

**GOLD MIND**

Strictly in accordance with the new guidelines  
and syllabus issued by N.C.E.R.T



# SOCIAL STUDIES

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**Help Kit**  
**1-5**



# Teacher's Manual

## Social Studies Bullet (Class-1)

### UNIT 1 : ME AND MY WORLD

#### CHAPTER 2 : MY BODY

A. 1. Eyes 2. Tongue 3. Skin 4. Knees B. Nose, Neck, Fingers, Head, Eye, Ear, Mouth, Arm, Hands, leg, Knee, Feet, Toes

### UNIT 2 : MY NEEDS

#### CHAPTER 3 : FOOD

A. 1. We need food to stay alive 2. We get food from plants and animals 3. Breakfast 4. Dinner B. 1. Clean 2. Energy 3. Food 4. Breakfast C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes

#### CHAPTER 4 : CLOTHES WE WEAR

A. 1. We need clothes to cover our body. 2. We wear cotton clothes in summer. 3. We wear woollen clothes in winter. 4. We should always wear neat and clean clothes. B. 1. Clothes 2. Smart 3. Woollen 4. Warm 5. Clean

#### CHAPTER 5 : HOUSES WE LIVE IN

A. 1. House 2. Family 3. Dining room 4. Bathroom 5. Walls B. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) C. 1. We need a house to live in. 2. The different parts of a house are roof, walls, doors, windows and rooms. 3. We sleep in our bedroom.

#### CHAPTER 6 : DIFFERENT HOUSES

A. 1. The houses that are weak and are made up of mud, straw and bamboo are called kachcha houses. 2. The houses that are made up of bricks, wood, cement, iron and steel are called pucca houses. 3. Kachcha houses are made up of mud, straw and bamboo. 4. Pucca houses are made up of bricks, wood, cement, iron and steel. B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False C. 1. Villages 2. Strong 3. Sloping 4. Different

#### CHAPTER 7 : HOMES OF ANIMALS

A. 1. Kennel 2. Coop 3. Hobe 4. Nest B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No

### UNIT 3 : MY FAMILY AND MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

#### CHAPTER 8 : MY FAMILY

A. 1. Father and mother are called our parents. 2. Father's and mother's parents are called grandparents. 3. A family with parents and one or two children is a small family. 4. A family having parents, grandparents, uncles

and aunts, all living together in a house, is called a joint family. **C.** 1. Parents  
2. Small 3. Big.

### **CHAPTER 9 : WE SHARE, WE CARE**

**A.** 1. Work 2. Parents 3. Should 4. Mothers **B.** 1. Father works in an office and earns money for the family. 2. Mother cooks food and does all the other household chores etc. 3. Children can help their parents by bringing things from nearby shops, by dusting the furniture, by keeping their house neat and clean, by watering plants etc.

### **CHAPTER 10 : FUN WITH THE FAMILY**

**A.** 1. Fun 2. Happy 3. In the park **B.** 1. We can go on a picnic, we can go to the Zoo, we can play in the park and we can go to a circus. 2. Yes.

### **CHAPTER 11 : MY SCHOOL**

**A.** 1. We wear uniform when we go to school. 2. We learn to read and writes, and discipline in the school. 3. Principal, Teacher, Librarian, Peon, Maid and gardener. 4. Playground, library, staff room and classroom, **B.** 1. School 2. Uniform 3. Principal 4. Respect **C.** Read, play, learn.

### **CHAPTER 12 : MY CLASSROOM**

**A.** 1. Children study in classrooms. 2. Teacher writes on the blackboard.  
**B.** 1. Chalk 2. Dustbin 3. Neat 4. Books 5. Chairs

## **UNIT 4 : FESTIVALS**

### **CHAPTER 13 : NATIONAL FESTIVALS**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Festivals which are celebrated by all Indians, are called national festivals. 2. We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August every year. 3. Gandhi Jayanti marks the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

### **CHAPTER 14 : OUR RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS**

**A.** 1. On Diwali, we pray to goddess Lakshmi and lord Ganesha. We decorate our houses with diyas and lights. 2. On Christmas, we go to the church to pray and Christmas trees are decorated on this day. **B.** 1. Id 2. 25th December 3. Sikh 4. New **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False

## **UNIT 5 : HABITS AND HEALTH**

### **CHAPTER 15 : GOOD MANNERS AND GOOD HABITS**

**A.** 1. Please 2. Excuse me 3. Animals. 4. Clean

### **CHAPTER 16 : STAY HEALTHY**

**A.** 1. Strong 2. Clean 3. Rest 4. Twice **B.** 1. We must take a bath Every Day. 2. We must wear clean clothes. 3. We must brush our teeth twice a day. 4. We must wash our hands before and after meals.

## **CHAPTER 17 : BE SAFE**

**A.** 1. Accidents 2. Sharp objects 3. Wet **B.** 1. Safety is the state of being safe from danger, risk or any kind of injury. 2. (i) Do not play with sharp objects. (ii) Do not touch electrical appliances with wet hands. (iii) Do not climb on high shelves. (iv) Do not take any medicine yourself. 3. (i) Walk on the pavement (ii) Never run across the road (iii) Cross the road at the zebra crossing (iv) Follow the traffic lights and signals.

## **UNIT 6 : THE SUN, THE MOON AND THE STARS**

### **CHAPTER 18 : THE BLUE SKY**

**A.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **B.** 1. Sun gives us light and heat. 2. We see the moon and the stars in the night sky. 3. Because they are very far from us. 4. The moon is round like the sun. It is silver white in colour. It has many shapes during its different phases.

## **UNIT 7 : EARLY HUMANS**

### **CHAPTER 19 : EARLY MAN**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. The early humans lived in forests. 2. They ate raw fruits and raw flesh of animals. 3. They covered their bodies with leaves or skin of animals. 4. No, they live in forests.

## **UNIT 8 : GREAT PERSONALITIES**

### **CHAPTER 20 : SOME GREAT PEOPLE**

**A.** 1. Porbandar 2. Chacha **B.** 1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. 2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November, 1889, in Allahabad. 3. Subhash Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 at Cuttack in Orissa.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER – I**

**A.** 1. We need food to stay alive 2. We need clothes to cover our body. 3. We need a house to live in. 4. Houses that are weak and are made up of need, straw and bamboo are called kachcha houses. **B.** 1. Breakfast 2. Woollen 3. Walls 4. Pucca 5. Shed **C.** 1. Kennel 2. Family 3. Mother 4. Fun 5. Movie **D.** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)

### **MODEL TEST PAPER – II**

**A.** 1. We learn to read and write, and discipline in the school. 2. Teacher writes on the black board. 3. We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August every year. 4. We celebrate Republic day on 26 January every year. **B.** 1. Dustbin 2. Please 3. Fit 4. Clean 5. Go **C.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **D.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes



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## Social Studies Bullet (Class-2)

### UNIT 1 : MY FAMILY

#### CHAPTER 1 : MY FAMILY

A. 1. Family 2. Surname B. 1. Surname 2. Surname 3. Care

### UNIT 2 : MY NEEDS

#### CHAPTER 2 : THE FOOD WE EAT

A. 1. We need food to stay alive 2. Food can be divided into groups – (i) Food that give us energy. (ii) Food that help us to grow. (iii) Food that help us to grow. 3. Potatoes, bread, rice, chapati etc. D. 1. Eat fresh and clean food. 2. Have your meals at a fixed time every day. 3. Do not waste food. 4. Wash your hands before and after eating.

