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## Class VI Science <br> Part - 1

TEXTBOOK DEVELOPMENT \& PUBLISHING COMMITTEE

Chief Production Officer
Smt.B. Seshu Kumari,Director, SCERT, Hyderabad.

Executive Chief Organiser
Sri. B. Sudhakar, Director, Govt. Text Book Press, Hyderabad.

## 

Organising Incharge
Dr. Nannuru Spender Redly,
Prof. Curriculum \& Text Book Department, SCERT, Hyderabad.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Asst. Organising Incharge }
\end{aligned}
$$

Sri. K. Yadagiri, Lecturer, SCERT, Hyderabad.

## QR CODE TEAM



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## Editorial Board

Dr. Kamal Mahendroo, Professor
Vidya Bhavan Educational Resource Centre, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Dr. Snigdha Das,
Vidya Bhavan Educational Resource Centre, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Dr. B. Krishnarajulu Naidu, Professor in Physics (Retd) Osmania University,Hyderabad.

Dr. M. Adinarayana, Professor of Chemistry (Retd) Osmania University,Hyderabad.

Dr. Nannuru Upender Reddy, Professor,
C\&T Dept., SCERT, Hyderabad.

## Co-ordinators

Sri. J. Raghavulu,
Professor, SCERT
Sri. M. Ramabrahmam, Lecturer, IASE, Masab Tank, Hyderbad.

Sri. J. Vivekvardhan, S.A., SCERT

Smt. B.M. Sakunthala, Lecturer, SCERT

Dr. T.V.S. Ramesh,
S.A., UPS Potlapudi, Nellore.

## Text book development commitee

Smt. B. Seshu Kumari Dr. Nannuru Upender Reddy


Director,
S.C.E.R.T.,

Hyderabad.

Professor,
C \& T Dept., S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.

Sri. B. Sudhakar
Director
Govt. Textbook Printing Press, Hyderabad.
© Government of Telangana, Hyderabad.

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Mint Compound, Hyderabad,
Telangana.

## AUTHORS

Dr. T.V.S. Ramesh, S.A.
U.P.S., Potlapudi, Nellore.

Dr. K. Suresh, S.A.
Z.P.H.S., Pasaragonda, Warangal.

Dr. S. Vishnu Vardhan Reddy, S.A.
Z.P.H.S., Kadthal, Mahaboobnagar

Sri Noel Joseph, H.M.
St. Joseph's HS, Ramagundam, Karimnagar.
Sri Sanjeev Kumar, S.A.
Z.P.H.S., Amdapur, Nizamabad.

Sri L.V. Chalapathi Rao, S.A.
A.P.R. School, Nizampatnam, Guntur.

Sri M. Ramabrahmam, Lecturer
Govt. I.A.S.E., Masabtank, Hyderabad.
Dr. P. Shankar, Lecturer
D.I.E.T., Warangal.

Sri J. Vivekavardhan, S.A.
S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.

Sri Y. Venkata Reddy, S.A.
Z.P.H.S., Chivemla, Nalgonda.

Sri D. Madhusudhan Reddy, S.A.
Z.P.H.S., Munagala, Nalgonda.

Sri A. Nagaraju Sekhar, S.A.
Z.P.H.S., Chatakonda, Khammam.

## ILLUSTRATORS

Sri Kurella Srinivas, S.A. ZPHS, Pochampalli, Nalgonda

Sri B. Kishore Kumar, S.G.T
U.P.S., Alwala, Nalgonda.

Sri Ch. Venkata Ramana, S.G.T
P.S. Viryanaik Tanda, Nalgonda.

## D.T.P. \& DESIGNING

Sri. Md. Ayyub Ahmed,
Computer Operator, S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.
Sri. R. Madhusudhana Rao,
Computer Operator, S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.

Sri. Kishan Thatoju,
Computer Operator, S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.

## Sri. G.V. Gopala Krishna,

Cover Page Designer, Nellore

Sri Kannaiah Dara<br>DPO, S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.









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## FOREWORD

Thought process is a unique boon given to human kind by Nature. Man creates and reconstructs knowledge through the process of thinking and analysis. Man generates knowledge by way of doing, imagining, redoing works in a different way. These may be called the processes of Science.

Science is a systematic logical thought oriented process and a path to truth. Science and Technology have improved human life by way of scientific inventions, discoveries and their applications in various fields.

Human beings understand Nature through Science and use Nature for their benefit while at the same time respecting and protecting Nature. However it is evident that we give importance to the first i.e., harnessing Nature and forgetting to protect and sustain Nature in its pristine form. As a result we experience several calamities leading to destruction of Nature, climate, Earth and finally life on Earth.

The future of the country is being shaped in the classrooms and science learning can never be limited to learning of principles, theories and introduction of experiments. Scientific attitude and thought shapes human beings in such a way so as to make them sensitive to Nature and strive to uphold and maintain bio-diversity. Science learning means commitment towards the good and welfare of society and all life forms including human kind.

Children should learn that science is not only in textbooks but also in the works of peasants, the artisanship of potters, food prepared by mother etc., The local knowledge should enter into science textbooks and must be discussed in the classrooms. Specific observations and logical thinking is required in order to inculcate values and develop life skills. This is possible through study of science. The inquisitiveness and creativity should be developed through science learning. The skill of asking questions, critical observations and developing the spirit of investigations and enquiry shall be facilitated through science teaching and learning.

Science teaching should promote the spirit of knowing and experimenting rather than keep these abilities dormant. The traditional attitude of treating science as a body of facts, theories, principles and information needs to be transformed. The re-learning of the true nature of science must happen as recommended by the National Curriculum Frame Work-2005.

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The textbooks are developed based on State Curriculum Framework and its Position Paper on Science and also reflect the spirit of Right to Education Act. Science textbooks are developed to facilitate construction of knowledge jointly by the teacher and the pupil but never as merely an information provider.

The textbook facilitates learning through activities, discovery, exploration in a child centered manner. The activities i.e., group, individual and whole class, experiments, field investigations, information collection, questioning, analysis, synthesis, projects etc., must become a part of learning and as well as assessment in the context of science education. The pupil assessment procedures facilitate thinking in critical and multiple ways. Critical pedagogy and social construction become a part of classroom pedagogies in search of truth. The spirit of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is reflected in the assessment procedures. Certainly the revised textbooks facilitate the teachers in effective transaction of science duly reflecting the nature and spirit of science.

New textbooks are developed to achieve desired academic standards. So teachers should develop various teaching learning strategies to make their students to achieve class based academic standards. We should avoid rote learning methods for successful implementation of Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE). It is very impart to know more about different methods to assess student progress by summative and formative evaluation. New textbooks reflects Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation and teaching method with respect of discussed concepts. This is more useful to teachers and students.

We are very grateful for the kind of support from the National and State level experts in designing a textbook of science that transforms the very nature of science teaching learning in the state classrooms. We are also thankful to the Textbook Writers, Editors, Illustrators, Graphic Designers for their dedicated work for the cause of children's science education.

With an intention to help the students to improve their understanding skills in both the languages i.e. English and Urdu , the Government of Telangana has redesigned this book as bilingual textbook in two parts. Part-1 comprises 1 to 8 lessons and Part-2 comprises 9 to 16 lessons.

We humbly request the educationists, parents, NGOs and children for appropriate suggestions to improve the science textbooks. We also expect that the teachers and teacher educators will welcome the proposed reforms in science teaching learning process and implement them with appropriate professional preparation and referencing. It is also expected that a habit of scientific enquiry and nature of questioning would be developed among children within the contextual transaction set out in the revised science curriculum and textbooks.

Smt. B. Seshu Kumari<br>Director<br>S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.

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## BEFORE STEP INTO TEXTBOOK ....

The textbook is designed duly considering the Inquiry Nature of childhood and their power of imagination. Children's world is creative and they are more inquisitive and want to find out everything they come across and ask several questions until they satisfy on any incomprehensive issue / objects. This nature of the child is the basis for an enquiry mind and for pursuing the scientific knowledge in a systematic way. Let us discuss some of the issues before preparing the children for the learning of science in a scientific way.

The National Curriculum Frame Work - 2005 and State Curriculum Frame Work - 2011 defined science as questioning, and observing the nature and also trying to understand the nature. For this purpose one should question Why? What? How? When? on the observed phenomenon. The children imagine and expect what happens? and what will be the outcomes? Children must experiment and observe by utilizing the available resources in the local environment to find out answers to their questions.

It must be theorized and generalized based on repeated observations. The natural phenomenon and resources which influence our life viz., day and nights, water, air, earth, heat, light, food, flora and fauna must be understood primarily from our life experiences. For this purpose one should reflect on our daily experiences and impact of human interventions in various natural activities / processes. Children must be made to appreciate the applications of science for the betterment of human life, natural phenomenon such as rain, wind, day and nights and growth of life on the earth, bio diversity etc.,

Teachers must think and design strategies for appropriate science education and its classroom transaction to realize the constitutional values, goals and aims of science education and the philosophical perspectives of science education at school level. The transformation of young minds as potential scientists must be explored and afforded. This requires lot of planning on the part of teacher and professional preparation, referencing, collaborative work with the children and encourages bringing children's knowledge into the classrooms.

## About Academic Standards....

The National and State Curriculum Frame Works, the Right to Education Act clearly envisaged on the role of the school in achieving the expected academic standards which are subject specific and grade specific. Learning of science does not include learning of information alone, but it includes doing projects to understand the science concepts, undertaking observations and experiments, collection of information, analysis of information and finally arriving to conclusions and generalizations.

Children must draw the illustrations on the observed things and appreciate the interdependence of the living beings in the nature. Appropriate attitudes on keeping the bio diversity and sustaining it is also one of the objectives of science learning in schools. Teachers must play a vital role and take the responsibility in developing such scientific spirit and academic standards.
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## Teaching Learning Strategies ...

Teaching does not mean transferring information from the textbooks. Teachers must understand the philosophical base of science i.e., why science is as a subject in school curriculum? And what are the expected goals and objectives of science teaching? What is the expected behavioral change in children through science teaching? How to motivate the children to peruse science with increased interest and dedication. The teacher shall plan strategies for science teaching. Following are the expected strategies of the science teaching.

- Textbooks must include various learning strategies to construct knowledge on various science concepts through observations, discussions, experimentation, collection of information.
- Using mind mapping as one of the initial whole class activity and develop debate and discussion on the given concepts.
- Prepare children for discussions by posing appropriate questions. The questions given in the textbook exercises make along with planning additional questions must be used.
- Textbook reading is a must to understand and to get an overall idea on the concepts introduced in the lessons.
- Textbook may be appropriately used while teaching the lesson both by children and as well as teachers.
- Teachers must prepare / collect appropriate equipment, plan and well in advance for a meaningful transaction of the science lessons and plan for children participation through group / individual / whole class work.
- Teacher preparation includes collection and reading of appropriate reference books, sources in the internet, library books, children exercises, appropriate questions to children to think on the given concepts and sharing the prior ideas of the children.
- Appropriate activities to appreciate the nature and natural phenomenon.
- Plan for discussions for improved understanding and appreciation of bio-diversity and efforts to environmental protection and specific roles of the children in doing so.
- Teaching learning strategies and the expected learning outcomes, have been developed class wise and subject-wise based on the syllabus and compiled in the form of a Hand book to guide the teachers and were supplied to all the schools. With the help of this Hand book the teachers are expected to conduct effective teaching learning processes and ensure that all the students attain the expected learning outcomes.


## Conduct of Activities

The basic objectives of science teaching facilitate the learning of how to learn. Therefore, children must be facilitated to construct knowledge collaboratively through participating in whole class, group and individual activities.

- Provide advanced information and awareness on the experiments, observations to be done both in side and out side the classrooms along with study of reports.





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- The exercises given in the textbooks must be performed during the classroom teaching learning processes without delay or skipping.
- The activities in the lesson shall be performed not only during its transaction but also during the entire academic year for specific units Eg: food for the animals and changes around etc.,
- The observations, information collection, field investigations etc., must be taken up under the teacher guidance / presence. Some of the work may be given as homework also.
- Local resources may be used as alternative equipment for designing and undertaking activities/experiments.
- Teacher must develop a year plan duly distributing the projects, assignments, field trips given in the textbooks so as to complete with in the available 180 working days.
- Teachers are advised to collect information about recent studies of the areas discussed in the textbook for every year.
- The information given in the bottom line boxes of every page is only for extensive reading.


## About assessment ....

The present practice of testing children to what extent they learnt the information must be replaced by understanding how children are learning. What are the learning problems? What is difficult for children? etc., This may be possible by observing children notebooks, assignments and sitting besides them while doing the work / problem solving. Therefore, importance must be given for the Assessment For Learning than Assessment Of Learning. An effort was made to provide variety of assessment exercises in the textbooks, assess the different competencies to be developed as per the goals and objectives of science teaching in schools. Teachers must understand the continuity and appropriateness of varieties of assessment.

- It is expected that every child must understand the concept and try for his own answer rather than repeating the text given in the textbooks without any value addition.
- Teachers shall not try for uniformity in the answers across the students in the class but encourage them for a variety of responses.
- Some of the exercises for display in the wall magazine, bulletin board, school community meeting are not only for the sake of assessment but it reflects the nature of academic activities to be performed in the schools.

The revised science textbook is all together an improved design reflecting the nature and spirit of science learning and certainly make the children to think and contribute his / her ideas creatively and facilitate the construction of concepts based on the child's prior ideas / experiences. There is no doubt that children would develop creatively while following and performing the activities and exercises given in the science textbooks. It is a challenge for teachers to make children as constructors / creators of knowledge rather than receivers of information.
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## ACADEMIC STANDARDS

S.No. Academic Standard

## Explanation

1. Conceptual understanding Children are able to explain, cite examples, give reasons, and give comparison and differences, explain the process of given concepts in the textbook. Children are able to develop their own brain mappings.
2. Asking questions and making hypothesis

Children are able to ask questions to understand concepts, to clarify doubts about the concepts and to participate in discussions. They are able to guess the results of on issue with proper reasoning, able to predict the results of experiments.
3. Experimentation and field investigation.
4. Information skills and Projects
5. Communication through drawing, model making
6. Appreciation and aesthetic sense, values

Children are able to do the experiments given in the text book and developed on their own. Able to arrange the apparatus, record the observati onal findings, suggest alternative apparatus, takes necessary precautions while doing the experiments, able to do to alternate experiments by changing variables. They are able to participate in field investigation and prepare reports.

Children are able to collect information related to the concepts given in the text book by using various methods (interviews, checklist questionnaire) analyse the information and interpret it. Able to conduct project works.

Children are able to counicate their conceptual understanding by the way of drawing pictures labeling the parts of the diagram by drawing graphs, flow charts and making models.

Children are able to appreciate the nature and efforts of scientists and human beings in the development of s ience and have aesthetic sense towards nature. They are also able to follow constitutional values.
7. Application to daily life, concern to bio diversity.

Children are able to apply the knowlegde of scientific concept they learned, to solve the problem faced in daily life situations. Recognise the importance of biodiversity and takes measures to protect the biodiversity.

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## OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Rabindranath Tagore


Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga.
Tava shubha name jage,
Tava shubha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha,
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he! jaya he! jaya he!
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!!

