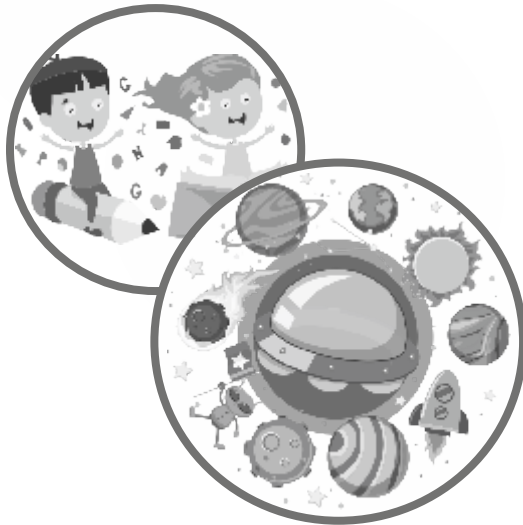


# Science Sight

Teacher Manual

5



**Class-5**  
**Chapter-1 Plant**  
**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (b)  
6. (c)
- B.** 1. (e)      2. (d)      3. (c)      4. (a)      5. (b)
- C.** 1. F      2. F      3. F      4. F      5. T
- D.** 1. Wheat      2. Seeds      3. dispersal      4. crop  
5. Bryophyllum
- E.** 1. The growth of baby plant from a seed is called germination.  
2. Three things required by seed to germinate are: air, water and sunlight.  
3. Scattering of seeds away from their mother plant is called seed dispersal. Seed can be dispersed by wind, water, birds, and animals.  
4. New plants can be grown from seeds, stems and leaves.  
5. Crops which are grown in rainy season are called kharif crop. For example: rice, maize and cotton. Crops which are grown in winter season (Nov to April) are called rabi crops.

**Let's Do**

Do it yourself.

**Observation**

Do it yourself.

**HOTS**

Cotton seeds are dispersed by winds as they are very light and can easily be blown away.

**Chapter-2 Food and Health**

**Exercise**

- A.** 1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (a)      5. (b)
- B.** 1. (e)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)  
5. (f)      6. (d)
- C.** 1. Vitamin C      2. Marasmus  
3. bow-shaped legs and deformed ribs  
4. sugar      5. vitamin-D
- D.** 1. Disease- Survey  
Causes - Deficiency of Vitamin C  
Symptoms - Bleeding gums, loosening of teeth, pain in muscles.  
Prevention - Fruits like lemon, amla, oranges, should be taken.  
2. Disease - Rickets  
Causes - Deficiency of Vitamin D  
Symptoms - Soft and deformed bones, bow shaped legs and deformed ribs.

- Prevention - Diet rich in vitamin D should be taken and one should sit in sunlight.
3. Disease - Goitre  
 Causes - Deficiency of iodine  
 Symptoms - Thyroid gland enlarges, swelling in the neck.  
 Prevention - green leafy vegetables and iodised salt in food.
4. Disease - obesity  
 Cause - Lack of exercise, overeating, unhealthy eating habits.  
 Symptoms - Digestive problem. Fatigue, generalised body pain, and dry and scaly skin.  
 Prevention - Do exercise, eat healthy food
- E. 1. The condition of body when there is deficiency of blood or blood is deficient in RBCs is called anaemia. Symptoms of anaemia are-
- (i) Loss of consciousness.
  - (ii) Fatigue and weak.
  - (iii) Shortness of breath.
  - (iv) Pale and tired.
2. A diet which contains all the nutrients- carbohydrates, fats, protein, vitamin and minerals in adequate amount is called balanced diet components of balanced diet are -vitamin, mineral, carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
3. Food that is unhealthy contains high level of calories like sugar, fat is called as junk food. For example- pizza, burger, chips etc. Harmful effect of junk foods are-
- (i) It leads to dental decay.
  - (ii) It can cause indigestion.
4. Marasmus is caused due to deficiency of carbohydrates and proteins. It usually affects children below the age of one years. It can be cured by giving food rich in proteins like pulses, soyabean, eggs etc.
5. Symptoms of diabetes are-
- (i) Fatigue
  - (ii) Bed wetting
  - (iii) Excessive weight gain or weight loss.
  - (iv) Frequent infections
  - (v) Increased thirst and urination.
6. Kwashiorkor and marasmus are together termed as PEM i.e, protein energy malnutrition.
7. The process by which the quality of food gets hampered due to addition of low quality mineral is called food adulteration.

