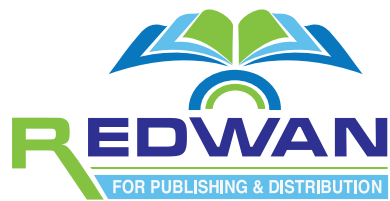


Everyday Science

Level

2





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Introduction

Everyday Science is made up of six levels, each designed to meet the delicate educational requirements of the target age group. The structure of the series harmoniously balances four scientific branches: biology, chemistry, physics, and Earth sciences. The series promotes the importance of careful observation and experiments to verify facts and arrive at conclusions based on scientific methods. Through the variety of activities it provides, the series illustrates to young learners the connection between the subject studied and the real world, something that's often overlooked in teaching science.

Everyday Science is all about encouraging students to think about the world in terms of how & why. It directs youngsters' curiosity in the way of learning, discovering and understanding common occurrences and different natural phenomena.



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To identify the characteristics and eating habits of living things.



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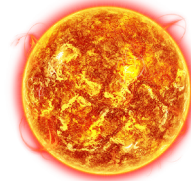
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Unit 1

Living Things

Living Things

There are many living things on Earth.

Plants and animals are living things.



Living things can grow, eat, breathe, move and have babies.



Living things can grow.

cat



kitten

dog



puppy

plant



frog



tadpole



seed



Living things **eat food.**

All living things need **food** to grow.



Animals eat many kinds of food. Some animals eat **only plants.**



Some animals eat both **plants and animals.**

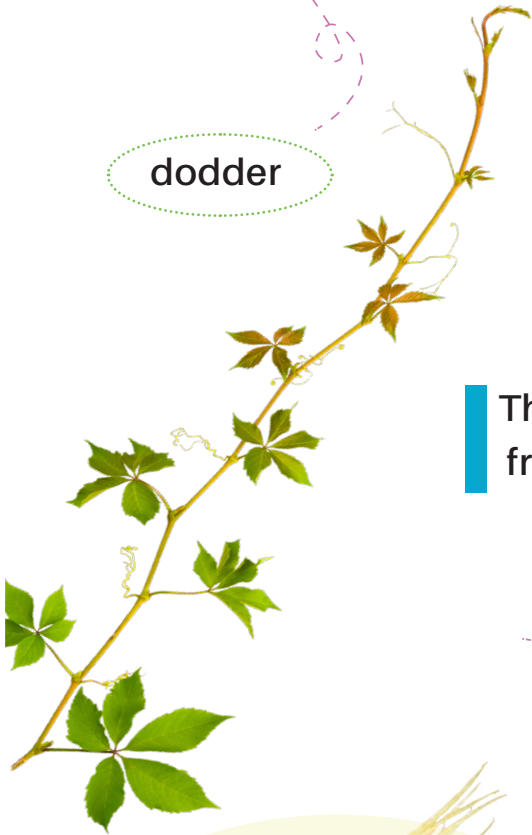


Some animals eat **other animals.**

Living Things

Green plants **do not eat** food like animals.

dodder

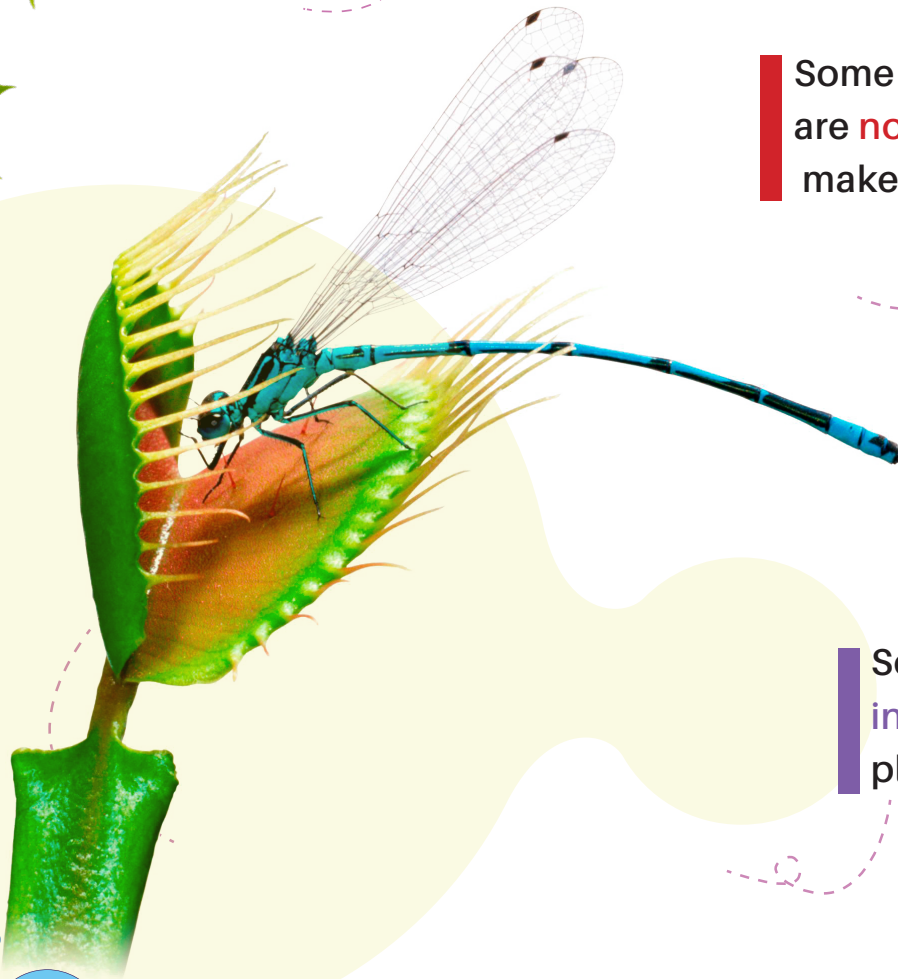


They take food from **green plants**.

They make their **own food** in their green leaves in the presence of sunlight.



Some plants that are **not green cannot** make their own food.



Some plants **catch insects** like the pitcher plant.

Living Things

Living things breathe.

- All living things need air to breathe.
- Living things cannot live without **air**.
- We take in air through our **nose** and **mouth**.
- A butterfly takes in air through **small holes** on the **sides** of its body.
- A fish takes in air from the water through its **gills**.
- A plant takes in air through **small holes** in its **leaves**.



Living things can move.

A fish swims in water with its **tail** and **fins**.



A bird flies in air with its **wings**.



A snake glides on land with its **body**.



A frog hops on land with its **legs**.

Living Things

Plants also **move**.

The stem and leaves of a plant move **towards sunlight**.



The roots of a plant move **towards the ground**.

Living things **have babies**.

All living things have **babies** which grow big and **look like** their parents.

bird



nestlings

cow



calf

kangaroo



joey

A plant has **flowers** which make seeds.

Seeds **grow** to make new plants.



seed



seedling



plant

Activities

1. Name five things that living things can do.

(a) grow

(d) move

(b) eat

(c) breathe

(e) have babies

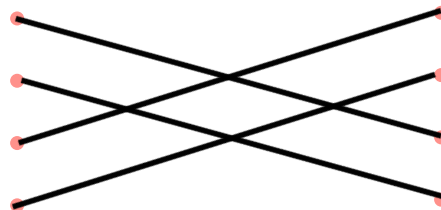
2. Match the baby to its parent.

Baby

puppy
caterpillar
tadpole
seed

Parent

frog
plant
dog
butterfly



3. How do the following living things take in air?

(a) A boy

by small holes on its body.

(b) A butterfly

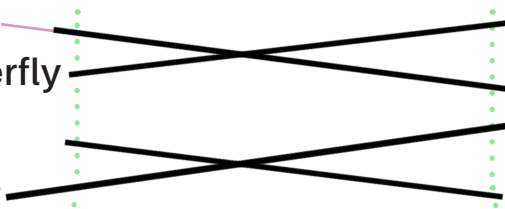
by his nose and mouth.

