WE - OUR ENVIRONMENT
CLASS - III
మనాని - మనాట్తు చరిత్రలు
వాడుతున్నాలు

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WE - OUR ENVIRONMENT
CLASS - III
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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Man lives in a society. He follows the traditions, rules and life styles and leads his life. Hence, children should have an understanding of their environment and different societies. They learn about their surroundings through 'Environmental studies' at primary level and in a broader sense at the upper primary and secondary levels by studying social and general sciences. The children at primary level learn about their Environment by observing their surroundings.

The State curriculum frame (SCF-2011) document is prepared according to the guidelines prescribed by the National Curriculum Frame - 2005 (NCF) and RTE - 2009. The class wise academic standards are prescribed based on these documents. The Class - III text book We - Our Surroundings has been developed taking into consideration the themes prescribed by the NCERT, academic standards and the syllabus framed by our state.

Sixteen lessons have been included in this text book on various themes like family, relations between friends, work, games, animals, plants, food, water, shelters, travel, village, things we make etc; The lessons are written using simple language. The lessons are enriched with beautiful pictures and a few real pictures. The exercises given in the text book titled the inquisitiveness, and questioning skills of children. In each lesson, there is a possibility for the children to construct knowledge by self-learning, participating in the activities related to information skills, observation, exploration and project work. Keeping in view of continuous comprehensive evaluation (C.C.E), each lesson is incorporated with activities and exercises. At the end of each lesson, the exercises are under titled 'Do this' conceptual understanding, drawing and coloring the pictures information skills - Project works, appreciation, questioning which are identified as the competencies, to be achieved. Each and every competency is indicated with a logo. Various exercises are given in all the lessons to achieve the prescribed competencies.

The key concepts of the lessons are included under 'Key Words'. Salient features of the lessons are given the title 'What have we learnt?' for the review of the important concepts. An exercise under the title 'Can I do this?' is given at the end of each lesson for the self-assessment of children.

This text book has given preference to self-learning without giving direct information to the children. To achieve this, different activities - whole class activities, group activities and individual activities are given. The activities are designed in such a way that the children have to interact and discuss with their peers, teachers, parents and the society. Children can understand the diversity of the environment when they study their surroundings. They can appreciate the diversity as a natural phenomenon. They can adjust themselves with the surroundings according to the needs.

To achieve different competencies among the pupils, teachers have to prepare the relevant learning material and implement the proper teaching strategies. In this context, the text book has to be considered as a facilitator. Children's experiences and local environment should be taken as the main resources while teaching the lessons. We strongly believe that this method will develop interest, aptitude in studying science and the learning capabilities among children.

We congratulate the teachers, writers, lecturers, artists, subject experts, D.T.P. operators, members of the department of curriculum & text book development on preparing this text book. Special thanks to the subject experts who have guided us to bring out this text book as a source to develop learning skills among the children and making the book beautiful and attractive. We are grateful to the editorial board.

We hope that this text book would help the children to improve their learning capabilities and to meet the future challenges.

Date : 27-3-2012
Place : Hyderabad

Smt. B. Seshu Kumari
Director
State Council for Educational Research and Training, Hyderabad
NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Rabindranath Tagore

Jana gana mana adhinayaka jay he,
Bharata bhagya vidhata,
Punjab, Sindh, Gujarata, Maratha,
Dravida, Utkala, Banga,
Vindhya, Himachala, Yamuna, Ganga,
Uchchala jaladhi taranga
Tava shubha jage,
Tava shubha asisa mage
Gahe tava jaya gatha.
Jana gana mangala dhayak jaya hey
Bharata bhagya vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he.
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he!

PLEDGE (ప్రత్యేకపద సంప్రదాయము)

- Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao (ప్యిడిమార్షి వెంకనాట సంబారాచార్య)

India is my country and all Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and elders respect and treat everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well being and prosperity alone, lies my happiness.

ఈ దేశం నే మాత్రమే. దేశానికి అందించిన ఏ రకస్తోందా?
నీముడు నే చేస్తున్న నిమిషాలు. నిమిషాలలో మనుమల నే దేశానికి ఎక్కడ రకస్తోండా?
నీముడు కనుగొనొచ్చు, రకస్తోండా నే ఇదే దేశానికి ఎక్కడ ఎందేశా?
నీముడు మిత్రులతో సహకరించండి, ప్రతిరూపతో పాలించండి. నీముడు మిత్రులు దేశానికి ఎందేశా?
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భారత దేశం నే ఉన్నత ధార్మిక, సాంస్కృతిక రాష్ట్రాలు ఉన్నాయి.
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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEACHERS

♦ Children should understand and adjust to their environment. For this, they have to observe and explore their environment. Hence, the textbook on environmental studies at primary level is given the title 'We - Our Environment.'

♦ The syllabus and lessons are written according to the conditions of our State and the themes prescribed by the National Council For Educational Research And Training (N.C.E.R.T.).

♦ The contents of the lessons are prepared on the themes: Family and Relations, Work, Games, Animals, Plants, Food, Clothes, Shelters, Travel, Water, things we make and Village.

♦ The 16 lessons of the textbook are framed into 4 parts for formative assessment. The first part contains 4 lessons, the second 4, the third 5 and the fourth 3 lessons.

♦ Each lesson is enriched with colourful pictures to make the children understand the concepts in a better manner. Every lesson starts with either a real-life situation, incidents or the child's experiences.

♦ Children should be encouraged to talk about the lessons in the teaching-learning process. Their experiences should be discussed in the classroom. Teaching should start with the concept related key questions.

♦ Exercises are designed in such a way that the children observe and explore their surroundings, discuss with their friends, family members, elders and collect and tabulate information, conduct experiments, participate in activities and projects.

♦ This textbook mainly focuses on the processing skills of children. Hence, whole class group and individual activities are incorporated. Logos also are given to specify different activities. Teaching-Learning process should be carried out with the help of proper Teaching-Learning Material (T.L.M.)

♦ Exercises are given to know what children have learnt and to make use of them to exhibit and express their creativity, experiences and thoughts. So, all children should be given chance to participate in the activities.

♦ At the end of each lesson, 'Do this' is given keeping in mind of the educational standards. Children should do these activities either individually or in a group.

♦ 'Key words' are given at the end of each lesson. These are the important concepts of the lesson. Children's conceptual understanding should be evaluated with the key words. at the end of each lesson. Salient features of the lesson are given by the title 'What have we learnt?' Children should be made to read these features. These are given to review the concepts.

♦ There is another activity by the title 'Can I do this?' at the end of the lessons. Children should identify them independently. If 80% of the children can do this, only then the next lesson should be taken up.

♦ In each and every lesson, the activities are incorporated by keeping in mind the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (C.C.E.). 'Can I do this?' activity is given for this purpose.

♦ A separate register should be maintained by the teacher for noting down the progress of children based on their competencies.

♦ They should note down the progress of children in the formative assessment conducted in the months of July, September/ October/ March/ April. Also, the progress in the Summative assessment Exams in the months of October and April.

♦ Teaching-learning strategies and the expected learning outcomes, have been developed class wise and subject-wise based on the syllabus and compiled in the form of a Handbook to guide the teachers and were supplied to all the schools. With the help of this Handbook the teachers are expected to conduct effective teaching learning processes and ensure that all the students attain the expected learning outcomes.

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నియమసమరిత రాష్ట్రాధికారి

• మార్గం అంధ మాధ్యమాల ప్రామాణిక అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి. ఇందులో ప్రయోగిత సంస్థలు అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి. యువకుల సంస్థలు అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి. సంస్థ సమాధానానికి ప్రయోగిత సంస్థలు సాధారణంగా 'మార్గ-మార్గ సంఖ్యను' బట్టి నిర్ధారించుకోవాలి.

• సంస్థ అంధ, హైతరం, తెలంగాణ నెపట్టుకు (NCERT) యొక్క ప్రయోగిత సంస్థలు కాంగ్రెస్ పోషణ నుండి సంస్థలు అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి.  సంస్థ సమాధానానికి ప్రయోగిత సంస్థలు సాధారణంగా 'మార్గ-మార్గ సంఖ్యను' బట్టి నిర్ధారించుకోవాలి.

• సంస్థ అంధ మాధ్యమాల ప్రామాణిక అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి. సంస్థ అంధ మాధ్యమాల ప్రామాణిక అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి.  సంస్థ అంధ మాధ్యమాల ప్రామాణిక అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి.  సంస్థ అంధ మాధ్యమాల ప్రామాణిక అవసరాల సంఖ్యను కలుండి.

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# CLASS - III ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES - SYLLABUS

1. **Family, members of the family, friends and the relations**
   - Members of the family, Similar Features, Family History, Types of Families.
   - Work done by members in a family Cooperating with each other, Artisans of the Village / City and their needs, Child Labour.

2. **Works, Games**
   - Types of Games, Need for Games, Games played with Material, Games played without Material, Individual games, Games played in Groups, Rules of Games, Sportsman Spirit.

3. **Animals**

4. **Plants**
   - Types of plants, Plants grown at home, their uses, Why should we grow plants? Plants not grown in our surroundings, Water plants, Desert plants.
   - Types of leaves(size, edge, tip, shape, colour), Shedding of leaves, Leaves as food, Decoration with leaves, Making shapes with leaves, Games with leaves, Compost pit.

5. **Food**
   - Why should we eat? Where do we get food from? Food eaten cooked, food eaten raw, Diversity in cooking, Different cooking utensils and their usage.
   - Food habits of different regions, Food habits of animals and birds, Benefits of eating together, Food habits according to age.

6. **Our village, Mapping skills**
   - Villages, Institutions of the village - uses, Travelling, Work done by the villagers.
   - Understanding the Map, Symbols on a Map and their need, Map drawing, Grasping information by reading a Map, Drawing maps of Class-room, School, Street and Village.

7. **Shelters**
   - Need of a House, Types of Houses, Temporary Residences, Houses of different regions, Apartments, Roofs of Houses.
   - Decorating the House, Clean House, Growing flower plants at Home, Cooperating with each other to keep the house clean and tidy, Doing things on our own, Dirty House, Throwing garbage in the Dust bin.

8. **Things and Clothes we make**
   - Different toys, Utensils made with clay-their uses, Clay idols, Pot making, Decrease in usage of clay utensils.
   - Need of clothes, Types of clothes, Clothes worn by children, elders, men and women, Seasonal clothes, Costumes, Uniforms, Traditional clothes, Ready made clothes, Stitched clothes, Wearing washed clothes, Designs on clothes.

9. **Water**
   - Need of water, Water Resources, Storage of Water, Need of water to people, animals, plants; Purified water, Polluted water, Good Habits, Water scarcity, Conservation of water.

10. **Travel**
    - Travelling Importance of vehicles for travelling, Vehicles used according to the distance and Need Modes of Transport, Classification of Modes of Transport, Accidents while Travelling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>పత్రిక</th>
<th>వివరణ</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SCERT TELANGANA</td>
<td>విద్యాభివృద్ధి విభాగం, శాసన ఆధార, సంస్థాన విభాగం, శాసన విభాగం.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>విద్యాభివృద్ధి</td>
<td>విద్యాభివృద్ధి విభాగం, మరణాత్మక పత్రికలు, ఎస్టి స్టేట్ హాస్పిటల్స్.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>విద్యాభివృద్ధి</td>
<td>ఎస్టి స్టేట్ హాస్పిటల్స్, ఎస్టి ఆరోగ్యశాలలు, ఎస్టి ఆరోగ్యశాలలు, ఎస్టి ఆరోగ్యశాలలు.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>ముఖ్యమంత్రి పత్రిక</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>ఎం.పి.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>తెలుగు పత్రిక</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>పత్రికలు</td>
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Competencies that have to be achieved by the children from this Text book

The Educational standards to be achieved through the Class - III Text book 'We - Our surroundings' have been given below. These should be achieved by the end of the academic year. The Teaching-Learning process should be carried out with the inclusion of these standards. The following processing skills should be developed among the children.

1) Conceptual Understanding: Children should understand the different concepts of the 16 lessons in this text book. They should compare these with their real life experiences. They should be able to give examples, similarities and differences, classify, explain and give reasons.

2) Questioning Formulating Hypothesis: Children should be able to question about the surroundings, situations and incidents they have seen and listened to.

3) Doing Experiments and Explaining: Children should be able to conduct smaller and simpler experiments and explain the concepts. They should be able to tell the sequence of the steps of the experiment and the things that are used.

4) Information Skills - Projects: Children should grasp, note, tabulate and analyze the things through observation, reading and discussing with others. They should be able to infer, analyse and generalize. They should participate actively in the projects. Projects should be exhibited and explained by them in the class.

5) Drawing, preparation of models, mapping skills: Children should explain the concepts through drawing for this they have to draw and colour the pictures. Children draw maps of their classroom, school, street, village etc. and grasp the information by understanding the symbols given in map.

6) Appreciation, Application, Bio-diversity: They should recognise and appreciate the greatness of animals, birds, plants and people of the society. The values like kindness, co-operation, working together etc, should be inculcated. They should appreciate diversities in the surrounding and the society. They should be able to understand the greatness of the different food habits, life styles, cultures and traditions. They should practice personal Hygiene healthy habits. Do personal work, help elders and people with special needs.
## INDEX/సంపాదితిసంపాదితి

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title /ప్రణాళిక</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>FAMILY</td>
<td>June 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>DIVISION OF WORK?</td>
<td>June 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>LET US PLAY</td>
<td>July 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>SHELTERS OF ANIMALS</td>
<td>July 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>THE PLANTS AROUND US</td>
<td>August 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>BONDING WITH LEAVES</td>
<td>August 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>THE FOOD WE EAT</td>
<td>September 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>FOOD HABITS</td>
<td>September 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>OUR VILLAGE</td>
<td>October 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSES</td>
<td>November 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>CLEAN HOUSE IS THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE</td>
<td>November 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>GEMS OF CLAY</td>
<td>December 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>COLOURFUL DRESSES</td>
<td>December 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>WHERE ARE THESE PLACED?</td>
<td>January 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>WATER - OUR NEEDS</td>
<td>February 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>LET’S GO TO COUNTRY SIDE</td>
<td>February 206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Revision**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCERT TELANGANA**
వి.పి. శ్రీకాకుళం అధ్యాయ సాధనాలు మరియు మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు సమీకరణలు

ఒక విషయం "పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం" లో శ్రీకాకుళం అధ్యాయ సాధనాలు మరియు మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు సమీకరణలు లేదు సమాచారానికి. దీనిని మాహితిచేయడానికి మంచి అవగాహనానికి సమీకరణలు లేదు. అంటే ఈ ప్రాంగణంలో అంతర్భాగాలు మరియు పరిమితిలు ఉండతాం. కానీ ఈ అధ్యాయంలో సమీకరణానికి మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు లేదు. దీనిలో అధ్యాయంలో సమీకరణలు మరియు సాధనాలు ఉండతాం. మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు లేదు. ఈ అధ్యాయంలో సమీకరణలు మరియు సాధనాలు ఉండతాం. మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు లేదు.

1. మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు : ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం 16 అధ్యాయాలు మరియు మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు ఈ మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు లేదు. దీనిని ప్రతి పిలిచడానికి మాధ్యమిక సాధనాలు లేదు.

2. ప్రవేశ పరిస్థితి, పరిస్థితివృత్తి సాధనాలు : ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం ముఖ్యమైన నిర్ధిష్టాంశాలు ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం లేదు.

3. సాధనాల సిద్ధాంత విశేషాలు, సమీకరణాలు : ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం ముఖ్యమైన నిర్ధిష్టాంశాలు ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం లేదు.

4. పరిస్థితి విశేషాలు - ప్రవేశ జేసియన్ సాధనాలు : ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం ముఖ్యమైన నిర్ధిష్టాంశాలు ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం లేదు.

5. కాలం విశేషాలు, సమయ విశేషాలు సమాచారానికి సమయ విశేషాలు : ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం ముఖ్యమైన నిర్ధిష్టాంశాలు ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం లేదు.

6. కాలం విశేషాలు, సమయ విశేషాలు, సాధనాల విశేషాలు : ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం ముఖ్యమైన నిర్ధిష్టాంశాలు ఈ పాలితం-విస్తరం సంబంధం లేదు.
Rama: Grand Pa! Who is the tall boy in the photo?

Grandfather: He is your father, Srinivas.

Rama: OK! Then, who is this girl in half sari?

Grandfather: Don’t you recognize her? She is your aunt Sujatha.

Rama: Is it Venkat uncle beside father!

Grandfather: Yes, your dear uncle Venkat.
Grandfather : Yes, he is.

Rama : Where is uncle now?

Grandfather : He is in Hyderabad.

Rama : Why is he in Hyderabad?, Grand Pa.

Grandfather : He is working there.

Normally, a family consists of grand parents (paternal/ maternal), parents and children.

All families are not the same. Some families may have only parents and children. In some other families grand parents also live with them. Some members of the family reside in other places for education, employment or other reasons.

Now let us know, who are in Rama's family! Rama's paternal grandfather’s name is Rangaiah and grandmother’s name is Gangamma. Rama's paternal grandparents have two sons and a daughter.
Observe the picture given below / దిగి మూడు నాటించాలి.

Rangaiah రంగాయి
Gangamma గంగభమా

Srinivas స్రీనివాస
Radha రాదా

Venkat వెన్కట
Anuradha అనురాధ\n
Sujatha సుజాఠ
erana రామన
e
Rama రామ
e
Lata లత
e
Sunil సునిల
e
Prasad ప్రసాద
erhila అఖిల
e

How are the following related? / ఎవరు ముందు చైరి చేసారు?

1. Srinivas to Gangamma .......................... 2. Anuradha to Rangaiah ...........................
కోస్తుడి స్రీనివాసు .......................... చేస్తుడి అనురాధు
సంస్తుడి స్రీనివాసు .......................... చేస్తుడి అఖిలు
5. Sujatha to Latha .............................. 6. Srinivas to Rama ..............................
సుజాఠు సుజాఠు .............................. చేస్తుడి స్రీనివాసు
7. Latha to Rama .............................. 8. Prasad to Akhila ..............................
రామా రామా .............................. ఆఖిలు ప్రసాదు
సునిలు సునిలు .......................... సుజాఠు రామనా సుజాఠు
You have learnt the names of Rama's parents and grand parents. Write down the names of your grandparents, parents and other members of the family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Grand Father</th>
<th>Name of Grand Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of father</th>
<th>Name of mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father's younger and elder brothers</th>
<th>Names of their wives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of aunt</th>
<th>Name of uncle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of children</th>
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<table>
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<th>Names of children</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The details of the members of the family and their ancestors written in a tabular format is called a 'Family tree.'

Rama's Aunt gave birth to a baby girl. Her relatives came to see the baby.

Rama యు భూరు మరు పోస్తా కోడు మన్యమో మల్లరు తనం తనం ఉండి ఒక్కాడు జాగ్రత్తలు చేసే.
Generally, children resemble with their parents, grand parents, aunt and uncle. Some children may not resemble (look like) any of their own family members. So we have to accept our body as it is and protect it.

Tick the correct answer. / నిపుణులకు విషయం (✓) తెచ్చి స్పెషల్ చేయండి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes/ No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If an unknown person gives a sweet, will you take it?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మీ మీద స్వాతంత్ర్యం కాపం పెట్టడం ఆధారం వాడారని?</td>
<td>ఎంచు / షించి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do you go with an unknown person?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మీరు మీద స్వాతంత్ర్యం కాపం వేయడం ఆధారం వాడారని?</td>
<td>ఎంచు / షించి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If any body troubles you, will you inform to any adult?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మీరు మీద స్వాతంత్ర్యం కాపం వేయడం ఆధారం వాడారని?</td>
<td>ఎంచు / షించి</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different people in the family have different qualities. Sometimes when we are angry, we may hurt others with our words. But this does not help to solve the problem. We can instead tell the person why we are feeling angry. We can describe the situation or behaviour which we did not like. We can suggest a way out that does not hurt either of us.

అందరోలు నాం మనం పలు ప్రామాణిక సమస్యలు ఉంటాము. సుమారు అంటే మనది యొక్క కెలిగే వార్టు వార్టు అడగియొప్పం కలిగి ఉండాలి. డి ఎంచు మనది చిఠ్ఠికి అనుమతి ఇచ్చే వారు చేసింది. మరియు అందానికి మనది అతి పడతానికి తాను మనం చేసి ఉంటాము. మనది అనుమతి కొనుగోలు మనదేన ఎదురు చేసింది. మనది అందులోకి అందుకు మనది ిపట్టి చేసింది. మరియు అందానికి మనం కొద్దికి అడగింది.
Write one quality that you like in your family members. /

whose qualities do you admire in your family members?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Courageous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Caring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family History / అధ్యాయం

Rama's father brought her to school for admission. He wrote her name as 'Chilukuru Rama.' On seeing this, the headmaster asked, "How did you get Chilukuru as your 'surname'?"? "Our ancestors belonged to Chilukuru, that's how we got our surname," replied Rama's father.

Rama's grandfather helps all the villagers in their difficulties. So, everyone respects him. The whole family has a good name due to his good deeds. Rama's father is a cloth merchant. He is well known in the surrounding villages for selling the best clothes. Now you know about Rama's surname and history of her family.
Ask your elders and know more about your family’s history. Find out and discuss how your friends got their surnames.

Types of families

My name is Haseena. My parents, grand parents and my brother live in our house.

My name is David. My parents, my sister and I live in our house.
My name is Siva. My parents, grand parents uncles, aunts, cousins, their siblings and I, we all live together in the same house.

You have seen the pictures! / మీహూరితే రికర్డు చూడాలా?

♦ Which family has the highest number and Which family has the least?
ఎందుకంటి ప్రఖ్యాతం? ఎందుకంటి నిమిషం?

♦ Which families have old people?
ఎందుకంటి ప్రఖ్యాతం ప్రాప్తి ప్రదానం?

♦ What type of families do you know?
ఎందుకంటి ప్రాప్తం ప్రదానం?

♦ What type of family do David, Haseena and Siva belong to?
డావిడ్, ఇసీం, సివా ఎందుకంటి ప్రకారం చేస్తారు?
What type of family is yours?
What type of family is yours?

How do you call your relatives?
How do you call your relatives?

Let's play! / గండు చేయండి!

All children must stand in a circle.
All children must stand in a circle.

