grains eating birds.
3. Food is valuable what should we do to avoid its wastage ?
4. Mention the differences between the food habits of a dog and a goat.
5. Why is it good to eat together?
6. Tick '✓' the healthy food habits you have from among the following:
 - ◆ I wash my hands and legs before eating food. ☐
 - ◆ I clean the plate before and after eating. ☐
 - ◆ I would not throw and spill the food on the floor while eating. ☐
 - ◆ I close the utensils which contain food items with lids. ☐
 - ◆ I don't eat unhygienic and road side food. ☐
 - ◆ I sit with everybody and we all eat together. ☐
 - ◆ I don't waste food. ☐



Draw and Colour the pictures

1. Observe the pictures given below. Draw them. Write about them.





Information Skills - Project work

1. Ask any five of your friends and know about the time they eat together at their home. Tick '✓' at the proper place.

Sl.No.	Name of the friend	When do they eat together?		
		Morning	Afternoon	Night

In whose houses are people eating together for more number of times? When do they eat together? And on what occasions?



Appreciation

1. Name the children who wash their hands and legs before eating in your class? Who eats without wasting food? Are they keeping the floor clean? What would you do?



Ask a Question

1. Gopi brought a plate for lunch without washing his hands and legs. His friends advised him to wash his hands and legs first. Gopi questioned his friends. What questions Gopi might have asked? Are they right? If you were Gopi's friend. What would you tell him?



I can do this



- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. I can explain that food habits differ for different regions. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can explain the food habits of animals and birds. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can explain the advantages of eating together. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can prepare a table showing the details of food items. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can practice and explain good food habits. | Yes/No |
| 6. I can ask questions and explain food habits. | Yes/No |



9. OUR VILLAGE



Rangapuram is surrounded by small hills. A river flows nearby. The river is the only source of water to the village. The houses are side by side in the village. There is a water tank and water is provided through taps. The village is inhabited by different artisans. Now, let's observe at the picture of Rangapuram.



How can you say that the above picture represents a village?

Observe the above picture, and talk about it.

From the above picture what do you think a village is ?





You have seen how the village Rangapuram is in the picture. Observe the picture given below and say what else is there in Rangapuram?

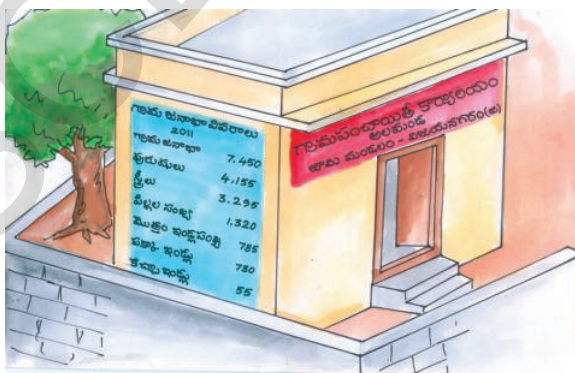


Name the things which are there in Rangapuram village?

What else are there in your village?



In Rangapuram village there are streets, different types of houses, gram panchayat, veterinary hospital, school, primary health sub Centre, post and telegraph office, temple, mosque and church. Do you know about these institutions?



Gram panchayat office or Village Secretariat

This is Rangapuram's gram panchayat office. The members of gram panchayat do many works like supplying water, cleaning the drains and streets, maintaining street lights etc.

What kind of work do your gram panchayat does?

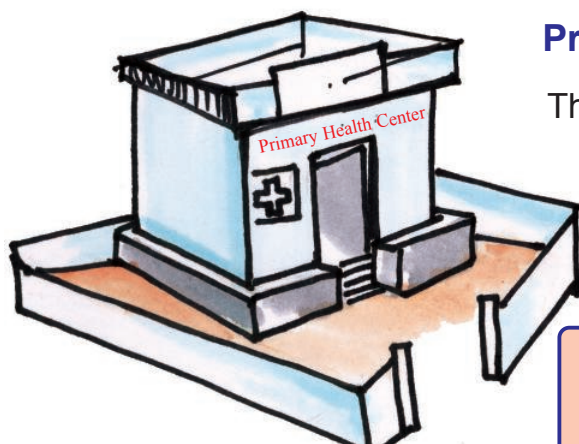


Post and Telegraph Office (Post Office)

This is post and telegraph office. We post the letters, save money, do life insurance etc. through this office.

Have you seen the post box of your village? What do you think would be posted in it?

What does the post man do? What is his name?



Primary Health Centre

There is a Primary Health Centre in the village with a doctor and few health workers. The health workers create awareness on health and hygiene among the villagers, conduct pulse polio programmes and give medicines to treat minor illnesses etc.

Who gives polio drops in your village?

Do you have health centre in your village?

What are the different kinds of work it does?

Veterinary Hospital

We go to hospital when we suffer from illness. In the same way the cattle is taken to the veterinary hospital.

Ask and write when the cattle is taken to hospital?

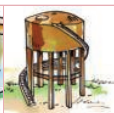
What happens if there is no veterinary hospital in your village / locality?



Bank

There is a grameena bank in Rangapuram as the population of the village is high. People save their money in the bank. The bank gives loans to the villagers for their needs. They return the money to the bank in instalments.

Ask your elders and know what are the other uses of a bank?

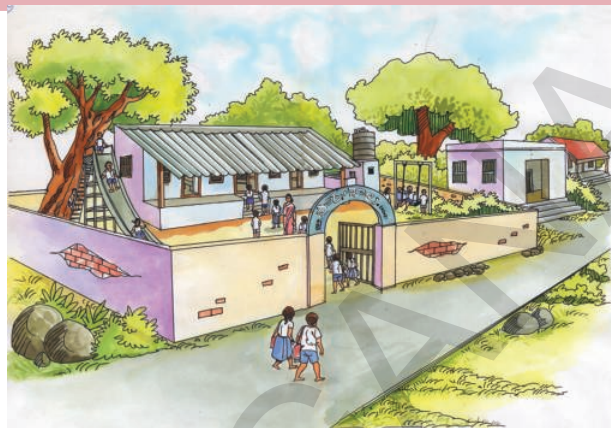


School

There is an upper primary school in Rangapuram. The students who complete their studies here, go to other village schools to continue their higher studies.

What happens if there is no school?

Where do your villagers go for higher studies?

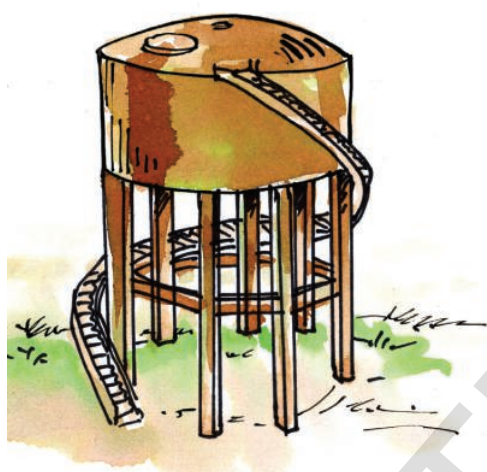


Water tank

The water is pumped from the water tank to taps. The water tank is cleaned once a week. Chlorine is mixed with water to purify it. The purified water is released to the taps. We should see that water is not wasted through the taps. The village sarpanch should be informed about the leakages in pipes and about wastage of water.

From where do you bring water in your village?

What are the uses of a water tank?



Places of worship

Observe the pictures given below. What can you see? Who go to these places? When do they go?



What are the places of worship in your village? Who goes to these places? When do they go?





Transport in Rangapuram Village

How do we travel to a village? Let us know the transport facilities of Rangapuram. Which vehicles are there in Rangapuram?

What kind of vehicles are there in Rangapuram as in the picture below :-



A bus comes to Rangapuram in the morning and evening. The villagers go to the nearby villages by an auto. The farmers use bullock-cart for the agricultural work. The students go by bus to other villages for higher studies.

Which vehicles come to your village?

Which vehicles do your villagers use for travelling?

Now you have known about the social institutions in a village and transport facilities of Rangapuram.



Do you know what kind of work the people of Rangapuram do? Most of the villagers do agriculture. Some work as labourers. The others do different kinds of work. There are black smiths, potters and other professionals. Some villagers are well educated and work in offices. Some own small shops and do business. All the younger children study in their village school only. Older children go to other villages for higher studies. All the women in the village are educated. They also do some jobs and earn their livelihood.

What are the different kinds of work your village people do?

You have now learnt about the facilities in Rangapuram. All villages will not have many of these facilities. These facilities lead to village development.

Key words

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Village | 2. Gram panchayat | 3. Bank |
| 4. Veterinary hospital | 5. Primary health sub centre | 6. Postoffice |
| 7. Health worker | 8. Places of worship | 9. Transport facilities |
| 10. Social Institutions | 1. Life insurance | 12. Polio drops |

What have we learnt?

- ◆ Generally, a village has Gram panchayat, bank, veterinary hospital, school, primary health centre, post office, temple, mosque, church.
- ◆ Gram panchayat does different kinds of work like cleaning of drains, maintaining street lights, clearing garbage, supplying water, etc.
- ◆ A village gets much needed help from a bank, post office, school, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, gram panchayat etc;
- ◆ Villages will have transport facilities. Different vehicles travel on the road every day.
- ◆ Different kinds of workers / artisans live in villages.



DO THIS



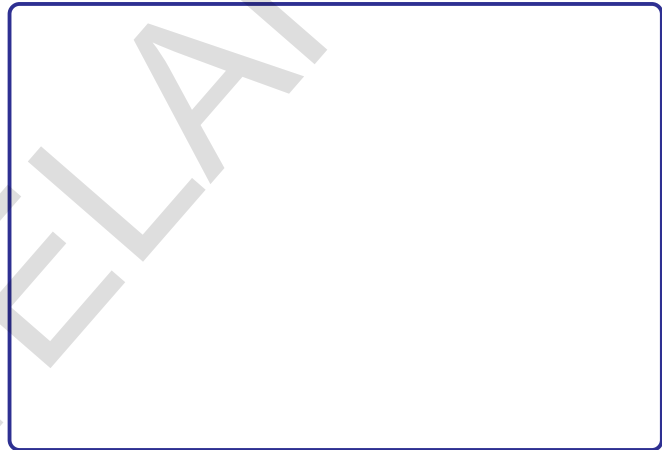
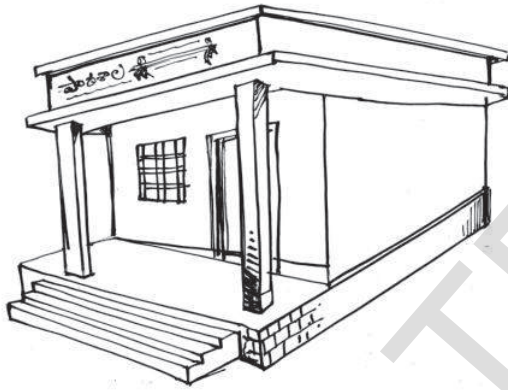
Conceptual Understanding

1. What are there in Rangapuram?
2. Name the places of worship in your village/Street.
3. What would happen if there was no school in your village?
4. What are the uses of a bank in a village?
5. Write the similarities and differences between a bank and a post office.



Draw and Colour the pictures

1. Draw and Colour the picture of the school given below.



Information Skills - Project work

1. Fill in the table with the institutions that are present in Rangapuram. Tick (✓) against the institutions which are present in your village also.

Sl.No.	Institutions in Rangapuram	Institutions in your village
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		



- ◆ Which institutions of Rangapuram are present in your village also?
- ◆ What is there in Rangapuram but not in your village?
- ◆ Which things are there in your village but not in Rangapuram?

3. Know about the names and services provided by the social institutions of your village. Fill in the table with the particulars pertaining to your village.

Sl.No.	Social Institution	Work they do



Appreciation

1. You have learnt the uses of a bank, post office, school, hospital etc. of a village. What are you thinking about their services.



Ask a Question

1. Chinnaiah went to Rangapuram. He wanted to know about Rangapuram. For this, he went to the school and met the teachers. He enquired about the village. What are the questions Chinnaiah might have asked? What are the answers teachers might have given?