(c) A fish

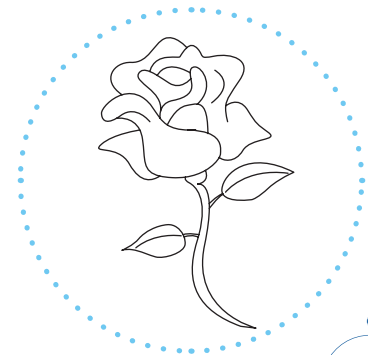
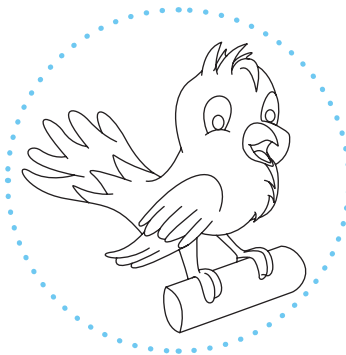
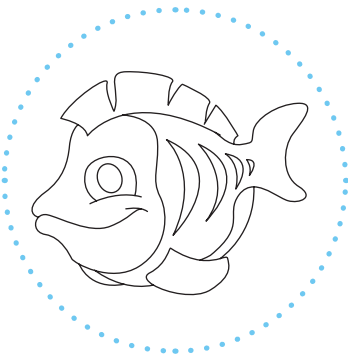
by small holes in the leaves.

(d) A plant

by its gills.



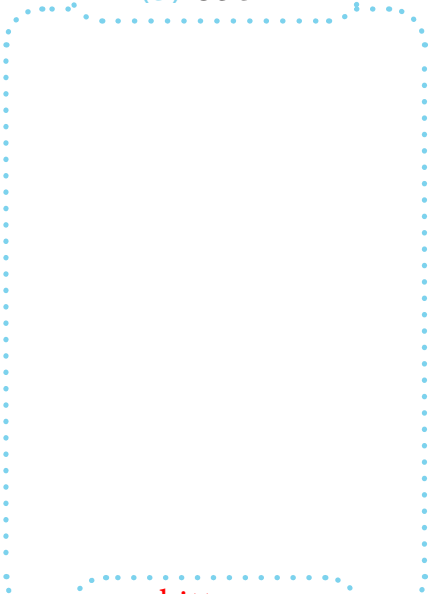
4. Colour the pictures.



Living Things

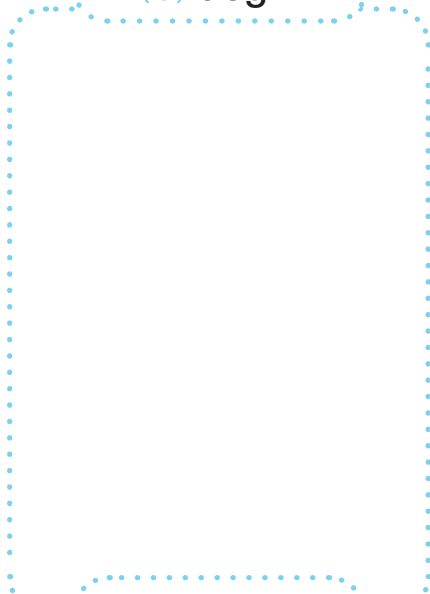
5. Draw the babies of the following animals and write their names.

(a) cat



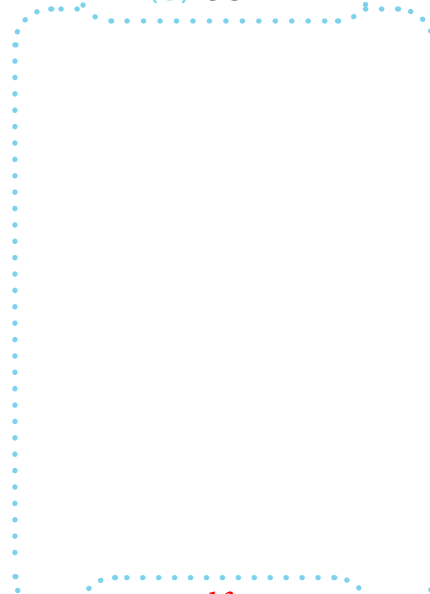
kitten

(b) dog



puppy

(c) cow



calf

6. Draw how a seed grows into a new plant. Label your drawing.



Unit 2

Kinds of Animals

Parrot

Animals are of many colours.



zebra



There are many kinds of animals.

giraffe

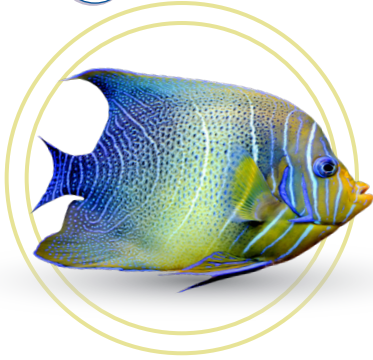


peacock



Kinds of Animals

Animals have different outer coverings.



fish: scales



parrot: feathers



rabbit: fur



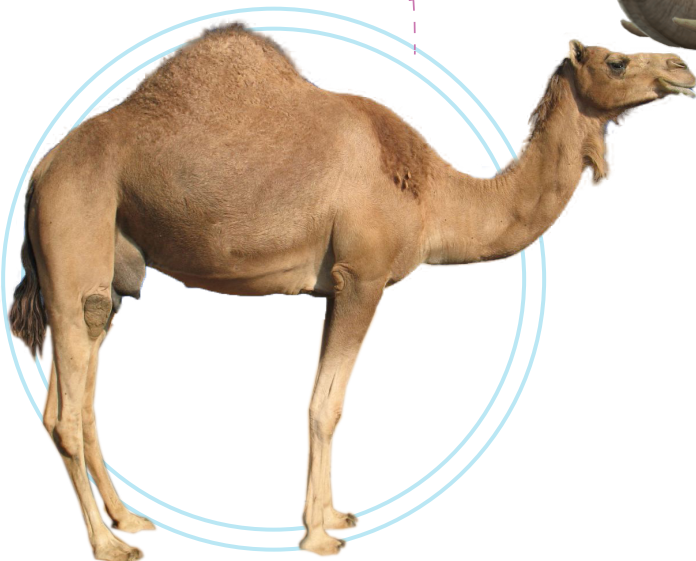
snail: shell



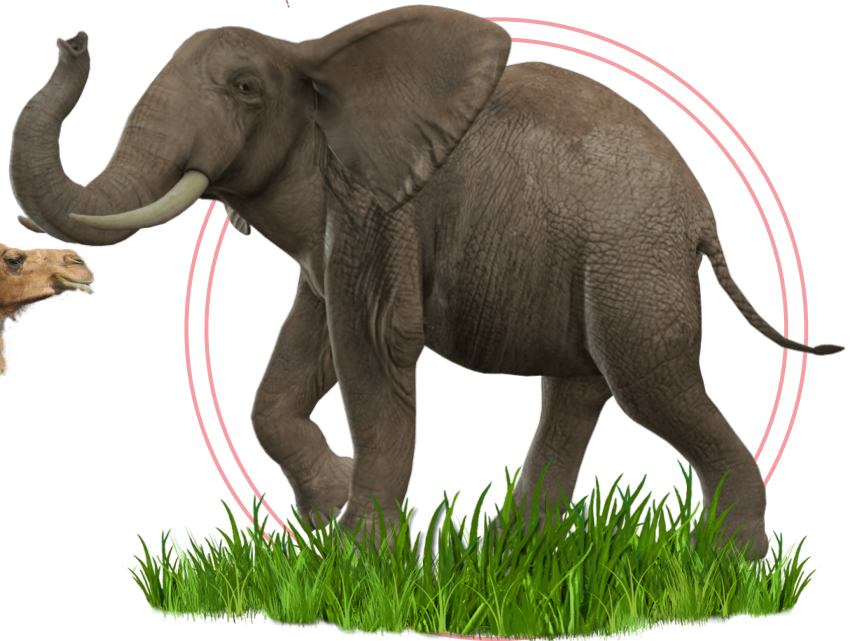
porcupine: quills

Some animals are very big.