Now one of the child's eyes must
be covered with a hand kerchief.

The student who is blindfolded
should try to touch and identify the
person caught.

How are each related to other in your
family? Say and write.

Do You Know?/ విచిత్రం?

The visually challenged (blind) use
Braille to read.
This script was invented by Louis Braille.

విచిత్రం?

The visually challenged (blind) use
Braille to read.
This script was invented by Louis Braille.
Untie the hand kerchief if the student identifies them correctly.

In the same way, all students should take turns and cover their eyes and continue playing.

Did the students identify everyone when they were blindfolded? Why?

Old People and Children with special needs /

The students in the above game could not identify everyone when they were blindfolded. Think ... how difficult it is for visually disabled to attend their daily work? In the same way, some people cannot hear or speak properly. Some people can’t walk. What difficulties do these people face? What kind of help do they require? Think and answer.

Observe the picture given below:

Old People and Children with special needs.
Do you find any childrens with special needs in the picture?

What difficulties do they face in doing their day-to-day work?

How should be they helped and supported?

Have you ever helped such people? If so, how did you help them?

We must care children with special needs, and help them in whatever they need. The people who have difficulty in speaking use signs to talk to each other. The people suffering from hearing problem use hearing aids, People who are visually disabled use a stick to touch and sense the things. Similarly, some people cannot work due to ill health or accidents. We should help them if needed.

Every year 3rd December is celebrated as world Differently abled persons day.

Do You Know?

In the same way, old people cannot do everything by themselves. We should be aware of their needs and help them.
Key words/ చికకుల

1. Family / ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబాలు
2. Family members / ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబాల పాలకాలు
3. Similarities/ సమానతులు
4. Family tree / ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబం విస్తృతి
5. Braille script / బ్రైల్ వించకుండా
6. Family History/ ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబ ఇతిహాసం
7. Surname / పిలవబడిన పేరు
8. Senior citizens day / ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబాల దిన్యాపార్వతి
9. Old people / ప్రపంచ కుటుంబాలు
10. Ancestors / ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబాల ప్రాముఖ్యాదేవులు
11. Relatives / ప్రత్యేక కుటుంబాల ప్రత్యేక ఇతిహాసం
12. Children with special needs /

What have we learnt / ఏమి ఆసపత్రించారు?

otypical, a family has parents, grandparents and children.

* The people who live together in a family are called members of the family.

* The details of parents, grandparents and their ancestors shown in a line diagram is called a Family Tree.

* Every family has a history. This is called 'Family History.'

* The families are small, joint or nuclear based on the members.

* We can offer help to individuals with special needs.
Conceptual Understanding /

1. What is a family? Who are there in your family?
   కుమారుడు ఎవరు ఉన్నాడు? మీ కుమారుడు ఎత్తను ఉన్నాడు?

2. Chandu lives in Annavaram. Now he is in 3\textsuperscript{rd} standard. His mother Kamala runs a small scale industry of making paper bags at home and also helps other women in need. Aditya is Chandu's younger brother. Both visited their uncle Raghava's house during the holidays. Their aunt Usha, grandfather Gopal and grandmother Lakshmi Devi live there. Chandu played many games with his cousins Hema and Ravi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relation with Chandu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aditya</td>
<td>మధ్యప్రాంతం ఉన్నాడు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamala</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshmi Devi</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raghava</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usha</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravi</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. What is your surname? Find out, how did you get it?
   మీ పితాయ ఎవరు? మీ పితాయ ఎవరు అయింది ఉన్నాడు?

4. How can we help the following children with special needs.
   మీ పితాయ ఎవరు? మీ పితాయ ఎవరు అయింది ఉన్నాడు?
   a) People who cannot see:
   b) People who cannot hear:  

13
b) People who cannot hear:

c) People who cannot speak:

d) People who cannot walk:

Information Skills - Project work / ప్రదేశ ప్రాంభం - రిషటికి కను

1. Fill in the table with the details of your friends, family members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Members of the family</th>
<th>No. of family members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex: Murali</td>
<td>Mother, Father, Grandfather,</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Younger sister, Elder sister, Murali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observe the above table and answer the following :

1. Whose family has the maximum members?
2. Whose family has the minimum members?
3. Whose families have old people?

2. Collect photographs of the members of your family. Make your own album and exhibit it in your class. Explain about each of them.

Draw and Colour the pictures / వన్నాను గెలు రెండు విషయాలు

1. Draw different faces showing different feelings.
2. Draw the picture of your parents. Name and colour it.

Appreciation, Values, Application / సంప్రదాయు, వాసత్వం, విరియికం పద్ధతి

1. Imagine living a day blind folding yourself. How would you go to school, learn and play with friends. Write briefly.

SCERT TELANGANA
2. Collect the information about your family’s history and achievements and write them.

. మాత్రమే వారిది కండల మందికి మనం సాధించా? తప్పండి సాధించండి.

Ask a Question / ప్రశ్నలు చేసండి, విశ్లేషణ చేయండి

1. Rama went to her grandfather. She wanted to know about their Family Tree. For this, she asked her grandfather many questions. What questions would have Rama asked? What would her grandfather replied? To know about surname, what questions would you ask?

సమీక్షలు చేసి, విశ్లేషించండి, ప్రశ్నలు చేసండి, విశ్లేషించండి.

I Can do this / ఇది చేయవచ్చు

1. I can explain what a family is. Yes/No
   పాటు ప్రకటించవచ్చు ఉంది?

2. I can tell the relationship among members of the family. Yes/No
   పాటు ప్రకటించవచ్చు ఉంది?

3. I can draw a Family Tree. I can tell about Family History. Yes/No
   పాటు చెక్కండి ఉంది?

4. I can write the details of the members of the family in a tabular form. Yes/No
   పాటు ఖస్తు ఉంది?

5. I can give the required help to the old and children with special needs. Yes/No
   పాటు ప్రతి దృశ్యం ఉంది?

6. I can question about the Family Tree and Family History. Yes/No
   పాటు ప్రతి వ్యక్తి, ప్రదేశాల ప్రతి వ్యక్తి ప్రతి వ్యక్తిత్వం ఉంది?

16
This is Kamala’s house. Kamala’s parents, grandparents and her younger brother live in their house. Observe the picture given below and say what are they doing:

This is Kamala’s house. Kamala’s parents, grandparents and her younger brother live in their house. Observe the picture given below and say what are they doing:
Kamala's mother and father help each other in the household work. Kamala and her brother help their parents. Kamala's grandparents involve themselves in the work done at home. In this way, all the members of the family help to run the house.

Besides working at home, the elders in the family carry out different kinds of work in agricultural fields, factories, offices, construction of houses, laying of roads etc. The family gets income through the various work done by them.

Fill in the following table with the kind of work done by the members of your family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Member</th>
<th>Work done at Home</th>
<th>Work done outside for income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Helping each other /
మాటి మాటి నిపుణుడు నిపుణుడు. ఇన్ని సహాయం చేసింది.

You have learnt that the members in the family do different kinds of work. Each adult in the family does a different kind of work. Some work is shared by all.

మాటి మాటి నిపుణుడు నిపుణుడు. ఇన్ని సహాయం చేసింది. ఇన్ని సహాయం చేసింది. ఇన్ని సహాయం చేసింది.
Observe the pictures given below and say what work the people are doing.

In the picture, both men and women are working. Is it correct for the father to cook?

Do the members in your family help each other in the same way in doing things?

What kind of work do you do? Whom do you help?

Name the work that are done by the members together in your family.

Discuss: Fill the table with the particulars.

Ask any six of your classmates about the kind of work their parents do? What work is done by them collectively? Fill the table with the information collected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Work done by the mother</th>
<th>Work done by the father</th>
<th>Work done collectively</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- What kind of works are done by most of the mothers?

- What kind of works are done by most of the fathers?

- What kinds of works are done by all the members together?

All the members of the family should share and work together. Helping each other, makes work done easily and understand one another.
Our needs are fulfilled through the work done by our parents and other members of the family. Like our family, there would be people in the village doing different kinds of work. Do you know about them?

Observe the pictures of people doing different kinds of work in a village.

Say, how are people benefitted by them.

This is Sammakka. She weaves baskets.

This is Venkanna. He mends shoes.

This is Komaraiah. He cuts hairs.

This is Shankaraiah. He does wood work.
Does your village/city have these type of people?

What are the other kinds of work done by the people of your village/city?

Discuss:

There would be people doing different kinds of work in your village. Rajaiah sweeps the roads and cleans the drains of the village. Who else would be there in the village doing different kinds of work like him? What would happen if they don't do this kind of work?

All work's are equally important. The work that involves skill to get income is called 'Profession.' We need all professions for the development of our society. Therefore, we should respect all professions.

Working Children

This is Kamala. She loves going to school. But now, she is not going to school and she looks after her younger sister at home. Kamala's father is a farmer and her mother a labourer. She stays at home all the day doing the household work. Whenever she finds spare time, she takes out her books and reads. She feels like going to school whenever she looks at the other children who go.
What is the loss when children go to work leaving the school?

What should we do when we find children who do not go to school?

Education is children’s right. So, all children should go to school every day. Parents should enroll their children in schools.

Key words / చిహ్నాల

1. Work done at home / సమాధాన నిర్మాణ
2. Work done outside / ప్రతిభ నిర్మాణ
3. Income / పాత్రభాగం
4. Helping each other / యాత్రలో సహాయం
5. Professions / నిర్మాణ

What have we learnt / మనం నిర్మాణం చేసాడు

- The members of a family do different kinds of work in and outside the house.
- The members of a family should work together.
- The family gets income by the different kinds of work done by the elders.
- Children should help the elders in the house hold work.
All professions should be respected.

కలిపి ప్రతిదినలు సర్విముందే.

Villages have people doing different kinds of work.

సముద్రతీరాల్లో ప్రతి ప్రజలు వేర్వేరు క్షేత్రాలలో కృషి చేస్తారు.

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**Conceptual Understanding / మ్యానాకృతికి స్పష్టికత**

1. Why do elders of the family work?

ఎందరోగుడాము మాత్రం నడించింది?

2. Write two examples of the work done by the members of a family working together.

ఎందరోగుడాము మాత్రం నడించింది ఎందరోగుడాము మాత్రం నడించింది?

3. Encircle the occupation which gives income to people.

ఎందరోగుడాము ఎందరోగుడాము ఎందరోగుడాము ఎందరోగుడాము ఎందరోగుడాము.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cooking</th>
<th>Weaving baskets</th>
<th>Sweeping house</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>తింటుకుడు</td>
<td>ఆదటి తండ్రిడి</td>
<td>జురి మాట్టడు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making pots</td>
<td>Washing clothes</td>
<td>Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ఉడితు మిక్కడు</td>
<td>సుశర్త ఇటికి</td>
<td>నిత్యం ఇటికి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning dishes</td>
<td>Selling fruits</td>
<td>Doing agricultural work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>కీచుడు లాడికి</td>
<td>సుశర్త మిచ్చడి</td>
<td>మాత్రం మిచ్చడి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing games</td>
<td>Studying</td>
<td>Stitching clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పల్లు రామరామరామ</td>
<td>ప్రాయం పాట్టడి</td>
<td>ప్రాయం పాట్టడి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>Having meals</td>
<td>Selling milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పెళ్ళు రామరామరామ</td>
<td>ప్రాయం పాట్టడి</td>
<td>ప్రాయం పాట్టడి</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. What are the different types of work done by the people in your village?

5. Observe the pictures given below. What kind of professions are being shown. What would happen if they are not there?

---

**Draw and Colour the pictures**

---

1. Draw the pictures given below. Colour them. Talk about them.

---
1. Collect the particulars of people doing different kinds of work. Talk about them. Collect their pictures and prepare your own Album. Exhibit it in the class.
   క్రమంలో మనద్వారి దేశభూషణ భితరంలో వింటో చేసాం. మూడు నేతులు మాత్రం వేసాం. కృతికోట నుండి గుడు మాకు వచ్చాం. ఐనందు మాత్రం నిశ్చిత.

2. Collect the names of the children, who do not go to school in your area and give the reason for it.
   మీ వాసంలో మన్నా కూడా తూతుడు నపుచు సిద్ధం. కానీ మన్నా 60వ విందు సిద్ధం చేసినా?

3. Collect the particulars of work done by the parents of your friends. Fill in the table.
   మీ విస్తరం వాడి మాట్ వనం నిలిచి విద్యార్థుల మాట క్రమంలో వింటున్నాం. కానీ నిశ్చితం చేసినా?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Father’s Profession</th>
<th>Mother’s Profession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Which of your family members do the following tick at proper places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Work</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Myself</th>
<th>Brother</th>
<th>Sister</th>
<th>Grandfather</th>
<th>Grandmother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning the house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetching water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing clothes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing Provisions from Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appreciation / ప్రత్యేకించని**

1. There would be people in your village/city who practice different professions. We should respect them. Say and write, what would happen if they don’t practice those professions.

వారి ఉదాహరణలో వైనా వేసినది సమస్యలకు సాధనాలే. అంటే శేషం ఆవిష్కరించడానికి. బహుమతులు యొక్క సమాచారాన్ని మాత్రం సూచించిన సమాచారాన్ని. పర్యాయం.
1. Sivaiah visited the blacksmith and potter of his village and enquired about their professions. Listout the questions he wants to ask during his enquiry.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can explain the need for working together by the family members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can prepare a table and explain the types of work done jointly and individually in a family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can write the professions of the parents of my friends in a table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand that all children must go to school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can draw the pictures of some of the tools used for working.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can meet and question the people about their professions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(SCERT TELANGANA)
3. LET US PLAY కనుగొనండా!

Mastan, Rahim, Latha, Kamala, Johny and Giri went to the playground. Many children were there. They were playing different games. Shall we see what games are they playing?

మస్తాన్, రాహిమ్, లఠా, కమలా, జంహ్య్ మరియా పెళ్ళు పొందారు. అనేక నాడులు ఉన్నాయి. ననిమంది కాల్పనిక కేసి ధన్యరంగ షాక్తి ఉం చుకును. నానా నింది యితే అయోధుం నిర్ణయంం లావచూ!
- Write the names of the games being played by the children in the picture above.
- ప్రత్యేకించి పండు మార్గాలు ఉంటాం?
- Do you also play the same games? Write the names of any other games you play.
- మేలు మేలు పండుదికారి ఉంటాం? మేలు మేలు పండుదికారి?
- Everybody loves to play games. Why should we play games?
- సాధారణ విద్యార్థులు మనం ప్లే చేసేవారి? మనం ప్లే చేసేవారి?

**Types of games**

**గాంచి - ధాన్యం**

Giri played many games with his sisters at home on Sunday. Mastan played many games with his friends in the play ground.

What games Giri might have played at home? What games Mastan might have played in the play ground? Discuss in groups and fill in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Games played at home</th>
<th>Games played /in the ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You have prepared the table of games played in the house and on the play ground. Did your parents and grandparents play the same games during their childhood? What games did they play? Find out and write.

From among the games played by your parents and grandparents during their childhood, which games do you play now and which you don't?

Observe the pictures given below. List out the sports materials required to play these games. Where do we play them? The house or in the ground? Fill in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Games</th>
<th>Material required</th>
<th>Where the game is played</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image of a game]</td>
<td>[Image of sports material]</td>
<td>[Image of location]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Different types of games (చారిత్రక ఖేలాలు)

You play different games. Of those some are played by a single person and some are played in groups. Some games require more number of players. Discuss in groups and write down the details of these games in the table below.

మీ చారిత్రక ఖేలాలు ఎందుకు ఉంటాయాం? మీరు సాధారణంగా నర్తక సిద్ధాంతాలు వివరించాలి. కొద్ది ఖేళలు ఒక సాధారణంగా వివరించాలి. కానీ కొద్ది ఖేళలు మరియు తోడు పోయి వివరించాలి. ఏవి ఖేళలు మరియు ఎందుకు వివరించాలి గమనిస్తే వుండాలి.
### Gamesplayed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individually</th>
<th>Pairs</th>
<th>Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sports equipment / Games material

Nikhil, Swetha, Salma, Mary, Sankalp and Ajit went to play cricket in the evening. They took bat, ball and wickets along with them. We need material to play certain games. Some games do not require any material. For example "hide and seek" doesn't require any material.

Fill in the table with the names of the games which require or do not require games material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Require Material</th>
<th>No Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are the rules of "hide and seek"? Can you play it outside? Have you ever played it?

**Exercise:**

1. **Individually**
   - Cricket
   - Basketball
   - Football

2. **Pairs**
   - Cricket
   - Basketball
   - Football

3. **Groups**
   - Cricket
   - Basketball
   - Football
Games - Rules

రము, జింమ్యు, గంపా, స్రీనువ, మూరలి, స్రిహార్, 
ముమ్తాజ్, పెటర్, జాబబర్ అండ్ మస్తన ఉండేవారు. దీనిని కబాడ్డి నాణెత్తు వెలుగుతుంది. ప్యాలీ కనుగొనే మిగిలి అందుబాటు. ఆ విధంగా మంత్రి, మనతా, పొట్టకు మనం అప్పటి నిర్ణయాన్ని చేసాయి.

Now think! and say:

కారణం రాళ్ళనీ.

♦ Why did the children stop playing the game?
♦ మనం ఎందుకు పాలెం లేకపోతాయి?
♦ What should be done to avoid disputes during the game? Think .......
♦ మనం ఎందుకు పాలెం తప్పాం లేకపోతాయి విషయం వాడాలా? అంటేమానికి?

All games have rules. We should play games according to the rules. As we have rules on the playground, we have rules to keep our body safe. These are called personal body safety rules. Rules shouldn't be ignored. Games should
be played without keeping in mind victory or defeat. Playing games every day improves health and friendship.

Games competitions were conducted for all the children on the occasion of Children's Day i.e. 14th November. Gopi ran faster than others and won the first prize in the running race. The children and the teachers appreciated Gopi.
What have we learnt? / మనం మనవడాని?

- When we play games we feel happy, and it also improves our health and strengthens friendship.
- మేము మేము రెండు వంటింటి ఎల్లపై రాండు నోసితే సరాసరి సుందరమైన కోట్లు ఉంటాయి.
- There are different types of games - Games played individually, in pairs in groups, indoor games and outdoor games.
- ఆలంపులు వంటివంటి వారిలో ఇద్దరు వంటివంటి వారిల మేము మన రెండు లేదా మనం ఒక లేదా మనం మన సంస్థనా నుండి ఉంటాయి.
- Over a period of time many changes have come in the kind of games being played. Now a days many new games are played.
- Certain games require games material and the others do not.
- మేము మేము వంటివంటి వారిలో ఇద్దరు వంటివంటి వారిల మేము మన రెండు లేదా మనం ఒక లేదా మనం మన సంస్థనా నుండి ఉంటాయి.
- We should accept victory and defeat equally.
- మేము మేము వంటివంటి వారిలో ఇద్దరు వంటివంటి వారిల మేము మన రెండు లేదా మనం ఒక లేదా మనం మన సంస్థనా నుండి ఉంటాయి.
- Games should be played according to rules and also taking care of personal body safety rules.
- మేము మేము వంటివంటి వారిలో ఇద్దరు వంటివంటి వారిల మేము మన రెండు లేదా మనం ఒక లేదా మనం మన సంస్థనా నుండి ఉంటాయి.

DO THIS అంటే చేసేందుకు

Conceptual Understanding

విభాగించడాని

1. Why should we play games?
   మనం మనం మనం అందువల్ల?

2. Name some games which are played with a ball.
   అడుగు తమిళ అడుగు అడుగు చేసేందుకు?

3. Say and write the differences between the Kho-Kho and Cricket.
   క్రికెట్ కోట్లు, క్రికెట్ కోట్లు క్రికెట్ కోట్లు హీరోలు. చేయాలి?

4. Which games do you play at home? When do you play them?
   మనం మనం మనం అడుగు అడుగు అడుగు? మనం మనం మనం అడుగు అడుగు అడుగు?
5. Which games do you play on the play ground? When do you play them?

విద్యా దేవాలయంలో కొలిచే విద్యార్థికి కానిందే? విద్యా దేవాలయంలో కాలం ఉండేందే?

6. Why do we play the games like Cricket and Kho-Kho as outdoor game?

తీర్థం, శతాంశం ఆయా కోసం ఆదర్శం కొరకు. లేకపోవు?

7. What do you mean by personal body safety rules?

మేను కానిందే విద్యార్థి, కోసం మనం వారు చేసింది నంది?

Information Skills - Project work

ప్రాంగణం పూర్వము - పనిశాస్త్ర నిర్వహణ

1. Ask your friends about the games they like? Fill in the table with the details.

మే రాయితే మనం సమ్మతం, మనం మే ఆయా తొలగి ఎంచుకుంది. పని కలిగి మనకు నిర్వహణ చేసింది.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Friends Name</th>
<th>Games liked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మేముడు పేరు</td>
<td>తణిమిడి అంటాటాయి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which games are liked by most of your friends?

విద్యార్థి ప్రాంగణంలో తణిమిడి ఎంచుకుంది?
2. Collect the pictures of different games from newspapers. Paste them in a scrap book. Name them. Write down what material is required to play those games.

నిమిట వరకు వారి దృశ్యాలు కూడా పాటు విస్తరించి వివరించండి. నేటికి ప్రత్యేకంగా తెలియజేస్తుంది. తాము తెలియజేస్తుంది.

**Draw and Colour the pictures**

1. Draw and colour the pictures given below in your Note book.

దృశ్యాలను విస్తృతంగా అనుసరించండి. తెలియజేస్తుంది.
Appreciation

1. Who plays games well in your school? How do you appreciate them when they play well?

మీ పాఠశాలంలో ఆయన ఎవరు వేలుగా వెళుగుతుంటారు? మీరు విశేషంగా వేడినాడించారని ప్రతిసరిస్తూ ఉంటుంటే?

2. What should we learn from the winners of the game? What can be learnt from the losers of the game?

అయితే కై మరింత ఏపుతుంటాయి నారు ఎందుకు బంధించను? ఏపితే మరింత ఎంచి కై మరింత ఎందుకు బంధించను?

Ask a Question

ప్రచురం

1. Children were playing Kabaddi in the play ground. Disputes arose during the play. Teacher came just then. What might the teacher have asked them? What might the children have replied? If you were there, what questions would you have asked?

