1

There Isn't Time

Eleanor Farjeon

There isn't time, there isn't time
To do the things I want to do,
With all the mountain tops to climb,
And all the woods to wander through.



And all the seas to sail upon,
And everywhere there is to go,
And all the people, every one
Who lives upon the earth, to know.

There's only time, there's only time
To know a few, and do a few,
And then sit down and make a rhyme
About the rest I want to do.





2 Brave Rima

Rakibul Islam

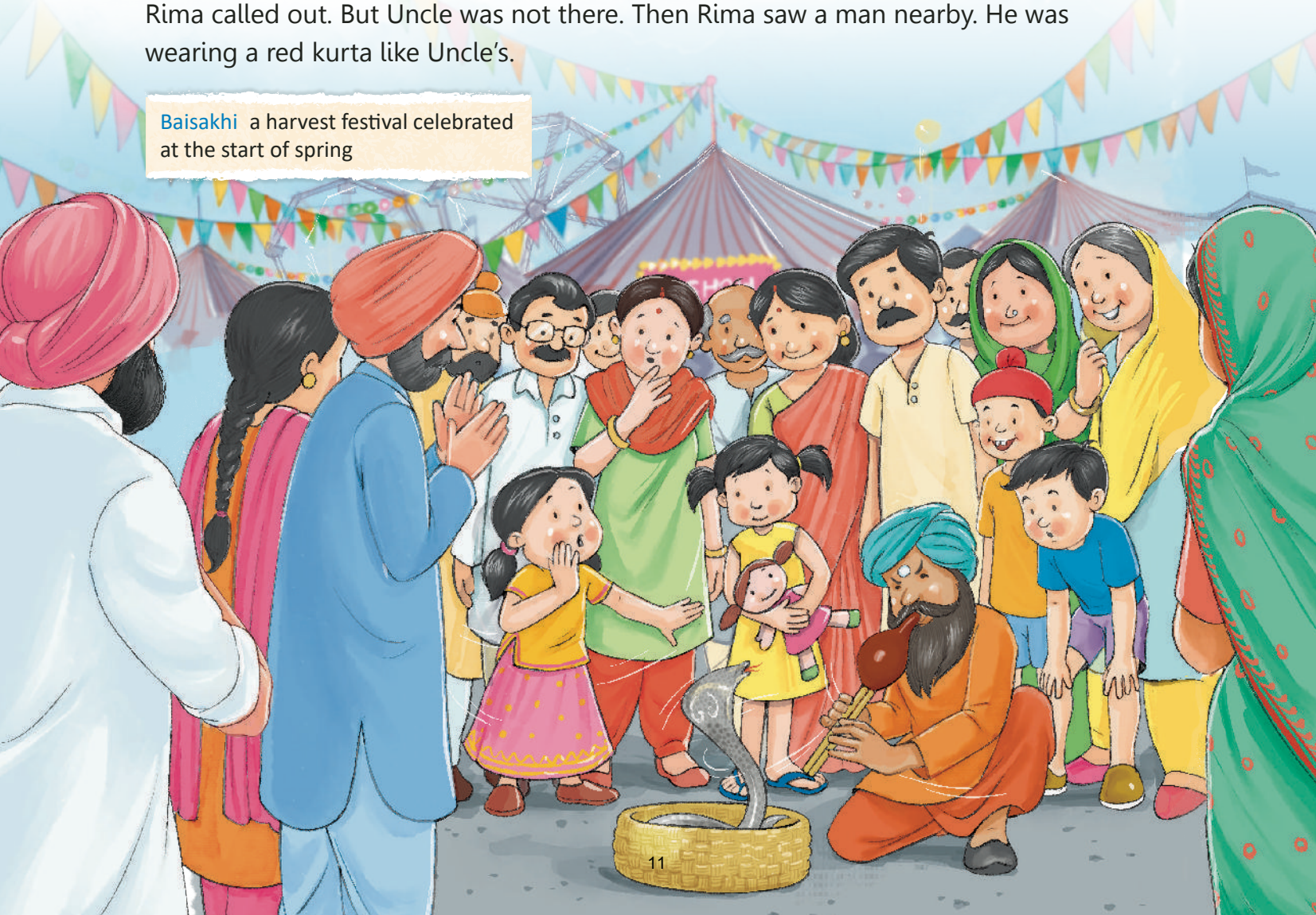
Rima went to the fair with her uncle. It was a Baisakhi fair. So many colours everywhere. Red, white and all the others. Uncle especially loved red. There were so many shops. And so many things to buy. Rima looked at everything in wonder. Suddenly, she couldn't see her uncle. Where had he gone?

He was nowhere to be seen! Rima was upset. But she was brave. "I know how to find lost things," she thought. "I will explore the fair and look for Uncle."

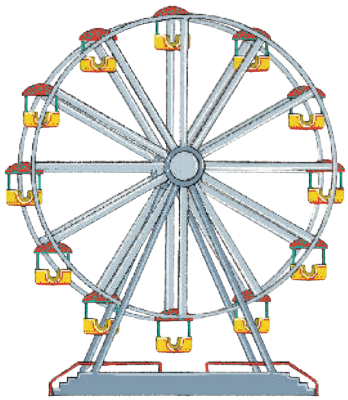
A crowd was gathered under a tree watching the snake act. Rima called out. But Uncle was not there. "Maybe he is buying a doll for me," Rima thought. She ran to the doll shop. Rima called out. But Uncle was not there. Where had he gone?

"Perhaps he has gone to the red merry-go-round," Rima thought. So she ran there. Rima called out. But Uncle was not there. Then Rima saw a man nearby. He was wearing a red kurta like Uncle's.

Baisakhi a harvest festival celebrated at the start of spring



J. Look at the pictures and name the things you would see at a fun fair.

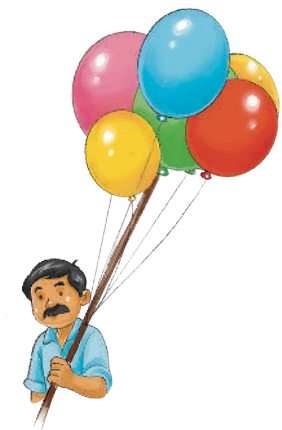












food stall merry-go-round balloons toys giant wheel ice cream cart

K. Write a paragraph (5–10 sentences) about a visit to a fair.

Yesterday, my friends and I visited a fun fair at ...