### Chapter-3 Safety and First Aid

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (b)
- B.** 1. T      2. F      3. T      4. T      5. F
- C.** 1. Burnol      2. bone      3. first aid  
4. anti-rabies      5. sand
- D.** 1. An immediate help give to an injured person is called first-aid.  
2. We will make the patient sit on a chair comfortably. Tilt his head back and ask him to keep his arms folded above his head. Prepare an ice pack and keep on the patient's nose, it will reduce bleeding. Ask the patient to breathe through his mouth. Take the patient to hospital if there is heavy rainfall.  
3. Three causes of fire are-  
(I) Unsafe use of match sticks, candles, kerosene and fire crackers.  
(ii) Gas leakage in kitchen.  
(iii) Electrical faults also cause fire.  
4. If a person get deep wound, I will clean the wound first with cotton dipped in antiseptic solution. Then I will tie a bandage tightly above the wound to stop bleeding.  
5. In case of snake bite apply a tight bandage to stop the flow of poison, we won't let the victim move and will take him to the doctor.  
6. A crack or break in bone is called fracture. Injured person should not be allowed to move. Splint or sling to give support to the broken bone.

#### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

#### Observation

Do it yourself.

#### HOTS

Her mother does not allow her to come in the kitchen because she might not know how to handle match stick, or how to use lighter, she might also get a cut if she uses knife.

#### Creativity

Do it yourself.

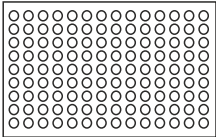
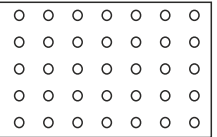
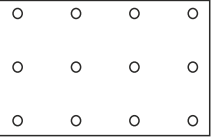
### Chapter-4 Solid, Liquids and Gases

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (a)  
5. (a)      6. (b)
- B.** 1. Matter : Anything that occupies space is called matter.  
2. Molecules: Matter is made of tiny particles called molecules.  
3. Physical change: When the change in a substance is only temporary, it is called a physical change.

4. Chemical change: When the change in a substance is permanent, it is called chemical change.
5. Atom : A molecule can be broken down into smaller particles called atoms.
- C. 1. T                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T
5. F                      6. T                      7. T
- D. 1. heating              2. molecules              3. soluble
4. physical              5. chemical              6. fixed
- E. 1. Anything that occupies space is called matter. Matter is made up of tiny particles called molecules.
2. Molecules are made up of atoms.
3. The change in a substance which is temporary is called physical change, for example- water changes into ice. The change which is permanent is called chemical change. For example: burning paper.
4. Ice change into water on heating.

5.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Molecules are tightly packed.	Molecules are loosely packed.	Molecules are very loosely packed.
		
Have definite shape and volume. eg: ice	Do not have definite shape. Eg: water	No fixed volume and shape. eg: water vapour

6. Animals that live in water breathe in oxygen from water.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

### Fun Corner

Do it yourself.

### HOTS

- A. Gas do not have fixed shape and fixed volume because the molecules are very loosely packed, they take up all the shape.
- B. Coconut oil gets freezed in winter because it has low melting point.

### Creativity

Do it yourself.

### Chapter-5 Rocks and Minerals

- A. 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)
- B. 1. Pumice              2. Limestone              3. Magma
4. Quartzite              5. Minerals



- D.** 1. Salamander      2. Spiracles      3. four      4. surface  
5. skin
- E.** 1. Changes in the behaviour of an organism that helps it to survive in its habitat is called adaptaton.
2. Adaptation of camels are-
- (i) Its feet are paddy due to which it can easily walk.
- (ii) It has one or two humps which has food conserved in the for m s o f fat.
- (iii) It does not perspires and urinates in less amount.
3. **Herbivores-**
- (i) Animals which eat only plant and plant products are called herbivores.
- (ii) They have sharp front teeth for cutting.
- (iii) For example- cow, goat
- Carnivores-**
- (i) Animals which eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores.
- (ii) They have sharp pointed teeth.
- (iii) For example- lion, tiger.
4. Insect breathe through tiny holes along their sides of their bodies called spiracles.
5. When weather condition becomes intolerable, animals move to suitable environment.
6. Animals that live both on land and in water are called amphibians. For eg:- frog, salamanders etc.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

### Observation

Do it yourself.

