

Ch-1Solid, Liquids and GasesHard-words

1. matter
2. occupies
3. melting
4. evaporation
5. freezing
6. condensation
7. definite

Answer these questions briefly

Q1 Define :

a Matter → Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space.

b: Evaporation → The process in which liquid changes into vapour on heating is known as evaporation.

c: Condensation → The process in which a gas changes into liquid on cooling is known as condensation.

d. Freezing: → The process in which a liquid changes into solid on cooling is known as freezing.

Q2 Write ~~the~~ one difference between melting and evaporation.

Ans In melting, a solid changes into liquid whereas in evaporation liquid changes into vapour.

Q3 What causes a solid to melt into liquid?

Ans Melting causes a solid to melt into liquid.

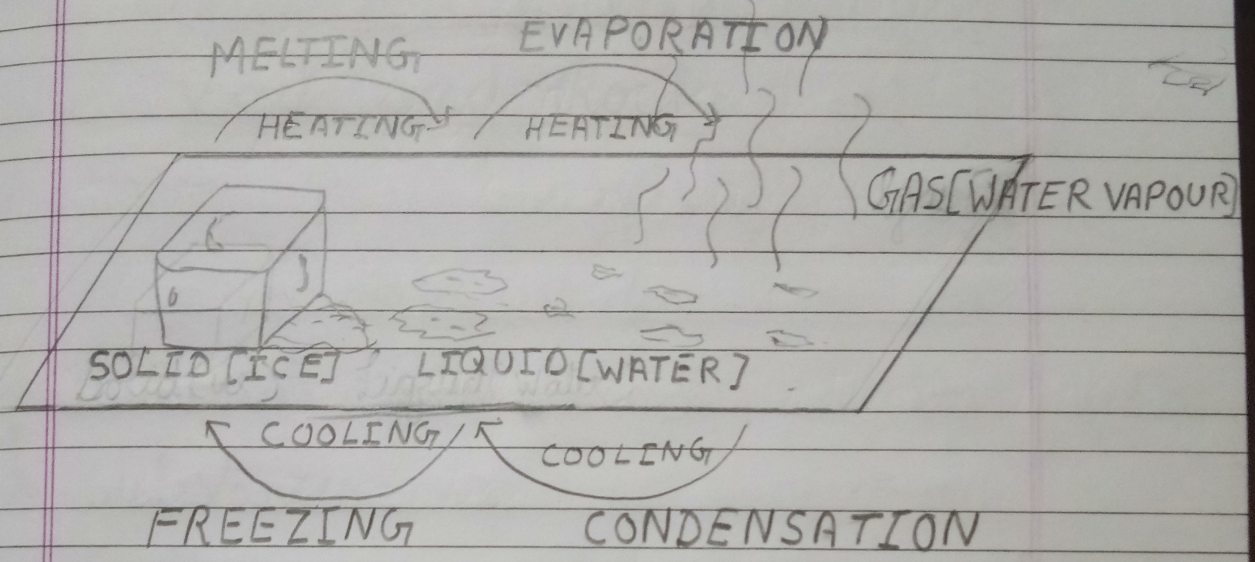
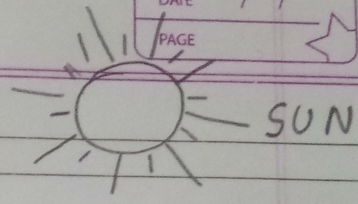
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Answer these questions

Q1. Explain the process of evaporation.

Ans. When liquid is strongly heated for a long time, formation of gas takes place. This process is known as evaporation. Like water changes into water ~~to~~ vapour.

Q2. With the help of a diagram show that matter changes state on heating and cooling.



CHANGES IN THE STATES OF MATTER

1. solids
2. water vapour
3. liquid
4. matter
5. ice

- b. table
- c. gaseous state
- d. frozen water
- e. has mass and occupies space

Summary

- Everything around us is matter.
- Solids, liquids and gases are the three states of matter. They can be changed from one form to another.
- Solids have definite shape and size.
- Liquids do not have definite shape. However, they take the shape of the container they are poured into. Hence, they flow easily.
- Gases do not have a definite shape or size. They all flow very easily.

