



G. D. GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

Subject: EVS

Class: 2nd

Aspect: Winter Assignment

NOTE: This PDF is to be printed.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this winter assignment students will be able to learn about:

MODULE-1 & 2

- How a human body works and sense organs.
- Functioning of internal organs.

MODULE-3

- Different food groups and importance of balanced diet.

MODULE-4 & 5

- Plants and its different kinds.
- Process of germination.

MODULE-6

- Animals, differentiate them according to their size and their food habits.

MODULE-7 & 8

- Why it is important to save our Earth from pollution.
- The process of water cycle and steps involved in it.

MODULE-9

- Air pollution and how it is affecting all of us.

MODULE-10

- Rocks, its types(hard and soft) and its uses.
- Minerals and its properties.

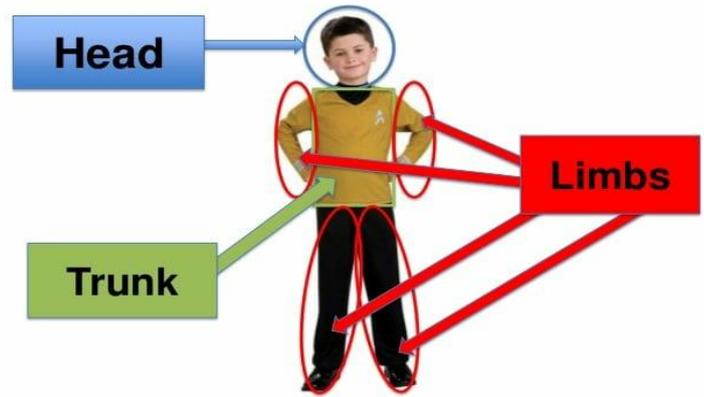
Instructions:

- 1. Students are recommended to complete the assigned work.**
- 2. Use of pencil for writing purpose will be preferred.**
- 3. The attempted work should be kept in safe custody as it is to be submitted to the concerned teacher once the school reopens.**

Let's begin:

We are blessed with a wonderful body which has many parts to do different jobs. Our body is divided into three parts, and these are head, trunk, and limbs. Our head is joined to the trunk by neck and with the help of a neck we can move our head in different directions.

My body has got 3 parts



External organs:

Organs which are present or located outside the body are called as external organs. Nose, hand, fingers, leg, knee etc. are external organs. We can run, jump with our legs, and can write, clap with our hands.



Sense organs:

Organs which connect us with the outer world are known as sense organs. We have five sense organs, and these organs help us to see, smell, hear, touch and taste.

- Eyes help us to see.
- Tongue helps us to taste.
- Ear helps to hear.
- Nose helps to smell.
- Skin helps to feel.





Think and Answer:

Q.1. What are external organs? Give three examples.

Ans. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Q.2. Why are external organs important to us?

Ans. _____

Sense organs

Match the following:

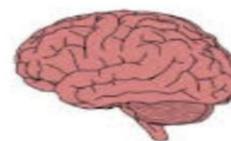
nose		see
ear		taste
eye		smell
hand		hear
tongue		touch

Module-2

Internal organs:

Organs present or located inside the body are called as internal organs like brain, lungs, heart, stomach etc. These organs work all the time even when we are asleep, like brain helps us to think, and do many other things, heart pumps blood to all parts of the body, food we eat goes into stomach, air we breathe enters lungs etc.

Brain: It is present inside our head. It controls all organs of our body and helps us to think remember and learn.



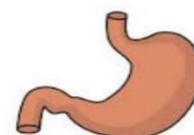
Heart: This organ helps to pump blood to all parts of our body.



Lungs: These work like air bags which help us in breathing. When we breathe in its called inhale and when we breathe out its known as exhale.



Stomach: This organ helps in digesting the food we eat.



Bones and muscles:

A bone is a hard material that gives shape to our body and helps us to stand up straight. All the bones in our body make up our skeleton. There are 206 bones in a human body.



Importance of skeleton

- It gives shape to our body.
- It allows movement.
- It gives protection to the internal organs.

Muscles:

These are the soft tissues found in humans and most of the animals.

Muscles are attached to the bones and help us walk, sit, smile, play games etc.

There are more than 600 muscles in our body, and these are joined to the bones by tendons.

Wrap up:

Answer the questions in one word.

Q.1. Which organ pumps blood to all parts of the body?

Ans. _____.

Q.2. The set of bones in the body is called.