మీరు పాఠశాలంలో కబడ్డి విస్త్రానంలో ఉన్నారు. ఆవుపాలను మోహిని కూడా సంభవించాడు. ఆవుపాలను మోహిని కూడా సంభవించాడు మనం ఎందుకు బంధించాడు? మీరు మనం ఎందుకు బంధించాడు?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I can do this ఇది చేస్తున్నాను</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I can explain about different games.</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>నను తెలుసు, వివరించండి కనిపించేవి.</td>
<td>ఈ/అనేక</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I can classify the games played indoor and outdoor.</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మెట్ అవున్నది, మటించినది ఒట్టుపై నిర్మించండి.</td>
<td>ఈ/అనేక</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I can collect and tabulate the particulars of the games liked by people.</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మనిషి వి వాసుదీర్ఘగా ప్రతిభ లేదు. రెండవ సమాధానం.</td>
<td>ఈ/అనేక</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I can draw the pictures of materials used to play games.</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మనిషి వి వాసుదీర్ఘగా ప్రతిభ లేదు.</td>
<td>ఈ/అనేక</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I can ask questions about the games.</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>మనిషి వి వాసుదీర్ఘగా ప్రతిభ లేదు.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It was Sunday. Mahesh, Kamala, Latha, Salim and David went to a garden. Mahesh’s agricultural fields were just beside the garden. They saw various animals and birds in the garden and fields. Look at the picture given below: Say, what they saw?

- Name the animals and birds in the picture?
- Write down the names of other animals and birds that are seen in your surroundings.
Children played in the garden till noon. Some glowup people hill catching fishes there. Mahesh went to nearby pond to see the fishermen fishing. Different types of animals were seen in and around the pond. He called out to his friends and asked them to see the animals present in the water. Say, what animals they might have seen in the water?

Look at the picture given below. Name the animals seen Where do they live?

Fish live in water. Some snakes live in water and some on land. But, frogs, tortoises, crocodiles and crabs live both in water and on land.

Animals live in different places. Some live on trees, some in water and some on land. Some make holes and burrows in the ground and live in them.
Look at the pictures given below: (సమీకరించి దాత నిర్ధారించండి.)

Where do the animals in the above pictures live?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the animal</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

Some animals live in our houses. Observe the pictures given below. Colour the animals which live in our houses. The animals which are domesticated are called "Pet animals".

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Some animals live in our houses. Observe the pictures given below. Colour the animals which live in our houses. The animals which are domesticated are called "Pet animals".
Where do birds live? (మామలు కావటం ఎందుకు?)

Vasu visited Ranga’s house. He saw sparrows drinking water from a bowl hung from the roof. He felt happy when Ranga spilled grains to the birds and they ate them quickly. “Sparrows are so lovely!” said, Vasu. Ranga took him to the backyard.

A crow’s nest was found on a tree in the backyard. Baby crows (Chicks) were also found in the nest. Ranga felt happy looking at them.
Why do crows build their nests?

What are the reasons for building their nests?

Observe, tell and write the names of some other birds which build nests on the trees.

You have learnt that birds build their nests on the trees. Now, observe the pictures given below. Name the birds and tell, where they live.

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You have learnt that birds build their nests on the trees. Now, observe the pictures given below. Name the birds and tell, where they live.
Ask your elders where do different kinds of birds live.

Migrating birds: (పోయే పండాళ్ళ)

While playing in the evening Ranga and Vasu saw a flock of cranes flying in the sky. The sky looked beautiful with the birds flying in a row. Vasu said, “these cranes are not frequently seen, where do these birds live?” “They are seen only in monsoon”, said Ranga.

Some birds come in search of food and some to lay eggs. Some other birds migrate to distant places to protect themselves from cold and heat during winter or summer. Such birds are called "Migratory birds".

Have you ever seen the flock of migrating birds flying in the sky? Discuss

How do they move? (పోయే పండాళ్ళ నడిసిన రీతి? మరియు తీరిచే విధానం?)

Some animals walk, some crawl, some jump and some swim. The others fly to move from one place to another. For this, they use their legs, wings and sometimes even their tails. Observe the picture given below and identify the animals that can fly, crawl, jump?
యార్కు మండు వాడుతుంది మరియు నానార్కు మండు వాడాడు - ద్రాము లావుకు నాటుడి, ద్రాము నాటుకు నాటుడి, ద్రాము నాటుకు నాటుడి, ద్రాము నాటుకు నాటుడి. అంతే ద్రాము నాటుకు నాటుడి.

మన సిద్ధాంతం ఎన ఎన ఎన, డిగ్గి, అవిగితం అనుమానం మనం మంచాడం విషయానికి ఎలా అంటేదని. 


మరియు అందువల్ల.

Let us do. (చెందాం చేసినా!)

♦ Draw the picture of an animal you like the most in your note book.

మీరు ఎంటి ఉంటే చిత్రగొండి మాత్రం మీరు ఎంటి ఉంటే చిత్రగొండి.

♦ Divide yourselves into groups of 3. Each group should take a paper and make it into three folds.

మనుష్యులు మిలియనుగా వారికే మరియు అనుమానానికి. మిలియనుగా వారికే మరియు అనుమానానికి. మిలియను మిలియను మాత్రం మాత్రం.
1. One from each group should draw the head and neck of an animal they like. Fold the drawn part and hand it over to the second member.

2. Second member of the group should draw the trunk of the animal they like on the second fold. Fold the drawn part and hand it over to the third member.

3. Third member of the group should draw the legs of any animal they like, on the third fold.

4. Now, unfold the paper. You got an amazing animal, didn't you?

See the pictures drawn by other groups also.

See the pictures drawn by other groups also.
Jaya, Vijaya and Latha also have drawn a picture. Look at their picture and identify the parts that belong to different animals.

Jaya, Vijaya, and Latha also drew a picture. They drew different animals. Today we will learn about animal parts.

Be kind to Animals (పాపి పాలకు ఈ జీవణలో జరిగి)

One day while going to school Kittu saw a puppy groaning with pain. Its leg was wounded. Kittu took the puppy home and showed it to his father. He tied a bandage around the wound. Kittu fed the puppy with milk. Puppy felt happy and licked Kittu, wagging its tail. Kittu named
it “Pinky”. From that day, Pinky became a member of Kittu’s family. All the teachers and friends at school appreciated him for helping the dog and showing kindness.

You know what Kittu did. Have you ever done something like this?

What have you done?

What do you do when you find hungry kittens and puppies roaming around your home?

చెపితే ముఖ రాడేలేలే చూసాలి! మాది అంటే చెపితే చూసాలి? ముఖ రాడలేని చెపితే? మాది అంటే, మాది వలసే చెపితే చూసాలి అనే చెపితే చూసాలి?

Colour the Butterfly. (ప్రయోగాలు ప్రోత్సాహించండి.)

How beautiful is the butterfly! It looks beautiful when it flies around the flowers. Our surroundings become nice when we see dragon flies high in the air. We should protect these insects. But, some naughty children break bird’s eggs, disturb the nests, pluck the wings of butterflies and dragon flies and throw stones at stray dogs. This is wrong. Such things should not be done. Many
animals live along with us in our surroundings. They must be protected. They also feel pain like us. So, we should allow them to live in peace.

Insects

Observe the pictures of different insects given below. Say, where you have seen them.
What happens when insects bite? (హిందుస్తానీ ఉష్ణాహంలో ప్రతి పైపు చేయబడింది?)

Raju's grandfather got cold and fever. He was taken to the doctor. It was malaria. "How is malaria caused?" Raju asked the doctor. Doctor replied that, Malaria was caused by mosquito bite.

Have you seen these? Say, why do we use them?

Mosquitoes grow in stagnant water. We should see that water is not stagnant in our surroundings. We should spray insecticides like kerosene or Malathian in stagnant water to kill mosquitoes. Some people use mosquito coils to get rid of mosquitoes, these are injurious to health. So, mosquito nets are the best to prevent mosquito bites.
Similarly, the houseflies cause many diseases. House flies live on garbage heaps, cow dung and other unclean places. The disease causing bacteria reach our food through infected flies. When we eat this infected food we are affected by cholera, typhoid and other diseases. This is why we should cover food properly.

Have you seen any food/eatables that is uncovered? why should we not eat such food?

To control the growth of mosquitoes and house flies, we should see that the water is not stagnant in our surroundings. Throw garbage in dust bins. Spray kerosene or malathion on stagnant water. Our surroundings should be neat and clean without pot holes and garbage. We should maintain cleanliness in and around our house and our surroundings.

53
**Key words (చింతలు)**

1. Shelters of animals (ఉద్యానాలు నిపుడి)
2. Water animals (పండిత్రి జీవాలు)
3. Migrating birds (చిమురులు)
4. Animals on the land (పాతకానికి జీవాలు)
5. Pet animals (పంద్రము జీవాలు)
6. Insects (భార్యాలు)
7. Kindness to animals (స్వాధీనం జీవాలు)
8. Bacteria (బాక్టీరియా)
9. Environmental hygiene (ప్రపంచ సంరక్షణ)
10. Mosquito coils (మొస్కోట్రి క౉సులు)
11. Malathian (మాలతినారి)

**What have we learnt? (యువప్రసిధ్ధములు)**

- Animals live on land, trees and in water. 
  ఉద్యానాలు తెరిగి, పెద్దత్రి, రాత్రి నిపుడి.
- The animals that are domesticated are called pet animals.
  శ్రీతం ఉద్యానాలు విశాలు మిదరు పంద్రము అయితే.
- Animals move from one place to another by walking, flying, crawling, jumping, hopping and swimming.
  జీవాలు ఒక స్థలి నుండి మరొక స్థలికి మీదితే నాలుగు విధానాలు అవకాశం.
- Birds migrate from distant places to lay eggs, in search of food and to find convenient places to live.
  పండ్రము పరిపాలనలో, జీవాలను మహారాజువు రాత్రితక్షాత్మకం. అతని సన్నన్న పంద్రము విస్త్రితం అవకాశం.
- We must be kind towards animals. We should give them food and water and protect them.
  జీవాలకు ప్రతి నిపుడి. మిని చాలకం అభిమానం, మిని అభిమానం. మరియు నిపుడికి ప్రతిష్ఠ.
- Mosquitoes grow on stagnant water. We should see that no water is stagnant in our surroundings.
  మొస్కోట్రి విస్త్రితం నిపుడి అవసరం.
- Houseflies and mosquitoes grow in unhygienic surroundings. So, we should keep our surroundings neat and clean.
  అతిసార ప్రయాణం తనిప్పుడు కండ, నిపుడి లోతు. సత్యం ప్రతి మహారాజ కండ సన్నన్న నిపుడి నిపుడి అవకాశం.
Conceptual Understanding

1. Give four examples of pet animals.
   పిత్తులు మాత్రమే అతడించడానికి ఉపయోగించే జీవాలు ఎవాం?

2. What precautions should be taken to avoid mosquitoes?
   మోస్కోవీసును నచ్చడానికి ఎలా పార్సులు పడుపోయినా?

3. Why do birds migrate?
   పాండులు ఎందూ మాత్రమే తారసు చేయడానికి ఎలా పార్సులు పడుపోయినా?

4. Write any three differences between animals and birds.
   జీవాలు, పాండుల మాత్రమే ఎందుకు విభాగాలు ఉన్నాం?

5. Tell and write three examples of the following:
   ఎందుకు ఎంచుకోవండానికి ఎందుకు ఎంచుకోవండానికి ఉన్నాం?
   a) Birds that fly
      1. .................. 2. .................. 3. ..................
   b) Animals that crawl
      1. .................. 2. .................. 3. ..................
   c) Animals that walk
      1. .................. 2. .................. 3. ..................

6. Who am I? Who am I?
   A) I am long.
      I have no legs and, no ears.
      I crawl and live in an ant hill.
      Who am I? Who am I?
   B) I live in water.
      I never sleep.
      I breathe with gills
      Who am I? Who am I?
   C) I have four legs.
      I give milk.
      I eat leaves.
      Who am I? Who am I?
   D) I have wings.
      I fly high in the sky.
      I can see smaller things on the ground from a great height.
      Who am I? Who am I?
ఎందుకు స్మరించండి?

1) లోపం నలుగు సంధిలు.
నేషనలు. నేషనలు.
లిమింగింగ్ లిమింగింగ్.
లోపం? స్మరించండి?

2) అంతరించండి సంధిలు.
ప్రమాదికి ప్రమాదికి.
ప్రమాది ప్రమాది.
లోపం? స్మరించండి?

3) లోపం గుడి సంధిలు.
‘చె’ ‘చె’ సంధిలు.
ప్రమాది ప్రమాది.
లోపం? స్మరించండి?

Draw and Colour the pictures / రెండు దృశ్యాలను యోగ్యంగా చెప్పండి. రంధ్రం చెప్పండి.

1. Draw and colour the pictures given below.

ఎంపి రోమాంచ కమ్యూనిటీ. రంధ్రం చెప్పండి.
Read the story: / రిట్ సట్‌మాన్:

Visit your library and read the story of “Mowgli” in Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling.

మీ ప్రాంతం లో ప్రాంచించ చదువు అంటే “మవ్వలి” రిట్‌మాన్.

Information Skills - Project work / మానవ విశాఖా - రిట్‌మాన్

1. Collect the pictures of animals and prepare an album. Observe each animal and write three lines on each of them.

మానవ విశాఖ ప్రాంచించ, ఎలా చెప్పాలి లేదు. రిట్‌మాన్ పిదాకుడి ప్రతి విషయం పరిశీలించండి, మరియు తెలియండి తలమండి.

2. Visit the houses of your friends and collect the details of animals and birds domesticated by them.

మీ విశేషాలో అనేక ప్రాంచించ బాగుడు దానిచే పిదాకుడి, మరియు ప్రాంచించాలనేని నిర్ధారించాలా దానిచే పరిశీలించండి. రిట్‌మాన్ సహాయంతో సాధారణం.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the friend domesticated</th>
<th>Names of animals/birds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which animals are mostly domesticated?

లోపించిన వందలు మూలాంశం ఉండి?
Appreciation / ప్రత్యేకింద్రియాలు

1. A chick fell from its nest. Tell and write what would you do when you see it?

2. Animals are also living things like us. What we shouldn’t do to hurt them?

Ask a Question / ప్రశ్నలు

1. Ritu and Sita were observing the birds’ nests on the trees. They wanted to know about them. They asked Penchalaiah, the farmer, about the birds’ nests. Write, what questions they might have asked.

I can do this / ఇది చేయవచ్చు

1. I can say where different animals and birds live. Yes/No

2. I can collect and tabulate the details of pet animals. Yes/No

3. I can draw and colour the pictures of different animals and birds. Yes/No

4. I love animals and birds. I will be kind to them. Yes/No

5. I can think and question about birds and their living places. Yes/No
5. PLANTS AROUND US

Salima likes flowering plants. She grows different flowering plants in the backyard of her house. She waters them regularly. She takes care of plants and prevents others from plucking the leaves and branches.

Salima adopted a few plants at her school. She looks after them carefully and waters them regularly. She visits the school even during holidays to water the plants. One day, Akhila, visited Salima’s house to see the flowers.

They both went to the backyard, saw different types of flowering plants and plucked some flowers.
Name the flowering plants. Which Akhila and Salima saw.

What might Akhila and Salima have done with the flowers?

When and why do we use flowers?

Not only flower yielding plants but also vegetables and fruits yielding plants are grown at Salima’s house. Look at the pictures and observe them.
Find out the details of the plants that are grown in the houses of your friends. Fill in the table with the particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Names of the plants they have grown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which plants are grown in most of the houses?

Which plants are least grown?

Generally, different plants are grown in the open court yard of the house. Some people don’t have open space in front behind of their houses. How do such people grow plants? What kind of plants do they grow?

Akhila and Salima went outside to play. All the children were playing under the banyan tree. The trees like tamarind, neem are also there along with the banyan tree. Akhila and Salima played there along with the children.

What are the uses of trees? Think…….
Do all trees look alike? (ఒడుగులు ఏదైనా లభిస్తాం?)

Akhila and Salima observed the leaves, branches and stems of various plants in the garden. Some were big in size and some were small. Some plants have smaller leaves while others have longer and broader leaves. Which trees among them have smaller leaves and which have bigger leaves? Name the trees that are large and give us shade. Akhila saw a tall palm tree on the roadside and exclaimed, "How tall is the tree!"
Different types of plants and trees grow around us. Are they all of the same height? Some of these are shorter than you. Some are up to your height and some are taller than you. Identify such plants and trees in your surroundings and write in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants that are shorter than you</th>
<th>Plants that grow about your height</th>
<th>Plants that are taller than you</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>米 90 厘米 以下 两种 植物 你 51 厘米 以下</td>
<td>米 90 厘米 以下 两种 植物 你 51 厘米 以上</td>
<td>米 90 厘米 以下 两种 植物 你 51 厘米 以上</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees such as, banyan, tamarind, neem, mango, etc., are big in size with many branches. They give us shade. That is why these trees are grown along the sides of the roads. A few of these leaves, flowers and fruits are useful to us. We get wood from trees. Many things are made by wood. Palm tree grows tall without branches. The leaves of the palm trees are used as roofs for huts.

Think and repeat about the uses of different trees.

ائق మాత్ర 90 సమయంలోనే మీకు కొనియే సుమారు ప్రత్యేకిత ఆకీలాలు అందించారు.

Think and repeat about the uses of different trees.
Why should we grow trees? (ఎందుకు మాకు మఖాని వేసాలి?)

There is a mango tree in Akhila's garden. Do you know the uses of a mango tree? Pickles are prepared with mangoes. We eat mangoes. People decorate their houses with the leaves of mango trees during festivals. They tie swings to its branches and enjoy.

మాకు మఖాని వేసాలి?

You have learnt the uses of the mango tree. What are the uses of the trees given below? Discuss in groups and write.

మఖాని వేసారు పండ్లి వేసారు పండ్లి కనంపోతారు! పండ్లి వేసారు
పండ్లి వేసారు పండ్లి కనంపోతారు! పండ్లి వేసారు పండ్లి వేసారు పండ్లి వేసారు, పండ్లి వేసారు.

Coconut Tree కొస్తేమాదు
Neem Tree నామంసం
Let us grow trees (మనో సిద్ధం చేస్తాం)

Observe Above two Pictures ఇవి కందల సిద్ధం చేసేది దృశ్యాలు.

Discuss in Group/సంఖ్య తొల萍లలో.

- Which of the above two pictures do you like? Why?
  ఇవి కందల సిద్ధం చేసేది దృశ్యాలు మీ జీవితంలోని ఉపయోగించవలసిన తనికి ఉంచబడింది.
- What will happen if trees or not there? Think and answer.
  రామాయణంలో సిద్ధం చేసింది కార్తీల మేల్ల తనితీసిన రోమాణం
- When the Sun is hot, did you ever see people taking rest in the shadow of the trees?
  సిద్ధం చేసింది కార్తీల మేల్ల మనం తనికే మార్గం మారి మనం దీనితో ఉపయోగించవలచారు?
- Did you ever participate in the plantation programme conducted in your school?
  తనికి సిద్ధం చేసింది కార్తీల మేల్ల మనం తనికే మారి మనం దీనితో ఉపయోగించవలచారు?
- How do you feel when you see the plants, planted by you are growing well?
  తనికి సిద్ధం చేసింది కార్తీల మేల్ల మనం దీనితో ఉపయోగించవలచారు?

Trees give us coolbreeze with green leaves. They look beautiful with green leaves and flowers of different colours.

You might have played in the green grass, when you have visited a park or farm.

In the villages during summer, people will take shelter under the trees, to protect themselves from hot sun. Children play different types of games in the shade of trees.

Have you ever played like this? Have you ever enjoyed like this?

Don’t you think we have to protect the trees which give us so much pleasure.
We should also take part in growing trees in schools, in the premises of our houses, on the sides of the roads, on the banks of the fields and also take responsibility of protecting them.

Think for whom the plants you planted will be carful

The trees that do not grow around us: (మాకటడ ఉండగా మనిషి నిర్మాణం)

We eat different fruits. Some of these trees grow in our area, whereas the other fruit bearing trees may not grow in our area. Akhila likes to eat apples. But she has never seen apple tree. Write down the names of the fruit bearing trees you have never seen.
Water plants, desert plants: (విప్పులాలు, అనది ప్పులాలు)

Salima and Akhila went along with their friends to the farm. They saw lotus in the nearby pond. Fisherman, Somaiah told them about lotus. On the way home, Akhila stopped at a plant. She said, “Look at this plant, how funny it looks! It has no leaves but there are so many thorns. What plant is this?” What might Salima have replied? Guess!

Observe the pictures given below, do you know about them and where do they grow?

Water - Lilly

Lotus

Aloe vera Plant (Kalabanda)

Cactus (Opuntia)
The plants like water-lily and lotus grow in water. They are called water plants. Cactus and Aloe vera grow in sandy soils and places with less water. These are called desert plants.

Key words / చిహ్నాల

1. Uses of trees (పౌడవ ఉదభవం)  2. Adoption of plants (పౌడవుల పంచానం)
3. Plants grown in houses (ಹాస్యం, నిపుణుల పౌడవులు)  4. Plants grown outside (మాత్రమైన పౌడవులు)
5. Water plants (పౌడవుల పౌడవులు)  6. Desert plants (అరువుల పౌడవులు)

What have we learnt? (మనం మిత్రాలు)

- Different plants grow in our localities.
  మన అన్నిదిగాల, హాస్యంలో పౌడవుల ఉండవచ్చు పంచానం.

- The plants around us are different. Some grow very tall. Some are very short. Some are small in size.
  మనం ఉమ్మడి కాపటి పౌడవులు నిర్వహిస్తాయి. నిశాంతం ఉపగ్రహం, నిశాంతం కర్తవ్యం ఉండుంది, అవి ఉమ్మడి పౌడవులు.

- Trees like neem grow bigger with branches. Trees like palm grow taller without branches.
  వీటి రక్షణ మాత్రమే ఇటువంతం రెండు పౌడవులు. అదే రక్షణ తప్పని ఈయన్య ఉండాం తప్పం పంచానం.

- There are many uses of trees. We get flowers, fruits and wood from trees.
  పౌడవుల అనేక ప్రయోగాలు. మీద పూలు, మంచి, పంచి పౌడవుల ప్రయోగాలు.

- Some trees do not grow in our surroundings. But we use the flowers, fruits and wood of these trees.
  రెండూ రక్షణ తప్పని పౌడవులు. అదే పౌడవుల పూలు, మంచి, పంచి ఉమ్మడి పౌడవుల ప్రయోగాలు, పౌడవుల ప్రయోగాలు.