Animals are of many sizes.



camel



elephant

Kinds of Animals

ladybird



Some animals are **very small**.

caterpillar



penguin



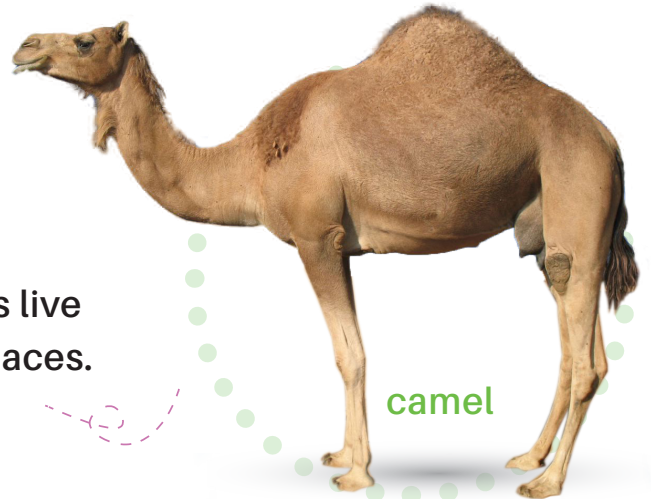
Some animals live in **very cold** places.

polar bear



ostrich

Some animals live in **very hot** places.



camel

starfish



Some animals live in **water**.

dolphin



Kinds of Animals

Some animals live both in water and on land.

Some animals are special.

tortoise



crocodile



A starfish looks like a star.



A snail has a shell.



A sea anemone looks like a flower.



A jellyfish looks like jelly.



A sea horse is a fish which looks like a horse.

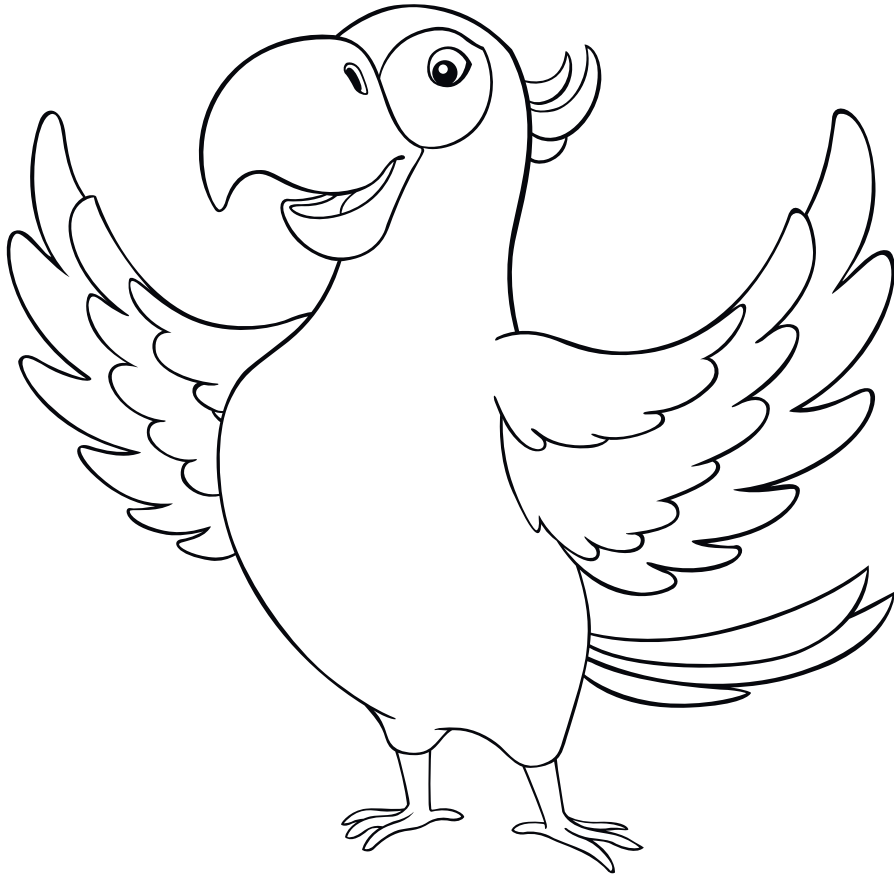


An octopus has eight arms.



Activities

1. Colour the picture.



2. Match the animals to the coats.

Animals	Coats
(a) A fish	fur
(b) A rabbit	scales
(c) A parrot	feathers

The diagram shows two yellow boxes with dashed orange borders. The left box is titled 'Animals' and contains three items: (a) A fish, (b) A rabbit, and (c) A parrot. The right box is titled 'Coats' and contains three items: fur, scales, and feathers. Lines connect the items as follows: a line from (a) A fish to fur, a line from (b) A rabbit to scales, and a line from (c) A parrot to feathers. There is also a line from (a) A fish to scales and a line from (b) A rabbit to feathers, forming an 'X' shape.

Kinds of Animals

3. Write the names of animals that are:

very small

(c) spider

(d) fly...

very big

(a) elephant

(b) giraa f f e

4. Fill in the table about where animals live.

Animal	Very cold places	Very hot places	Water	Land and water
(a) polar bear	✓			
(b) camel		✓		
(c) dolphin			✓	
(d) frog				✓

5. Draw a picture of your favourite animal and also write down where it lives.

Unit 3

Kinds of plants

Most plants are green.

There are different kinds of plants.



Parts of a plant

Green leaves make food for the plant.

Leaves and flowers grow on the stem.

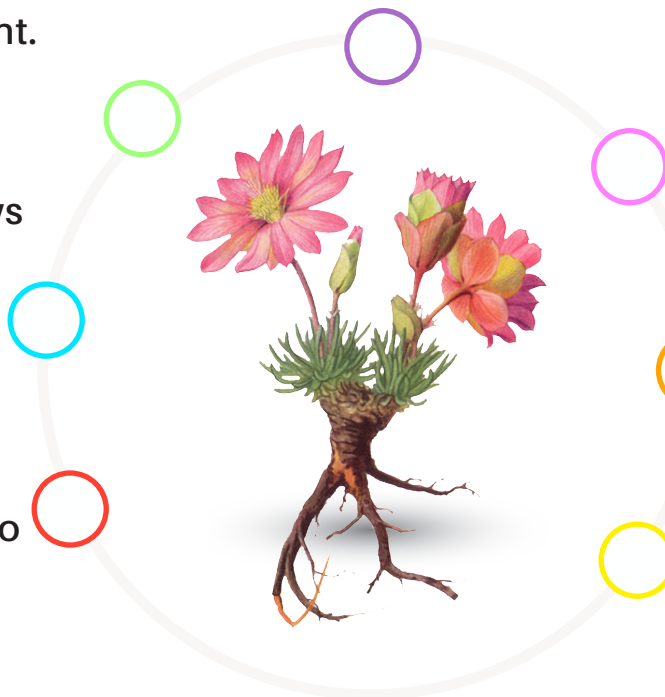
Flowers make fruits which have seeds inside them.

The stem grows above the soil.

Roots grow in the soil.

The stem takes water and salts from the roots to the leaves.

They suck water and salts from the soil.



Kinds of plants

They need **air**, **water** and **sunlight** to make food.



- Some plants do **not** grow **very tall**.
- They are called **shrubs**.
- They have many **branches**.

- Some plants grow **very tall**.
- They are called **trees**.
- They have hard, woody **stems**.



Green plants can make their **own food**.



Kinds of plants

Some plants grow close to the ground. They are called **herbs**. They have soft, weak stems.



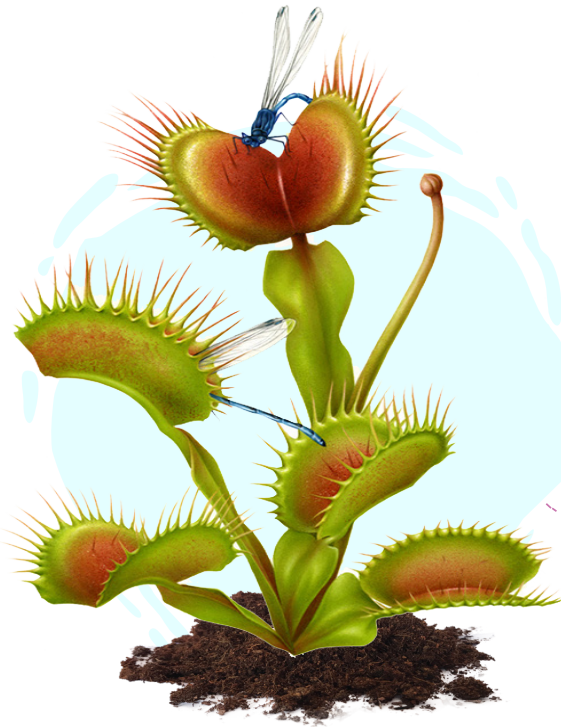
Some plants have no stems. They are called **mosses**. They grow in moist, shady places.