Ans. _____.

Q.3. How many bones are there in a human body?

Ans. _____.

Activity corner:

Make use of colourful craft papers by drawing and then cutting out different internal organs. Paste these cutouts on a A4 size white paper in the same order as shown in the picture given below.

Material required: White paper A4 size, pencil, eraser, scissors, colourful craft paper and glue stick.

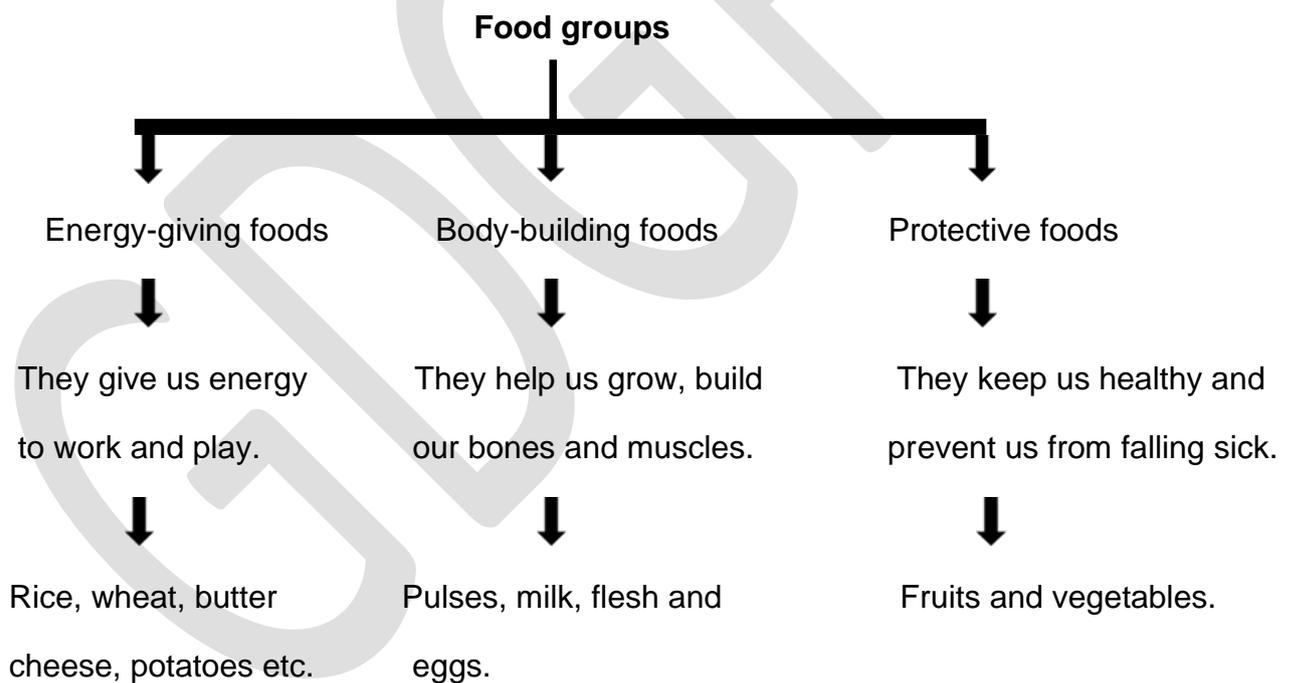


MODULE-3

Dear students, as we know plants and animals are the main source of food for all the organisms on Earth. Food obtained from animals is the main source of proteins and fats. Where as plants provide us with fruits and vegetables, which are an important source of fibres, proteins and carbohydrates.



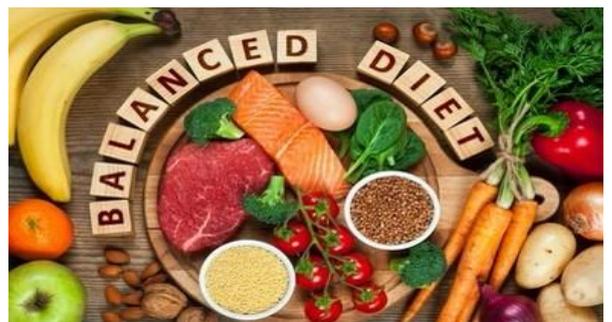
Our food is divided into three main groups:



Balanced Diet:

A diet that contains all the essential elements that the human body needs is called as a balanced diet.

Carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, proteins etc. are all important components in a balanced diet.