There were many things at the fair. I enjoyed a ride on ...

It was evening when I left the fair. I was tired but ...

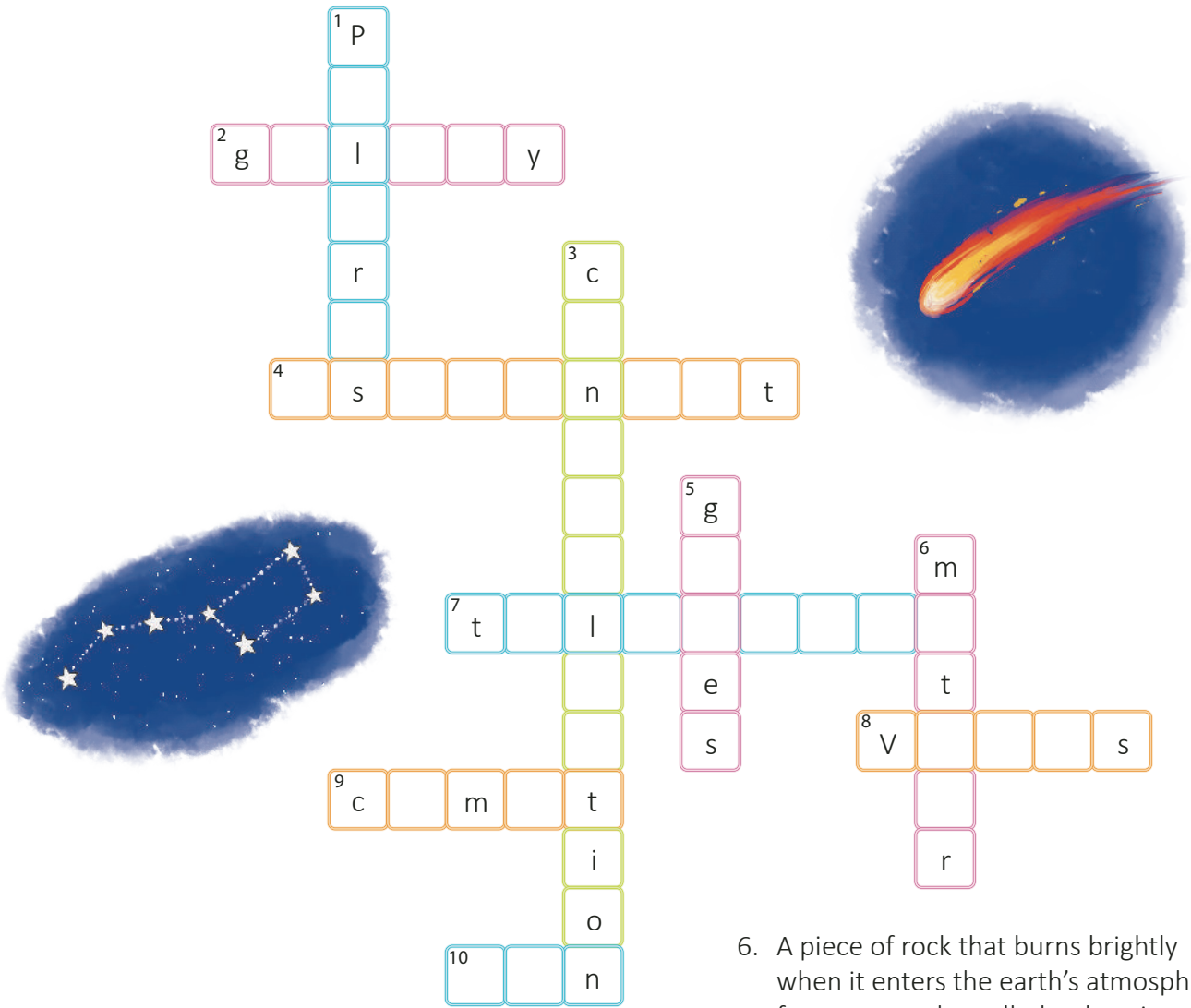
Introduction (1–2 sentences)

Body (3–6 sentences)

Conclusion (1–2 sentences)

Do and Learn

Solve the starry puzzle. Fill in the right names with the help of the clues.



1. A star that is also called the Pole Star or the North Star
2. An extremely large group of stars and planets
3. A group of stars that form a particular pattern in the sky
4. Someone who travels and works in space
5. Stars are made of very hot _____.
6. A piece of rock that burns brightly when it enters the earth's atmosphere from space; also called a shooting star
7. A long tube-shaped instrument that makes distant objects look closer and larger
8. A planet that is often called the morning star or evening star
9. A bright object with a long tail that travels around the sun
10. The star around which the earth revolves

6 The Dutiful Son

Shravan Kumar was the son of Gyanvanti and Shantanu. Both of them were blind. Shravan was a devoted son who looked after his parents day and night. As they got older, it became more difficult for them to move around on their own. But they wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Ayodhya. Shravan was a dutiful son who tried to fulfil every wish they had. He decided to take them around. He came up with a plan to make his parents' dream come true.

He bought two large baskets. He tied a sturdy bamboo pole between the two to make a yoke. Then, he helped his mother into a basket. When she was sitting comfortably, he helped his father into the other. He made sure his father was comfortable. "When you are with us, how can we not be comfortable?" smiled his father.

Shravan picked up the pole with the baskets. He balanced the pole on his young shoulders. The family started on the pilgrimage. On the way, they ate only the fruit and berries that Shravan picked from the forest.