## PLEDGE

- Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao
"India is my country; all Indians are my brothers and sisters.
I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.
I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy. I shall be kind to animals.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness."

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## Our Food

If any one asks you about your favourite food item, what will you answer? The list may include several things like laddu, biryani, idly-sambar, pulihora, cheese, butter, biscuits, dal, brinjal curry and so on.

But if you are asked about the food ingredients needed and how they have been cooked, then, it may be difficult for you to answer.
Generally we take interest in eating variety of food and don't bother about other
things, like what ingredients are needed to prepare brinjal curry or biryani and how idly can be made soft?
We take food for energy and health, Not only eating food but also knowing the information about the ingredients needed for preparing food and their sourses is also important. In this chapter, we will discuss about the ingredients needed, cooking methods and food sources.

Observe the following food items and name them.


Banana contains potassium which is useful for us.

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## Activity-1: Finding variety in our food

Every day we eat different types of food from morning to night. What did you eat yesterday? Make a list. Also discuss with your friends and collect information about what food they had eaten yesterday. Record the information in table 1.

## Table 1 - What did I eat

| Name of student | Food eaten |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ashok | Rice, Dal, Milk, Vegetables, Bread, Jam, Idly, Chutni |
| Neelam | Biryani, Chilli Chatni, Roti |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

- Are food items similar in your list the list and your friend's list?
- Count the number of food varieties you have listed in the table?
- Are all the students eating the same type of food items?
- What food items are served in midday meals in your school?

We eat different types of food material daily but some food items like rice, dal and vegetables are common in the daily menu in large parts of Telangana. On special occasions we eat a larger variety of food.

## Food ingredients

Activity-2: Many things are needed to prepare food

Srinivas wants to eat something special on Sunday. He asked his mother to make biryani. His mother asked him to prepare a list of materials which would be required to make biryani.

Here is the list made by Srinivas - rice, salt, jeera, tomato, potato, onion, etc. Help Srinivas if he had missed any material and complete the list.

Srinivas was surprised that while cooking boiled rice we need only two materials, raw rice and water. But for making biryani we need many materials.

Don't eat bananas on an empty stomach; combining them with a bit of protein will help to normalize the insulin response caused by the sugar in the banana.






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Fig. 2

To make different kinds of food we need different materials. These materials which are required to prepare food are known as ingredients.

Discuss in groups some food items you like to eat and try to find out what ingredients are used to prepare them. Write them in a table form.

Table 2 - Ingredients of some food items.

| S.No. | Food items you like | Required ingredients |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Payasam |  |
| 2. | Chicken curry |  |
| 3. | Pallikaram |  |

When you purchase packed food, biscuits or any cool drink, you will find their ingredients written on their packets. Have you ever thought from where these ingredients come? Do you know we get vegetables and fruits from plants; eggs,
milk, meat from animals. Is there any other source you can think of? Some ingredients have been listed in Table-3. Find out the source of each ingredient; if it is a plant mark ( P ) or an animal (A), or something else (O).

Chicory is beneficial for digestive and circulatory system.

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Name the plant or animal also. You can take the help of your friends or elders.
Table 3 : Who gives us food

| Ingredients | Plant/Animal/Others | Name of plant or animal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cooking Oil |  |  |
| Honey |  |  |
| Chips |  |  |
| Turmeric powder |  |  |
| Salt |  |  |
| Dough |  |  |
| Meat |  |  |
| Rice |  |  |
| Eggs |  |  |
| Sugar |  |  |
| Peanuts |  |  |

Try to enrich this list as much as you can. You will find that from animals we get milk, eggs and meat. If you observe carefully you will notice that there are a number of plants from which we get different kinds of food. Goats and sheep give us meat. Hens and roosters gives us meat and eggs. Can you elaborate this list? In plants we eat different parts, like leaf of spinach and coriander plants, flower of cauliflower plant, fruit of tomato and drumstick plants. Identify the part of the
plant eaten by us in the plants in given table?

* We get varieties of food material from plants
* In some plants we eat only some parts as food.
* In some we take entire plant as food. Discuss with your friends and write. You may be having some doubt about the salt. It is a mineral and obtained from the sea. Identify the part of the plant given in the table-4. You may discuss with your friends and write.

Beet roots are high in carbohydrate levels and should therefore be used frequently.





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Fig. 3

## Do you know?

To make biryani, we use different types of ingredients such as ilaichi (cardamom), lavang (clove), dalchini (cinnamon), biryani leaves, pepper etc. They are called condiments (sugandha dravyalu / fragrant material) to make kheer. Cashew nuts, almonds, kismis (dried grapes) etc are used. These are dry fruits. Condiments and dry fruits grow in particular places only. They are not available in large quantities. So, they are expensive.

Now look at table 4 and try to fill it as shown.
Table 4

| Name of plant | Parts that we eat |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fenugreek (Menthulu) | Leaves, seeds |
| Mustard (Avalu) |  |
| Sugarcane |  |
| Carrot |  |
| Onion |  |
| Cabbage |  |
| Asafoetida (Inguva) |  |

Peanuts contain beneficial protien, but many people are allergic to them and find them hard to digest.





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- Which parts of the plants do we generally use?
- Do we also use flowers as food? Which plants are these?
- Is there any plant of which whole plant can be eaten?
We use various parts of plants for our food. Leaves, roots, seeds and fruits of plants are widely used whereas stems and flowers are not so widely used. We need several ingredients to cook different types of food. Whatever may be the source of ingredients - plants, animals or minerals, we use some in plenty but others are needed only in little quantities. Why is it so?


## How people develop food habits?

People living in one region usually share common food habits. You might have seen paddy fields in your village. Think, why is paddy grown mostly in our state. The geographical and climatic conditions are more suitable for growing paddy so we produce more rice. Even though
farmers grow various types of food crops we generally use rice as staple food. A variety of food items are prepared using rice.
We eat more rice and rice products as compared to other cereals like wheat or maize. But in Rajasthan maize, bajra and wheat is produced more than rice. So the main food in Rajasthan is chapathi or roti instead of rice.

Many times we hear people saying that "I like this curry ". "I don't like that". This is not a good food habit, you should make a habit of eating all varieties of vegetable food items. This makes you strong and energetic.

Different methods of preparing food
Preparing food is an extremely important art and essential for life. There are many ways of preparing food. For cooking rice, rice is boiled. (For making idly, rice rawa is mixed with grinder dal and fermented, then it is steamed.) Potato chips are fried in oil.
Some methods of cooking food are given in Table 5. Fill in the food items. Write down the food items cooked in the given methods.

Table 5 - Processes involved in making food

| Method of preparing food | Food items |
| :--- | :--- |
| Boiling | Potatoes, egges ... |
| Steaming | Idlis ... |

Onions are an excellent antioxidants, they protect us from diseases. They contain anti-allergic, antiviral and antihistamic properties







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| Method of preparing food | Food items |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fermentation |  |
| Roasting | Peanuts ... |
| Deep Frying | Pakodi, Puri ... |
| Shallow frying | Chicken, Fish... |
| Chopping and mixing <br> (made into small pieces and mixed) |  |
| Cutting and mixing <br> (made into large pieces and mixed) |  |

In table 5, you can also add any other method of cooking which you know. Don't forget to add the food items prepared by this method.

## Tasty Food:-

We usually say food is tasty and delicious. But how does food get its taste? The taste of food depends on its ingredients, method of preparation and our cultural habits. Do you know the method of preparation of any food item?
Joseph knows how to make tomato curry. Listen to him.
"I like tomato curry. I learnt how to make it from my father. To prepare $i t$, we need two tomatoes, one onion, two green chillies, one red chilly, turmeric powder, salt, oil, mustard seeds, black gram and jeera.
First, clean all the vegetables in water, and chop them into pieces. Place a pan on the flame, pour three


Fig. 4
spoons of oil. When oil becomes hot, put one spoon-full of mustard, black gram and jeera. Then add green and red chilli pieces and put a pinch of turmeric powder. Half a minute later add pieces of onion and tomato. Then add some salt and close the lid. After five minutes the tasty curry is ready."

Sweet potatoes have carotenoids and antioxidants. These purify blood.



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## Activity-3: Let us cook

What is your favourite food? Find out how it is prepared. Write the recipe in your note book.

## Preservation of food

The discussion about food will be incomplete unless we talk about food preservation. How do farmers protect rice from pests and insects after it is harvested? How is rice stored in your home? Why does curry get spoiled when kept out for a couple of days but pickle stays fresh for so long? It is only because of preservation. For preserving certain food-items, they are salted and dried. They are used when needed. In certain areas dried fish is commonly used. Vegetables and meat are stored by drying and also pickled.

- Try to find out how vegetables are pickled at home.
- Find out the ingredients that help to preserve vegetables.

Salt and turmeric powder are used for preservation while making pickles. In coastal areas it's a common sight to see fish being smoked for preservation.

- Try to find out more about this process.
- What are the other food material preserved by this process?


## Do you know?

Sugar syrup or honey is a good preservative. Fruits are often preserved in sugar syrup or honey. Jams and fruit juices are good examples of preservation with sugar.
Ask your parents other ways of preservation that they follow.

## Activity-4: Let us store food

Discuss in groups and identify examples of different preservatives. Form groups of 4-5 members, discuss and write in table form the preservatives used to store different food items.

Table 6 - How to preserve food

| Methods of preservation | Examples |
| :--- | :--- |
| Adding salt, chilli powder and oil | pickles, ... |
| Adding only salt |  |
| Drying |  |
| Adding sugar syrup |  |

Tomatoes are an excellent source of vitamin C. The vitamin C is most concentrated in the jelly-like substance that surrounds the seeds. It helps to build up immunity.




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For preserving food we use different types of preservatives. But some food items which are available in the market have harmful preservatives. So we must be aware of the ingredients of packaged food.

Joseph's father always observes the ingredients used and the date of manufacturing when he buys the readymade food items. Expired food items should not be consumed. They are harmful to our health.

## Do you know?

Preparation of food using vegetables and fruits is an art. Some people make different types of designs and decorations with vegetables. This is called vegetable carving. Try to make your own carving with the vegetables available to you.


Fig. 5
Keywords
Ingredients, preservatives, fragrant materials, dry fruits

## What we have learnt

- We get food from plants and animals.
- For cooking food, we need different types of ingredients.
- We use different parts of plants like stems, roots, leaves, fruits and flowers as food.
- The taste of food is based on its ingredients, method of preparation and cultural practices of the region.
- Boiling, steaming, fermentation are some methods of preparing food.
- We use preservatives to preserve food for some time.



## Improve your learning

1. What are the common food items you eat?
2. Find out the ingredients of the given food items:
Pachipulusu, coconut chutney, jilebi, onion pakodi
3. Write down the process of making upma or any other snack of your choice.
4. Collect any wrapper of packaged food. Read the information details and answer the following questions.
(a) Name of the food item
(b) Price of the food item
(c) When was it manufactured?
(d) How long can we use it?
(e) What ingredients does it contain?

Tomatoes are rich in Carotenoid and Lycopene; eating foods containing
Carotenoids can lower the risk of cancer.








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5 Shahina's mother always cooks plain rice! If the same rice is used to make kichidi, payasam or biryani how would you feel eating those?
6 List out the names of some plants that grow in your village. Which parts of it are used as food?
7. Make a list of animals and insects from which we get food.
(a) Write the names of these animals on slips of paper. On the other side of the slip write the names of food we get from the animals - milk, eggs or meat.
(b) Sort the slips into groups. Write the names of the animals in the correct portions of the circles shown below.
(c) Are there any portions where none of the animals fit? Explain why?

8. With the help of your teacher form groups of 5 or 6 students of your class. Make a fruit chat or vegetable salad and eat it.
How do you feel? Write few lines about your experience.
9. Ask your friend to think of the name of any food item. Now you have to guess its name. For this you can ask some questions. Your friend can only answer Yes or No.
How many and what questions did you ask before you could guess the name?
10. List out the ingredients needed to make vada. Are they same for dosa? Identify the differences in your list.
11. Latha has prepared the following statements for you. Find out the wrong ones among these, don't forget to give your reasons.
(a) We can get food from plants and animals only.
(b) Spices, oil, salt and meat are the ingredients of a chicken curry.
(c) Plants are the source of honey.
12. Find out from your parents the various methods of preserving food and write a note on them.
13. Collect information about the main food habits of different states of India. Refer to the Atlas, library books and discuss with your teacher.
14. Suppose if fish / raw mango / lemons are given to you how would you preserve them?
15. Some food material is given below. What are the diffrent possible ways of cooking them? Find out and write them.
Meat - Groundnuts - Potatoes Spinach
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## Playing with Magnets

All of you would have seen a pin holder in your school office (see Fig. 1 (a)). You may have seen that in this pin holder, some pins are attached to the cap. See Fig.1(a).


Fig. 1 (a)

- Why do the pins get attached to the cap of the pin holder?
- What could be there in that cap?
- Does it attract objects other than pins? What are they?
You might have seen some metal stickers stuck to the door of an iron almirah or a refrigerator. See Fig. 1 (b).
- What is there in those stickers which makes them stick to the iron doors?


Fig. 1 (b)

- Do they stick to wooden doors or plastic doors too?


## Activity-1: Finding objects that get stuck to the cap of the pin holder.

Take a pin holder from your school office. Drop some pins, jump-clips, iron nails into it. What do you observe? Do the same with a piece of paper, a pencil and an eraser. What do you observe?

You would notice that pins, jump-clips, nails get stuck to the top of the pin holder while paper, pencil, eraser fall into the pin holder. Why does this happen so?

The cap of the pin holder contains a special material which attracts substances like iron pins, iron nails etc.

Similarly, the metal stickers also have a special material at the back so that they can stick to iron doors. That special material is called magnet.

- What material is needed for making magnets?
- How were these magnets discovered?

Let us try to find the answers to these questions.

Right now, the Neodymium is the strongest magnet currently known

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## Story of Magnet :

Around 2500 years ago, there lived an old shepherd named Magnus. He used to take his goats and sheep to the bills for grazing. He always carried a wooden stick. which had an iron cap on its lower end. One day, while bis goats were grazing, Magnus dipped bis stick into a spring of water and poked at the pebbles and stones at the bottom with it. Suddenly be felt something pulling bis stick. When he took it out of water, he saw a stone
 stuck to the iron cap. The stone which Magnus pulled out was called Lode stone. It is a natural magnet and possesses the property of attracting iron.

The magnets we discussed in pin holder and iron doors are not natural magnets. These magnets are man-made magnets.

Magnets of different shapes:
The magnets we see and use in our daily life possess different shapes. Some of the usual shapes of magnets are shown in Fig. 2.



Ring Magnet


Disc Magnet
Fig. 2

Can we make a magnet in whatever shape we desire? Think.

Usually, magnets are made of steel or iron. However, special alloys of iron, nickel, copper, cobalt, and aluminum can be made into powerful magnets.





Bar magnet

Horseshoe Magnet
كم


Disc Magnet


## Activity-2: Which materials are attracted by magnets?

Take a bar magnet, nail, jump-clip, plastic scale, a piece of glass, brass key, paper, iron bolt, pen, blade, pencil, knife, stainless steel spoon, piece of chalk, wood and touch the magnet to each item. Does the magnet attract every object? Observe and record your observations duly mentioning the name of the material of which the object is made in table 1 .

