

Unit# 4: Health and Sickness

Think back:

Ans: Yes! it is bacteria.

Diagram chain of infection. (Pg: 27)

Can you tell:

Ans: Dengue fever caused by Aedes.

Do you know? Why a healthy level of beneficial bacteria is required? (Ans on book)

Work it out! working:

Exercise: Pg: 32

Q1: Ans. When disease causing microorganisms attack the human body, they cause infection and disease, some diseases spread from person to person or through other organisms. these are called infectious diseases are Polio, dengue etc.

Q2: Ans. Pg: 28, 29 way for microorganisms to enter the human body. point a. through direct contact to e through contaminated food.

Q3: Ans. Pg: 29, 30 way to avoid infections point (a). washing hand, to (e) be careful with cuts and scratches.

Q4: Ans. Pg: 27 teaching point

Q6: Ans.

1. We remain healthy.
2. we remain fresh through out the day.
3. It keep us active and alert.
4. we can complete our work on time.

B. Choose and write the correct option:

1. bacteria
2. Infection
3. Food
4. Reservoir
5. Animals

Unit# 5: Kingdom Animalia

Think back:

Ans: Scientists sort living things into different group. Because this makes their study much easier.

Do You know?

Q: What do you know about salman fish? (Ans. On book Pg: 36)

Q: How compound eye is made? (Ans. On book Pg: 39)

Can you tell?

Ans: The biggest reptile in ancient time is alligator.

Activity: Pg: 40

Performance

Work it out:

Working: Pg: 41, 42

Exercise

A. answer the following questions:

Q1: Ans.

Vertebrates	Similarities	Invertebrates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have back bone • have internal skeleton • have advanced nervous system • blood circulation through blood vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi cellular • life cycle • obtaining food & oxygen • movement • internal condition is balanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have no back bone • no cell wall • heterotrophic • have no internal skeleton (some have external skeleton called exoskeleton)

Q2: Ans. On book Pg: 36. Cold blooded animals and warm blooded animals.

Q3: Ans. Insects (Pg: 39), fish(Pg: 35), Amphibians(Pg: 36), Mammals(Pg: 38)

Q4: Ans. Birds have wings and beak. They can fly. They lay eggs. These characteristics make them different from other vertebrates.

B. Choose and write the correct answer

1. Fish
2. Amphibians
3. Ant
4. Gills
5. Snake
6. Feathers

Classification wheel Pg: 35

Draw Diagram

Unit# 6: Kingdom Plantae

Think back!

Ans: Yes plant can be classified into two groups: (i) flowering, (ii) non – flowering

Do you know?

Q: Differentiate micropyle and hilum. (Ans. On book Pg: 47)

Diagram of seed structure:

Sing cotyledon & two cotyledon. (Pg: 47)

Activity: Pg: 49

Working + performance

Conditions for germination: Pg: 50

Draw diagram

Can you tell?

Q1: Ans. The radicle is the first part of a seedling to energy from seed. The radicle is the embryonic root of the plant and grow down ward in the soil.

Ans2. Gardeners dig soil before sowing seed for the proper germination of seedn

Work it out!

Working

Exercise

A. Answer the following Questions:

Q1: Ans. Flowering plant: Some plant produce seed which are enclosed in flower or fruit and they are called flowering plant and angiosperm. Non – flowering plant: Some plants do not have flowers. They are called non – flowering plants or simple plant.

Classification with ex: Ans. On book Pg: 51

Q2: Ans. Seed coat (Pg: 46) Embryo (Pg: 46), Endosperm (Pg: 46)

Q3: Ans.

Monocot	Dicot
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monocot has only one cotyledon. • Ex. Maiz, rice, wheat • Leaf: radicle, sessile, parallel • Veins: parallel veins • Flower: petals and sepals in multiple of 3, 6, 9 etc (Trimarons) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dicot has two cotyledon. • Ex. Mango, pea, gram • A petiolate dorsiventral leaf and reticulate venation. • Network form of veins. • Petals and sepals in multiples of 5, 10, 15 (pentamerous)

Q4: Ans(a). Pg: 49 Ans. On book

(b). Water: water is a basic need for seed germination. If no water o give seed during germination then seed cannot grow well.

Temperature: The suitable temperature for seed germination if temperature is not optimal then its ability to grow is reduce.

Light: if light is not available plant cannot grow well.

B. Choose and write the correct option:

1. Seed coat
2. Cotyledon
3. Two
4. Redical

C. Match columns

1	4
2	3
3	1
4	2