Evaluate

Objective Type Questions

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Everything that has mass and occupies space is known as
a. liquid. b. solid. c. matter. d. both a and b
2. Which of the following is not a state of matter?
a. solid b. liquid c. shadow d. gas
3. Deepa heated water for a very long time. She saw gas rising up. This process is known as
a. freezing. b. condensation. c. melting. d. evaporation.



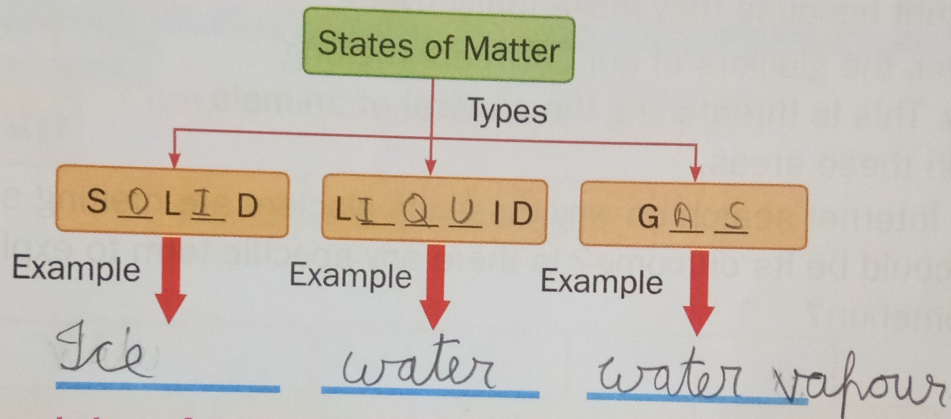
4. Tiny droplets of water are formed through the process of condensation.

- a. melting
- b. condensation
- c. evaporation
- d. freezing

5. Which of the following is a state of matter?

- a. water
- b. ice
- c. car
- d. all of these

B. Complete the concept map.



C. Identify the states of matter—solid, liquid or gas.

- 1. solid
- 2. Liquid
- 3. gas

Short Answer Questions

Answer these questions briefly.

- 1. Define: a) Matter b) Evaporation c) Condensation d) Freezing
- 2. Write one difference between melting and evaporation.
- 3. What causes a solid to melt into liquid? melting

Long Answer Questions

Answer these questions.

- 1. Explain the process of evaporation. 253
- 2. With the help of a diagram show that matter changes state on heating

Ch-2

Soil and Rocks

Hard words

1. minerals
2. substances
3. weathering
4. humus
5. fertile
6. clayey
7. sandy
8. loamy
9. ploughing
10. pottery

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Flow-Chart

Soil

soil formation

Importance of soil

Types of soil

Clayey soil

Sandy soil

Loamy soil

Answer these questions briefly.

Q1 Name two animals that live in soil.

Ans Earthworms and Ants are animals that live in soil.

Q2 What are the role of humus in soil?

Ans Humus makes the soil rich in

minerals. Plants grow well in soil rich in humus.

Q3 Name three types of soils.

Ans Clayey, sandy and loamy soil are three types of soils.

Q4 Name any ~~three~~ four things that are present in soil.

Ans Minerals, broken rocks, water, air and humus are present in soil.

Q5 Why is loamy soil good for the garden?

Ans Plants grow well in loamy soil because

It can hold both air and water in it. It also contains a lot of humus. That is why loamy soil ^{is} good for the garden.!

Q6 Name any two rocks and their uses.

Ans	Rocks	Uses
1	Granite	- It is used in floor tiles and kitchen slabs
2	Marble	- It is used to make tiles and statues.

Answer these questions.

Q1 Write a brief note on the formation of soil.

Ans. Soil is formed from rocks. The Sun's heat, rain and wind help the big rocks to break into smaller pieces.