#### CHAPTER 3 : WATER

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) B. 1. We need water to stay alive. 2. The sources of water are rain, ponds, lakes, rivers, seas and oceans. 3. We get water from taps at home

#### CHAPTER 4 : CLOTHES WE WEAR

A. 1. We wear clothes to cover ourselves. 2. We wear cotton clothes during summer. 3. We wear woolen clothes during winter. 4. Boys wear shorts, t-shirt, jeans, trousers etc. B. 1. Clothes 2. Girls 3. All of these 4. Silkworm 5. Raincoat.

#### CHAPTER 5 : MY HOME

A.1. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, wild animals and thieves. 2. Kachcha house are made up of mud and straw. They are weak houses. 3. Pucca Houses are strong houses made up of stones, brick, cement, metal, tiles, etc. C. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False

### UNIT 3 : MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

#### CHAPTER 6 : MY SCHOOL

A. 1. School 2. Library 3. Canteen 4. Playground B. 1. Classroom 2. Computer

#### CHAPTER 7 : MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

A. 1. Good 2. Streets 3. Clean 4. Neighbours B. 1. The area around a house is called neighbourhood. 2. People living in a neighbourhood are called neighbours. 3. Neighbours celebrate festivals together and children of a neighbourhood play together.

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## **CHAPTER 8 : PLACES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD**

**A.** 1. Market 2. Postman 3. Doctors 4. Bank **C.** 1. A market has many small and big shops. 2. Post office 3. A hospital is an important neighbourhood service. We go to a hospital when we are sick our injured. 4. A bank is a place where we keep our money safely.

## **CHAPTER 9 : WORKSHIP PLACES**

**A.** 1. Temple 2. One **B.** 1. Places where we go to pray/worship are called workshop places. 2. The Sikhs worship in a gurudwara. 3. The Christians worship in a church. **C.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No

## **UNIT 4 : FESTIVALS**

### **CHAPTER 10 : FESTIVE TIME**

**A.** 1. Diwali 2. Holi 3. Sewaiyan 4. Colours 5. Gurudwara **B.** 1. Diyas and candles are lit all around the house. Sweets are exchanged with family and friends. Children enjoy bursting crackers. 2. People pray in the church. They decorate the Christmas tree in their house. Special cakes are made on Christmas. 3. On Gurupurab, people pray in gurudwaras and listen to gurubani, Processions are taken out on roads. Food is served at Langars in Gurudwaras. 4. Pongal is celebrated for three days – bhogi pangal (first day), thai Pangal (second day), and Mattu Pangal (third day). **D.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c)

### **CHAPTER 11 : REST AND RECREATION**

**A.** 1. When we have fun doing things that we enjoy, it is called recreation. 2. Playing indoor games and watching television is called indoor recreation. 3. Recreation outside the house is called outdoor recreation. **B.** 1. Rest 2. Indoor 3. Cricket **C.** 1. No 2. No

## **UNIT 5 : DIRECTIONS AND TRAVEL**

### **CHAPTER 12 : DIRECTIONS AND COMMUNICATION**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) **B.** 1. Directions tell us the correct location of a place. 2. The four main directions are east, west, north and south. 3. Directions tell us the correct location of a place. 4. The sun rises in the east.

### **CHAPTER 13 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT**

**A.** 1. Train 2. Air 3. Fuel 4. Fastest 5. Ambulance **B.** 1. The means of transport that move on land are called land transport. 2. The means of transport that sail on water or called transport. 3. The means of transport that move in air are called air transport. **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True

### **CHAPTER 14 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) **B.** 1. Television 2. fastest 3. Radio 4. economical 5. transistor **C.** 1. The act of sending news, information or messages is called communication. 2. We can talk on the telephone at any time of the day or night. It is a fast means of communication. 3. Television give us live programmes. 4. Transistor is a small radio. We can carry it to any place. 5. This is called 'electronic mail' or 'e-mail'. E-mail helps us to send and receive written messages and pictures instantly through computer.

#### **CHAPTER 15 : ROAD SAFETY**

**A.** 1. Pavement 2. Road 3. In group 4. Zebra 5. Queue **B.** 1. True 2. False 3. Trued 4. True 5. False **C.** 1. If there is no footpath, we should walk on the safe side of the road. 2. We should cross a road only at the Zebra Crossing. 3. Before crossing a road, we should look to the left, then to the right and then to the left again. 4. We should wait for the school bus in a queue. 5. No 6. We should not talk to the driver while he is driving because he can get disturbed.

### **UNIT 6 : OUR LIFE ON EARTH**

#### **CHAPTER 16 : OUR BEAUTIFUL EARTH**

**A.** 1. Globe 2. Mountains 3. Cool 4. Lake 5. Salty **B.** 1. Earth 2. Ball 3. Sun 4. Land 5. Hills **C.** 1. A small model of the earth is called a globe. 2. The highest parts of land are called mountains. Hills are high areas of land but not as high as mountains. 3. Low lands between the hills or mountains are called valleys. 4. Plains are flat lands. The soil is good and crops grow well here. 5. Camel is a popular animal found in a desert.

#### **CHAPTER 17 : SEASONS**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) **B.** 1. Hot 2. Hills 3. Rains 4. Puddles 5. Short, long **C.** 1. Summer, winter and monsoon. 2. The rainy season is called monsoon in India. 3. The people wear woollen and fur clothes to stay warm in winter. 4. People like to have ice-creams in summer. 5. We see a rainbow after it rains.

#### **CHAPTER 18 : TELLING TIME**

**A.** 1. Watches 2. Shadow 3. Morning 4. Moon 5. 7 Days **B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **C.** 1. Long ago, people could tell the time by looking at the sun's position. 2. We do housework in the evening.

### **UNIT 7 : EARLY HUMANS**

#### **CHAPTER 19 : THE STORY OF THE WHEEL**

**A.** 1. Caves 2. Walk 3. Rounded 4. Wheel **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False **C.** 1. People had to walk everywhere before the wheels were made.

2. People used animals to carry things in those days. 3. Early humans noticed that round objects rolled down slopes easily, this gave them the idea of making a wheel.

## UNIT 8 : GREAT PERSONALITIES

### CHAPTER 20 : GREAT PEOPLE

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**A.** 1. Mother Teresa 2. Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha 3. Rabindranath Tagore 4. Rabindranath Tagore **B.** 1. Mother Teresa founded the missionaries of charity and its purpose was to look after the poor and the dying. **C.** 1. Bhabha founded the Tate Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay. 2. In 1942, he was awarded with the Adams award. 3. In 1954, he was honoured with Padma Bhushan by the government of India. 4. Vishwa Bharati University at Shantyniketan. 5. Tansen was a great singer. He was the court musician of the Mughal emperor Akbar.

