

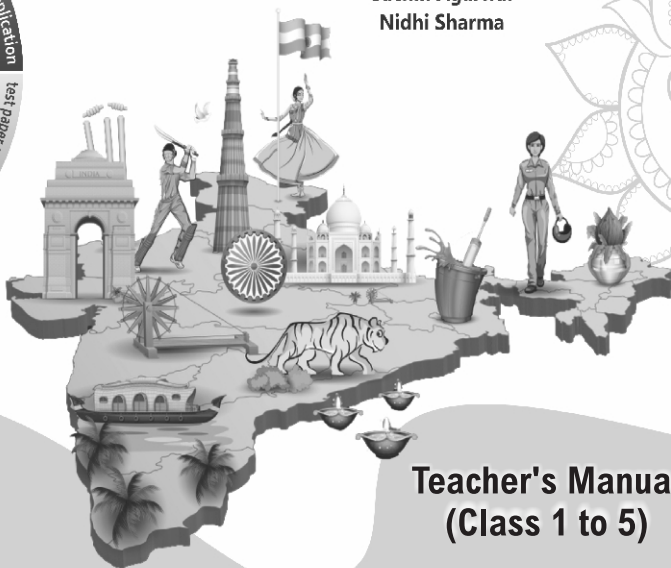
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SOCIAL STUDIES

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Teacher's Manual
(Class 1 to 5)

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself

B. Fill in the blanks to say more about yourself :

- Ans.** 1. My name is _____.
2. My family name is _____.
3. I was born in _____.
4. My height is _____.
5. My weight is _____.

C. Strike out the words that do not describe you :

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself

D. Write two names for each of the following :

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself

E. Write T true and F for false statements :

1. F 2. F 3. T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. I-card
2. Name, address, phone number etc.
3. Do yourself

Things to Do

Create a poster.

Do yourself

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Ten

2. Hearing

3. Yes

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. parts 2. b. brain 3. c. Taste bud 4. c. noses

C. Fill in the blanks the words from the box.

- Ans.** 1. We do not have a long bushy **tail**.
2. We all have two **eyes**.
3. We can bend our legs at the **knees**.
4. We have nails on our **fingers** and **toes**.
5. We are all **alike** in some ways.

D. Look at the pictures on page 15 and complete the table.

Ans. Observation	Simi	Grandmother	Mr Ted
Colour of hair	black	white	black
Size	short	tall	tall
Colour of skin	fair	fair	fair

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Head, hands, legs, fingers, eyes, ears etc.
2. Eyebrow, eyelash, eyelid and eyeball.
3. We all have same number of body parts.
4. Colour of our eyes, hair and skin are different.

Things to Do

Draw and label the parts of the face.

Do yourself

3

My Family

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

Ans. Do it yourself.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b

C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. A family with one or two children is a large/ **small** family.
2. A family with three or more children is a **large** /small family.
3. A joint family **may**/may not have grandparents.
4. I live with my friends/**family**.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F

E. Answer in one word :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Father's sister | Aunt |
| 2. Mother's brother | Uncle |
| 3. Father's mother | Grandmother |
| 4. Mother's father | Grandfather |
| 5. Father's son | Brother |
| 6. Mother's daughter | Sister |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Our mother and father are called our parents.
2. There are four members in Shaan's family.
3. There are eleven members that live in Seema's family.
4. There are two members in Riya's family.

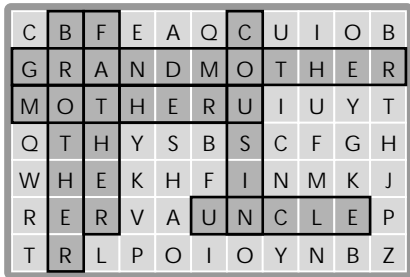
Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself

Fun Time

Find the names of at least five relatives in this word search :

Ans.



Helping Each Other

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Father and Mother provide me food and clothes.
2. Yes, my parents love me because they take care for me.
3. Yes, I help our mother at home.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. b 2. Do yourself

C. Tick the correct (3) picture where children are helping their parents and cross (7) the ones where they are not :

Ans. Do yourself

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. My **mother** looks after the house.
2. We help each other by **doing** jobs at home.
3. **Father** repairs gadgets.
4. I love my **parents**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F

F. Who does the following in a family?

- Ans.** 1. Washes the clothes. **Mother**
2. Waters the plants. **Grandfather**
3. Gets the milk. **Father**
4. Chops the vegetables **Mother**

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. My father works in an office to earn money for the family.
2. My parents help me in doing the homework.
3. Grandparents take me for a walk.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.



Clothes

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.
2. Cotton Clothes
3. Do it yourself

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. b

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. We get cotton → c. from cotton plants
2. We wear woollen clothes → b. from sheep
3. We get wool → a. in summer
4. We wear cotton clothes → d. in winter

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The farmers grow food grains.
 2. Postman brings letters, money-orders etc for us.
 3. The place where we buy things of daily needs is called a market.
 4. The tailor stitches clothes.