- We plants saplings in our school, in the premises of our house and as many places as possible and protect.
  మనం భార్యలు, అదే రక్షణం ఒకప్పటి మిశ్రం ఉండండి పౌడవుల పౌడవుల పౌడవుల పౌడవుల పౌడవుల పౌడవుల పౌడవుల పౌడవుల.
The plants like cactus, aloevera grow in sandy soils. These are called desert plants.

The plants like cactus, aloevera grow in sandy soils. These are called desert plants.

**DO THIS / ఇంతే చేసేందును**

**Conceptual Understanding / కారక గ్రహణం**

1. Give a few examples of flowering plants and fruit bearing trees.

2. Write the similarities and differences between the wild-date (Eetha chettu) and mango tree.

3. Look, tell and write the similarities and differences between Jasmine and hibiscus (malle and mandara) plants.

4. Which plants do not grow in your surroundings?

5. How do you protect the sapling planted by you in your school?

6. Write the differences between banyan tree and palm tree in the table given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Banyan tree</th>
<th>Palm tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height/ఎత్తు</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaves/ప్రంగాంచ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Branches/పాకం</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Observe the houses of Sita and Lakshmi.

♦ Whose house do you like more and why?

♦ What are the difference between the two houses?

♦ What would you do if you have open space in front of your house like Lakshmi’s house?

7. Sita grows plants in her house. She keeps the house clean. Tick “✓” the things you do at your home.

♦ I grow plants at my home. ( )
♦ I water them every day. ( )
♦ I take care that no branches and leaves are plucked. ( )
♦ I clean the surroundings of the plants. ( )
1. I remove dried, fallen leaves. ( )
   • మై కాశయులు శిముడు తెచ్చాం.
   • I would pickout the fallen leaves and clear the ground. ( )

2. I have adopted some plants at my school. Now I am growing them carefully. ( )
   • నేను స్కూలులో కొన్ని స్థావరాన్ని ప్రతీష్ఠించాము. అయితే ఆంధ్రం ప్రాంగణం.

8. The houses should have plants because ........................................
   భవనులు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి హోస్టిల్‌ సాధనాలు. ఉదాహరణతో సాధనాలు ........................
   **Draw and Colour the pictures. / విగ్రహాలను సాధనాలతో ఉపయోగించండి.**

1. Draw and colour the pictures given below.
   రోజు భంగించండి. రెండవ రోజు భంగించండి.
   ![](image1)

2. Draw the picture of the tallest tree in your area. Colour it. Write about it.
   చెరువులోని వృక్షాన్ని వృత్తిపోయి చాలా లేకుండా గానీ యయుక్తి చెఫుగుతాయి. కాని వృత్తిపోయి చాలా లేకుండా గానీ యయుక్తి చెఫుగుతాయి.
   **Information Skills - Project work / విశేషాలు సంపాదన ప్రయోగము**

1. Name the plants/trees of your surroundings. Write their names if you know?
   Find and write the name of trees/plants that you do not know.
   భవనులు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి హోస్టిల్‌ సాధనాలు. ఉదాహరణతో సాధనాలు ........................
   **2. Write down the names of the trees that give us flowers, fruits, shade and wood.**
   భవనులు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండాలి హోస్టిల్‌ సాధనాలు. ఉదాహరణతో సాధనాలు ........................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flowers</th>
<th>fruits</th>
<th>shade</th>
<th>wood</th>
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</table>

71
Appreciation/ ప్రతిమను

1. How do you feel if any one plucks the plant that you planted during Haritha Haaram? What do you do then?

2. Many plants are there in Salima's school. You know that she takes care and waters the plants during holidays also. You also plant a sapling at your school or adopt one plant and water it regularly. Observe and tell what happened after one month.

Ask a Question / ప్రశ్నలు

1. Akhila wanted to know about water plants. She went to a nearby pond. She met gardener Ramaiah there. She asked him questions about water plants. What questions she might have asked? Write down the questions. Write down the answers that Ramaiah might have given.

I can do this / దానిని చేస్తున్నాను

1. I can tell which trees grow taller and which trees grow shorter. Yes/No

2. I can tell the uses of trees. Yes/No

3. I can explain about water plants and desert plants. Yes/No

4. I can draw and colour the pictures of flowers, plants and trees. Yes/No

5. I can ask questions about plants and trees. Yes/No
6. BONDING WITH LEAVES (ఆహారం చేపోయు)  

There are many trees and plants around us. They are different and have different kinds of leaves. Have you seen the leaf of a banana tree? How big it is! People eat on it. Have you seen leaves of tamarind tree? How small they are! Have you seen leaves of coconut tree? Think. How do they look? There are different types of leaves in the picture. Can you identify them?
Tell and write the names of the leaves in the picture.

Do they all look alike? What are the differences?

All leaves don’t look alike. Some are big and the others are small. The edges and tips are also different.
Look at the leaves given below. Observe the edges and tips of the leaves. (సేయింది ఆంధుల తెలియండి, రిబర్ మరియు హైమెన్ తెలియండి.)

Generally, some leaves have smooth edges and others have (rough) edges. Touch and see. Some leaves have sharp tips and others have rounded tip. Say about some other leaves.

ప్రతిభమాత్రం రిబర్ ఎందుకంటే కంపెనియాకు. రిబర్ ఎందుకంటే ప్రాంతానికి. రిబర్ ఎందుకంటే కందు కరాయడం నిలిచాయ. మరియు మిస్రిక ఎందుకంటే ప్రాంతం కందు కరాయడం నిలిచాయ.

Collect some leaves. Touch their surface. How did you feel? Are they soft or rough? Observe and write in the table.

మనం రిబర్ ఎందుకంటే వస్తోంది. రిబర్ ఎందుకంటే వస్తోంది. మరియు రిబర్ ఎందుకంటే మిస్రిక ఎందుకంటే? కందు కరాయడం ఎందుకంటే? మిస్రిక ఎందుకంటే ప్రాంతం ఎందుకంటే?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of soft surface leaves</th>
<th>Names of rough surface leaves</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ఇంటిందే కంపెనియాకు ఎందుకంటే ఎందుకంటే</td>
<td>మిస్రిక ఎందుకంటే ఎందుకంటే</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Colourful Leaves**

There are different crotons in Yousuf’s house. They are in different colours. Ramu who came to Yousuf’s house saw the different coloured leaves and was surprised. Ramu observed the leaves of a mango tree. He found that the new leaves were light red in colour, old leaves were dark green in colour and the leaves about to fall were yellow in colour. Have you ever seen different coloured leaves? say about them.

### Do you know?

Leaves of the trees such as almond, mango etc. young leaves are maroon in colour and they become green when they mature.
Shedding of leaves

There is a big tree in Robert's school. All children play under the shade of the tree during holidays. Robert observed that the tree was losing its leaves. Robert was worried on seeing the tree without leaves one day. He began to think, “When would the leaves grow again?”

observe and tell which trees shed their leaves?

when do the trees start shedding leaves? (when do they lose their leaves?)

what happens to the leaves which fall off? (what do they become?)

when do the trees get new leaves? (when do they grow new leaves?)
What should be done with the fallen leaves?

Generally, trees shed the leaves. The surroundings look dirty with the dry leaves. So, we should sweep to keep the surroundings clean.

Do you know?
The smoke that comes out due to burning of the leaves fallen is injurious to health. Instead of burning, the fallen leaves should be dumped into a Compost pit. Don’t burn them.

మాత్రము ఇచ్చి చేసినా?
శికారంలో శిల్ప ఇచ్చి విస్ఫోందితం. తెలుగు శాస్త్ర లో తప్ప వాయిదిత చేసినా. అయితే తప్ప వాయిదిత చేసి విస్ఫోందితం చేసి బట్టడా.

Compost pit:

In Robert's school the members of the school cleaning committee sweep all the dry leaves and paper etc. every day and throw them into the pit. In the same way the left over food collected after mid day meals is also thrown into the pit later they cover the pit with soil. Do you know, why they do this? After a few days they decay and becomes a good fertilizer. This is used for the plants of the school garden.
Leaves as Food:

When Robert returned home after school, he smelt curry being cooked in the kitchen. When curry leaves and coriander leaves are added to food, it gives good taste and smell.

We use different leaves which give food good smell and taste. Leafy vegetables are good for health as they provide vitamins. Some leafy vegetables are cooked and eaten. They must be thoroughly washed before cooking.

Tell and write the names of the leaves that have good smell.

Mango, mango, mango! Are you ready for me? Join me.
Observe the pictures given below. Name the leaves. How do we use them? Name the dishes in which you can use them.

ఇవి పుష్పాంశ ప్రాంమణ. ఇవి అధిక సమయంలో ఉపయోగపడతాయి. వివిధ విధానాలలో ఇవి ఉపయోగపడతాయి.

Tell and write the names of some other leafy vegetables you know.

మరువైపులు యొక్క వివిధ పదార్థాల ప్రాంమణ పండిచితం.

................................. ................................. .................................
................................. ................................. .................................
................................. ................................. .................................

Let's play and identify the leaves

Collect the leaves of Coriander(dhana), Mint (pudina), eucalyptus (neelagiri), tamarind (chinta), Lemon (Nimma), neem (vepa) and tulasi.

Cover the eyes of one student with hand kerchief.

Give any leaf to him/her. Ask him/her to identify the leaf either by smelling or tasting it. Find out, who identifies more number of leaves.
**Decorating with leaves**

You have learnt about different shapes, colours, tastes and smells of leaves.

Do you know on what occasions houses are decorated with leaves? Have you ever decorated your house with leaves?

The picture given below shows how Kamala has decorated her house for the festival.

**Kamala’s Decoration**

Mama, Sneha, Nithya and the house are decorated with leaves. Sneha, Nithya, and the house are beautifully decorated.

Kamala’s decoration is special. What is the decoration? It is the decoration with leaves.

Kamala has decorated her house beautifully with leaves. The decoration is with leaves.
Which leaves are used to decorate the house in the above picture?
Which leaves are used to decorate the house in the above picture?

What type of leaves do you use to decorate your house during festivals?

What type of leaves do you use to decorate your house during festivals?

When do you decorate your school with leaves? Which leaves do you use?

When do you decorate your school with leaves? Which leaves do you use?

Generally, houses are decorated with the leaves of mango, coconut and banana during festivals, marriages and fairs (jathara). Such decoration with leaves makes the house look beautiful.

Colours with leaves:

It was Harika's birthday. She wore a new dress. She applied henna (gorintaku) on her hands and fingers. She showed the beautiful designs of henna on her hands to all the children in the school. Everyone appreciated it.

Draw a henna (mehandi) design in your notebook. Ask your teacher/ family member about other plants that give colour naturally and list them.

Draw a henna (mehandi) design in your notebook. Ask your teacher/ family member about other plants that give colour naturally and list them.
Shapes with leaves

You know that leaves are used for decoration! We can also make different shapes with leaves. Robert collected all the taller leaves from the school ground. He pasted them on a white paper and made a picture. All children saw the different shape made by Robert and appreciated him. Let us see the shapes made by the Robert?

ఎంతగా అయినం?

హిందీ మాట్లాడుకోవం తెలుగులో అనిపాడుతుంది! హిందీ మాట్లాడుకోవం ఆయన తాడినా వింతలాడుతుంది. ఆయన పైనారు చేయండం తెలుగులో లేదా ప్రపంచానికి లేదా హిందీలో ఇందులో నానా పిలుస్తారు. ఆయన స్వామిత్వం మాత్రమే కాలువ కూడా మంచే నాటి కాలువ. ఆయన ఇది ఆయన తాడినా నందనే నందనే. ఆయన ఎంతగా చేస్తుంది నందనే.

Now collect leaves and give them the shapes of different animals and birds. Show them to your classmates and friends. Exhibit them on the school Bulletin Board.

పాత ఎత్తు వసతి విశేషాంకం. విశేషం తాడినా, పాత తాడినా పాతలు ప్రతిభ. తాడినా కార్యాలు. కార్యాలు ప్రతిభ.

83
**Playing with leaves:**


1) Take a dried palm leaf and cut it to the length of your finger.

2) Pierce a thorn or a nail to the piece of palm leaf.

3) Pierce the leaf to a soft twig or straw of millet.

4) Now run holding it and see how it swirls like a fan!

Discuss with your friends and make different toys with leaves.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key words / చేపలు</th>
<th>What have we learnt? / మనకా శాశ్రులు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tips / సేవను</td>
<td>♦ Leaves are of different shapes and sizes. Some are soft and are rough. Some have saw (rough) edges and some have smooth edges. Some have sharp tips and some have round tips. Some are big and some are small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Edges / కమ్పం</td>
<td>♦ Generally, new leaves are light red, nature leaves dark green and dried leaves are yellow in colour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rough surface / బాంతులు</td>
<td>♦ Leafy vegetables like curry leaf, coriander, spinach and others are good for health. Leafy vegetables should be washed thoroughly before cooking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Smooth surface / పండు బాంతులు</td>
<td>♦ The leaves of banana and mango are used for decoration. Henna (mehandi) is used to decorate hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. New leaves / శిద్దత బాంతులు</td>
<td>♦ We should not burn dry leaves. They should be thrown into the compost pit and covered with soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Compost pit / కట్టు కింది</td>
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<td>7. Fertilizer / వేషాలు</td>
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<td>8. nature leaves / ధనుడు బాంతులు</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Decoration / ఉత్సవాన్ని మంచు</td>
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DO THIS / పని చేసించండి

**Conceptual Understanding / మనస్సుగా అర్థం**

1. Name some saw (rough) edged leaves.
   చిత్రపోత్తాహండి భార్డు పటించిన పుష్పాలను అనుసరించండి.

2. Write down the similarities and differences between the leaves of hibiscus and lotus.
   హిబిస్కస్ రామసిరింది రెండితరు పుష్పాలను వివిధతత్వంయినంది.

3. Give four examples of leaves which are used as food.
   ఆహార ఉపయోగంగా ఉపయోగించే చిత్రపోత్తాహండి నింటాం నింటాం చిహ్నాలను కాక పిండి పలనం చిహ్నం చిహ్నం చిహ్నాలను కాక ప్రాంతాల యొకక పిండి పిండి పిండి పిండి పిండి పిండి పిండి పిండి పిండి.

4. Find out the names of leaves hidden in the table below.

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<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

♦ Which leaves in the above table can be identified by smell?
♦ Which leaves in the above table are used for decoration?
5. Write the names and uses of some leaves you know.

6. What should be done with fallen leaves?

Draw and Colour the pictures. / నేలలు కిందిండి. కాగాదు వీటిని గుండా కావండి.

1. Draw the pictures of any two leaves that you like. Write their names.

2. Draw and colour the pictures given below.

ఒకటి అనేక నేలలు కిందిండి. కాగాదు వీటిని గుండా కావండి.
Information Skills - Project work। విద్యా సంపాదన పని - పాటు పని

1. Collect information on leafy vegetables that were cooked in your friends’ houses for the last two days. Fill the table with the particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Name of the leafy vegetable</th>
<th>Food Item cooked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- How many of them cooked leafy vegetables in their houses?
- What type of leafy vegetables are cooked in more number of houses?

2. Make different shapes with leaves. Paste them on a chart. Exhibit it in the class.

3. Collect some leaves and keep them in your note book. Remove them after a week. Paste them on a chart. Exhibit it in the class.
Do it and discuss what you saw.  

1. Grind hibiscus (mandara) leaves and apply to the left hand. Grind henna (mehandi) and apply to the right hand. Leave it on for two hours and say what happened.

2. Keep any leaf in an old note book for fifteen days. Write down the changes you observe.

3. Collect different types of leaves of your surroundings and put them in hot water. After some time take out and observe. What changes did you observe?

Appreciation.

1. Who made good picture with leaves in your class? What pictures did they make? Why did you feel that they are good?

2. What do you do with fallen leaves at your home/school?
1. Harini came to Neeraja's residence. She saw leaves of different plants. She was surprised to see some leaves. She enquired Neeraja about them. What questions might Harini have asked Neeraja? Write down those questions. What answers might Neeraja have given?

2. I can classify the leaves on the basis of edges and tips. Yes/No
   
3. I can explain the uses of leaves. Yes/No
   
4. I can draw leaves of different shapes. Yes/No
   
5. I can ask questions about leaves. Yes/No
   
6. I can collect and tabulate information on leaves. Yes/No
   
7. Eating leafy vegetables is good for health. Yes/No
7. THE FOOD WE EAT (7. మనం నీమేసి ఉపేషం!)

Ravi has not been attending the school for the last two days. He came to school today. During lunch time, Ramu, Mary, Roja came to Ravi.

Roja : Ravi! Why you have n't come to school for the last two days?

Ravi : I went to Nalgonda to attend my uncle's wedding. That is why I didn't come.

Mary : Oh! Uncle's Wedding! Wow! Did it go well?

Ravi : Yes! It went on well. They served yummy food in morning, noon and at night with variety of dishes.

Ramu : What didyou eat in the wedding ?

Ravi : I ate many varities of dishes.

వీర్మానం సూపగితాలు మాత్రము. మాహ్య సూపగితాలు, మాహ్య సూపగితాలు, మాహ్య సూపగితాలు మొదలు బిగుడం.
Fill in the table with what dishes Ravi might have eaten in the marriage.

Do we eat the kind of food eaten at wedding / parties at home too? Why / Why not?

What kind of food do you eat at home everyday? Fill in the table given below

You wrote about the food you eat everyday.

Ask your friends and fill in the table about the food they eat daily.
What do most of them eat in morning, afternoon and at night.

Why should we eat food? (ఎంతా అంటాలే ఆహారం కనిపిస్తుంది?
విష్రామంలోనే ఆహారం పోయినా? విశేషం విష్ణువు, అందులో చేసిన చిట్టుప్పు?

Ravi woke up late. He took a bath hurriedly and rushed to school. As he was getting late, he went to school without having breakfast. How Ravi would have felt in the school?

Have you ever attended school without eating food?
How did you feel then?

Do you know why we eat food? Every day, we do many types of work. We walk, play, run, fetch water and so on. We need energy to do all these and for that we need food.

Where does our food come from?

Do you know where does the food we eat come from? We get vegetables and fruits from plants. Similarly, we get milk, eggs and meat from animals.

Look at the pictures in the next page. Say what they are. Circle the things that come from animals. Tick '✓' the things that come from plants.
What are the things that come from plants? What are the things that come from animals?

మీరు ఎందుకు లేరు? ఎందుకు లేరు?
Ravi's mother served him egg curry. Ravi asked his mother how is egg curry prepared. His mother said that it was prepared using eggs, green chillies, oil, turmeric, onions and tomatoes. These eggs come from hens and chillies, turmeric, onions, tomatoes come from plants. Observe the names of the food items given below. Tick '✓' the proper places where it comes from.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Item</th>
<th>From animals</th>
<th>From plants</th>
<th>From both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice/రిచు</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken biryani/క్షీర మిగ్గు</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal/డాలు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambar/సమాంబర్</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omlette/ఓమ్లెట్</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter gourd/పాలకుడు చిన్నారు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato fry/పాతటి ఫ్రై</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee/గీహీ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cake/చాకె</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Item</td>
<td>Telugu Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>కుడీ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curd</td>
<td>కృడ కుడీ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>టాట్ మిలకు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raita (Perugu Pachadi)</td>
<td>పేరంగు రాంధ కొడుకు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango pickle</td>
<td>మంగో పిక్కల్ కొడుకు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Soup</td>
<td>పిక్కల్ కొడుకు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken Kabaab</td>
<td>చికన్ కబాబ్</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Why do we eat cooked food?**

ముఖ్యమైన ఆహారాలను కాది ఉపయోగించినట్టు? You have learnt from where the food comes. Now let's learn about cooked and uncooked food. Mary came home from school in the evening. Her friends Roja, Ravi and Ramu also came with her. She asked her mother to give something to eat. Her Mother told them to take the snacks from the kitchen cupboard.

![Image of various food items]
Name the snacks Mary might have seen in the cupboard. Which one Mary might have choosen?

మరేవే శండిలి తెంపు సమయం తేడాయి. మరేవే తప్పిన వస్తు అవి తప్పిన శండిలి. మరేవే కానీ కాదు ఒక శండిలి చూసుకోవడం వల్ల తప్పిన మరేవే తప్పిన సమయం విస్తరించడానికి యాదాద్రి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food items seen</th>
<th>Food items eaten</th>
<th>Food they like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>సాధారణం</td>
<td>సాధారణం</td>
<td>సాధారణం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every day we eat different food items like rice, dal, curry, green gram, milk, ground nut etc; of these some are eaten cooked and others are eaten raw.

Fill in the table with the food items that you eat cooked or raw.

మనుష్య ఎప్పుడే మాంసాను, కార్మిక భోజనం, రాకు, మాంసాను, మాసాలు, మాంసాను తగ్గిన భోజనం చేయబడి వాటి చేయబడి ఉంటాయి. ప్రతి రోజు కాంతి భోజనం, ప్రతి రోజు కాంతి భోజనం చేయబడి ఉంటాయి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cooked Food</th>
<th>Raw Food</th>
<th>either cooked or raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>కొంచ భోజనం</td>
<td>కొంచ భోజనం</td>
<td>కొంచ భోజనం కోసం కొంచ భోజనం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We cook and eat certain food items. While some are eaten raw. Think why some food items should be eaten only after cooking them.

Food becomes soft and tasty when we cook. Cooked food is easily digestable. A few items of food are not digested without cooking. So food items should be cooked and eaten. Nutrients are lost, if the food items are over cooked.

Which utensils are used to cook? (సుగంధుల చేసేవి?)

We need cooking utensils to cook food in. What cooking utensils are used in your house?

Observe the picture given below. Different cooking utensils are hidden in the picture. Fill the dotted vessel with the colour you like. Name the utensils seen.
Which cooking utensils are seen? Name them. What do we do with them?

Some of the cooking utensils seen in the above picture would be there in your house also. Write their names in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the cooking utensil</th>
<th>used for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify cooking utensils given below? What items can be cooked using them? Find out and tell to your class.