I can do this



- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can explain what a village is. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can explain about the services given by the social institutions of a village. | Yes/No |
| 3. I have known the uses of social institutions of our village and I can use them. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can draw and colour the picture of a school. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can ask questions on a village | Yes/No |



10. DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSES



We all need houses to live in. We live in houses to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain and dust. Birds and animals also build their house like us. Do all our houses look alike? One evening, Santosh and Sarala were coming home along with their parents from their field. Sarala and Santosh climbed a hill which was at the road side. They looked at the houses of the village. Let's watch what type of houses were there and how did they look like!



Do all the houses look alike? What different kinds of houses are there? Are they close by? Or are they far away from one another?

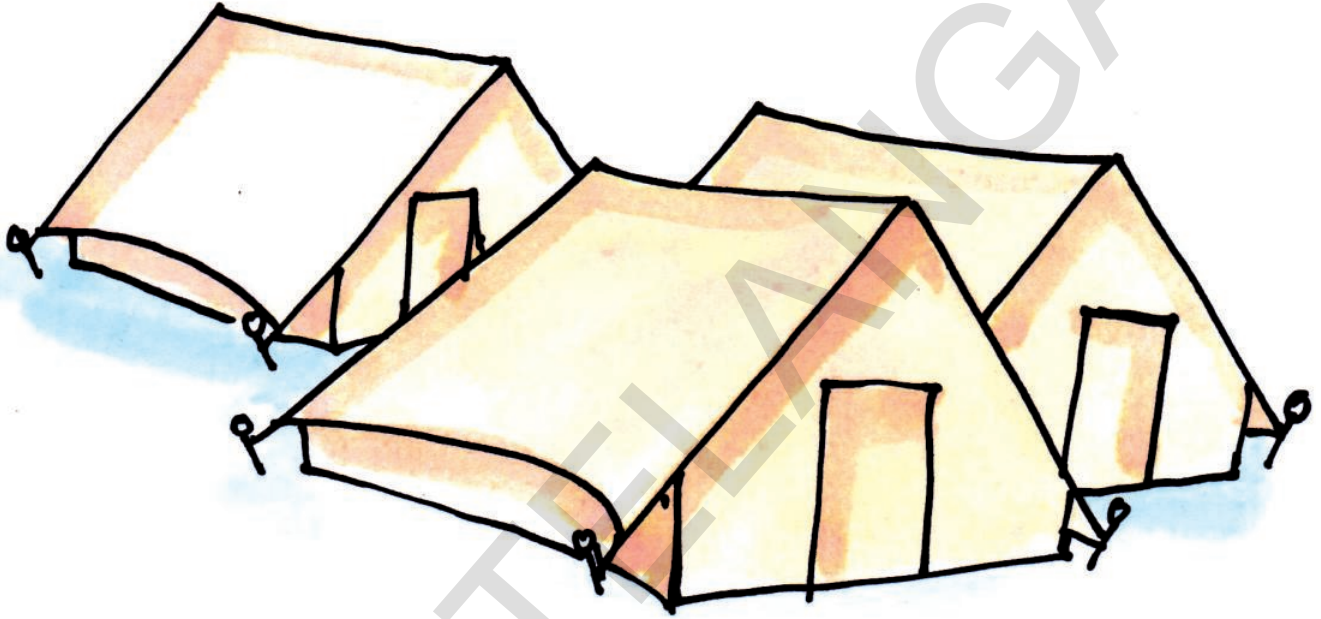
You have learnt about the houses in Sarala's village. You have seen that the houses in the village are side by side. Do the houses in your village appear in the same manner? What are different kinds of houses in your village? What are the use of houses built one beside the other in a village?





Temporary Residences:

Santosh came to school. He was looking very dull. Joseph asked him the reason for his dullness. "Our huts fell down because of strong winds and heavy rains last night," replied Santosh. "Where are you staying now?" Asked Joseph. "They provided tents for us outside the town," replied Santosh. Have you ever seen tents? Where did you see them? Why are the tents laid? Think...



People who migrate, circus troops arrange temporary residences. Whenever floods, cyclone, earth quakes, and tsunamis and fire accidents occur temporary shelters are provided to the victims.

Santosh went to Hyderabad to attend his uncle's marriage. He saw large pipes beside the road. He was surprised when he saw some people residing in them. Do people reside in the pipes also!" he thought. "Why are they residing in the pipes?" He questioned his uncle. Think....What his uncle might have told him?





Which facilities will not be available to the people who reside in pipes and tents?

Think and write. What difficulties do they face?

During droughts and when there is no work in the village, some people migrate to towns for livelihood. These people, start living in tents, huts and pipes temporarily, when they don't find houses.



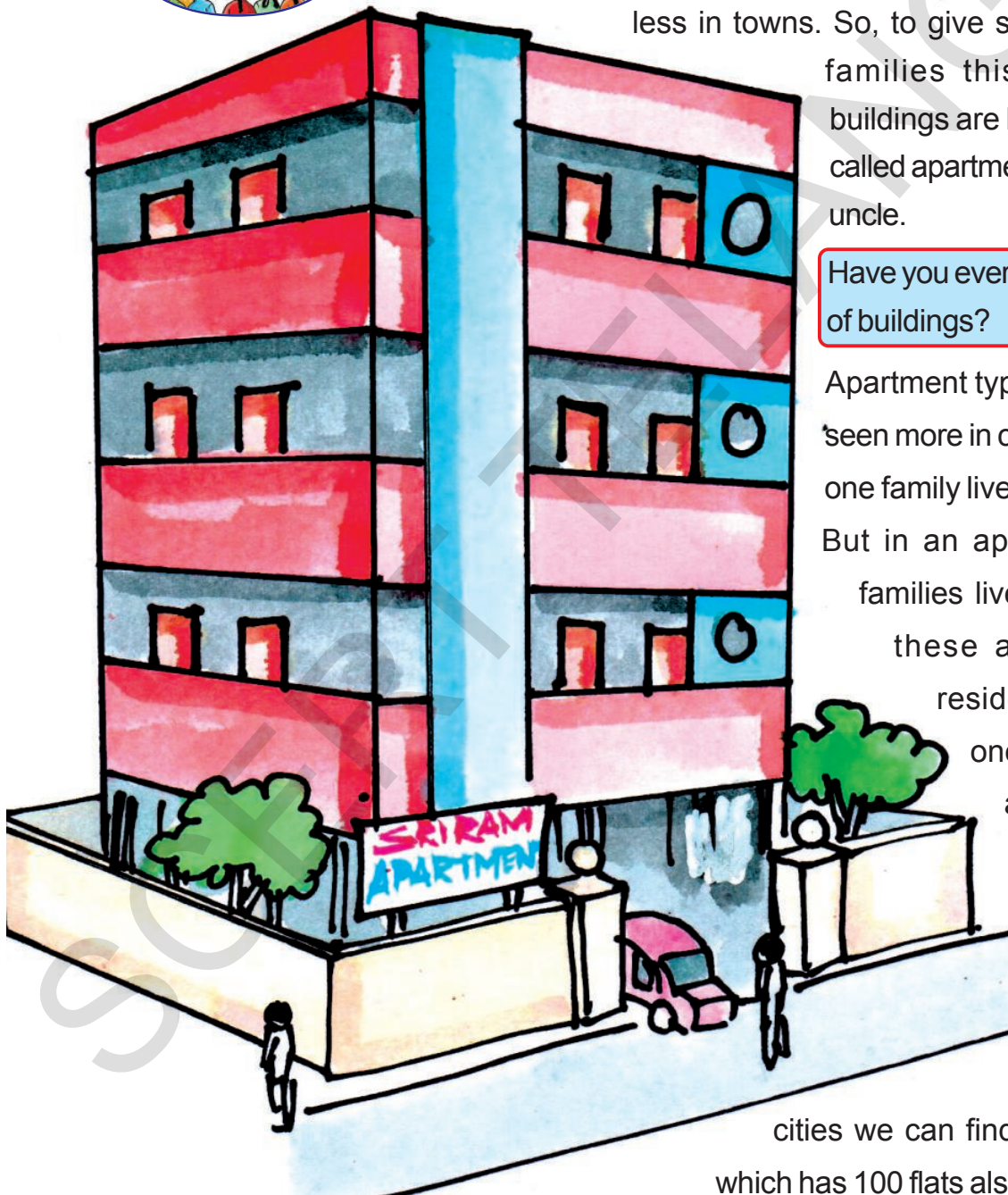
Santosh saw a big building in the town. "Oh god, What a big building! Who resides in this?" he questioned his uncle. Open space is very less in towns. So, to give shelter to many

families this type of big buildings are built. These are called apartments," replied his uncle.

Have you ever seen this type of buildings?

Apartment type of housing is seen more in cities. Generally, one family lives in one house. But in an apartment many families live together. So, these are built. The residence in which one family lives in an apartment is called a flat.

Each apartment has nearly 10 to 30 flats. In big cities we can find an apartment which has 100 flats also.





You know that people live in tents, pipes, apartments etc., Observe the picture given below. Say, which type of house is yours?



Do you know what type of houses your friends are residing in? Ask your friends about them. Fill in the table with the particulars.

Name of the friend	Type of house
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Your friends also prepared the table. Ask them and know how many are residing in similar types of houses? What type of houses most of your friends live in?

Do you know?



This house is built with wood. We can find it in earthquake zones.



This is a boat house. We can find it in Kerala and Kashmir.



This is an Igloo. We can find it in cold regions. This is built with ice.

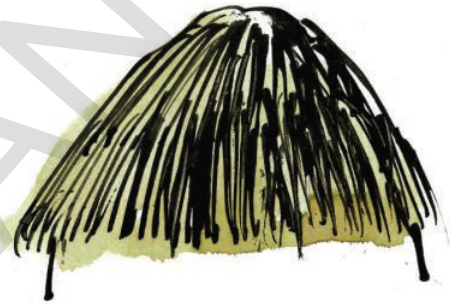
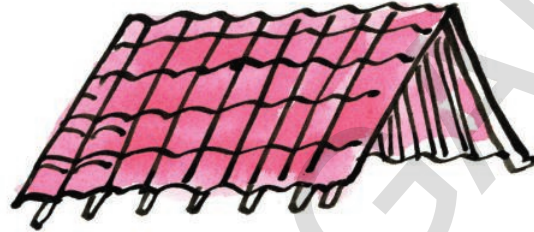
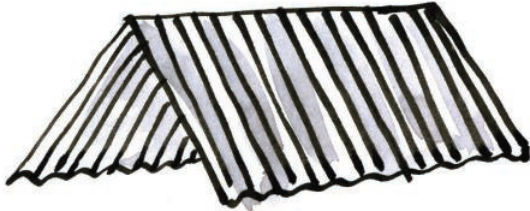




Roofs of houses

You know about houses.

Do you know about the roofs of the houses? The top portion of a house is called roof. Observe the pictures of various types of roofs given below.



Do all the roofs look alike? Some are slanting. The others are flat. How are the roofs of your village/street? What type of roofs are seen mostly in your village?

Do you know? why the roofs are slanting?



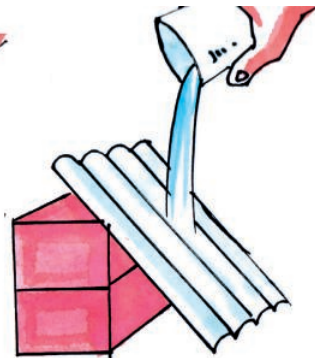
Take three iron sheets or slates or pieces of card board. Place one sheet on the floor. Keep the second sheet on the brick as shown in the picture. Keep the third sheet slanting on two bricks placed one above the other. Which one slants more?



Sheet placed on the floor



Sheet placed against a brick



Sheet placed against two bricks



Take a glass of water. Pour water on the first, second and third sheet. Observe and tell from which sheet water flows down quickly?

Give reason.

