

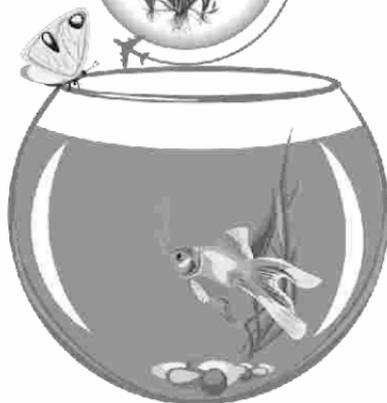


Science



Key Book

Class Three



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**UNIT
1****Senses**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). Write the names of five senses?

Ans. We have five senses e.g sense of sight, sense of hearing, sense touch, sense of smell and sense of taste, etc.

ii). Why are our senses important?

Ans. Senses are very important for us. Because they help us to know about the things around us. Every sense is different but they work together and provide us very useful information.

iii). What are taste buds?

Ans. Taste buds are found on our tongue that send messages to our brain about what we are eating.



iv). What must we do to help the special people?

Ans. We must help them because they are not able to do any things.

v). What are handicapped people?

Ans. Handicapped people are deprive of something such as walk, talk, see or hear. These people are called handicapped and special people.

vi). **What do you call someone who cannot hear?**

Ans. A person who cannot hear is called "Deaf".

vii). **What does keep balance of our body in hearing?**

Ans. When sounds reach the ear, the sound receptors in the ear send messages to brain and help you to tell the different sounds. There is liquid present in your ear which keeps the balance of your body in hearing.



viii). **Which part of our body does act like a camera?**

Ans. Eyes are very important organ of our body. They work like a camera.



B. Fill in the blanks.

- i). Your senses help you to stay informed .
- ii). Many sounds warn you of danger.
- iii). You touch and feel with your skin .
- iv). Taste buds are present on the tongue .
- v). A person who cannot see is called blind .

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

i). The sense organ of sight is _____.

- (a)✓ eye (b) skin (c) ear (d) nose

- ii). Sugar is _____ in taste.
(a) sour (b) salty (c) bitter (d)✓ sweet
- iii). There are about ____ special touch receptors in your skin..
(a)✓ 500,000 (b) 200,000
(c) 300,000 (d) 100,000
- iv). The liquid in _____ keeps the balance of our body.
(a) nose (b)✓ ear (c) eye (d) skin
- v). You have _____ senses.
(a) 2 (b)✓ 5 (c) 4 (d) 3

D. Match the columns.

Blind	→	sense of sight.
Deaf	→	sense of smell.
Dumb	→	sense of touch.
Skin	→	sense of taste.
Eye	→	sense of hearing.
Nose	→	a person who cannot hear.
Tongue	→	a person who cannot talk.
Ear	→	a person who cannot see.

**UNIT
2****Food**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is food?

Ans. Food is the basic need of all the living things.

Q.2. What is the function of saliva?

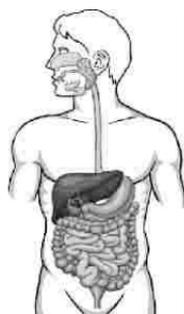
Ans. A saliva has a digestive juice which starts to break the food into smallest particles.

iii). What is the function of small intestine?

Ans. Small intestine sends goodness from food to blood.

iv). What is the function of stomach?

Ans. Stomach is a thick bag and food churned up inside it and mixed with strong stomach juice to make a kind of soup.



v). What is the role of vitamin B?

Ans. Vitamins B helps wounds to heal and keeps the gums healthy.

vi). What is the role of vitamin D?

Ans. Vitamins “D” helps to make bones strong.

vii). What is balanced diet?

Ans. A diet which contains all necessary things to our body is called a balanced diet.

viii). Why do we need to exercise regularly?

Ans. Exercise is very important to our health which keeps us strong and healthy. So, we should take exercise regularly.