యొక్క వస్తువు ఒకప్పంది. మీరు ఏమిటిలో మీరు నిర్ధారించారు? మరి ఎంచుక సాధనాలు గాని?
Nikhil went into the kitchen. His father was cutting brinjal and putting the cut pieces into a bowl of water. "What are you going to make with brinjal, dad?" asked Nikhil. Father replied that he was cooking brinjal curry. Nikhil gave tomatoes and green chilly to his father. His father asked him to wash the vegetables. Father prepared the curry by adding tomatoes, chilles and coriander leaves. Think, how Nikhil's father made brinjal curry.

All food items are not cooked in the same way. The cooking methods are different for different food items. Observe the food items given below. Find out and tell how are they cooked.

The food items like rice and dal are boiled. Snacks like bajji and samosa are fried in oil. Corn, chapati and meat are heated on burning coal. Idlies are cooked on steam. Mango pickle, raita are prepared raw without heating. Different food items are prepared in various methods. Find out how various food items are prepared in your house.
అంటే, మాత్రమే ఎంత ప్రత్యేకతలు మేపులు ఇచ్చిపోయింది. అంటే, మైన్యం మిశ్రమాన్ని మనిషి పండిస్తుంది. మిశ్రమాన్ని హోషాలు, జప్పాలు, మంచిమ మిశ్రమాన్ని మనిషి మనిషికి లభిస్తాం. 

అంటే అంటే మనిషి మనిషి. మనిషి మనిషి, మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి. మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి. మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి. మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి. మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి మనిషి.
Do you know? చెక్క చెన్నా చేసి?

- All vegetables should be cooked only after washing thoroughly.
  శాస్త్రంలో, శాస్త్రంలోంది ఘట తమ కుమ్మరులు మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.
- Nutrients are lost if vegetables are washed after chopping.
  శాస్త్రంలో, శాస్త్రంలోంది మూసియా వ్యాపార శాస్త్రంలో తమ కుమ్మరులు మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.
- Rice should not be washed a lot before cooking.
  రైసు వాటి మొదలి శాస్త్రంలో తమ కుమ్మరులు మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.
- Water should not be thrown after the rice is cooked. If we do this all nutrients would be lost.
  వెయిట్ వీటీ చిప్పించారు మరియు, పరిశీలన మొదలి మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో వాటి మొదలి మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.
- Our everyday meals should contain pulses and leafy vegetables.
  నివాసం నివాసం వాటి మొదలి మరియు, పాస్టే మొదలి మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.
- Vegetables should not be over cooked.
  శాస్త్రంలో శాస్త్రంలో తమ కుమ్మరులు మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.
- Carrots, beetroot, raddish, cucumber, onion, coriander leaves, Mint (pudina) etc. can be eaten raw.
  కార్టీట్, బెట్రౌట్, రాడిస్, కృష్ణాంశ, అనియంట, మింట్ లేదా పుడినా మొదలి మూసియా శాస్త్రంలో చిప్పించారు.

Key words/చింతల వంటిలు

1. Food/ప్యాండా
2. Cooked food/పాండా నాలుగు
3. Raw food/ప్యాండా నాలుగు
4. Digestion/షిటిక
5. Cooking utensils/షిటికాలు
6. Nutrients/షిటికాలు
What have we learnt? (మేము చెప్పాము)

- Food gives us energy.
- We get food from plants and animals.
- We eat some food items cooked while some are eaten raw.
- Food gets tastier when it is cooked. Cooked food is easily digested.
- All the food items are not cooked in the same manner.
- All food items are not cooked in the same way. The food items are cooked either by heating, boiling or frying. Different cooking utensils are required to cook food.
- Nowadays cookers, ovens etc., are being used for cooking.
- Vegetables should be washed thoroughly before cooking.

DO THIS (డాచి చేయండి)

Conceptual Understanding / మ్రియమాధ్యమం

1. What would happen if we do not eat food?
   నాటి నేను ఈసామం చేసినా?

2. Give examples of the food items eaten raw.
   నాటి పంచే ఎందుకు పరామాయి?

3. Fill the table by classifying the following.
   తరువాతిని కప్పించండి పరామాయి చేసి.
Poori, sapota, dates, eggs, chicken, lady's finger, fish, almond, sugarcane, brinjal, orange, payasam (Kheer), lemon juice, mango, kanda gadda (tapioca), bachchali, spinach, coriander, cashewnut, red chilly, banana, guava, watermelon, potato, onion, sweet potato (Ganusu gadda)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eaten after being cooked</th>
<th>Eaten raw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Which food items are eaten both, cooked and raw?

విధిం, వరుసగా ఉండండా మధ్యాంతరం ఉండండా?

5. Name the food items prepared with rice and wheat.

మాచేరు, గ్రామాంతరం ఉండండా కర్మానికలో ఉండండా.

6. List out the cooking utensils in your house?

నింది అంది ప్రోత్సాహం కలిగి?
Draw and Colour the pictures / వ్యాఖ్యాత పంచి చిత్రాలు వేసుకుంటూ చిత్రించండి.

1. Which cooking utensils are used at your home? Draw the utensil used to make curries and bajjies?
   ఆయుర్వేద వస్త్రాలు వస్త్రాల ఉపయోగించబడతాం. వస్త్రాల ఉపయోగం దృష్టికోన్నతం?

2. Draw and colour the pictures of fruits you like the most.
   ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకంగా యాహారం పడుతుంది.

Information Skills - Project work / డాటా గణన పని ప్రయోగం - ఒకపట్టిక ఠాకురు

1. Ask any three of your friends and collect the information on what food items did they eat yesterday morning, noon and night. Fill the table with the particulars.

   మేము మనిషిములు మేము మనిషిముల సమానం హారాము, హారామాయుంది, ఇందులో మనిషిములు మనిషిముల వివిధ వివిధ దినంతో పద్ధతి వివిధ నిమిత్తంపోవచ్చి. పరిమితి సమయంలో నిమిత్తంపోవచ్చి.
What were the common food items eaten by all?

ఎంటే ఎంటే ఆసిన పచ్చితే?

Which food item was eaten by the most at night?

ఆసిన పచ్చితే ఎంటే ఆసిన పచ్చితే?

How many did not eat in the morning?

ఎంటే ఎంటే ఆసిన పచ్చితే?

2. Observe how the food items rice/dal/curry… are cooked at your home.

Write the procedure on a chart and exhibit it in the classroom.

మీ శాస్త్రం ఉండా / మామా / క్రిత్... అతి ప్రియం ఎంటే చారిత్రక పచ్చితే ఎంటే ఆసిన పచ్చితే. మీ ఆసింగా మీ ఐదు నిత్యం మాసాకతాన్ని చేయడానికి మాత్రమే.

Ask a Question / ప్రశ్నడం

1. Mary visited Rajani's house. She saw Rajani's mother cooking. Mary asked different questions to Rajani's mother about cooking. What questions she might have asked? Rajani's mother gave different suggestions regarding vegetables. What suggestions she might have given?

మీ శాస్త్రం ఉండా / మామా / క్రిత్... అతి ప్రియం ఎంటే చారిత్రక పచ్చితే ఎంటే ఆసిన పచ్చితే. మీ ఆసింగా మీ ఐదు నిత్యం మాసాకతాన్ని చేయడానికి మాత్రమే. మీ శాస్త్రం ఉండా / మామా / క్రిత్... అతి ప్రియం ఎంటే చారిత్రక పచ్చితే ఎంటే ఆసిన పచ్చితే. మీ ఆసింగా మీ ఐదు నిత్యం మాసాకతాన్ని చేయడానికి మాత్రమే.
1. I can explain the need for taking food.  Yes/No
   ఆహారం లేదు ఇతర విషయాలకు అనేకం.
2. I can classify the food items into cooked and raw food.  Yes/No
   ఆహారాలను తూర్పు ఎంచుకండా రాశారు విభాగాల్లో విభజించవచ్చు.
3. I can draw the pictures of different cooking utensils and vegetables.  Yes/No
   వివిధ ఉపకరణాలు అండు పెంచి చెక్కవచ్చు.
4. I can explain the process of cooking.  Yes/No
   తామలే సక్రియ విధానాలు వివరించవచ్చు.
5. I can explain how food can be cooked without the loss of nutrients.  Yes/No
   ఆహారం కింద రైతు పరిమాణాన్ని లాగడే వాదిలో రాయ దర్శించవచ్చు.
6. I can ask questions about food items.  Yes/No
   ఆహారాల పై ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పచు.
All children went on a picnic to Hyderabad during Dussera holidays. They made friends with the children who came from different places. They watched different animals in the zoo. All gathered at a place in the afternoon. They began eating the food they brought from homes. Let’s see what they are eating....

I am Prasad. I am from Nizamabad. I am eating rotis made from millets. Do you know why? Millets are grown in our village. That is why most of the people in our village eat only rotis in the morning and at night.

Hello! My name is Satyam. I am from Karimnagar. I am eating rice. Paddy is grown in our village. So, many people of our village eat rice.
Hi! I am Manjula. I come from Mahaboodnagar Dist. I am eating fish curry with rice. My village is near the Krishna river. So, fish are available in plenty for us. I like to eat fish curry.

Hello! My name is Venkatesh. I am from Vikarabad. I am drinking ambali (Porridge). We grow ragi in our village. All the members in my family like ambali.

You have seen people different food eaten by What do the people of your village/city eat?

People who live in hilly regions and forests in our state eat different roots and fruits like guava, Jamun, amla etc, available in their region. Their food habits depend on the crops grown and the food items available in their region.
Cholam (Jowar-Jonna) mostly grown in Rajasthan. People there eat rotis made with jowar (jonna). Similarly, rotis and pooris are eaten in many other states like Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Whereas, Rice is eaten in the southern states like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Telangana people eat rice.

Each region has different food habits. Different kinds of food items are cooked and eaten on different occasions. Many varieties of dishes are cooked during marriages, festivals, birthdays, local fairs (Jatara) etc.

Fill in the table with the food items that are eaten on various occasions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Festivals / special occasions (marriages/birthdays)</th>
<th>Types of food items prepared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCERT TELANGANA
After the lunch all began observing the animals at zoo.

Sarth : Sujatha! Look at those pigeons. They are eating grains.

Sujatha : Yes, all pigeons have gathered at one place to eat.
Raghu : Hey! Ali look at that elephant. What is it eating?

Ali : Oh! God! The elephant is eating sugarcane hurriedly at a time with its trunk. Let's go and watch the other animals.

Write down the types of food eaten by the different animals you know in your home 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of animal/bird</th>
<th>Type of food eaten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>Grass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different animals and birds live around us. They also need food like us. All animals don't eat the same kind of food. They have different food habits. They eat different foods like grains, plants, meat, honey, milk, etc.,
Soni stays with her parents and brother. Shall we see how they take meals?

In Rangaiah’s residence, their uncle also stays with them. Observe how they are taking their meals?

You have observed the above two pictures. Now, say how the people are eating at Soni’s house? How the people are eating at Rangaiah house? Which is the better way of eating and why? On what occasions does the family eat together? Why should we eat together?
Relatives came to Soni's house for a festival. Meals were arranged for all at a time. Soni's father and brother served them. Look at the picture given below.

Generally, all the people including elders and children sit together and eat during marriages, birthday parties and festivals. This inculcates the value that "all are one and equal." It is good for the family to sit and eat together every day and share their happenings of the day.

When do many people eat together as in the above picture?
What kind of work do you do when many people eat together?

Generally, all the people including elders and children sit together and eat during marriages, birthday parties and festivals. This inculcates the value that "all are one and equal." It is good for the family to sit and eat together every day and share their happenings of the day.
Can everybody eat everything? (సాధారణ ఉపయోగించవచ్చు?)

Mahesh brought roasted corn cob (mokkajonna kanki) while returning to home from school. He tried to feed it to his brother in the cradle. His mother refused this as his brother was an infant and he could not eat it. Then he rushed to his grandfather to offer him the same. He also refused saying he could not eat it.

మహేష్ మోట్టి విద్యార్థి వస్త్రాన్ని ఉపయోగించాయ్ గొండపై తండెన్ను చాపలే అయితే ఆమె ప్రతిపాదించింది. అమీటి వస్త్రపై సదా హాగా ఓయున్నం మానవజాతి విడిరితే. అమె విడి తాతంతో క్రమలేతే దయచేసిందే. నాను మానవ జాతిలో మొదలినవారే వస్త్రపై సదా ప్రతిపాదించింది. మేము విడి తాతంతో దయచేసింది తాతంతో వస్త్రి ప్రతిపాదించింది.

Why did the mother say that corn should not be given to the baby brother?
Why did the grandfather say that he cannot eat corn?

Who can eat corn in your house?

Who can eat corn in your house?

Why some food items cannot be eaten by infants and old people. Ask your elders and know what items do old people eat. What food items infants do eat? Fill the table with the particulars.

ముఖం లేదు. మానవమనం ఏ కోసం వస్త్రి ప్రతిపాదించింది?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Food items they can eat</th>
<th>Food items they cannot eat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantse/పిల్లలు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people/ప్రపంచంలు</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others/మనం</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infants don't have teeth. They can't chew the food. So, they are given either milk or soft food. People lose their teeth in old age. So, old people also cannot chew. They also eat soft food. In this way, food habits change according to age. As eating good food is important. At the same time, following good habits is also important. We should wash our hands and legs with soap before eating. We should not spill the food on the floor and waste it.

Key words (ప్రముఖ పదార్థాలు)

1. Eating together/పాట కాలము
2. Food items/భుగ్రం పదార్థాలు
3. Food habits/భుగ్రం భావం
4. Washing hands and legs/రక్త మృదు రక్షణ

What have we learnt? (మనకు చెందినది)

- The food habits of a region depend on crops grown and the availability of food items.
- రాష్ట్రంలో భుగ్రం విశేషాలు కనిపిస్తుంటాయి. అందుకే భుగ్రం నిర్ధిష్టంగా ఉంటుంది.
- Special dishes are prepared during festivals and marriages.
- పూర్వం పిలుచుకు ప్రతి ఉత్సవాలు మరియు చాలా సమయాల పండుగ పండుగా భావించాయి.
- Animals and birds also need food. They have different kinds of food habits.
- జీవి ప్రాణాలు పాదం భావించిన భవంతులు. దీని మీద భుగ్రం భావం ఉంటుంది.
- All members of the family should eat together. This helps in the distribution of food items equally among all the members. We feel happy when we eat together.
- పాట కాలము ప్రతి పాట పాట పాట. దీని మీద భుగ్రం భావం పండుగా భావించాయి. దీని మీద భుగ్రం భావం పండుగా భావించాయి.
- Food habits change according to age.
- వయసు పేరు పేరుగా భుగ్రం భావం పండుగా భావించాయి.
- We should wash our hands and legs with soap before eating.
- మనరాయ పాదం ప్రతి పాద పాదం పాదం పండుగా భావించాయి.
Conceptual Understanding

1. What are the common food items eaten mostly in your locality?
2. Give examples of grass eating animals and grains eating birds.
3. Food is valuable what should we do to avoid its wastage?
4. Mention the differences between the food habits of a dog and a goat.
5. Why is it good to eat together?
6. Tick ‘✓’ the healthy food habits you have from among the following:
   - I wash my hands and legs before eating food.
   - I clean the plate before and after eating.
   - I would not throw and spill the food on the floor while eating.
   - I close the utensils which contain food items with lids.
   - I don’t eat unhygienic and road side food.
   - I sit with everybody and we all eat together.
   - I don’t waste food.
1. Observe the pictures given below. Draw them. Write about them.

Information Skills - Project work

1. Ask any five of your friends and know about the time they eat together at their home. Tick ‘✓’ at the proper place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>When do they eat together?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In whose houses are people eating together for more number of times? When do they eat together? And on what occasions?
Appreciation

1. Name the children who wash their hands and legs before eating in your class? Who eats without wasting food? Are they keeping the floor clean? What would you do?

Ask a Question

1. Gopi brought a plate for lunch without washing his hands and legs. His friends advised him to wash his hands and legs first. Gopi questioned his friends. What questions Gopi might have asked? Are they right? If you were Gopi’s friend. What would you tell him?

I can do this

1. I can explain that food habits differ for different regions. Yes/No
2. I can explain the food habits of animals and birds. Yes/No
3. I can explain the advantages of eating together. Yes/No
4. I can prepare a table showing the details of food items. Yes/No
5. I can practice and explain good food habits. Yes/No
6. I can ask questions and explain food habits. Yes/No
Rangapuram is surrounded by small hills. A river flows nearby. The river is the only source of water to the village. The houses are side by side in the village. There is a water tank and water is provided through taps. The village is inhabited by different artisans. Now, let's observe at the picture of Rangapuram.
How can you say that the above picture represents a village?

Observe the above picture, and talk about it.

From the above picture what do you think a village is?

You have seen how the village Rangapuram is in the picture. Observe the picture given below and say what else is there in Rangapuram?

Name the things which are there in Rangapuram village?

What else are there in your village?
In Rangapuram village there are streets, different types of houses, gram panchayat, veterinary hospital, school, primary health sub Centre, post and telegraph office, temple, mosque and church.

Do you know about these institutions?

What kind of work does your gram panchayat do?

Post and Telegraph Office (Post Office) / పట్టింధం ప్యాస్టరిటీ

This is post and telegraph office. We post the letters, save money, do life insurance etc. through this office.

Have you seen the post box of your village? What do you think would be posted in it?

What does the post man do? What is his name?
Primary Health Centre / ప్రాథమిక ఆరోగ్య కేంద్రం

There is a Primary Health Centre in the village with a doctor and few health workers. The health workers create awareness on health and hygiene among the villagers, conduct pulse polio programmes and give medicines to treat minor illnesses etc.

Who gives polio drops in your village?

Do you have health centre in your village?
What are the different kinds of work it does?

Veterinary Hospital / విట్రన్యూరియల్ హోస్పిటల్

We go to hospital when we suffer from illness. In the same way the cattle is taken to the veterinary hospital.

Ask and write when the cattle is taken to hospital?

What happens if there is no veterinary hospital in your village / locality?

Ask and write when the cattle is taken to hospital?

What happens if there is no veterinary hospital in your village / locality?

Ask and write when the cattle is taken to hospital?

What happens if there is no veterinary hospital in your village / locality?
Bank / గ్రామీణ

There is a grameena bank in Rangapuram as the population of the village is high. People save their money in the bank. The bank gives loans to the villagers for their needs. They return the money to the bank in instalments.

Ask your elders and know what are the other uses of a bank?

School / విద్యా

There is an upper primary school in Rangapuram. The students who complete their studies here, go to other village schools to continue their higher studies.

What happens if there is no school?

Where do your villagers go for higher studies?

125
Water tank / యోగదారు కింద లేదు

The water is pumped from the water tank to taps. The water tank is cleaned once a week. Chlorine is mixed with water to purify it. The purified water is released to the taps. We should see that water is not wasted through the taps. The village sarpanch should be informed about the leakages in pipes and about wastage of water.

విషయం మేరుస్తుంది కింద నీటి కావడానికి. విషయం మేరుస్తుంది నీటి ప్రగటిశీలంతుంది. విషయం మేరుస్తుంది నీటి ప్రక్రియ జరిగింది. విషయం మేరుస్తుంది నీటి ప్రవహించడానికి. విషయం మేరుస్తుంది నీటి ప్రవహించడానికి.

Places of worship / ప్రామాడనాథి కాలసమాపించండి

Observe the pictures given below. What can you see? Who go to these places? When do they go?

నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల. నిర్మల నిర్మల. నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల. నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల. నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల.

What are the places of worship in your village? Who goes to these places? When do they go?

విషయం మేరుస్తుంది ప్రామాడనాథి కాలసమాపించండి నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల.

From where do you bring water in your village?

కింద నీటి కావడానికి కింద లేదు?

What are the uses of a water tank?

కింద నీటి కావడానికి కింద లేదు?

Places of worship / ప్రామాడనాథి కాలసమాపించండి

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విషయం మేరుస్తుంది ప్రామాడనాథి కాలసమాపించండి నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల నిర్మల.
Transport in Rangapuram Village / 
రంగాపురం పిల్లల సంస్కృతి

How do we travel to a village? Let us know the transport facilities of Rangapuram. Which vehicles are there in Rangapuram?

What kind of vehicles are there in Rangapuram as in the picture below:

A bus comes to Rangapuram in the morning and evening. The villagers go to the nearby villages by an auto. The farmers use bullock-cart for the agricultural work. The students go by bus to other villages for higher studies.
Which vehicles come to your village?

Which vehicles do your villagers use for travelling?

Now you have known about the social institutions in a village and transport facilities of Rangapuram.

Do you know what kind of work the people of Rangapuram do? Most of the villagers do agriculture. Some work as labourers. The others do different kinds of work. There are black smiths, potters and other professionals. Some villagers are well educated and work in offices. Some own small shops and do business. All the younger children study in their village school only. Older children go to other villages for higher studies. All the women in the village are educated. They also do some jobs and earn their livelihood.

What are the different kinds of work your village people do?

You have now learnt about the facilities in Rangapuram. All villages will not have many of these facilities. These facilities lead to village development.
### Key words / పాలనలు

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gram panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Veterinary hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Primary health sub centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Postoffice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Places of worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transport facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Social Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Life insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Polio drops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What have we learnt? / శాస్త్రాన్ని పంచిలి

- Generally, a village has Gram panchayat, bank, veterinary hospital, school, primary health centre, post office, temple, mosque, church.
- Gram panchayat does different kinds of work like cleaning of drains, maintaining street lights, clearing garbage, supplying water, etc.
- A village gets much needed help from a bank, post office, school, primary health centre, veterinary hospital, gram panchayat etc;
- Villages will have transport facilities. Different vehicles travel on the road every day.
- Different kinds of workers / artisans live in villages.
Conceptual Understanding / మాధ్యమిక ఉద్ధరణలు

1. What are there in Rangapuram?

రంగపురంలో మాత్రమే దుండి కనం?

2. Name the places of worship in your village/Street.

మి సాగారు / సాగారు నకు భక్తిస్థలాలను రాసి సాగారు?

3. What would happen if there was no school in your village?

మి స్కూలు నేలది ఈ వర్గంలో భావించాలంటే?

4. What are the uses of a bank in a village?

ప్యాంకు ఉపయోగాలు ఈ వర్గంలో?

5. Write the similarities and differences between a bank and a post office.

పంచాయాలు, పంచాయతీ బ్యాంకు పంచాయతీ బ్యాంకు భావించండి.