One day, when they had reached a forest near Ayodhya, the parents told Shravan that they were thirsty. "I will get you water from the river," said Shravan.

devoted loving, faithful

pilgrimage journey to a holy place

sturdy strong

yoke a frame fitted to a person's shoulders to carry a load in two equal portions

D. Fill in the right words to describe the sounds.

1. We sat in the car and listened to the *pitter-patter* of the rain on the roof.
2. Before we saw the stream, we could hear the _____ water.
3. The bees _____ over the scented flowers.
4. In the forest, birds _____ and frogs _____.
5. The wind _____ as it shook the trees and rattled the windows.

buzzed pitter-patter chirped croaked whistled gurgling

E. Write the past tense forms (by adding -d, -ed and -ied), as shown.

1. move	*moved*	7. help	*helped*	13. cry	*cried*
2. decide	_____	8. start	_____	14. try	_____
3. pierce	_____	9. plead	_____	15. fry	_____
4. die	_____	10. fill	_____	16. study	_____
5. tie	_____	11. pull	_____	17. carry	_____
6. lie	_____	12. kill	_____	18. hurry	_____

F. Find the past tense forms of these words from the story.

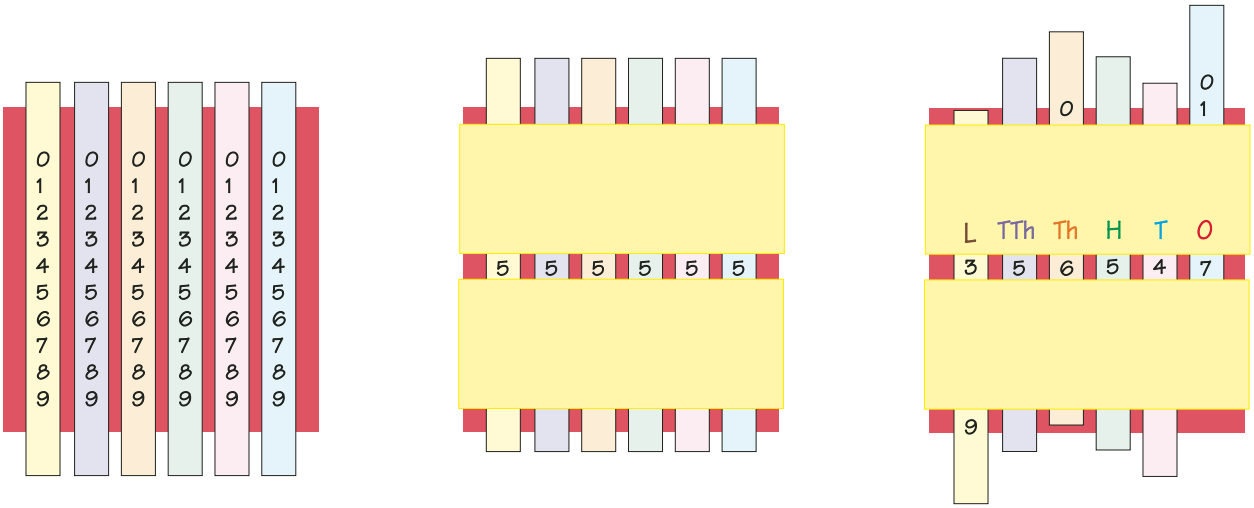
1. come	_____	7. hear	_____
2. make	_____	8. begin	_____
3. eat	_____	9. run	_____
4. tell	_____	10. buy	_____
5. see	_____	11. say	_____
6. get	_____	12. lead	_____



Activity Making and using a number slider

You will need: Two thick sheets of paper, some long strips of paper, glue or tape for fixing

Write the digits 0 to 9 on long strips of paper, as shown. Place the strips side by side on a sheet of paper. Tear or cut another sheet into two long, equal pieces. Lay these across the strips. Keep a small gap between them so that you see only one row of digits. Fold and fix the ends of the pieces to the back of the sheet. Write O, T, H, Th, TTh, and so on, as shown. These show the places of the digits in the gap or 'window'. Slide the strips to make different numbers in the window.



1. Play with your friend. One of you has to make a number on the number slider. The other has to say the number name. Take turns to make numbers.

2. Show the numbers formed on the number slider.

   a. 2000 + 200 + 2 b. 10000 + 5000 + 80 + 3 c. 300000 + 20000 + 800 + 50

   Now play with your friend. One of you has to ask the other to add 10, 100, 1000 or 10000 to each of these numbers. What new numbers do you get?

Neighbouring numbers

1. Write the neighbouring tens, hundreds, thousands and ten thousands of these numbers.

	Neighbouring 10s	Neighbouring 100s	Neighbouring 1000s	Neighbouring 10000s
a. **23457**	23450 23460	23400 23500	23000 24000	20000 30000
b. **51863**				
c. **74290**				
d. **11111**				

2. Write the neighbouring 50s, 500s, 5000s and 10000s of these numbers.

	Neighbouring 50s	Neighbouring 500s	Neighbouring 5000s	Neighbouring 10000s
a. **12481**	12450 12500	12000 12500	10000 15000	10000 20000
b. **39999**				
c. **78435**				
d. **60000**				

The 'neighbouring' numbers above are 'simple', that is, they end in zeros. One of these is smaller than the number, and the other is greater. Out of these, which is the nearest simple number? If the digit to the right of a place, like the tens or hundreds place, is 5 or more, the nearest simple number is the greater number. Otherwise, it is the smaller number. So, the nearest simple number of 34 is 30, and for 95 it is 100. The nearest simple number of 520 is 500, and for 1580 it is 1600.



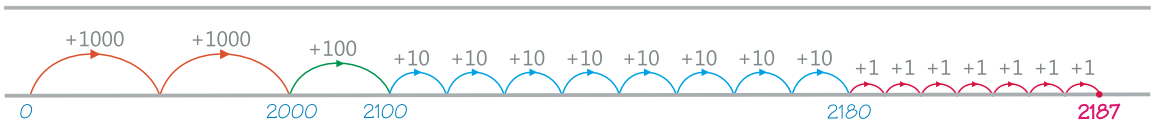
Open number line

An open number line has no marks or numbers. To use it, think about how many ones, tens, hundreds or thousands a number has. Then, make jumps of 1s, 10s, 100s or 1000s to show that number. It is useful to write the numbers reached in between. You can show a number in different ways. You can count forward (+) or backward (–) by moving in the correct direction.

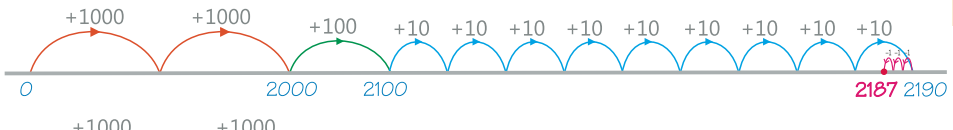
Here is how we can show **2187** in different ways on an open number line.