If the roofs are slanting the water slides and flows down quickly. Hence, the roofs are built slanting. Due to this the water does not stagnate but comes down quickly during rainy season.

The roofs of some of the cemented buildings are not slanting. Then how does the water come down in the buildings?

Though the roofs of buildings and apartments look flat they do have slight slant. Arrangements are made for the water to go down from a corner. From there the water goes down through pipes.

We live in different types of houses. They are tiled houses, thatched huts, houses with sheeted roofs ; buildings etc; these are permanent houses. Some people live in temporary houses like tents, pipes etc; Apartments are there in cities. Similarly, in certain areas houses are being built according to the needs.

Key words

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Types of houses | 2. Migrating people | 3. Apartment |
| 4. Flat | 5. Roof | 6. slant roof |
| 7. Igloo | 8. Boat house | 9. Temporary residence |

What have we learnt?

- ♦ Houses are different types like huts, tiled houses, sheeted houses, buildings and apartments.
- ♦ Temporary residences are arranged at the time of floods, cyclones. Migrating people live in temporary residence like tents.
- ♦ As cities have apartments other areas have wooden houses, boat houses and Igloos.
- ♦ When the roofs are slanting the rain water flows down quickly.



DO THIS



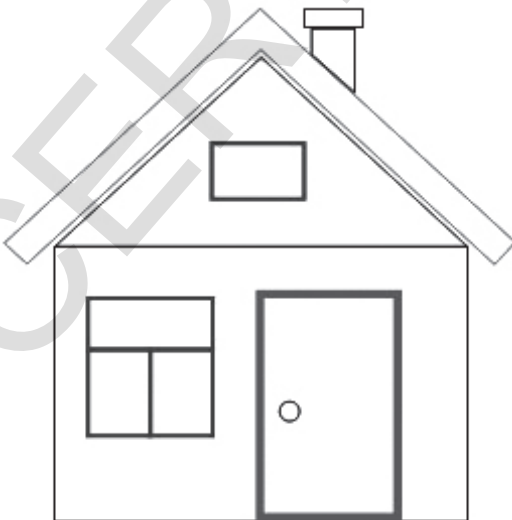
Conceptual Understanding

1. Which of the following houses are temporary houses? And why?
Tents, apartments, sheeted house, pipes.
2. Mention any four types of houses in your surroundings.
3. Why are the roofs of houses slanting?
4. Tell and Write the differences and similarities between the houses given below.



Draw and Colour the pictures

1. Draw and Colour the picture given below.



2. Draw and Colour the picture of your house. Write about your house.





Information Skills - Project work

1. Observe the roofs of the houses in your surroundings. Fill in the table with the particulars of the roofs.

Sl.No.	Type of house	Type of roof	
		Slanting roof	Flat roof
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

1. What type of houses are more in number?
2. Observe and tell about the roofs of the houses.
2. Make a model of a house using paper, pieces of card boards, match sticks and grass.



Appreciation

1. What help can be given to the people who live in tents and pipes? How would you help them?



Ask a Question

1. Santhosh has seen the people residing in apartments and pipes. Joseph asked his uncle different questions about them. What he might have asked? What questions would you ask?



I can do this



- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can explain about different kinds of houses. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can tell the differences between slanting roofs and flat roofs. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can draw and colour pictures of different types of houses. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can collect and tabulate the information about the houses. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can ask questions about different types of houses. | Yes/No |



11. CLEAN HOUSE IS THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE



One day Rangaiah went to the village, 'Indravelli' with his son, Murali to meet his friend Kesav. It was a tribal village. Rangaiah knew many of the villagers. He greeted everyone on the way and reached Kesav's house. This is Kesav uncle's house. Shall we see how Kesav's house is!



How nice uncle's house is! Why did Murali say so?

What do you see on the walls of the house?

Does your house look like this same? How is it different?





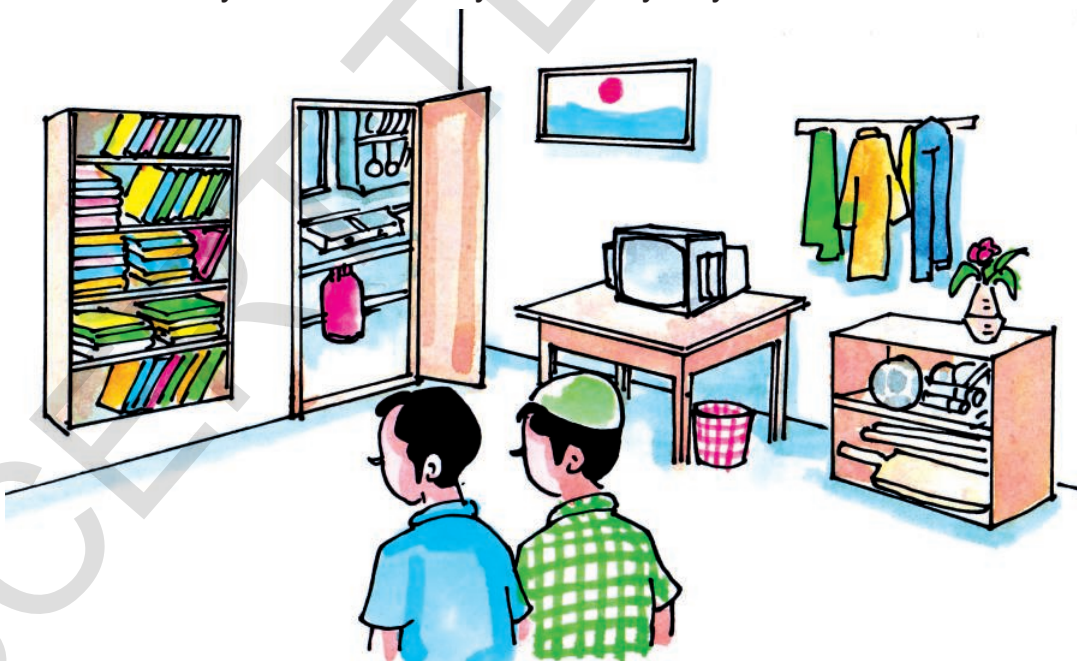
Rangaiah and Murali returned to their village after four days. Murali made good friendship with the new comer Jahangir in the class.

Jahangir took Murali to his house. Seeing the flower plants in front of the house Murali said, "they are beautiful." Jahangir told Murali that they have many plants around their house.



What are the things you see in front of Jahangir's house?
Where are the shoes kept?

Jahangir and Murali both went inside. Murali felt happy on seeing Jahangir's house. He said, "your house is very nice." Why do you think Murali said so?



Where and how are the books kept?
Where are the clothes?
How are the walls of the house?





Murali went to his friend Vijay's house with his sister Saritha on sunday. Observe the picture of Vijay's house given below.



They found plastic covers and waste paper in front of Vijay's house. Murali and Saritha went inside. Vijay's house can be seen in this picture.



You have seen Vijay's house. Is this the way a house should be? Think





What should be removed from the front of Vijaya's house? Tell and Write.

How can we keep the front yard of our house clean?

Where are the shoes kept? How can we arrange them?

Why are the mosquitoes and house flies in the house?

Where are the clothes? How should you arrange the clothes?

How are the books and toys? How will you arrange and keep them in the right place?

Which house do you like? Jahangir's or Vijay's? Why?



Murali's family went to a relative's marriage to a village. They returned home after one week. Their small house has only one room. When they came back they found the front of the house dirty due to the wind and dust. They also found dust on the floor. They swept the room with a broom stick and the trash was taken out and thrown into the dust bin. All started cleaning the house together. Murali and Saritha arranged the books in order on the shelves.

They watered the plants, dusted and arranged the photos and toys on the television. Murali's father and mother arranged the kitchen utensils properly. Observe how they have arranged their things in their house in the picture given below.





Do you do your household work like Murali and Saritha?

Do you keep your house clean? If so, how?

Where do you keep your books, pens, pencils after studying?

Do you arrange your clothes? If not, who does it for you?

What would you do when you find waste paper and dust in your house?

Some houses look clean. When we look at other houses we feel we can arrange the things more properly. Some look ugly. Hut, tiled house or pucca house, whatever may be the house, when we arrange the things properly they become convenient and Pleasant.

What would happen if we leave the dust and garbage as it is in the house without cleaning?



Every house has some dust every day. We ourselves should clean it. Where should we throw the garbage of our house? Think and say. Observe the pictures given below :



Observe the picture and tell where the garbage is being thrown?

Where should we dispose the garbage?

Where should you dispose the garbage of your house?

Who clears the garbage of your street and when?



When we leave the garbage without clearing foul smell comes from it. Mosquitoes and house flies increase. This type of house looks dirty and ugly. We feel uncomfortable to live in it. It makes us unhealthy. Hence, all dirt should be cleaned from time to time. House should be kept neat and clean.

Key words

1. Beautiful house
2. Arranging things properly
3. Cleaning the house
4. garbage.

What have we learnt?

- House looks clean and beautiful when it is cleaned and the things are arranged properly.
- If the things are scattered in the house it looks dirty and become inconvenient to live in.
- All the dust and garbage should be thrown into the dust bin to make the house neat and clean.
- We should help our family in need and keep our house clean.

DO THIS



Conceptual Understanding

1. How does a house become dirty?
2. Say and write four things you do to keep your house clean?
3. What do you do every day to make your house clean and beautiful? Tick '✓' at proper places.
 - I keep my books in proper order. ☐
 - I fold the blankets after waking up. ☐
 - I keep the footwear in proper place. ☐
 - I clean the floor when it gathers dust. ☐
 - I remove the dust gathered at the corners of the walls. ☐
 - I water the plants of my house every day. ☐
 - I put the garbage into the dust bin. ☐
 - I never use plastic bags. ☐
4. We should dispose the dust and garbage every day. What happens if we don't do it on the same day?
5. Clean house is a beautiful house. Why?





Draw and Colour the pictures

1. Go through the lesson. Draw the picture of a beautiful house from the lesson. Colour it.



Information Skills - Project work

1. Visit the houses of your friends. Observe them and fill the table with the particulars.

Sl.No.	Name of the friend	Is the house clean? Or not clean?	Why
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Whose houses are clean? And why? Whose houses are not clean and why? What would you do to make the house clean?



Appreciation

1. Ravi returned home from the school in the evening. Shoes were scattered in front of the house. The dried clothes had fallen down. He ignored them, threw his bag into the house and went to play. Is this the right thing to do? What would you do if you were in his place?



Ask a Question

1. Murali and Saritha went to Vijay's house. Their house looked dirty. What questions Murali and Saritha might have asked Vijay regarding cleanliness of the house. What answers Vijay might have given?



Can I do this?



- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can differentiate between a clean house and an unclean house. | Yes/No |
| 2. I also help to keep the house clean. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can prepare a tabular form and explain whose houses are clean and why ? | Yes/No |
| 4. I can draw the picture of a beautiful house. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can ask questions about the cleanliness of house. | Yes/No |



12. GEMS OF CLAY



Gouthami's family wants to arrange an idol of lord Ganesha on the occasion of Vinayaka chavithi at their home. Gouthami requested her grandpa to come with her to buy the idol of Ganesh.

Both went to the market to buy the idol. They found colourful dolls on the way.

Goutami : Look, grandpa! how nice these telephone and remote models are?

Grandpa : Yes, they are made of plastic.



Goutami : Grandpa, look at these dolls. How smooth they are!

Grandpa : Oh! these are wooden dolls from Nirmal in our state. It is famous for these dolls.

Goutami : Grandpa, look at these 'Ganesh' idols. How beautiful they are! Let's buy them Grandpa.

Grandpa : They are good to look at but they are made of 'Plaster of paris'. They are harmful to environment. Look at this Ganesh idol. This is made of clay. This is not harmful to environment. This is cheap also.



Goutami liked the clay idol. They bought it and moved further. At one place they found 'Pramidalu' (clay lamps) in different shapes. Let's buy them also, requested Goutami. "Do you know, these are also made of clay?" asked grandpa. Goutami looked at them amazed.



Do you know?