Think and Answer:

Q.1. What is a balanced diet?

Ans. _____

Q.2. Why is food important for us?

Ans. _____

Q.3. Put three food items under the correct columns that you eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

(Observe your food habits for three days).

Energy-giving food	Body-building food	Protective food

Module-4

Let's begin:

Plants are the living beings that make their own food with the help of water and sunlight. Plants grow all around us. They do not move from one place to another. Some plants are big and tall, some are small and short. Some plants grow on the ground while some grow in water.

Plants need water to make their food. They absorb water from the soil through their roots.



Herbs:

Herbs are very small plants. Their stems are thin and soft.

Example, rice, mint, tomato etc.

Most herbs live only for few months.



Shrubs: They are small plants with hard and thin stem, having many branches. Example rose plant, cotton plant etc.

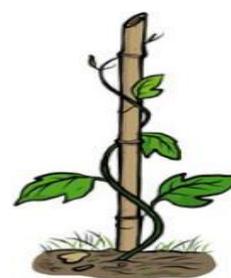
Most of them live for few years.



Trees: Trees are hard and strong plants. They have strong and hard stem called trunk. Example, neem tree and banyan tree. They live for hundreds of years.



Climbers: Plants with weak stem that cannot stand upright without support are called climbers. Example, grapevine, pea etc.



Creepers: Creepers have weak stem; they grow along the ground.
Example, watermelon, pumpkin etc.



Fill in the blanks:

- Plants that have weak stem and grow along the ground are called _____
(climbers / creepers).
- _____ is a herb. (Mint / Pea).
- Plants absorb water from the soil through their _____.(roots / stem).
- Hard and strong stem of the tree is called _____.(trunk / shoot).

Match column A with column B.

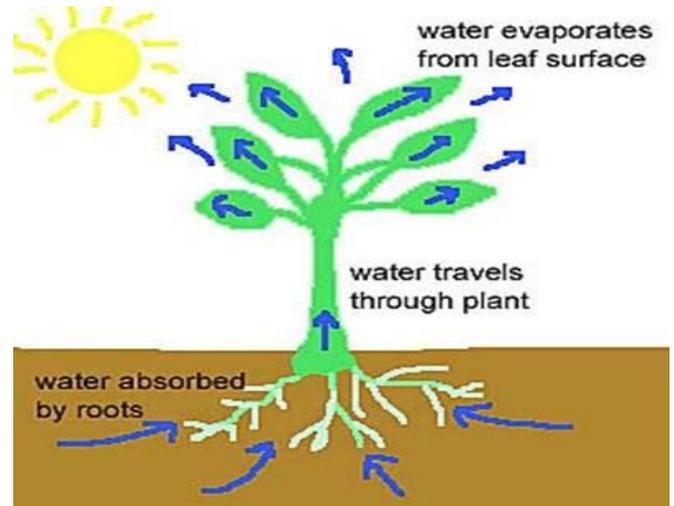
Column A	Column B
	<p>Creeper</p>
	<p>Herb</p>
	<p>Shrub</p>
	<p>Climber</p>
	<p>Tree</p>

MODULE-5

Let's begin:

As we know humans and animals need water to live, likewise plants also need water to grow. They make their food with the help of water, air and sunlight.

Rainwater is the main source of water on the Earth. Roots of the plants absorb the water from the soil and it reaches the each part of the plant. Water is needed for germination of seeds.



Germination:

A seed is put in the pot filled with soil and kept in sunlight. Adequate water is given to that seed. After some days you will see small baby plants coming out from it. So, when the baby plant comes out of a seed the process is called **germination**.



Shade the appropriate box in each section next to the stage number indicating the steps of germination.