Table 1

| Name of the object | Material of which the <br> object is made <br> (Iron/plastic/aluminum/ <br> wood/glass/any other) | Attracted <br> By Magnet <br> (Yes/No) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jump Clip | Iron | Yes |
| Scale | Plastic | No |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

- Which materials are attracted by a magnet?
- Which materials are not attracted by a magnet?
The materials that are attracted by magnets are called magnetic materials. The materials that are not attracted by magnets are called non-magnetic materials.
- Give your own examples for magnetic materials.
- Give your own examples for nonmagnetic materials.
Magnets have the property of attracting materials like Iron. Based on this property of magnets they can be used to separate some mixtures.

Activity-3: Can we separate iron filings from soil?
Take a bar magnet and roll it in the soil in your school ground for some time. Pull out the magnet.

What do you find? Does anything get attached to the magnet?
You may find some dark particles of soil sticking to the magnet.
Now gently remove these dark particles from the magnet and collect them in a sheet of white paper. These are iron filings.

Once the Greek scientist Archimedes of the "Eureka" used lodestone to win enemies in battles by using lodestone to get the nails from the ship. So the ship would sink.










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(Keep these iron filings in a box to use in further activities.)

- Which part of magnet attracts more iron filings?
- From which part of the magnet do you feel more difficulty in removing iron filings ?


## Poles of a Bar Magnet

Does the property of attracting iron filings remain same for all parts of a bar magnet?

## Activity-4:

Spread some iron filings uniformly on a sheet of white paper. Place a bar magnet below this sheet and keep moving the bar magnet.

- What do you observe?
- Do you observe any change in the pattern of iron filings spread over the sheet?

You will observe that the uniformly spread iron filings concentrate at two points of the paper sheet. At some distance you will find some scattered iron filings between these two points. (see Fig. 3)


Fig. 3

This change in the spread of iron filings on the sheet of paper is due to the magnet present below it. The iron filings move towards its ends because of this magnet. Thus the ends of the bar magnet attract more iron filings than the middle part of the magnet.

By this activity we can conclude that eyery bar magnet always has two ends whose attracting capacity is more than its other parts. These ends are called poles of the magnet.

## Activity-5: Finding directions with a bar magnet.

Suspend the bar magnet freely with the help of a thread tied around its center as shown in Fig. 4. Does the magnet remain stationary? Wait for some time. What do you observe?

You will notice that the magnet finally takes a position in the North-South direction. Mark the end that points towards the North with some colour.


Fig. 4

Electromagnets are made by using wire coils wound around a ferromagnetic substance such as steel.










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Now disturb the magnet and again wait for some time.

- Where does the coloured portion come to rest?

Repeat this experiment in your classroom, playground and at your home. What do you observe?

Magnets always come to rest in the NorthSouth direction. In each case the marked end points towards North. This end is known as North pole of the magnet. The other end, which points towards the South is known as South pole of the magnet. This property of magnets is called directional property. It is exhibited only by magnets. We use this property to make the magnetic compass.

## Magnetic Compass :

A compass is usually a small box with a glass covering it. A magnetized needle is pivoted inside the box in such a way that it can rotate freely. The compass also has a dial with directions North (N), South (S), East (E), West (W) marked on it. The compass is kept at the place where we wish to know the direction. Its needle indicates the North-South direction when it comes to rest. The compass is then rotated until the north and south marked on the dial are exactly below the two ends of the needle. To identify the North pole of the magnetic needle, it is usually painted in a
different colour (see Fig. 5). Then we identify north and south at that place. After that we can also identify the East and West between them.


## Fig. 5

A compass is used to find directions. It is mostly used in ships and airplanes. Mountaineers and army people also carry a compass with them so that they do not lose their way in an unknown place.

Note: Don't place compass and magnets together.

## Activity-6: Attraction and Repulsion Between Two Magnets

Take two similar magnets, place them in four different ways as shown in Fig. 6 and record your observations.


Fig. 6

Some vets use magnets to retrieve wire and metal from animals stomachs




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- What do you observe?
- When do the magnets attract each other?
- When do the magnets repel each other?
You will notice that like poles ( $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N}$, S-S) repel each other and unlike poles (N-S) attract each other.


## Earth as a Magnet:

We saw that a suspended bar magnet always comes to rest in the North-South direction.

- Why does it come to rest in that particular direction only?
- What force is acting on it?


## Activity-7:

Place a bar magnet on a table in any direction. Suspend another bar magnet over it as shown in Fig. 7. The suspended bar magnet should be


Fig. 7
fairly close to the one kept
on the table. Observe in which direction the suspended bar magnet comes to rest.

Change the direction of the bar magnet placed on the table.

- Do you find any change in the direction of suspended bar magnet?
- What is that change?

The suspended bar magnet always comes to rest in the direction of the bar magnet placed on the table. But the north pole of the suspended bar magnet points towards the south pole of the bar magnet placed on the table and south pole of the suspended bar magnet points towards the north pole of the bar magnet placed on the table.

- What happens if you remove the bar magnet placed on the table?

In this case the suspended magnet comes to rest in the North-South direction. We can say that there is some magnet below the suspended bar magnet which compels it to come to rest in that particular direction (as in above two cases). Where does this invisible magnet come from? The earth possesses magnetic property which acts upon the suspended bar magnet (see Fig. 8).


Simple magnets are made using iron or steel.

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## Activity-8: Finding out whether

 the given object is a magnet or not. You have been given three objects of same size, shape and colour. Now using bar magnet, you have to find which one among them is a magnet, which is not a magnet but made up of a magnetic material or a non-magnetic material.Bring three objects one after the other close to one pole of the bar magnet and observe whether they get attracted, repelled or not attracted. Record your observation in table 2. After that bring those objects close to the other pole of the bar magnet in the same way and record your observations.

Table 2

| Observation | Object - 1 <br> Attracted / Repelled / <br> Noteffected | Object - 2 <br> Attracted / Repelled / / <br> Noteffected | Object - 3 <br> Attracted / Repelled / <br> Noteffected |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Change observed when <br> brought close to one pole <br> of the bar magnet. |  |  |  |
| Change observed when <br> brought close to other <br> pole of the bar magnet. |  |  |  |

What do you conclude by comparing the recorded observations?

By the above observations we conclude the following:
If an object is attracted by one pole of the bar magnet and repelled by its other pole, then you can say that it is a magnet.
If an object is attracted by both the poles of a bar magnet and not repelled by any pole, then you can say that it is not a magnet but a magnetic material.
If an object is neither attracted nor repelled by the poles of the magnet, then you can say that it is a non-magnetic material.

## Activity-9: Make your own magnet

Take an iron nail and place it on a table. (Make sure that the nail neither attracts nor repels iron pins or iron filings.) Take a bar magnet and place one of its poles near one edge of the nail. Without lifting the bar magnet, move it along the length of the iron nail till you reach the other end. Then lift the bar magnet, bring it to the first end of the nail and move along the length again as shown in Fig. 9. Repeat this process 20-30 times. (Always move the magnet in one direction, don't drag the magnet back and forth.)

The compass was used hundreds of years ago by chinese sailors.

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Fig. 9
Now remove the bar magnet and bring some iron filings or alpins close to the nail. What do you notice?

The iron filings or alpins get attracted by the nail. Thus you have succeeded in making your own magnet by magnetizing the nail. What will happen if the nail is now suspended freely?

## Activity-10: Make your own magnetic compass

Take a magnetized needle. Tape the needle to a light cork. Float the cork in a glass of water as shown in Fig.10. Add a little detergent to water to help the cork float freely.

- In what direction does your magnetized needle point?
If it points in NorthSouth direction, Then your magnetic compass is ready.


Fig. 10

## Activity-11: Magnetic induction

Take a safety pin and bring it close to an alpin. Does it attract the alpin? Why?

Bring the safety pin close to one pole of a bar magnet and see how it gets attached to the magnet. Now bring an alpin and touch it to the safety pin as shown in Fig. 11(a). Does safety pin attract the alpin? Why?


Fig. 11 (a)

In the above two cases, we notice that the safety pin acts as a magnet when it is in contact with another magnet. Magnetic property is induced in safety pin due to the bar magnet.

- If the safety pin is not in contact with the bar magnet, can it attract the alpin?
- What happens if we place the bar magnet very close to the safety pin but not touching it?

Let us find out.
Take a bar magnet in one hand and a safety pin in the other hand, hold them in such a way that they are close to each other but not in contact as shown in Fig. 11 (b).

The earth's magnetic field is like a bar magnet at the center of the earth.

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Ask your friend to bring an alpin and touch the safety pin. You will notice that the alpin will stick to the safety pin. This shows that due to magnetic induction safety pin acts as a magnet. Magnetic property possessed by a magnetic substance due to the presence of a magnet near it, is called magnetic induction.

## Keywords

Magnet, Magnetic compass, magnetic material, non-magnetic material, North Pole, South Pole, like poles, unlike poles, attraction, repulsion, magnetic induction

## What we have learnt

- Lode stone is a natural magnet.
- Magnets are of different shapes i.e. bar magnets, horse shoe magnets, ring type magnets, disc magnets, etc.
- The materials that are attracted by magnets are called magnetic materials. The materials that are not attracted by magnets are called non-magnetic materials.
- A bar magnet always has two ends whose attracting capacity is more than other parts of it. The poles of the magnet lie at these ends.
- Each magnet has two magnetic poles : 1) North Pole and 2) South Pole.
- A freely suspended magnet always aligns in the North-South direction.
- Unlike poles of two magnets attract each other; whereas like poles repel each other.
- Magnetic property possessed by a magnetic substance due to the presence of a magnet near to it, is called magnetic induction.
Improve your learning

1. Predict which of the following material are magnetic and nonmagnetic material. Test with a bar magnet and check your predictions. What do you say after testing all materials?
Plastic, Iron, Stainless steel, Wood, Aluminium, Gold, Silver, Copper, Paper, Cloth.
2. List out the magnetic and non magnetic materials in your class room.
3. For which purposes do people use magnets in their daily life? Ask your family members and other elders and collect the information and prepare a list of uses of magnets.
4. Draw a bar magnet and locate the poles.
5. Observe and locate North and South poles for the second bar magnet shown in the figure given below.


Earth magnets can be 20 times more powerful than a fridge magnet





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6. Think and say, in which direction your house is facing? Use the compass and findout the exact direction of your house and compare it with your prediction. Similarly predict and find out the direction in the following cases.
(a) In which direction you keep your head while sleeping at night?
(b) Which direction do you face while reading?
(c) Which direction do you face while eating?
7. Prepare a toy using magnets and write the procedure of preparation briefly.
8. Think and say where the poles will be located in a ring magnet? Try to find out its poles using a bar magnet and check your prediction.
9. Magnetize a needle using a bar magnet. Make a compass with that needle by following the process explained in activity 10 .
10. Sometimes people use magnets to keep the doors open and some times to close the doors firmly. Think and say how is it possible and how we should arrange the magnets in each case.
11. Does the Earth behave as a magnet? How do you prove it?
12. If you have two similar bars, one a magnet and another a piece of iron. can you find out which one of these is a magnet? Explain the process.
13. Teacher said that Earth is a magnet. But Sreevidya has some doubts and she asked her teacher some questions. What may be the questions?
14 (a) Surya was wonderstruck to know that Earth is a big magnet. How do you appreciate efforts of scientists to discover this?

14 (b) Do you notice any such things in magnets to appreciate? Explain.
15. Kiran wants to prepare a toy using some magnets to make people understand the slogan "Reject bad food and accept only good food". Can you help him to prepare the toy? If yes, how?
****

Every living creature is better alive than dead. Even a grasshopper, a mongoose or a mango tree have right to life. We shall understand this. This is our responsibility.

It is believed that the earth's magnet power comes from a current in the liquid center of the Earth causing it to become a gigantic electromagnet!

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Fig. 1
Ramya and Sowmya were getting ready to go to school. Their mother advised them to keep an umbrella with them. Ramya asked her mother why the umbrella was needed as it was not raining. Looking at the sky, mother told them that it was likely to rain as it was cloudy and windy weather.

They started to school wondering about how their mother was able to predict when it could rain.

- Why do we get rains?
- Where do these rains come from?
- How did mother know that it was
likely to rain?
- Do all the clouds formed in the sky cause rain?

Rain is a common phenomenon like air and sunlight. We generally get more rains in rainy season. Our general observation is that if the sky is cloudy then there is a possibility of rain. But clouds do not lead to rains every time, some times we witness sudden rains.

- Why do clouds cause rain?
- What is the relation between rains and clouds?
Why don't all clouds cause rain?
To understand about clouds and rains we need to first know about water.


## Forms of Water

All of us know that water is available nature in three forms in nature.

## Solid Form

We call soild form of water as ice.


Fig. 2 : Ice
Snow occurs naturally. Can we convert water into ice? Explain what we should do?
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## Liquid Form

What happens if ice is kept in the open air? It changes into water.
If we heat ice, it will change into water.
Water in liquid form is present in oceans, seas, lakes, rivers (Fig.3). Think in what form water is present underground.


Fig. 3 : Water - Liquid form

## Gaseous Form

What happens when water is heated?
The gaseous form of water is water vapour which is present in the air around us. Water in oceans, seas get heated up to form water vapour.
We know that when ice is heated it converts into water and if water is heated it turns into water vapour. Similarly when water vapour is cooled we can get back water. If water is cooled further we will get ice.


Fig. 4 : Water vapour - Gaseous form

Heated
ICE $\underset{\text { Cooled }}{\rightleftharpoons}$ WATER $\underset{\text { Cooled }}{\rightleftharpoons}$ WATER VAPOUR So, we understand that these three forms of water are interchangeable.

## Evaporation and formation of clouds



Fig. 5
What happens to the water in wet clothes when they are dried in sunlight? When we want to dry clothes quickly we wave them about or keep them under a fan.

- Does the water in wet cloths dry up only due to sunlight or due to other reasons?

You must have seen that water on wet roads, roof tops and some other places dries up after sometime.

Where does this water go after drying up?

If you heat water in a bowl on stove, you may have noticed water vapour coming from the surface of water. Thus, when water is heated, it gets converted into vapour and goes into the air. This is what happens to the water in wet clothes also.

The process of water changing into water vapour is called "evaporation" If water is gently heated it will become warm, if it is heated more, it starts boiling. If we heat it further, it evaporates and converts completely into water vapour.

Rain drop is not really shaped like we see. It takes the shape as it fall from the clouds.








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That means the amount of heat absorbed by water affects its evaporation. If water is heated more, it will evaporate faster.

- You might have observed evaporation in many situations in day-to-day life. Discuss them with your friends and prepare a list.
Evaporation is a natural process which takes place on the Earth. Water evaporates continuously from the surfaces of water bodies like seas, oceans, rivers, ponds etc. water changes into water vapour from these water bodies due to the sunlight.
- Where does this water vapour go after evaporation?
The water vapour formed due to evaporation becomes a part of air and like air it cannot be seen.

The water vapour which enters into air through the process of evaporation forms clouds in the sky.

- What is a cloud?
- How are clouds formed?


## Condensation

It is our common experience that on cold winter mornings when we speak, we observe smoke-like vapour coming out of our mouth. (Fig 6).

- Why does smoke-like vapour come out of our mouth in winter?
- Do we experience this in summer as well?