Taking Care of My Neighbourhood

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. We should keep our neighbourhood clean.
 2. We can find many things in our neighbourhood such as market, animals, peoples roads, houses, vehicle.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. c

C. Write T for true and F for false statements :

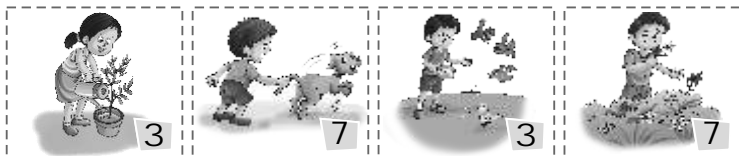
- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. T

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The place near our house makeup our neighbourhood.
 2. People who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.
 3. We can keep our neighbourhood clean by throwing paper, waste etc in the dustbin.
 4. Do it yourself

Things to Do

1. Tick (3) the picture that show the correct action :



Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. To remain safe from injury is called safety.
2. We should walk on the footpath.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. b 3. a

C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. We must walk on the **footpath**/road.
2. We must cross only at the railway/**zebra** crossing.
3. We must follow **safety** /picnic rules.
4. Do not play on the **road** /playground.
5. Cross only when the light is **green** /red for you.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The traffic signal has **three** lights.
2. We should not run **across** the road.
3. The speed Limit road sign tells us to go **slowly**.
4. Look **right**, look **left**, look **right** again and cross the road.
5. Yellow light tells us **get ready**.

E. Answer in one word :

- Ans.** 1. Law made to obey. **Safety Rules**
2. The vehicles that are on a road at a particular time. **Traffic**

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We should cross the road on the zebra-crossing.
2. Traffic light tells us to stop or go on the road.
3. Four safety rules are :
a. When the bus is moving we should not lean out.
b. We should not push to get inside the bus.
c. We should not play on the road.
d. We should always walk on the footpath.

- Red light mean 'stop' and green light mean 'go'.
- Safety rules keep us safe.

Things to Do

- These road signs provide information. Can you say what information they give?



Way to petrol pump



Telephone

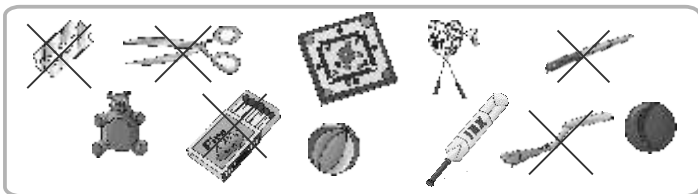


Hospital

Fun Time

- Cross out the things you should not play with :

Ans.



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My School Building

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself
2. Do it yourself

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a 2. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. There are many **classrooms** in our school.
2. We attend **assembly** on the lawn.
3. We go to school for **study**.
4. The **Principal** looks after the school.

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Study → c. Classroom
2. Play → b. Playground
3. Read story books → d. Library
4. Pray → a. Assembly hall

E. Write the names of the four things that you can see around you in your classroom :

Ans.



Blackboard

Chalk

Duster

Map

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A school is a place where we learn things.
 2. I study in class Ist.
 3. We learn good habits and good manners.
 4. We study and play with our friends.

Fun Time

Solve the puzzle by following the clues given below :



Ans.

Things to Do

1 Write the names of the rooms where you can see the following objects :

Ans.



Classroom

Classroom

Playground

Sickroom

Classroom

12

My Classroom

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. The teacher writes on the blackboard.
2. On the desks.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b 2. c

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Our school has **many** classrooms.
2. Children **study** in classrooms.
3. There is a big **map** on the wall.
4. **Windows** let in light and air.

D. Name the pictures :

Ans.



Pencil



Dustbin



Bag



Blackboard

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We study in our classroom.
2. We sit on chair in our classroom.
3. We throw useless things in dustbin.

Things to Do

- Ans. Do it yourself.

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Celebrations

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Diwali 2. On 25th December 3. Eid

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a 2. b

C. Match the following :

Ans.



a. Christians

b. Sikhs

c. Hindus

d. Muslims

D. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

1. Diwali is the **festival** of lights.
2. The Muslims go to **mosques** for prayers.
3. **Gurupurab** is a festival of the Sikhs.
4. Christmas is celebrated on **25th December**.
5. Eid is celebrated by the **Muslims**.

E. Find the names of these pictures and write in the spaces given :

Ans.



Diya



Sewain



Santa Claus



Cake

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Diwali is known as the festival of light.
2. Eid is the main festival of the Muslims.
3. The Sikhs gurus birthday is celebrated on Gurupurab.
4. Jesus Christ's birthday is celebrated on Christmas.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself.
 2. Land transport means the vehicles or any other means that easy from one place to another on land.
 3. Ships and Boats.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a 2. c

C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans. 1. I go to another city by (rickshaw/ **train**).
 2. I can go to London by (car/**plane**).
 3. Scooter has (**two wheels**/three wheels).

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

E. Write the names of the vehicles to which wheels belongs :

Ans.



Car



Motorcycle



Bullock Cart

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Train, aeroplane and ship.
 2. Tonga, Bullock Cart, bicycles, scooters etc.
 3. Shatabdi, Rajdhani and Durgam Express.
 4. Means of transport that move in the air are called air transport.

Things to Do

- Ans. Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Yes
 2. Yes
 3. Telephone

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b. 2. a

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Write → a. TV
2. Talk → b. computer
3. Listen → c. letter
4. Watch → d. phone
5. E-mail → e. radio

D. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. FM stands for **F**requency **m**odulation.

2. A letter has an **a**ddress.

3. **T**ele**v**ision is called TV.

4. **E**-mail is Electronic Message.

E. Answer in one word :

Ans. 1. A written or spoken piece of information.

Communication

2. Facts or details about something. **Information**

3. System that people use to get information.

Internet

F. Answer the following :

Ans. 1. The modes used for sharing ideas, information, or feelings with others are called communication.