Draw and Colour the pictures / సర్వ చిత్రాలను కిందించండి. పేటుకు పిలుపండి.

1. Draw and Colour the picture of the school given below.

శైలి మాత్రమేగా. కాడా పిలుపండి.
2. Fill in the table with the institutions that are present in Rangapuram. Tick (✓) against the institutions which are present in your village also.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Institutions in Rangapuram</th>
<th>Institutions in your village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Which institutions of Rangapuram are present in your village also?
- What is there in Rangapuram but not in your village?
- Which things are there in your village but not in Rangapuram?

3. Know about the names and services provided by the social institutions of your village. Fill in the table with the particulars pertaining to your village.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Social Institution</th>
<th>Work they do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Appreciation / ప్రతిసామ్యం**

1. You have learnt the uses of a bank, post office, school, hospital etc. of a village. What are you thinking about their services.

    గ్రామానికి ముందు, పండులు, నాయకతము, మీదకు మహారోజ్ ఎందుకు ప్రముఖి నిర్వాహించే చిత్త? కాబట్టి ఇవి గ్రామంలో ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని విషయిత్తుంది?

**Ask a Question / ప్రచురించండి**

1. Chinnaiah went to Rangapuram. He wanted to know about Rangapuram. For this, he went to the school and met the teachers. He enquired about the village. What are the questions Chinnaiah might have asked? What are the answers teachers might have given?

    కృష్ణయ్య రంగపురం వెళ్ళాడు. రంగపురం విస్తీర్ణం సంఖ్యాతము. ఈ ప్రాంతం ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని విషయిత్తుంది. ప్రాంతాన్ని ఎందుకు అభివృద్ధి చేయాలి. ఆయన గ్రాంథానికి ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని విషయిత్తుంది. పద్ధతికి ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని విషయిత్తుంది.

**I can do this / ఇందులో ఎండించవచ్చు?**

1. I can explain what a village is. 

    గ్రామం ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని. 

2. I can explain about the services given by the social institutions of a village. 

    సాంస్థిక సేవలు ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని. 

3. I have known the uses of social institutions of our village and I can use them. 

    గ్రామం సాంస్థిక సేవల ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని. 

4. I can draw and colour the picture of a school. 

    శిక్షణ సిద్ధాంతానికి ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని. 

5. I can ask questions on a village 

    గ్రామం ఎందుకు పరిమితం ఉంటుందని. 

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10. DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSES (ముఖ్తల ఆలయం)

We all need houses to live in. We live in houses to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain and dust. Birds and animals also build their house like us. Do all our houses look alike? One evening, Santosh and Sarala were coming home along with their parents from their field. Sarala and Santosh climbed a hill which was at the road side. They looked at the houses of the village. Let’s watch what type of houses were there and how did they look like!

Do all the houses look alike? which are the kind of houses are there?
Are they close by? Or are they far away from one another?

మనకు మనం ఎవరైన ఆలయం? ఇందులో ఎవరైన ఆలయం?
వాసంలో ఎవరైన ఆలయం? అందులో ఎవరైన ఆలయం?
You have learnt about the houses in Sarala’s village. You have seen that the houses in the village are side by side. Do the houses in your village appear in the same manner? What are different kinds of houses in your village? What are the use of houses built one beside the other in a village?

సంస్థానంలో తాళ్ళ నేషనాలు తద్వారా గనితకు రూపం! గ్రామానికి వంటి అంశం పెంచేది గనితం! నా తనికే జ్ఞానం ఎల్లము జ్ఞానం? మా తనికే జ్ఞానం ఎల్లము ఉంది? గ్రామానికి అంశం పెంచేది గనితం?

Temporary Residences (తక్కువ విస్తృతి):  
Santosh came to school. He was looking very dull. Joseph asked him the reason for his dullness. “Our huts fell down because of strong winds and heavy rains last night,” replied Santosh. “Where are you staying now?” Asked Joseph. “They provided tents for us outside the town,” replied Santosh. Have you ever seen tents? Where did you see them? Why are the tents laid? Think...

సంస్థానంలో తాళ్ళ నేషనాలు తద్వారా గనితకు రూపం! గ్రామానికి వంటి అంశం పెంచేది గనితం! నా తనికే జ్ఞానం ఎల్లము జ్ఞానం? మా తనికే జ్ఞానం ఎల్లము ఉంది? గ్రామానికి అంశం పెంచేది గనితం?

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People who migrate, circus troops arrange temporary residences. Whenever floods, cyclone, earth quakes, and tsunamis and fire accidents occur temporary shelters are provided to the victims.

Santosh went to Hyderabad to attend his uncle’s marriage. He saw large pipes beside the road. He was surprised when he saw some people residing in them. Do people reside in the pipes also?: he thought. “Why are they residing in the pipes?” He questioned his uncle. Think….What his uncle might have told him?

Which facilities will not be available to the people who reside in pipes and tents?

Think and write. What difficulties do they face?
During droughts and when there is no work in the village, some people migrate to towns for livelihood. These people, start living in tents, huts and pipes temporarily, when they don’t find houses.

Santosh saw a big building in the town. “Oh god, What a big building! Who resides in this?” he questioned his uncle. Open space is very less in towns. So, to give shelter to many families this type of big buildings are built. These are called apartments,” replied his uncle.

Have you ever seen this type of buildings?
Apartment type of housing is seen more in cities. Generally, one family lives in one house. But in an apartment many families live together. Accordingly these are built. The residence in which one family lives in an apartment is called a flat.

Each apartment has nearly 10 to 30 flats. In big cities we can find an apartment which has 100 flats also.

You know that people live in tents, pipes, apartments etc., Observe the picture given below. Say, which type of house is yours?

Do you know what type of houses your friends are residing in? Ask your friends about them. Fill in the table with the particulars.
Your friends also prepared the table. Ask them and know how many are residing in similar types of houses? In which type of houses most of your friends live in?

Do you know? (చెప్పండి?)

This house is built with wood. We can find it in earth quake zones. 

ఈ బంగారం కింది అంగులు పొలిస్తుంది. శక్తిగా నీటి పొలిస్తుంది.

This is a boat house. We can find it in Kerala and Kashmir.

ఈ మైక్రోటి అంగులు, వింతులు పొలిస్తుంది. కేరళ మరుపూరకంగా పండితుంది.

This is an Igloo. We can find it in cold regions. This is built with ice.

ఈ ‘ఇగ్లూ’. మీద శక్తిగా పండితుంది. ఇది లిడర్ నీటి పొలిస్తుంది.
You know about houses.

Do you know about the roofs of the houses? The top portion of a house is called roof. Observe the pictures of various types of roofs given below.

Do all the roofs look alike? Some are slanting. The others are flat. How are the roofs of your village/street? What type of roofs are seen mostly in your village?
Do you know?(చోట్ నిర్భాషిస్తుంటా)?

Why the roofs are slanting? ఏంటో చాటుకుంటుంది వాటా మాత్రమే చాటంలో ఉండేది?

Take three iron sheets or slates or pieces of card board. Place one sheet on the floor. Keep the second sheet on the brick as shown in the picture. Keep the third sheet slanting on two bricks placed one above the other. Which one slants more?

మార్పులు చెప్పాలి చెప్పాలి చెప్పాలి గా కాదు మడి మడి. మార్పులు నిలుచుండి. ఒకటి పై రాకారు మడి మడి మడి. మార్పులు చెప్పాలి చెప్పాలి చెప్పాలి గా కాదు మడి మడి. అంటే చాటుకుంటుంది దాని కొనుగోలు వాటా మాత్రమే చాటంలో ఉండేది?

![Sheet placed on the floor](image1)
Sheet placed on the floor
నీళ్ల నీళ్ల నీళ్ల

![Sheet placed against a brick](image2)
Sheet placed against a brick
నీళ్ల నీళ్ల నీళ్ల నీళ్ల

![Sheet placed against two bricks](image3)
Sheet placed against two bricks
నీళ్ల నీళ్ల నీళ్ల

Take a glass of water. Pour water on the first, second and third sheet. Observe and tell from which sheet water flows down quickly?

ఒకపై ఒకపై ఒకపై నీళ్ల నీళ్ల నీళ్ల. మార్పులు నిలుచుండి. మార్పులు మారుతుంటాలి మార్పులు. అంటే చాటుకుంటుంది దాని కొనుగోలు వాటా మాత్రమే చాటంలో ఉండేది?

Give reason(హితాభిమానం)

If the roofs are slanting the water slides and flows down quickly. Hence, the roofs are built slanting. Due to this the water does not stagnate but comes down quickly during rainy season.

The roofs of some of the cemented buildings are not slanting. Then how does the water come down in the buildings?

శారాంస్తుగా బాంగాగా జలం వచ్చా చేసాం? ఆమె ఉండవచ్చు నాటి రెండు రకాలు?

Though the roofs of buildings and apartments look flat they do have slight slant. Arrangements are made for the water to go down from a corner. From there the water goes down through pipes.

We live in different types of houses. They are tiled houses, thatched huts, houses with sheeted roofs; buildings etc; these are permanent houses. Some people live in temporary houses like tents, pipes etc; Apartments are there in cities. Similarly, in certain areas houses are being built according to the needs.

**Key words (చిత్రపడ్డకు)***
1. Types of houses (హుస్తుల రకాలు)
2. Migrating people (ప్రమాద లేదా మాత్ర తనికుడు)
3. Apartment (అపారంమెండ్)
4. Flat (ఫ్లాట్)
5. Roof (ముందు పాత్రు)
6. slant roof (అండి పాత్రు)
7. Igloo (ఇగ్లు)
8. Boat house (మార్ఫ్ట్ హాస్)
9. Temporary residence (సమయాన్ని జవాబు)

**What have we learnt? (మనం మనం ప్రామాణికం?)***

- Houses are different types like huts, tiled houses, sheeted houses, buildings and apartments.
- Temporary residences are arranged at the time of floods, cyclones. Migrating people live in temporary residence like tents.
- As cities have apartments other areas have wooden houses, boat houses and Igloos.
- When the roofs are slanting the rain water flows down quickly.
DO THIS (డా చేసుకోండి)

Conceptual Understanding / విశ్లేషణార్థం

1. Which of the following houses are temporary houses? And why?

   Tents, apartments, sheeted house, pipes.

2. Mention any four types of houses in your surroundings.

3. Why are the roofs of houses slanting?

4. Tell and Write the differences and similarities between the houses given below.
**Draw and Colour the pictures**

1. Draw and Colour the picture given below.

2. Draw and Colour the picture of your house. Write about your house.

**Information Skills - Project work**

1. Observe the roofs of the houses in your surroundings. Fill in the table with the particulars of the roofs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No. (స్థానం)</th>
<th>Type of house (విభాగం)</th>
<th>Type of roof (ప్రాంభం)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Slanting roof (చారిత్ర)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. What type of houses are more in number?

2. Observe and tell about the roofs of the houses.

2. Make a model of a house using paper, pieces of card boards, match sticks and grass.

Appreciation / ప్రత్యేకపాములు

1. What help can be given to the people who live in tents and pipes? How would you help them?

Ask a Question / పేరుచేసుకున్నారు

Santhosh has seen the people residing in apartments and pipes. Joseph asked his uncle different questions about them. What he might have asked? What questions would you ask?

I can do this/ఇది చేసుకోవచ్చు

1. I can explain about different kinds of houses. Yes/No
2. I can tell the differences between slanting roofs and flat roofs. Yes/No
3. I can draw and colour pictures of different types of houses. Yes/No
4. I can collect and tabulate the information about the houses. Yes/No
5. I can ask questions about different types of houses. Yes/No
One day Rangaiah went to the village, ‘Indravelli’ with his son, Murali to meet his friend Kesav. It was a tribal village. Rangaiah knew many of the villagers. He greeted everyone on the way and reached Kesav’s house. This is Kesav uncle’s house. Shall we see how Kesav’s house is!

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How nice uncle’s house is! Why did Murali say so?
What do you see on the walls of the house?
Does your house look like this same? How is it different?

Rangaiah and Murali returned to their village after four days. Murali made good friendship with the new comer Jahangir in the class.

Jahangir took Murali to his house. Seeing the flower plants in front of the house Murali said, “they are beautiful.” Jahangir told Murali that they have many plants around their house.

What are the things you see in front of Jahangir’s house?
Where are the shoes kept?

Jahangir and Murali both went inside. Murali felt happy on seeing Jahangir’s house. He said, “your house is very nice.” Why do you think Murali said so?
Where and how are the books kept?  కుటుంబాల్లో పుస్తకాలు విస్తృతంగా ఎక్కడ ఉంది?
Where are the clothes? ఫ్లయాలు ఎక్కడ ఉంది?
How are the walls of the house? కార్మాగారాలు ఎక్కడ ఉంది?

Murali went to his friend Vijay's house with his sister Saritha on Sunday. Observe the picture of Vijay's house given below.

మురళీ సరిహితంగా విజయ్‌భవన్‌ లో సనన్ను చేరాడు. విజయ్‌ భవన్‌ వింతలయ్యానికి దిగుమతి చేసిన అంటే నేను ఈ చిత్రం నిర్మాణం చేసాం.
They found plastic covers and waste paper in front of Vijay’s house. Murali and Saritha went inside. Vijay’s house can be seen in this picture.

You have seen Vijay’s house. Is this the way a house should be? Think …

What should be removed from the front of Vijaya’s house? Tell and Write.

How can we keep the front yard of our house clean?

Where are the foot wear kept? How can we arrange them?

Why are the mosquitoes and house flies in the house?

Where are the clothes? How should you arrange the clothes?

How are the books and toys? How will you arrange and keep them in the right place?

Which house do you like? Jahangir’s or Vijay’s? Why?

148
Murali’s family went to a relative’s marriage to a village. They returned home after one week. Their small house has only one room. When they came back they found the front of the house dirty due to the wind and dust. They also found dust on the floor. They swept the room with a broom stick and the trash was taken out and thrown into the dust bin. All started cleaning the house together. Murali and Saritha arranged the books in an order on the shelves.

They watered the plants, dusted and arranged the photos and toys on the television. Murali’s father and mother arranged the kitchen utensils properly. Observe how they have arranged their things in their house in the picture given below.
Do you do your household work like Murali and Saritha?

Do you keep your house clean? If so, how?

Where do you keep your books, pens, pencils after studying?

Do you arrange your clothes? If not, who does it for you?

What would you do when you find waste paper and dust in your house?

Some houses look clean. When we look at other houses we feel we can arrange the things more properly. Some look ugly. Hut, tiled house or pucca house, whatever may be the house, when we arrange the things properly they become convenient and Pleasant.

What would happen if we leave the dust and garbage as it is in the house without cleaning?

Every house has some dust every day. We ourselves should clean it. Where should we throw the garbage of our house? Think and say. Observe the pictures given below :
Observe the picture and tell where the garbage is being thrown?

Where should we dispose the garbage?

Where should you dispose the garbage of your house?

Who clears the garbage of your street and when?

When we leave the garbage without clearing foul smell comes from it. Mosquitoes and house flies increase. This type of house looks dirty and ugly. We feel uncomfortable to live in it. It makes us unhealthy. Hence, all dirt should be cleaned from time to time. The house should be kept neat and clean.

Key words / వాక్యాలము

1. Beautiful house / సుందరమైన అభివృద్ధి
2. Arranging things properly / గదుడులు సదృశమైన పరిస్థితులలో
3. Cleaning the house / సాంప్రదాయం ప్రత్యేకమైన కాలం
4. garbage. / నిదానం ముద్రీరంభించండి
What have we learnt? / మనుషులు యొక్క అధికారాలు

- House looks clean and beautiful when it is cleaned and the things are arranged properly.
  మనదేశ చాటం చేసినప్పటికి, మనదేశ లేదు నియమానం నియాంకితం చేసినప్పటికి.
- If the things are scattered in the house it looks dirty and becomes inconvenient to live in.
  మనదేశంలో నడుమ చేయడానికి ఆసక్తి మేరుగుతుంది. మన విశ్వాసం మరియు యుక్తి వ్యవస్థెత్తు మనదేశం సమయంలో కాలం కావడం చెందుంది.
- All the dust and garbage should be thrown into the dust bin to make the house neat and clean.
  మనదేశంలో చిన్న వాటి వరకు మరియు పాలన నియాంకితం చేసింది.
- We should help our family in need and keep our house clean.
  మనదేశంలో మనదేశం లేదు సర్వేందుకు ద్వారా మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకులు కరోతున్నారు.

DO THIS / మనుషులు యొక్క అధికారాలు

Conceptual Understanding / మనుషులు యొక్క అధికారాలు

1. How does a house become dirty?
   మనదేశం కాలంలో చాటం చేసినప్పటికి?

2. Say and write four things you do to keep your house clean?
   మన విశ్వాసం నియాంకితం చేయడానికి మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి.

3. What do you do every day to make your house clean and beautiful? Tick ✓ at proper places.
   మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి.

- I keep my books in proper order. / మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి.
- I fold the blankets after waking up. / మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి.
- I keep the footwear in proper place.
   మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి మనదేశం సాకారాత్మకం చేయడానికి.
4. We should dispose the dust and garbage every day. What happens if we don’t do it on the same day?
   అయితే, కంటే చాలా అది భారీ ఉంటుంది. చాలా మరింత సమయాన్ని వచ్చాయి?

5. Clean house is a beautiful house. Why?
   ప్రస్తుతములు అయితే వానిని తలించండి. సందర్భాన్ని?

**Information Skills - Project work / శాస్త్ర శాస్త్ర పనికి ప్రామాణిక భాషా**

1. Visit the houses of your friends. Observe them and fill the table with the particulars.
   మనుష్య మనుష్యం నిచ్చి, మార్గాలను పాటు కాపడం లేదు కాబట్టి ప్రతిభా సంపాదించండి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Is the house clean? Or not clean? Why?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whose houses are clean? And why? Whose houses are not clean and why? What would you do to make the house clean?

Appreciation

1. Ravi returned home from the school in the evening. Shoes were scattered in front of the house. The dried clothes had fallen down. He ignored them, threw his bag into the house and went to play. Is this the right thing to do? What would you do if you were in his place?

Ask a Question

1. Murali and Saritha went to Vijay’s house. Their house looked dirty. What questions Murali and Saritha might have asked Vijay regarding cleanliness of the house. What answers Vijay might have given?

Can I do this?

1. I can differentiate between a clean house and an unclean house. Yes/No
2. I also help to keep the house clean. Yes/No
3. I can prepare a tabular form and explain whose houses are clean and why? Yes/No
4. I can draw the picture of a beautiful house. Yes/No
5. I can ask questions about the cleanliness of house. Yes/No
12. GEMS OF CLAY

Gouthami’s family wants to arrange an idol of lord Ganesha on the occasion of Vinayaka chavithi at their home. Gouthami requested her grandpa to come with her to buy the idol of Ganesh.

Both went to the market to buy the idol. They found colourful dolls on the way.

Goutami: Look, grandpa! how nice these telephone and remote models are?

Grandpa: Yes, they are made of plastic.

Goutami: Grandpa, look at these dolls. How smooth they are!

Grandpa: Oh! these are wooden dolls from Nirmal in our state. It is famous for these dolls.

Goutami: Grandpa, look at these ‘Ganesh’ idols. How beautiful they are! Let’s buy them Grandpa.

Grandpa: These are wooden. Let’s buy them. We will come back later.

155
Grandpa: They are good to look at but they are made of ‘Plaster of paris’. They are harmful to environment. Look at this Ganesh idol. This is made of clay. This is not harmful to environment. This is cheap also.


Goutami liked the clay idol. They bought it and moved further. At one place they found Deepanthas ‘Pramidalu’ (clay lamps) in different shapes. Let’s buy them also, requested Goutami. “Do you know, these are also made of clay?” asked grandpa. Goutami looked at them amazed.

Do you know? నిచ్చయం?

Idols are made with clay or plaster of paris for Vinayaka Chavithi. We must use clay idols only. Because they dissolve easily in water. Water will not be polluted.
What other items can be made with clay, other than dolls?

Observe the pictures given below. What are they? What are they made up of? How are they used?

Do you also have things made with clay at your home? Find out and name them.

We have learnt about the things that are made with clay. We use pots, ranjans and kujas for filling water. The water in these utensils will be cool during summer. The ranjans of Adilabad district are very popular. The clay utensils are also used to store grains like paddy, jowar etc. Very big clay drums are used to store water for cattle to drink.
On Deepavali festival lights are lit in the ‘deepantha’s’ made of clay. But these days in addition to clay deepantha’s colourful metal and glass deepantha’s are also used. Small plants are grown in flower pots, made of clay. Do you know how these are made?

Do you know how these clay utensils are made? Rajaiah brings clay and makes pots. Let’s see how Rajaiah makes the pots. Observe the picture given below.

Rajaiah brings clay to make the pots.

He soaks the clay in water and kneads it with legs to make it soft.
He takes the soft clay and rolls it on potter’s wheel. Then he shapes the clay into pot, with hands.

లేదా పట్టలు పట్టవి వెంటి శిఖరం మీదుగా మీరు పండుముడి. మీరు మీరు పండుముడి పండుముడిని నిర్మించి సంక్షిప్తం చేయండి.

He dries the pots in shade first and then under the sun.

మీరు మీరు మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి మెరుగుతి.

The pots, ranjans, flower pots etc. are made in the same way and sold in the market. People purchase the pots tap by tapping the pots to get the sound “Tung…..Tung…..Tung. Why do people like that? Think………

అయినప్పుడు రాంయంలు, రాంయంలు, రాంయంలు, రాంయంలు పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి పుతి.
Clay utensils are very good to use. Our ancestors used more clay utensils. Their cost is very less.

Different articles are made with clay. We use them for various purposes. Once Goutami visited their relatives’ house and saw different things in their house. They were made with plastic, aluminium, clay, iron, steel, wood etc. What things she might have seen that are made of clay and other material? Fill in the table with the particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Vase</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium</td>
<td>Jug</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Pan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Spoon</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Things seen</td>
<td>Tickout '✓' the material they are made of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utensils made of which material are used mostly in houses?

Utensils made of which material are used rarely in the houses?

Why did the use of clay utensils decrease?