In winter, the air in our atmosphere is very cool as compared to the air coming out from our mouth. Water vapour present in the air coming out from our mouth gets cooled suddenly to form very tiny droplets. These tiny droplets concentrated in a limited area, appear like smoke or a small cloud near our mouth.


Fig. 6
You might have observed that during mornings in winter, small dew drops appear on grass, leaves of plants (fig. 7).

- From where do these water drops come on to the leaves and grass?


Fig. 7 : Dew on grass


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## Activity-1: Condensation

Take some water in a glass. Add some pieces of ice to it. Observe for few minutes.

(Fig. 8)

- What changes do you observe on the outer surface of the glass?
You would observe formation of small drops of water on the outer surface of the glass.
- Why are these drops formed?
- Do drops form if there is no ice in the glass?
Ice-cold water in the glass cools the glass surface. Air around the glass contains water vapour which is warmer than the surface of the glass. Due to the cold glass, air close to its surface will also become cooler. This changes the water vapour in the air around the surface of the glass into water and forms small drops on the outer surface of glass.
Have you ever observed in your daily life where water vapour changes into water? List out them.
The process of conversion of water vapour into water is called "condensation".
Clouds and rain
On a warm day, the sun heats up the ground as well as the water in seas, oceans,
rivers, ponds etc. This water converts into water vapour by the process of evaporation.


Fig. 9 : Water cycle
This water vapour rises up into the atmosphere, as it is lighter than air. As air moves away from the surface of the earth, it becomes cooler and cooler. When water vapour reaches higher levels it condenses due to contact with cool air and forms small water droplets. These tiny droplets remain floating in air at higher levels of the atmosphere and appear as clouds.

## Activity-2: Clouds in kitchen

Take a vessel filled with water. Keep it on a stove and heat it slowly (Fig.10). Observe for some time. Now cover the vessel with a plate. Remove the plate after a couple of minutes. Do you see any changes on the inner surface of the plate?
Can water droplets


Fig. 10 formed on the inner surface of the plate be compared with rain drops. Pour some cool water on the plate and observe what happens.
From both the activities discussed above, we know that water vapour helps to form clouds.

> Egyptians designed umbrella to protect themselvees from sun. Later on it was also used to protect from rain.

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## Rain

The clouds do not stay at a place. They move from one place to another in the direction of winds.
As more clouds come together they become laden with water vapour. Winds bring the clouds from the sea to the land. The cold air in the upper layers of the atmosphere cool these clouds.

- Have you observed the colour of a clouds before it rains?
- How do clouds give rain?

We all know that without clouds, it will not be possible to get rains and that all clouds do not cause rains. Some changes take place in the clouds before they cause rain.


Fig. 11

- What changes do you notice in the sky and in the atmosphere before it rains?
- What changes take place in clouds before raining?
Cooling of clouds increases the size of their water drops and clouds become heavy and descend towards the earth. The colour of such clouds changes from white to grey giving us the feeling of dark clouds gathering. When the size of the water drops increases further it becomes difficult for the cloud to hold them and water drops begin to fall. This is called "rain".(Fig 11)
In our daily life, we observe that before raining, clouds descend towards the earth's surface and we experience a cool breeze before rainfall.
In very cold conditions, the drops of water turn into crystals of ice and fall as snow. Sometimes big drops of water solidify into ice and fall as pieces of ice known as hailstones.


## Monsoons

Generally, we get rains in some particular months during the year. In our state, rains occur normally from June to September . During this season the sky is filled with clouds and move along with the winds blowing from western direction (South West side). These winds are called "South West monsoon". Similarly, we observe in the months of November

> Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide released from industries and vehicles pollute clouds. This causes acid rains.


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and December rains occur due to movements of clouds in the direction of winds blowing from Eastern side (North East side). These winds are called "North East Monsoon". Now a days we are not getting timely rains and seasons are also changing slightly. Think, why is it happening so?

## Water cycle

When it rains ponds, lakes etc are filled with water. Water from rainfall runs down as small streams. These small streams join together and make bigger streams. These bigger streams join the rivers. The rivers flow down to seas and oceans. Some of this rain water seeps into the ground and becomes ground water.

As it is very hot during summer, large quantity of water evaporates from seas, lakes, rivers etc. and converts into water vapour. This goes up into the air to form clouds. These clouds again cool and produce rain.


Fig. 12 : Water Cycle

The circulation of water into water vapour by evaporation, water vapour to clouds and clouds to rain by condensation is known as "water cycle" (Fig 12)
This cycle of evaporation and condensation takes place continuously in nature.
Deforestation and pollution from factories are now causing global warming. So, the atmospheric conditions are not favourable for clouds to get cooled. Consequently, there is a decrease in rainfall. This disturbs the water cycle and causes either floods or droughts.

## Keywords

Evaporation, cloud, stream, rain, condensation, water vapour, droplets, breeze, water cycle, atmosphere, dew, wind, hails.
What we have learnt?

- Water on the Earth can exist in three forms: ice (solid form), water (liquid form) and water vapour (gaseous form).
- The process of changing of water into water vapour is called evaporation.
- All clouds do not always cause rain.
- If water receives more heat, it evaporates faster.
- Clouds are formed from tiny droplets of water vapour.
- Evaporation of water from the surface of seas, lakes, ponds etc. is part of cloud formation.
- As we move up from the surface of the Earth, air becomes cooler.
- The process of conversion of water vapour into water is called condensation.

If the rain drops are very small, they are collectively termed drizzle.

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- The cycle of evaporation and condensation of water, present on the Earth's surface, causes rain.
- The conversion of water into water vapour, water vapour to clouds and clouds to rain is known as water cycle.


## Improve your learning

1. Explain how clouds are formed?
2. Write how water from clouds reaches
 the Oceans and seas?
3. When do clouds become cool?
4. Explain the relationship between the heat of sun and evaporation.
5. Why do we experience cloud like smoke near our mouth while we speak during winter season?
6. Correct the given sentence if necessary.
"If the size of water drops decreases in the clouds, they can no longer hold the water drops."
7. Which of the following days is more suitable for drying of washed clothes? Explain why.
(a)Windy day (b)Cloudy day
8. Which of the following statements are right or wrong ?
(a) evaporation takes place quickly when more heat is supplied.
(b) for condensation of water, it should be cooled.
(c) water vapour is formed due to evaporation.
9. Draw a diagram which explains the water cycle.
10. How do you feel when you see a Rainbow? Express your feelings in the form of a song or a poem.
11. Clouds once seen at a particular point, may not be there after sometime? Why?
12. Revanth blew air from his mouth onto the mirror while he was getting ready to school. He observed that the image in the mirror was not clear. What may be the reason?
13. If it is raining in a village at the same time you don't find rain in another village. Why do you think it is happening so?
14. If condensation fails to occur in nature what changes happen in water cycle?
15. Why does the driver of a vehicle wipe the glass inside, even if the wiper is working on the outer surface of the glass when he drives in rain?

## Dangerous plastic bags

We use plastic bags, covers frequently. We use disposble plates and glases in functions. All food materials are also packed with polythene paper in super markets. In this way we use polythiene covers and throw away. But it takes very long time to decompose and mix into soil. These layers of plastics prevent the sinking of rain water into the soil. It leads to decreasing of ground water. They also obstruct drain water and channels during rainy season. It results in floods. Mainly cities and towns are effected by this.

> In some rainforests of equatorial region there are flying squirrels and snakes are present.

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(c)
(a) Evaporation
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## What do Animals Eat?

Kartik loves playing with his pet dog by tossing it a ball or biscuits or even sometimes some small leaves and twigs. He observes that the dog sniffs and catches the biscuit in mid air and eats it up very quickly, while it just holds the ball in its mouth and only sniffs the leaves. If the dog is given milk it first sniffs it and then licks it up quickly.

- Kartik often wonders what the dog is trying to find out by sniffing.
- Why do dogs first sniff food before they eat it?

In the previous chapter we talked about our own food. There are a wide variety of animals in the living world and they too eat a wide variety of food items.

Let's see how animals eat their food.

## Activity-1: Food intake.

You can see many animals in your surroundings. Discuss about them with your friends. Make a list of what they usually eat and what they usually do to find their food. Do not be in a hurry to complete this table. Keep adding to this


Fig. 1 (a)
list as you observe animals around you everyday. But don't forget to observe animals wherever you go.


Fig. 1 (b)

The first animals evolved about 600 million years ago during the late Precambrian.

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(b) $11^{\text {ش }}$

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Table 1

| S. No. | Animal/Bird | What they <br> eat/ drink | How they find food |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sparrow | Worms, grains | Seeing, picking with beak |
| 2 | Dog | Bones, bread | Sniffing |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |

- Which of the animals, listed by you, eat nearly the same type of food?
- Based upon the type of food the animals eat, they can be classified into how many main groups?
- What kind of food does your pet animals eat?
- Select any two animals in your list, describe the type of food they eat and how they get their food?
- Compare the types of food habits of two animals selected by you.

Discuss with your friends and write.
You could write like this :

1. Some animals depend only on plants for food.
2. 
3. 
4. 

Penguin, Ostrich, Emu, Rhea birds have wings. But they do not fly.

جرول-1

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We have seen that all animals depend on different types of food. Now let us do the above exercise in a slightly different manner. Add your own examples in the last column of table 2.

Table 2

| S.No. | Food group | Examples |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Eats only plants | Cow, $\ldots$ |
| 2. | Eats only animals | Fox, $\ldots$ |
| 3. | Eats both | Human beings,$\ldots$ |

Look at table 2 and try to answer the following questions :

- Which group of organisms (plants, animals) have an advantage in finding food? Why do you think so?
- Could the animals in food group 3 depend only on plants if animals were not available? Why?
- What will happen if all animals eat only plants?


## Do you know?

Animals that depend only on plants for food are called herbivores. Animals that depend on other animals for food are called carnivores. Animals that take food from plants and animals are called omnivores.

- Suppose omnivorous animals start depending only on plants. How it could affect the nature. Discuss in groups and write.

We know that animals have their own ways of collectng and taking in food. Let us see how they do this.

## Search for food :

Plants and animals are the main sources of food in our surroundings. Like us, animals also depend on these sources of food. Every animal has its own style of getting food. They track down, collect, grab or hunt and then use various tools to finally take food into the mouth.

## Tracking down food :

Most animals consume food that is regularly found. But, first, they must locate food. To do this, they use a wide range of senses - smell, sight, hearing, taste and touch. Some animals rely on more then one sense and they can therefore be highly developed in them.

Let us consider some examples to understand this better.

Some types of monkeys eat other animals like carnivores.


جرول-2

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- What does the dog do when searching for food? Which sense of the dog, do you think, is more developed?
- Eagles / hawks find food on the ground even though they are flying very high in the sky. Which sense do they mainly use in finding their food?
- How do bats find their food at night?

Thus we have seen that animals use some senses more strongly than other organs to find their food. For example, dogs use the sense of smell, vultures use vision. Bats depend more on hearing while some reptiles identify the food by tasting.

If you ever go near a pond, observe the pond skaters there (Fig. 2). Observe how quickly they move from one side of the pond to another to catch an insect that falls in water.

Pond skaters (an insect which feeds on other insects) detect ripples produced in water by any other insect trapped on the water surface. They compare the ripples on the opposite side of the pond, (caused by the legs of the insect struggling to move out) calculate the distance and set out to grab it!


Fig. 2
Collecting food :
Finding food is one thing, but collecting or capturing it is quite another. Animals have specialized body parts such as mouthparts, hands or feet that help them collect their food most efficiently.


Fig. 3

Animals are divided into six basic groups, which include invertebrates, fishes amphibians, reptile, birds and mammals.


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 6 Pond skaters
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## Activity-2

In the list given in table 3, write the bodyparts of animals that are used to collect or capture food.

Table 3

| S. No. | Animal | Bodypart used in collecting food |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Hen | Beak, ... |
| 2. | Cow |  |
| 3. | Dog |  |
| 4. | Frog |  |
| 5. | Snake |  |
| 6. | Lizard |  |
| 7. | Vulture | Legs, claws, mouth, $\ldots$ |
| 8. | Lion |  |
| 9. | Man |  |
| 10. | Humming bird |  |

## Look at table 3 and answer :

- Which animals use similar parts in taking food?
- Compare the parts of dog to that of hen. Note down the similarities as well as differences observed by you.
- Compare the parts of humming bird and hen in taking in food.
- Did you find similarities between a dog and a lion in the parts involved in taking food?
- What are the similarities and differences between a vulture and a lion in their mode of taking in food?

You may also add any other observations done by you in the table.

We might have seen that the same part may be used in different ways by different animals. For example, tongue may be used by dog in a different manner as compared to frog. The dog uses tongue to lick while frog captures and swallows food with it.

There are approximately 5,400 species of mammals alive today.






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 Humming Bird اور
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Also, different parts may be used to take in the same type of food, like, hens use their beaks to pick insects while frogs use their tongues for the same purpose.

The same part in a similar group of animals may be used in ways that can be largely different. For example, beaks of different birds are used to eat different types of food.

Let us take some specific examples to observe how animals eat their food. The type of food and the ways in which an animal collects it, form the food habit of the organism.

Let us study the food habits of birds in detail. How do birds eat their food?

Look at Fig-4 and choose the correct options from the statements 1,2 and 3 .


Fig. 4

Animals like sponges have no motion. They are sedentary for the most of their life span.

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Humming Bird
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1. The reason for the beaks of birds being different is to make it easy to recognize them.
2. There is no reason for the difference, it just happens.
3. The beaks of birds are different because they eat different kinds of food.
Again look at Fig. 4 and try to answer :

- Which two of the given birds (sparrow, duck, eagle, pegion) would eat the same kind of food according to you?
- Why do you think they might eat the same kind of food?


## Activity-3: Picking food with beak

We see hens and crows in our surroundings searching for food. Do you find any similarities, and dissimilarities in the way and type of food eaten by hen and crow? What are they? Write your observations in table 4.

Table 4

| S.No. | Similarities | Dissimilarities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | use beak | bens scratch the ground <br> with feet and eat worms, <br> crows don't |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |

Woodpeckers have a long and strong beak. By using it they remove layers of bark and
eat ants and pests which lie under the bark of a tree. Crane has a long beak to catch fish in water. Have you ever seen eagles? They have strong hooked beaks to tear flesh off animals.

Parrot, which eats fruits and cracks nuts, has a hooked beak, while the crow doesn't have it. Not only the beak, there are other parts as well that are different to suit the type of food eaten by a bird.

Eagles would need sharp claws along with strong hooked beaks to tear flesh, while the humming bird that sucks nectar would need a long thin beak and does not need sharp claws.

## Activity-4: Picture Collection

Prepare a scrapbooklet on birds and their food habits. Collect pictures of different birds. Write the way in which each bird gets its food.

## Do you know?

Crows that live in our surroundings usually eat waste, rotten food material, dead animals etc. They keep our surroundings clean in this manner. So they are called natural scavengers. Vultures also belong to this category.

Animals are heterotrophs, they can not produce their own food.

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## Activity-5: How does a frog get its food?

It is very interesting to watch a frog get its food. A frog throws out its sticky tongue towards an insect. Once the insect sticks to the frogs tongue, the frog grabs and swallows it. Frog grabs and swallows it.