2. Letter, Telephone, Newspaper and E-mail.

3. Do it yourself.

4. Do it yourself.

5. A mail sent by the means of internet is called e-mail.

Fun Time

Ans. Do yourself

Things to Do

1 **Have you seen this? What is it?**

Ans. Yes, This is antenna dish.



Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Moon and Stars.
2. The Sun.
3. No, it changes shape everyday.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. c 3. b

C. Match the following :

Ans.

a. astronaut
b. Moon
c. thunder
d. star
e. rainbow

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F

E. What am I?

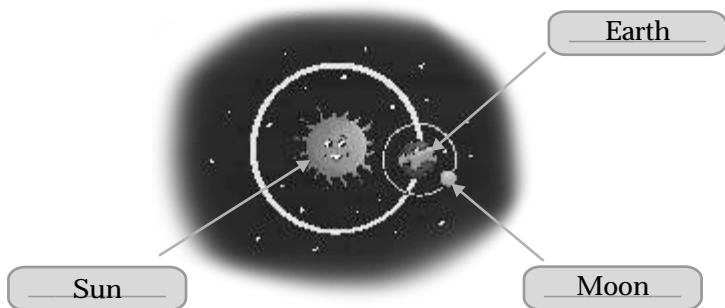
- Ans.** 1. I shine in the sky during day. I am hot. **Sun**
2. I have seven colours. **Rainbow**
3. I am round in shape. Plants and animals live on me. **Earth**
4. I shine at night. I change shape. **Moon**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need the Sun because it gives us heat and light.
2. The moon and the Sun look small because they are very far from the Earth.
3. After rains, if the Sun comes out, sometimes we can see rainbow in the sky.
4. During a storm, sometimes a flash of light can be seen it is called lightning.

Things to Do

1 Label the following diagram :



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The Story of Early Man

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The early man lived on trees.
2. The early man ate fruits and roots.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. b

C. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Early Man lived on trees.
2. Early Man used to make clothes from tree bark and leaves.
3. Early Man used fire to protect himself from wild animals, to keep himself warm and to cook food.

Things to Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself

B. Tick (3) the correct answer.


1. c. family
2. b. Small
3. a. cousins


C. Fill in the blanks :

1. People living together in a house are called a **family**.
2. If your uncle is married, his wife is your **aunt**.
3. Your **grandparents** are your parents' parents.
4. Your aunts are the **children** of your father and mother.

D. Complete the following.

1.  = Nuclear family
father mother sister Rohit

2.  = Extended family
mother grandparents Mini

3.  = Joint family
parents grandparents brother Bob

E. What will make your parents happy? Draw a .

1. You greet your grandma.
2. You do not do your homework.
3. You keep your things in their proper places.



F. Answer the following questions :

1. People who live together in a house are called a family.
2. There are four types of families.
3. They provide all the things to children.

Things to Do

Paste a family photograph here!

Do yourself

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself
4. Do yourself
5. Do yourself
6. Do yourself

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. c. ludo
2. b. kho-kho
3. c. both of these

C. What do you do in the free time? Write in brief.

Do yourself

D. Look at the following pictures and write how the family is having fun together.



Birthday



Marriage



Picnic



Television

E. Unscramble the following letters.

1. Carrom
2. Cricket
3. Kho-Kho
4. Ludo
5. Cinema

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Our mother and father take care of our needs, cook food for us, help us in our studies, drive us to school and also play with us.
2. We do many things together. We celebrate special days such as

birthdays and festivals together. We have parties at home where we invite our friends and relatives.

3. Weddings are occasions when all family members get together, enjoy themselves and have lots of fun. There is music and dance and lots of food to eat. These are moments of fun and everybody enjoys themselves.
4. Fun and play keep us happy and healthy. We should have fun and play safely.

Things to Do

Prepare a chart showing various types of indoor and outdoor games. See the picture carefully and answer the following questions :



- a. A family is enjoying a picnic.
- b. We feel happy and healthy.

3

Food

Exercise





A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main sources of food are plants and animals.
 2. We get cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, oil, tea, coffee, sugar from plants.
 3. Milk is a complete food it contains all the essential nutrients required for our growth.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. b 3. c

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. pulses → a. 
2. carrots → b. 
3. grapes → c. 
4. eggs → d. 

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We have breakfast in the morning.
2. We take lunch at **afternoon**.
3. We must eat **fresh** food.
4. **Green** vegetables are protective food.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. **T** 2. **F** 3. **F** 4. **T** 5. **T**

F. Give two examples of each of the following :

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Ans. 1. Food items for breakfast | Milk | Eggs |
| 2. Food items for lunch | Pulses | Chapatti |
| 3. Milk products | Butter | Curd |
| 4. Body-building food | Fish | Beans |
| 5. Protective food | Green vegetables | Fruits |

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need fresh food to stay healthy and fit.
2. The three meals of a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.
3. People who eat meat or fish are called non-vegetarians.
4. Food come from plants and animals.
5. Chapattis and vegetables.

Things to Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.