### MODEL TEST PAPER – I

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**A.** 1. (i) Eat fresh and clean food, (ii) Do not waste food, 2. We need water to stay alive. 3. We need clothes to cover ourselves. 4. We feel safe and comfortable in our house. **B.** 1. Sickroom 2. Neighbours 3. Church 4. Tamil Nadu 5. Family Name **C.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a) **D.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

### MODEL TEST PAPER – II

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**A.** 1. Playing indoor games and watching television is called Indoor recreation. 2. Directions tell us the correct location of a place. 3. The highest parts of land are called mountains. Hills are high areas of land but not as high as mountains. 4. Early humans used animals to carry things to different places in those days. 5. Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha **B.** 1. rest 2. Air 3. Globe 4. 365 5. Hills **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **D.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d)





# Teacher's Manual

## Social Studies Bullet (Class-3)

### UNIT 1 : OUR GREEN EARTH

#### CHAPTER 1 : THE EARTH, OUR HOME

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) **B.** 1. Eight 2. Water, air 3. Horizon **C.** 1. The shape of the Earth is round like an orange, slightly flat at the top and the bottom. 2. The sun, its planets, and some other heavenly bodies together make the solar system. 3. We call earth as our home because– (i) the earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere. (ii) about three – fourths of the earth is covered by water and one fourth is land. 4. Magellan prove that the earth is in fact round. 5. Three – fourth 6. Earth is made up of land, air and water, the earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere. 7. The place where the sky and the sea seem to meet is called the horizon while the place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.

#### CHAPTER 2 : THE FACE OF THE EARTH

**A.** 1. Blue 2. Globe 3. Map 4. Asia 5. North **B.** 1. A map is a drawing of the earth or its part on a paper while a globe is the true model of the earth. 2. The whole body of salt water that covers nearly three-fourths of the surface of the Earth. Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean are the main oceans on the Earth. 3. (i) The top of the map shows the North direction. (ii) The bottom of the map shows the South direction. (iii) Towards your right is the east direction. (iv) Towards your left is the West direction. 4. A compass is a device that helps us to locate places on the map.

#### CHAPTER 3 : THE EARTH'S NEIGHBOURS

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Solar 2. Moon 3. Water 4. Constellation **C.** 1. The sun is important to us because – (i) It gives us heat and light. (ii) Plants prepare food in the presence of sunlight. (iii) It is an important source of energy. 2. The energy we get from the sun is called solar energy. It can be used to cook, to light up streets at night and to cars. 3. We can see the moon at night because it receives light from the sun. 4. Star is a large heavenly body. It looks small because it is very far away from us, it is made up of very hot gases.

#### CHAPTER 4 : AIR

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Air 2. Smoke, dust 3. Morning 4. Dry **C.** 1. We need air to stay alive. 2. It is important to keep the air fresh. And clean to remain healthy. 3. (i) Bursting of firecrackers. (ii) Burning of wood

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and garbage. (iii) Smoke coming out by factories and vehicles. (iv) When we cough or sneeze, the germs mix with air. 4. To breathe in fresh air– (i) We should look after plants and trees and plant name of them. (ii) We must keep the windows of our house open. (iii) We must take regular morning walks. (iv) We should not burn dry leaves.

## **CHAPTER 5 : WATER**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **C.** 1. In villages people dig wells or use pumps to get water 2. The water cycle is the journey water takes as it circulates from the land to the sky and back again. 3. We can purify water by– (i) Boiling it (ii) adding chlorine tables. (iv) Filtering it. 4. We must not waste water because there is very little water that we can use on earth.

## **UNIT 2 : INDIA, LAND AND PEOPLE**

### **CHAPTER 6 : THE LAND OF OUR COUNTRY**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) **B.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3.(b) 4. (c) **C.** 1. Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia. 2. The Plain areas are fertile in India because most of the rivers coming from the Himalaya Mountains flow through this plain area. 3. A Piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water it called peninsula 4. The Vindhya and the Satpura mountain ranges are in the central part of India. In the southern part of India, lie Nilgiri hills

### **CHAPTER 7 : THE STATES IN MY COUNTRY**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **C.** 1. India has 28 States and 7 Union Territories. 2. The Offices of the Central Government are Located in New Delhi. 3. The Central and the State Governments help each other for the progress. They pass rules and laws to run the country properly. 4. New Delhi is the capital of India.

### **CHAPTER 8 : OUR FOOD**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Wheat, Rice, Maize, Bajra. 2. Moong, urad, arhar, masoor 3. Apple, Orange, Banana, Guava 4. Turmeric, coriander, Cardamom, Cloves. 5. Chowmein, Pizza, Burger, Sandwich. **C.** 1. Wheat, Rice 2. The farmers in India are able to grow a large variety of food due to variation it climates. 3. Indian food is popular throughout the world because of the spices used.4. Banana, Apple, Brinjal, potatoes, onions, cauliflower, lady's finger etc.

### **CHAPTER 9 : OUR CLOTHES**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) **B.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False **C.** 1. Saree and Blouse 2. Trousers and Shirts, Coat and Pant, Dhoti-Kurta, Angrakha with

a Pyjama. 3. In cold regions, people cover themselves in shawls, pullovers, sweaters and scarves all made of wool or some thick fabric. 4. In Marriages and festivals, people wear formal dresses and Jewellery.

## **CHAPTER 10 : OUR FESTIVALS**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **B.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b) **C.** 1. On Republic day, a special parade is taken out at Rajpath, The armed forces, police and school children take part in the parade and the president of India takes the salute. 2. On Christmas, special prayers are held in the church at midnight and in the morning, Christmas trees are decorated with gifts and sweets. The children wait to get gifts from Santa Claus. 3. On Id, Every Body wears new clothes and offer prayers or Namaaz. 'Ide' or maney is given to children. They also eat a sweet dish, sewain. 4. On Gurupurab, people wear new clothes and pray in the Gurudwaras and longer is offered to everyone.

## **UNIT 3 : THE WAY WE LIVE**

### **CHAPTER II : OUR OCCUPATIONS**

**A.** 1. (a) 2.(c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a) **C.** 1. Farming is the main occupation of our country : 2. The rearing of animals for producing milk is called dairy farming. 3. Keeping hens and ducks on a large scale to have eggs and meat is called poultry forming. 4. Fishing is the main occupation in the coastal areas.

### **CHAPTER 12 : OUR HELPERS**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) **B.** 1. Mother cooks food for us, father earns money for us and helps in our studies etc and your elder brother or sister teach you many games. 2. We go to a doctor when we are sick or injured. 3. (i) The teacher help us to read and write (ii) They teach us how to behave with elders and other members of the society. (iii) The teacher helps us to become a good citizen of the country. 4. The policeman catches criminals, thieves and robbers. 5. The fire brigade has fire extinguisher that help in extinguishing the fire is a very short time.

### **CHAPTER 13 : GOING FROM PLACE TO PLACE**

**A.** 1. Road 2. Metro 3. Water 4. Air 5. Overbridges **B.** 1. Trains 2. Local 3. Ponies, Mules 4. Aircraft **C.** 1. Road and rail 2. The type of transport we choose depends on the distance we need to travel and the money we can spend. 3. Cars, scooters, bikes, trucks, buses and trains are the different ways of travelling on land. Ships, boats steamers and liners are the different ways of travelling on sea. 4. (i) Walk on the footpath on the side of the road. (ii) Always use the zebra crossing to cross a road. (iii) Do not play on the road. (iv) Be careful when you ride your bicycle on the road. (v) Use overbridges or subways to cross the roads.

## CHAPTER 14 : STAYING IN TOUCH

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **B.** 1.(i) Pigeons were used to carry the messages from one place to another. (ii) Men were sent on foot or on animals to deliver the messages to distant places. 2. Fax machine is a device that is attached to the telephone. We write a message on paper and the exact copy of that page is sent to another person who receives it instantly. 3. Computers are the latest means of communication. A new system called internet connects computers in different parts of the world and makes it easy to communicate with each other through e-mail. 4. The means of communication that are used to communicate to the public in general are called means of mass communication.