Idols are made with clay or plaster of paris for Vinayaka Chavithi. We must use clay idols only. Because they dissolve easily in water. Water will not be polluted.





What other items can be made with clay, other than dolls?

Observe the pictures given below. What are they? What are they made up of? How are they used?



Do you also have things made with clay at your home?
Find out and name them.



We have learnt about the things that are made with clay. We use pots, ranjans and kijas for filling water. The water in these utensils will be cool during summer. The ranjans of Adilabad district are very popular. The clay utensils are also used to store grains like paddy, jowar etc. Very big clay drums are used to store water for cattle to drink.

On Deepavali festival lights are lit in the 'deepantha's' made of clay. But these days in addition to clay deepantha's colourful metal and glass deepantha's are also used. Small plants are grown in flower pots, made of clay. Do you know how these are made?





Do you know how these clay utensils are made? Rajaiah brings clay and makes pots. Let's see how Rajaiah makes the pots. Observe the picture given below.



Rajaiah brings clay to make the pots.



He soaks the clay in water and kneads it with legs to make it soft.



He takes the soft clay and rolls it on potter's wheel. Then he shapes the clay into pot, with hands.



He taps the pot made on the wheel (Sare) with a wooden plate (Salapa) to get the correct shape.



He dries the pots in shade first and then under the sun.



He bakes the dried pots in a Kiln



The pots, ranjans, flower pots etc. are made in the same way and sold in the market. People purchase the pots by tapping the pots to get the sound “Tung.....Tung.....Tung. Why do people like that? Think.....



Clay utensils are very good to use. Our ancestors used more clay utensils. They cost very less.



Different articles are made with clay. We use them for various purposes. Once Goutami visited their relatives' house and saw different things in their house. They were made with plastic, aluminium, clay, iron, steel, wood etc. What things she might have seen that are made of clay and other material? Fill in the table with the particulars.

Sl.No.	Things seen	Tickout '✓' the material they are made of					
		Steel	Plastic	Aluminium	Clay	Wood	Iron
1.	Bucket		✓				

Utensils made with which material are generally used more in the houses?
 Now-a-days utensils made of which material are used very less in the house?
 Why is the use of utensils made up of clay decreased day by day?



How nice they are!

Goutami saw different vegetables and fruits in her relatives' house. She thought that they were very nice. She took them and observed with surprise. Do you know, why? They were all made of clay and painted with colours. You can also see them in the picture. You can also make them. Take clay and mix with a little water. Make it into soft dough. Make shapes of different vegetables and fruits. Paint them with colours.



Key words

1. Wooden dolls
2. Clay
3. Clay dolls
4. Clay utensils
5. Potter's wheel (Sare)
6. Wooden plate (Salapa)

What have we learnt?

- ◆ Pots, ranjans, flower pots, pramidalu etc.. are made up of clay.
- ◆ Clay dolls are also kept in 'Bommala Koluvu'.
- ◆ We should use clay idol of Ganapathi on Vinayaka Chavithi.
- ◆ The potter uses the potter's wheel to make the pots with clay.
- ◆ Our ancestors used more clay utensils.
- ◆ Now-a-days, the usage of clay utensils is decreasing.

DO THIS



Conceptual Understanding

1. Give three examples of utensils made with clay.
2. Tell and write the differences between glass utensils and clay utensils.
3. Which clay utensils are there in your house? How are they used?





Draw and Colour the pictures

1. Draw and colour the pictures given below.



Information skills - Project work

1. Visit the market and collect the particulars of different clay utensils sold and prepare a table. Find out and write their price.
2. Make different vegetables and fruits with clay. Paint them with colours.



Appreciation

1. You have learnt that different things are made with clay. What are the uses of these items made with clay? How would you appreciate people like Rajaiah who make materials with clay?



Ask a Question

1. If the potter Rajaiah, and the clay doll maker Sitamma visit your class, what questions will you ask them? List out?



I can do this



- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can tell the similarities and differences between clay utensils and other utensils. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can explain the process of making pots. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can make different vegetables and fruits with clay. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can draw and colour the pictures of clay utensils. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can tell what all are made with clay. | Yes/No |
| 6. I can ask questions about clay utensils and dolls. | Yes/No |



13. COLOURFUL DRESSES



Lakshmi went to market along with her parents to buy new clothes for festival. They saw different types of clothes in the shop. Her parents bought new clothes for both Lakshmi and her brother. They bought clothes for themselves too. What are the different types of clothes Lakshmi's parents might have bought? Think....Fill in the table.

Clothes purchased for Lakshmi	Clothes purchased for Lakshmi's brother	Clothes purchased for mother	Clothes purchased for father



Lakshmi and her brother are small children. Laxmi's Parents are elders. Do all people purchase the same types of clothes? Do they purchase different types of clothes? Observe the picture given below. Which of them are worn by children? Which of them are worn by elders? Look, tell and write.





The dresses worn by children and elders would be different. Which clothes are worn by the children, males and females of your house? Write in the table.

Dresses worn by children	Dresses worn by males	Dresses worn by females



Which of the above dresses do you like? Why?

Lakshmi wore new frock and went to Mary's house. "This frock is nice. Where did you buy it?" asked Mary. Lakshmi replied that her father bought it from the shop. Mary told that her father also bought a cloth and got it stitched for Christmas. Lakshmi wore a readymade frock. Mary's father got the clothes stitched.

Which dresses do you get stitched?
Which readymade dresses do we use?

We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, rain and cold. We wear special dresses during winter and rainy seasons to protect ourselves from cold and rains. Observe the pictures given below. Say when do we wear such dresses.





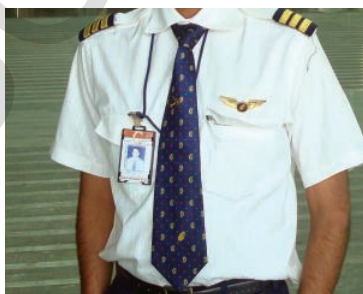
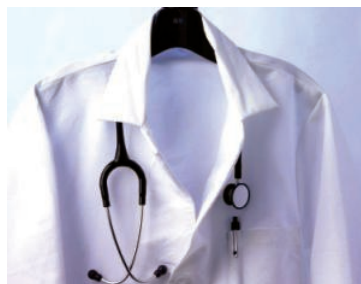
We all wear clothes. It is essential for us. People belonging to different places and different religions wear various types of dresses according to their culture and tradition.

Observe the pictures given below. Who wear these? Tell what are their specialties?



Generally, people wear special dresses during festivals, marriages and other occasions. Do you also wear special dresses on birthday and other special occasions? What special dresses do you wear? Do your friends also wear special dresses?

School going children wear special dress called 'uniform'. Similarly, different professions like police, doctors, nurses, lawyers, pilots, chefs have special dresses. Observe the pictures given below. Say who wears these dresses?





The bus drivers, conductors, cleaners, factory workers, security guards also wear special dresses during work. Sportspersons who represent District, State, National and International also wear special dresses.

What type of working people you see and what type of clothes do they wear?

You have learnt that we wear different kinds of dresses. Wearing clothes is important but wearing clean clothes is more important. We should wear clean clothes every day after taking bath. Hand kerchiefs and towels also should be washed every day.

Do you know?

Cotton clothes are made with cotton thread. Silk clothes are made with the thread that comes from silk worms.



What type of clothes were worn in the olden days?

We wear different types of clothes now. Of these some are stitched and others are readymade. What types of clothes were worn by our grandparents? What type of Clothes are worn by your parents during their childhood? Were they same as the present day dresses? Find out and write in the table.

Dresses worn by parents in their childhood	Dresses worn by grandparents in their childhood	Dresses worn by today's children





Let's draw the designs

Any dress looks beautiful due to the designs and colour. We select them by seeing the design and colour. Observe the pictures given below. How are they? Which of them do you like? Why?



Do you know, we also can draw the designs?

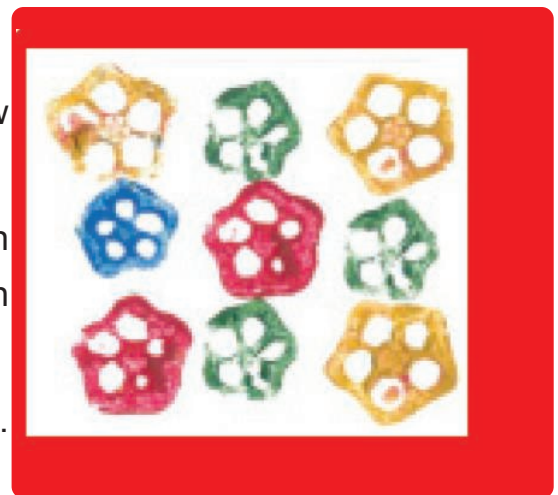


Lets draw the designs

Visit your nearest tailor and collect a few pieces of cloth.

Take a lady's finger. Cut it across. Dip a piece in ink or any colour and print on white paper or cloth in designs you like.

Take potato pieces or use your fingers or foot prints. Dip them in colour and draw patterns you like.



Key words

1. Need for clothes
2. Different types of clothes
3. Clothes according to professions
4. Clothes according to seasons
5. Clean clothes
6. Designs
7. Readymade clothes
8. Stitched clothes
9. Uniform



What have we learnt?

- ◆ Clothes are our essential and basic needs. Children, elders, males and females wear different clothes.
- ◆ Some people purchase readymade clothes and others purchase cloth and get them stitched.
- ◆ Special clothes are worn according to the traditions and on festivals, and marriages.
- ◆ Different professionals wear special dresses while going to work.
- ◆ Different types of clothes are worn according to the seasons.
- ◆ Different designs are drawn with colours on the clothes.

DO THIS



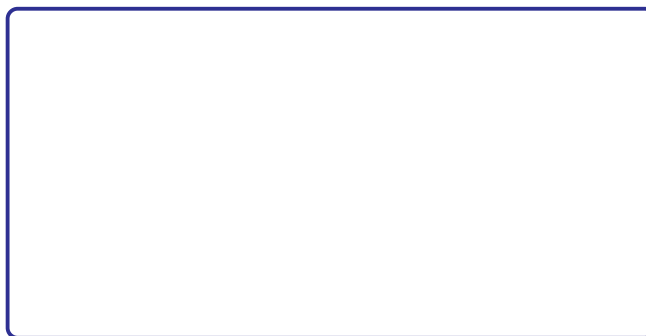
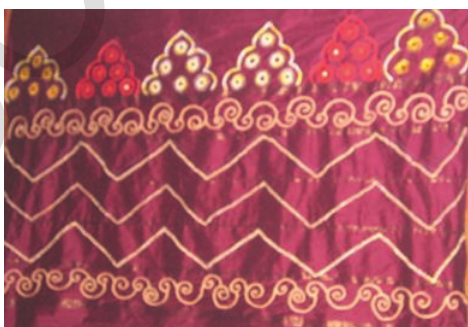
Conceptual understanding

1. Why should we wear clothes?
2. Give three examples of the clothes worn by children, females and males.
3. What special type of clothes are worn by different professionals?
4. Write the similarities and differences between the clothes of males and females.
5. Which clothes do you like readymade or stitched? Why? Give three reasons.
6. Why should we wear clean clothes?



Draw and Colour the pictures

1. Observe the design given below. You also draw the design. Colour it as you like.



2. Draw and colour the dresses you like.
3. Different designs are there on sarees. You observe the sarees present in your house and draw the design you like in your note book. Exhibit it in the class.



Information skills - project work

1. Ask your friends and collect the information on what clothes do they bought for Festivals. Fill the table with the particulars.

Sl.No.	Name of the friend	Festival	Type of Clothes	Readymade or Stitched

- ◆ What type of clothes are purchased by more people? On what occasions are clothes purchased?
 - ◆ Did the people purchased readymade cloths more or they got clothes stiched.
2. Collect cloth pieces of your choice and design. Paste them on a chart and exhibit.
 3. Collect the pictures of clothes worn by the people in different regions? Paste them on a chart and exhibit.



Appreciation

1. Some people don't have proper cothes to wear. People who lose their prop-erty due to floods, earth quakes, cyclones and fire accidents also do not have clothes to wear. How can we help such people?