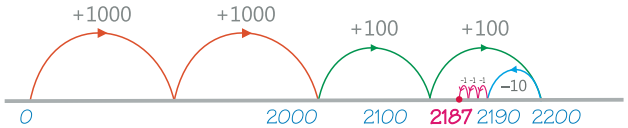
2187 has 2 thousands, 1 hundred, 8 tens and 7 ones.



The nearest 10 of 2187 is 2190, which is 3 more. So, reach 2190 and move back 3 by counting back.



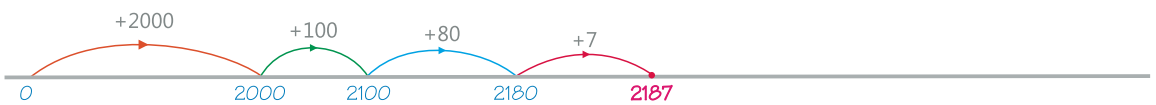




Reach 2200 (the nearest 100). Move back 10 to 2190. Then move back 3.



After practice, we may show the place value of each digit by a single jump.

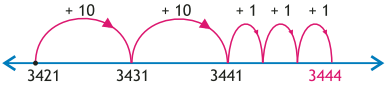


Adding in three ways

$$\begin{array}{r} 3421 \\ +\ \ 23 \\ \hline 3444 \end{array}$$

3441	3442	3443	3444	3445	3446	3447	3448	3449	3450
3431	3432	3433	3434	3435	3436	3437	3438	3439	3440
3421	3422	3423	3424	3425	3426	3427	3428	3429	3430

3421 + 23 = 3421 + 10 + 10 + 3



Do these sums. Check answers on the grid below and on number lines in your copy.

a. $\begin{array}{r} 6234 \\ +\ \ 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6251	6252	6253	6254	6255	6256	6257	6258	6259	6260
6241	6242	6243	6244	6245	6246	6247	6248	6249	6250
6231	6232	6233	6234	6235	6236	6237	6238	6239	6240

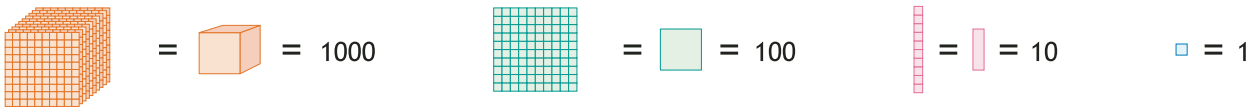
b. $\begin{array}{r} 6239 \\ +\ \ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6234 + 22 = 6234 + 20 + 2 = 6234 + ____ + ____ + ____

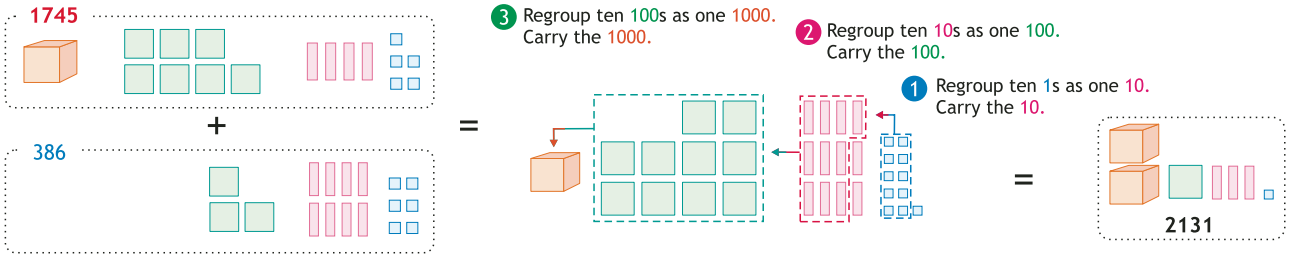
6239 + 18 = 6239 + 20 – 2 = 6239 + ____ + ____ – ____

Addition with regrouping

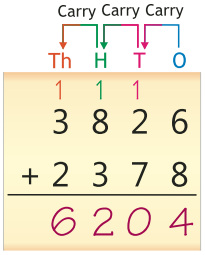
The value of each place like Th, H, and T is ten times that of the place to the right. Regrouping in addition means making groups of ten in a place and counting them in the next higher place. Writing what is for the next higher place is called carrying.



1745 + 386



3826 + 2378



O: 6 + 8 = 14 = 14 ones.
Regroup: group of 10 ones + 4 ones = 1 ten + 4 ones.
(next higher) (left at O)
Write 4.
Carry 1 ten.
T: 1 + 2 + 7 = 10.
R: 10 tens = 1 hundred + 0 tens, W: 0, C: 1 hundred.
H: 1 + 8 + 3 = 12.
R: 12 hundreds = 10 hundreds + 2 hundreds = 1 thousand + 2 hundreds, W: 2, C: 1 thousand.
(next higher) (left at H)
Th: 1 + 3 + 2 = 6.



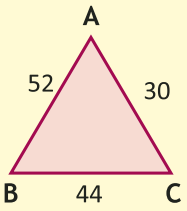
Regroup into groups of ten when the place total is 10 or more.
Write the digit left for the place.
Carry what is for the next place.

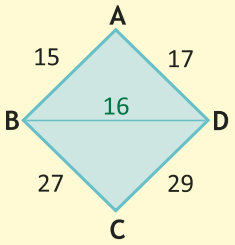
We can then say that:

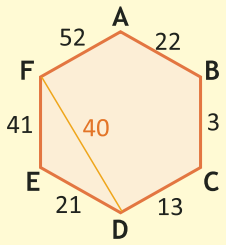
Total of the side sums on sides making a corner – sum on the opposite side = twice the corner number

Halve to get the corner number.

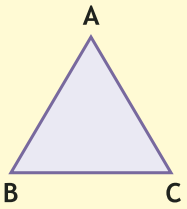
1. The number on a side is the sum of the numbers on the corners it joins. Find the corner numbers A, B, C, D, E, F.

