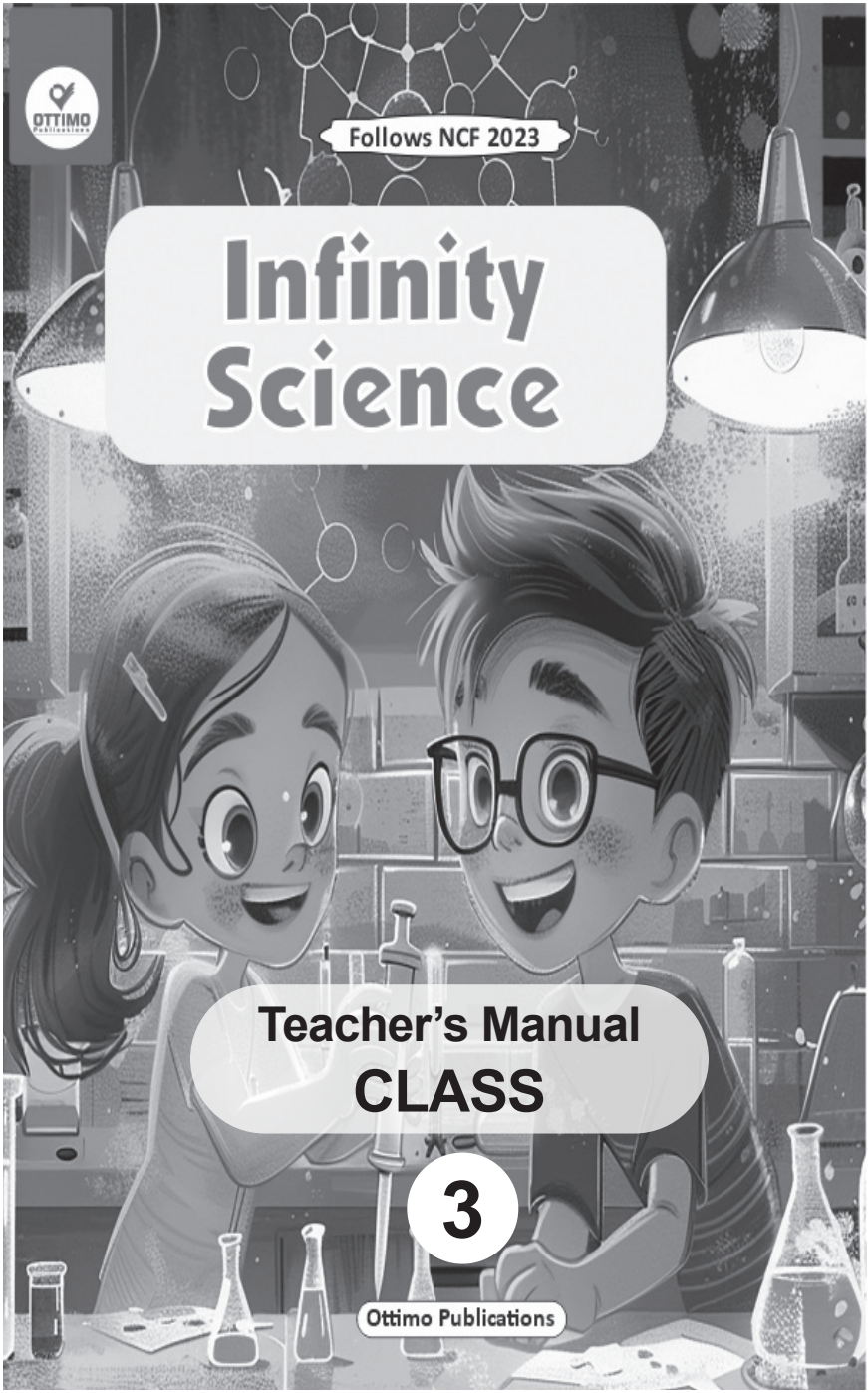
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Chapter – 1 Living and Non-living Things

Tell Me Now (Page 7)

Living things, Living things, Non-living things, Living things

Tell Me Now(Page 12)