Trees, shrubs and herbs have **tubes** which take water from the roots to all parts of the plant. They have other tubes which take food from the leaves to all parts of the plant.

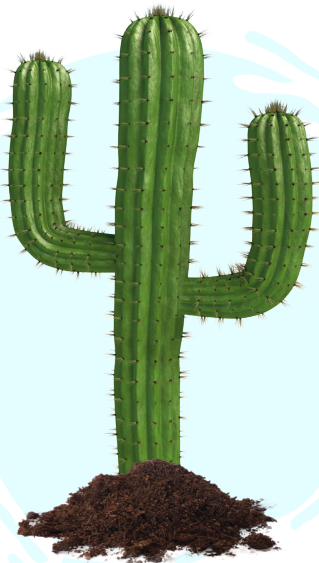
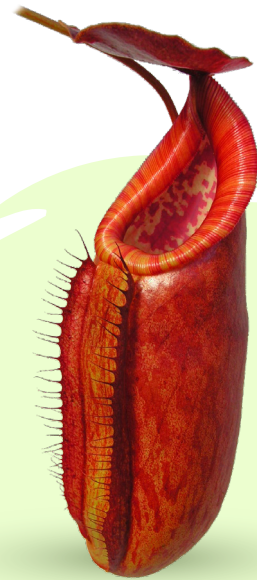
Kinds of plants

Some plants are special.
The **touch-me-not's** leaves fold up when you touch it.



The **venus flytrap** catches insects.

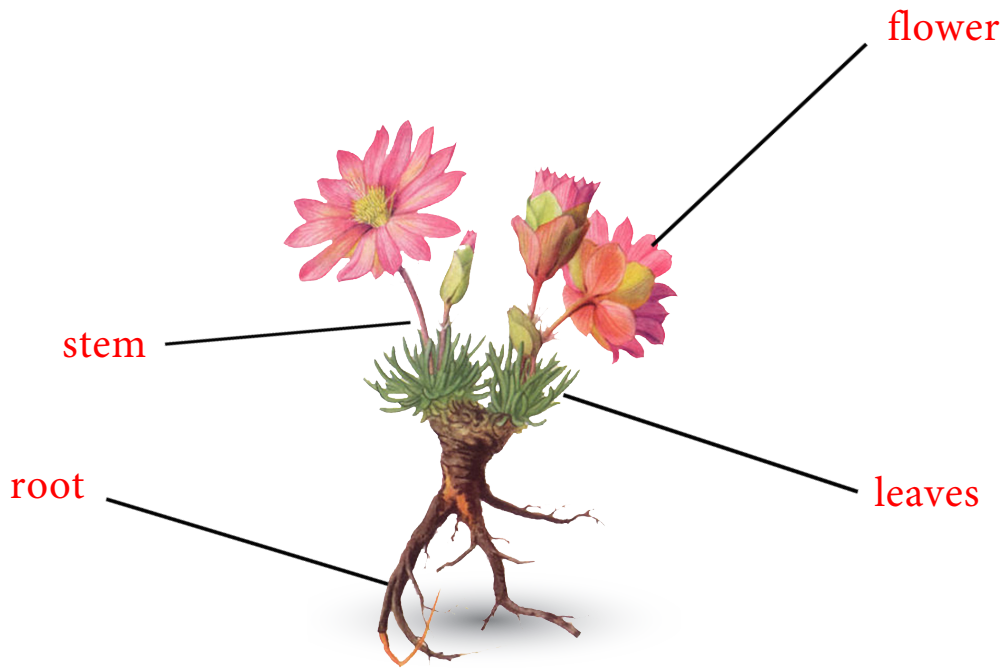
The **pitcher** plant traps insects in its pitcher.



Cactus leaves are like thorns.

Activities

1. Label the following diagram.



2. Answer the following questions.

(a) What is the colour of most plants?

Most plants are green

(b) What do roots do?

Roots suck water and salts from the soil

(c) What does the stem do?

The stem takes water and salts from the roots to the leaves

(d) What do flowers do?

Flowers make fruits which have seeds inside them

(e) What do leaves do?

Leaves make food for the plant

Kinds of plants

3. Write Yes or No.

(a) Plants that grow very tall are called herbs.

No

(b) Trees have hard, woody stems.

Yes

(c) Mosses grow very tall.

No

4. Write the names of the following plants.



(a) pitcher



(b) venus flytrap

Unit 4

Roots

It **sucks** water and salts from the soil.

It **stores** food for the plant.

It **fixes** the plant in the soil.

A root **grows** in the soil.



Some roots are **thick and strong**. They grow deep in the soil.

Some roots are **thin and weak**. They do not grow very deep in the soil.

Kinds of roots

Some roots have one **big part** which is thick.

A **tap-root** has many **small roots** growing from it.

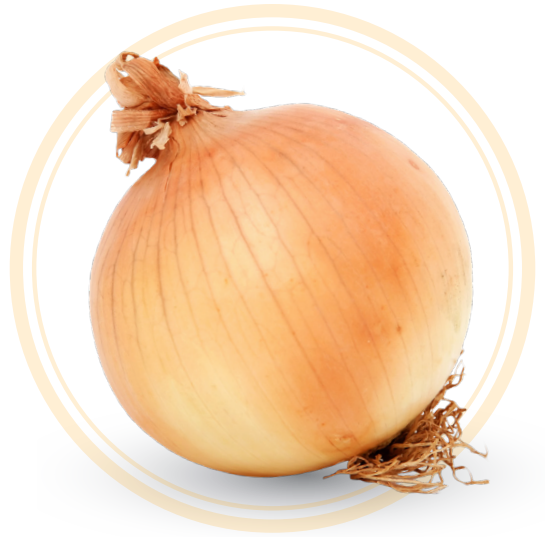
This thick root is called a **tap-root**.

A **tap-root** stores a lot of **food**.



Roots

- Some roots have many branches of the same size.
- These roots are called **fibrous roots**.
- They do not store much food.



- All roots have very fine hair on them.
- These are called **root hairs**.
- **Root hairs** suck water and salts from the soil.

- The tip of the root has a **root cap**.
- The root cap protects the root tip.