Seed

1

2

3

4



Plant with flowers

1

2

3

4



Plant with buds

1

2

3

4



Seedling

1

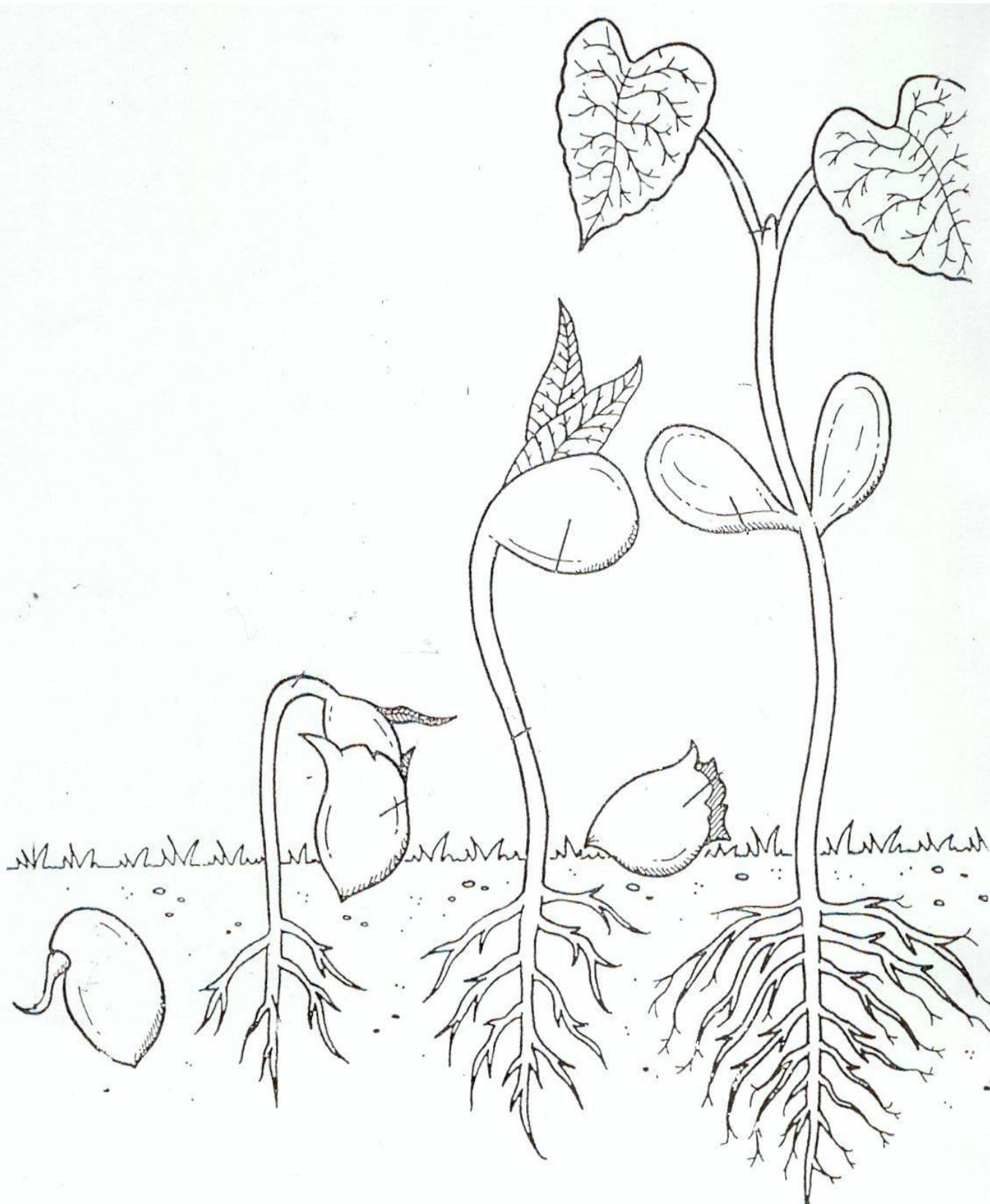
2

3

4

Activity corner

Colour the picture given below.



MODULE-6

Let's begin:

Animals are the living beings that need food, water and shelter to live. Animals can also sense what goes around them. We see different kinds of animals in our surroundings. Animals are found all over the world and there are various varieties. These animals differ in sizes, shapes and colour. They even differ due to the kind of places they live in.

Wild animals:

Animals that live in jungles and forests are called wild animals. We can find wild animal in the zoo as well. Wild animals are dangerous. Animals like lion, deer, bear and giraffe are wild animals. Lion is also called as 'King of the Jungle'.