## UNIT 4 : OUR CITIES MAJOR

### CHAPTER : 15 DELHI

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True **C.** 1. The city of Delhi was first built by the Pandava kings. It was then called Indraprastha. 2. Delhi is very hot in summer. Hot dry winds from the west called boo blow across the city in May and June. Later in the year, all the flowering trees are in bloom. Winters are very cold in the city. 3. Jantar Mantar, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, Iodi Gardens, India Gate. 4. We call Delhi Mini-India because people from different parts of India live and work in Delhi and the people who speak all the different Indian languages live in Delhi.

### CHAPTER 16 : MUMBAI

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) **B.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (d) **C.** 1. Mumbai is famous for cotton textile industry. The other significant industries of Mumbai are engineering, petrochemical, metal, edible oil, soap, leather etc. 2. British made their ceremonial exit through the gateway of India in 1947. 3. Mumbai has a moderate climate. It is situated on the sea coast and therefore, it is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. It receives heavy rain in the months of June, July and August. 4. Kamla Nehru Park, taraporevale Aquarium, Jehangir Art gallery, Marine Drive and Essell World are the places of tourist interest in Mumbai. 5. The people of Mumbai speak Marathi, Hindi and English are commonly spoken as well.

### CHAPTER 17 : KOLKATA

**A.** 1. Calcutta 2. Rabindra 3. Jute 4. Natural 5. Rabindranath Tagore 6. Densely 7. Eden **B.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) **C.** 1. West Bengal 2. Howrah 3. Dhoti, Kurta 4. Durga Puja **D.** 1. Kolkata is located along the east coast of India and on the banks of river Hugli. 2. the most important industry of Kolkata is the jute industry. There are many other industries in Kolkata such

as Silk and Cotton, Textiles, Paper, Glass Works, Chemical, etc. 3. The climate of Kolkata is neither too hot nor too cold. There is heavy rainfall during the monsoon in the city. It is warm and humid in this season. 4. Shanti Niketan is a famous educational institution of Indian arts and culture. 5. Durga Puja marks the victory of good over evil. It is celebrated for six days. People buy new Clothes, they also exchange gifts with friends and relatives.

## **CHAPTER 18 : CHANNAI**

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. South-east 2. Artificial 3. VGP Golden Beach 4. Veshti, shirt 5. Tamil **C.** 1. Channai is located on the south-east coast of India facing the bay of Bengal, 2. Automobile, motorcycle, paint, glass and leather goods are the important industries found in Channai. 3. Channai is warm throughout the year, during winter, weather is not very cold, It gets rains both in summer as well as in winter, the weather is generally warm and humid all the year round. 4. St. Thomas Church, fort of St. George, Channai Museem, Art Gallery, snake park. 5. Pangal is the main festival celebrated in Channai, It is celebrated in January. It is celebrated I January. The celebrations last four days.

## **CHAPTER 19 : MORE INDIAN CITIES**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True **C.** 1. (a) Lal Bagh (b) Rock Garden 2. (a) Jewellery (b) Metal Work 3. (a) Patna Sahib Gurudwara (b) St. Mary's Church. **D.** 1. The industries of Bengaluru are mainly electronic goods, machines, aircrafts, telephones, chemicals, soaps, watches and textiles. 2. Rock garden has colour full trees, houses, people, animals and other things, all made from waste materials. 3. Most buildings in the old city are made of pink sandstone. At sunset the whole city glows pink, giving it the nickname 'Pink City'. 4. Charminar, Mecca Masjid, Salarjung Museum, Birla Mandir and the Ravindra Bharati are the places of tourist interest in Hyderabad. 5. Patna was founded by Sher Shah Suri. It is on the banks of the Ganga, Patna's ancient name was Pataliputra, as the capital of the kingdom of Magadha.

## **UNIT 5 : EARLY HUMANS**

### **CHAPTER 20 : THE STORY OF EARLY HUMANS**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Jungles 2. Food 3. Trees, covers 4. Accident 5. Soft sail. **C.** 1. Early humans ate fruits of trees as roots of plants, sometimes they would kill a wild animal ad eat its flesh raw. 2. Early humans used stones to cut, chop and scrape. They also used sharp wooden sticks as tools. 3. Early Humans started collecting seeds and threw them on clean pieces of land. Thus, early human beings learned farming. 4. Early humans

spend their free time painting the walls of caves with pictures of animals and hunting scenes and they also songs and danced with others.

### MODEL TEST PAPER – I

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**A.** 1. The place where the sky and the land or sea seem to meet is called the horizon. 2. A globe is the true model of the earth while a map is a drawing of the earth or its part on a paper. 3. The sun is important for us because – (i) It gives us heat and light. (ii) It gives us heat and light.

(iii) It is an important source of energy. 4. (i) We should look after plants and trees and plant more of them. (ii) We must take regular morning walks.

(iii) We must keep the windows of our house open. (iv) We should not burn dry leaves. 5. Mountains, Northern Plains, plateau, desert and Islands are the physical divisions of India. **B.** 1. Government 2. Desert 3. Clothes

4. Festivals 5. Id-ul-Fitr **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. Haryana, Punjab 2. Wheat, Rice 3. Mountains, Deserts 4. Onam, Pongal 5. Narmadi, Godavari

### MODEL TEST PAPER –II

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**A.** 1. Any work, which helps us to earn money, is called our occupation. 2. A policeman maintains law and order in the society. He protects our life and property. He catches criminals, thieves and robbers. 3. The means of communication that are used to communicate to the public in general are called means of mass communication. 4. Delhi is a union territory. It is believed that the City of Delhi was first built by the pandava kings. It was then called Indraprastha. Thousands of years later, a king called Shah Jahan rebuilt the city and named it shahjahanabad. 5. Early humans started collecting reeds and throw them on clean pieces of land. Thus, early human beings learned farming. **B.** 1. Poultry 2. Subscriber trunk Dialing (STD) 3. Fax Machine 4. Mumbai 5. Hugli **C.** 1. Fishing 2. Electrician 3. Air 4. Bharat natyam 5. Caves **D.** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)



# Teacher's Manual

## Social Studies Bullet (Class-4)

### UNIT I : OUR COUNTRY

#### CHAPTER I : OUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

**A.** 1. large 2. Cancer 3. seventh 4. 15 August 5. China **B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **C.** 1. South India 2. Bay of Bengal lies to the east of India. 3. India stretches for about 3214 kilometres from north to south and for about 2933 kilometres from east to west. 4. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka are the neighbouring countries of India. 5. The major physical divisions of India are – (i) The Northern Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Western Desert (iv) The Southern Plateaus (v) The Coastal Plains and the Islands.

#### CHAPTER 2 : THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Himalayas extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Assam, Manipur and Mizoram in the in the east. Their total length is about 2500 kn. 2.Himadri, Himachal and Shivalik are the three ranges of the Himalayas. 3. Jammu and Kashmir is famous for its natural beauty. It is surrounded by snow – covered mountains. The Dal and Wular are beautiful lakes in the valley. There are floating markets and shops on the lakes. 4. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura are the seven sister states. **C.** State Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Assma, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Capital, Gangtok, Shimla, Dispur, Shillong, Aizowl, Languages, Nepali, Hindi, Hindi, Manipuri, Assamese, English, Mizo.