Ask a Question

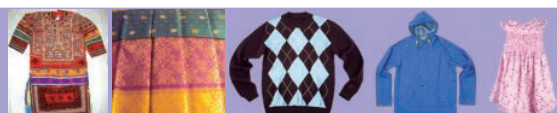
1. Lakshmi's parents purchased clothes from the shop. What questions they might have asked the shop keepers? Why should we ask questions at the time of purchasing clothes?



I Can do this



- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. I can explain the importance of clothes. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can tabulate the different details about clothes. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can identify different clothes worn by various professionals. | Yes/No |
| 4. I have learnt that we should wear clean clothes.
so I wear clean clothes daily. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can draw different designs on the clothes. | Yes/No |
| 6. I can ask questions about different kinds of clothes. | Yes/No |



14. I AM HERE, WHERE ARE YOU?

Bindu studies in 3rd standard. There are many children in the class, Raju, Rama, Satish and others. They all sit in rows on the benches. Shall we see their class?

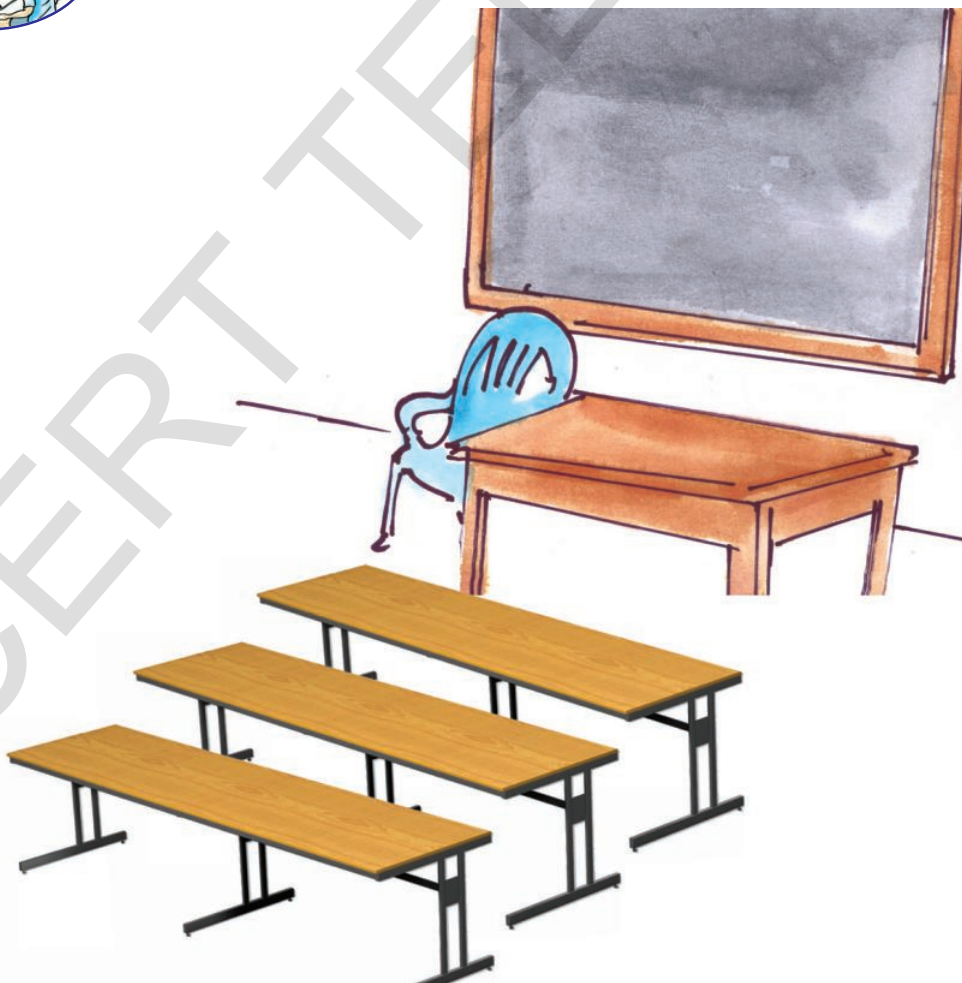


- Who sat in the front row?
- Who sat in the last row?
- Who are there in the middle row?
- Read the names written in the table. Write the names of students who are in front or behind, to the right and to the left sides of them.

Name of the student	In front	back	right	left
Bindu				
Mary				
Ismail				
Raheem				

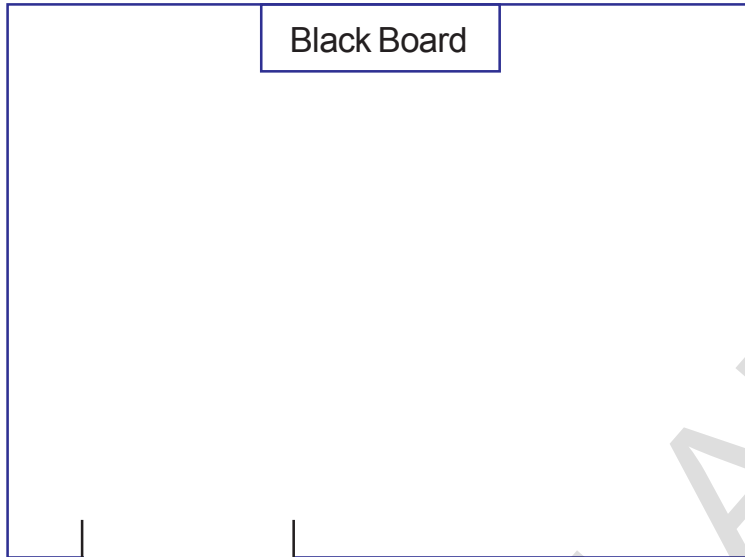


You have seen the class room of Bindu. Discuss with your friends about the places of students. Write down in the picture.



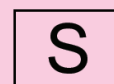


You have written the places of Bindu's friends in the class room. How many students are there in your class? Can you show the places of your classmates? Imagine, the square given below is your class room. Now, observe your class room and tell...



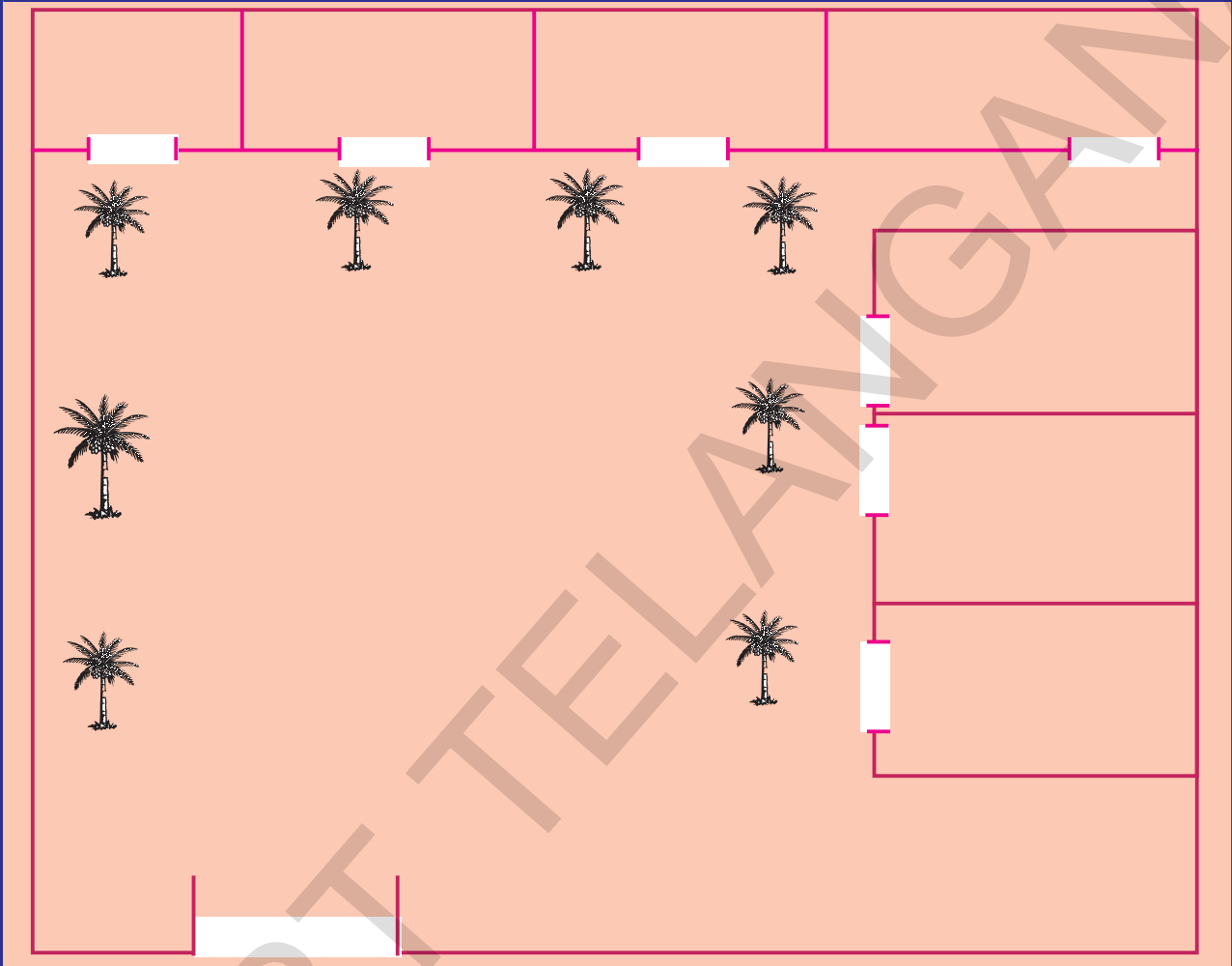
- Where is the black board?
- Where is the chair?
- Where is the table?
- Name the students who sit in the front row.
- Name the students who sit in other rows.

You have written the names of students and their places in your class room. Now, let's see Bindu's school building.





Do you know, we can draw Bindu's school building in this way also? Observe the map.



There are seven rooms in the ground floor and seven rooms in the first floor. Eight coconut trees are in the campus. We can draw the picture of school with symbols as shown in the above picture. How many rooms are also there in your school? Which trees are there in the campus? how many trees are there?

Draw the map of your school on a white paper as shown above.