Gills, Stomata, Lungs, Spiracle

Tell Me Now(Page 14)

Puppies, Kittens, Eggs

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (a) natural thing 2. (a) non-living things 3. (a) Fish
4. (c) Touch-me-not 5. (c) Cockroach

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

C. 1. eggs 2. food 3. non-living thing 4. grow 5. gills

D. 1. Things that have life in them are called living things. For example, animals, plants, etc.

2. Characteristics of Living things:
   - i. Living things can move
   - ii. Living things breathe
   - iii. Living things need food and water
   - iv. Living things can feel
   - v. Living things excrete
   - vi. All living things grow
   - vii. Living things reproduce

3. Things that do not have life are called non-living things. For example, air, water, rocks, etc.

4. Plants:
   - i. Plants cannot move.
   - ii. Plants can make their own food.
   - iii. Plants breathe in air through small holes called stomata on their leaves.
   - iv. Plants have no sense organs.
   - v. Plant reproduce through seeds, stems, roots or leaves.

   Animals:
   - i. Animals can move.
   - ii. Animals can not make their own food.
   - iii. Animals breathe in air through nose, lungs, gills or air-holes.
   - iv. Animals have sense organs to feel about the things.
   - v. Animals reproduce by giving birth to young ones or by laying eggs.

5. **Through Roots:** An example of a plant that produces new plants through its roots is the sweet potato. It can grow new plants from its root.

Through Seeds: An example of a plant that produces new plants through its seeds is the sunflower. Sunflowers produce seeds that grow into new plants when planted.

Hots (Think and Answer)

Animal and plants can not survive independently. Animals get food, fibres, medicines and many other things from plants. They also get oxygen from plants. Plants depend on animals for carbon dioxide, the gas they need to make their food. They also depend on animals for dispersal of seeds and manure.

Explore More

2. INSECTS; SNAKE; BIRD; FISH

Chapter – 2 Parts of a Plant

Tell Me Now (Page 19)

Fruit, Flower, Leaf, Stem, Root

Tell Me Now(Page 23)

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. Flower
5. Seed	6. Leaf		

Tell Me Now(Page 26)

1. Carrot	2. Potato	3. Spinach	4. Watermelon

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (b) Potato 2. (c) Coriander 3. (b) Leaf 4. (c) Chlorophyll

B. 1. Tap and fibrous 2. Leaf 3. Fruit 4. Seed

C. Use labelling of page 24, Structure of Leaf

D. 1. Leaf (iii) kitchen of the plant
2. Carrot (iv) root
3. Root hair (ii) absorbs water and nutrients
4. Trunk (i) the stem of a tree

E. 1. **Root System**

i. Root is the underground part of a plant. Root fixes the plant in the soil.
ii. Roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
iii. The root system is mostly found underground.
iv. Roots store food.
v. The root system provides stability and support.

Shoot System

i. Stems, branches, and leaves make up the shoot system.
ii. The shoot system supports the plant, transports water and nutrients, and performs photosynthesis.
iii. The shoot system is mostly found above the ground.
iv. The shoot system includes leaves that produce food through photosynthesis.
v. The shoot system helps in growth, reproduction, and gas exchange.

2. The stem has several important functions:
   i. Stem carries water and minerals from the roots to upper parts of the plant.
   ii. It carries food prepared by the leaves to other parts of the plant.
   iii. The stem of some plants like potato and ginger store food in them. These stems are called underground stems . We use such parts as our food.
3. Plants require the following to make their food (through photosynthesis):

   Sunlight: Provides energy for the process.

   Water: Absorbed through the roots, used in photosynthesis.

   Carbon dioxide (CO_2): Absorbed from the air through the stomata in the leaves.

   Chlorophyll: The green pigment in leaves that absorbs light energy.
4. The stomata are small pores found on the surface of leaves, and their main functions are:

   Gas exchange: Stomata allow carbon dioxide to enter the leaf for photosynthesis and allow oxygen, a byproduct of photosynthesis, to exit.

   Regulation of water loss: Stomata also allow the plant to release water vapour in a process called transpiration, which helps in cooling the plant and maintaining water balance.