Water 

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. We drink water to live.
2. We will become ill if we drink dirty water.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Drink | → | a. Food |
| 2. Village | → | b. Main source of water |
| 3. Cooking | → | c. Floor |
| 4. Rain | → | d. Clean water |
| 5. Mopping | → | e. Well |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. At home, we get water from **taps** and handpumps.
2. The main source of water is the **rain**.
3. In villages, we get **water** from wells, tanks and ponds.
4. Birds and **animals** also need water.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need water to drink, cook, wash, mopping the floor and to grow crops.
2. We get water from the taps and handpumps in cities.
3. People get water from well, tanks and ponds in villages.
4. We must boil and filter to make the water safe for drinking.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.



Clothes

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.
2. The hair of sheep is known as fleece.
3. We wear woollen clothes in winter.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. a

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We get **wool** from sheep.
2. Cotton clothes keep us **cool**.

- We wear clothes to **cover** our body.
- Cotton grows in **plants**.
- Special dress is called **uniform**.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- We wear waterproof clothes when it rains.
 - Wool is used to make sweater.
 - People wear special clothes for work or at school are called uniforms.
 - People living at different places wear different types of clothes. These are called traditional costumes.



Exercise

A. Guess who I am.

- Ans.**
- House
 - Garbage
 - Floor

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Windows | → | a. washed regularly |
| 2. Doors | → | b. fresh air |
| 3. Washbasins | → | c. must be locked |

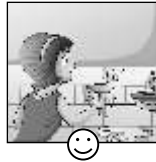
C. What is my name?

- Ans.**
- I am Joe.
 - I am Mita.
 - I am Faheen.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- We live in a house.
 - Bedroom, Drawing room, Study room
 - There are also several windows and doors in a house. Windows let in fresh air.
We must keep the doors of our houses locked.
This keeps us and our belongings safe.
 - We must keep our houses clean and fresh. Furniture must be dusted regularly. Garbage must be thrown in covered garbage tins. Floors must be swept and mopped every day.

Things to Do



7

People in Neighbourhood-I

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. The area where neighbours live together is called a neighbourhood.
2. Do it yourself.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. a

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Families → a. neighbourhood
2. People around us → b. play together
3. Children → c. friends
4. Good neighbours → d. neighbours

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T

E. Where should I go?

- Ans. 1. Somebody has robbed my house. **Police station**
2. I need to take my sister to the doctor. **Hospital**
3. I want to buy some apples. **Market**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The people who live around us are our neighbours.
2. Shopkeeper sells things in the market.
3. Doctor treat the sick.
4. a. We should always help our neighbours in any difficulty.
b. We should not disturb our neighbours in anyway.

Things to Do

- Ans. Do it yourself.

8

People in Neighbourhood-II

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. In a hospital sick people are treated.
2. Because they help us by putting out fire.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. c




C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans. 1. We keep out (**jewellery**/books) in the blank.
2. We can buy things from (**market**/park).
3. (**Doctor**/teacher) examine the patients.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. There are a number of **shops** in the market.
2. The **doctor** take care of the patients.
3. The policeman catches the **thieves**.
4. Fire-fighters work in a **fire-stations**.

E. Guess what am I? Take clues from the pictures given below :

- Ans. 1. I tell you your body temperature :  **thermometre**
2. You often drink me when you are ill :  **medicine**
3. The doctor uses me to examine the patients :  **stethoscope**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Do it yourself.
2. A dispensary is a place where doctors provide medicine and medical treatment to people.
3. Fire-fighters use water hosepipes to put out fire.
4. The money which banks give us on credit is called a loan.
5. Stamps, envelopes, postcards and inland letters.

9

My School

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. We go to school to learn good manners.
2. Do it yourself.

3. We wish our teacher by saying Good morning.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. b

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| 1. Study | → | a. Sweeper |
| 2. Play | → | b. Assembly hall |
| 3. Clean | → | c. Playground |
| 4. Pray | → | d. Classroom |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Principal sits in his office.
2. We read storybooks in the library.
3. We play many games in the playground.
4. Teachers teach us many subjects.

E. Name the following people in the school.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Ans. 1. Caretaker of a class | Teacher |
| 2. Head of the school | Principal |
| 3. He guards the school building | Watchman |
| 4. He cleans the school compound | Sweeper |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We learn good manners in school.
2. We get storybooks from the library.
3. Do it yourself.
4. Do it yourself.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

10

Places of Worship

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Guru Granth Sahib
2. The special prayer offered by the Muslims to God is Namaz.
3. The Bible

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Temple → a. Sikhism
2. Church → b. Mosque
3. Jama Masjid → c. Bible
4. Guru Nanak → d. Aarti

D. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Sikhs recite **Gurbani** in the Gurudwara.
2. Christians pray to **Jesus** and mother Mary.
3. We should **respect** all religions.
4. Muslims' holy book is the **Quran**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

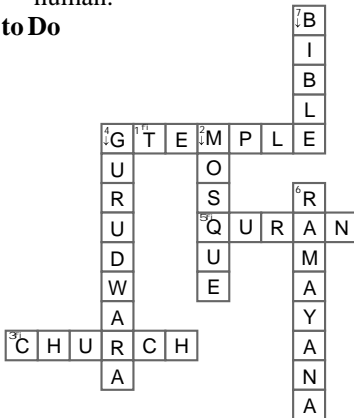
Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. We offer our prayers to God in a temple.
2. The Christians pray to Mother Mary and Jesus Christ in the Church.
3. Muslims offer a special prayer to worship God. This is known as namaz.
4. The Golden Temple in Amritsar is the most well-known gurudwara in India.
5. All religions teach us to respect other religions and to be a good human.

Things to Do

Ans.



Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Pongal and Onam.
 2. Because we play with colours to celebrate this festival.
 3. Yes.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Lohri | → | a. Snake boat |
| 2. Baisakhi | → | b. Bonfire |
| 3. Pongal | → | c. Kite-flying |
| 4. Onam | → | d. Bhangra |
| 5. Makar Sankranti | → | e. Sun God |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **India** is the land of many festivals.
 2. The **Republic Day** is celebrated on January 26.
 3. **Holi** is the festival of colours.
 4. Dussehra is also called **Durga Puja**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. **F** 2. **T** 3. **F** 4. **F**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We celebrate festivals to show our happiness.
 2. We use gulal and coloured water on Holi.
 3. Festivals which are celebrated by all the people in our country as Indians, are called national festivals. The Republic Day, The Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are the national festivals of India.
 4. Baisakhi, Pongal, Onam and Bihu are celebrated to enjoy a good crop.

Things to Do

- Ans. Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Ludo, Carrom, Chess playing the keyboard and playing cards.
2. We can enjoy by playing games, boatings, catching fish and eating healthy food.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. b 3. a

C. Circle the correct word (s) :

- Ans.** 1. (**Cricket** /Ludo) is an indoor game.
2. We can see animals and birds at the (hospital/ **zoo**).
3. A (park/ **school**) has a blackboard and desks.
4. We have fun when we go for a (**picnic** /cooking) class.
5. We can get (**storybooks** /kites) from the library.

D. Identify the following games :

- Ans.** Do yourself

E. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Our parents watch **news** on television.
2. There are many **swings** in the park.
3. Playing sports keep us **fit**.
4. People collect things like **coins** and **stamps**.
5. Playing the keyboard is a kind of **recreation**.

F. Which part of the body do you mainly use to :

- Ans.** 1. read a book? **Eyes**
2. write a story? **Hand**
3. walk in the park? **Legs**
4. sing a song? **Mouth**
5. hear a poem? **Ears**

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The activities we do to enjoy and have fun is called recreation.
2. We feel fresh and happy after recreation.
3. We see parrot, pegions and peacock at the zoo.
4. Elders like to play carrom, chess, playing cards for recreation.
5. Children like to go for picnic, zoo, watching television, playing the keyboard for recreation.

Things to Do

Which recreational activities do you and your family members like? Write in the given space.

Ans. Do it yourself.

13

Transport

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Car and Bus
2. Air transport

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. b

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Two-wheelers → a. Cycle
2. Three-wheeler → b. Aeroplane
3. Animal → c. Scooter
4. Air → d. Autorickshaw
5. Man → e. Tonga

D. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. A train is moved by **fuels**.
2. A Tonga is pulled by a **horse**.
3. An auto rickshaw moves within the **city**.
4. Air transport is very **expensive**.

E. Circle the odd one :

Ans. 1. Bicycle Car **Aeroplane**
2. Tonga **Bus** Bullock cart
3. Aeroplane Helicopter **Tonga**

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Tonga and Bullock carts.
2. Road, rail, water and air transport.
3. Water transport is the slowest mode of transport.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Carelessness can cause accidents.
2. The immediate help given to an injured person or sick person, is called first aid.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a 2. b

C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans. 1. You should cross the road using (tiger/ **zebra**) crossing.
2. You should not play on the (**road** /park).
3. Always walk on the (**left** /right) side of the road.
4. Do not walk in the (**middle** /side) of a road.
5. An immediate help given to an injured person is called (**first aid** /surgery).

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We should not touch electric plugs with **wet** hands.
2. We should stand on the **queue**.
3. We should not lean from a **moving** bus.
4. Cross the road only at **zebra crossing**.
5. First aid is always given to an **injured** person.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

F. Give two examples of each of the following objects that are unsafe for you :

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Ans. 1. Hot! | Tea | Coffee |
| 2. Sharp! | Knife | Blade |
| 3. Electric! | Heater | Table fan |

G. Answer the following questions :

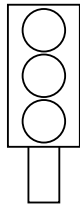
- Ans. 1. We should follow safety rules to avoid getting hurt.
2. a. Do not jump on the bench or table.
b. Do not push each other while climbing stairs.
3. We should tell to elders about a stranger in school.
4. First aid is the immediate help given to an injured person or sick person.

Things to Do

1. **Colour these traffic lights in the colour in which you see them at crossings. Fill in the blanks.**

The red light says **Stop**
The yellow light says **Get ready**
The green light says **Go**

Ans. Colour it yourself



15

Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Communication means to send messages or information from one place to another.
2. Do it yourself

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. a

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Mobile → a. Television
2. Aerogramem → b. Telegram
3. Postman → c. Cell phone
4. Cable → d. Foreign country
5. Coded language → e. Letter

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We can listen on **radio**.
2. The postman delivers **letters**.
3. Children watch cartoon shows on **television**.
4. **E-mail** is Electronic Message.

E. Name the following :

Ans.



Telephone



Letter



Television

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Letters, telephone, e-mail and television are means of communication.

2. Do it yourself.
3. A system in which television programmes are transmitted to subscribers by cable.
4. Computer has Internet facility.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

16

Land, Water and Air

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The shape of the Earth is round.
2. Rivers, lakes and ponds have fresh water.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. a 3. c

C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. More than half of the Earth is covered with (**water** /oil).
2. There is (water/**air**) all around the Earth.
3. We need air to (eat/**breathe**).
4. Lowland between two hills is called a (plateau/**valley**).