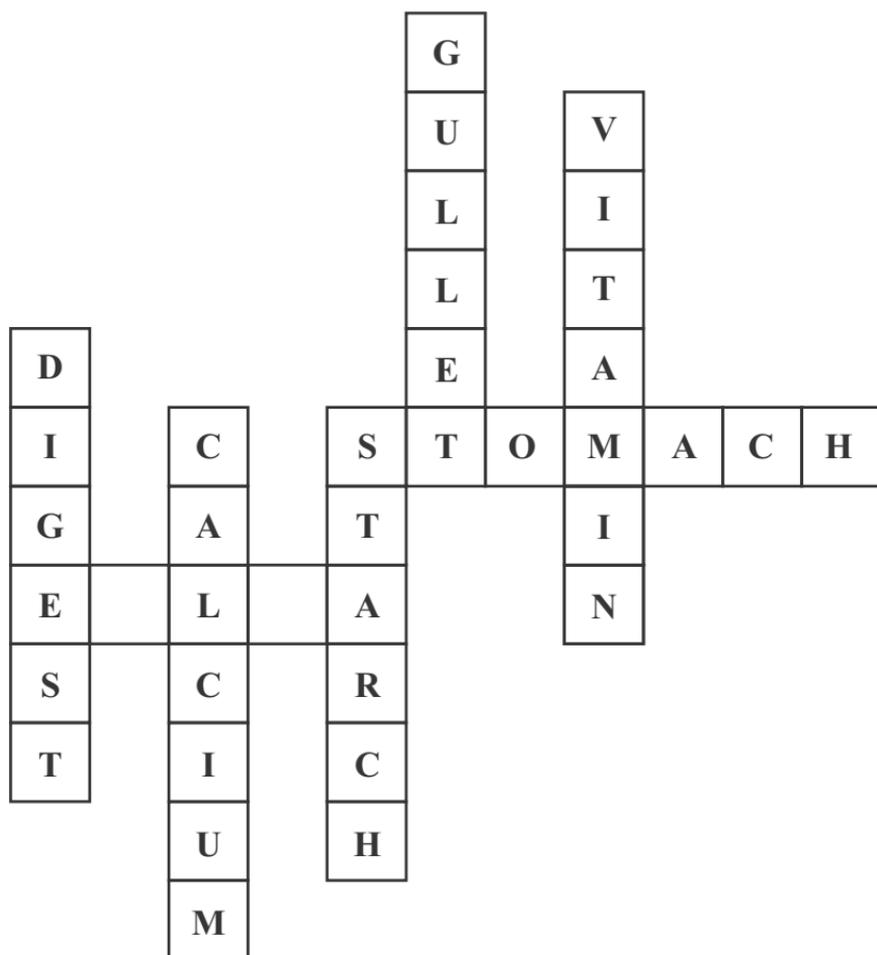
B. Fill in the blanks:

- i). Minerals and vitamins are very essential for many purposes of a body.
- ii). Calcium and vitamin D help us to make bones strong.
- iii). Bread and potatoes are carbohydrates.
- iv). Your large intestine hold the food that your body cannot digest.
- v). The energy is measured in the units called calories.

C. Choose the corre option.

- i). Small digestion takes about _____ hours.
- a) 36 b) 19 c) 24 d)✓ 7
- ii). Starch is a _____.
- a)✓ carbohydrates b) vitamin
c) mineral d) fat
- iii). Food starts being digested in _____.
- a) small intestine b) large intestine
c) stomach d)✓ mouth
- iv). We get vitamin D from _____.
- a) bread b) milk
c)✓ sunlight d) oil
- v). Butter and oils are rich in _____.
- a) carbohydrates b)✓ fats
c) minerals d) vitamins

D. Word Puzzle.

 Gullet Digest Vitamin Stomach Calcium Starch

**UNIT
3****Organization of a Plant Body**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is fruit?

Ans. Fruit is an enlarged and ripened ovary. Many fruits have seeds inside.

ii). What is seed?

Ans. Seed is an enlarged and ripened ovule.

iii). Define pollination of flowers?

Ans. When some specific insects suck nectar from flowers, pollen grain get attached to their bodies and are transferred from one plant to another plant. Such process of transferring of pollen grain is called “pollination”.

iv). What is inflorescence? Give two examples.

Ans. When flowers are arranged on the stem in a special way like, mango their flowers is known as “inflorescence”. Mango and bougainvillea are two examples.

v). Which part of flower attracts the insects?

Ans. Coloured leaflets, which are the most beautiful part of a flower attracts insects to get nectar and help in pollination.

vi). Write down the names of the vegetative and reproductive parts of plant.

Ans. Roots, stems branches and leaves are known as vegetative parts of a plant. A style, stigma and ovary are known as reproductive parts of a plant.

vii). Write down at least five names each of:

a) fleshy fruits b) dry fruits.

a) Fleshy fruits

i) apple ii) peer iii) mango

iv) grapes v) guava

b) Dry fruits

i) almond ii) walnut iii) dry

date

iv) chest nut v) coconut

B. Fill in the blanks.

i). The under ground part of plant is called root.

ii). The part just above the ground is "shoot".

iii). The special arrangement of the flowers on the stem is called inflorescence.

iv). Mango, custard-apple and peach are the examples of fleshy fruits.

v). Fruit is an enlarged and ripened ovary.

C. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

i). The part just above the ground is called

root.

F

ii). We get oil from every plant.

F

iii). All fruits have one seed only.

F

iv). Some seeds have one cotyledons.

T

v). Some fruits have two cotyledons .

T

D. Match the column.

Sepals	→	underground part
Petals	→	female reproductive part
Stamen	→	male reproductive part
Carpel	→	coloured leaflet
Root	→	protect buds

✓

E. Tick () the correct option.

i). The underground part of a plant is called ____.

a) stem b) leave c) ✓ root

ii). The most beautiful part of plant is ____.

a) ✓ flowers b) stem c) seed

iii). The part of flower that attracts insects is ____.

a) sepals b) ✓ petals c) carpel

iv). Male reproductive part of a flower is ____.

a) ✓ stamen b) carpel c) sepals

v). Female reproductive part of flower is ____.