   Regulation of gas exchange: Stomata can open and close depending on environment conditions to conserve water and maintain proper gas exchange.

Hots (Think and Answer)

If plants did not have chlorophyll, they would not be able to conduct photosynthesis, as chlorophyll is the pigment that absorbs sunlight to convert it into energy. Leaves are generally green in colour. This colour is due to a pigment called Chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is essential for plants to produce oxygen, which is necessary for the survival of most living organisms.

Explore More

Across	Down
1. MANGO	4. ONION
3. CORIANDER	2. GINGER
5. BEAN	6. MANGO

Let's talk

1. Plants, like all living organisms, need certain environmental conditions to love. In general, for plant good health, they need a good balance of light, air, humidity, and temperature, which is often easier to achieve in spaces with windows or natural airflow. Here are some reasons why they shouldn't be kept in completely closed rooms:

   Lack of sufficient light: Most plants, especially those that require sunlight for photosynthesis, may not get enough light in a closed room. If a plant is kept indoors with insufficient natural, it can become weak.

   Poor air circulation: Plants need fresh air for gas exchange (taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen). In a closed room with poor ventilation, the carbon dioxide levels can rise and oxygen levels may drop, which is not good for plant health.

   Humidity and temperature issues: In a room, humidity and temperature can fluctuate in a way that might not be ideal for plant growth. If the room is too hot, too dry, or too humid, plants might become stressed or more susceptible to diseases and pests.

2. Pumpkin and watermelon plants have a unique growth habit that allows them to spread along the ground for several reasons:

Maximising space for fruit production: These plants are typically vines, and by spreading out along the ground, they can cover a large area, providing more space for their fruits to grow. This increases their chances of producing more fruit and successfully reproducing.

Support and stability: Pumpkin and watermelon vines have long, flexible stems that can easily grow along the ground. The ground provides natural support for these sprawling plants, preventing them from toppling over or being damaged by wind.

Efficient use of resources: As the vines spread, they can access more sunlight and water over a broader area. Additionally, the plant's roots can grow along the length of the vine, allowing the plant to take up nutrients from a wider area.

Chapter – 3 Foods for Animals

Tell Me Now (Page 30)

Herbivores: Cow, Goat, Zebra, Rabbit

Carnivores: Tiger, Lion, Cheetah, Wolves, Deer

Omnivores: Bear, Dog

Tell Me Now (Page 32)

Suck their food, Suck their food, Leaves of tree, Suck the flower

Tell Me Now (Page 26)

2. Carrot 2. Potato 3. Spinach 4. Watermelon

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (a) herbivores 2. (a) Rodents 3. (a) producers 4. (a) rat

B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False

C. 1. live 2. Carnivorous 3. lap up 4. Mosquitoes 5. swallow

D. 1. Herbivores eat only plants.

2. Some grass-eating animals like cows, buffaloes, goat and sheep first swallow grass without chewing it. After some time, they chew it with their grinding teeth. This is called 'chewing the cud'.

3. Tiger, lion, snake, frog, eagle, owl, crocodile and lizard are flesh-eating animals.

4. Flesh-eating animals generally have long pointed teeth to cut the flesh and strong grinding teeth to chew the bones and flesh.

5. All living things need energy to live and grow. They get this energy from their food. Animals depend on plants for food. Herbivores eat plants to get energy. Some herbivores are eaten by carnivores. This forms a chain called the food chain.

E. 1. Chameleon 2. Elephant 3. Honeybee 4. Buffalo

F. a. O b. O c. C d. C e. C f. C

g. H h. H i. H j. H k. H l. H

Explore More

1. Do it yourself 2. Make arrows

Hots (Think and Answer)

We should not hunt or kill animals because it harms nature and the balance of life on Earth.

Let's Talk

Carnivores have small front teeth because they do not need them to eat. They use their sharp teeth, called canines, to tear meat.