Activities

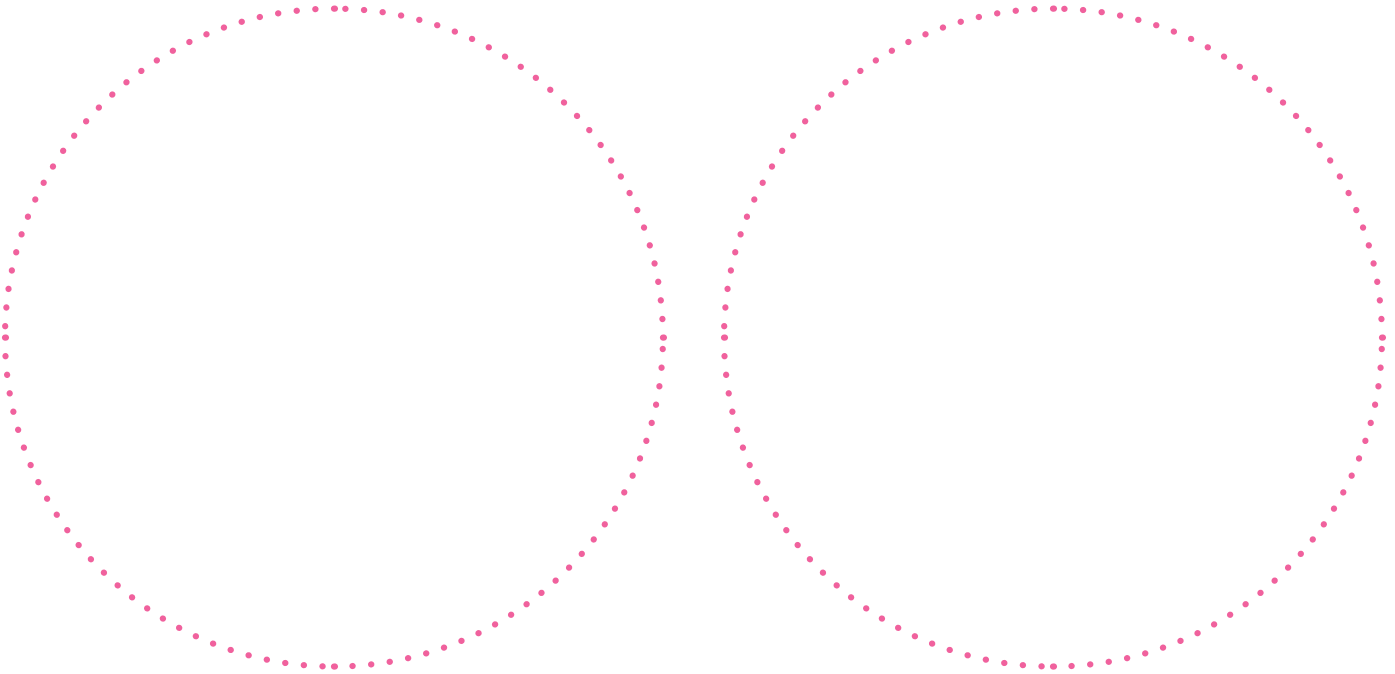
1. Fill in the blanks.

(a) A root grows in the soil.

(b) A root stores food for the plant.

(c) Some roots are thin and weak.

2. Draw two different types of roots.



3. What is the work of :

(a) The root hairs?

The root hairs suck water and salts from the soil.

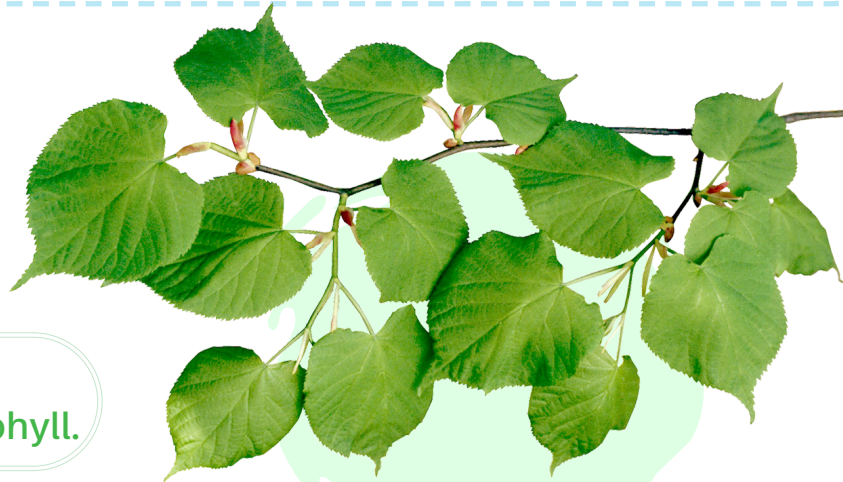
(b) The root cap?

The root cap protects the root tip.

Unit 5

Leaves

All leaves grow on the stem of a plant.
A leaf is the flat, green part of a plant.



The green colour of a leaf is due to a coloured substance called **chlorophyll**.



A leaf is joined to the stem by a **leaf stalk**.
A **leaf blade** is the flat, green part of the leaf.
The **mid-rib** and **veins** carry water and food.



In some leaves, the veins make a network or web.

Leaves

Leaves are of many shapes and sizes.



Some have smooth edges, saw-like edges or lobed edges.



Parts of a leaf

When one leaf grows on a leaf stalk, the leaf is called a **simple leaf**.

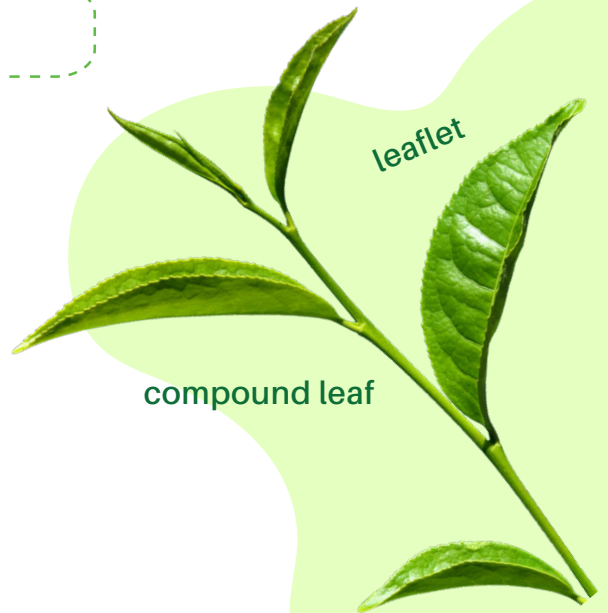
When two or more small leaves grow on a leaf stalk, the leaf is called a **compound leaf**.

simple leaf



leaflet

compound leaf



The small leaves of a compound leaf are called **leaflets**.

Leaves

Functions of leaves

Air goes into the leaf through **small holes**.

Sunlight comes from the Sun.

Green leaves make food for the plant.

A leaf makes food with the help of **air**, **water**, **chlorophyll** and **sunlight**.

The food of a plant is **glucose**.

Water comes into the leaf through **veins**.

Glucose is sweet like sugar.



Activities

1. Answer the following questions.

(a) Where do leaves grow? **on the stem of a plant**

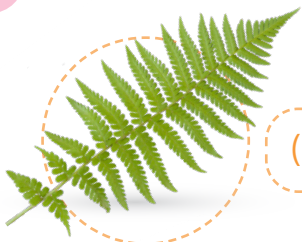
(b) What is a leaf? **is joined to the stem by a leaf stalk**

(c) What is the green colour of a leaf due to? **a substance called a chlorophyll**

2. Draw a leaf with mid-rib and veins in it.



3. Write down the shapes of the leaves.



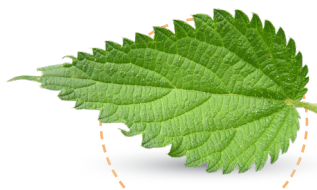
(a) ...**saw-like**...



(b) **smooth**...



(c) **lobed**.....



(d)**lobed**....

Unit 6

Fruits and Seeds

Fruits

Fruits are of many kinds.



A fruit is made from a flower.



tomato



mango

Some fruits are soft and juicy.



orange

Some fruits are dry and hard.



walnut



apple

Seeds are made inside fruits.

Fruits and Seeds

Some fruits have **many** seeds.



papaya

Some fruits have **few** seeds.



apple

Some fruits have **only one** seed.



mango

Seeds

Some seeds are very **small**.



watermelon

Seeds are **dry and hard**.

almond



bean



Some seeds are very **big**.



mustard seeds

Fruits and Seeds

Parts of a seed



- A seed has a hard **seed coat**.
- The seed coat protects the seed.
- A seed has a tiny **hole**.
- Air and water go into the seed through this hole.
- The seed has a mark on it.
- This is the point where the seed is joined to the fruit.
- The seed has **seed leaves** and a **baby plant** inside it.
- The seed leaves have food in them.

Some seeds have **only one** seed leaf.



Some seeds have **two seed** leaves.

Fruits and Seeds

When the baby plant inside the seed grows into a new plant, it takes food from the seed leaves.

Growth of a seed

A seed needs **water**, **air** and **warmth** to grow.



Activities

1. Write the names of three soft and juicy fruits.

(a) mango

(b) orange

(c) tomato

2. Fill in the table about the number of seeds in fruits.

Fruit	One seed	Few seeds	Many seeds
(a) peas	✗	✓	✗
(b) mango	✓	✗	✗
(c) orange	✗	✓	✗
(d) apple	✗	✓	✗
(e) plum	✓	✗	✗

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) Seeds are dry and hard .