- Find out where a frog lives and how it collects food there.
- Observe how a lizard catches its food. Write down your observations.
- Find out the differences between a frog and a lizard's way of taking in food. How do these animals use their tongue?


## Activity-6: How does a cow get its food?

We know that many animals like the cow depend on plants for food. They are herbivores. Animals like cow, goat, buffalo, sheep, giraffe, camel, elephant, deer etc. eat green/dry grass, leaves and branches.

Observe a cow or buffalo while it is eating its food. Write your observations in your note book.

- How does a cow take its food?
- Which body parts it uses to do so?
- How does a cow start eating food?
- Which parts of the cow (jaws, teeth, tongue etc.) are involved in eating its food?
- Do cows have teeth? Do they have teeth on both jaws? (ask someone who tames a cow to find this).
- You may have observed cows and buffaloes sitting under the trees and moving their jaws. Do you know why they do that?


## Do you know?

Animals like cow, buffalo, camel etc., chew food very quickly and swallow and store it in a part of their stomach. After sometime they take swallowed food back from the stomach to the mouth and chew it again. This process is called rumination.

## How much and how little?

Generally elephants eat leaves, branches, fruits of plants etc., which are available in the forest. Think how much food an elephant needs to eat per day.

The larva of a crane fly eats a lot but after changing to adult, a crane fly doesn't need to eat at all !

## Activity-7: How a dog gets its food

Observe a dog in your surroundings. How does it get its food? Write your observations in the space given in next page.

The largest animal alive today is blue whale.
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- How does a dog find its food?
- Which parts are involved in taking in food?
- How does a dog eat meat?
- How does a dog drink water?

Dogs eat food by using their sharp teeth and tongue. Wild animals like lion, fox, wolf, tiger and others also have sharp teeth. Can you say how they get their food?


Animals that hunt have strong legs to run, sharp claws to catch and sharp teeth to tear flesh.

Rabbits and squirrels also have teeth. They eat seeds, tubers, leaves etc. by using their teeth.

- Do you know how dogs and cats use their teeth?

We can see sharp teeth in a dog's or cat's mouth. They tear flesh of animals by using
these sharp teeth. Did you ever see how a cat hunts a rat? What do you feel about it's actions and concentration while hunting?

## Activity-8: Using the tongue

Compare how a frog, cow and dog use their tongues

## Animal Use of tongue

Frog
Cow
Dog
Getting food without hunting:
Some animals get their food by hunting and some others do not hunt. Write about any two animals that get their food without hunting.

It is very interesting to watch how a duck catches its food. Ducks also have teeth, but they are not like the teeth of a cow or lion. They are not useful in chewing food too. They act as filters to get food from water.


Blue whale weighs in the range of 110-160 tonnes and grows to a length between 20-30 meters.
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Similarly, fish too have teeth which are used for the same purpose as that of ducks.

## How leeches get their food?

When we walk on the banks of ponds, canals etc. What king of animals do we see? We can see leeches, snails, earth worms etc.

People in rural areas are familiar with leeches. While rearing cattle near water they find leeches on the skin of animals. Leeches stick on the skin and suck the blood of cattle as well as humans. They have special structures called suckers in their mouth to do this. Do snails and earthworms also suck something from the ground? Discuss this with your teacher and your friends.

## Activity-9: Modes of collecting food

Observe the following animals in your surroundings. Find out how they get their food. Observe them everyday for at least a week. Write whatever you observe in your notebook.

1. Lizard on the wall
2. Spider in a Web
3. Hen in the garden
4. Butterfly on a flower.

## Do you know?

Some animals search for their food only at night. Cockroaches, desert lizards, rats, owls, bats, moths, crickets etc. get their food only at nights . During daytime they hide in dark places. These type of animals are called nocturnals.

## Food Chain :

There is a great balance in nature established among different plants and animals regarding their food habits. What will happen if all animals eat plants? To maintain a balance in nature animals follow different food habits.

What do you find when you see Fig. 5?


Fig. 5
In a pond, we can see that eggs and larvae are eaten by fish and frogs. Fish and frogs are food for a crane. Think, who can eat the crane?

Birds evolved from reptiles during the mesozoic era about 150 million years ago.

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جوَك(Leeches):غزاءك
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## Activity-10: Food Chains

Look at Fig. 5 and write your observations.

Now, try to draw a food chain that starts from grain and ends with a cat.

Food chains cannot always be represented by a straight line. They can be branched with several food chains connected to each other in the form of a food web. Look at the following.

| Rat | Cat | Lion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grass | Deer | Fox |
| Dog | Tiger | Hen |
| Wolf | Man | Worms |

Draw connections to show which animal is eaten by whom.

| Rat | Cat | Lion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grass | Deer | Fox |
| Dog | Tiger | Hen |
| Wolf | Man | Worms |

Food chains form food web where one animal depends upon more than one source for food. Think, in which category do you belong?

We use pesticides and insecticides to protect crops but every year a large number of frogs die by eating poisioned insects. What would happen to the food chain if all frogs die?

## Animal colonies and food

There are many animals that live in colonies - from huge elephants to tiny ants.

The wonder world of ants :

Ants do a lot of things. Their colony has large ant forces to do work. There are mainly workers, soldiers, female and male ants.

The worker ants collect and maintain food stock for other ants in the colony along with several other duties.

Just as we rear cows for milk, some species of ants nurture a type of insect called aphids for honeydew.

Many desert animals are nocturnal. They live in burrows to escape the extreme temperatures in the day.





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Like us ants are good farmers as well they cut leaves into pieces and create a bed to grow a type of fungus which they eat!

Think! What can we learn from ants? Write your opinion in your notebook.

## Keywords

Food habit, food chain, sucking, picking, chewing, habitat, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, rumination, nocturnal.

## What we have learnt

- Different types of animals that live in our surroundings have different food habits (way of taking in food and type of food).
- Sucking, licking, picking, chewing, swallowing are all the ways by which animals take in their food .
- Beaks of birds differ from one another depending upon the type of food they eat.
- Most wild animals that eat other animals have sharp teeth, strong legs and sharp claws.
- Animals are divided into three types on the basis of their food. They are carnivores, herbivores, omnivores.
- Food chain is the connection between animals on the basis of their food habits.
- Food chain explains the interdependence of diverse organisms in nature.


## Improve your learning



1. Name some animals in your house which have the same kind of food habit.
2. Observe your surroundings or go to a nearby field and write about the following :
(a) How does the cow eat grass?
(b) What parts are used while doing so?
(c) In what way can you justify it as a herbivore?
3. Compare the legs and nails of a dog and hen and say why they are different.
4. Go to a nearby pond where cranes are usually seen. Observe how they catch fish. Write about the process of catching fish. (Take care of yourself when you are near the water take the help of elders.)
5. Name some animals which use tongue as a tool for taking in food.

The leopard is a member of the cat family. The life span of leopard is between 12 to 17 years.






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6. The butterfly uses $\qquad$ to suck honey from flowers.
7. Do the following and record your observations :
Collect one or two earthworms and put them in a bottle containing wet soil. Close it with a the lid which has holes. Observe how earthworms get their food.
8. Which animals in the forest depend only on plants or only on animals for food?
9. Fill up the following table

| Bodypart used <br> to collect food | Examples |
| :--- | :--- |
| Beak | Hens, ... |
| Tongue |  |
| Teeth |  |
| Sucker |  |
| Legs with strong claws |  |

10. Why do most carnivores live in forests? Give reasons.
11. Make your own food chain and display it in your class room.
12. Collect the pictures of different animals and prepare a scrapbook by separating them into herbivores, carnivores, omnivores.
13. Identify which of the following statements are wrong and give reasons.
(a) The animals that live in water cannot eat other animals.
(b) Elephants and deer are herbivores living in the forest.
(c) Birds' beaks are designed to suit their food habits.
(d) Sharp claws are useful for hunting.
(e) Most of the food chains end with herbivorous animals.
14. If you want to understand more about food chain what questions would you like to ask?
15. Write a play with dialogues between a parrot and a lion about their food habits and organs they use to get food. Act it with your friends. Send it to school/district childrens magzine.
16. Identify the given animal :


- What does it eat?
- Which part of the body helps it in eating?

Birds are vertebrate animals. The reason is they have a backbone.

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Mary was sitting in her room and studying. Suddenly she heard a loud sound from the kitchen. Mary went to the kitchen and saw a cat running away.

- Can you guess what could have happened? Write it down in your note book.

Mary saw that many objects had fallen on the floor. Some of them were broken and some were not. Can you guess which objects might have broken and which might not have broken? Fill in the table 1.


Table 1
Fig. 1

| Objects that would have broken | Cup, ... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Objects that would not have broken | Stainless steel glass, ... |

- Can you guess reasons why some objects broke and some did not?

In our day to day life, we use several things for different activities. These things are made of different materials.

## Activity-1: Finding the materials used to make different objects

Every object is made up of some material. To make any object one or materials are needed.

For example body of your pen is made of plastic, where as its clip is made of Iron.

A list of things is given in table 2. Name the materials from which each object may possibly be made of. Add some more things you know to the link.
(If you don't know which material the object is made of, discuss with your friends and find out.)

The color of a object depends on the color of light it transmits.

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Table 2

| S.No | Object | Material |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Door | Wood, metal, rubber. |
| 2 | Towel |  |
| 3 | Cycle |  |
| 4 | Knife |  |
| 5 | Mirror |  |
| 6 | Shoes |  |
| 7 | Water bottle |  |
| 8 | Pot |  |

- Which objects are made of only one material?
$\qquad$
- Which objects are made of more than one material?


Fig. 2

How many types of materials can be used for making chairs? (See Fig.2)

There are many objects in our surroundings such as chairs, tables, cycles, bullock carts, utensils, clothes, tyres, water, stones, etc.
We see that different objects are made of different materials. Some objects are made of only one material, while some objects are made of more than one material.
Activity -2: Finding the objects made from diffrent materials
Name as many things/objects as you can, made using the materials given in table 3 .

We see the colour of the object according to the light emitted by it.


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Table 3

| S. No. | Material | Things/Objects |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Metal | Utensils, .... |
| 2 | Plastic | Bag, $\ldots$. |
| 3 | Glass | Mirror, ... |
| 4 | Wood | Table, $\ldots$ |
| 5 | Cotton | Cloth, $\ldots$. |
| 6 | Leather | Shoes, $\ldots$. |
| 7 | Ceramic | Cup, $\ldots$. |
| 8 | Rock | Idols, $\ldots$. |

We see that the same material can be used to make different objects (Fig. 3). Each object is used for a special purpose. So we need to know the properties of materials, as well as the use of the objects to decide which material should be used for making an object. Some materials are soft and some are hard. Similarly some are shiny whereas some are non-shiny. Depending on these properties materials are used for different objects.

## Discuss the following:

- On what basis can we classify materials?
- How do we decide which material should be used for making an object?


Fig. 3

- How do use different materials for different purposes based on their properties?

An object sinks or floats in a medium, depends upon the density of the objet and also density of the medium.

جرول-3



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## Properties of Materials :

- What type of material can you use to make a window when you don't want someone to see through it?
- What type of material can you use to make a window when you want to see through it?
- Can you make a cricket ball with mud or glass? Why?
- Can you make a chair with glass or mud? Why?

Let us examine the properties of materials and their usage. We begin with properties of material that we easily recognize.

## Transparency :

Why do shop keepers usually store eatables like sweets and biscuits in glass jars? The shopkeeper wants his customers to be able to see these items! We all know that we can easily see through glass. Such materials are said to be transparent.

Can you see through plastic? Can you see through wood?

We cannot see through some materials like wood, steel, card board. Such materials are said to be opaque.

Activity-3: Identifying transparent and opaque materials. Identify the transparent and opoque objects from the table - 4.

Table 4

| Objects | Transparent <br> or Opaque |
| :--- | :--- |
| Plastic |  |
| Glass jar |  |
| Steel plate |  |
| Mirror |  |
| Wooden door |  |
| Polythene bag |  |
| Paper |  |



Fig. 4

Water has a density of $1 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ml}$ therefore if you had an object with a density less than $\mathrm{lg} / \mathrm{ml}$, it will float.

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## Activity-4: Are we able to See through a paper

Take a sheet of white paper and try to see a lighted bulb through it (Fig. 5). Record your observations. Now put a few drops of oil on that sheet and again try to see the bulb through it (Fig. 6). What difference do you notice?


Fig. 5


Fig. 6

You notice that in the first case you can't see the bulb but in second case you are able to see the bulb.
The materials through which we can see objects, but not very clearly, are said to be translucent. Oily paper is an example of a translucent substance.
Some glass panes fixed to windows allow some light to come through but you can't see clearly through them; such type of glass is translucent glass.
Can you give some more examples of translucent objects?
Try This

- Take a torch, switch it on and see. Does the light pass through the torch glass?
- Now cover the torch glass with your palm. What do you observe?
- Now cover the torch glass with oily paper. What do you observe?

In the above activity, when do you observe transparent, translucent, and opaque property? Discuss.

## State of the materials

In the chapter on rain you have studied the three states of water. Ice, water and water vapour.

You would have noticed that when ice is put into a glass, the ice begins to melt and after some time all of it becomes water and the glass becomes cold.
If we heat the water in a vessel we notice that after some time water vapour is produced. If heating is continued, more and more vapour is produced in the form of steam and the quantity of water in the vessel keeps decreasing.

Some materials change their state from solid to liquid, liquid to gas on being heated and from gas to liquid, liquid to solid on being cooled. So we can classify materials as solids, liquids or gases based on their state at normal temperature.

Can you think of any material other than ice that goes from solid to liquid, liquid to gas (vapour)?

## Activity-5: Light a candle

Can you light the candle without touching the wick with a burning matchstick? Let us try.

Though ice has crystalline structure, its density is less than that of water, so it floats on water.

















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Place a candle in a safe place and light it. For first time, lit the candle by touching the wick with the burning matchstick. Let the candle burn for about 2 mins.

Now blow the candle out. What did you notice? Did you see a column of white smoke rising from the wick as soon as you extinguish the flame?
Now quickly bring the burning matchstick close to this smoke, but do not touch the wick with it. What happens?

- Could the candle catch fire from a distance?
What is the maximum distance from which you could lit the candle?

How is it possible? Discuss.


## Fig. 7

- Is the white smoke gaseous state of candle wax?

How can you know the diffrent states of materials?
We observe that certain materials can change their shape according to the shape of the containers they are put into, while
some retain their shape. Those materials which change shape are mainly liquids such as water, rasam, milk, oil, kerosene, etc. Those materials which do not change shape are solids such as wood, rock, brick, plastic objects, and vegetables etc.

## Activity-6: Classification of Materials

Identify the different solids, liquids and gases materials around you and write them in table 5.

Table 5

| Solids | Liquids | Gases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stone | Milk | Smoke |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Discuss with your friends and find out who had the longest list.

Now consider only one group, say liquids, from the observation of liquids can you list their properties?

For example, liquids take the shape of the container they are put into. Write all possible properties of solids, liquids and gases in your notebook. Discuss about them with your friends and teachers.

The word candle is derived from the latin word candere, meaning to shine.