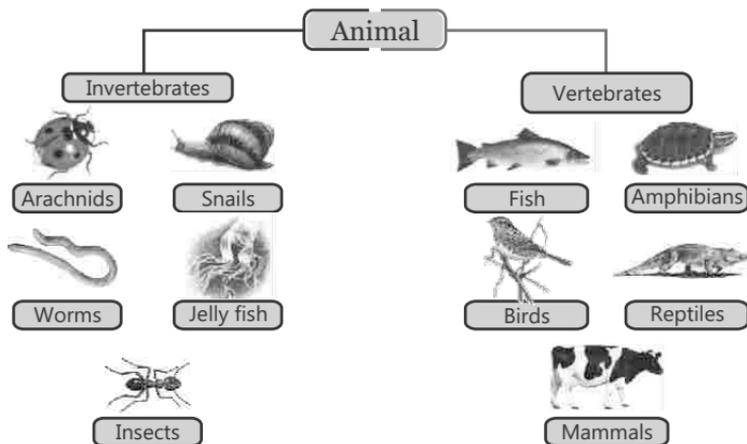
**UNIT
4**

Classification of Animals

A. Answer the following question.

i). **What are vertebrates and invertebrates?**

Ans. Animals which have backbones are called vertebrates and that do not have backbones are called invertebrates.



ii). **Into how many groups are vertebrates divided?**

Ans. Basically, the vertebrates are divided into five sub-groups.

iii). **Write the common features of reptiles?**

Ans. Their skins are scaly and dry. They lay egg on land with hard shell.

iv). **Why are platypus and spiny anteaters unusual mammals?**

Ans. These mammals are different and unusual animals because young ones are born from eggs.

v). **Why are insects found almost everywhere?**

Ans. There are more than one million different kinds of insects so, they are found almost every where on the earth.

vi). **What is meant by “Cold Blooded”?**

Ans. Some animals are “Cold Blooded” it means that they are unable to maintain a constant body temperature.



vii). **What is meant by “Warm Blooded”?.?**

Ans. It means that those animals are able to maintain a constant body temperature.

B. Tick (✓) the correct options.

i). _____ live and breed in water.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a)✓ Fish | b) Reptile |
| c) Amphibians | d) Birds |

ii). Give birth to their young ones _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a)✓ Mammals | b) Reptiles |
| c) Fish | d) Birds |

iii). _____ is the largest group of invertebrates.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Snail | b) Worm |
| c)✓ Insects | d) Jelly Fish |

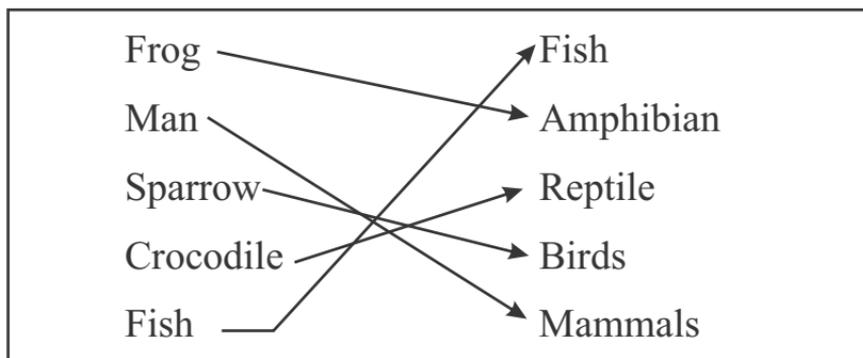
iv). Animals are divided into _____ main groups.

- a)✓ two b) four c) seven d) five

v). _____ lives both in water and an land.

- a) mammal b) birds
c) fish d)✓ amphibians

C. Match the column:



D. Fill in the blanks.

i). There are million different kinds of animals.

ii). Vertebrates are animals with backbone .

iii). Butterfly is an insect.

iv). Crabs have soft body protected by exoskeleton.

v). Insects is the largest group of invertebrates.

E. Sort the following animals according to their class. Ostrich is the biggest bird:

Frog, horse, sparrow, eagle, snake, turtle, dolphin, shark, monkey, goat, crocodile, kiwi, parrot, elephant, cockroach, cow, ants, grasshopper, whale, bear.

Mammals

horse, monkey, goat, elephant, cow, bear

Birds

sparrow, eagle, kiwi, parrot

Reptiles

snake

Fish

dolphin, shark, whale

Amphibian

frog, turtle, crocodile

Insects

cockroach, ant, grass hopper

**UNIT
5****Energy**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is energy?

Ans. Energy is the name of power, that is needed to perform various work in our daily life.

ii). What are fuels?

Ans. The things which can be burnt to produce energy are called “fuels”.