#### CHAPTER 3 : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

**A.** 1. Indira 2. two 3. Punjab 3. Uttar Pradesh 5. Dispur **B.** 1. south 2. Amritsar 3. Punjab 4. alluvial 5. Bangladesh **C.** 1. The area watered by a river and its tributaries is called its basin. 2. Yamuna, Gomati, Gandak. Kosi, Ghaghra, Betwa are the tributaries of river Ganga. 3. Padma 4. Makki – di – roti with Sarson – da – saag and Lassi is a popular food of Punjab. 5. Bihar is the land of two great religious teachers – Buddha and Mahavira, Patna is the capital city. The main crops are rice and sugarcane. Hindi, Bhojpuri, Magdhi and Maithili are widely spoken : Diwali, Dussehra, chhath, Id and Teej are the main festivals celebrated.

#### CAPITAL 4 : THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) **B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True **C.** 1. The Thar Desert stretches from Kachchh in Gujarat in the south west  
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to the borders of Haryana in the north – west. It lies to the west of Aravalli hills and extends into the neighbouring country of Pakistan. 2. The climate is of the extreme type. In winters, the days are pleasant but the nights are very cold. In summers, the days are very hot but the nights are cold. Hot dry winds blow during the day. The rainfall is little. 3. Oasis and Indira Gandhi Canal. 4. Life in the desert is hard for people because there is very little vegetation and very little water. 5. Camel is the chief means of transport in the desert. It can live without water and food for many days. It has broad padded feet which help it to walk firmly on sand.

### **CHAPTER 5 : THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS**

**A.** 1. east 2. Nillgiri Hills 3. Chhattisgarh 4. lava 5. Lavani **B.** 1. Rath yatra 2. Bengaluru 3. Tamasha 4. Tirupati **C.** 1. The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape. 2. The Aravalli Range in the north west, the Rajmahal hills in the north-east, the Eastern Ghats on the east and the Western Ghats on the west. 3. Diamond is mined in Panna. 4. People like to eat rice, idli, dosa, upma, sambhar and curd.

### **CHAPTER 6 : THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLAND GROUPS**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) **B.** 1. Cambay region 2. Mangalore 3. Periyar 4. union 5. Vivekananda 6. Kavaratti **C.** 1. Gujarat coast, Konkan coast and the Malabar coast. 2. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, West Bengal and Puducherry. 3. The chief crop is rice. Sugarcane and coconut also grow on the east coast 4. Goa is a popular tourist place because it has many beautiful beaches and churches. 5. Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean 6. Kanyakumari

### **CHAPTER 7 : THE CLIMATE OF INDIA**

**A.** 1. Weather 2. climate 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Loo 5. June **B.** 1. Climate 2. Winter season 3. sea breeze 4. Arabian sea **C.** 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and time while climate refers to the weather conditions of a place over a long period of time. 2. Winter season, monsoon season and summer season. 3. The winter season begins from the middle of November and continues till February. December and January are very cold months in India. The days are short while the nights are longer. It is cold throughout India. 4. The summer season starts from the middle of March till the end of June. The temperature during this time of the year rises and it gets hotter. May and June are the hottest months of the year. 5. The moist winds blowing from sea to land causes rainfall.



## UNIT 2 : OUR RESOURCES

### CHAPTER 8 : OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) **B.** 1. E 2. E 3. I 4. I 5. E 6. I 7. E 8. E **C.** 1. The natural resources, which are limited and reduce in quantity once they are used, are called exhaustible resources while the resources which are always available in plenty in nature are called inexhaustible resources. 2. Metals are found deep inside the earth. 3. Living things need air to breathe. 4. Solar energy is used for water heaters and street lighting. 5. Soil is the top layer of the earth's surface in which plants grow. 6. Trees provide shelter to many animals. They prevent soil erosion.

### CHAPTER 9 : THE SOIL

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) **B.** 1. northern, deltas 2. Black 3. iron 4. laterite 5. maintain, increase **C.** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) **D.** 1. The soil is formed due to the breaking of rocks by natural and man – made forces. 2. Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Desert soil and Mountain soil. 3. Alluvial soil is a very fertile soil because the silt brought by various rivers rising from the Himalayas and flouring through the northern plains deposits it. 4. Black soil is made up of lava rocks. It is composed of very fine clayey material.

### CHAPTER 10 : FOREST AND WILDLIFE

**A.** 1. Forests 2. Rosewood 3. Thorn 4. Sundarbans **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **C.** 1. The deciduous forests shed their leaves in the summer season for about 6 to 8 weeks and they are found along the foothills of Himalaya mountains north – eastern states while Evergreen forests are found in western ghats and north – east hilly regions and they do not shed all their leaves at one time, they are tall and have thick undergrowth. 2. Tidal forests are found in Sundarbans in West Bengal and Pichavaram in Tamil Nadu. 3. The trees in thorny forests are short and have long roots. They have thick bark and thorns. They can live even without water. 4. Elephants, lions, tigers, rhinoceros and deer.

### CHAPTER 11 : WATER RESOURCES

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) **B.** 1. Water is essential for our survival because we need water for drinking, cooking food, washing clothes and many other activities. 2. Canals, wells and tanks. 3. The electricity produced by dams is called hydro-electricity. 4. Dams are called multi-purpose projects because they are used to produce electricity and also help to control floods. It is also an ideal place for fish breeding. 5. Wells and tube wells help to take out the underground water. This water is used for household purposes and irrigation.

## CHAPTER 12 : MINERAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True  
**C.** 1. Metallic minerals are derived from metallic ores, for eg, iron, manganese, copper, silver, gold etc. While non-metallic minerals are those that do not yield new products on melting, for eg, coal, mica etc. 2. We get petrol, diesel, kerosene and many other products after purification of mineral oil. 3. A cottage industry involves manufacturing goods at home with simple tools and materials while when more people are employed and the production takes place in a small factory, it is called a small scale industry. 4. Large scale industries are found close to where raw materials are produced and where sources of power and transport facilities are easily available.

## CHAPTER 13 : AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. spices 2. grown in winter 3. – 4. Assam 5. fuel 6. leather products **C.** 1. Variety of crops are grown in India because of favourable climate, fertile soil and adequate monsoon rains, that is why, India is an agricultural country. 2. food crops – Food crops are grown to feed the people in the country. They form the staple diet of the people. The main food crops grown in India are rice, wheat, pulses, millets and maize. Cash crops – The crops grown for selling in the market are called cash crops. Some cash crops are sugarcane, jute, cotton and oil seeds. 3. Rice grows well in hot and humid climate. It needs plenty of rainfall. The major rice producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. 4. Animals that are kept on farms for our use and profit are called livestock. 5. Cattle help us in the following ways – (i) We get milk from cattle. (ii) Oxen are used to level and plough the fields. (iii) We get wool from sheep and goats.

## CHAPTER 14 : HUMAN RESOURCES

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. ?? 4. ?? **B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False **C.** 1. Animals that are kept on farms for our use and profit are called livestock. 2. People move from villages to cities in search of work. 3. The progress of our country has been slow because of the rapid growth of our population. 4. (i) Jobs are being given to the poor. (ii) Land and houses are being allotted to the poor. (iii) Hospitals and Health centres are being opened in villages and towns. (iv) Children from poor families are being educated.

## UNIT 3 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### CHAPTER 15 : MEANS OF TRAVEL

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Asia 2. people, goods 3. 64,000 4. Aeroplanes  
**C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True **D.** Spacecraft , Ship, Submarine, Metro, E-rickshaw, Train **E.** 1. There are mainly three kinds of means of transport.