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## A dilemma with sugar

While thinking about properties of solids, a group of students in class 6 , put sugar in a glass, in a bowl and in a vessel. They observed that sugar takes the shape of the container. Since they know that liquids take the shape of the container, they concluded that sugar is a liquid.

- The second group in the class disagreed with the first. What do you think? Is sugar a solid or a liquid? How will you decide?

Razia, a student from the second group came up with an idea. She took a single crystal of sugar and one drop of water and declared that sugar is a solid while water is a liquid. The first group also had to agree with her argument.

- What must she have argued using only one crystal of sugar and one drop of water?
- Discuss with your friends and find out why sugar is a solid although it takes the shape of the container.
- Is common salt a solid or a liquid?


## Activity-7: Sinking or floating in water

Let us assume that a tomato, brinjal, potato, iron nail, sponge, wood, stone, leaf, piece of chalk and paper are given to you. Predict which of them sink or float in water. Record your predictions in table 6 .


Fig. 8

## Table 6

| Prediction | Object |
| :---: | :--- |
| Sinks | Stone $\cdots$ |
| Floats |  |

Now try to test whether your predictions are correct or wrong by dropping the above objects in a beaker of water one by one. What do you find record your observations in the following table 7.

## Table 7

| Object | Prediction | Finding |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Are your predictions right / wrong?
Now, add a lot of salt to the water in the beaker. Try this same activity with water which is excessively salty.

- What do you observe?
- Do you get the same result? Discuss.
- Are there any objects which has sinked in normal water but float in salt water? Think why do they float in salt water.

Candles made of bee wax have sweet smell and give less smoke.








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## Activity 8: Do iron objects float?

Take some water in a wide mouthed bowl. Put an iron nail in it. What do you observe? Put an empty iron tin in that bowl. What do you observe?
Also try to observe whether a wooden piece floats on water. What happens when a wooden bowl is dipped in water?

What do you conclude from this activity? Some materials in one shape will sink in water but float on water when they are in another shape. The materials that can sink can be made to float, but all the materials that float cannot be made to sink.

## Activity-9: Soluble or insoluble in water

Take five beakers with water. Take small quantities of sugar, salt, chalk powder, sand and saw dust. Add each material to separate beakers and stir. Observe the changes and record your observations in table 8.

Table 8

| S. <br> No. | Material <br> added | Dissolves <br> (Yes/No) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Sugar |  |
| 2. | Salt |  |
| 3. | Sand |  |
| 4. | Saw dust |  |
| 5. | Chalk powder |  |

We observe that certain materials dissolve when mixed with water. These substances are said to be soluble in water. The materials that do not dissolve are said to be insoluble. Repeat the activity with different liquids like vinegar, lemon juice, coconut oil and kerosene. What do you observe? Discuss with your friends.
Materials around possess different properties, so we are able to use them according to our needs.

## Keywords

Material, object, metal, transparent, opaque, translucent, solid, liquid, gas, sink, float, soluble, insoluble
What we have learnt

- Objects around us are made of a large variety of materials.
- Based on their properties, we use different materials for different purposes.
- Some materials such as glass are transparent, some materials such as wood are opaque and materials like oily paper are translucent.
- Materials can exist in three states; as solids, liquids and gases.
- Some materials sink in water and some materials can float on water.
- Some materials are soluble in water and some materials are insoluble in water.
- Materials are grouped on the basis of similarities and differences in their properties.

The coloured light beam which passes through transparent material, the same coloured light beam comes out.



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Improve your learning 1. Name any five objects which are made up of only one material?

2. Name any five objects which are made up of more than two or more materials?
3. List five things which we can make using each of the following materials :
a. glass
b. metal
c. plastic
d. wood
4. Mary saw a ship travelling on a sea. She knows that iron nail sinks in water. She has many doubts, what are her doubts? Write them.
5. Mary, while examining whether a boiled egg sinks or floats, found that it floats but Vakula made it sink, How is it possible? Guess and write it.
6. Drop an egg in a beaker of water. Now drop the same egg in another beaker of water in which excessive salt is added. Write your observation.
7. Do the following activities. Write down your observations. What do you conclude.
a. Mix chalk powder in water.
b. Place a piece of candle in water.
c. Add some oil drops to a beaker of water.
8. Make a list of items from your kitchen like utensils, food ingredients etc. classify them as follows.

| Item | Sink / Float <br> in water | Soluble / <br> Insoluble in <br> water |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Collect different plastic items from your surroundings. Classify them as transparent, opaque and translucent.
10. Draw different objects made up of wood which we use in our daily life.
11. Make a few models you like using clay. Think how can you make them to float on water.
12. We know that a ship, even though it is madeup of tonnes of iron, floats on water. How do you feel about the scientists who found the scientific principles and efforts in making a ship?
13. We use so many wooden items in our daily life. Is it good to use wood? What happens by excessive use of it? What is the reason? Is there any alternative for this?

When white light falls on an object it may reflected, absorbed or transmitted.




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## Habitat

Uma was swimming in the village pond with her elder brother. She enjoyed swimming there as she saw a variety of plants, flowers \& insects in the pond different from what she could see around her house. Her brother would show her eggs of all sorts of creatures. Right below the lotus leaf was the snail's egg, within leafy bushes at the side of the pond were eggs of a fish and many more. There were several organisms vary - from very small to quite large ones like the fish that grandpa was rearing. Human beings would often hold their breath underwater for such explorations. But we would gasp for breath just after a short time and come to the surface.

Uma often wondered how the organisms underwater could live there easily while it was so difficult for her to breathe?

Do all organisms have different needs which are fulfilled by their surroundings? We see organisms living everywhere around us. We see them living on the ground or under the ground, in the water or on its surface etc.


## Fig. 1

(Note: Visit the pond/lake in the presence of a teacher or parents only. Going inside the pond is dangerous)
Let us explore all the places where organisms (plants and animals) live.

## Activity-1: Who lives where

Here is a list of some organisms. Ant, human beings, elephant, lotus, wall spider, oyster, fish, rabbit, housefly, sparrow, dung beetle, earthworm, murrel (korameenu), squirrel, beetle, rat, bat, pistia, water hyacinth, monkey, prawn (royyalu), tiger prawn. You may add the names of even more animals and plants that you see around you or remove those from the given list which are unfamiliar to you.
Where is each organism found most often? In table 1 write the names of the organisms in the appropriate box according to where they can be found.

The shark has about 4000 teeth in its mouth. Each teeth is about 3 mm long.

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Table 1

| Under the <br> ground | On the ground | In/on water | Some other <br> place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| snake | snake | snake |  |
| earthworm |  |  |  |
|  | cat |  |  |
|  |  | lotus |  |
|  |  |  | Sparrow (in homes) |
|  |  |  |  |

You could write the name of one organism in more than one column.

If you put the organism in the column 'some other place', try to mention the place where you could find it.
Some examples are filled in to help you. Copy the table 1 in your notebook. Try to enrich the list as much as you can.

- How many organisms are present in column - some other place? Why are they included there?
- In which column will you put a frog?

We have seen that different organisms live in different places but many of them live in the same place. Living organisms have different needs. They usually stay in the places where most of their needs are met, that is, they get sufficient food, shelter and other conditions necessary for life.

All organisms depend on their surrounding for their needs like food, water, air and shelter. The surrounding which meets the needs of a particular organism in the best manner is the habitat of that organism. For example, pond is the habitat of (royyalu) fresh water prawn. Fish lives in ponds so it is a habitat for fish as well.
Can you say what is the habitat for crow? A crow makes its nest on the tree, So tree is a habitat for the crow. We often find some insects on the skin of buffalo, So, buffalo skin is the habitat for that insect.
With such different types of organisms, it is difficult to find areas with just one type of plant or animal. It is also difficult to study the needs of each organism separately, so usually we study them collectively according to the habitat.
Now lets see what are the different habitats around us.

Alpine Mountain habitats are the highest mountain habitats in the world.

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We find animals living on trees, in our houses, in different areas in the ponds on our hair, in a small pool of water after rains and several other places. As the area increases, the type and number of organisms living there usually increase.
You would find more types of organisms living in our house than our hair, and more in the pond than our house, more in the lake than our pond and so on. These larger
areas are suitable for supporting the life of more organisms.

Now let us study some habitats more closely.

## Pond as a habitat :

There are several organisms in a pond. To study them more closely we need to see the different regions in the pond where communities of some organisms are present.


- Which animals and plants do you think would live on the surface of the pond?
- Which animals and plants do you think would live in mid-water?
- Which animals and plants do you think would live in the pond margins?
- Which animals and plants do you think would live at the bottom of the pond?
In the pond, we find different organisms live in different regions. This is due to some conditions like availability of food, air, light etc.
We find organisms like dragonfly, mayfly and kingfisher living above the surface, that is, hovering above the pond and then resting over

Mountains provide habitat for a wide range of terrestrial animals including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians.












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a bamboo pole or a stick jutting out of the surface of the pond. They get food from the surface of the pond.

Organisms like snail, whirling beetle and pond skater live on the surface. The larva of dragonfly and mayfly also live on the surface of the pond.

Plants like pistia, water hyacinth float on the surface completely while those like the lotus have roots going deep under. On the surface organisms are easily eaten up by others because there is little protection for them. However, there is plenty of food and air and this is why fish usually come to the surface to feed.

Great water boatman, leech and mosquito larva are found either below the surface water or in midwater. Fish and crabs also swim around this region. Pond margins have several grasses, frogs, crabs, cranes, etc. Fish usually lay eggs here.

The bottom of the pond has plants like Hydrilla and animals like mussels, flatworms and some maggots (larva of some flies). Light is minimum here, but food, in the form of dead and decaying matter is in plenty.

## Activity-2: Organisms that live in different levels of a pond

Observe the pond in your sourroundings. Try to answer the following questions on the basis of what you have read so far :

- Name some organisms living in different regions in the same pond? What makes them stay in there?
- Can different regions in the pond also be called as habitat? Why or why not?
- Is there any animal with legs in the pond?
- Do all animals in the pond have tails?


## Do all animals in a pond float?

What are the animals that share the surface of the pond as habitat?

- Are leaves of all plants growing in the pond similar? What is the difference between the leaves of a plant growing at the bottom (hydrilla) and that floating on the surface (lotus)? Try to think and write why such difference may be there.

In all ponds we can see both plants and animals. The plants that we see in water are called aquatic plants. Animals are called aquatic animals. This type of habitat is said to be an aquatic habitat.

> A wide variety of fauna is found near rivers, sea shores for food habitat and reproduction.
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There are several aquatic habitats on earth, from very small ones like ponds, ditches pools, small garden pools, pools that form after rain and large ones like saltwater lakes, rivers, seas etc.

## Tree as a habitat :

Plant/Tree is also a habitat same as pond. Now, let us study a plant or a tree as habitat.
Birds, monkeys, squirrels, snakes, ants, spiders, caterpillars, moths, bees, wasps, small plants (mosses), mosquito, are some organisms that you may find on a tree. Try to classify them based on where you find them in table 2. Add some more examples that you know.

Table 2

| At the base <br> of the tree | ants, ... |
| :--- | :--- |
| On the trunk |  |
| Between the <br> branches | monkeys, ... |
| On or within <br> leaves |  |

Take the help of Fig. 3 if needed.
Now try to explore the types of organisms that you may see living on a tree or even a medium sized plant found in your surroundings.

## Activity-3:

- Select a tree/plant in your school (you may work in a group of 4-5 students of your class).


Fig. 3

- Observe the tree that you have selected over a period of time, say a week, by visiting it atleast two different times a day. Do this everyday. Let each member of your group note the observations individually whenever they can.
Note the following :
- Make a list of all the organisms seen by you on your first visit. Add the names of organisms that you may find in your next visits.
- Make a rough sketch of the tree in your note book and mark the places on the tree where you spot these organisms. Take the help of Fig. 3. Based on your exploration find out the following:
- Did you find some small plants growing on the tree? (You can look for a green velvety growth for this).

Coral reefs that streches for miles at the botton of the sea is also a habitat.


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ورختمبطرمكّ（Tree as habitat）：－



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- Is the tree chosen by you a habitat for this plant?
- Did you find any animal always present on the tree? Name them.
- Did you find any animals often coming and going on the tree? What were they?
- Did you spot the animals that are coming everyday?
- Are there any organisms that stay on the trees for a few days making it as its habitat and then disappear?
- Based on your observations, for which organisms is the tree observed by you is a habitat?
Discuss with the other groups what they observed and answer the following :
- Do all the trees observed have the same animals?
- Is there any tree without animals?
- What are the animals we frequently see on trees?
Try to observe more plants and trees in your surroundings as well.
There are different types of trees in our surroundings. Tree is a place where different types of animals live. Along with birds, squirrels, ants, spiders etc Some very small plants grow on the barks of trees as
well (you may have seen certain areas of the barks having green velvety growth especially in the rainy season). Thus trees are a good habitat for different organisms. Birds and squirrels come and go from a tree yet the tree is a habitat for them.
Our house as a habitat :
We live in houses that protect us from heat cold rain and are a shelter for us. We keep some animals and birds as pets in our houses. We also grow some plants which give us fruits and vegetables.


## Activity-4:

Discuss the different organisms living in your house. List them. Write in your note book.

- Can animals that live in our houses as pets live in other places as well? Name the animals and also write the places where they can live.
- Animals not useful to us also live in our houses. Give examples of such animals.
- Why do only certain types of animals and plants live along with us?
We domesticate some animals and plants for our needs and food. Think, why do we domesticate dogs and cats?
Thus we can say that our house is also a habitat, isn't it? Several animals like dogs, cats, goats, cows, birds (like hens, ducks, pigeons), spiders, ants,

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cockroaches live with us. We keep plants like money plant and some crotons inside our houses.

We should take care of our pet animals. Most of the time, we concentrate on getting milk from cow/ buffalo but not on their needs. Keeping their sheds clean, supplying fodder and water to them is our responsibility. If we show concern for animals they become affectionate to us. You notice your pet dog licks your feet, wags its tail, sits near you and walks with you. Have you ever experienced the affection that a buffalo / dog / cat shows towards you? Write your experience.

## Do you know?

Animals are partners of our habitat. They also have a right to live. We people are encroaching their habitat. If we cut a tree, birds that live on it lose their nests and fall in danger. We often see dogs, monkeys, cows roaming on roads due to lack of food and shelter. Blue Cross is one of the voluntary organisation that works for animal rights and protection.

## Garden : A wonderful place

While travelling by bus or train, we can see different types of crop fields and orchards. Farmers generally grow mango, guava, sapota, banana, lemon, citrus (battai) trees in the villages. In orchards, farmers grow a single type of fruit plants; in a mango orchard will there only be mango trees? Below those trees we find several other small plants growing on the ground and different types of animals as well.

- Are all plants that grow in an orchard the same as the plants in a forest? Why is it so?

Tamarind, mango, amla plants grow in forests, in the house-gardens or fields. Name some more like them.

Plants and animals that live in different places on the land like those living on trees, in our houses, fields, forests etc are said to belong to terrestrial habitat. All habitats on land are collectively known as terrestrial habitats.

Now let us do a small activity to see the difference between plants and animals that adapt to their surroundings.

A study on the difference between aquatic and terrestrial plants will help us understand more about the specialities of plants.

Forests extend over about one-third of the world's land surface.