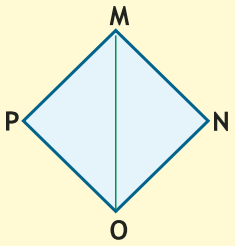


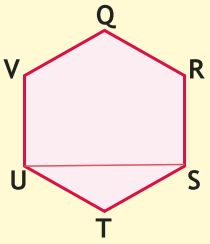




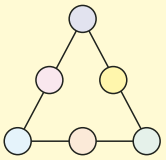
2. Make puzzles. Think of corner numbers and write the side sums. Ask your friends to find the corner numbers.







Look at this triangle. Use the numbers 1 to 6 once each. Put the numbers at the three corners and at the middle of each side. Arrange them so that the sum on every side is 9.



Sum of the three sides = 9 + 9 + 9 = 3 × 9 = 27. Sum of the numbers = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21.

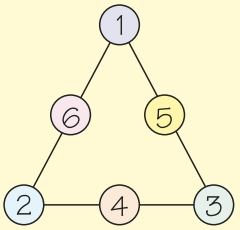
When you add all three sides, each middle gets counted one time and each corner two times.

So the sum of all sides (27) equals all the numbers (21) plus the corner numbers once more (extra).

The sum of corner numbers (extra) must be 27 – 21 = 6.

The only three numbers at the corners that can total 6 are 1, 2, and 3.

Put 1, 2, 3 at the corners. Now put 4, 5 and 6 in the middle so that each side totals 9.



- = 9 – 1 – 2 = 6
- = 9 – 3 – 1 = 5. So the remaining middle number is 4. Check:
- = 9 – 2 – 3 = 4

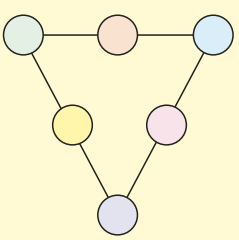
From above: the sum of corner numbers = 3 × side sum – sum of numbers.

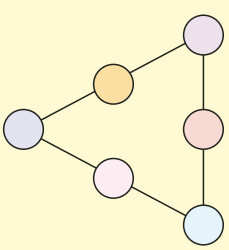
The smallest sum of 3 corners using the numbers 1 to 6 is 1 + 2 + 3 = 6. And the largest is 6 + 5 + 4 = 15.

So the smallest and the largest side sums are 9 (done above) and 12 (3 × 12 – 21 = 15).

For side sum 13, the corner sum is 3 × 13 – 21 = 18. This is too large (> 15).

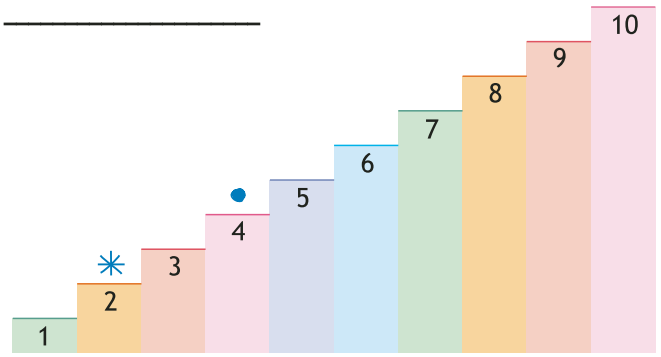
3. Use the numbers 1 to 6 once each. Put the numbers at the three corners and at the middle of each side. Arrange them so that the sum on every side is (a) 10 and (b) 12.

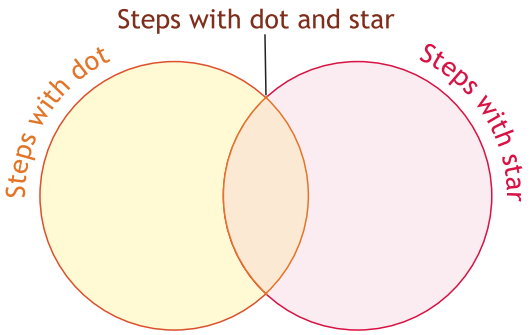




Make puzzles of your own. Use the numbers 5 to 10 once each.

7. These steps are numbered 1 to 10. Draw a star on every 2nd step and a dot on every 4th step. Which steps have both a dot and a star? Also show using the circles.



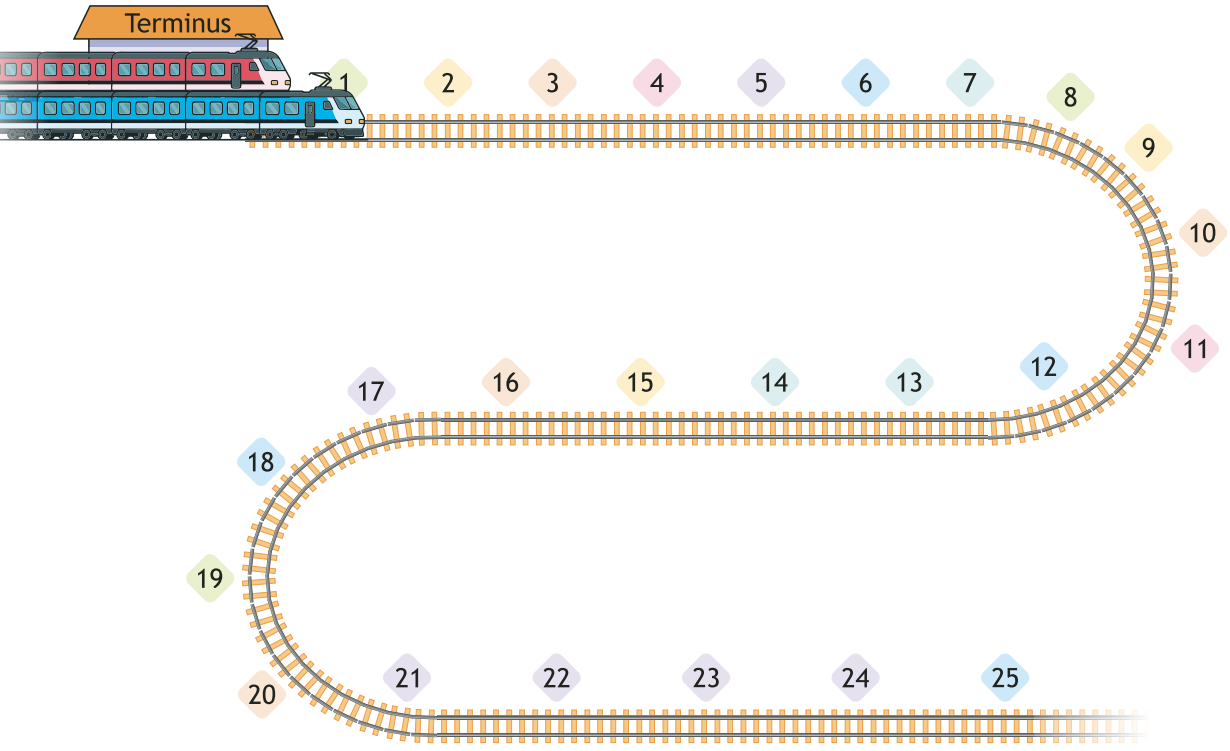


8. The red train stops at every 2nd station. The blue train stops at every 3rd station. Raj will go by the red train from the terminus to Station 20. Joe will go by the blue train from Station 9 to Station 21. They want to meet somewhere on the way.

a. The first station where they can meet is _____.