These are land transport, water transport and air transport. 2. (i) Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (ii) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai (iii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad (iv) Bengaluru International Airport, Bengaluru (v) The Chennai Airport, Chennai 3. We have a good and large network of kutcha roads and pucca roads. So, Some roads are made of sand and some are made of cement or coal tar. 4. (i) National highways connect state capitals and important cities of India. (ii) State highways connect important towns within a state. 5. Some of the main port of India are chennai, Cochin, Kandla, Kolkata, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, etc.

## **CHAPTER 16 : COMMUNICATION**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) **B.** Do it yourself. **C.** 1. Computer 2. Telephone 3. fax machines 4. Television and radio. **D.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **E.** 1. Newspaper, bring us the latest news from all parts of the world, advertisements, employment news and other information. (i) Times of India (ii) Hindustan times 2. In good communication we have to share our feelings or exchange information with people who are not physically present with us. 3. We can buy postcards, stamps from the post office. We can also send parcels and money-orders and letters to our friends and relatives. 4. Television is more popular now-a-days. You can watch hundreds of T.V. channels like entertainment, news, sports, education, information with the help of satellite through cable and DTH connection.

## **UNIT 4 : WE GOVERN OURSELVES**

### **CHAPTER 17 : LOCAL SELF – GOVERNMENT**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True **C.** 1. The Central Government if India deals with the important matters of the country such as defence and finance. The State Government is responsible for the affairs of that particular state. 2. A local self government is the government formed by the people of a certain village, town or city. It deals with the local problems and looks after the basic needs of the local people. 3. (i) Cleanliness in the village. (ii) Digging wells for drinking water. (iii) building and repairing of roads, street lighting. (iv) providing education to children. 4. (i) To build and repair roads and streets. (ii) To keep the city clean and to supply clean drinking water. (iii) To install and repair street lights. (iv) To issue ration cards and open fair price shop. 6. Property tax, road tax, tall tax, water tax, sales tax and entertainment tax.

### **CHAPTER 18 : OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True **C.** 1. The fundamental rights are – (i) Right to equality (ii) Right to freedom of speech (iii) Right to *Social Studies Bulletin (1-5)*

follow any religion (iv) Right to choose any profession **D.** The fundamental duties are – (i) follow the constitution and respect its ideals. (ii) Help the government when the country is in danger. (iii) Treat others as equals. (iv) Help to keep the country united. 3. The objectives of directive Principles of State Policy are – (i) improve living conditions for people. (ii) provide civic amenities to everyone.

## **CHAPTER 19 : OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a) **C.** 1. The saffron colour signify courage and bravery. The white colour signify truth and peace. The green colour signify prosperity. 2. Our national anthem was composed by Rabindra nath Tagore. 3. The four lions stand for courage and power. The horse stands for speed and energy. The bull stands for hard work. 5. The rules followed with regard to our national flag are – (i) While hoisting the national flag, the saffron strip should always be at the top. (ii) The national flag should be hoisted between sunrise and sunset only. (iii) The national flag must always be unfurled only at the top of the mast. (iv) The national flag must always be carried over the right shoulder. (v) We must not hoist a torn or dirty flag.

## **UNIT 5 : ART AND CULTURE**

### **CHAPTER 20 : OUR RICH HERITAGE**

**A.** 1. script 2. Folk 3. Hindustani 4. Ragas 5. Bengaluru **B.** 1. 22 2. right, left 3. Classical 4. Tal 5. forts **C.** 1. Our many different languages, customs and traditions, dance and music, art and architecture, food and festivals make our culture rich and unique. 2. Bharatnatyam, Kathak, kathakali, kuchipudi, Manipur, Mohiniattam and Odissi. 3. About 845 languages and dialects are spoken in India. 4. There are two styles of music prevalent in India – (i) Hindustani music (ii) Carnatic music

### **CHAPTER 21 : THEY SHOWED US THE WAY**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. Prophet Mohammed 2. Buddhism 3. Poona Sewa Sadan 4. bhajans and dohas 5. Ramayana **C.** 1. Both taught people to be kind to all living beings and to live honesty and simply. They did not believe in caste system. 2. Ramananda 3. Zend Avesta is the holy book of Parsis. 4. C. V. Raman, Jagdish Chandra Bose and Homi Jahangir Bhabha. 5. Ashoka was a great emperor. He ruled almost the entire India. After the battle of Kalinga, he saw a lot of bloodshed. He gave up war and became a follower of the Buddha.

### **MODEL TEST PAPER – I**

**A.** 1. South India 2. Ghaghra, Gomaiti, Gandak, Kosi, Yamuna and Betwa

3. A fertile place in a desert is called an oasis. 4. A plateau is an area of flat land located higher than the land around it. 5. Thorn forests are found in semi-dry and dry areas such as the desert of Rajasthan, dry parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The common trees are babul, keekar and date palms. The trees here can live even without water. **B.** 1. seventh 2. Himalayas 3. Harike Barrage, Sultanpur 4. Punjab 5. luni **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) **E.** 1. Chandigarh 2. Lucknow 3. Dispur 4. Kolkata 5. Bhubaneswar 4. Mumbai 5. Srinagar 8. Patna 9. Bhopal 10. Thiruvananthapuram

### **MODEL TEST PAPER – II**

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**A.** 1. The main means of irrigation are Canals, wells and tanks. 2. In India, coal mines can be found in Jharia and Bokaro in Bihar, Talcher in Odisha, Raniganj in west Bengal and in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu. 3. Food crops are grown to feed the people in the country while the crops grown for selling in the market are called cash crops. 4. People of a country are the most important resources of a country. They are our human resources. **B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **C.** 1. Aluminum 2. Rice 3. foot 4. English 5. scientist **D.** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) **E.** 1. Metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals. 2. Groundnut, mustard 3. Shatabdi Express, Rajdhani Express. 4. Right to equality, Right to freedom of speech 5. Garba, Dandia



# Teacher's Manual

## Social Studies Bullet (Class-5)

### UNIT I : ABOUT THE EARTH

#### CHAPTER I : KNOW YOUR EARTH

**A.** 1. globe 2. map 3. South-west 4. Political **B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **C.** 1. The limitations of a globe are – (i) It cannot be carried everywhere. (ii) It occupies a lot of space. (iii) It cannot show detailed information. 2. (i) A map is easy to carry. (ii) A map can be folded or rolled and carried anywhere. (iv) Maps can be drawn to show a country, the world or even your neighbourhood. 3. Colours, symbols, directions, scale and signs are used on a map to depict different things. This is the language of a map. 4. Scale is the ratio between the map distances and the ground distance. If the scale given in a map is 1 cm : 100 km, that means a place 1 cm away on the map will be 100 km away on the ground.

#### CHAPTER 2 : PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. The equator and the smaller circles drawn parallel to the equator in both hemispheres are called the Parallels while Beside the latitudes, another set of lines which run from north to south on the globe are known as meridians. 2. The angular distances between the parallels is called latitude while the angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian is called Longitude. 3. (i) North pole 90° N (ii) Arctic Circle 66.5° N (iii) Tropic of Cancer 23.5° N (iv) Equator 0° (v) Tropic of Capricorn 23.5° S (vi) Antarctic Circle 66.5° S (vii) South Pole 90° S 4. The Prime Meridian is numbered 0°. All other longitudes are numbered starting with the 0° of the prime meridian and are followed by E or W. The prime meridian divides the world into two hemispheres, like the equator. The portion that come between 0° and 180° E is called the eastern hemisphere. The portion that come between 0° and 180° W is called at western hemisphere. 5. (i) The parallels are drawn at equal distances from each other. (ii) The longest parallel is equator. (iii) The distances between any two meridian is maximum at equator. (v) The meridians cross the parallels at right angles.