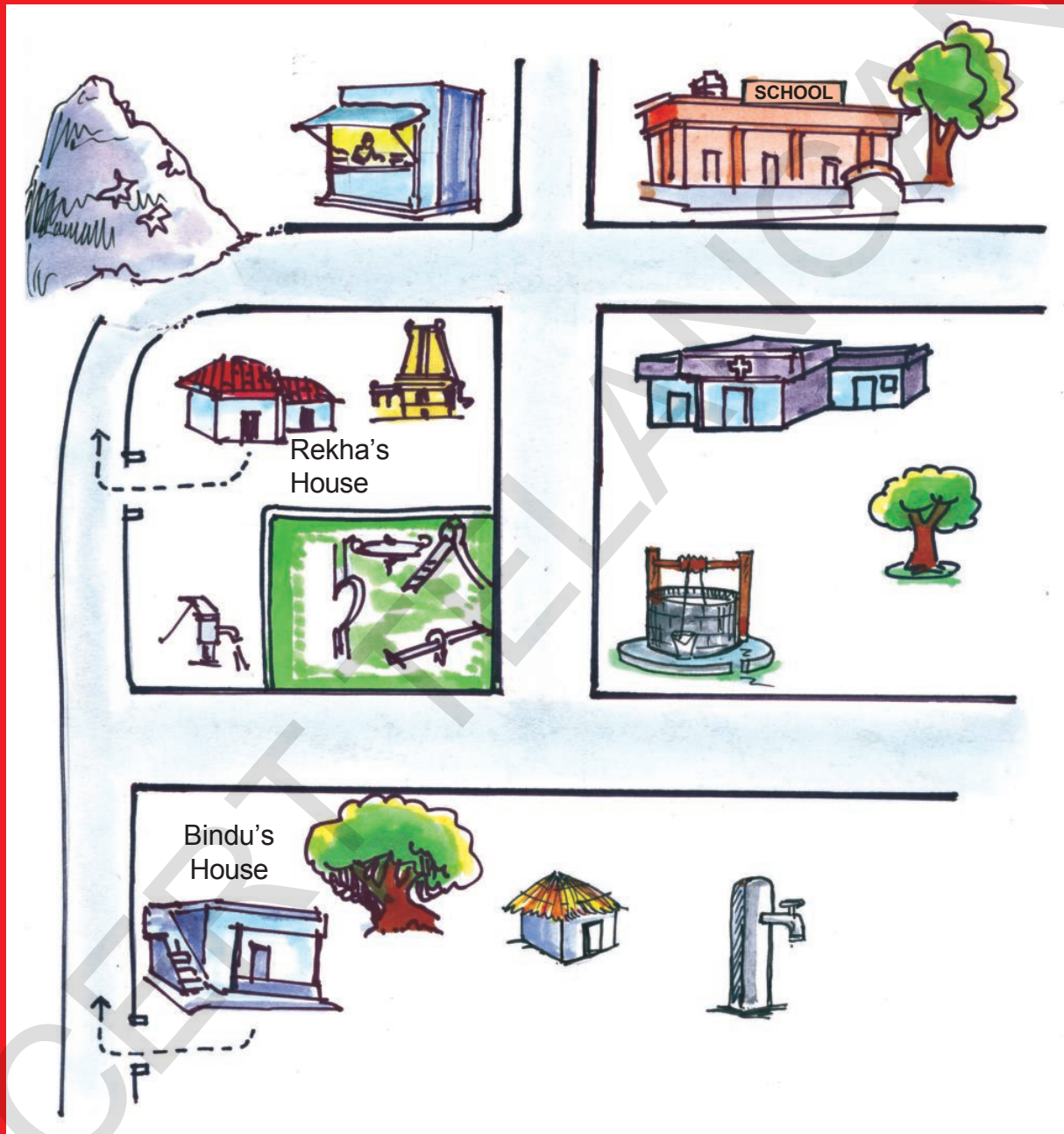
Before drawing mark the trees with the campus.

Observe the positions of doors in the classroom and draw the map as shown above.

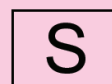
Locate the compound wall, gate, flag post etc; and draw the map using symbols.



Let's know what things are there in Bindu's village ? See in the picture below, the things that are seen on the way from Bindu's home to school and discuss with your friends.



- ◆ Whose house is nearer to the school? Bindu's or Rekha's?
- ◆ What are the places on the way to school (via) park from Bindu's residence?
- ◆ How many routes can Bindu take to go to school? Show with arrow line.

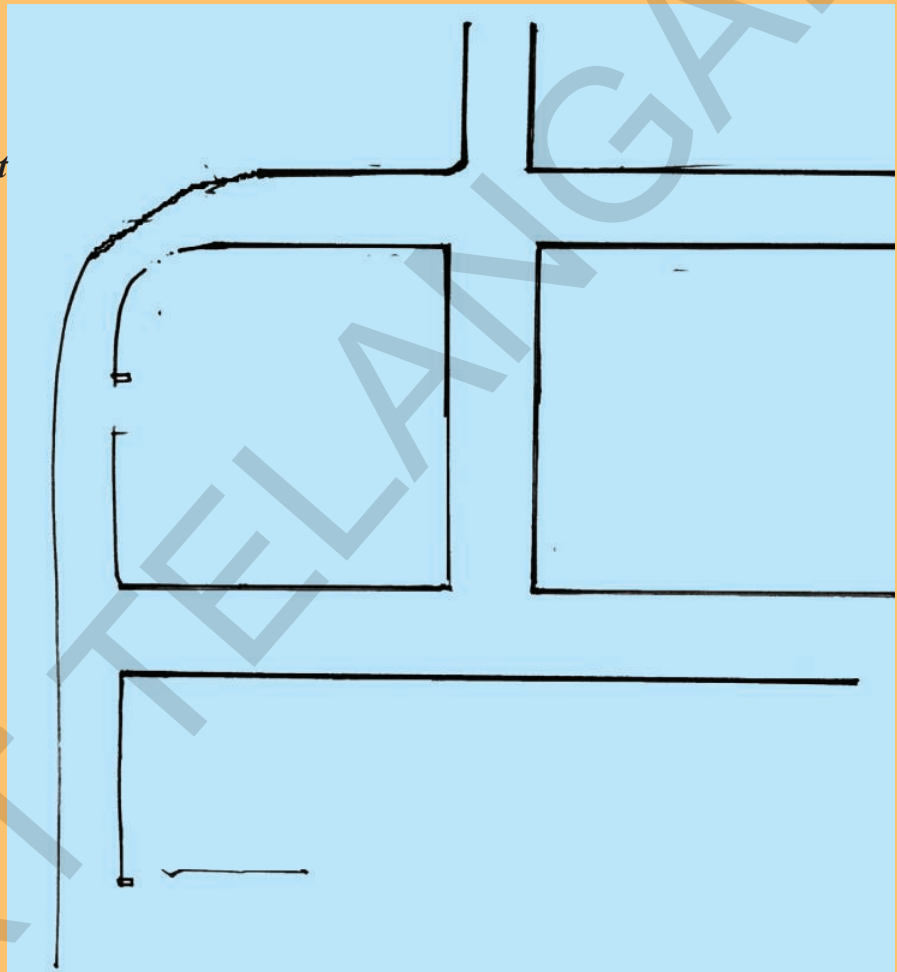


We cannot show the school, houses, hospital, park, bore pump exactly as they are on a map. These are indicated by symbols.



Use the following symbols. Indicate the different places of Bindu's village on the map with symbols.








	<i>Building</i>
	<i>Thatched hut</i>
	<i>Hand pump</i>
	<i>Hospital</i>
	<i>Temple</i>
	<i>School</i>
	<i>Well</i>
	<i>Post office</i>
	<i>Park</i>



You have seen Bindu's village map. Symbols are used in this map. Can you draw the route map from your residence to your school? Do the following.

- First of all locate your school in the middle. Put the symbol as .
- Locate your house with the symbol
- Locate the houses of your friends. Put symbols for them also.
- Now draw the road/route to your school from your house.
- Similarly, draw the road/route from the houses of your friends to school.



- Now, observe what all are present on the right and left side of the road from your house to school. If a tree is there mark , mark  for temple, mark the masjid as , mark the church as , mark the post office as , mark the hospital  and mark the park as .

You have drawn the road map from your residence to your school. You can draw the map of your village in this way. Similarly, we can draw different maps of village or other places by using symbols.

Key words

- Map
- Place
- Symbols
- Front and back
- Route

What have we learnt?

- Drawing different maps like class room, school, street, village etc;
- The places like school, hospital, park etc; are indicated by symbols.
- Symbols help us to go from one place to other.

DO THIS



Conceptual Understanding

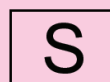
- What are the places on right and left side of the road from your residence to your school?

Right side

Left side

- Whose houses are there around your house? Say and Write.

Right side	Left side	Front side	Back side

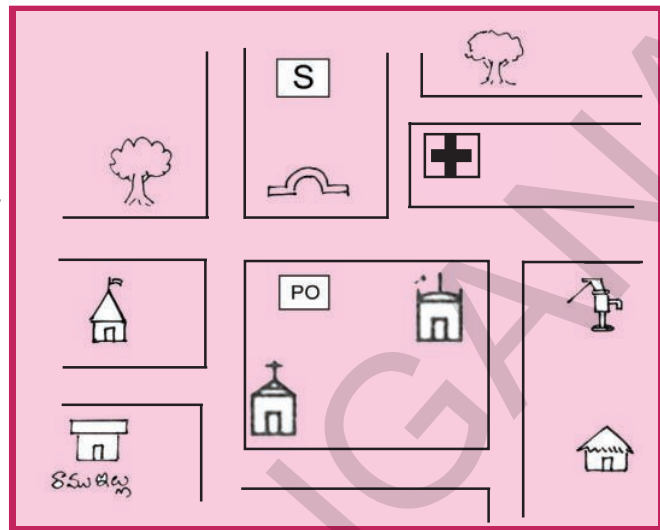




Mapping Skills

1. Observe the map.

- With the help of symbols, say what are there in Ramu's village.
- Draw the route map from Ramu's residence to hospital.
- Show the different route maps from Ramu's residence to school.



Information Skills - Project work

Collect the particulars of different places present in your street/ village. Post office, Police Station, Primary Health Centre, school, temple, bank, hospital etc.. Give each place a symbol. Draw the roads and streets of your village. Locate and show the different places on the map. Prepare the map of your village. List down points about how these places function in order to help and support the children.



Ask a Question

1. Bindu's friends wanted to draw the village map. To know about it they went to their teacher. They asked their teacher different questions. Similarly, what questions would you ask your teacher to draw your village map? Write down the questions.
2. What are the other situations, where you take the help of your teacher?

I Can do this

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can read a map. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can understand the symbols on a map. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can draw the route map from my residence to school. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can draw the maps of my class room and school. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can ask questions on map drawing. | Yes/No |



15. WATER - OUR NEEDS



All the children are singing the following song. You also sing and also talk about the song. Let's sing!

*Rain! Rain! Rain!
You are very fine;
Buckets full of water
Flow into rivers;
Water in streams
Flows all through;
Run and jump in
Quick quick quick;
Rain! Rain! Rain!
You are very fine;
Lakes, wells, ponds
Filled with sounds;
The sky glows
With rainbow colours;
Leaves turns green
Dancing with glee;
Rain! Rain! Rain!
You are very fine.*

Where does the rain water flow?

Where do we get water from?



We get water from streams, canals, wells, lakes, ponds, rivers etc; Generally, we get water from wells, taps, hand pumps and streams and store them and use for our needs.



In Salim's residence the following containers are used for storing water. Observe them.



If we fill water completely in the above containers.....

Then, which container holds more water?

In which containers do you store water at your home?

We use steel pots, clay pots, buckets, cement tubs etc; to store water in our residences. We use these water for all our needs.



Why do we need water?

We use water for various purposes right from morning to night. Observe the pictures given below. What are the people doing?





Discuss with your friends and write for what other purposes we use water.

What are the different kinds of work which require more water?
What kinds of work require less water?

Is water essential for plants?

You have learnt that water is essential for us. Do you know who else needs water? Is water essential for plants? Think..... to know about it , do the following.



Do this and observe what happens.

Take two plants and water for only one plant daily. Continue this for one week. Observe the two plants after one week. Write down the observations and your experiences in the table below.

Day	What happened	
	Plant - 1	Plant - 2
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		



Plant - 1



Plant - 2



Plants would dry, if there is no water. Hence, we should water plants every day in our school. When plants grow nicely they look beautiful.

Salim is a member of clean and green Committee of school. He and his friends planted rose, hibiscus plants, etc; in the school compound and watered them regularly. The plants began to blossom after a few days. The teachers appreciated Salim for his work in the school assembly. Teachers requested the other children to water plants of the school every day.

Do you water the plants at your home and school? Water your plants daily at home/school. How do you feel when the plants blossom? Discuss with your friends.





Animals also need water

One day Madhu came to Kishan's house. He found small water containers here and there. When Kishan poured water into them hens came and started drinking. Madhu felt happy on seeing the way hens were drinking water. What do you understand by this? As water is essential for plants and us, in the same way the animals also require water. Give some examples to show water is essential for animals. Discuss with your friends.

Which animals have you seen drinking water?

What are the other purposes, where animals require water other than drinking?

Do you know?



Once, camel drinks water it can stay without water for a number of days. It drinks a lot of water when is available and stores it in the body.

Water is essential for plants, animals and human beings to survive.

What type of water should we drink?