**How nice they are!**

Goutami saw different vegetables and fruits in her relatives' house. She thought that they were very nice. She took them and observed with surprise. Do you know why? They were all made of clay and painted with colours. You can also see them in the picture. You can also make them. Take clay and mix with a little water. Make it into soft dough. Make shapes of different vegetables and fruits. Paint them with colours.
Key words/విశేష వాక్యమాటాలు

1. Wooden utensils dolls (చిత్రను మంగలము)
2. Clay (ప్రమాద ప్రమాద ప్రమాద)
3. Clay dolls (ప్రమాద ప్రమాద ప్రమాద)
4. Clay (ప్రమాద ప్రమాద)
5. Potter’s wheel (Sare) (ప్రమాద ప్రమాద)
6. Wooden plate (Salapa) (ప్రమాద)

What have we learnt?

- Pots, ranjans, flower pots, pramidalu etc. are made up of clay.

- Clay dolls are also kept in ‘Bommala Koluvu’.

- We should use clay idol of Ganapathi on Vinayaka Chavithi.

- The potter uses the potter’s wheel to make the pots with clay.

- Our ancestors used more clay utensils.

- Now-a-days, the usage of clay utensils is decreasing.
DO THIS / అమలు చేసి కోసం

Conceptual Understanding / మాటలు పరిశీలించండి

1. Give three examples of utensils made with clay.
   కల్లతో తయారాండు వస్తువులు తెల వస్తువులు చెపుతాయి.

2. Tell and write the differences between glass utensils and clay utensils.
   గ్లాస్ వస్తువులు, కల్ల వస్తువులు వివిధత యొక్క నిపుణతులు చెపుతాయి.

3. Which clay utensils are there in your house? How are they used?
   మనం బాలికాలు కల్ల వస్తువులు సారం వస్తువులు ఉంటాయి? మిగిలి విస్తీర్ణంలో ఉంటాయి?

Draw and Colour the pictures / వన్ని కళ్లు కథాపాతి కోసం వెలుపు చేయండి.

1. Draw and colour the pictures given below.

![Clay Utensils](image1.png)  ![Clay Utensils](image2.png)

Information skills - Project work

1. Visit the market and collect the particulars of different clay utensils sold and prepare a table. Find out and write their price.
   రంగు బంధాయులు నెలకొని వస్తువులు వస్తువులు ఉంటాయి. వస్తువులు వస్తువులు ప్రదేశాలు ఉంటాయి.

2. Make different vegetables and fruits with clay. Paint them with colours.
   కల్లతో వస్తువులు ఉత్పత్తి వస్తువులు, వస్తువులు వస్తువులు ఉంటాయి. వస్తువులు వస్తువులు ఉంటాయి.
Appreciation / జీవితం

1. You have learnt that different things are made with clay. What are the uses of these items made with clay? How would you appreciate people like Rajaiah who make materials with clay?

Ask a Question

1. If the potter Rajaiah, and the clay doll maker Sitamma visit your class, which questions will you ask them? List out?

I can do this/ఇది చేసుకోవచ్చు

1. I can tell the similarities and differences between clay utensils and other utensils. Yes/No
   మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకం, చాలా ఫలితం ఉంటుంది, ఇతర వంటి పదార్థాలు
2. I can explain the process of making pots. Yes/No
   మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకం, అది ఆధారం ఉంటుంది
3. I can make different vegetables and fruits with clay. Yes/No
   మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది పండింతి ఉంటుంది
4. I can draw and colour the pictures of clay utensils. Yes/No
   మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది పండింతి ఉంటుంది
5. I can tell items made with clay. Yes/No
   మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది పండింతి ఉంటుంది
6. I can ask questions about clay utensils and dolls. Yes/No
   మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది పండింతి ఉంటుంది

165
13. COLOURFUL DRESSES
(పండుతుల రంగు హిందులు)

Lakshmi went to market along with her parents to buy new clothes for festival. They saw different types of clothes in the shop. Her parents bought new clothes for both Lakshmi and her brother. They bought clothes for themselves too. What are the different types of clothes Lakshmi’s parents might have bought? Think….Fill in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clothes purchased for Lakshmi</th>
<th>Clothes purchased for Lakshmi’s brother</th>
<th>Clothes purchased for mother</th>
<th>Clothes purchased for father</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lakshmi and her brother are small children. Laxmi’s Parents are elders. Do all people purchase the same types of clothes? Do they purchase different types of clothes? Observe the picture given below. Which of them are worn by children? Which of them are worn by elders? Look, tell and write.

The dresses worn by children and elders would be different. Which clothes are worn by the children, males and females of your house? Write in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dresses worn by children</th>
<th>Dresses worn by males</th>
<th>Dresses worn by females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the above dresses do you like? Why?

Which of the above dresses do you like? Why?
Lakshmi wore new frock and went to Mary's house. "This frock is nice. Where did you buy it?" asked Mary. Lakshmi replied that her father bought it from the shop. Mary told that her father also bought a cloth and got it stitched for Christmas. Lakshmi wore a readymade frock. Mary's father got the clothes stitched.

Which dresses do you get stitched?
Which readymade dresses do we use?

We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, rain and cold. We wear special dresses during winter and rainy seasons to protect ourselves from cold and rains. Observe the pictures given below. Say when do we wear such dresses.
We all wear clothes. It is essential for us. People belonging to different places and different religions wear various types of dresses according to their culture and tradition.

Observe the pictures given below. Who wear these? Tell what are their specialties?

Generally, people wear special dresses during festivals, marriages and other occasions. Do you also wear special dresses on birthday and other special occasions? What special dresses do you wear? Do your friends also wear special dresses?

School going children wear special dress called ‘uniform’. Similarly, different professions like police, doctors, nurses, lawyers, pilots, chefs have special dresses. Observe the pictures given below. Say who wears these dresses?
The bus drivers, conductors, cleaners, factory workers, security guards also wear special dresses during work. Sportspersons playing at District, State, National and International level also wear special dresses.

Like wise who work in your area? What kind of dress do they need.

You have learnt that we wear different kinds of dresses. Wearing clothes is important but wearing clean clothes is more important. We should wear clean clothes every day after taking bath. Hand kerchiefs and towels also should be washed every day.
Do you know?
Cotton clothes are made with cotton thread. Silk clothes are made with the thread that comes from silk worms.

What type of clothes were worn in the past?

What were the clothes worn by your parents, grandparents, and today’s children?
Let's draw the designs (కానికి రిటంకి ర్యాడ్స్ కొనసాయి!)

Any dress looks beautiful due to the designs and colour. We select them by seeing the design and colour. Observe the pictures given below. How are they? Which of them do you like? Why?

Do you know, we also can draw the designs?

Let's draw the designs (కానికి రిటంకి ర్యాడ్స్ కొనసాయి!)

Visit your nearest tailor and collect a few pieces of cloth.

Take a lady’s finger. Cut it across. Dip a piece in ink or in any colour and print on white paper or cloth in the designs you like.
Take potato pieces or use your fingers or toes. Dip them in colour and draw patterns you like.

1. Need for clothes (పాటు అవసరం)
2. Different types of clothes (పరిస్థితి అవసరం)
3. Clothes according to professions (పనిభేదాను సంబంధం)
4. Clothes according to seasons (సంవత్సరాత్మక తరువాతం)
5. Clean clothes (సంచలింప అవసరం)
6. Designs (రంగాలు)
7. Readymade clothes (ప్రతిసంబంధం)
8. Stitched clothes (ప్రతిసంబంధం)
9. Uniform (అండాజు పాటు)

- Clothes are our basic needs. Children, elders, males and females wear different clothes.
- Some people purchase readymade clothes and others purchase cloth and get them stitched.
- Special clothes are worn according to the traditions and on festivals, and marriages.
- Different professionals wear special dresses while going to work.
- Different types of clothes are worn according to the seasons.
- Different designs are drawn with colours on the clothes.
DO THIS (డీ చేసి నడి)

**Conceptual understanding/మిత్ర శాస్త్ర పఠనం**

1. Why should we wear clothes?
   మనం మాత్రమే కష్టం చేయడానికి?

2. Give three examples of the clothes worn by children, females and males.
   మనుషులు, నిన్నారులు, మామలు విభాగంగా తెలుగు పాటల తీయాలు చేసేవారు?

3. Which are the special type of clothes work by professionals.
   మనం నిత్యానికి ఉపయోగం చేసే మెచ్చడానికి?

4. Write the similarities and differences between the clothes of males and females.
   మనం మనం పాటల విభాగం. నన్ను మనం నన్ను తొలగం.

5. Which clothes do you like, readymade or stitched? Why? Give three reasons.
   మనం కష్టం చేయడానికి. కష్టం చేయడానికి (చేసి చేసే) కష్టం చేయడానికి ఎందుకు? ఎదిగా? ఎందుకం ఎంచుకం చేయడానికి. రాయగా.

6. Why should we wear clean clothes?
   మనం మనం కొనసాగాల శాసనం చేయడానికి?

**Draw and Colour the pictures/రామిచే గుండు జమ్ము. చూడం మై మైదానం.**

1. Observe the design given below. You also draw the design. Colour it as you like.
   మనం పాడానికి జాబితా చేయడం. మనం గుండు చేయడం. మనం మనం చేయడం.
2. Draw and colour the dresses you like.

మాచే రకాని మస్తు దర్కామా గింటి, రోమను రీతాడి వేయం.

3. Different designs are there on sarees. You observe the sarees in your house and draw the design you like in your note book. Exhibit it in the class.

వినియంచి సారీలు దర్కామా అవసరం ఉంది! మాచే రెండవ రకం రకాని రెండవ రకాని సారీలు దర్కామా రీతించండి. మనస్తాత్మకం.

**Information skills - project work/పంచాయిత్య విద్యార్థిత్వం - ప్రాంగణిక పని**

1. Ask your friends and collect the information on what clothes do they bought for Festivals. Fill the table with the particulars.

మాచే మంచులు మాచే ప్రాంగణి దర్కామా ప్రదానం విధానాలు వివరించండి, భావించండి భావించండి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the friend</th>
<th>Festival</th>
<th>Type of Clothes</th>
<th>Readymade or Stitched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ప్రస్తుతి మాచే</td>
<td>పర్వాలు</td>
<td>విధానాలు?</td>
<td>విధానాలు?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

◆ What type of clothes are purchased by more people? On what occasions are clothes purchased?

వింతలు మాచే ప్రదానం దర్కామా? వింతలు పర్వాలలో సేవనం విధించబడుతున్నాయి?
Did the people purchased readymade clothes more or they got clothes stiched.

విడుదల పరిశీలన అయింది కట్టివేత? ఎంత సమయం మాత్రం కట్టివేత?

2. Collect cloth pieces of your choice and design. Paste them on a chart and exhibit.

ఎంత ప్రబంధాలు సరళరూపంగా గ్రాంచించండి. మరియు పాతిసమయం నిర్మిస్తి చేయండి.

3. Collect the pictures of clothes worn by the people in different regions? Paste them on a chart and exhibit.

వాస్తవం రెండు ప్రాంతాల వచ్చిన విశేషాల తత్కాలం సేకరించండి, మరియు పాతిసమయం చేయండి.

**Appreciation**

1. Some people don’t have proper clothes to wear. People who lose their property due to floods, earth quakes, cyclones and fire accidents also do not have clothes to wear. How can we help such people?

హతగాంధించిన వాటి వలన వాస్తవాన్ని చెప్పండి. ఎందుకంటే తనం చూసారు, ప్రాంతాలు, కుండలాలు, క్యాలు నిర్మాణం చేయడానికి చెప్పండి. ఆరంభం చెప్పండి మేం ఎంత సమయం నిర్మిస్తి చేయండి?

**Ask a Question**

1. Lakshmi's parents purchased clothes from the shop. What questions they might have asked the shop keepers? Why should we ask questions at the time of purchasing clothes?

పుస్తకం వినియోగించి విశేషాలు విమర్శించండి? ఎందుకంటే విమర్శించారూ పుస్తకం పెంచడానికి చెప్పండి? మరియు పుస్తకం విమర్శించడానికి సమయం నిర్మిస్తి చేయండి?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I Can do this / నిలబించగలుంటున్నాను</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I can explain the importance of clothes. Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>నన్ను ఎంపిక్కలుంచ జరిగాయాలుంటున్నాను. హెం/హోం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I can tabulate the different details about clothes. Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>పరిపాలన నివేదల లో వల్ల వివరాలను తయారించగలుంటున్నాను. హెం/హోం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I can identify different clothes worn by various professionals. Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>హెందు వివిధ ప్రశ్నలను నివేదల నిలలుంచగలుంటున్నాను. హెం/హోం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I wear clean clothes daily. Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>నన్ను ప్రతి గంటలు పంపించగలుంటున్నాను. హెం/హోం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I can draw different designs on the clothes. Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>బాలరితవుతుగా ప్రతి గంటలు కింద పంపించగలుంటున్నాను. హెం/హోం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I can ask questions about different kinds of clothes. Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>చెప్పించగలుంటున్నాను మరియు ప్రతి గంటలు పంపించగలుంటున్నాను. హెం/హోం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. WHERE ARE THESE PLACED?

Bindu is studying in 3rd standard. There are many children in the class, Raju, Rama, Satish and others. They all sit in rows on the benches. Shall we see their class?

Bindu సందర్భంలో అనేక రద్దులు. రాజు, రామ, సత్యం, నిర్మల అవరించి రాయడలు. ఆరోగ్యం మేంతో కూడుమింది శిక్షణం. నాట్యం చీత్యంలో ప్రతిభ ప్రతియోగించారు.
- Who sat in the front row?
- Who sat in the last row?
- Who are there in the middle row?
- Read the names written in the table. Write the names of students who are in front or behind, to the right and to the left sides of them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the student</th>
<th>In front</th>
<th>behind</th>
<th>right</th>
<th>left</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bindu (మిదు)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (మరీ)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismail (ఇస్మాయీల)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raheem (రహీమ్)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You have seen the class room of Bindu. Discuss with your friends about the places of students. Write down in the picture.
You have written the places of Bindu’s friends in the class room. How many students are there in your class? Can you show the places of your classmates? Imagine, the square given below is your class room. Now, observe your class room and tell...

- Where is the black board?
- Where is the chair?
- Where is the table?

- Name the students who sit in the front row.
- Name the students who sit in other rows.

You have written the names of students and their places in your class room. Now, let’s see Bindu’s school building.

SCERT TELANGANA
Do you know, we can draw Bindu’s school building in this way also? Observe the map.

There are seven rooms in the ground floor and seven rooms in the first floor. Eight coconut trees are in the campus. We can draw the picture of school with symbols as shown in the above picture.

How many rooms are there in your school? Which trees are there in the campus? how many trees are there?
Draw the map of your school on a white paper as shown above.

Before drawing assign a symbol for trees.

Observe the position of doors in the classroom and draw the map as shown above.

Locate the compound wall, gate, flag post etc; and draw the map using symbols.

Let’s know what are there in Bindu’s village? See in the picture below, that are seen on the way from Bindhu’s home to school and discuss with your friends.
- Whose house is nearer to the school? Bindu’s or Rekha’s?
- What are the places on the way to school (via) park from Bindu’s residence?
- How many routes can Bindu take to go to school? Show with arrow line.

We cannot show the school, houses, hospital, park, bore pump exactly as they are on a map. These are indicated by symbols.

Use the following symbols. Indicate the different places of Bindu’s village on the map with symbols.
You have seen Bindu’s village map. Symbols are used in this map. Can you draw the route map from your residence to your school? Do the following.

- First of all locate your school in the middle. Put the symbol as 🏫.  
- Locate your house with the symbol 🏡.  
- Locate the houses of your friends. Put symbols for them also.
- Now draw the road/route to your school from your house.  
- Similarly, draw the road/route from the houses of your friends to school.
- Now, observe what all are present on the right and left side of the road from your house to school. If a tree is there mark 🌳, mark 🚪 for temple, mark the masjid as 🚰, mark the church as 🚬, mark the post office as PO, mark the hospital 🚩 and mark the park as 🏛️.

You have drawn the road map from your residence to your school. You can draw the map of your village in this way. Similarly, we can draw different maps of village or other places by using symbols.
Key words (ఇంకా నామాలు)

1. Map (మాప్)
2. Place (స్థాన్)
3. Symbols (చికిత్సలు)
4. Front and back (ప్రముఖి రాధాస్థానం)
5. Route (రోడు)

What have we learnt? (నాం మాత్రమే నిర్భర పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నాం)

- Drawing different maps like class room, school, street, village etc;
- The places like school, hospital, park etc. are indicated by symbols.
- Symbols help us to go from one place to other.

DO THIS (డా ఇంటిసి)

Conceptual Understanding / విశ్లేషణలైనే పరిస్థితిలో

1. What are the places on right and left side of the road from your residence to your school?

మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి మేము రాయి ఉద్యాన ప్రదేశం నుండి 

Right side: ........................................

Left side: ........................................
2. Whose houses are there around your house? Say and Write.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right side</th>
<th>Left side</th>
<th>Front side</th>
<th>Behind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mapping Skills / మాపింగ్ స్కిల్స్**

1. Observe the map.
   - With the help of symbols, say what are there in Ramu's village.
   - Draw the route map from Ramu's residence to hospital.
   - Show the different routes from Ramu's residence to school.

**Information Skills - Project work / పరిశీలన స్కిల్స్ - ప్రయోజన పని**

1. Collect the particulars of different places present in your street/village. Post office, Police Station, Primary Health Centre, school, temple, bank, hospital etc. Give each place a symbol. Draw the roads and streets of your village. Locate and show the different places on the map. Prepare the map of your village. List down points about how these places function in order to help and support the children.
Ask a Question / ప్రపంచమను

1. Bindu’s friends wanted to draw the village map. To know about it they went to their teacher. They asked their teacher different questions. Similarly, what questions would you ask your teacher to draw your village map? Write down the questions.

2. What are the other situations, where you take the help of your teacher?

I Can do this / ఇది చేస్తుందాను

1. I can read a map. Yes/No
2. I can understand the symbols on a map. Yes/No
3. I can draw the route map from my residence to school. Yes/No
4. I can draw the maps of my class room and school. Yes/No
5. I can ask questions on map drawing. Yes/No
All the children are singing the following song. You also sing and also talk about the song. Let’s sing!

Rain! Rain! Rain!
You are very fine;
Buckets full of water
Flow into rivers;
Water in streams
Flows all through;
Run and jump in
Quick quick quick;
Rain! Rain! Rain!
You are very fine;
Lakes, wells, ponds
Filled with sounds;
The sky glows
With rainbow colours;
Leaves turns green
Dancing with glee;
Rain! Rain! Rain!
You are very fine

You are very fine;
Where does the rain water flow?

Where do we get water from?

We get water from streams, canals, wells, lakes, ponds, rivers etc; Generally, we get water from wells, taps, hand pumps and streams and store them and use for our needs.

In Salim’s house the following containers are used for storing water. Observe them.

If we fill water completely in the above containers……

Then, which container holds more water?

In which containers do you store water at your home?
We use steel pots, clay pots, buckets, cement tubs etc; to store water in our houses. We use this water for all our needs.

Why do we need water? / మనం ఎందూ జరిగింది ఆవిరి జరిగింది?

We use water for various purposes right from morning to night. Observe the pictures given below. What are the people doing?

Discuss with your friends and write for what other purposes we use water.

What are the different kinds of work which require more water?
What kinds of work require less water?
Is water essential for plants? / ప్లాంట్లకు జీవితాన్ని పోయిన ద్రవ్యం ఉంటుందా?

You have learnt that water is essential for us. Do you know who else needs water? Is water essential for plants? Think….. to know about it , do the following.

మనదే ఎన్నో ఉపయోగాలలో ప్రముఖమైనది! మనదే వాతావరణం నిలిచి ఉంటుంది. మనదే వాతావరణం నిలిచి ఉంటుంది. మనదే వాతావరణం నిలిచి ఉంటుంది. మనదే వాతావరణం నిలిచి ఉంటుంది. మనదే వాతావరణం నిలిచి ఉంటుంది.

Do this and observe what happens. / ఈ విధానం చేసి వాటిని రిస్ట్రీకరించండి.

Take two plants and water only one plant daily. Continue this for one week. Observe the two plants after one week. Write down the observations and your experiences in the table below.

సెవస్క ప్లాంట్ల ఉంటాయి. మరితా దినాలలో ఒకటి ప్లాంట్ మాత్రమే ప్లేయాయి. అది గొప్పగా ప్లేయాయి. ప్లాంట్ తో గొప్పగా ప్లేయాయి. ప్లాంట్ తో గొప్పగా ప్లేయాయి. ప్లాంట్ తో గొప్పగా ప్లేయాయి.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>What happened/ఒకటి సంఖ్య?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plant - 1 1వ దినం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plant - 2 2వ దినం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
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<td>Tuesday</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
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<td>Friday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant - 1

Plant - 2
Plants would dry, if there is no water. Hence, we should water plants every day in our school. When plants grow nicely they look beautiful.

Salim is a member of clean and green Committee of school. He and his friends planted rose, hibiscus plants, etc; in the school compound and watered them regularly. The plants began to blossom after a few days. The teachers appreciated Salim for his work in the school assembly. Teachers requested the other children to water plants of the school every day.

Do you water the plants at your home and school? Water your plants daily at home/school. How do you feel when the flowers blossom? Discuss with your friends.

Animals also need water

One day Madhu came to Kishan’s house. He found small water containers here and there. When Kishan poured water into them hens came and started drinking. Madhu felt happy on seeing the way hens were drinking water. What do you understand by this? As water is essential for plants and us, in the same way the animals also require water. Give some examples to show water is essential for animals. Discuss with your friends.

Do you know?

Once, camel drinks water it can stay without water for a number of days. It drinks a lot of water when is available and stores it in the body.
Which animals have you seen drinking water?
मिश्रा: म हो संत्राशा फिसू मार्को नामां?
What are the other purposes, where animals require water other than drinking?
संत्राशा फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू

Water is essential for plants, animals and human beings to survive.
माहिन्त, संत्राश, मानगुल मानगुल फिसू फिसू

What type of water should we drink? /
मिश्रा: माहिन्ती फिसू फिसू

Madhu and Kishan were playing in the school. Madhu became thirsty. He immediately ran and tried to dip the glass in to the water pot. On seeing this, Kishan advised him not to dip the glass into the water with hands. Why did Kishan ask Madhu not to do that? What happens when we dip the glass into the water with hands? Think ...

माहिन्त, मिश्रा फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू फिसू
Do the experiment and tell what happened.