### Fun Corner

Do it yourself.

### HOTS

Lizards are not seen in winter because they are cold-blooded so cannot maintain its body temperature.

## Chapter-7 Skeletal System and Nervous System

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)  
5. (c)                      6. (b)
- B.** 1. Medulla                2. Framework            3. sensory nerves  
4. cerebellum            5. cerebellum            6. Reflex action  
7. involuntary
- C.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (e)                      4. (b)  
5. (d)

- D. 1. F                      2. F                      3. F                      4. F  
5. T
- E. 1. Different kinds of joints in our body are- Hinge joint, Ball and socket joint, pivot joint and gliding joint.
2. Brain is the control center of human body. It receives information from all the parts through different nerves. Brain has three important parts.
- (i) Cerebrum: It is the largest part of the brain It controls the wroking of eyes, ears, nose and tongue.
- (ii) Cerebellum: It is called the small brain. It controls the activities of muscles.
- (iii) Medulla: It lies below the cerebellum. Its shape is like a bulb. It controls respiration, heart rate and sneezing.
3. Skull protects the brain.
4. The long thread like structures that carry messages between the brain and other parts of the body are called nerves.
- (i) Sensory Nerves: The nerve which brings messages from the sense organs to the brain or the spinal cord.
- (ii) Motor nerves: The nerves which carry order from the brain or spinal cord to the muscles or glands.
- (iii) Mixed nerves: The nerves which carry messages to the brain as well as bring orders from the brain.
5. Reflex action is an automatic reaction of the body to an event. For example: When we unknowingly touch something hot, our hand automatically pulls itself away.
6. The spinal cord is a thick cord of tissus that starts from the back portion of the brain and continues down to the lower end of our backbone. It is protected by vertebral column. It connects the brain with all the body parts. It also controls reflex action.
7. Voluntary muscles work according to our will. For example bicep and tricep. Whereas involuntary muscles are not in our control. For example: blinking of our eyes.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself

### Fun Corner

Do it yourself

### HOTS

Do it yourself

## Chapter-8 Measurement

### Exercise

- A. 1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)  
5. (a)



- B.** 1. Mass                      2. 60                      3. fathom                      4. °C  
5. 1000
- C.** 1. (d)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)
- D.** 1. Measurement units in early days were footspan, handspan, cubit and stride. These were inaccurate because the body parts are different for different people.
2. Capacity of a container is amount of liquid it can hold. Units of measuring capacity are: millilitres, litre, kilolitre.
3. Earlier things were measured by footpan, hand span, stride, cubit. These were inaccurate because different people have different body parts so we need to have a fixed unit to measure things.
4. Time is measured using a clock or watch. The units to measure time are second, hour and minute.
5. Degree of hotness or coldness is called temperature. Units to measure temperature are °C, °F and kelvin.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

### Observation

Do it yourself

### HOTS

Do it yourself

## Chapter-9 Force and Energy

### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)  
5. (a)                      6. (c)                      7. (c)
- B.** 1. less effort                      2. force                      3. screw  
4. mechanical                      5. pull                      6. solar cookers  
7. work force
- C.** 1. (b)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)                      4. (e)                      5. (c)
- D.** 1. falling objects                      Gases in the sun  
2. Screw                      Liver  
3. Solar calculators                      solar watches  
4. First class lever                      second class levers  
5. cutting vegetables                      holding things together
- E.** 1. Force is a push or a pull on an object.  
2. Simple machine is a device that makes our work easier and faster. It makes our work easy because less efforts are required and less energy is needed.  
3. Four types of forces are:

- (i) Magnetic force: The force with which a magnet attracts. Metals such as iron, nickel etc is called magnetic force.
  - (ii) Mechanical force: The force which comes into play when a push or pull comes in physical contact with an object.
  - (iii) Muscular force: Force applied by our muscles.
  - (iv) Gravitational force: The force that pulls down everything towards earth.
4. The upward force which acts on any object dropped in a liquid is called buoyant force.
  5. The ability to do work is called energy. Types of energy are-
    - (i) Heat energy    (ii) Light energy    (iii) kinetic energy
    - (iv) potential    (v) mechanical energy
    - (vi) wind energy    (vii) solar energy    (viii) electrical energy
  6. Energy that we get from light is called light energy. For example- Bulb, candle, tubelight etc. Heat energy is the energy that we get from the sun.
  7. A lever is a simple machine. A lever is a rod that rests on a turning point. This turning point is called fulcrum. There are three classes of lever.
    - First class lever: Scissors, claw, hammer etc.
    - Second class lever: Wheel, barrow etc.
    - Third class lever: ice tongs, forceps etc.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself

### Observation

Do it yourself

### HOTS

- A. If one child gets up, the another one would go upwards because there would be no balance.
- B. We should be more careful by cycling down because on an inclined plane the wheels are easily dragged.