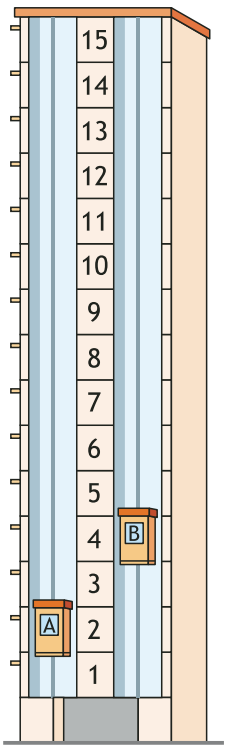
b. Otherwise, they can meet at _____.

c. If Joe boards at Station 3, they can first meet at _____.



9. A building has 15 floors with several lifts. Lift A starts from the 2nd floor and stops at every 3rd floor. Lift B starts from the 4th floor and stops at every 2nd floor. Naaz takes Lift A. Sonu takes Lift B. On which floor will they meet?

_____



A game of 1s and 2s

In this game, a target number is set. Two players take turns to add 1 or 2 to the current total. They start at 0 and try to reach the target (say 10). Whoever reaches it first, wins. What should you do to win?



The sum of numbers in a round can be 2, 3 or 4. To win, say a number that keeps the round's sum to 3. So, if your friend says 2, you say 1. And if your friend says 1, you say 2.
Let us call this rule Make3. Follow Make3 till 3 away from the target. Who starts first is also important.

- If the target is a multiple of 3, let your friend start. You make sure that a round's sum is 3 (Make3).
- If the target is not a multiple of 3, try to be the first to say a number.
  (a) If it is 1 more than a multiple of 3 (like 4, 7, 10...), start the game with 1. Then follow Make3.
  (b) If it is 2 more than a multiple of 3 (like 5, 8, 11, 17...), start the game with 2. Follow Make3.

More addition patterns

4. Here are some more addition patterns. Find each pattern and fill in the missing numbers.

a.
$0 + 1 = 1$ $\quad 2 \times 1 - 1$
$1 + 2 = 3$ $\quad 2 \times 2 - 1$
$2 + 3 = 5$ $\quad 2 \times 3 - 1$
$3 + 4 =$ ___
$4 + __ =$ ___
$9 + __ =$ ___ $\quad$ Odd Numbers

b.
$0 + 1 + 2 = 3$ $\quad 3 \times 1$ (middle number)
$1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ $\quad 3 \times 2$
$2 + 3 + 4 = 9$ $\quad 3 \times 3$
$3 + 4 + 5 =$ ___
$4 + __ + __ =$ ___
$30 + __ + __ =$ ___

c.
$0 + 1 = 1$ $\quad$ last number = 1, $1 \times 2 \div 2 = 1$
$0 + 1 + 2 = 3$ $\quad$ last number = 2, $2 \times 3 \div 2 = 3$
$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ $\quad$ last number = 3, $3 \times 4 \div 2 = 6$
$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 =$ ___ $\quad$ last number = 4, $4 \times 5 \div 2 = 10$
$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 =$ ___
$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 =$ ___
$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 =$ ___

What can you do to care for shared places?



Put waste in a bin.



Switch off lights and fans when they are not needed.



Turn off taps when they are not being used.



Follow rules in shared places. For example, keep quiet in libraries and do not pluck flowers in parks.



Do not write on walls and benches. Leave benches and other shared things clean.



Tell an adult if something is broken or unsafe. Do not try to fix it yourself.

Communities Work Together

People in a community often come together to complete a task, celebrate an occasion or help someone in need. They may share their time, skills, things or money.

Working together makes difficult tasks easier. It also makes people feel connected and responsible for one another. When everyone helps out, the whole community benefits.

Let's Do Choose one shared place near your home or school. Write who uses it, who looks after it, one problem it may have and one way you can help.

Staying Connected

Going from place to place

Roads connect homes with schools, markets, hospitals, offices and other places.

Good roads make it easier for:

- children to reach schools
- patients to reach hospitals
- farmers and traders to take goods to markets
- postal workers to deliver letters and parcels
- fire engines and ambulances to quickly reach people in danger

Thus, roads connect people, goods and services.

Busy towns and cities have many roads. These are often crowded with vehicles, so the traffic moves slowly. To avoid this, flyovers are built. They let traffic move over or across another road. Underpasses take traffic under a busy road or crossing. Bridges carry roads across rivers, valleys, railway tracks or other roads.

In some cities, metro trains help large numbers of people travel quickly. These trains run on their own tracks, often above or below the ground, so they do not get stuck in road traffic.

Building roads is difficult in hilly places. Sometimes, people use cable cars which move along strong cables. Cable cars can take us across valleys and rivers, to places that are difficult to reach.











Duck

Duck The broad, flat bill (beak) of a duck helps it collect and strain small plants and animals from water or mud. Its webbed feet push against water while it swims.



Listen to recordings of bird calls and try to identify the birds.

Egret An egret has a long, pointed beak to catch fish, frogs and other small animals. Long legs and spreading toes help it walk through shallow water and soft mud.



Egret

Let's Do Use a spoon, a clothes peg and a pair of blunt tongs to pick up grains, pieces of paper and soft fruit. Which tool works best for each? Compare the tools with bird beaks. Then watch one bird quietly. Note its colours, beak, feet, movement, food, where it sits, and the date on which and the place where you saw it. Keep a safe distance and do not disturb it.