Chapter – 4 Birds-Feathers, Beaks and Claws

Tell Me Now (Page 39)

Parrot, Pigeon, Myna, Sparrow, Duck, Hen

Tell Me Now (Page 43)

Pigeon, Swan, Eagle, Hen

Tell Me Now (Page 48)

1. Woodpecker—Two-ended toes
2. Pheasant—Nail-like toes
3. Hawk—Large curved claws-talons
4. Duck—Webbed feet

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (c) Both 2. (b) Woodpecker 3. (c) Ostrich 4. (c) streamlined
5. (a) fishing 6. (a) Swan

B. 1. conical 2. webbed 3. Tail 4. hooked

C. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

D. 1. The streamlined shape of body of birds help them fly in the air easily.
2. Body of a bird is covered with four kinds of feathers– body feathers, down feathers, flight feathers and tail feathers.
3. Birds use their beaks to catch, hold and eat food.
4. The sharp strong claws of the birds of prey are called talons.
5. The claws are suited to a bird's food and living habits.

E. 1. Parrot 2. Eagle 3. Hen 4. Eagle

Hots (Think and Answer)

A bird gets most of its energy to fly from the food it eats.

Explore More

1. Do it yourself
2. a. Sparrow b. Feather c. Home d. Rice, wheat

Let's Talk

1. An eagle has strong claws to catch and hold its food, like fish or small animals.
2. Aeroplanes are smooth to help them fly faster and use less energy.

Chapter – 5 Birds Home-Nest and Caring

Tell Me Now (Page 52)

a. i b. iii c. iv d. ii

Tell Me Now (Page 54)

(a) Weaver bird, (b) Robin, (c) Tailor bird, (d) Woodpecker

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (c) Crow 2. (b) Cup-shaped 3. (b) Weaver bird's nest 4. (a) trunk

B. 1. tree tops 2. beaks 3. pebbles 4. Egg 5. guard

C. 1. (d) makes nest using stones.
2. (c) sews leaves to make nest.
3. (e) cup shaped nest.
4. (b) pecks a hole in a tree trunk.
5. (a) bottle shaped nest.

D. 1. Birds build nests to lay egg in them.
2. The bird makes the nest cosy by putting, cotton, hair, twigs and fibres in it.
3. Like other creatures, birds also take care of their young ones. Once the eggs are laid, they have to be kept warm. This is mostly done by the mother bird who sits on the egg most of the time till they hatch. The father bird keeps watch and also brings food for the mother bird.
4. The penguins live in very cold area. There are no leaves or twigs. So they use stones and pebbles to make their nest.
5. When the chicks are fully grown and independent, their parents leave them to face the challenges of the world.

E. 1. Penguin 2. Penguin 3. Penguin

Explore More

1. Do it yourself 2. Do it yourself

Have Fun!

The penguins live in very cold area. There are no leaves or twigs. So they use stones and pebbles to make their nest.

Word Search

1. The baby bird keeps growing inside the egg and uses the yolk as its food. When it is big enough, the young bird comes out cracking the egg. Both parents get busy in feeding them.
2. COTTON, HAIR, GRASS, PEBBLE

Chapter – 6 Our Body

Tell Me Now (Page 58)

Nose, Eye, Muscle, Ear, Tongue, Skin

Tell Me Now (Page 64)

Respiratory system, Human heart, Nervous system

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (c) Brain 2. (c) Both 3. (a) Stomach 4. (a) Heart 5. (b) WBC

B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

C. 1 machine 2. five 3. blood 4. Nervous 5. reproductive

D. 1. Each body part is made up of tiny structures called cells.
2. The heart pumps blood to all parts of our body.
3. Muscles and bones allow to move our body parts.

4. In Small intestine the food is completely digested. The blood takes up the important nutrients from the food and carries them to different parts of the body.
5. The kidneys are the main excretory organs. They are bean-shaped and located at the lower part of the abdomen. They filter blood and make urine.

E. i. d ii. c iii. d iv. a

Word Search

LUNGS, NERVES, KIDNEY, BRAIN, HEART, FOOD, PIPE, MOUTH, SKIN

Explore More

1. After running or exercising, our heart pumps faster and stronger to send more blood and oxygen to our muscles.
2. Our body sweats from sweat glands found mostly on our skin, especially on your forehead, underarms, and hands.