## Chapter-10 Air and Water

### Exercise

- A. 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (b)                      5. (a)
6. (b)
- B. 1. Ozone layer            2. exosphere            3. chlorine
4. atmosphere            5. sand soil            6. Troposphere
- C. 1. T                      2. F                      3. F                      4. F                      5. F
- D. 1. (d)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (c)
- E. 1. The earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air called atmosphere.
2. The process of pouring the sedimented water into the clear breaker without disturbing is called decantation whereas the process of removing insoluble impurities by using a filter paper is called filtration.

3. Air contains 78% of nitrogen, 21% of oxygen, 0.9% argon and 0.03% carbon dioxide along with very small percentage of water vapour and other gases.  
Properties of Air:-
4. (i) Air has weight.  
(ii) Air occupies space.  
(iii) Air exerts pressure.  
**Activity:** Take two footballs. Fill them up with air. Put both of them on either side of a weighing scale. Note that both the footballs weigh the same. Now, prick a sharp pin in one of the footballs. Now we will observe that the end with inflated football will go down as it is heavier than the other. This proves that air has weight.
5. The atmosphere is divided into different layers.
  - (i) Troposphere: It is lowest layer of atmosphere. It starts from 0 km and end at 12 km above the ground.
  - (ii) Mesosphere: This is the coldest region of the atmosphere. It extends about 80 km. It is above stratosphere.
  - (iii) Thermosphere: It lies 900 km above the earth. The temperature in this layer is very high and reaches upto 288 °C.
  - (iv) Ionosphere: It in the lowest part of thermosphere.. It helps in radio communication.
  - (v) Exosphere: It is the uppermost part of thermosphere. It is the area where satellites orbit the Earth.
6. In the process of distillation, the impure sample of water is heated. Heating evaporates the water. Impurities are left behind in the flask. The vapours of water rise into the condenser where they are cooled and condensed. After this the water collected in the conical flask is called distilled water.

### Observations

Do it yourself

### Fun corner

Do it yourself

## Chapter- 11 Solar System

### Exercise

- |    |                        |                         |  |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| A. | 1. (a)<br>5. (a)       | 2. (a)                  | 3. (b)<br>4. (a)                       |
| B. | 1. F<br>5. T           | 2. F                    | 3. T<br>4. F                           |
| C. | 1. Earth<br>4. flutter | 2. Mantle<br>5. Gibbons | 3. lunar eclipse<br>6. hydrogen helium |
| D. | 1. (b)<br>5. (c)       | 2. (d)                  | 3. (a)<br>4. (e)                       |

- E.**
1. Features of the sun are as follows:
    - The sun is the nearest to the earth. It has a diameter of nearly 1,392, 000 km. It is about 1.5 million km away from the earth.
    - The sun is made up of hydrogen and helium. About three fourth of the sun's mass is hydrogen.
  2. Mantle is the middle layer of the Earth. It is partially molten layer. Its upper part is made up of solid rocks whereas lower part is made up of molten rock.
  3. Various phases of the moon are:
 

New moon: When the moon is between the Earth and Sun.

Crescent moon: When we see a small sun- lit portion of the moon's surface.

Half moon: When half of the moon is visible.

Gibbons moon: When moon is seen more than half.

Full moon: When we see complete moon.
  4. Increasing size of the lighted part of the moon is called waxing whereas decreasing size of the lighted up part of the moon is called waning.
  5. Two types of solar eclipse are:
 

Total solar eclipse- When the moon hides the sun completely, it is called total solar eclipse.

Partial solar eclipse- When the moon hides the sun partially, it is called partially solar eclipse.
  6. Neil Armstrong was the first to step on moon on July 13, 1969.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself

### Observation

Do it yourself

### HOTS

- A.** Astronauts float in the space because there is no gravity in space.
- B.** Life is not possible on the moon because air, water and clouds do not exist there.