Animals in and around Water

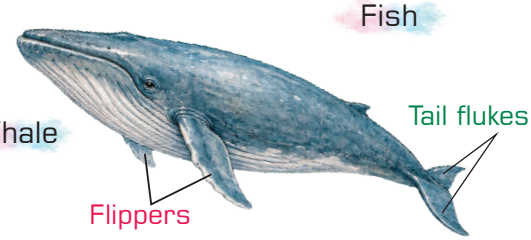
Ponds, rivers, lakes and seas are home to many animals. Some live only in water, while others move between water and land. Their body parts help them swim, get food and stay safe.

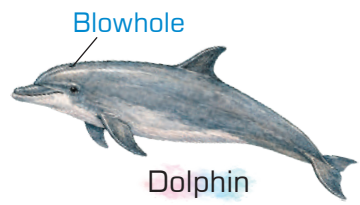


Fish

Animals that live in water

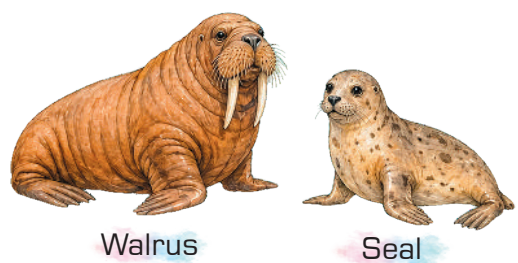
Fish, dolphins and whales are some animals that live in water. Their smooth, streamlined bodies help them swim. A streamlined shape allows animals to move easily through water or air. Fish use their fins and tail to move. They have gills to breathe in water. Dolphins and whales use flippers and tail flukes to swim. They come to the surface to breathe in and out through their blowholes.





Animals that live around water

Some animals, like walruses, seals, turtles and crocodiles, spend a lot of time in water. They come onto land to rest, lay eggs or have their babies.



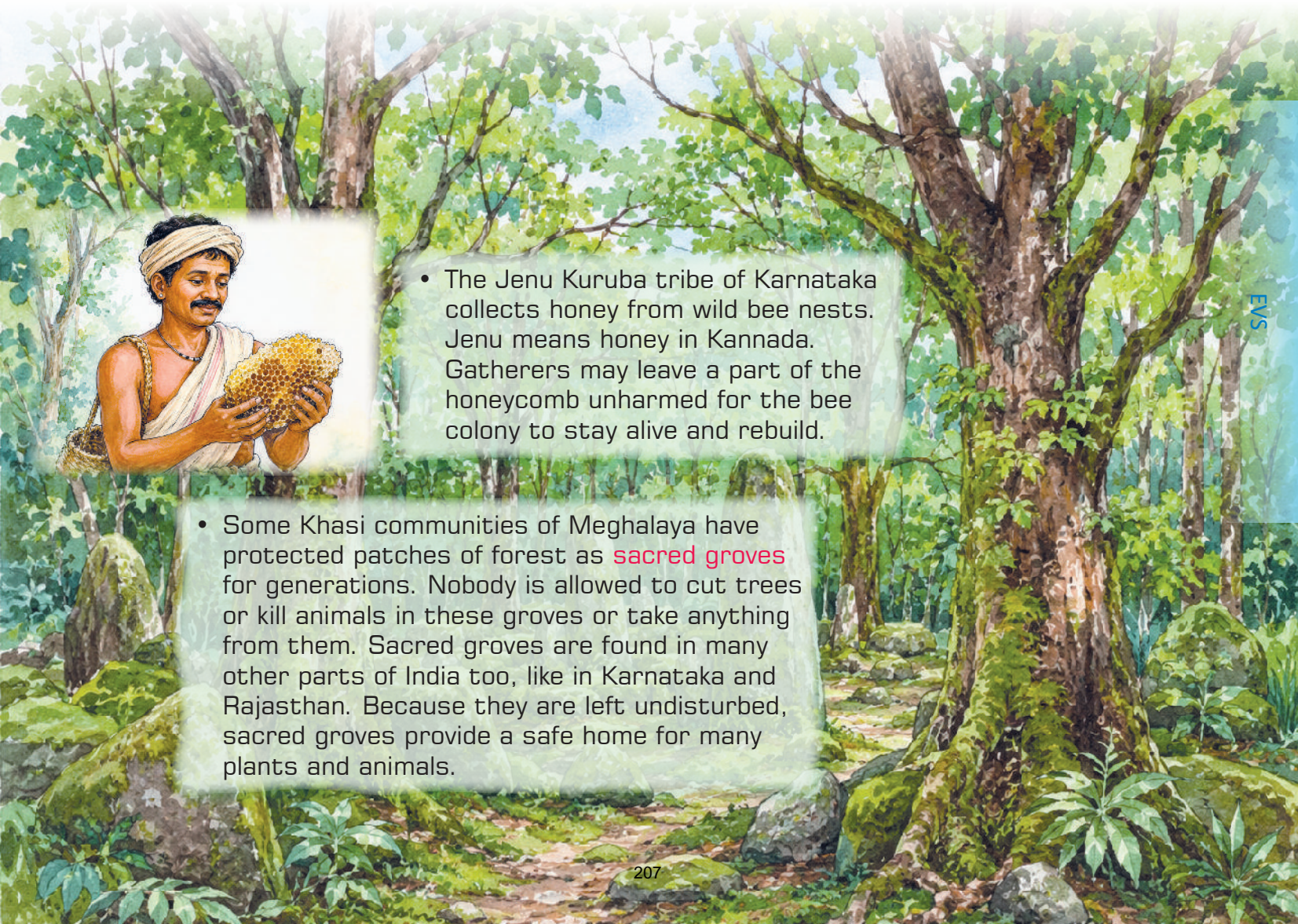
Walrus Seal

EVS

Living Close to Nature

Many forest communities depend on forests for food, materials and ways to earn money. The Gonds of central India, the Santhals of eastern India, the Bhils of western and central India and the Todas of the Nilgiri Hills are a few examples. They have great knowledge of useful plants, fibres, food and other materials found in forests, and special skills in collecting these. Their knowledge and skills have often been passed on from one generation to the next, as elders teach younger members of the community.