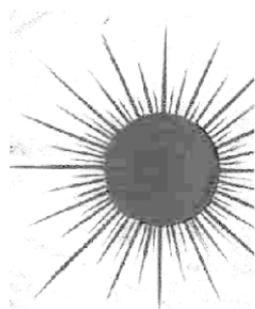


iii). How is coal found?

Ans. Coal is found in mines. It is mined out from there.

iv). What is solar energy?

Ans. The energy produced by sun is called solar energy.



v). How fossil fuel formed?

Ans. The “fossil fuels” are formed from dead animals and plants.

vi). What does hydro mean?

Ans. Hydro means water.

vii). How do we get hydro power?

Ans. We get hydro power from dams where hydro power creates.

viii). Write one disadvantage of nuclear energy.

Ans. One of the biggest disadvantage of is, it that can be used for making atomic bomb.

ix). Write the names of main sources of energy.

Ans. Sun, coal and oil are main sources of energy.

x). Write the name of a device which convert electrical energy into sound energy.

Ans. Radio is an electric device that can convert electrical energy into sound energy.

B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

i). Hydro powers create no pollution .

T

ii). Natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel .

T

iii). Fan converts electrical energy into light energy.

F

iv). Electric energy can be converted into heat

T

energy.

C. Fill in the blanks.

- i). Nuclear energy is very recent source of energy.
- ii). Hydro means water.
- iii). Energy is the ability to do work.
- iv). Sun is the most readily available form of energy.
- v). Oil and natural gas are pumped out.

E. Match the column "A" with column "B":

Energy	→	mined out.
Solar energy	→	energy from water.
Television	→	atomic bomb.
Washing Machine	→	convert electric energy into light and sound.
Coal	→	sun energy.
Hydro power	→	convert electric energy into

ACTIVITY

Make the list of electric appliances use at home.

S.No.**Electric appliances**

1

Washing Machine



2

Television



3

Iron



4

Fridge



5

Computer



**UNIT
6**

Static Electricity

A. Answer the following questions.

i). When static electricity is produced?

Ans. Static electricity is produced by rubbing some objects like glass rod or ebonite rod with woollen or silky clothes together.



ii). How many kinds of electric charges are there?

Ans. There are two types of electric charges

i) Positive Charge ii) Negative Charge



iii). What is the cause of spark?

Ans. When we rub a plastic comb with the sweater or any other woollen cloth the comb become charged. When touch it with a



copper or iron key the charge jumps from one object to another thus producing spark.

iv). In what way the building are protected against lightning?

Ans. The building are protected against the lightening by lightening conductors from the top of the building to earth by using a metal strip as lightening conductor.

v). **Explain when charges repel each other and when charges attract each other?**

Ans. Two charges repel each other when they have same charges. And the two charges attract each other when they charges different charges.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- i). Static electricity is produced by rubbing some objects.
- ii). Objects become charged when they are rubbed.
- iii). Like charge repel each other.
- iv). Unlike charges attract each other.
- v). Two opposite charged clouds may cause a lightening and a spark.

C. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

- i). Static electricity is produced by rubbing some objects. **T**
 - ii). There are three kinds of charges. **F**
 - iii). Like charges attract each other. **F**
 - iv). Unlike charges repel each other. **F**
-

**UNIT
7****Sound**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What are echoes?

Ans. Echoes are sounds that bounce back or reflect from large, hard and smooth surfaces.



ii). How do sounds produce?

Ans. Sounds are produced by vibrations.

iii). What are sound waves?

Ans. Sound vibration travel as invisible waves called “sound waves” away from the source of vibration.



iv). How do we speak?

Ans. When we speak, our vocal cords vibrates in the sound box in our throat and make a sound we call speech.

v). How does loud sound damage the ear drum?

Ans. Our eardrums are very delicates, some very loud sounds can damage or even rupture the ear drum.

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- i). When things vibrate they move the air around them.
 - ii). Sound vibration travel as invisible waves called "sound waves".
 - iii). When we speak our vocal cords vibrate.
 - iv). The ear drum is very delicate.
 - v). If you shout in an empty room you can hear an echo.
-

C. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

i). The ear drum is very delicate. **T**

ii). Echoes are sounds that bounce back from smooth surface. **T**

iii). Animals do not have sense of hearing. **F**

iv). The skin of a drum vibrates when we beat it. **T**

v). Sound waves are visible. **F**

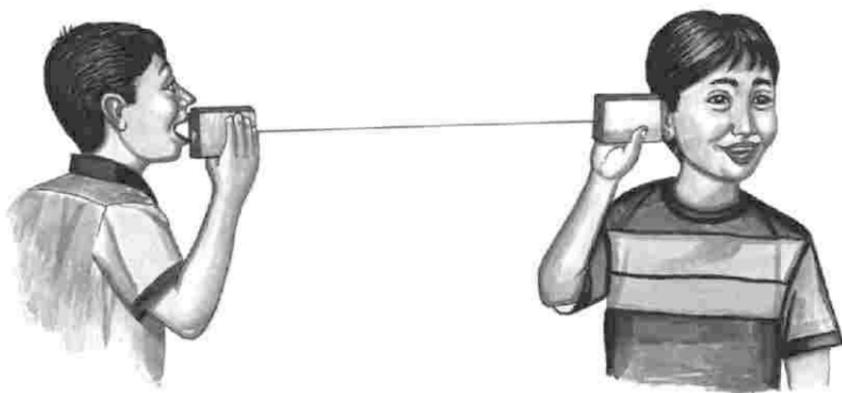
D. Match the columns:

Ear drum is	invisible waves
Echoes are	vacuum
Sound waves are	ear drum
Sound cannot travel in	bounced back sounds
Loud sound can damage	delicate

ACTIVITY

Take two empty cans and about five meter long wire. Tie the ends of the wire to the bottom of the two cans.

Now two boys should hold each can and move away from each other in such a way that wire gets full stretched. Ask one boy to whisper in one can. The other boy will listen quite clearly what the boy has whispered. It show that sound can travel though solids.



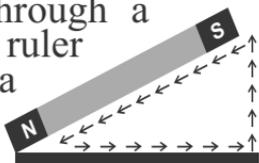
**UNIT
8**

Working with Magnet

A. Answer the following questions.

i). How can you make a magnet?

Ans. We can make a magnet through a simple activity. Take a plastic ruler and an iron needle-rubs a magnet on both of them. Now bring them one by one near steel pin and observe. Which one of them is magnet and which one is not? Magnetic material can be magnetised by rubbing with permanent magnet, the iron needle become a magnet.



ii). Which type of objects large magnet can lift up?

Ans. Large magnets can pickup many objects. Large magnet can lift cars, scrapes and heavy iron objects.

iii). What is natural magnet?

Ans. In some places magnets are found in the



ground. These objects are called natural magnets.

iv). Write three uses of magnets?

Ans. i). The electric bell that we use in our homes, works with magnet.

ii). The demo that is fitted with wheel of your bicycle produces electricity with the help of a magnet.

iii). The magnet plays an important role in the speaker to produce sound.



Electric Bell



Magnet in speaker



v). How things can be demagnetized?

Ans. "A magnet can be demagnetized by heating it or knocking it repeatedly against a hard surface."



vi). What is magnetic field?

Ans. The area around a magnet where magnetic force acts is called "magnetic field".

vii). What is magnet force?

Ans. The quality of attraction in magnets is called a "magnetic force".

B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

- i). Magnet attracts iron clip. **T**
- ii). Magnets are also used in load lifting. **T**
- iii). Magnets have only one shape. **F**
- iv). A magnet can be demagnetize by heating. **T**
- v). To magnetize an iron rod rub it with a permanent magnet. **T**
- vi). A plastic ruler is non magnetic. **T**
- vii). Electric bulb is a magnet. **F**

C. Fill in the blanks.

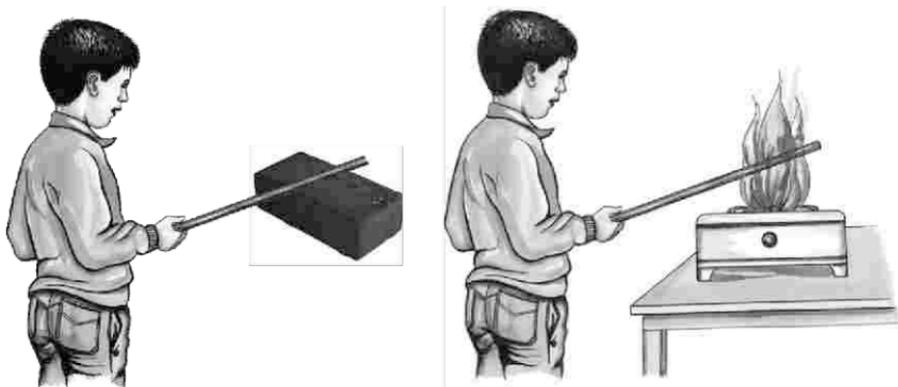
- i). Small magnets can pick up only a few objects at one time.
- ii). Magnets are of all shapes, size and strength.
- iii). A magnet can be demagnetized by heating.
- iv). Magnets are used for load lifting and separation of materials.
- v). In some places magnets are found in the ground these are called natural magnets.
-

ACTIVITY

Magnetize an iron rod. To check its magnetism bring it near the steel pins observe if it pulls the pins towards it? Heat the needle and bring it again near the steel pins to check its magnetism. Does it still attract the pins?

Re-magnetize the rod once again. Knock it strongly many times against a hard wall. Check its magnetism is it still a magnet ? What do you understand from the above operation?

“A magnet can be demagnetized by heating it or knocking it repeatedly against a hard surface.”



**UNIT
9****Heat**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is heat?

Ans. Heat is a form of energy.

ii). What is rule in the transfer of heat?

Ans. Heat always passes from some thing that is hot to something that is cold.

iii). How heat transferred from the fire to the food pan?