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We live on the **Earth**.
2. A **globe** is a model of the Earth.
3. Trees and plants make the **Earth** green.
4. A flat area of land is called a **plains**.
5. We should grow more and more **trees** to reduce air pollution.

E. Circle the odd one out :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Ans. 1. | Land | Water | Air | Tea |
| 2. | Plain | Ocean | Mountain | Valley |
| 3. | River | Lake | Plateau | Sea |
| 4. | Balloons | Tubes | Balls | Sand |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The shape of the Earth is round.
2. Living things breathe air on Earth.
3. a. We grow crops in the plains.
b. We build roads and railway tracks in plains.

- Rivers, lakes and ponds contain fresh water.
- We can check air pollution by using environment friendly fuels such CNG and by keeping our vehicles in proper condition.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.



Seasons

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Summer, winter, monsoon, spring and autumn are the main seasons in India.
 2. People go to hills in summer to escape from heat.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. c

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The air is warm during the **summer** season.
 2. Trees have new leaves during the **autumn** seasons.
 3. India has **five** main seasons.
 4. Hot winds called **loo** blow during summers.

D. Name the season :

- Ans. 1. What a pretty butterfly! **Spring season**
 2. Open your umbrella. **Rainy season**
 3. Wear your sunglasses. **Summer season**
 4. Take a hot water bath. **Winter season**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We use fans, and room-coolers in summer.
 2. Four winter clothes are sweaters, coats, gloves and caps.
 3. Children play indoor games during monsoon because its rain outside.
 4. Spring and autumn seasons are neither hot nor cold.
 5. The summer season lasts from April to June every year.

Things to Do

1. Find and write the magic word.

Ans.

U	M	B	R	E	L	L	A
10	7	15	14	17	4	12	21

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Fire helped the early humans to roast their food, keep themselves warm & to scare away wild animals.
2. Cooking food, keeping ourselves warm, sterilization of water.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Shelter | d. Caves |
| 2. Clothes | e. Leaves and animal skin |
| 3. Food | a. Fruits and meat |
| 4. Tools | c. Stones |
| 5. Roasted food | b. Better than raw food |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The early humans used to eat food without **cooking**.
2. Fire can **harm** us.
3. Fire **cook** food.
4. Wild **animals** are scared of fire.
5. Discovery of **fire** made life better.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The lives of early humans were different from ours in following ways :
- They did not live in houses like us. They lived in caves.
 - Their clothes were also different from our clothes. They used to wear clothes made of leaves.
2. The early man used to eat their food raw. They plucked fruits and gathered roots for food. They also hunted animals and fish.
3. The early man beings used fire to roast their food. They used fire to keep themselves warm and to keep the wild animals away.

Things to Do

- Ans. Do it yourself.



Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Sun
2. 200 billion stars

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. Milky Way 2. a. Mercury 3. c. orbit
4. a. Big Bang 5. c. solar system

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We live on planet Earth.
2. Mars is the fourth nearest planet to the Sun.
3. Many planets in the solar system have small heavenly bodies that revolve around them called satellites.
4. While the planet rotates, it is also moving in its orbit.
5. The sun is the centre of the solar system.
6. The universe contains thousands of stars.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. The celestial body closest to the Earth b. Moon
2. The biggest planet of the solar system a. Jupiter
3. Big Bang e. Universe
4. Planets d. Move around the Sun
5. Eighth planet c. Neptune

E. Replace the underlined words with correct ones to make the statements true :

- Ans.** 1. Asteroids are made up of rocks and metals.
2. Saturn has beautiful rings around it.
3. Constellations are groups of stars forming patterns.
4. Satellite move around the planets.
5. The fixed path taken by planets to move around the Sun is called the Orbit.

F. Understand the analogy and write the missing word :

- Ans.** 1. Milky way : Galaxy :: Big Dipper : constellation
2. Earth : Planet :: Sun : star
3. : Mercury : Smallest planet :: Jupiter : Largest planet
4. Luna : Moon :: Orion : Constellation
5. Asteroids : Metallic objects :: Comets : Frozen gases

G. Answer the following questions :

1. The Universe or Space is the huge and endless expansion of millions and millions of Stars with all the heavenly bodies which are known as Galaxies.
2. Many planets have one or many small companions that rotate around them. They are called satellites.
3. Galaxy
4. The family of the Sun consists of the eight planets, the satellites of these planets and pieces of rock and dust.
5. There are eight planets in the Solar System. A planet is a round celestial body that moves around the Sun in its orbit. It is the fixed path along which a planet moves around the Sun. The planets have no light of their own. They get heat and light from the Sun.
6. Huge tire ball

Things to Do

Write the names of the planets in the order in which they appear in the solar system. You may take help of the given diagram :
Do yourself



Our Earth

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

1. Earth
2. Globe
3. $365 \frac{1}{4}$
4. 24
5. North

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. d. round
2. b. atmosphere
3. b. rotation

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Earth is the **3rd** planet from the Sun.
2. **Aristotle** and **Copernicus** believed that the Earth is round in shape.
3. **Horizon** is a point where the land and the sea appears to meet.
4. A book of maps is called an **atlas**.
5. Day and night occur on the Earth due to **rotation** of the Earth.