Forest communities collect useful things such as honey, fruits, nuts, seeds, roots and leaves that can be eaten, medicinal plants and gums. They also collect bamboo, cane and grasses for making useful things like mats and baskets. Some of the things they collect and make are used at home. The rest are sold to earn money.



- The Jenu Kuruba tribe of Karnataka collects honey from wild bee nests. Jenu means honey in Kannada. Gatherers may leave a part of the honeycomb unharmed for the bee colony to stay alive and rebuild.

- Some Khasi communities of Meghalaya have protected patches of forest as sacred groves for generations. Nobody is allowed to cut trees or kill animals in these groves or take anything from them. Sacred groves are found in many other parts of India too, like in Karnataka and Rajasthan. Because they are left undisturbed, sacred groves provide a safe home for many plants and animals.

Let's Do Do you know any other game which began in India? Ask your physical education teacher to teach you the rules of the game. Play it with your classmates.



Gilli-danda



Yoga is a very old practice that began in India. It includes different body poses, breathing exercises and ways to calm the mind. Regular yoga can make our body strong and healthy. It can also help us relax and concentrate better.

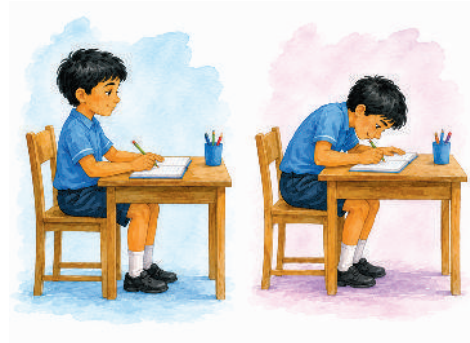
Comfortable posture Posture is the way we hold our body when we sit, stand or move. Good posture helps us sit, stand and move comfortably and avoid injuries.

Here are some ways to get your posture right.

- Sit comfortably upright with both feet flat on the floor or supported on a footrest.
- Keep books and screens at a comfortable distance.
- Keep your head and neck in a comfortable position.
- Carry your school bag on both shoulders.
- Change your position and stretch after sitting for some time.

Let's Do Tick the comfortable posture in each pair.







Basic First Aid

First aid is the first help given to someone who is hurt or suddenly feels unwell. If someone is badly injured or feels very sick, children should always call an adult for help.

01. Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

A. Name the leaves shown in the pictures.

papaya mango neem maple banana peepal coconut

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

B. Look at the fruits and choose the correct answer.

1. 

a. tamarind b. plum

c. date d. fig

2. 

a. lychee b. mangosteen

c. plum d. pomegranate

3. 

a. custard apple b. guava

c. pomelo d. pear

4. 

a. date b. olive

c. jamun d. grape

5. 

a. kiwi b. pineapple

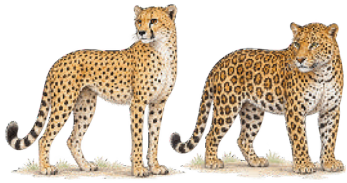
c. star fruit d. dragon fruit

6. 

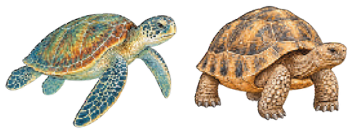
a. mango b. guava

c. pear d. avocado

D. Look at the labelled pictures and complete the sentences.



Cheetah Leopard



Sea turtle Tortoise



Hare Rabbit

1. A _____ has solid spots. A _____ has ring patterns.

2. A _____ has thick, stumpy feet. A _____ has flippers.

3. A _____ has longer ears and hind (back) legs. A _____ has shorter ones.

E. Write T for true or F for false.

1. A butterfly develops inside a chrysalis. ☐
2. A chameleon can change colour. ☐
3. An octopus does not have any bones. ☐
4. Dolphins are a type of fish. ☐





Go! GK Fact

An octopus has eight arms. Suckers on its arms attach to surfaces and grip things. They also help it taste.



C. Match each food to its name. Write the correct letter.

a. hummus **b.** burrito **c.** croissant **d.** churros

1.



2.



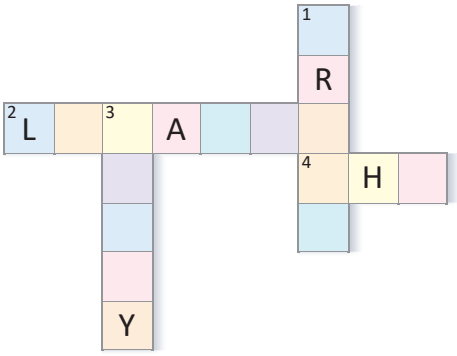
3.



4.



D. Solve the crossword using the clues.



2. Across Italian dish made with layers of wide pasta sheets (7)

4. Across Vietnamese noodle soup (3)

1. Down Very thin French pancake (5)

3. Down Skewered, grilled meat associated with Southeast Asia (5)

E. Unscramble the letters using each clue.

1. Korean fermented vegetable dish:

M K C I I H

2. Crisp chickpea balls or patties:

F E F A L L A

3. Dessert with a cheese filling on a crumb base:

C C E E E H K S A E

4. Spanish rice dish, often with seafood:

L A P E A L

5. Mexican maize or wheat flatbread:

L T A I T O R L

6. Japanese noodle soup:

N A M E R

C. Name the dance forms.

Kathak Bhavai Cheraw Bharatanatyam breaking

1.



2.



3.



D. Find the answers in the word grid.

1 B	H	A	N	G	R	A	K
2 O	K	B	D	G	D	4 S	K
D	K	3 H	U	L	A	A	K
I	G	U	G	P	R	L	K
S	5 T	A	N	G	O	S	K
S	A	C	V	F	M	A	K
I	6 W	A	L	T	Z	S	K
7 T	A	P	D	A	N	C	E

1. Lively Punjabi dance

2. Classical dance of Odisha

3. Dance from Hawaii

4. Spanish for 'sauce'

5. Dance linked to Argentina

6. Three-beat ballroom dance

7. Dance with tapping shoes



Tango



Tap dance



Sattriya

E. Write T for true or F for false in each box.

1. Sattriya is a dance of Assam. ☐

2. Flamenco has singing, dance and guitar. ☐

3. Mohiniyattam is from Punjab. ☐



Flamenco dancer