These smaller pieces are further broken down into soil particles. The process of soil formation takes thousands of years.

Q2 Write a short note on clayey soil.

Ans. Clayey soil is made up of fine and

smooth clay particles which stick to one another tightly. It can hold a lot of water. It is used to make pots, toys and diyas.

Fern and aster plants can grow in it.

Q 3 Why is soil important for life on the Earth? Explain.

Ans Soil provide anchorage for roots, hold water and nutrients. Soils are home to a myriad of micro-organisms that fix nitrogen and decompose organic matter.

Soil is important for life on the Earth.

Summary

- Soil is the topmost layer of the Earth. Plants and animals grow by providing them nutrition and absorb water and air.
- Soil contains humus, rocks, pebbles, water and air.
- There are three main types of soils—clayey soil, sandy soil and loamy soil.
- Rocks are of different types. For example, granite and marble.

Evaluate

Objective Type Questions

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The soil that is soft and smooth to touch is _____ soil.
a. sandy b. loamy c. clayey d. all of these
2. Which soil is rough and coarse and is not sticky in nature?
a. clayey b. loamy c. sandy d. both sandy and loamy
3. This soil is used in the garden.
a. loamy b. clayey c. sandy d. all of these
4. These are known as farmer's friends.
a. snails b. beetles c. ants d. earthworms
5. This component of soil provides nutrients to plants.
a. humus b. rocks c. pebbles d. none of these

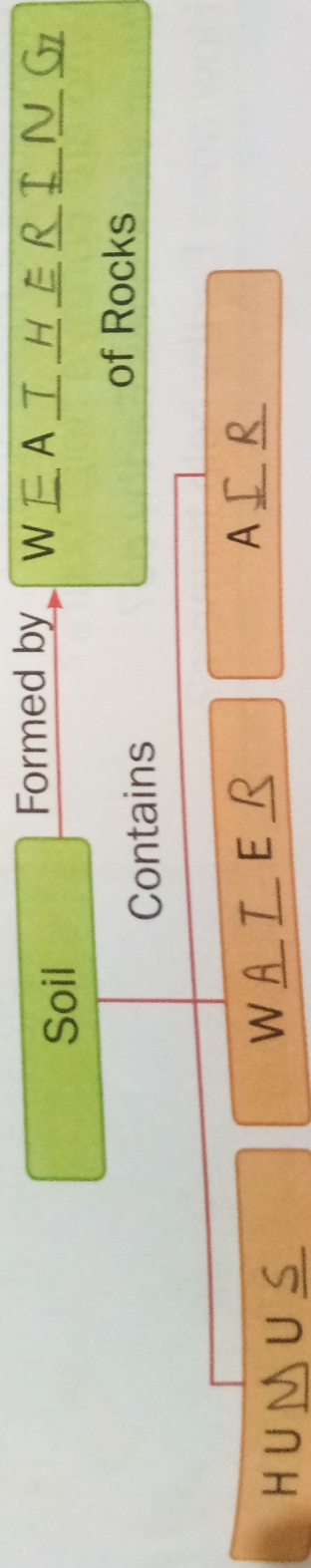
B. Unscramble the letters and find the answers.

1. outermost layer of the Earth (**OISL**) soil
2. the process in which the Sun's heat, rain and wind help big rock pieces to break into smaller pieces (**IWAHEETRGN**) weathering
3. Dead remains of plants, animals, insects form this. (**UMHSU**) humus
4. mixture of sand and clay (**OMAL**) loam
5. Helps air and water seep through the soil (**MWETHAROR**) earthworms

C. Complete the table.

	Clayey Soil	Sandy Soil	Loamy Soil
Texture	Smooth and soft	Rough and coarse	Smooth and soft
Space and air	Enough space and air	Have not space and air	Enough space and air
Water	Can hold a lot of water	Cannot hold water	Can hold water
Plants	Fern, aster	Babul, palm	Cucumber, Capsicum

D. Complete the concept map.



Now, make a concept map on 'Types of Soils'.