Ans. When we heat is food in pan. The heat passes from the fire to the pan and then from the pan to the food being heated.

iv). What are conductor?

Ans. These materials allow heat to pass through them more easily than other materials are called good conductors of heat. Such as iron, copper and aluminum, etc.

v). What are insulators?

Ans. Some material such as wood, plastic, glass and air do not allow heat to pass through them easily. These materials are called “insulators or bad conductors”.



B. Fill in the blanks.

- i). Wood is an insulator.
- ii). Metals are good conductors of heat.
- iii). Gases are the worst conductor.
- iv). We cannot see heat.
- v). Changes which can be changed back to their original state are temporary or physical changes.

C. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

- i). Heat is form of energy. **T**
- ii). We cannot feel heat. **F**
- iii). Heat cannot be transferred from fire to food. **F**
- iv). We can un-boil an egg. **F**
- v). Animals fur and bird feathers can trap air to keep them warm. **T**

D. Match the columns.

Permeant change	→	form of energy
Animal fur	→	allow heat to pass
Conductor	→	do not allow heat to pass
Insulator	→	insulator

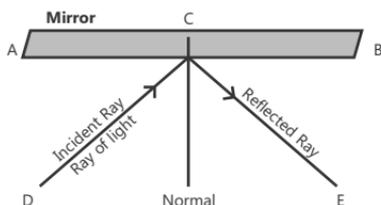
**UNIT
10**

Mirror

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is mirror?

Ans. Mirror is any smooth surface that reflects most of the light striking on it.



ii). What do you understand by reflection of light?

Ans. We have seen that when light falls on a smooth and hard surface, part of it bounces back. This bouncing back of light is called “reflection of light”.

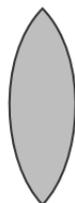
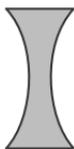
iii). What are plane mirrors?

Ans. A plane mirror is a flat piece of glass coated on one side with a thin layer of silver.



iv). What are spherical mirrors?

Ans. If we cut a hollow glass sphere and polish either outer surface or the inner surface of the pieces of sphere, we get the spherical mirrors.



v). What is normal?

Ans. The line perpendicular to the surface at the point where incident ray strike is called normal.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- i). Driving mirrors are examples of convex mirrors.
- ii). Mirror is any smooth surface that reflects most of the light striking on it.
- iii). The light ray that is bounced back is called the reflected ray.
- iv). A Plane mirror is a flat piece of glass coated on one side with a thin layer of silver.
- v). Concave mirrors are used by doctors to examine eyes.

C. Match the columns.

Plane mirror	→	bouncing back of light
Incident ray	→	ray of light which falls on mirror
Normal	→	ray of light which is bounced back
Reflected ray	→	a perpendicular line where incident ray strike
Reflection	→	a flat piece of glass coated on one side

**UNIT
11****Matter and its Properties**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is matter?

Ans. Matter is anything that has weight and occupies space.



ii). Do all kinds of matters have same properties?

Ans. No, all kinds of matters do not have same properties. For example, the properties of stone are different from the properties of water, properties of motor car are different from the properties of the horse.

iii). What are conductors?

Ans. Those things that allow heat to pass through them when heated are called “conductors”.

iv). What are transparent things?

Ans. Those things that allow light to pass through them are called “transparent” things. For example, glass, polythene sheet, etc.

v). Define opaque objects?

Ans. Those things that do not allow light to pass are called “opaque” things, e.g. metal sheet, wood cord board, etc.

vi). What are soluble and insoluble objects?

Ans. Those things that dissolve in water are called “soluble things”. And those kinds of the matter that do not dissolve in water are called “insoluble things e.g. stone, iron glass, wood, etc.

B. Write “T” for true and “F” for false statements.

i). Sugar cannot dissolve in water. **F**

ii). Chalk can easily break. **T**

iii). Opaque things allow light to pass them. **F**

iv). Wood is a non-conductor. **T**

v). Things that do not allow heat to pass through them are called conductor of heat. **F**

vi). Different kinds of matter have different properties. **T**

C. Seperate the followings.

Glass, Wood, Stone, Water, Iron, Chalk, Sugar-candy, Paper, Cork, Card Board, Polythene Sheet, Asbestos Sheet,

Transparent	Opaque	Conductor	Non-Conductor
Water	Paper	Iron	Cork
	Card Board		Wood
Glass			Stone
Polythene Sheet	Asbestos Sheet		Chalk
			Sugar-candy

D. Tick (✓) the correct options:

- i). Water is _____.
- a)✓ Liquid b) Solid
c) Gas d) Glass
- ii). Petrol can dissolve in _____.
- a) Wax b) Salt
c) Sugar d)✓ Carbon dioxide
- iii). _____ is opaque.
- a) Water b) Glass
c) Polythene d)✓ Wood sheet
- iv). _____ is conductor.
- a) Wood b) Plastic
c) Cork d)✓ Iron
- v). Which one is hard?
- a) Velvet b) Flower
c) Wool d)✓ Wood