(b) A seed has a hard seed coat.

(c) A seed has a tiny hole .

(d) A seed has a baby plant inside it.

4. Draw how a seed grows into a plant.



5. Write the names of three things that a seed needs to grow.

(1) water

(2) air

(3) warmth

Never stick your bare hand into a fish tank — most fish can't hurt you. But a few types of fish can and do sting. The water also contains germs that could cause a skin infection.



Poisonous mushroom

Although most of the toxic species - like death caps and the red are found in forests rather than backyards, there are many poisonous species. Do not touch them.



Unit 7

Work and Machines

Work

Some things move fast. Others move slowly.
We can move things by **pushing** or **pulling** them.
We do **work** when we push or pull something.



Things **move**.



A thing cannot move unless we push or pull it.
If we want to start or stop moving something,
we need to push or pull it.



Work and Machines

A push or pull is called **force**.



- Some things are light. Others are heavy.
- If we have to push or pull heavy thing, we have to use **more** force.
- We have to use **less** force when we push or pull a light thing.



Machines

Machines help us to do many things.
They help us to do work.



Some machines are **small**.
They make our work easy.



Some machines are **big**.

A crane helps us to
push or **pull** very
big things.



Work and Machines

- Big machines need food to do work. The food of a machine is called **fuel**.
- A car needs **petrol**.
- A steam-engine needs **coal**.

- Fuel gives **energy** to the machine to do work.
- The fuel of our body is **food**.
- Food gives us energy to work and play.

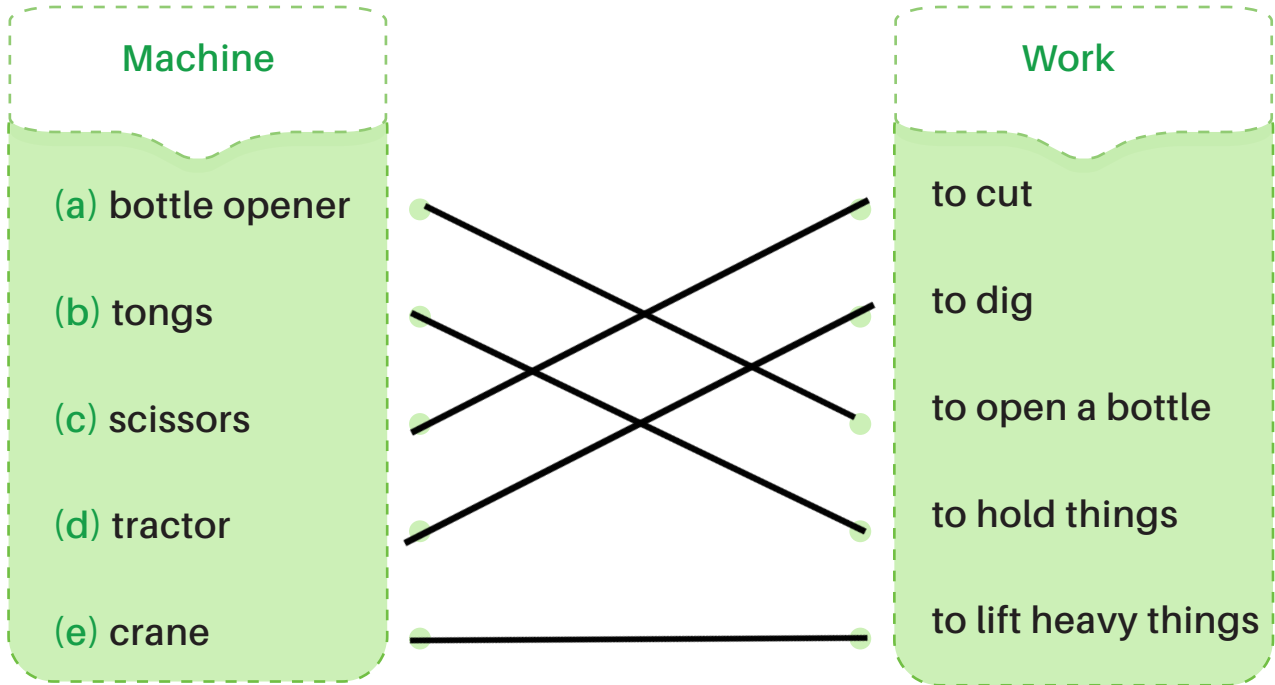


Activities

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) When we push and pull things we do **work**.....
- (b) Our **energy**.... help us to do work.
- (c) A **crane**..... is a big machine which picks up heavy loads.

2. Match the machine with its work.



3. What is the food of a machine called?

fuel

4. What does a steam engine need as fuel?

coal

Unit 8

Light



- When light falls on something we can see it.
- Light comes from **various sources**.
- Most of the light on the Earth comes from the **Sun**.
- We get light by **burning** a candle.
- We also get light from **a bulb** and **a torch**.

There is **more** light **near** the source.

There is **less** light **away** from the source.



When something gives out light by itself, it is called **a luminous thing**.
A red-hot piece of coal, a star, a fire and a torch are **luminous** things.



Light

- Something which cannot give out light by itself is called a **non-luminous** thing.
- A book, table, house and door are non-luminous things.



- We can see **non-luminous** things because light from luminous things falls on them.
- We **cannot see** non-luminous things in the dark.
- The Moon is a **non-luminous** body.
- We can see the Moon because sunlight falls on it.

- Some things let light pass through them.
- If we can see through something clearly, we say that it is **transparent**.
- Glass air and water are **transparent**.



Light

- If we can see through something but not clearly, we say it is **translucent**.
- Frosted glass and tracing paper are **translucent**.



- If we cannot see through something at all, we say it is **opaque**.
- A door is **opaque**.

Shadows

- A beam of light travels in a straight line.
- If something comes in the path of light, it makes a dark patch. This dark patch is called a **shadow**.



- The **shadow** of an object is of the **same shape** as the object.
- If the object is **near** the light, its shadow is **big**.
- If the object is **far** from the light, its shadow is **small**.



Light

- **Shadows** are also made by sunlight.

- When the Sun is **over** our heads, our **shadow** is made **under** our feet.



- In the morning and evening, our **shadows** are **longer**.



Activities

1. Answer the following question.

(a) Where does light on the Earth come from?

Light on the Earth comes from the Sun

(b) What is a luminous thing?

A luminous thing is when something gives out light by itself

(c) What is a non-luminous thing?

Anon-luminous thing is something which cannot give out light by itself

(d) Can we see things in the dark?

We cannot see non-luminous things in the dark

(e) How can we see the Moon?

We can see the Moon because sunlight falls on it

2. Fill in the table about things through which light can or cannot pass.

Object	Transparent	Translucent	Opaque
(a) air	✓	✗	✗
(b) tracing paper	✗	✓	✗
(c) water	✓	✗	✗
(d) book	✗	✗	✓
(e) frosted glass	✓	✗	✗
(f) ball	✗	✗	✓

Unit 9

Heat

- Fire gives us **heat**.
- We can feel the heat coming from a **fire** on our face and hands.
- Heat makes us feel **warm**.
- We feel **warm** when we are **close** to the source of heat.
- We do **not feel so warm** when we are **away** from the source of heat.



- We do **not feel** the heat if there is some object between us and the source of heat. We sit under a tree to protect ourselves from the heat of the Sun.



Heat

Heat is a kind of energy.

It can make things work.

It can do work.

Heat energy comes from burning wood, paper and other fuels.

Heat is produced by rubbing our hands.



We wear clothes to keep warm.

Animals have hair or fur on their bodies to keep them warm.



- Heat can pass through some solids such as metals.
- Metals through which heat can pass are called **good conductors** of heat. Cooking utensils are made of metal.



- Heat **cannot pass** through some solids such as wood, plastic and rubber.
- Solids through which heat cannot pass are called **bad conductors** of heat.
- Handles of cooking utensils are made of bad conductors of heat so that we do not burn our hands when cooking.

Activities

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Fire gives us heat .
- (b) Heat is a kind of energy .
- (c) Heat can do work .
- (d) Heat energy comes from burning wood, paper and fuels.
- (e) Metals through which heat can pass are called good conductors of heat.