There are different kinds of wild animals:

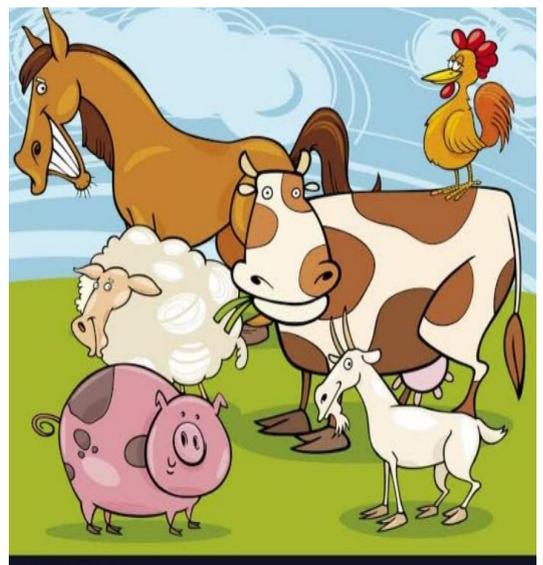
- **Herbivores:** Plant eating animals are called herbivores e.g., deer, zebra, monkey, giraffe etc.
- **Carnivores:** Flesh eating animals are called carnivores e.g., lion, tiger etc.
- **Omnivores:** Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores e.g., bear, crow etc.

Domestic animals:

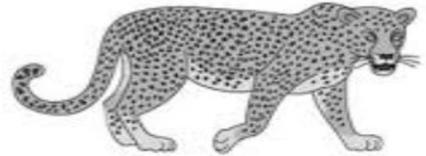
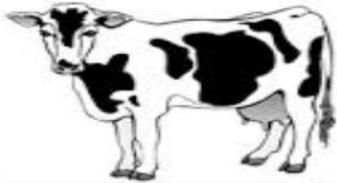
Domestic animals are the animals that have been tamed and kept by humans as work animals, food sources, or pets. Like house cat, dog, cow, horse, sheep etc. They are useful in many ways.

Uses of domestic and farm animals:

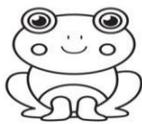
1. Animals such as cows, goats, and buffalo give us milk.
2. Hens and ducks give us eggs.
3. Hens, goats, and fish give us flesh or meat.
4. We get wool from sheep.
5. We get leather from snakes.
6. We get silk from silkworm.



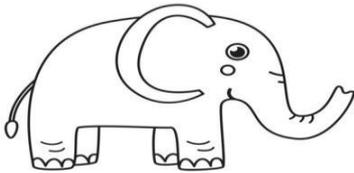
Q. Identify whether the given animals are herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.



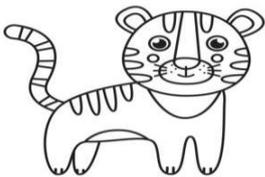
Unscramble the words and color the picture.



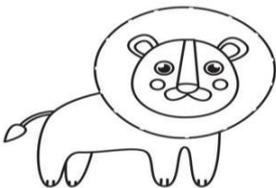
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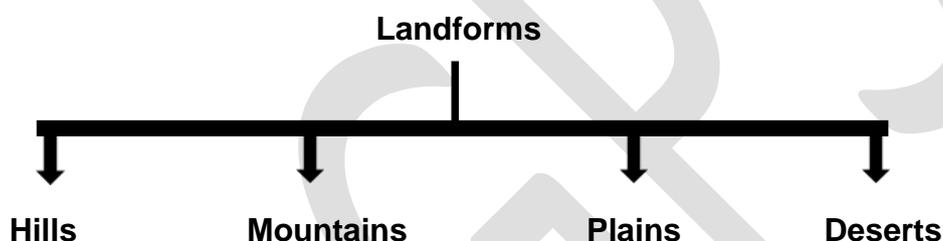
MODULE- 7

You already know that Earth is the only planet that has life on it because of the presence of water and air. The different life forms that exist on Earth are plants and animals.



Land:

Part of the Earth which is not covered with water is known as land. It is one of the important parts of our Earth, because it is home for all the terrestrial living beings. We humans live and make our homes on land. Our mother Earth has many other natural features, which are known as **landforms**.



Hills:

Hills are naturally raised lands and it is not possible to grow crops there. Hilly areas have cold weather.



Mountains:

Very high hills are known as mountains. Mountains have very cold weather and are always covered with snow. This snow melts down during summers and the water runs down to form rivers.



Plains:

Plains are defined as a large area of flat land with few trees. Crops grow well in plains. Big cities and towns are built on the plains. Most of the people live in plains.



Deserts:

Sandy lands are called deserts. As we know that some parts of our Earth are covered with sand.



Match the following:

Plains



Mountains



Hills



Desert



Activity corner:

Students are instructed to make different landforms on A4 size white paper and paste molding clay differentiating each landform from one another as given in the sample picture.