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## Activity-5: Compare water plants with land plants

Collect an aquatic plant say a hydrilla or vallesneria. Also collect any Terrestrial plant like Tulsi. Now compare the two and write your observations in table 3.

- On the basis of your observations write how is the aquatic plant suited to living in water?

Table 3

| Parts | Terrestrial plant (tulsi) | Aquatic plant <br> (valisneria /hydrilla) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stem |  |  |
| Leaf |  |  |
| Root |  |  |
| Others |  |  |

Diversity of habitats in Telugu States
The plants that grow in coastal regions differ from those of Telangana or Rayalseema. We can see mangroves only in coastal districts. Grapes are grown in Telangana. Similarly, we can see same type of plants in many places of our state.

## Do you know?

Cactus, Acacia, Aloe vera (Kalabanda) plants need less water than chilly or jasmine plants. They are called desert plants. We can see camels frequently in the desert. Desert plants and animals are suited to dry conditions and high temperature. Burrowing animals like snakes and rats are also seen. Different characteristics in the desert make up desert habitats.

Discuss with your friends and write:

- Do animals change their habitats?
- Will domestic animals change their habitats?
- Have you seen some birds in your surroundings only during a particular season? Why do they come there?
- Can we see all types of birds throughout the year? We hear songs of cuckoo only in a spring season. We see cranes on trees in rainy season. Where do they come from? Where do they go at other times?

Savannas are habitats characterized by the predominance of grass vegetation and the absence of forests.

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 -:Diversity of habitats in Telugu States وهوپ, جوسا



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## Do you know?

Different kinds of birds come from long distances to Kolleru and Pullicat lakes of A.P state. During the months of October to March, pelican birds appear near those lakes. In Kurnool district we can see a bird called battameka pitta which flies over long distances to come here. Generally we can see birds flying over long distances to find suitable conditions to reproduce. Animals like turtles and fish also move from place to place. Some kinds of turtles come from coasts of West Bengal and Orissa to the coasts of Vishakhapatnam for laying eggs.

Have you heard about the Pulasa fish? Gather information about them. How and why do they change their habitat in some seasons.

## Good habitat - good life!

Suppose the doors of your house are destroyed somehow. If someone comes \& throws things here and there, How do you feel?

We fail to accept even little changes in our house or surroundings. We feel disturbed. When we disturb the habitats, Do we feel the same way for animals and plants? We are dumping wastes in nearby ponds, lakes,
rivers and grounds and destroying thousands of acres of forests to set up industries. Think what would happen to all the organisms living in these areas. What will be the result of all this? Can we live without depending on different organisms?


Fig. 4
You have already studied about the interdependence of different organisms. Try to give your answer on the basis of that. If we harm them wouldn't we be harmed as well?

Think how a good unharmed habitat leads to a better life for us.

Keywords

## Habitat, Terrestrial, Aquatic

## What we have learnt

- Habitat is a dwelling place for plants and animals that gives them optimum conditions for life.
- Tree, pond, house are some examples of habitats.
- Temperature, moisture, air, water, food, shelter are the components of a habitat.

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- All habitats may be broadly grouped into terrestrial (land) and aquatic (water).
- Several kinds of plants and animals share the same habitat.
- Habitats shows the diversity of nature.
- Habitats are specific to the particular organism living there.
- Birds often change habitat in search of better living conditions. For example, some birds change habitat before laying eggs.
- We must not destroy habitats of other organisms to satisfy our needs; rather we must try to protect them.


## Improve your learning

1. What is a habitat?
2. Name some plants and animals that live in terrestrial habitat.
3. Why can't a fish live on land?

4. "Animal skin is a habitat for some organisms." What do you understand by this statement?
5. Identify the habitat in which the following live. More than one organism may be present in one habitat (use information given below.)
Our intestine, pond, kitchen, garden, tree, underground, grass.
6. What would happen if a habitat is disturbed or destroyed?
7. Why do some animals change their habitat?
8. Observe a spider in its web and write how a spider uses its habitat.
9 Collect a hydrilla plant. Put it in a glass of water and observe for a week how it grows. Record your observation.
9. Take a map of Telangana and colour the areas where forests grow.
10. "I am a living being. I have four legs. I live in water and also on land." Guess Who am I? Think who are there in my habitat along with me.
11. Write your experiences with your pet dog / cat / cow etc. that shows its affection on you.
12. Raziya doesn't want to distrub squirrles that eat fruits on the guava tree in her house. Why does she do so?
13. Prepare a map that represents different habitats which exist in your school.
14. Prepare an article to deliver a speech in Literary Association meeting on "Animals also have right to live."
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16. Pictures of diffrent kinds of plants and animals which live in ponds and lakes in our surroundings are given below for you (Fig. 5). Try to know their names with the help of your teacher and write them.


The seas, oceans that strech across the earth has 300 million cubic miles of water.




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## 7  <br> Separation of Substances

Hemanth's mother sent him to a grocery store to buy grocery and vegetables. He purchased green chilli, coriander seeds tomato, red gram, wheat flour and kept them safely in a bag. While returning home he fell on the ground and all the items in the bag got mixed. How will he separate them now? Which material will he separate first? How would he separate tomato and chilli? How would he separate wheat flour? How would he separate coriander seeds?

We separate components in mixtures for different purposes in our daily life. For example, we remove small stones from rice before cooking, remove worms and husk from flour by seiving before preparing roti. Similarly we separate impurities from water, tea leaves (tea powder) from tea etc. Can you mention some more?


Have you observed tea being prepared? What substances are used for preparing tea? List them in table 1. and also list out the different substances that are used to make the items given in table 1.

Table 1

| Item | Substances |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tea | Milk, ... |
| Laddu |  |
| Lemon Juice |  |
| Concrete |  |
| Soil |  |

Camphor, is obtained by steam distillation of the bark of the camphor tree ( Cinnamomum camphora)

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The above items are mixtures as they contain more than one substance. Combination of more than one substance forms a mixture. Some mixtures are natural like soil. Some mixtures are manmade like laddu, lemon juice etc.

Write in table 2 some mixtures that you know and their substances. Also mention whether they are natural or man-made.

Table 2

| Mixture | Substances needed | Natural / Man made |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lemon water | Lemon juice, sugar, water | Man-made |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

- Identify the mixtures among the following: milk, tea, sand, turmeric powder, red chilly
- From which mixture in the examples mentioned above are you able to separate substances?


## Activity-1: Use of water in separation



Fig. 3
You have studied about materials and their properties in a previous chapter. We make use of several properties of the materials for separating the desired items from the mixture.

You might come across some situations where you have to separate some components from a mixture. Write down two examples of such situations.

Cryslals such as salt and alum also contain water. This is called crystalline water.



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What do you do to separate the components?

- Were you able to separate every substance from the mixture?
- Are the methods used to separate the substances the same in all these instances?
- What are the properties of the substances that are used, in separating them?


## Methods of Separation

We will discuss some simple methods of separating substances that are mixed together. You may come across some of these methods being used and seen in your day to day life.

## Hand Picking



Fig. 4

- How stones were separated from pulses and rice?

Stones are separated by hand picking from rice and pulses (see fig. 4).

- Can you separate salt from sand in this manner? What differences in the properties of rice, pulses and stone help us in separating them by the above method?

Sonu gave following examples for hand picking method of separation.

1. Rotten fruits are removed from fresh fruits.
2. Separating oranges and apples.

Try to give some more examples where the hand-picking method is used.
1.
2.
3.

## Winnowing

When farmers thresh their crops, they get a mixture of husk and grain. How do farmers separate the husk from grains?

On a windy day, a farmer stands on a high platform and allows the mixture of grain and husk to drop slowly from the flat pan. The wind carries the husk forward and the grains fall vertically downward. A separate heap of grain is formed (Fig. 5).

Concrete is the combination of sand, stones, and cement, which is filled in Iron frames.

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Fig. 5

- What property helped in separating the husk from grain?

Husk is very light as compared to the grains, and farmers use this property.

## Activity-2: Sedimentation and decantation

Take a glass tumbler and fill it upto half with water. Add soil to it and stir. Then keep it undisturbed for sometime.

What do you observe?
Observe the bottom of the tumbler. What happened to the dissolved soil?

You will find that the sand and the mud particles in the soil settle down at the bottom of the glass tumbler (Fig 6(a)). These are called sediments. This process of separation of mud and sand is called sedimentation.

After sedimentation, the tumbler is gently lifted. The tip of the tumbler is inclined on the edge of another tumbler without disturbing the sediments (Fig. 6 (b)). The water gets seperated from the sediment(mud). This process is called decantation.


Fig. 6 (a)


Fig. 6 (b)

Why did mud particles settled at the bottom of the tumbler?
Laxmi says that sedimentation and decantation are used at home while cleaning rice and pulses for cooking. Describe the sediments in this process.

- Think of other examples where we use this method of separation and list them.


## Sieving and filtration

- How will you separate the tea-leaves from tea?

Tea-leaves are separated from tea using a strainer. Which property helped in separation of tea-leaves (tea powder) from tea?

You must have seen flour being seived in the kitchen (Fig. 7). The flour particles

We can easily float on the water in the dead sea of Jordan. The dead sea is a salt lake.
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6(a) ${ }^{5}$


6(b) ${ }^{5}$





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 (Sedimentation)

are very fine and pass through the holes of a sieve, but the husk particles being large are left on the sieve.


Fig. 7
We use sieves to separate tea leaves (tea powder) from tea and sand from gravel. What are the differences between the sieves used in the two instances?

## Do you know?

Farmers separate grains which are bigger in size from the smaller ones by sieving. The bigger grains are then used as seeds or sold at higher price

- Can you separate mud from muddy water using a sieve? How small should the pores of the sieve be to do this? Use a cloth as a sieve and try to do this.
- Is the water clear after sieving?
- Gowthami filtered mud water with a filter paper. Can you do it? (See Fig. 8)
- After using the filter paper to filter water what do you find? What do you see left behind on the paper? What is obtained in the beaker?


Fig. 8

## Filter paper

Filter paper is a sieve made of paper which has very fine holes. We can filter very small particles using this type of sieve.

## Activity-3: Why can't we filter salt

## from salt water

- Take water in a beaker. Dissolve some salt in it. Filter this mixture with a filter paper. Were you able to separate the salt from the salt water?
- Why could you not filter the salt from salt water?

The pores in a filter paper are so minute that we cannot see them with naked eyes.

Handpicking is an excellent method of controlling pests especially when only a few plants are infested.





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Think, how small should the particles of salt dissolved in water be if they are to pass through filter paper!

## Activity-4: Crystallization

Prepare salt solution as given in activity-3. Heat this salt water in a beaker, over a flame. Stir the solution with a glass rod (Fig. 9). Continue heating till all the water in the beaker has evaporated. What is left behind in the dish? You will find salt


Fig. 9 crystals and powder in the dish.

## Do you Know?

Water is generally evaporated in sunlight. We use this property while extracting salt from sea water. Sea water is captured in wide pans and is exposed to air and sunlight. Then water evaporates and the salt is left behind in the pans.


Fig. 10

## Distillation

Before administering injections to patients, doctors mix injection powder with some liquid. What is it? Is it water or any other liquid?
This is water and it is known as distilled water. Where does this distilled water (pure water) come from?

- Let us know the process of distilling water?


## Activity-5: Get your own distilled water

Fill a conical flask with water, close it with a cork having a hole. Insert a glass tube through the hole. Take care that glass tube does not touch water. Take an another conical flask with a cork having a hole and insert another glass tube through it. Connect both tubes with a rubber tube. Now heat the flask containing water using a Bunsen burner (Fig. 11).


After some time, water vapour goes into the second conical flask through the glass tube. The water vapour will slowly turn into water.

Soil and rock layers naturally filter the ground water to a high degree of clarity.
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The water in the second conical flask is called distilled water. It is free from impurities.

## Sublimation

In order to separate the components of a mixture we make use of their difference in color, shape, size, weight, solubility.

- Can we use these features for separating mixtures of powdered salt and camphor?
- What other properties can we use?


## Activity-6: Sublimation of camphor

Take a mixture of camphor and powdered salt in a china dish and cover it with a funnel. Close the tube of the funnel with cotton. Place the dish on a stand and heat it with a burner (Fig. 12).


Fig. 12

- What do you observe in the dish? When camphor is heated, did it transform into liquid or directly change into gaseous form? Similarly, on cooling, the gaseous form of camphor changes directly into a solid without going to the liquid state. Guess. Is same change found on heating salt?

The process in which a substance changes directly from solid to gaseous form and vice-versa is called sublimation.

## Chromatography:

Can we separate colours from a mixture of colours?

Let us do an interesting activity!

## Activity-7: A chalk with diffrent colours

Take a whole stick of white chalk. Around the curved surface of the chalk put an ink mark with blue or black ink.
Now pour some water in a plate and keep the piece of chalk in the water (Fig. 13). Ensure that the water in the plate is very little and does not touch the ink mark.


Fig. 13

Chilka lake is the India's largest salt water lake.
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Now observe the colour patterns that form on the piece of chalk after some time.

- Does chalk absorb water?
- What other changes you observe?
- Can you find any change in ink mark on the chalk?
- Which colours are seen?

Remove the chalk before the water reaches its top. Which colours do you see on the chalk from the bottom to top? Draw a picture of the chalk in your notebook and the colours you have seen on the chalk. From where did these colours come?
The ink appears to be made of a single colour but it is actually a mixture of many colours hidden in it. This method of seperating colours is called chromotography.
Try to do chromatography with different inks and find out which colours they contain.

- Where do we use the chromatography method?
We know that a leaf is green in colour. Extract the juice from the leaf. Try to find whether the leaf juice consists of only one colour or more than one colour?
Separation using more than one method
We have studied some methods for separation of substances from their
mixtures. Often one method is not sufficient to separate the different substances present in the mixture. In such situations, we need to use more than one of these methods.


## Activity-8: Separation of diffrent materials from the mixture

Take a mixture of sand, saw dust and salt in a beaker half-filled with water, Stir the mixture well. Keep it undisturbed for 10 minutes.

- What do you observe?
- Which substance floats on the water?

How can you collect it?

- Which substance settles at the bottom of the beaker?
- How can you collect it back?
- Which substance is dissolved in the water?
- How can you get it back?

Separation of substances is a very important scientific activity and is also important in our daily life.

## Keywords

Mixture, sedimentation, crystallization, separation, decantation, distillation, handpicking, sieving, sublimation, winnowing, filtration, chromatography.

Consuming distilled water for longer period hampers metabolic processes as it lacks salts.
