#### CHAPTER 3 : MAJOR LAND FORMS

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. Alps 4. (a) 5. (c) **B.** 1. mountains 2. cooling 3. ringed 4. rivers 5. oases **C.** 1. The surface of the earth is made up of land and water. Water covers 71% of the earth's surface while land covers the remaining 29%. 2. The variations in the earth's surface are called relief. 3. Mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, river valleys etc are the different types of landforms. 4. 5. Mountains help us in the following ways – (i) Mountains act as a natural

barriers against cold and hot winds. (ii) They bring rain by cooling the water vapour in the air. (iii) Some mountains give us minerals and building materials. (v) Mountain sides are rich in forest, pasture lands and wildlife.

## **UNIT 2 : OUR MANY WAYS OF LIVING**

### **CHAPTER 4 : WEATHER AND CLIMATE**

**A.** 1. equator, equator 2. decreases 3. moderate 4. humidity 5. Frigid zone

**B.** 1. climate 2. temperature 3. snowfall 4. Torrid **C.** 1. Weather is the condition prevailing in the atmosphere, especially near the ground over a short period of time. While climate is the average condition of weather of a place or region throughout a season. 2. The factors influence the climate of a place are – (i) Distance from the equator (ii) Height above the sea level (iii) Distance from the sea (iv) Direction of winds 3. (i) Torrid zone – This zone gets the direct rays of the sun all the year round. Hence, the climate is hot and humid. (ii) Frigid zone – It receives very slanting rays of the sun and is therefore very cold. (iii) Temperature zone – This region is neither very hot nor very cold. 5. The area near the equator are hot and humid because the equator gets the direct rays of the sun throughout the year.

### **CHAPTER 5 : THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. third 2. second 3. afternoons 4. cassava 5. Pygmies **C.** 1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is located in Central Africa. It is surrounded by nine countries. (i) Central African Republic and Sudan in the north. (ii) Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi in the east. (iii) Congo in the west. (iv) Zambia and Angola in the south. 2. The climate is hot and wet all the year round. It rains almost everyday in the afternoons. 3. Gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys and baboons roam freely. The rivers and lakes are full of crocodiles alligators and fish. Antelopes, elephants, giraffes and lions live in grasslands. Colourful birds and butterflies are also found here. 4. Diamonds, gold, copper, tin, manganese and uranium etc. 5. Pygmies are a primitive tribe who live in dense forests.

### **CHAPTER 6 : THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW**

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Polar Region 2. Greenland 3. Eric the Red 4. Nunk 5. huskies **C.** 1. Greenland is situated towards the north – east of Canada in North America. 2. The Climate is very cold throughout the year. Snowfall occurs heavily and temperature is generally below freezing point ( $0^{\circ}$  C). 3. The normal life is not comfortable in Greenland because the snowfall occurs heavily and temperature is generally below freezing point. 4. Fishing and hunting animals. 5. Eskimos wear clothes made from animal skin and fur. They cover their head with fur caps. They wear a hooded jacket called parka.

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## CHAPTER 7 : THE LAND OF SAND

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) **B.** 1. sand dunes 2. wadis 3. sand dunes 4. Camel 5. Jiddah **C.** 1. The climate is extremely hot in Saudi Arabia. There is hardly any rainfall. Infact it may not rain for several years. The climate is hot and dry in summer, but cool and dry in winter. 2. Bedouins started living at one place and move around in jeeps and cars. 3. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by- (i) Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait in the north. (ii) the Persion Gulf, Qatar, Manama, Bahrain and united Arab Emirates (UAE) in the east. (iii) the Asrabian sea, Oman and Yemen in the south. (iv) the Red Sea in the west. 4. Camel can walk easily on sand and can store water in its hump and therefore can go without water and food for several days. 5. The traditional dress of the Arab men is a long sleeved, one – piece dress that covers the whole body. They also wear a cloth over their head, held in place by a ring woven from camel hair.

## CHAPTER 8 : THE TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. Prairie are called wheat basket of the world because wheat is produced in large quantities in the central and Northern plains. 2. Prairie is situated in the middle of North America. It lies in the northern hemisphere. It stretches from Canada in the North to Mexico in the South. 3. Prairie is very hot in summer season and very cold during the winter season. The total annual rainfall is 50 centimetres. 4. A large variety of domestic animals such as cows bullocks, horses, sheep, goats etc are found. 5. Pastoral farming. 6. Crushing, petroleum refineries, flour mills and meat processing and packing units.

## UNIT 3 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### CHAPTER 9 : CONQUERING DISTANCES

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) **B.** 1. James Watt 2. Bharat – Tibet 3. Delhi, Kolkata 4. oil tankers 5. airports **C.** 1. Trains carry heavy goods over long distances. They have helped a lot in trade and national integration. 2. The special ships used to carry petroleum are called tankers. 3. Railways that connect cities on the eastern coast with those on the western coast are known as Trans – continental railways. 4. The suez Canal Route links the Mediterranean sea with the Red sea. This canal has considerably reduced the time takes to go to England. 5. (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport. (ii) Airways connect cities within India and also Indian cities to other major cities of the world.

### CHAPTER 10 : ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATION

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **B.** 1. drums 2. Telephone 3. fax 4. languages **C.**



1. Early people roll the letter and keep in a feather – weight cachet and then tie to the leg of a trained pigeon to be taken to the destination.
2. Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman. The first telephone was patented in 1876.
3. Radio was invented by Guglielmo Marconi.
4. With the help of newspapers, we get information about the happenings and developments taking place in all parts of the world everyday.
5. With the help of internet, we can get information on science, maths, sports, literature, technology methods of sharing the information through millions of websites.

## **UNIT 4 : OUR ENVIRONMENT**

### **CHAPTER II : POLLUTION**

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**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) **B.** 1. Pollution is the dirtying of air, water, land soil by adding harmful or unpleasant substances to it. 2. Smog is harmful because it causes breathing problems such as asthma, bronchitis etc. 3. Air pollution, water pollution, Soil or land pollution and noise pollution. 4. The main causes of noise pollution are – (i) car and bus horns (ii) loudspeakers and loud music (iii) firecrackers (iv) Machinery and construction work. 5. The pollution of land or soil is caused when harmful substances are released into the soil or accumulate on the land. 6. Water pollution is harmful to us because it causes jaundice, typhoid, dysentery, etc.

### **CHAPTER 12 : TAKING CARE OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

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**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) **B.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **C.** 1. It is important to maintain a balance between living and non-living things because our environment is made up of living and non – living things, and human beings are dependent on these things for their survival. 2. (i) Throw the garbage in the garbage bins. (ii) Do not spit, urinate or defecate in open or public places. (iii) Do not allow rainwater to stagnate at one place. (v) Use only paper, jute or cloth bags. 3. The waste that degrade or break down over time when exposed to air is known as biodegradable waste while the waste that takes hundreds and thousands non – biodegradable waste. 4. Burning, open dumping, landfills and compost pits are the methods of waste disposal. 5. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

### **CHAPTER 13 : NATURE DISASTER**

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**A.** 1. floods 2. drought 3. Richter scale 4. tsunami 5. hills **B.** 1. flooding 2. dry' **C.** 1. Sudden changes in nature cause great damage. 2. During drought, the ground dries up due to no rains. 3. (i) Run out of the house and inform as many people as you can. (ii) Arrange for medical help and first aid. (iii) Shift the affected people to safe place. (iv) Stay away from an electrical pole or tree. 4. A tsunami is caused either by an undersea earthquake or a volcanic eruption. A tsunami can cause huge sea waves.