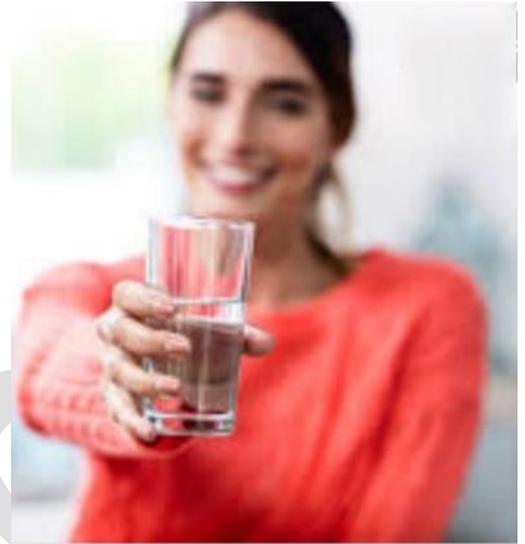
Material required: A4 size white paper, coloured clay, pencil and eraser.



MODULE-8

We already know that water is important for the survival of all living beings. It is the basic necessity for the functioning of all life forms that exist on Earth. It is impossible for the life to function without water. **Plants** require water for their growth, preparation of food and for the various other processes.

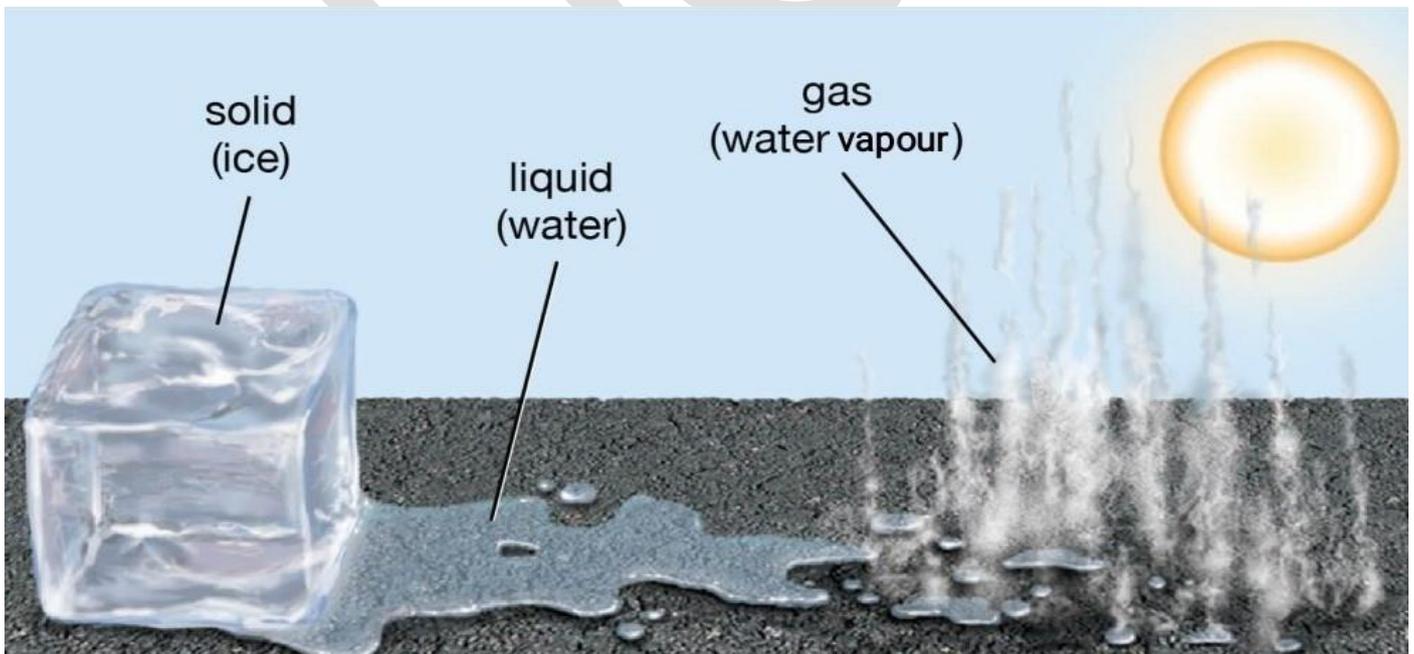
Animals and **humans** also need water to survive. It helps in controlling the temperature of their bodies, especially in summers. Water helps in digesting food and removing waste products from the body.