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## What we have learnt

- Substances can be separated from a mixture.
- Hand picking is used to separate substances when their sizes are sufficiently large.
- If mixtures have light and heavy substances, winnowing can be used for separation.
- An insoluble substance in a liquid can be separated by sedimentation and decantation.
- $\quad$ Sieving can be used for separating larger and smaller substances in a mixture.
- Crystallization is used for separation of dissolved substances from a liquid.
- Distillation is used to remove impurities from water.
- More than one method of separation can be used to separate the components of some mixtures. Improve your learning

1. Is it possible to separate sugar mixed with wheat flour? If yes, how will you do it? If
 powdered sugar is mixed with wheat flour, how do you separate them?
2. Is hand picking necessary after winnowing? Why?
3. Srikar accidentally mixed mustard seeds with rice and salt. How can he separate them?
4. In the below situations, what methods may be used to seperate components from mixture?
a. Heavier than the other?
b. Bigger than the other?
c. Different shape and color from the other?
d. One is soluble in water and the other is not?
e. One floats and the other sinks in water?
5. Visit a nearby dairy and report about the processes used to separate butter from milk.
6. Divya suggested some methods to separate mixtures given below. Are they correct? Find whether they are possible or not. Give reasons.
a. Pure water can be obtained from sea water by the process of filtration.
b. Cheese is removed from curdled milk by the process of decantation.
c. Separation of sugar from tea can be done by filteration.
7. Collect information regarding methods used to clean food grains at home and prepare a chart.
8. We observe that kerosene rises up in the wick of a lantern. Take a wick and put a spot of ink at one of its ends. Then dip the wick in kerosene just as you had dipped the chalk in water in the chromatography activity. Observe the change in ink mark. Note down your observatins.

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## Fibre to Fabric

Neelima lives in a town. Her father is a salesman at a cloth shop. One Sunday she went there along with him. She was amazed to see so many varieties of cloth (fabrics). Her father and other salesmen were showing different types of fabric to the customers. They were telling customers about their price and quality in detail. They were also telling them how to take care of the fabrics, whether they were washable or needed to


Fig. 1 be dry-cleaned. She also noticed that some materials cost less than the others. On the way back home she asked her father many questions. Why was there a difference in the price? How are these fabrics made? What materials are these fabrics made of? Is the process of making fabrics the same for all types? Let us try to find the answers to Neelima's questions.
Types of Fabrics :
We wear different clothes in different seasons. List the types of clothes we wear in the following seasons:

| Seasons | Cloths we wear |
| :--- | :--- |
| Summer |  |
| Rainy |  |
| Winter |  |

We can say that we use fabric as a shield to protect ourselves from different weather conditions.
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Fig. 2


Corn fibre is a new innovation in the textile industry.


Along with protection, clothes can also be a symbol of beauty and status. Choice of fabric may vary from person to person. Some people may like to wear clothes made up of thin, light, shiny fabrics. Others may like to wear clothes that are thick, made of coarse fabric and bright coloured. Fabrics for casual and formal wear may be different. While selecting we give preference to personal choice. Along with our colour and personality, the cost of fabric is also important factor in the selection of the perfect fabric.

Our need and the nature of a fabric together determines which type of fabric can be used for each purpose. Earlier coarse fabric was used for making gunny bags and other bags to get groceries but not for making clothes. Think why?

## Do you know?

The material used for making school bags is also a kind of fabric. Fabric used in bedsheets and pillows is another type. Fabrics are not only used for making clothes; but also used in making flags, banners, curtains, in book binding etc. Calico is a type of fabric used in book binding.

## Activity-1: Things made up of fabric

List things in your house made up of any type of fabric. Classify them into cotton, silk, wool, polyester, terylene, nylon etc. For identifying the fabrics, you can take the help of your elders and teachers. Try to add some more in the table (Table-1).

Table 1

| Type of fabric | Things |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cotton |  |
| Silk | Kurta, Sari, ... |
| Wool |  |
| Polyester |  |
| Linen | Shirts, $\ldots$ |

- Which kind of fabric is being used more in your house?
- How do you identify the type of fabric?

Cotton fabrics are somewhat thicker than polyester fabrics. Coarse cotton clothes are heavier. After washing, cotton clothes get wrinkled and shrink. Silk fabric is smooth to touch whereas woolens are rough and heavier.

- Try to find out the properties of each type of fabric (cotton, wool, polyester, etc.).
- Based on what properities would you identify a particular type of fabric?

Silk is commonly obtained from silkworms. However, in recent times, scientists have come up with an innovation wherein silk is produced from spiders.

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## How are fabrics made?

When you look at any fabric, it appears to be a single, continuous piece. Now look at it closely; what do you notice?

## Activity-2: Threads in the fabric

Take a piece of fabric. With the help of a magnifying lens, observe how the fabric is. Pull out threads one by one from the ends of the fabric. Observe these threads. What did you observe?

Take one thread. Press its end with the fingers. Observe it through a magnifying lens. Were you able to see the fine structure at the end of the thread?

Take a needle and try to insert this thread into the eye of the needle. Can you? Isn't it difficult? Have you ever seen what people do to overcome this problem? Generally when we are not able to put thread into the eye of the needle, either we twist the end of the thread or we wet the end using saliva.

## Types of fibres

We know that there are different kinds of fibers like cotton, wool, silk, polyester etc. These are made of different fabrics. The fibers of some fabrics such as cotton, jute are obtained from plants. Silk and wool are obtained from animals. The fibres that are derived from plants and animals are natural fibres. Nowadays, clothes are also made up of chemically developed yarn like polyester, terylene, nylon, acrylic etc. These are all called artificial fibres.

## Do you know?

Human beings in ancient times used leaves and skins of animals as clothes. In those days, clothes were also made from metal. Warriors used to wear metal jackets during wars. You can see such clothes in historical museums or in television shows.

Most of the woollen clothes used world wide are made from sheep's wool.

ريثول كاقتام Types of fibres


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## Activity-3: Characterstics of fabrics

Collect some natural and artificial fabrics and observe the following characterstics. Do necessary experiments and record your observations in table 2 .

Table 2

| S. No. | Character | Natural fabric | Artificial fabric |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Water absorbing nature |  |  |
| 2. | Time taken to dry |  |  |
| 3. | Smell while burning |  |  |
| 4. | The rest after burning |  |  |
| 5. | Elastic property |  |  |
| 6. | Smoothness |  |  |

- Which types of fabrics are smooth in nature?
- Which type of fabrics dry in a short time?
- Do you find any relation between smoothness and time to dry?
- Which fabrics gives ash when they are burnt?
Silk fabrics are smooth and slippery in nature, whereas cotton fabrics may be coarse as well as smooth. When we burn fabric made up of artificial fibres it gives a pungent smell.


## Natural Fibres :

Cotton, jute, wool and silk are some common examples of natural fibres. In this section, we will discuss about cotton
and jute in detail. Cotton is obtained from cotton balls or cotton fruits. Usually cotton plants are cultivated in black soil. In our State, cotton crop is widely grown in districts like Adilabad, Nalgonda and Warangal.

- Look at the Telangana State map and list out the places where cotton is grown.


## Activity-4: Making cotton yarn.

Collect cotton balls from nearby houses or cotton growing fields (Fig. 4). Remove seeds from the cotton balls and separate cotton. Take a small piece of cotton; observe it using a magnifying lens or under a microscope. What do you observe?


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Fig. 4

You will see small hairy structures. These are the fibres of cotton. After maturing, cotton balls burst and open. Then we can see white coloured thin strands of cotton fibre. The process of separating cotton wool from seeds is called ginning.

Making yarn from cotton fibre: Cotton fibre is collected after removing the seeds from the cotton ball. This cotton fibre is cleaned, washed and combed. This fine cotton fibre is used to make cotton yarn, but these are delicate to make a fabric. Yarns are dyed and coated with chemicals. Then they become strong enough to make fabrics.


## Activity-5: Spinning yarn

Take cotton ball and remove seeds from it. Take some of it in one hand and gently start pulling out cotton by using thumb and forefinger (Fig. 5(a)). Pull it by continuous twisting of the fiber that will make yarn. Is it strong or not?

The yarn that we make from cotton wool is not strong enough to be used for weaving. To get strong yarn from fibre, Takli (Fig. 5 (b)) an


Fig. 6

## Do you know?

In our State, cotton is widely grown. To pick up mature cotton balls from cotton plants, children work in field as child labour. Many voluntary organizations along with government are working to eradicate child labour. Think, why are children forced to work as labour? Give your own solutions to this problem.

Waldo L. Semon invented a way to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) useful. He created vinyl.

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instrument for spinning has been used since olden days before independence. Charka (Fig. 6) is also used to make yarn. The process of making yarn from fibers is called spinning.

## Do you know?

During the freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi encouraged people to wear clothes made of homespun (khadi)yarn. People burnt imported clothes during Swadesi movement.

## Jute yarn

Have you seen gunny bags? Where did you see them? Paddy, chilli, peanuts, peas etc other commercial crops are packed in gunny bags. They are usually used to store and transport the materials. All bags of these types are made up of coarse jute fabric. These bags are suitable for carrying heavy material.


Fig. 7

Do you know how jute yarn is made? Is this process same as that for cotton or is there any difference?

Like cotton, jute yarn is also useful in making fabric. It is also called golden fibre. Jute fabric is not the same as cotton fabric. It is harder, stronger and more rough. It is not used in making clothes.

## Do you know?

We all use polythene bags for different purposes. Polythene is very difficult to decompose. To protect our environment, we should make a habit to use cloth bags instead of polythene bags.

## Making of Jute Yarn

Jute fibre is obtained from stem of jute plant. The stem of the harvested plant is cut and immersed in water for some days. When the stem is soaked in water the bark becomes rotten and it will be easy to peel. Then the fibres are separated from the stem to make jute yarn. This is thoroughly combed and cleaned. Gunny bags are made using this cleaned jute.

## Activity-6: How is jute yarn?

Collect a gunny bag. Pull out a thread from the bag and observe under magnifying lens. You will see thin strands of yarn. Observe how the fibre looks like? compare these fibers with cotton fibers. world's first microfiber.

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Jute Yarn 8


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In the same way fibre is also made from Red sorrel (Gongura) and Bamboo. Hemp and flax are also plant fibres which are used in making clothes but in smaller quantities as compared to cotton.

## Yarn to fabric

The yarn that is prepared from fibre is used to make fabric.

With the help of Takli, Charka, Strands of yarn are arranged in vertical (padugu) and horizontal (peka)rows in a loom to weave fabric. Two sets of yarn arranged together to make fabric is called weaving. Weaving is done on looms.


Fig. 8
Spinning of yarn on large scale is now done by using machines. Power looms are run by electricity. The machines used by humans


Fig. 9
to weave at home are called handlooms. (Fig. 8).

## Activity-7: Knitting of mats :

Take coconut leaves or two different colour paper strips. Cut and remove middle vein of the coconut leaf to get two halves. Now put these strips parallel to each other (Fig. 10). Take one more strip and insert horizontally and alternately between the vertical strips. Finally you will get a sheet like structure. This is the way a mat is prepared.


Fig. 10 petroleum.


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(Yarn to fabric) (o)

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Palm leaves peepal leaves are also used in knitting mats. In the same manner, weave a paper sheet by using colourful paper strips.
The handloom industry is well developed in our State. Places like Gadwal, Siricilla, Venkatagiri, Kothakota, Narayanpet and Pochampalli are famous for handloom industry. Warangal is famous for carpet industry.

## K eywords

Fabrics, fibres, yarn, natural fibres, artificial fibres, ginning, spinning, weaving, looms

## What we have learnt

- Cotton, wool, silk, jute are all obtained from plants and animals. They are called natural fibres.
- Fibres made of chemicals are called artificial or synthetic fibres.
- Tiny strands like structures are called fibres. These fibres are converted into yarn. Yarns are woven together to make a fabric.
- Cotton fibres are made from cotton ball.
- Jute fibre is obtained from the stem of a jute plant.
- The process of removing seeds from cotton wool is called ginning.
- Making yarn from fibre is called spinning.
- Handlooms or power looms are used in weaving fabrics.


## Improve your learning



1. What will happen if a rain coat is made from cotton fabric?
2. Make a flow chart showing the process of getting a fabric (clothes) from cotton plant.
3. Coconut fibre is also similar to cotton. Make a list of some articles made of coconut fibre.
4. See the list of garments mentioned below. Think of the fabric used to make them. Classify the fabric of following garments as natural or artificial. D hothi, Venkatagiri saree, jeans, umbrella cloth, bed-sheet, your shirt or skirt, rain-coat, gunny-bags.
5. Explain the process of making yarn from cotton wool?
6. Small strand like structures in cotton are called
a. fabric
b. fibre
c. loom
d. cocoon
7. Making fabric from cotton yarn is called
8. What would you do to remove wrinkles from cotton clothes?
9. Prepare a bag using cloth. Collect pieces of coloured fabric and make designs on your bag by using them. Display it on school display day.
10. Make a scrap book containing pictures of different types of fabric and name them.
11. Discuss with your teacher and prepare an information chart about spinning mills in our state.

Rayon threads are made by adding chemicals to the wood pulp.




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12. Collect news items about handloom workers and cotton farmers. Analyze one news item in your own way.
13. Write the questions you would ask a shopkeeper while purchasing a dress?
14. How did you know whether artificial fibers give pungent smell while burning. Write the steps of your experiment.
15. There is a great effort of people behind the clothes we wear. Track the stages (from seed to dress) and write your feelings about the people working at different levels of the track.
16. Observe these logos. Collect related information about these logos.


Who Said:

## THE STORYOFJUTE

In Andhra Pradesh State in the districts of V isakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srik.akulam jute is widely grown. There is an interesting story about jute.

Long long ago a man was grazing bis cattle in the forest near his village. Suddenly it started raining. It did not stop for days. Almost all the forest got submerged in floods. He saved bimself by climbing on to a tree. After a couple of weekes he got down from the tree and walked through soaked plants in the mud. He observed that peels of plants stuck to bis legs. He went bome and removed those peelings from bis body. One day bis wife saw the dried peels and noticed that they were so strong and spun a thread. Since then everyone started growing the plant. Haven't you understood what the plant is?


500 mts long thread can be obtained from a single 'cotton boll'.












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## Memories

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## Learning Outcomes

## The learner....

- Identifies materials and organisms, such as, plant fibres, flowers, on the basis of observable features i.e., appearance, texture, function, aroma, etc. Differentiates materials and organisms, such as, tap and fibrous roots, electrical conductors and insulators, on the basis of their properties, structure and functions.
Classifies materials, organisms and process based on observable properties e.g. materials as soluble, insoluble transparent, transluced and opeque; of habitat as biotic and abiotic.
Conducts simple investigations to seek answers to quires, e.g., what are the does a freely suspended magnet align in a particular direction?

Relates process and phenomenon with causes, e.g. deficiency diseases with diet adaptations of animals and animals and plants with their habitats.
Explains processes and phenomenon, e.g. processing of plant fibres movement in plants and animals; formation of shadows reflection of light from plane mirror, Measures physical quantities and express in SI units e.g. length, mass, temperature etc.
Draws labelled diagrams / flow charts of organisms and processes e.g., parts of flower, joints, fillration, water cycle etc.

Constructs model using materials from surroundings and explains their working e.g., pinhole camera, periscope, electric torch etc.
Applies learning of scientific concepts in dag-to-dag life e.g., selecting food items for a balanced diet separating materials selecting season appropriate facries; using canpass needle for finding directions; suggesting ways to cope with heaving rain/drought etc.
Makes efforts to protect environment, e.g. minimising wastage of food, water, electricity and generation of waste, spreading awareness for rain water harvesting; care for plants etc.
Exhibits value of honest, objectivity, cooperation, freedom from fear and prejudices.


[^0]:    Desert rats live longer than camels without drinking water.

[^1]:    Aquatic habitats come in many forms: lakes, rivers, wetlands, marshes, lagoons, streams, rivers and swamps.

[^2]:    Solid form of Corbondioxide is called Dry Ice.