### Creativity

Do it yourself.

## Chapter- 12 Light and Shadows

### Exercise

- A.**
1. (c)
  2. (b)
  3. (a)
  4. (c)
  5. (a)
- B.**
1. Opposite
  2. non-luminous
  3. light
  4. sound
  5. wood

- C. 1. F                      2. F                      3. F                      4. T  
5. F
- D. 1. Object which produces or gives light are called luminous object. For example: light, lamp, candle, diyas etc.  
Object which do not give light are called non luminous object. For example: woods, pen, paper etc.
2. The three types of objects are:  
Transparent: The object which allow light to pass through them. For examples: Clear water, glass etc.  
Translucent: The object which allow some amount of light to pass through them. For example: dirty water.  
Opaque: The object which do not allow light to pass through them. For example: wood.
3. A shadow is formed when a translucent or opaque object comes in the way of light. It always forms on the opposite direction of the light.
4. Loud and unpleasent sounds are called noise.
5. Shadow is the shortest at noon because rays of the sun fall directly on our head.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself

### HOTS

- Shadow is not formed by transparent objects because they do not block the way of light. They allow light to pass through them.
- Siya will stand in between the way of light and the wall to make her shadow.

### Chapter- 13 The Sun, Moon and Stars

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (b)  
5. (a)
- B. 1. Tsunami                      2. Active volcano  
3. Aftershocks                      4. Tsunami  
5. Epicentre
- C. 1. (e)                      2. (a)                      3. (d)                      4. (c)  
5. (b)
- D. 1. focus                      2. rainfall                      3. starvation                      4. lava  
5. media
- E. 1. A natural event that causes a great loss of property life etc is called natural disaster. for example: earthquake, volcano.

2. Earthquake is caused by shock waves that travel through solid rocks under the ground to the surface.
3. After the first big earthquake, smaller shakings or tremor occur. These are called after shocks.
4. Tsunamis are massive ocean waves caused by undersea earthquakes, land slides and volcano eruptions. Tsunamis are also called tidal waves.
5. The three types of volcanoes are: active volcanoes, dormant volcanoes and extinct volcanoes.
6. Dry condition due to less rainfall in an area is called drought.
7. Organisations which provide support to people during disaster are- Red Cross Society and World Health Organisation.
8. Seismograph measures the intensity, direction and duration of an earthquake.

### Let's Do

Do it yourself

### HOTS

- A. Doctor accompany rescue workers to immediately help the injured people and give them medical treatment.
- B. Droughts always result in famine because the rivers, lakes are dried due to which there is no water for crops to grow.
- C. Road accident is not a natural disaster because it does not occur naturally. It occurs by our mistake.

## Chapter- 14 Our Environment

### Exercise

- A. 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (c)  
5. (b)                      6. (b)
- B. 1. water bodies        2. lung cancer, asthma  
3. air, water              4. soil erosion        5. pollutants
- C. 1. T                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F  
5. F
- D. 1. Making air, water and land dirty with pollutants is called pollution.  
2. Harmful things or material that make air, water and land polluted are called pollutants.  
3. Four major type of pollutions are: Air pollution, water pollutions, and land pollution and noise pollution.  
4. Air pollution cause diseases like lung cancer, asthma etc.  
5. Main causes of water pollution are:  
(i) Water discharged from industries after being used released into water bodies.  
(ii) Activities such as washing clothes or bathing animals in water  
6. Soil pollution is defined as buildup in soils of persistent toxic compounds, chemicals, salts which have adverse effect on plant growth.

7. We can control pollution by
  - (i) Shifting factories away from residential areas.
  - (ii) Using water wisely.
  - (iii) Using CNG in vehicles

### Let's Do

Do it yourself.

### HOTS

- A. Planting trees can reduce pollution because trees takes up carbon dioxide present in air makes the air clean and fresh.
- B. Sewage treatment plants and industrial wastewater plants are required to reduce water pollution due to industrial waste.

### Creativity

Do it yourself.