D. Match the words and phrases in the three columns :

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Copernicus | d. An astronomer | v. The Earth is round |
| 2. Map | e. A drawing | ii. Flat surface |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| 3. Magellan | b. An explorer | i. The Sun is the centre of the universe |
| 4. Compass rose | a. A needle | iii. Points to north |
| 5. Continent | c. Large mass of land | iv. Separated by water |

E. Answer the following questions :

- The Earth is round like an orange, slightly flat at the top and at the bottom.
 - Do yourself
 - The compass rose, made on the map shows you the north. Its needle always points to the north.
 - The Earth rotates like a top on its own axis from the west to the east in about 24 hours.
- B. The Revolution of the Earth is the movement of the Earth around the Sun on an (orbit) elliptical path, in one year (365 1/4 days).**
- Earth pulls all the things due to gravitational force.

Things to Do

Do yourself



Environment

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Air, water, land and noise pollution.
- Factories, houses and vehicles.
- It is due to factories, vehicles and more population.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- a. many trees have to be cut
- c. smoke
- b. not throwing garbage in water bodies
- a. Smoke from factories and vehicles
- b. reduce use of private cars

C. Fill in the blanks :

- There are four types of pollution.
- Bursting of crackers causes air and noise pollution.
- The main source of water is rain.
- Throwing household waste in water bodies causes water pollution.

5. Loudspeakers cause noise pollution.

D. Write these words in the correct columns :

Good For The Environment

bicycle

cloth bags

trees

public transport

Bad For The Environment

smoke

firecracker

noise

garbage

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Environment is the natural world of living and non-living things that surround us.
2. Smoke of factories, vehicles, burning of garbage, fire crackers, coughing and sneezing without covering mouth pollute air.
3. Throwing waste into rivers and other water bodies.
Releasing factory waste into rivers.
Animals bathing in ponds, lakes and rivers.
People bathing, washing clothes and utensils in water bodies.
4. Throwing of garbage in the open.
Dumping of waste by factories.
Using chemical fertilizers in the fields.
5. We feel restless.
6. Do yourself

Things to Do

Be an Earth Friend.

Do yourself

4

Our Country

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The major physical features of India are :
 - a. The Northern Mountains
 - b. The Northern Plain
 - c. The Peninsular Plateau
 - d. The Desert
 - e. The Islands
 2. The countries bigger in size than India are Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.
 3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. b 3. c

C. Circle the correct word(s) :

1. India is (**seventh**/sixth) largest country in the world.
2. (Krishna/**Ganga**) river rises in the Himalayas.
3. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the (**Arabian Sea**/Bay of Bengal)
4. Mt. Everest is an important peak in (Aravalli/**Himalayas**).
5. The highest mountain range in the world are the (**Himalayas** /Alps).

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Thar** desert lies in Rajasthan.
 2. Himalayas are located in the **northern** part of India.
 3. The **peninsular plateau** covers the largest part of our country.
 4. **Lakshadweep** islands are in the Arabian Sea.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. **T** 2. **T** 3. **F** 4. **F** 5. **F**

F. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The Himalayas | → | a. The Northern Plain |
| 2. The Thar desert | → | b. Triangular |
| 3. Lakshadweep | → | c. The Arabian sea |
| 4. Deccan plateau | → | d. Rajasthan |
| 5. The Ganga | → | e. North |

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In terms of population the rank of India in the world is second and in area is seventh.
 2. Three rivers of Northern Plains are Ganga, Yamuna and Satluj flow through these plains.
 3. The height of a mountain is much more than a plateau which usually flat at the top.
 4. Many rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, Indus, Ravi, Satluj flow through these plains. These rivers have made the land fertile and rich and many crops are grown here. Therefore, this region is densely populated.
 5. A desert is thinly populated because the weather in a desert is not suitable for the human population also the land in a desert is not fertile enough for the growth of crops.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. There are 28 states in India.
 2. Rajasthan is the largest state of India in terms of area.
 3. There are seven Union Territories in India.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. b 3. c

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We have **28** states in India.
 2. The Central Government works from **New Delhi**.
 3. Places that are directly run by the Central Government are called **Union territories**.
 4. Andaman and Nicobar is a **Union territories**.
 5. The Central Government deputed a **Lieutenant Governor** in a union territory.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. **F** 2. **T** 3. **T** 4. **T** 5. **T**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Parliament House is the Centre Legislative Assembly where laws for the country are formulated.
 2. The entire nation and its population of over 125 crore people is looked after by the Central Government or the Union Government. But, it is not easy for the Central Government to look after the whole country all by itself. So, India has been divided into small parts called states and Union Territories.
 3. Four states located on the western coast are Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala.
 4. The Lieutenant Governor is the chief executor of a Union Territory deputed by the Central Government.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Shah Jahan
 2. India Gate, Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Lotus Temple and Jama Masjid.
 3. Edward Lutyens.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. c

C. Circle the correct words (s) :

- Ans. 1. The Qutub Minar was built by (**Qutub-ud-din Aibak** / Shah Jahan).
 2. The Red Fort is built of (**red stone** / red marble).
 3. The Parliament is a (**Circular** / Square) building.
 4. The Mughal Garden is in (**Rashtrapati Bhawan** /Parliament).