## UNIT 4 : A PROGRESSIVE WORLD

### CHAPTER 14 : THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. Gestures 2. Script 3. Dialects 4. 26 letters 5. Devnagri script **C.** 1. The early humans used gestures and hand movements to communicate with each other. 2. The frequent use of symbols led to the development of the written script. The script is used to write a language.

3. Ancient Indians invented the concept of 0 (zero) in the world : It used only ten symbols from 0 to 9. 4. With the help of printing press, it was easier and faster to print books in large numbers. 5. A special script and system was developed by Louis Braille for the blind people. This script was called were raised on a thick paper. This script was called Braille. The letters of this script were dots which easily feel the words made up of raised dots with the help of his fingers. 6. Paper was first made by Chinese in 2nd century A. D. The ancient Egyptians cut the reed into then strips and made paper from it.

### CHAPTER 15 : BE HEALTHY, LIVE LONGER

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) **B.** 1. Fahrenheit, Celsius 2. Galileo 3. Transplantation 4. Pasteurized 5. Antiseptics 6. Before, after **C.** 1. (f) 2. (a) 3. (h) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (g) 7. (e) 8. (d) **D.** 1. Clinical thermometer is used to measure the body temperature of a human body. 2. Rene Laennec noticed two persons sitting at the two ends of a log of wood. They were whispering through the log. By this, Rene Laennec got the idea of stethoscope. 3. Chloroform is an important anesthetic to be used in making a patient unconscious for the required time, as long as the surgery is being performed. 4. Cholera, Yellow fever, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, typhoid, whooping cough and tuberculosis etc. 5. Dr Jenner has observed people who had been infected with cowpox, a disease that humans get from cattle. 6. The heating of milk for half an hour, at a certain temperature, and then cooled, the germs in it are killed. This process is called pasteurization. Pasteurized milk is free from germs. So, it cannot spread any disease.

### CHAPTER 16 : SOME PEOPLE NEVER DIE

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Socrates was a teacher and a philosopher. He believed in thinking and reasoning. He found that people of his time were living in a world of ignorance & superstition. He asked then not to follow anything blindly. 2. The main cause of civil war was that the southern states wanted to break away from the country. 3. Mahatma Gandhi fought the British by non-violence and non-cooperation. 4. He gave the slogan "workers of the world unite".

## **CHAPTER 17 : THE UNITED NATIONS**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) **B.** 1. 24th 2. Security council 3. Trusteeship council 4. International Labour Organization (ILO) **C.** 1. The United Nations was formed to prevent war in the future. 2. The aims of the UN are \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) To maintain international peace and security. (ii) To develop friendly relations among nations. (iii) To ensure equal rights for all nations. (iv) To promote respect for human rights and freedom for all. 3. United Nations children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) 4. (a) The General Assembly (b) The Security council, (c) The Economic and Social Council, (d) The Secretariat, (e) The International Court of Justice, (f) The Trusteeship Council. 5. India is a founder member of the United Nations. Our country actively cooperates and participates in all the activities of the United Nations. **D.** 1. United Nations Children's Fund 2. World Health Organization 3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 4. Food and Agricultural Organization.

## **CHAPTER 18 : INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) **B.** 1. hundred, 2. United Kingdom, Egypt 3. India 4. India **C.** 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. true **D.** 1. In 1956, Israel, United Kingdom and France attacked Egypt. 2. India not join any military bloc because India wanted peace. 3. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India First Prime Minister, Held talks with Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt. 4. (i) To Keep away, as far as possible from the military alliance. (ii) To Keep close terms of friendship with all countries. (iii) To solve the problems of poverty, illiteracy and diseases. (iv) To Take up programmes for the welfare of the people. (v) To have friendship with the USA as well as Russia. (vi) To help each other in trade and commerce.

### **UNIT 6 : OUT FREEDOM STRUGGLE**

## **CHAPTER 19 : THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM**

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **B.** 1. The British exploited the Indian traders by making them pay very high taxes. 2. A new rifle Enfield was introduced. The cartridges used in these rifles were greased with fats of cows and pigs. This was against the religious sentiments of both the Hindu and the Muslim soldiers. Indian Soldiers refused to use these rifles and revolted. 3. The revolt of 1857 failed because of disunity, lack of funds, bad administration and old ways of fighting wars. 4. Bahadur Shah Zafar, Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib Peshwa, Kunwar Singh, Iqbal Ali, Rani Laxmibai and Begum Hazrat  
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Mahal of Avadh. 5. The purpose of Indian National congress was to draw the attention of the British towards the difficulties and demands of the people. It awakened the spirit of unity among the Indians.

## **CHAPTER 20 : INDIA WINDS FREEDOM**

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Bengal 2. Bonfires 3. Violence 4. British  
**C.** 1. In divide and Rule policy, One part was to have largely Hindus, while the other part was to have the Muslims in majority. 2. On 12th April, 1919, a public meeting was held in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. There was only one entrance to the park which was blocked by the British army. The army was ordered to fire at the crowd. Hundreds of men, women and children were killed and thousands were injured. 3. Simon Commission was not welcomed because there was no Indian in the Commission. 4. Gandhiji along with his followers led a procession from his ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi to break the salt law. The Journey of Gandhiji was called the Dandi March.

## **CHAPTER 21 : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**A.** 1. Central 2. Lok 3. President 4. Governor **B.** 1. Central 2. Parliament 3. 35 4. Supreme **C.** 1. (a) Central level (b) State level 2. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President. 3. The political party or the group of parties elects their leader. He is invited by the President of India to form a council of Ministers or Union cabinet. The leader is appointed as the Prime Minister of India by the President of India.

## **MODEL TEST PAPER – I**

**A.** 1. Weather is the condition prevailing in the atmosphere especially near the ground over a short period of time while climate is the average condition of weather of a place or region throughout a season. 2. Greenland is located towards the north-east of Canada in North America. It lies mostly within the Arctic circle. 3. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by • Jordan Arabia, Kuwait in the north. • The Persian Gulf, Qatar Manama, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the east. • The Arabian sea. Oman and Yemen in the south. The Red Sea in the west. 4. Prairie is called the wheat basket of the world. 5. It is very hot in summer season and very cold during the winter season. The total annual rainfall is 50 centimetres. **B.** 1. degrees 2. South America 3. plateau 4. humidity 5. Nuuk **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) **E.** 1. peak 2. Congo 3. Eskimos 4. Riyadh 5. Steam

## **MODEL TEST PAPER – II**

**A.** 1. The waste that degrades or breaks down over time when exposed to air is known as biodegradable waste while the waste that takes hundreds and thousands of years to decompose is known as non-biodegradable

waste. 2. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. 3. Paper was first made by Chinese in 2nd century A. D. The ancient Egyptians cut the reed into thin strips and made paper from it. (i) The main objectives of the UN are \_\_\_\_\_ (i) To maintain international peace and security. (ii) To develop friendly relations among nations. (iii) To ensure equal rights for all nations. (iv) To promote respect for human rights and freedom for all. **B.** 1. Polluter 2. Water 3. No 4. Devnagri 5. World Health Organization. **C.** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) **D.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True **E.** 1. Pollutant 2. Air pollution 3. Epicenter 4. Microscope 5. Surgeons



**Notes**

A series of 20 horizontal lines are provided for taking notes under the 'Notes' section.