Have Fun!

The kidneys are the main excretory organs. They are bean-shaped and located at the lower part of the abdomen. They filter blood and make urine.

Let's Talk

1. EYES 2. TONGUE 3. NERVES 4. KIDNEYS 5. BRAIN

Chapter – 7 Safety and First-Aid

Tell Me Now(Page 68)

1. a. zebra b. Stop, Go c. carelessness d. cover
2. a. red b. yellow c. green

Tell Me Now (Page 71)

2 and 3 (Tick)

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (c) Red 2. (b) Zebra 3. (c) First aid 4. (a) scissors

B. 1. zebra crossing 2. helmet 3. Traffic signals 4. electric shock 5. doctor

C. 1. Accidents can be prevented by following certain simple rules.

2. i. Always walk on the footpath.
   ii. Cross the road at the zebra crossing only.
   iii. Cross the road at the zebra crossing only.
3. Clean the wound with savlon and apply any antiseptic lotion. Tie a bandage over the wound. Take the injured to a doctor and obey the advice of the doctor.
4. i. Do not jump on the desks or tables.
   ii. Do not run down the staircase.
   iii. Do not throw chalk or duster at your classmates.
5. We should not push others in a moving bus because we will fall and make injured.

Explore More

A. Do it yourself

B. Scissors, Knives, Blades, Electric wires

Have Fun!

Daily gas leak checks are essential to ensure safety, prevent wastage, and protect both people and equipment from any harm.

Let's Talk

People wear helmets while riding two wheelers due to avoid head injury in road accidents.

Chapter – 8 A House

Tell Me Now (Page 74)

Tent, Igloo, Houseboat, Pucca House, Stilt House

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (b) Caravan 2. (a) Igloo
3. (a) cement and bricks 4. (a) Flies and mosquitoes

B. 1. Heat, cold 2. Curtains
3. Air, light 4. insects

C. Kutcha houses are made of mud, straw, weak wood, leaves
Pucca houses are made of stones, bricks, cement, steel and strong wood.

D. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. False 5. True

E. 1. i. A good house should have separate rooms for cooking food, receiving guests, sleeping and studying.
ii. It should have a proper drainage system with covered drains because mosquitoes breed in stagnant water in uncovered drains.
2. i. Kitchen waste and other garbage should not be litterred around. They should be collected in covered dustbins and removed regularly.
ii. The floors of the house should be swept, mopped and disinfected regularly.
iii. Sinks, washbasins and bathrooms must be washed and disinfected regularly.
3. Things in the house be dusted regularly to keep insects and bacteria away.
4. People use wiremesh in doors and windows which checks the entry of flies, mosquitoes and other insects but allows fresh air.
5. gypsies and banjaras keep moving from one place to another. They live in caravans. A caravan has wheels on which it moves.
6. We should keep bathrooms disinfected regularly to safe from bacteria and viruses.

Word Puzzle

Across	Down
1. HOUSEBOAT	3. TENT
2. CARAVAN	4. IGLOO

Hots (Think and Answer)

A proper drainage system is necessary for a good house mosquitoes breed in stagnant water in uncovered drains.

Explore More

Do it yourself

Let's Talk

1. Sloping roofs in hilly areas help snow or rain slide off, so the roof doesn't get damaged. They also resist strong winds.
2. People in Assam build stilt houses to stay safe from floods, stay cool, and get better air circulation.

Have Fun!

Do it yourself

Chapter – 9 Water

Tell Me Now (Page 81)

1. Drink 2. Bath 3. Making food 4. Washing cloth

Tell Me Now (Page 85)

1. water, melting 2. water droplets 3. Water cycle

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (c) Rain 2. (a) Ocean 3. (b) Solid 4. (a) food

B. 1. gaseous 2. liquids 3. heating 4. three 5. clouds

C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False

D. 1. We need water to live.
2. Three states of water are solid, liquid and gas.
3. If we cool liquid water it changes into ice. This is called freezing.
4. Heating
5. When the Sun's rays heat water it evaporates.