2. Write some ways in which we use heat.

- (a) Heat makes us feel warm.
- (b) Handles of cooking utensils are made of bad conductors of heat so that we don't burn our hands when cooking.
- (c) Heat can do work.
- (d) Fire gives us heat.
- (e) Heat is produced by rubbing our hands.

Unit 10

The Sun and the Stars

Stars

- There are **many** stars in the sky.
- Stars **shine** at night.
- They are very big, but they look **small** because they are very **far away**.
- Stars are **very hot**.
- They are so hot that they give off **light**.
- They are big balls of **burning gases**.

The Sun



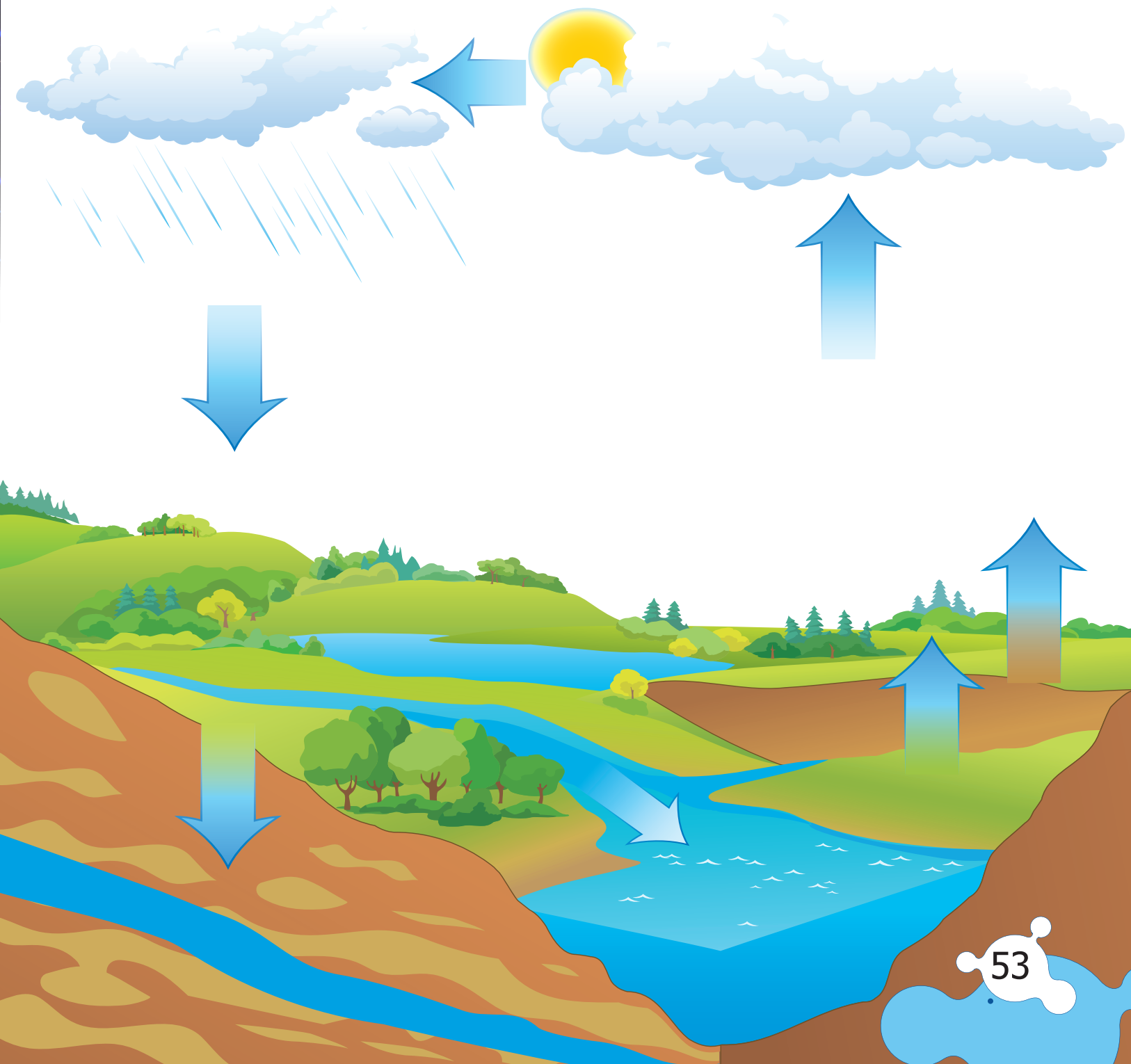
- The Sun gives us **heat** and **light**.
- Plants use **sunlight** to make their food.
- Sunlight helps our skin to make **vitamin D**.

- The Sun is a **star**.
- It is a **very small** star.
- Many stars are **bigger** than the Sun. The Sun **looks big** because it is **nearer** to us.
- It is **150 million** kilometres away from the Earth.



The Sun and the Stars

- The light of the Sun helps to make wind and rain.
- The Earth would be very dark and cold without the Sun.
- Nothing would be able to live on the Earth.



Activities

1. Answer the following questions.

(a) When do stars shine?

Stars shine **at night**.....

(b) Are stars big or small?

Stars are **big**.....

(c) Why do stars look small?

Stars look small because **they are very far away**.....

(d) What is the Sun?

The Sun is **a star**.....

(e) How big is the Sun?

The Sun is **very small star**.....

2. Write Yes or No.

(a) Plants use sunlight to make food.

Yes

(b) Sunlight helps our skin to make vitamin C.

No

(c) Sunlight helps to make wind and rain.

Yes

(d) The Earth would be very hot without the Sun.

No

(e) Nothing would be able to live on the Earth without the Sun.

Yes

Unit 11

The Moon



- The Moon is **400 000 kilometres** away from the Earth.
- It moves round the Earth.
- It takes the Moon about **28 days** to go once round the Earth.
- The Moon has many flat plains and high mountains.
- It has deep holes which are called **craters**.



The Moon

- The Moon has **no air** or **water**.
- There are **no living things** on the Moon.
- The Moon **does not have** its own heat and light. It gets light from the **Sun**.
- We can see the Moon best at night. The Moon seems to change shape.
- Sometimes it looks round like a ball. This is called the **full Moon**.
- Sometimes we see only half of the Moon. This is called the **half Moon**.
- Sometimes we see only a small part of the Moon. It looks like a banana. This is called the **crescent Moon**.



New Moon



Half Moon



Full Moon

Activities

1. Answer the following questions.

(a) How far away is the Moon from the Earth?

The Moon is 400000 kilometers away from Earth

(b) How many days does the Moon take to go once round the Earth?

The Moon takes about 28 days

(c) What are the deep holes on the Moon called?

The deep holes are called craters

(d) Does the Moon have air and water?

The Moon has no air or water

(e) Does the Moon have its own heat and light?

The Moon does not have its own heat and light

2. Write the names of the three shapes of the Moon.

(a) Full Moon

(b) Half Moon

(c) Crescent Moon

Unit 12

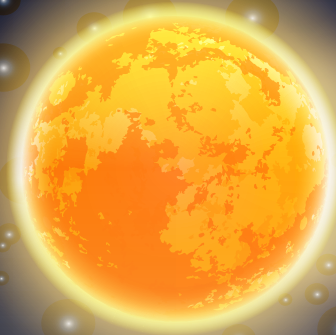
The Earth

The Earth is like a ball. It gets heat and light from the Sun. It is neither too hot, nor too cold. It has tall trees and many other **plants**. It also has insects, birds and many other **animals**.



There is a layer of **air** around the Earth. Air helps plants and animals to breathe. Three-fourths of the Earth is covered with water. There are many **oceans, seas, lakes** and **rivers** on the Earth. One-fourth of the Earth is made of land. The land has many high mountains and flat plains.





SUN



Earth

The Sun sends light to the Earth in the daytime. We cannot see the Sun at night. The Earth is turning on a point called the **axis**. The Earth turns round once in 24 hours.