E. Arrange these words.

jetcobs

rattem

objects

matter

quepao

bluelos

opaque

soluble

**UNIT
12**

Water

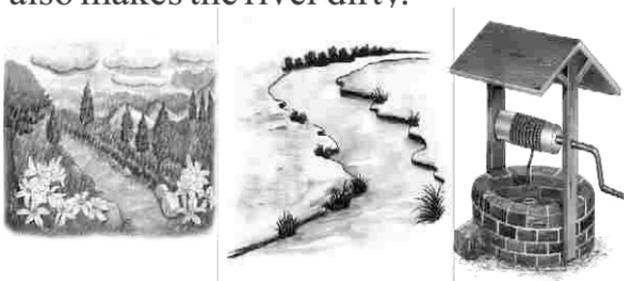
A. Answer the following questions.

i). If you dig deep into the earth you can get water why?

Ans. Because, water comes from rain. Some of the rain water goes under the soil, it collects deep down in the earth. We can bring out this water by digging wells and tub wells.

ii). How does water from homes and factories make the river dirty?

Ans. The water from homes is dirty so, it makes the river dirty. As well as water in factories is used as raw material and for cleaning purposes that also makes the river dirty.



iii). What are reservoirs?

Ans. We store rain water by making dams which hold water in reservoirs. The water can be supplied from rivers and reservoirs to far away place by canals.

iv). Write some uses of water at homes.

Ans. We use water for many purposes at homes. For example we use water for cleaning, washing, flushing toilets, cooking food and drinking at homes, etc.

B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

- i). Only some living things need water to live. **F**
- ii). River water flows into the sea. **T**
- iii). Dams prevent river water from following away. **T**
- iv). Water that looks clean will not have any germ in it. **F**
- v). Clean water is precious. **T**

C. Fill in the blanks.

- i). About three fourths of the earth is covered by water.
- ii). Water comes from rain .
- iii). We store rain water by making dams .
- iv). Turn off the tap while soaping.
- v). Drinking dirty water is very bad for health.
-

**UNIT
13****Air**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What is atmosphere?

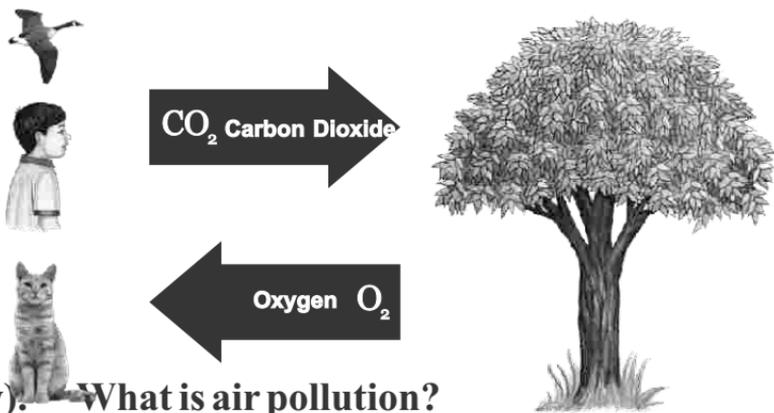
Ans. The air is present upto many kilometer above the earth. This layer of air is called “atmosphere”

ii). How do we know that there is air?

Ans. We cannot see, smell or taste air but we can feel it when it moves.

iii). Air is essential for life why?

Ans. All living things depend on air for their survival. Human need air for breath and plants need air for making food.



iv). What is air pollution?

Ans. We know that rural areas are clean but in big cities cars, buses, planes and factories release harmful chemicals in the air which make air

unfit for life. We call this air pollution. So dirty air is called air pollution.

v). **Write the names of diseases caused by air pollution?**

Ans. Air pollution causes many diseases like respiratory problems, lungs, cancers and other illnesses.

vi). **Which is most abundant gas in air?**

Ans. Nitrogen gas is most abundant gas in the air.

B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

i). Wind vane tell the direction of water. **T**

ii). Carbon dioxide is needed to put out fire. **T**

iii). Air is a good conductor. **F**

iv). Rural areas have clean air. **T**

v). Air pollution is good for health. **F**

vi). Air is not present in empty vessels. **F**

C. Fill in the blanks.

i). When you hold your breath you feel suffocated.