E. G, L, S

Hots (Think and Answer)

Water that falls from the sky is not salty, it sometimes has other substances in it that cause it not to be clean enough for you to drink, that's why rainwater is not fit for drinking

Explore More

Do it yourself

Let's Talk

Dehydration is when your body doesn't have enough water to carry out its normal functions. If dehydration is severe, it can lead to more serious problems like confusion, fainting, or organ failure.

Chapter – 10 Measurements

Tell Me Now (Page 88)

Do it yourself

Tell Me Now (Page 91)

Pendulum, Digital thermometer, measuring tape

Learn and Revise

A. 1. b. kilometres 2. b. measuring tape
3. c. l 4. c. 10 l

B. 1. centimeter 2. millilitre 3. kilogram 4. kilometre 5. hour

C. 1. Centimeter 2. kulogram 3. millimeter 4. millilitre 5. litre
6. metre 7. gram 8. centigrade 9. Fahrenheit

D. 1. The temperature of the body of normal human is 37° C or 98.4° F.
2. It is important to use standard units for measurement to correct accuracy.
3. a. measuring tape b. milk measuring
c. clock d. thermometer
4. Hotness or coldness of a body is called its temperature.
5. Earlier, the people used sundial, sand clock and water clock, etc. to find out the time.

Hots (Think and Answer)

We need standard units of measurement to ensure consistency and accuracy.

Explore More

1 & 2. Do it yourself

Let's Talk

A tailor uses a measuring tape because it's flexible and can easily bend around the body.

Chapter – 11 Minerals, Rocks and Soils

Tell Me Now (Page 95)

Diamond, Marble, Necklace, Granite, sandstone, granite

Tell Me Now (Page 96)

1. Mineral 2. Crust 3. Manure 4. Loamy soil 5. Weathering

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (a) clay 2. (c) All of these 3. (c) Humus 4. (a) Loamy

B. 1. Sandy soil 2. Clayey soil 3. Humus 4. Loam 5. Topsoil

C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

D. 1. Soil is formed by breaking down of parents rocks.
2. Humus is the broken down parts of dead plants and animals. It makes the soil fertile.
3. Sandy soil, Clayey soil, Loamy soil
4. The different layers of soil are top soil, subsoil, weathered parent material and bed rock.
5. Earthworms, Ants

E. BEDROCK, SUBSOILS, DIAMOND, SANDSTONE

F. Diamond, Topsoil, Clay

Hots (Think and Answer)

Earthworms help farmers by making the soil healthier and more fertile for growing crops, That's why earthworms called 'Farmer's friends.

Explore More

1 & 2. Do it yourself

Let's Talk

1. Farmers add fertilisers and manures to make the soil richer in nutrients, helping plants grow better and produce more crops.
2. Diamond is used to cut hard materials because it is the hardest material on Earth, so it can easily cut through tough substances.

Chapter – 12 Heavenly Bodies

Tell Me Now (Page 103)

The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
We live on the earth. The Earth is the third planet of the solar system. The Earth is the only planet of the solar system which has life on it.

Tell Me Now (Page 106)

a. ii b. iii c. iv d. v e. i

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (a) Moon 2. (b) constellations 3. (a) Eight
4. (a) Kalpana Chawla

B. 1. Earth 2. Sun 3. astronauts
4. eight 5. Sunita Williams

C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. False

D. 1. (e) a big star 2. (f) a planet 3. (d) a satellite
4. (a) results in of day and night 5. (c) Layers of air
6. (b) was a great Indian astronomer

D. 1. Thus, rotation of earth causes day and night.
2. The sun and its planets make the solar system.
3. People who travel into space are called astronauts.
4. The eight planets of the solar systems are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
5. Aryabhata, Varahmihira and Bhaskar

E. BEDROCK, SUBSOILS, DIAMOND, SANDSTONE

F. Diamond, Topsoil, Clay

Hots (Think and Answer)

The Earth looks blue from space because about 71% of its surface is covered by water, mainly oceans.