Forms of Water:

Water exists in three forms:

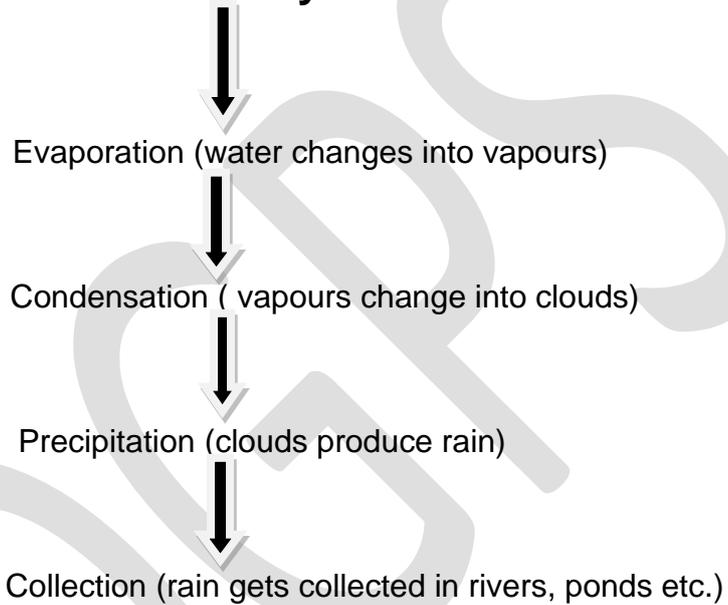
1. **Ice (solid form)**
2. **Water (liquid form)**
3. **Water vapour or steam (gaseous form)**





The water cycle is the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere. It is a complex system that includes many different processes. Liquid water evaporates into water vapour, condenses to form clouds, and precipitates back to Earth in the form of rain, hail and snow

Water cycle



Fill in the blanks.

1. Water from oceans, rivers and lakes turns into gas. This is called _____.
2. When water vapours make clouds in the sky, it is called _____.
3. When rain or snow falls down, it is known as _____.
4. Water gets collected in oceans, rivers and lakes, it is called _____.
5. _____ need water to make their own food.

Fun-time:

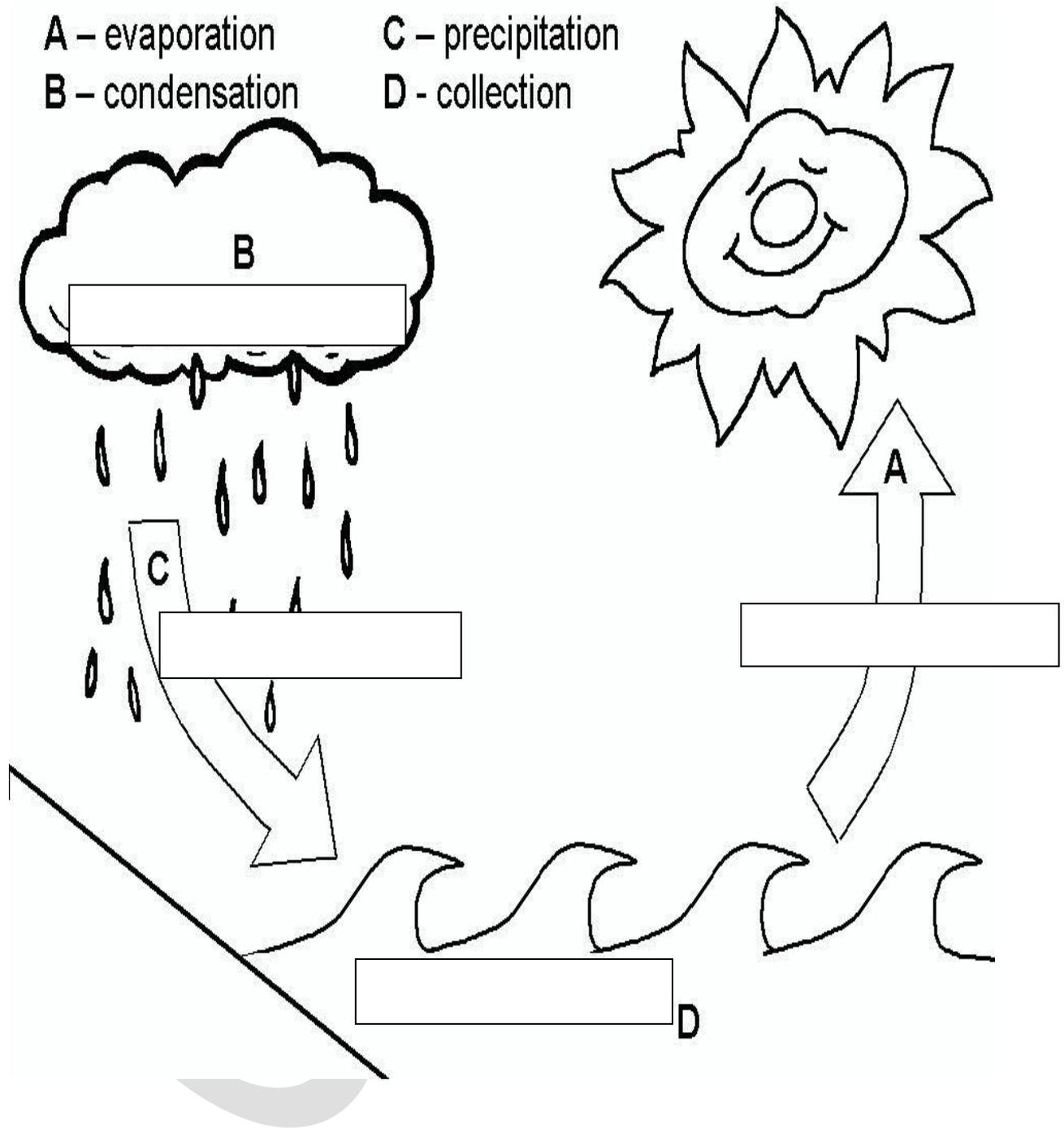
Colour the picture given below and label the steps that take place in a water cycle.