Madhu and Kishan were playing in the school. Madhu became thirsty. He immediately ran and tried to dip the glass in to the water pot. On seeing this, Kishan advised him not to dip the glass into the water with hands. Why did Kishan ask Madhu not to do that? What happens when we dip the glass into the water with hands? Think ...



Do the experiment and tell what happened.

Kishan brought two big glass tumblers. He filled both with water. He asked Madhu to dip his hand into the water of one glass. Madhu did the same. What would have happened? You also do the same. Observe how the colour of the water changes when you dip your hands into it. Observe the colour of water in the second tumbler. which tumbler's water became dirty? What did you learn from this?



When we play and do different work our hands become dirty with dust, microbes and impurities. When we dip our hands into the water without washing, they will reach the water. If we drink this water we get diseases. Hence, we should drink clean water. Which is not having any impurities in it.



You know that wells, lakes, ponds and streams contain water. Observe the picture of a pond given below.



What are the people doing in the pond?
What happens to the water when they do such things?
What happens when we drink this water?

When the clothes are washed and utensils are cleaned in the pond more impurities get added to the water. Besides this, harmful bacteria will reach the water. We call this dirty and unclean water as 'Polluted water.' When we drink this water our body gets infections and it leads to jaundice, cholera, vomiting, loose motions etc.





Good Habits

We get most of the diseases by drinking polluted water. Hence, we should take some precautions. We should have good and clean habits. What are they? Think.....

We should take water from the pot with a ladel (Garite) and pour it into the glass.

While drinking water the glass should not touch our mouth. We should lift it and drink.

The treated water which comes from taps and bore wells only should be drunk. Filtered water is safe to drink.

Plastic water bottles should not be reused.

The plastic dissolves in the water and the water becomes poisonous. If plastic is to be used, thicker plastic bottles only should be used.



Is pure water available to all?

There is a tap in Rajani's house. They use only the tap water. There is no tap in Venkanna's house. They bring water from the road side public tap. See the surroundings of the public tap in the picture.

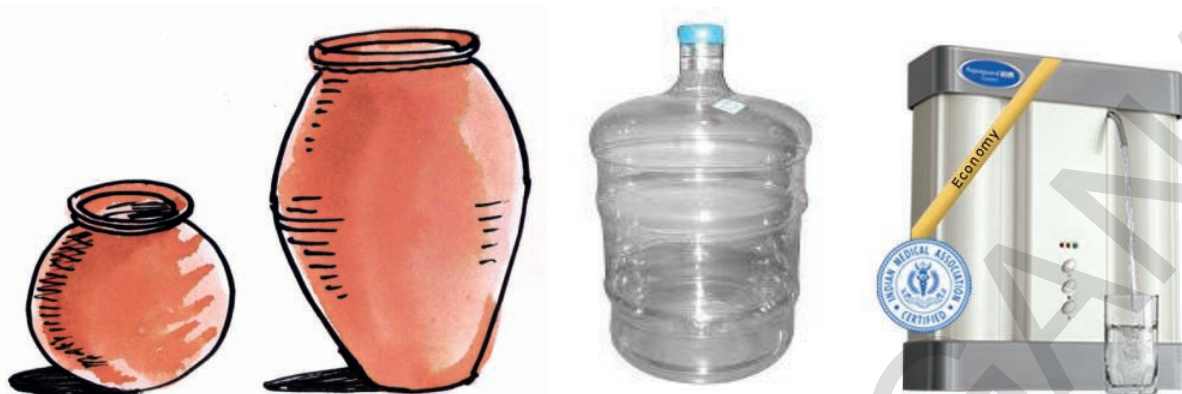
What happens if we bring and drink the water from such surroundings?

What should we do to have clean surroundings at the public tap?



Generally, people use pots and drums to store water. Some people use ranjans (big size earthen pot) to store water. Have you drunk water from ranjan any time? How will it be? Fill a ranjan with water and observe after one hour. What did you observe? Ranjan's water would be very cool. Rajani observed a bubble top water (filtered water can) in her uncle's house and she saw





the water purifier that functions with electricity. “What is this for?” She asked her uncle. “This purifies water,” replied her uncle. Does any one get water in water can or bubble tops in your village? Why do they get water from these? Who else has water purifier at their home? Know the details and tell.

When we mix chlorine tablets or bleaching powder in water the bacteria die.



Water Scarcity

There is a well in Rajani’s residence. One summerday her mother tried to get water from the well and dropped the bucket with rope. But the bucket did not touch the water. Though the rope is long it could not reach the water level. “Why the water is not reachable?” asked Rajani. “As this is summer, the water level dropped down, and became unreachable” replied her mother.



What made the water level drop in well? Why?

In which season does the water in the wells decreases?

The wells and ponds would dry up during summer. Water in the bore wells also decreases. The villagers wouldn’t get sufficient water. This situation is called ‘Water Scarcity’. For these villages, water is supplied through tankers by government. Did this situation arise any time in your village? Did they bring water by tankers any time? Why did they bring? on what other occasions is water brought by tankers?





What difficulties do we face when water is not available during summer?

What should be done to avoid water scarcity in summer?



Conservation of water

Rahim came to Hyderabad during summer holidays. He saw a large pit with water in the back yard of his uncle's house. "Why is this pit built?" he asked his uncle. "This is water harvesting pit. During rainy season, to avoid the wastage of rain water it is diverted into this pit. This increases ground water. Increasing water deposits is very important and also, saving and conserving water is equally important," replied uncle.

You know that water should be saved and preserved. Now, observe the pictures given below. What did you understand?



What is happening to the water in the first picture? Why is it happening?

What is happening in the second picture? On what other occasions water gets wasted?

Observe the third picture. How is water getting wasted? Who incurs loss due to this?

What should be done to stop the wastage of water on such occasions?



Water is very important for us. Water is essential to live. We should not waste valuable water. We should save and use water and drink purified water only. Drinking polluted water causes us many diseases.

Stop wastage of water – Save water – It is our duty

Key words

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Water deposits | 2. Uses of water | 3. Purified water |
| 4. Polluted water | 5. Wastage of water | 6. Water harvesting pit |

What have we learnt?

- ◆ We get water from streams, canals, lakes, ponds, wells , rivers etc;
- ◆ Water is used for drinking, washing clothes, cleaning utensils, bathing, etc;
- ◆ Water is essential for animals, plants and human beings to live.
- ◆ Generally water is stored in pots, buckets, tubs, steel drums, tanks etc;
- ◆ We get diseases by drinking polluted water.
- ◆ Water should be saved and used. Purified water only should be used for drinking.
- ◆ We should see that no water is wasted through pipes, tanks and taps.

DO THIS



Conceptual Understanding

1. What happens if there is no water?
2. Give few examples of water resources. Which water resources are there in your area?
3. How do you store water in your house?
4. On what occasions water is wasted in your house? How do you prevent it?
5. Give examples of how water get wasted in your surroundings and locality.
6. Which water is good to drink? Pond water or tap water? Why?
7. We should use water sparingly. Write any five things you can do in this regard?



8. Why should we all drink purified water?
9. In some areas water is supplied by tanker for drinking and other purposes.
What should be done to stop the wastage of water?



Draw and Colour the pictures.

1. What containers are used to store water at your home? Draw pictures.



Information Skills - Project work

1. We drink water every day. Do you know how many times do we drink water? Do you want to know? Then do this. Count how many glasses of water you drink from morning to night? Fill in the table with the particulars.

Time of drinking water	How many glasses?



- How many glasses of water you drank the whole day?
- At what time you drank more water?
- You friends also wrote the information. Ask them and find out how many glasses of water they drank?
- Who drank more than you did?
- Who drank less than you? Who drank the most?
- Who drank the least?



Appreciation

1. One day Latha was going to her friend's house to play. On the way, some people were washing their clothes without turning the tap off and told them not to waste water.

Is the work done by Latha good or bad? Why?



Ask a Question

1. Somu wanted to know about the saving and purifying of water. He went to his teacher. What questions Somu might have asked his teacher? What answers teacher might have given?
2. Once Jangu came to Hyderabad. He saw that water is supplied by tankers. Jangu was surprised. "Why should water be brought by tankers?" He questioned Hussain's grandpa about it. What Jangu might have asked? What would you ask if you were in his place?



I can do this






- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. I can tell the resources where we can get water. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can explain how water gets polluted. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can explain how and why water should be saved. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can locate the water resources of our area. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can ask questions about the wastage and saving of water. | Yes/No |



16. LET'S TRAVEL



Abdullah left for Mumbai with his father and mother for their relatives marriage. They went to the railway station by an .

The  to Mumbai came and stopped at the platform. Abdullah and his parents got in to the . They travelled all night and reached Mumbai in the morning.

They went to their relative's house which was nearby, in a , pulled by a

horse. The next morning they went to the airport by a  to receive their

uncle who was coming from America. There, they saw an . They met

their uncle who got down from the  and reached home in a .

In the evening, they visited the Elephanta caves, which is in the middle of the sea in

a . The next day, the marriage was held grandly. They brought the wedding

gifts and articles home in a . All of them returned after the marriage.

What do you understand by journey?

Name the vehicles Abdullah travelled by?

Name vehicles he saw?

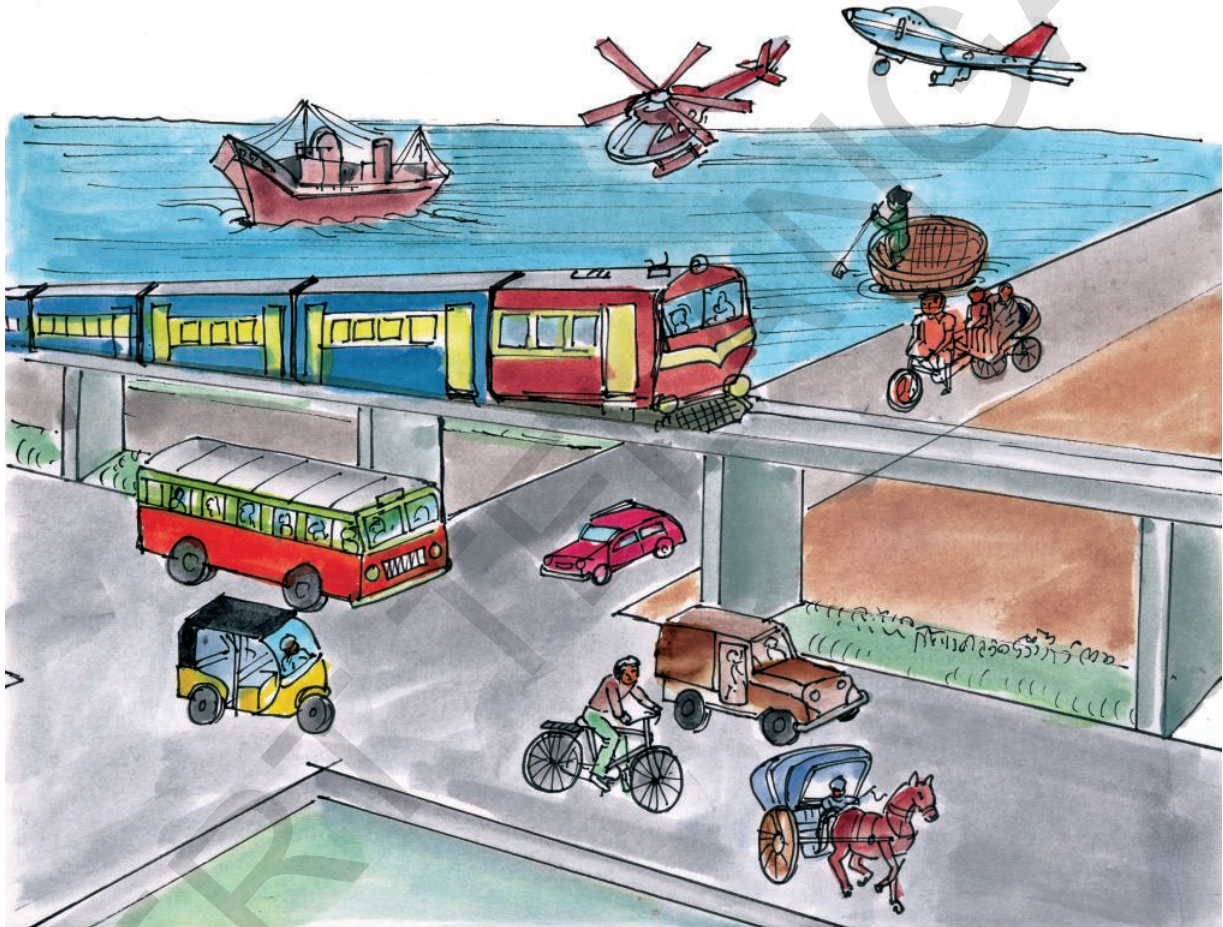
Name the vehicle you saw in the above passage? Which vehicles did you travel by?