#### Model Test Paper-1

- A.
  1. (c)
  2. (b)
  3. (b)
  4. (c)
  5. (b)
  6. ©
- B.
  1. Wheat
  2. Vitamin C
  3. Physical
  4. Minerals
  5. spiracles
  6. surface
- C.
  1. F
  2. F
  3. T
  4. F
  5. F
  6. F
- D.
  1. (d)
  2. (e)
  3. (a)
  4. (f)
  5. (b)
  6. (c)
- E.
  1. When the changes of matter is temporary it is called physical change.
  2. Smallest unit of matter is called atom.
- F.
  1. The disease is rickets
 

Causes : Lack of Vitamin-D

Symptoms : Bow-shaped legs, soft and deformed bones and deformed ribs.

Prevention : Person should sit in sunlight. He should eat yolk, drink milk and are the diet rich in Vitamin D.
- G.
  1. Symptoms of Diabetes are:
    - (i) Fatigue
    - (ii) Bed wetting
    - (iii) Frequent Infections
    - (iv) Increase thirst
  2. Molecules are made up of atoms.
  3. Seeds, roots, stems, leaves and spores are used to grow new plants.
  4. Reflex action is an automatic reaction of our body to an event. For example, when we unknowingly touch something hot, our hand automatically pulls itself away.

5. Metamorphic rocks are formed when igneous or sedimentary rocks are subjected to high heat or pressure inside the earth.
  6. In case of deep wound. We will apply a bandage on tightly above the wound.
- H. 1. Marasmus usually affects children below the age of one year. It is caused due to deficiency of carbohydrate and protein. It can be caused by giving food rich in protein like pulses, soyabean, egg etc.

2.

<b>Solid</b>	<b>Liquid</b>	<b>Gas</b>
Molecules are tightly packed. Have definite shape and volume. Example: ice	Molecules are loosely packed Have definite volume. Example: Water	Molecules are very loosely packed. Do not have definite shape and volume. Example: Water vapour

3. Scattering of seeds away from their mother plant is called seed dispersal. Various agents of seed dispersal are:  
wind, water, birds and animals.
4. Brain is the control centre of human body. It receives information from all the parts of the body through different nerves. Three important parts of brain are:
  - (i) Cerebrum: It is the largest part of the brain. It controls the working of eyes, ears, nose and tongue.
  - (ii) Cerebellum: It is also called the small brain. It controls the activities of muscles.
  - (iii) Medulla: It joins brain to the spinal cord. It controls respiration, heart rate and sneezing.

#### Model Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)  
5. (a)                      6. (a)
- B.** 1. Mass                      2. less effort                      3. chlorine  
4. hydrogen, helium                      5. wood                      6. Media  
7. Non- luminous
- C.** 1. F                      2. T                      3. F                      4. F  
5. T                      6. F
- D.** 1. Soil erosion                      2. Epicentre                      3. Lung cancer  
4. pollutants                      5. Active volcanoes                      6. pollutants
- E.** 1. (b)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)                      4. (e)  
5. (c)
- F.** 1. The upward force which acts on an any object dropped in a liquid is called buyont force .  
2. Waxing is the increasing size of the lighted part of the moon whereas waning is the decreasing size of the lighted part of the moon.



3. In this process, the impure sample of water is heated. Heating evaporates the water. Impurities are left behind in the flask. The vapour of water rises into the condenser where they are cooled and condensed. After this the water collected in the conical flask is called distilled water.
  4. Air pollution causes many diseases such as lung cancer asthma etc.
  5. Seismograph measures, the intensity, direction and duration of an earthquake.
  6. Earthquake is caused by shock waves that travel through solid rocks under the ground to the earth surface.
  7. The degree of hotness or coldness is called temperature. It is measured in ° celsius ( °C) Fahrenheit (°F) and Kelvin (K).
- G.**
1. Two types of solar eclipse are
    - (i) Total solar eclipse: When the moon hides the sun completely it is called total solar eclipse.
    - (ii) Partial solar eclipse: When the moon hides sun partially it is called partial solar eclipse.
  2. A lever is a simple machine . A lever is a rod that rests on a turning point. This turning point is known as fulcrum. There are three classes of lever:
    - (i) First class lever- Example-hammer, claw.
    - (ii) Second Class lever- Wheel barrow, bottle opener.
    - (iii) Third class lever- ice tongs, fishy rod, forceps etc.
  3. Properties of air:
    - (i) Air has weight
    - (ii) Air occupies space
    - (iii) Air exerts pressure
 Activity- Do it yourself
  4. Three measures to control pollution
    - (i) Having a check on the growing population
    - (ii) Using water wisely.
    - (iii) Using CNG instead of petrol and diesel.