A – evaporation

C – precipitation

B – condensation

D - collection



MODULE-9

Let's begin:

Dear students, do you know air is a mixture of different gases that surrounds the Earth. Air contains different gases such as oxygen and nitrogen. Other gases include carbon dioxide and argon. Air is very important for the survival of living things. We need air to breathe. There will be no life without air. We cannot see or touch air, but we can feel it when it moves. Moving air is called wind. Wind blowing slowly is called breeze. We enjoy cool breeze. Do we? Strong and fast blowing wind is called storm. Storm can destroy trees, houses and crops.

Unfortunately, we humans have polluted the air that is essential for our survival.



Air pollution.

When the air becomes dirty due to smoke and harmful gases it is called Air pollution. We should always breathe clean and fresh air because breathing impure or dirty air can make us sick and it can also harm the atmosphere. Smoke from the wood, cars, buses and factories makes our air dirty.



Fun time

Tick the pictures in the boxes that shows the cause of Air pollution.



Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Moving air | a) breeze |
| 2. Fast blowing wind | b) wind |
| 3. Slow blowing wind | c) storm |

Give the two examples of each.

1. Things that make air dirty. _____
2. Gases present in air _____
3. Things that are moved by air. _____

MODULE - 10

Let's begin:

Do you know, our home(Earth) is made up of soil and rocks. Rocks can be found almost everywhere. Hills, mountains are made up of rocks. Now the question arises what these rocks are.

Rocks: A hard, naturally occurring mineral material. Rocks are of different kinds; some are hard while some are soft.



Kinds of rocks:

- **Hard rocks:** These are used for making statues, floorings and buildings. For example, marble, granite, sandstone etc.
- **Soft rocks:** Slate(used for making blackboards and roofs). Shale(used for making tiles) Coal(used for cooking). Chalk(used for making writing chalk).

All rocks are made up of minerals.

Minerals : These are naturally occurring non-living materials made up of one or more elements.

Minerals are of different shapes, sizes and colour .

- Gold and Silver are used for making jewellery.
- Talc is used for making talcum powder. **Talc is the softest mineral.**
- Graphite is used for making pencil lead.
- China clay is used for making crockery and pottery.

Gemstones: are very hard and expensive minerals, they are used for making jewellery e.g. diamond, ruby, emerald etc. **Diamond is the hardest mineral.**



Fill in the blanks:

1. All rocks are made up _____(minerals / powder)
2. _____are used for making jewellery. (graphite/ gemstones)
3. _____ is a example of soft rock.(slate / marble)
4. _____ is the softest mineral.(Talc / china clay)

Match the following:

1. Talc	a. Pencil lead
2. Slate	b. Fuel
3. Graphite	c. Jewellery
4. Gemstone	d. Blackboard
5. Coal	e. Talcum powder