Kishan brought two big glass tumblers. He filled both with water. He asked Madhu to dip his hand into the water of one glass. Madhu did the same. What would have happened? You also do the same. Observe how the colour of the water changes when you dip your hands into it. Observe the colour of water in the second tumbler. Which tumbler’s water became dirty? What did you learn from this?

When we play and do different work our hands become dirty with dust, microbes and impurities. When we dip our hands into the water without washing, they get units the water. If we drink this water we get diseases. Hence, we should drink clean water, which does not have any impurities in it.
You know that wells, lakes, ponds and streams contain water. Observe the picture of a pond given below.

What are the people doing in the pond?
What happens to the water when they do such things?
What happens when we drink this water?

When the clothes are washed and utensils are cleaned in the pond more impurities get added to the water. Besides this, harmful bacteria will reach the water. We call this dirty and unclean water as ‘Polluted water.’ When we drink this water our body gets infections and it leads to jaundice, cholera, vomiting, loose motions etc.
**Good Habits / గడియ పాటలు**

We get most of the diseases by drinking polluted water. Hence, we should take some precautions. We should have good and clean habits. What are they? Think..........

మనం సంఘటనలు అయించగలంటే ధర్మం గడియ పాలన పాడండి. ధర్మం పాలన ఉండండి! అంది చెప్పాలంటే అంటే ఉంటాయి.

We should take water from the pot with a ladel (Garite) and pour it into the glass.

చాలా సారాట్లు కంటే పండించడానికి గారితే కటోరలు.

While drinking water the glass should not touch our mouth.

గ్రాసిగా వాటా తాగకపోడకు సాధ్యం అనేది తనిఖి. గ్రాసి వాటా కటోరలు.

We should not drink water from wells and tanks.

తెరిగి చెప్పండి, తెరిగి వాటా తనిఖి.

The treated water which comes from taps and bore wells only should be drunk. Filtered water is safe to drink.

శాఖాల నుండి చనే ప్రదేశాల్లో లేకు కంతుకోండి; ఫిలిట్రేట్డ్ వాటా సాఫ్ట్ కటోరలు.

Plastic water bottles should not be reused.

పరిస్పుత్తు పండించండి, పరిస్పుత్తు పలయితే పాటు ఎదురు.

The plastic dissolves in the water and the water becomes poisonous. If plastic is to be used, thicker plastic bottles only should be used.

పాలక, పాలక పండించండి పాలక పండించండి పండించండి ప్రదేశాల్లో మాత్రమే ఉండండి. పండించండి వాటా పండించండి వాటా సాఫ్ట్ ఉంటే.
Is pure water available to all?

There is a tap in Rajani’s house. They use only the tap water. There is no tap in Venkanna’s house. They bring water from the road side public tap. See the surroundings of the public tap in the picture.

What happens if we bring and drink the water from such surroundings?

What should we do to have clean surroundings at the public tap?

Generally, people use pots and drums to store water. Some people use ranjans (big size earthen pot) to store water. Have you drunk water from ranjan any time? How will it be? Fill a ranjan with water and observe after one hour. What did you observe? Ranjan’s water would be very cool. Rajani observed a bubble top water (filtered water can) in her uncle’s house and she saw the water purifier that functions with electricity. “What is this for?” She asked her uncle. “This purifies water,” replied her uncle. Does any one get water in water can or bubble tops in your village? Why do they get water from these? Who else has water purifier at their home? Know the details and tell.
When we mix chlorine tablets or bleaching powder in water the bacteria.

**Water Scarcity / ప్రపంచ దేశాలలో మూడువరుత్తం అందం ఉంది. ప్రామాణిక అంశాలు తెల చేసిన మాత్రము ఒకేసారి కారణం. కాని మొదటి అంశానికి వ్యాపారం వచ్చింది. తెలిసినంత వాయిదా ఉండి తెలిసినంత వాయిదా ఉండి. అంటే మొదటి అంశానికి వ్యాపారం వచ్చింది. తెలిసినంత వాయిదా ఉండి తెలిసినంత వాయిదా ఉండి. అంటే మొదటి అంశానికి వ్యాపారం వచ్చింది.

There is a well in Rajani’s residence. One summerday her mother tried to get water from the well and dropped the bucket with rope. But the bucket did not touch the water. Though the rope is long it could not reach the water level. “Why the water is not reachable?” asked Rajani. “As this is summer, the water level dropped down, and became unreachable” replied her mother.
What made the water level drop in well? Why?

The wells and ponds would dry up during summer. Water in the bore wells also decreases. The villagers wouldn’t get sufficient water. This situation is called ‘Water Scarcity’. For these villages, water is supplied through tankers by government. Did this situation arise any time in your village? Did they bring water by tankers any time? Why did they bring? on what other occasions is water brought by tankers?

In which season does the water in the wells decreases?

What difficulties do we face when water is not available during summer?

What should be done to avoid water scarcity in summer?
Conservation of water / పంపించిన పంపించం

Rahim came to Hyderabad during summer holidays. He saw a large pit with water in the back yard of his uncle’s house. “Why is this pit built?” he asked his uncle. “This is water harvesting pit. During rainy season, to avoid the wastage of rain water it is diverted into this pit. This increases ground water. Increasing water deposits is very important and also, saving and conserving water is equally important,” replied uncle.

పంపించిన పంపించం కట్టడు చేసారు. వేషం మాట అవసరాన్ని మాత్రమే కోసం కట్టడతారు. ‘ఈ పంపించం ఎందుకు?’ అంటే తన తను. అంటే వారికి తను. దేవానా వారికి పంపించంటే పంపించడానికి వారి ప్రత్యేక పరిపాలన లేదు. వారి పరిపాలన అవసరాన్ని మాట అప్పటికే పంపించడానికి తాను, తాను పంపించం అవసరాన్ని మాట ఆహారం చేసేనికి తాను.

You know that water should be saved and preserved. Now, observe the pictures given below. What did you understand?

పంపించం పంపించాలి. అవసరాన్ని ఎలా సంపాదించాలి? కాని ఉండి ఉండాలి సంపాదించేందుకు. పంపించం మిగిలి పంపించంచేందుకు?

What is happening to the water in the first picture? Why is it happening?

అందుకే పంపించం పంపించం నుండి వాతావరణం కాదు? అంటే మాట మాటాకంటే?

What is happening in the second picture? On what other occasions water gets wasted?

పంపించం పంపించం లే మాటగానికి? అంటే మాట సార్లాదానిలో ఇంటి పంపించం పంపించంచేందుకు?

Observe the third picture. How is water getting wasted? Who incurs loss due to this?

మాట నందు లాడించాలి. పంపించం పంపించంచేందుకు? మిగిలి వారికి పంపించిన పంపించంచేందుకు?

What should be done to stop the wastage of water on such occasions?

పంపించం పంపించం మిగిలి పంపించంచేందుకు మాటగానికి ఫెస్టివల్ పంపించంచేందుకు?
Water is very important for us. Water is essential to live. We should not waste valuable water. We should save and use water and drink purified water only. Drinking polluted water causes us many diseases.

వాటర్ మానవులు, శిక్షణ శాస్త్ర, విద్యా కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం. నాటికి వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం. వాటర్ వాట తమిళ భాషలో వాటర్ వస్తు వేస్తుంది. వాటర్ మానవులు జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం. వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం.

**Stop wastage of water – Save water – It is our duty**

**Key words / కూడాయ్ శారి**

1. Water deposits / వాటర్ డెపాస్
2. Uses of water / వాటర్ సంపాదనలు
3. Purified water / పరిశిల్పించిన వాటర్
4. Polluted water / పరిపాలించిన వాటర్
5. Wastage of water / వాటర్ వస్తు వేస్తుంది
6. Water harvesting pit / సాగు పట్టు

**What have we learnt? / మా పంపించిన చైత్యం**

- We get water from streams, canals, lakes, ponds, wells, rivers etc;
  నాటికి వాటర్ రాబూలు ఆధారం. వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం. వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం. వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం.
- Water is used for drinking, washing clothes, cleaning utensils, bathing, etc;
  నాటికి వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం.
- Water is essential for animals, plants and human beings to live.
  మూలాణం, వృక్షాణం, మానవులు జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం.
- Generally water is stored in pots, buckets, tubs, steel drums, tanks etc;
  నాటికి వాటర్ మానవులు సాధారణ జీవితం కోసం వాటర్ ఆధారం.
- We get diseases by drinking polluted water.
  పలువరికి నీటి సద్భావను ఉంటే నీటి చుండి మీదుగా ప్రస్తుతి.
- Water should be saved and used. Purified water only should be used for drinking.
  నీటి మాట్లాడుకోదగ్గ జరిగాబడాలి. ప్రతియొకి నీటి సూక్త ఉంటే కాదు.
- We should see that no water is wasted through pipes, tanks and taps.
  ప్రతివిధిలోనూ నీటి విస్మాతి చేయకుండా కాండులు, మార్గంలో నీటి పట్టడం చేయకుండా.
8. Why should we all drink purified water?

వాటినా మా పరిశ్రమ నించలి? నిలుస్తుంది ........................................

9. In some areas water is supplied by tanker for drinking and other purposes. What should be done to stop the wastage of water?

అయితే నిర్నయం చేసి, అడుగు పని చేయండి నిలుస్తుంది? నిలుస్తుంది నిలుస్తుంది?

**Draw and Colour the pictures. / చిత్రాలు గించండి. నుండి వినియుంది.**

1. What containers are used to store water at your home? Draw pictures.

మని వాటిలో నించండి వాటిలో నించండి? నిలుస్తుంది నిలుస్తుంది.

**Information Skills - Project work / సహాయ సాధన పాఠకార్య**

1. We drink water every day. Do you know how many times do we drink water? Do you want to know? Then do this. Count how many glasses of water you drink from morning to night? Fill in the table with the particulars.

మని వాటిలో నించండి వాటిలో నించండి? నిలుస్తుంది?

**203**
### Time of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Drinking Water</th>
<th>How Many Glasses?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- How many glasses of water you drank the whole day?
  ఎంత పాటు పాటు నీది పాటాలు విస్తీర్ణం చేస్తుంది?
- At what time you drank more water? / నీది పాటు మరింత పాటాలు విస్తీర్ణం చేస్తుంది?
- You friends also wrote the information. Ask them and find out how many glasses of water they drank?
  నీమే ప్రతి పాటు విస్తీర్ణం చేసిన పాటాల ఎంతం?
- Who drank more than you did? / ఎంత పాటలు విస్తీర్ణం చేసిన పాటలు ఎంతం?
- Who drank less than you? Who drank the most?
  ఎంతం పాట విస్తీర్ణం చేసిన పాటలు? ఎంతం పాటలు విస్తీర్ణం చేసిన పాటలు?
- Who drank the least? / ఎంతం పాట లోకి పాటలు విస్తీర్ణం చేసిన పాటలు?

#### Appreciation / ప్రతిపాదన

1. One day Latha was going to her friend’s house to play. On the way, some people were washing their clothes without turning the tap off and told them not to waste water.

   ఒక రోజు జ్ఞాపిత లాతా యొక్క కింది హుస్సు ప్రయాణం ప్రారంభం చేసిన వారి. ఒకే సమయం (ప్రారంభం) వింతి పాటలు తరువాత పాటను విస్తీర్ణం చేయాలను అందరి విశ్వాసం. అంతే సమయం జ్ఞాపిత లాతా విస్తీర్ణం చేయడానికి విశ్వాసం లాతా విస్తీర్ణం చేయడానికి పాటలు విస్తీర్ణం చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నించాడు. 

   Is the work done by Latha good or bad? Why?
   ఎంతం పాటలు విస్తీర్ణం చేయాడు? ఎంతం పాట విస్తీర్ణం చేయాడు? ఎంతం పాట విస్తీర్ణం చేయాడు?
1. Somu wanted to know about the saving and purifying of water. He went to his teacher. What questions Somu might have asked his teacher? What answers teacher might have given?

2. Once Jangu came to Hyderabad. He saw that water is supplied by tankers. Jangu was surprised. “Why should water be brought by tankers?” He questioned Hussain’s grandpa about it. What Jangu might have asked? What would you ask if you were in his place?

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**Ask a Question / ప్రశ్నలు చేసేందుకు**

1. I can tell the resources from where we can get water. Yes/No

2. I can explain how water gets polluted. Yes/No

3. I can explain how and why water should be saved. Yes/No

4. I can locate the water resources of our area. Yes/No

5. I can ask questions about the wastage and saving of water. Yes/No
16. LET'S GO TO COUNTRY SIDE (క్రిందిప్రాంతం)

Abdullah left for Mumbai with his father and mother for their relatives marriage. They went to the railway station by an auto-rickshaw. The train to Mumbai came and stopped at the platform. Abdullah and his parents got in to the train. They travelled all night and reached Mumbai in the morning. They went to their relative's house which was nearby, in a horse carriage, pulled by a horse. The next morning they went to the airport by a bus to receive their uncle who was coming from America. There, they saw an aeroplane. They met their uncle who got down from the aeroplane and reached home in a car. In the evening, they visited the Elephanta caves, which is in the middle of the sea in a boat. The next day, the marriage was held grandly. They brought the wedding gifts and articles home in a van. All of them returned after the marriage.

అబ్దుల్లా రేఖాత్మకంగా మంచి జ్యోతి చేరుకుంది పురాతన రామాణయం మనమైంచాలి. పురాతన మనో అమలు మాట్లాడుతుంది నాటి. మున్నగా కనిపించాలి మనో విజయం ముద్రించాలి.
What do you understand by journey?

What does 'journey' mean?

Name the vehicles Abdullah travelled by?

What vehicles did Abdullah travel by?

Name the vehicles he saw?

What vehicles did Abdullah see?

Name the vehicles you saw in the above passage? Which vehicles did you travel by?

What vehicles did you travel by?
You know the different vehicles Abdullah saw and travelled. Vehicles are used to travel from one place to another. We can reach our destination using these vehicles.

Till now, you have learnt different modes of transport. Some of these are move on land, some sail on water and some fly in the air. Observe the picture given below. Name the vehicles and their mode of travelling.

Do you know the names of vehicles which travel on land, water and air? Fill in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicles</th>
<th>Mode of Travel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicopter</td>
<td>Air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles that run on land</td>
<td>Vehicles that sail on water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of these, vehicles are in your village city?

Observe the pictures given below. Colour the ones which are used in your village/city.

You have identified the vehicles in above picture which are used for traveling in your village/city. What are the other vehicles used in your village/city other than the ones shown in the above picture?

Name the vehicles you use to reach nearby places from your area?

Name the vehicles that are used to travel to faraway places? Name the vehicles that are used to travel to very far off places? Fill in the table with their names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicles used to reach nearby places</th>
<th>Vehicles used to reach faraway places</th>
<th>Vehicles used to reach much distant places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>నాయుడు కేంద్రం గుడి రీత్యులు లేవు</td>
<td>మార్గం ప్రస్తుతం మార్గం ప్రస్తుతం</td>
<td>రవాణారాచి ప్రస్తుతం</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different vehicles are used according to the distance and time. People go on foot to the very near by places. They also go by cycle, auto, rickshaw, boat, horse cart (tonga) etc. People go by bus, train, car, motor cycle, jeep etc; to reach distant places and to other countries they travel by aeroplane and ships.

Suraram is a village nearer to the forest. The villagers go to the forest every now and then. They go to the forest for honey, gum, soap, nuts etc. But there is no road in the forest.
Buses also come to Suraram. The buses don't ply to the villages which are far away from suraram as they don't have roads. How do people travel to such villages? All the villagers of Suraram wanted to go to the fair of Mallanna on the occasion of Sivarathri. For this, they arranged for a special bus. All of them went to Komaravelli fair and returned in the same bus.

On what occasions do people arrange for special buses?

How do they go if there are no buses to the village?

There are many villages without bus facility. What vehicles are used in these villages to travel? How do the villagers travel when there are no buses to their villages?

Read the names of the following vehicles. Find out the areas where they are used.
People need different vehicles to travel. Many villages have well roads laid villagers here travel by buses. When there are no proper roads, villagers travel by bullock-carts, bicycles, motor cycles and autos.
Bulls are used to pull carts. In some places horses are used to pull certain carts. Elephants, donkeys, camels are also used for travelling. Observe the pictures given below. Have you ever seen these?

Nowadays, the usage of bullock-carts and horse pulled carts has decreased. Why? Think.

In some villages the people use bus, van, lorry, tractor to attend the marriages and fairs. In few other villages they still use bullock-carts to travel from one place to the other.
Name the vehicles do you use to attend marriages and fairs in your village?

Some villagers migrate to other places in search of employment. They take the required goods with them, they travel by bullock-carts, tractors and vans. In some other places people travel by boats.

Is this the right way to travel? 

Observe the pictures given below. How are the people travelling? What happens when we travel in this manner? Think ...

Is it easy to travel. Is it safe to travel in this manner? Are the vehicles sufficient to carry all?
What did you learn from the above pictures?

It is dangerous to travel in this manner. We should not travel as shown above.

ఇది ప్రకారం నాణాధి. మీహారి సహాయం లేకుండా ఎందుకు తెల్లేదు? అందువల్ల సహాయంపై ఎంతో సాగవచ్చు?

అంతేవి.
Were the vehicles in the past similar to the ones in the present? ముందు దినాల్లో నిర్మల మాటలు కొనసాగినా?

Nowadays autos, scooters, bicycles, buses, trains, aeroplanes, boats etc. are used for travelling. Were these vehicles used in the past? How did the people in the olden days travel? Ask your elders and grandparents and know about the vehicles of their time. How did they travel in their times?

Can you do this? మీకు మీరు చేసి మార్పు చేసి వచ్చి సేవలు చేసండి?

Take a few match boxes. Join all the boxes with a rope or a wire as shown in the picture. Fix rubber lids of injection bottles to all the boxes as tyres. Tie a string in front of the boxes. Your toy train is ready to play. Pull the string and play. What other things can be used to make a toy train? Think ...
1. Journey (ప్రయాణం)
2. Modes of transport (మానవ రాణింగం)
3. Vehicles (మానవం)
4. Air transport (శాంతి మానవం)
5. Vehicles that sail on water (వాయువైపుల ప్రయాణం)
6. Vehicles that run on the land (భూమి ప్రయాణం)
7. Animals used for travel (పాణు ప్రయాణం)
8. Hazards / dangers of travelling (పరిషోభం ప్రయాణం)
9. Modes of transport in olden days (ప్రమాణ పాణు ప్రయాణం)

- People use different vehicles to travel from one place to another.
- Different modes of transport are used for journeys
- Animals like bull, camel, donkey, horse, elephant are also used as different means of transport.
- Different vehicles are used depending on the distance to be travelled.
- Travelling in heavily packed vehicles with excess travellers is dangerous. Travelling in private vehicles like tractors, jeeps, lorries should be avoided.
1. What is journey? What are the vehicles you have travelled by till now?

యనమాటం లేదు? మేల్చే వాహనాలు ఎంతే రెండాని?

2. Read the names of following vehicles. Write them in the table.

Lorry, bus, auto, train, trolley auto, aeroplane, boat, donkey, horse, bullock-cart, helicopter, jeep, horse cab, bicycle, rickshaw, camel, elephant, tractor.

లర్లు, బసు, అటు, ట్రీన్, ట్రోలైయ్ అటు, ఎయర్ప్లేన్, బాస్, డౌన్స్, హోస్ట్, బిల్లొక్కార్ట్, హెలికపట్టి, జీప్, హోస్ కాబ్, బికీట్, రిక్షా, కామల్, ఎలియంప్ట్, ట్రాక్టర్.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Run on the land</th>
<th>Sail on the water</th>
<th>Fly in the air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>నడిచే నడుచు</td>
<td>నడిచే నడుచు</td>
<td>నడిచే నడుచు</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Write the similarities and differences between a bicycle and a motor cycle.

రిసికింగ్, నేండు రిసికింగ్ నడుచు నడుచు, మైండి మచ్చదు మైండి మచ్చాడు.

4. Which animals are used as a mean of transport?

రసింగ్, నేండు రసింగ్ నడుచు నడుచు, మైండి మచ్చదు మైండి మచ్చాడు.
5. Observe the pictures given below.

It is dangerous to travel as shown in the pictures because

Draw and colour the pictures 

1. Draw the pictures of any two vehicles you like. Name them.

Information Skills - Project work

1. Observe the vehicles that ply in your street for one hour on Sunday. Fill the table with the particulars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the vehicle</th>
<th>No. of vehicles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name the vehicle you have seen the most? Name vehicle you saw the least?
న మీరు తప్పి మొదటించారని విలువం? నంది మీరు కండా విలువం?
2. Make a cart and a bus with clay, card board etc. Exhibit them in your class.
మరుభాగంలో, స్టేడియంలో ఆశిష్తం రాసి ఎక్సిబిటింగ్ చేయండి.

**Appreciation** / ప్రతిష్ఠం

1. We use vehicles and animals to travel. What should be our attitude towards animals?
 మనకు విలక్షణ ఉంటే చేరుకోవండి ఎంటా? ఎందుకు అది ఉంటే సనగం చేసి రాలు?
2. Whose models of bus/cart were best in your class? Why did you like them?
 స్టేడియంలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రెండు యొక్క మండపం మిత్రాలు? వారి మండపం మిత్రాలు ఒక ఎందుకు ఉంటే?

**Ask a question** / ప్రచురించడం

1. Abdulla went to his grandpa to know about the vehicles that were used in olden days. What questions Abdullah might have asked his grandpa?
 అమ్మెకు గెల‌డుకు తప్పి మన మూలు ఆంధ్రాలను పిల్లలు?

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**I can do this** / ని చేస్తున్నాను

1. I can tell about the moving vehicles in our area. Yes/No
   ని తప్పి మొదటించారని విలువం?
2. I can explain about the modes of transport. Yes/No
   మన పథంట కట్టడం?
3. I can draw the pictures of vehicles. Yes/No
   విమానం చిత్రం చేసి రాలు?
4. I can tell which vehicles people use on different occasions. Yes/No
   మనకు విలక్షణ ఉంటే నంది మీరు కండా విలువం?
5. I can explain which animals are used for travelling. Yes/No
   మన పథంట ఉంటే మనకు విలక్షణ ఉంటే?
6. I can ask questions related to different means of transport Yes/No
   ఆంధ్రాలను పిల్లలు ఒక ఎందుకు ఉంటే?

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*SCERT TELANGANA*