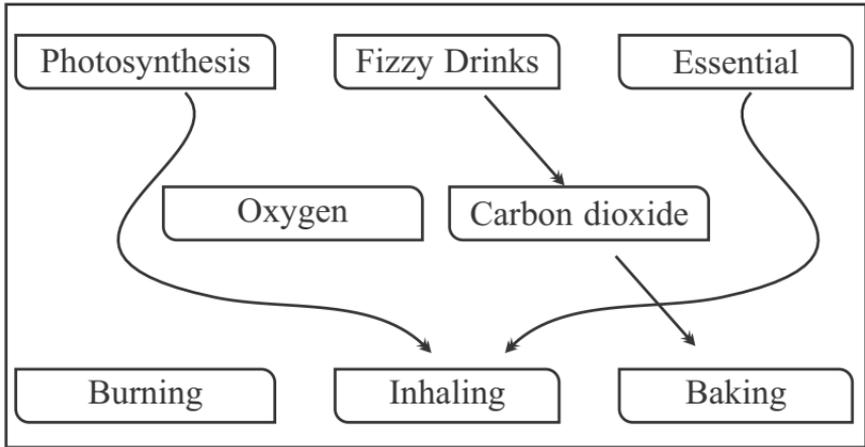
ii). The air is mixture of many gases.

iii). Oxygen is needed for burning.

iv). Air is very light but it has weight.

- v). A wind vane tells us to direction of air.
- vi). All living things depends air for its survival.

D. Match the processes.



E. Correct these words.

gyoxen

Oxygn

upllotion

Pollution

rotalusin

Insulator

slamina

Animals

hereatomsp

Atmosphere

greeny

Energy

farmhul

Harmful

**UNIT
14****Rocks and Soil**

A. Answer the following questions.

i). Why do most plants grow well in loam?

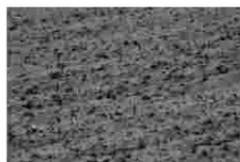
Ans. Because, it is a mixture of sand and clay. It also has a lot of humus and it can hold enough water and air for plants to grow well.

ii). Write types of soil?

Ans. There are many kinds of soil e.g. loam, clay sand, silty, chalky, peaty, etc.



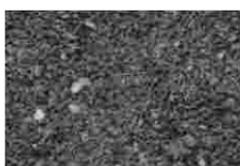
Loam



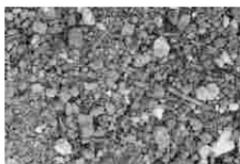
Clay



Sandy



Silty



Chalky



Peaty

iii). Why do big rocks break into smaller pieces?

Ans. The force of flowing water break rocks. Rocks also break because of wind and change in weather.

iv). What are minerals?

Ans. When we look at some natural rocks with a magnifying glass. We will find that they are made up of small grains these are called “minerals”.

v). How does land change?

Ans. Land keeps on changing. Water, wind and living things change land. Some changes happen slowly. Some changes happen quickly. Floods and earthquakes change land quakes.

vi). What is humus?

Ans. Most soil is made up of two main parts tiny bits of rock and rotten plant and animal parts called “humus”. Humus is dark brown in colour.

vii). Why is soil important?

Ans. Soil is very important for all living things. Plants take water and minerals from the soil to grow and make food. Some animals such as ants or earth worms make their homes in the soil.

viii). For what purpose clay soil is used?

Ans. Clay soil is used for making pots and toys.

B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

- i). All rocks are very hard. **F**
- ii). Minerals are not very useful to us. **F**
- iii). Different kinds of rocks break to produce different kinds of soil. **T**
- iv). Humus is made of rocks. **F**
- v). We depend on the soil for most of our needs. **T**
- vi). The colour of soil depends on the minerals present in rocks. **T**
- vii). Soil is important for all living things. **T**

C. Name these.

- i). Rocks are made up of them. **Minerals**
- ii). One metal which we get from a mineral. **Iron**
- iii). It is found in soil and is very important for plants. **Human**
- iv). Soil that cannot hold much water. **Sandy**
- v). Soil that can hold water but not air. **Clay**
-

**UNIT
15**

Satellites

A. Answer the following questions.

i). What do you know about satellites?

Ans. Many planets have smaller objects orbiting round them they are called “Moon” or “Satellites”.



ii). What are natural satellites?

Ans. The satellite made by Allah are called natural satellites. These satellites are called natural satellites.

iii). What are artificial satellites?

Ans. Those satellites which have been launched by men, these man made satellites are called artificial satellites.



iv). What is the function of service module?

Ans. A service module supplied to a cone shaped commanded module with oxygen and electric power.

**v). Write the few uses of artificial satellites?**

Ans. The artificial satellites are used for many purposes:

- i). Weather forecasting.
 - ii). Television and radio transmission.
 - iii). Communication to make long distance telephone calls and send and receive telegrams.
 - iv). Improvements of agricultural production.
 - v). Locating ground water and mineral resources.
 - vi). Satellites draw and compile good maps. They help pilots, sailors, builders, soldiers and tourists.
-

B. Fill in the blanks.

- i). The natural satellites are also called moons .
- ii). The number of known natural satellites is 64 .
- iii). The number of moons of Jupiter is sixteen .
- iv). The man made satellites are called artificial satellites.
- v). Earth's moon is dry dusty and life less.

C. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements.

- i). The number of moons of Saturn is 12. **F**
- ii). Earth is just like a mirror. **F**
- iii). Moonlight is the reflected light. **T**
- iv). There is water and air an the surface of moon. **F**
- v). Apollo astronauts traveled to the moon in a space craft. **T**

D. Match the columns.