You know the different vehicles Abdullah saw and travelled. Vehicles are used to travel from one place to another. We can reach our destination using these vehicles.

Till now, you have learnt different modes of transports. Some of these are move on land, some sail on water and some fly in the air. Observe the picture given below. Name the vehicles and their mode of travelling.



Do you know the names of vehicles which travel on land, water and air? Fill in the table.

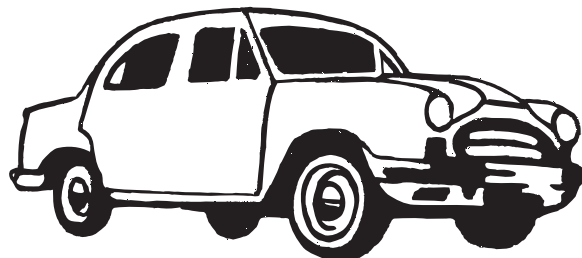
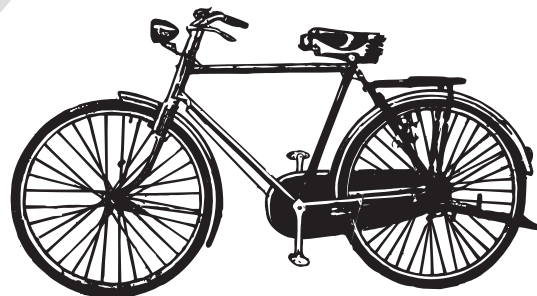
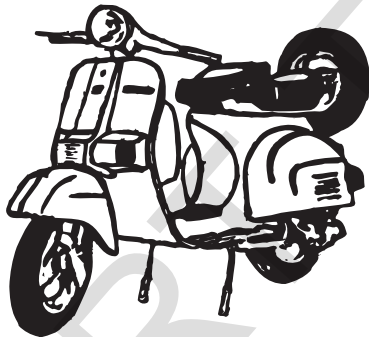
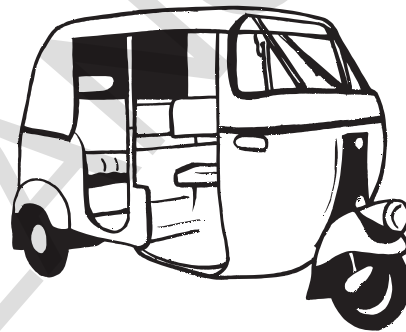
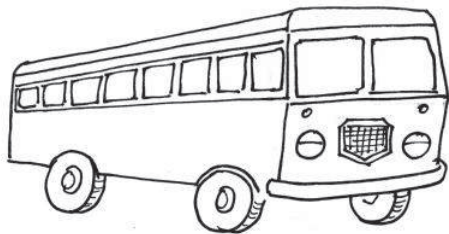
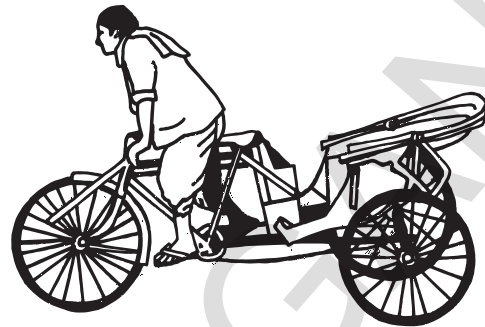
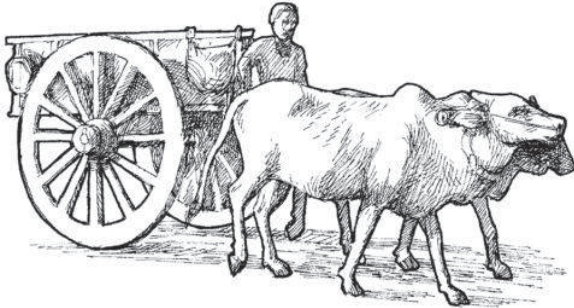
Vehicles that run on land	Vehicles that sail on water	Vehicles that fly in the air

Does your village/city have these three types of vehicles? What are they?

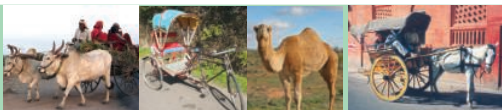




Observe the pictures given below. Colour the ones which are used in your village/city.



You have identified the vehicles in above picture which are used for travelling in your village/city. What are the other vehicles used in your village/city other than the ones shown in the above picture?





Name the vehicles you use to reach nearby places from your area? Name the vehicles that are used to travel to faraway places? Name the vehicles that are used to travel to very far off places? Fill in the table with their names.

Vehicles used to reach nearby places	Vehicles used to reach faraway places	Vehicles used to reach much distant places

Different vehicles are used according to the distance and time. People go on foot to the very near by places. They also go by cycle, auto, rickshaw, boat, horse cart (tonga) etc. People go by bus, train, car, motor cycle, jeep etc; to reach distant places and to other countries they travel by aeroplane and ships.



Suraram is a village nearer to the forest. The villagers go to the forest every now and then. They go to the forest for honey, gum, soap, nuts etc.. But there is no road in the forest.

What do they use to travel to the forest? Think.....

Buses also come to Suraram. The buses don't ply to the villages which are far away from suraram as they don't have roads. How do people travel to such villages? All the villagers of Suraram wanted to go to the fair of Mallanna on the occasion of Sivarathri. For this, they arranged for a special bus. All of them went to Komaravelli fair and returned in the same bus.



On what occasions do people arrange for special buses?

How do they go if there are no buses to the village?

There are many villages without bus facility. What vehicles are used in these villages to travel? How do the villagers travel when there are no buses to their villages?

Read the names of the following vehicles. Find out the areas where they are used?

Bicycle	Bullock-cart	Auto	Scooter	Tractor	Rickshaw
Jeep	Bus	Van	Lorry	Car	Boat



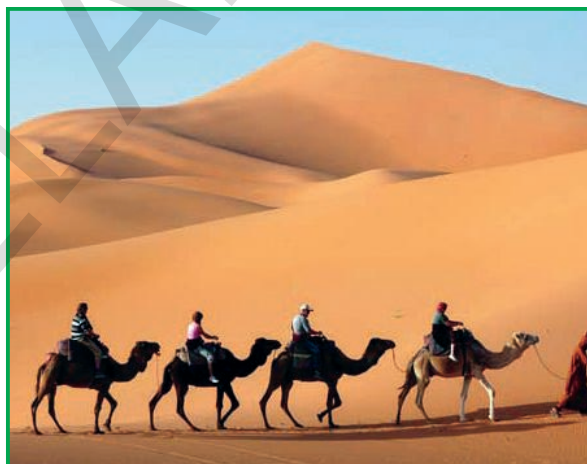
Vehicles used in forests	Vehicles used to travel to the villages which have no roads	Vehicles to travel to other villages where there are no buses	Vehicles used to attend marriages and fairs



People need different vehicles to travel. Many villages have well roads laid villagers here travel by buses. When there are no proper roads, villagers travel by bullock-carts, bicycles, motor cycles and autos.



Bulls are used to pull carts. In some places horses are used to pull certain carts. Elephants, donkeys, camels are also used for travelling. Observe the pictures given below. Have you ever seen these?



Nowadays, the usage of bullock-carts and horse pulled carts has decreased. Why? Think.

In some villages the people use bus, van, lorry, tractor to attend the marriages and fairs. In few other villages they still use bullock-carts to travel from one place to the other.

Name the vehicles do you use to attend marriages and fairs in your village?

Some villagers migrate to other places in search of employment. They take the required goods with them, they travel by bullock-carts, tractors and vans. In some other places people travel by boats.





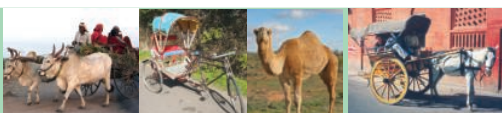
Is this the right way to travel?

Observe the pictures given below. How are the people travelling? What happens when we travel in this manner? Think ...



What did you learn from the above pictures?

It is dangerous to travel in this manner. We should not travel as shown above.





Were the vehicles in the past similar to the ones in the present?

Nowadays autos, scooters, bicycles, buses, trains, aeroplanes, boats etc. are used for travelling. Were these vehicles present in the past? How did the people in the olden days travel? Ask your elders and grandparents and know about the vehicles of their time. How did they travel in their times?



Can you do this?

Take a few match boxes. Join all the boxes with a rope or a wire as shown in the picture. Fix



rubber lids of injection bottles to all the boxes as tyres. Tie a string in front of the boxes. Your toy train is ready to play. Pull the string and play. What other things can be used to make a toy train? Think ...

Key words

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Journey | 2. Modes of transport | 3. Vehicles |
| 4. Air transport | 5. Vehicles that sail on water | |
| 6. Vehicles that run on the land | 7. Animals used for travel | |
| 8. Hazards / dangers of travelling | 9. Modes of transport in olden days | |
| 10. Dangerous travelling | | |

What have we learnt?

- ◆ People use different vehicles to travel from one place to another.
- ◆ Different modes of transport are used for journeys.
- ◆ Animals like bull, camel, donkey, horse, elephant are also used as different means of transport.
- ◆ Different vehicles are used depending on the distance to be travelled.
- ◆ Travelling in heavily packed vehicles with excess travellers is dangerous. Travelling in private vehicles like tractors, jeeps, lorries should be avoided.



DO THIS



Conceptual Understanding

1. What is journey? What are the vehicles you have travelled by till now ?
2. Read the names of following vehicles. Write them in the table.

Lorry, bus, auto, train, trolley auto, aeroplane, boat, donkey, horse, bullock-cart, helicopter, jeep, horse cab, bicycle, rickshaw, camel, elephant, tractor.

Run on the land	Sail on the water	Fly in the air

3. Write the similarities and differences between a bicycle and a motor cycle.
4. Which animals are used as a mean of transport?
5. Observe the pictures given below.

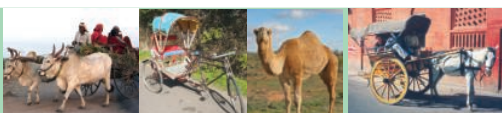


It is dangerous to travel as shown in the pictures because

.....

.....

.....





Draw and colour the pictures

1. Draw the pictures of any two vehicles you like. Name them.



Information Skills - Project work

1. Observe the vehicles that ply in your street for one hour on Sunday. Fill the table with the particulars.

Name of the vehicle	No. of vehicles

Name the vehicle you have seen the most? Name vehicle you saw the least?

2. Make a cart and a bus with clay, card board etc. Exhibit them in your class.



Appreciation

1. We use vehicles and animals to travel. What should be our attitude towards animals?
2. Whose models of bus/cart were best in your class? Why did you like them?



Ask a question

1. Abdulla went to his grandpa to know about the vehicles that were used in olden days. What questions Abdullah might have asked his grandpa?



I can do this



- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. I can tell about the moving vehicles in our area. | Yes/No |
| 2. I can explain about the modes of transport.
I can write them in a table. | Yes/No |
| 3. I can draw the pictures of vehicles. | Yes/No |
| 4. I can tell what vehicles people use on different occasions. | Yes/No |
| 5. I can explain which animals are used for travelling. | Yes/No |
| 6. I can ask questions related to different means of transport | Yes/No |