Explore More

A. Do it yourself

B. 1. MOON 2. SUN 3. ORION 4. SATELLITE

Let's Talk

1. We can not hear any sound on the Moon because there is no air on the moon.
2. People weigh less on the Moon because the Moon has less gravity than Earth.

Chapter – 13 Light, Sound and Force

Tell Me Now (Page 112)

Luminous objects: Bulb, torch, candle

Non-luminous objects: School bag, blackboard

Tell Me Now (Page 114)

i. Clock ii. bell iii. drum iv. Mobile phone

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (a) see the things around 2. (c) vibrating objects 3. (c) both 4. (a) Gravity

B. 1. Torch 2. ears 3. unpleasant 4. pleasant 5. Noise

C. 1. (d) Light 2. (c) Noise 3. (b) Pleasant sound 4. (a) Force

D. 1. The objects that give out light on its own are known as luminous objects.

2. School bag, pencil

3. A shadow is formed when an opaque object comes in the path of light.

4. Sun

5. The sound of heavy traffic, horns, loud noise speaker, burning crackers and people shouting together creates noise pollution.

Word Search

FORCE, SOUND, PUSH, PULL, NOISE, MUSIC, LARYNX, SHADOW

Explore More

Do it yourself

Hots (Think and Answer)

You can stretch rubber bands by applying force on them.

Let's Talk

1. We should speak softly to avoid noise.
2. Soft music help us to make freshness in mind and reduce stress also.

Chapter – 14 Our Environment

Tell Me Now (Page 119)

Living: Tree, child, dog, butterfly

Non-living: School bag, blackboard

Learn and Revise

A. 1. (a) Dirty 2. (c) Soil 3. (d) All of these 4. (a) throwing plastic bags

B. 1. b. Asthma 2. c. Cholera 3. d. Life 4. e. Cutting trees

5. a. Land pollution

C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

D. 1. All living and non-living things found in our surroundings form an environment.

2. Biotic components: Plants, animals, human beings

Abiotic components: Air, water, soil, sunshine

3. Three fourth of our earth is covered with water. Due to which we not only get rain and drinking water but also we get fish, pearls and other precious things from these water bodies. These naturally occurring things are called natural resources.
4. Polluted water causes many diseases, like diarrhea, cholera, jaundice and many other problems.

E. 1. Land pollution
2. i. Everyday we throw garbages and household wastes in the open, that pollutes the land.
ii. Plastic materials such as plastic bags or toys, do not decay, these things also pollute the lands.
3. We should say 'No' to plastic bags.

Explore More

1. Do it yourself 2. a. ENVIRONMENT b. COAL c. PLASTIC

Hots (Think and Answer)

Without water there is no life on the earth.

Let's Talk

We should go to a park for a morning walk where many plants and trees are grown due to taking fresh air, which is essential for our life.

Test Paper – 1

A. 1. c. River 2. c. Coriander
3. c. Both a and b 4. b. Woodpecker

B. 1. building cup-shaped nests 2. five 3. eggs 4. taproot

C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

D. 1. Things that have life in them are called living things. Things that do not have life are called non-living things.
2. The functions of a stem include supporting the plant, transporting water and nutrients from roots to leaves, and storing food.
3. A food chain is a pathway that shows how energy passes from one living thing to another. A food chain always starts with a green plant.
4. Talons are the sharp, curved claws of birds of prey, like eagles or hawks, used to catch and hold prey.

Test Paper – 2

A. 1. b. Zebra 2. a. Force 3. a. Igloo 4. b. Solid

B. 1. Kalpana chawla 2. doctor 3. loud 4. Curtains 5. solid

C. 1. Loamy soil 2. Steam 3. Length

D. 1. We need a house to provide us with shelter and protection from the rain, sun, and wind.
2. Melting is the process by which a solid changes into a liquid when it is heated.
3. Soil is formed through the process of weathering, where rocks are broken down into smaller particles.
4. The solar system consists of the Sun, eight planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune), moons, dwarf planets, asteroids, comets, and other celestial objects.
5. We should follow safety rules to prevent accidents, injuries, and harm to ourselves and others.