Questions

Ch - 3Light, Sound and ForceHard-words

1. luminous
2. non-luminous
3. friction
4. shadow
5. unpleasant
6. honking
7. light
8. sound

Answer these questions briefly

Q1 Give two examples of luminous and non-luminous objects.

Ans Luminous - Bulb, Lamp

Non-luminous - Book, Pencil

Q2 What is force?

Ans Force is a push or a pull applied on objects.

Q3 Shantanu pushed his cart on a tiled floor and it moved fast and easily.

When he pushed his cart on the carpet, it was difficult to move. Why?

Ans When Shantanu pushed his cart on the carpet, \approx it moved ^{with} difficulty than ^{on} a tiled floor because friction on carpet is higher than ^{on} a tiled floor.

Answer these questions.

Q1 What are luminous and non-luminous objects?

Ans Luminous objects \Rightarrow All objects that give out light are known as luminous objects.
Examples bulb, lamp and candles.

Non-luminous objects → All objects which do not give light are known as non-luminous objects. Examples - book, pencil and plant.

Q 2 How is a shadow formed?

Ans When some objects come in between the way of light, blocking its path, a black-coloured patch known as shadow is formed on the surface. This is because the objects do not allow the light to pass through them.

Q 3 How can we avoid noise pollution?

Ans We can avoid noise pollution by following ways.

- 1 We should speak softly.
- 2 We should play music and TV at low volume.
- 3 We should avoid the use of horns as far as possible.

while non-luminous
not give out light.

- When objects block light, they form shadows.

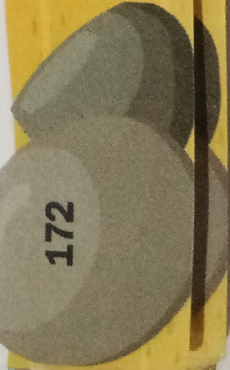
- Friction tends to stop a moving object.

Evaluate

Objective Type Questions

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Non-luminous objects
 - a. give out light.
 - ~~b. do not give out light.~~
 - c. give out heat of their own.
 - d. none of these
2. Shadows can be
 - a. longer than the object.
 - b. equal to the size of object.
 - c. shorter than the object.
 - ~~d. all of these~~

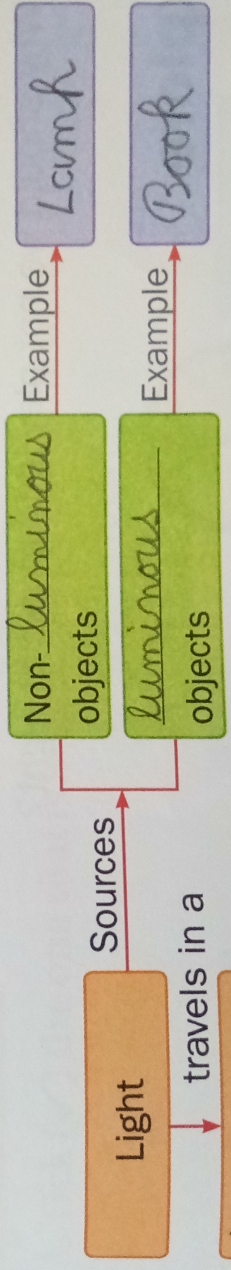


3. Noise pollution is
- a. harmful for us.
 - b. healthy for us.
 - c. does not affect us.
 - d. none of these

B. Riddle time! Unscramble the letters and guess the right word.

1. It enables us to see things. **TGLIH** LIGHT
2. We can hear this with the help of our ears. **UNSOD** SOUND
3. A push or a pull. **RCFOE** FORCE
4. More of this force does not let us slide on hilly areas. **RIFCITNO** FRICTION

C. Complete the concept map.



D. Encircle the odd one out. Give reasons.

1. Sun, Lamp, Torch
3. Thunder, Train, Whisper
2. Horn honking, Singing, Screaming
4. Opening the door, Closing the door, Lifting a book

Short Answer Questions

Answer these questions briefly. Bull's lamp