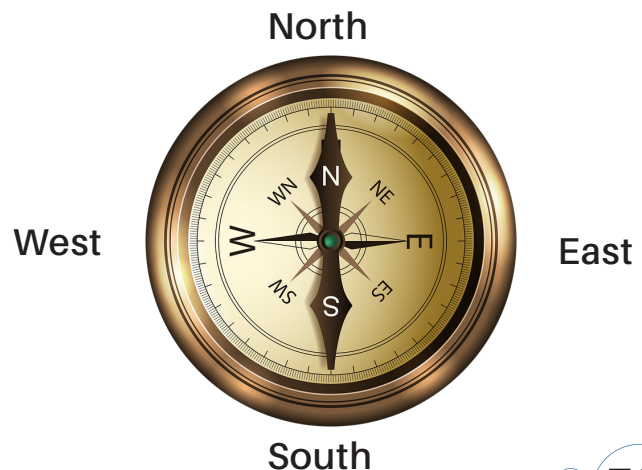
The turning of the Earth on its axis makes **day** and **night**.

When the Sun is shining on one side of the Earth, the other side is in darkness.

When it is day on one side of the Earth, it is night on the other side. The side which has day becomes warm. The side which has night becomes cool.

There are four sides or directions:

- north
- south
- east
- west



When the Earth turns to face the Sun, we feel as if the Sun is coming up or **rising** at the beginning of the day.

When our part of the Earth turns away from the Sun, we feel as if the Sun is going down or **setting** in the evening. The side from where the Sun rises is called the east. The side where the Sun sets is called the west.

The Earth

If you stand with your right hand pointing east and your left hand pointing west, then north will be in front of you and south will be behind you.



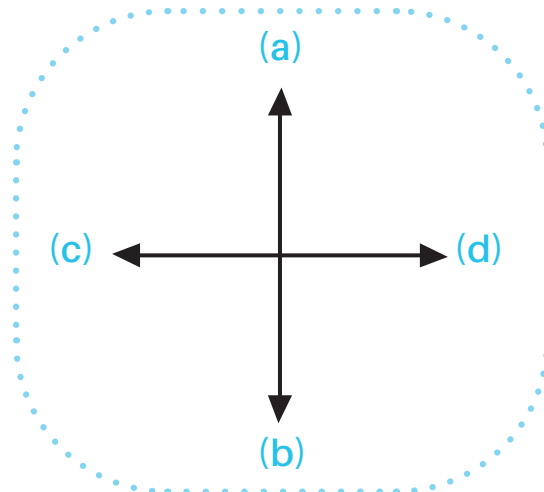
Activities

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) The Earth is like a **ball**
- (b) The Earth has many **animals** and **plants** living on it.
- (c) Three-fourths of the Earth is covered with **water**
- (d) The Earth is turning on a point called the **axis**
- (e) The side on which the Sun is shining has **day**
- (f) There are **four** directions.

2. Name the four directions.

- (a) **North**
- (b) **South**



- (c) **West**
- (d) **East**

Unit 13

The Seasons

There are four seasons in a year. They are called **winter**, **spring**, **summer** and **autumn**.



In spring, it is not cold. Trees grow new leaves during this season.



In winter, it is cold. In some places, it snows in winter. People wear woollen clothes in winter to keep warm.



In autumn, it is not warm. It gets cooler and leaves fall off the trees.



In summer, it gets warm. People wear light clothes to keep themselves cool.

Activities

1. Answer the following questions.

- (a) How many seasons are there in a year? **Four**
- (b) What are the various seasons called? **winter - spring - autumn - summer**
- (c) What happens to the leaves in autumn? **fall off the trees**

2. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) People wear **woollen** clothes in winter.
- (b) Trees grow new **leaves** during spring.
- (c) People wear light clothes to keep themselves **grow**.

3. Draw a picture of your favourite season.

Never touch the surface of grills, stovetops, and ovens; they remain hot long after they're turned off.



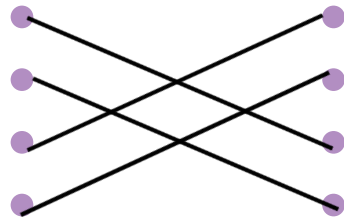
You should **never play** with fireworks. Things like rockets and sparklers are just too dangerous. If you play with sparklers, make sure to keep them outside and away from the face, clothing, and hair.



TEST PAPER

1. How do these animals move?

- (a) A frog
- (b) A bird
- (c) We
- (d) A dolphin



- walk with our legs.
- swims in water with flippers.
- hops on land.
- flies in the air with its wings.

2. Fill in the table with what each animal eats.

Animal	Plants only	Animals only	Both plants and animals
(a) cow	✓		
(b) goat	✓		
(c) tiger		✓	
(d) pelican			✓
(e) hen	✓		
(f) human			✓

3. Fill in the table about where animals live.

Animal	Very cold places	Very hot places	Water	Land and water
(a) ostrich		✓		
(b) sea horse			✓	
(c) crocodile				✓

TEST PAPER

4. Draw a plant on a separate piece of paper. Draw arrows to show how food and water reach the stems.
5. Write **Yes** or **No**.
- (a) Herbs have soft, weak stems. Yes
- (b) Shrubs have no stems. No
6. Fill in the blanks.
- (a) A root sucks **water** and **salts** from the soil.
- (b) Some roots are **thick** and strong.
7. Draw.

(a) A simple leaf

(b) A compound leaf

8. Write the names of three dry and hard fruits.

(a) **walnut**

(b) **apple**

(c) **almond**

TEST PAPER

9. Fill in the blanks.

(a) A **bottle opener** is a small machine with which we open a bottle.

(b) The food of a machine is called **fuel**.

(c) The fuel of our body is **food**.

(d) Heavy things need **more** force to be moved.

(e) Light things need **less** force to be moved.

10. Choose the best answer.

(a) A beam of light is (**curved** ~~straight~~).

(b) The dark patch made by an object is called a (**spot** ~~shadow~~).

(c) The shadow of an object is of the (**same** ~~different~~) shape as the object.

11. Answer the following questions.

(a) How do we keep warm? **We wear clothes to keep warm**

(b) How do birds keep warm? **They have feathers on their bodies**

(c) What is a "good conductor" of heat? **Metal**

(d) On a hot day, why do we sit under tree? **to protect ourselves from the heat of the Sun**

12. Answer the following questions.

(a) How does sunlight help our skin? **to make vitamin D**

(b) Are the stars hot or cold? **hot**

(c) How far is the Sun from the Earth? **150 million kilometers away from Earth**

(d) How do plants use sunlight? **to make their own food**

TEST PAPER

13. Draw the various phases of the Moon.



TEST PAPER

14. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) The Earth gets heat and light from the **Sun**..... .
- (b) One-fourth of the Earth is made of **water**..... .
- (c) When it is day on one side of the Earth, it is **night**..... on the other side.
- (d) The Earth has a layer of **air**..... around it.

Glossary



Autumn: the season after summer when it is cooler.

Chlorophyll: the green pigment found in almost all types of plants.



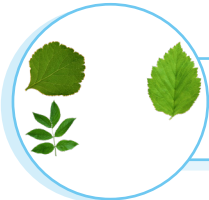
Energy: the ability to do work.

Force: what is done to move a subject.



Fuel: something that gives off heat when it burns.

Heat: to become warm.



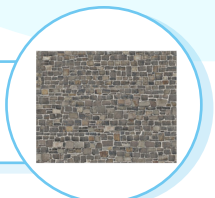
Leaves: parts of the plant that use sunlight and air to make food.

Light: a form of energy made of waves that move up and down.



Ocean: a large body of salty water.

Opaque: not able to let light pass through.



Glossary

Pull: move something closer to you.



Push: to move something away from you.



Simple Machine: a tool that makes the force of your push or pull stronger.



Shadow: the dark area that results when light is blocked.



Season : a time of year: Autumn, Spring, winter , or summer.



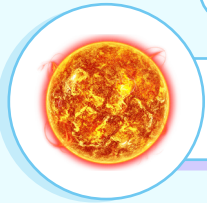
Spring: the season after winter when many plants grow.



Summer: the hottest season.



Sun: star that heats the earth.



Transparent: able to let all light pass through



Translucent: able to let some but not all light pass through.



Winter: the coldest season.