D. Tick (3) those which are in Delhi and cross (7) those which are not :

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Ans. 1. Jama Masjid | 3 | 2. Marina Beach | 7 |
| 3. Ajanta Caves | 7 | 4. Raj Ghat | 3 |
| 5. Kailash Temple | 7 | 6. Birla Temple | 3 |
| 7. Jantar Mantar | 3 | 8. Shanti Stupa | 7 |
| 9. Gurudwara Sisganj | 3 | 10. Victoria Memorial | 7 |

E. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **President** of India lives in the Rashtrapati Bhavan.
 2. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is located on the banks of the river **Yamuna**.
 3. The Amar Jawan Jyoti burns at the **India Gate**.
 4. Red Fort, a red sandstone fort was built by Emperor **Shah Jahan**.
 5. The loo wind blows in Delhi in the **summer** season.

F. Give answer in one word :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Ans. 1. Delhi | 2. Indraprastha |
| 3. The Lotus temple | 4. Raj Ghat |

G. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

H. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Delhi is called the National Capital Territory because it is a capital of India.
 2. The India Gate is a wide arched gateway. In the middle of the arched gateway, there is a flame that burns 24 hours a day. It is called the Amar Jawan Jyoti. The name of the brave soldiers are written on the stone gateway.
 3. Many famous forts and buildings makes Delhi such an interesting place.
 4. People from all the states of India live in Delhi and practice their own culture, language and festivals. That is why Delhi is called 'Mini India'.
 5. Delhi shares its boundaries with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the east and Haryana in the west.

Things to Do

1 Find out the answers of the following questions :

Ans. Do it yourself.



Mumbai

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mumbai
 2. The drilling centre located in Arabian Sea near the Mumbai shore is called Mumbai High.
 3. Marine Drive

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Ganesh Chaturthi** is the most popular festival in Mumbai.
 2. First Cotton Textile mill in Mumbai was established in **1854**.
 3. **Ganesh Chaturthi** is the main festival of Mumbai.
 4. Petroleum is drilled from **the seabed**.
 5. The first train ran in Mumbai in **1853**.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

E. Match the following :

Ans.

1. Gateway of India	→	a. Language
2. Belhpuri and pavbhaji	→	b. Oil field
3. Ganesh Chaturthi	→	c. King George V
4. Mumbai High	→	d. Festival
5. Marathi	→	e. Food/Snacks

F. Replace the underlined words with correct ones to make the statements true :

1. Mumbai is situated on the West coast of India along the Bay of Bengal.
2. The most famous landmark of Mumbai is the Gateway of India.
3. Marine Drive is called the necklace of the city.
4. Ganesh Chaturthi is the most popular festival celebrated in Mumbai.
5. Mumbai has a very good transport system.

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mumbai is located on the West Coast of India along the Arabian Sea.
 2. Gateway of India is in the Mumbai. It was built in 1911.
 3. Statues which can be seen close to the Gateway of India are the Swami Vivekanand and Shivaji.
 4. The Elephanta Caves is just ten kilometres away from Mumbai. These caves are famous for their paintings and statues.
 5. The climate of Mumbai is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It enjoys a moderate climate. It receives heavy rain during the months of June, July and August.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Because Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal.
2. The main food of the people in Kolkata is rice and fish.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Kolkata is the capital of **West Bengal**.
2. **Calcutta** was the capital of British India till 1911.
3. The most popular game of Kolkata is **football**.
4. Kolkata is the only city where **trams** are still in use.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. **T** 2. **F** 3. **T** 4. **T**

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Rabindranath Tagore → e. Poet
2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose → a. Howrah Bridge
3. Rice and fish → d. Food
4. Calcutta → b. Kolkata
5. Hugli → c. An International airport

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Kolkata is situated on the eastern bank of the river Hoogli. It is connected with the sea through the Hugli river. Calcutta was its earlier name.
2. Rabindra setu and Vidhya Sagar Setu are built on the Hugli.
3. Indian Museum, Victoria Memorial and Alipur Zoo, are the tourist places of Kolkata.
4. The favourite food of the people of Kolkata is rice fish and bengali rasogula.
5. Men traditionally wear Dhoti and Kurta while women wear sarees.

Things to Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Tamil Nadu 2. Pongal

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b

C. Unscramble the names of given below and write them in the blank spaces :

Ans. 1. NSKAE KRPA Snake Park
 2. RTALAGRLYE Art Gallery
 3. AJRIJALHLA Rajaji Hall
 4. SILWARRAPAK Kapaliswarar

D. Write the missing letters :

Ans. 1. Chennai was earlier known as **MADRAS**
 2. **PONGAL** is a harvest festival.
 3. Chennai faces the **BAY OF BENGAL**
 4. Fort St **GEORGE** is in Chennai.

E. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Chennai** is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
 2. Madras was renamed as **Chennai**.
 3. The temples in Chennai have high **gopurams**.
 4. The old churches of Chennai were built by the **Portuguese**.
 5. Two famous beaches of Chennai are Elliot's Beach and **Marina Beach**.

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

G. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Chennai → a. Language
 2. Tamil → b. Capital
 3. Kapaliswarar → c. Beach
 4. Marina → d. Temple
 5. Pongal → e. Beach

H. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The capital of Tamil Nadu is Chennai.
 2. Two beaches of Chennai are Elliotts Beach and Marina Beach.

4. Rice is the main food and the main items made of rice are dosa, idli and vada.
5. Tamil and English are commonly spoken in Chennai.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.



Indian Villages

A. Oral Questions :

1. Village is place where mostly houses are kachcha houses and only a few hundreds of people live there.
2. Farming
3. Villagers

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. c. nomads
2. a. buses
3. b. Gram panchayat

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Early human beings were nomads.
2. Most of the villages spread over a small area.
3. Government and gram panchayats help in maintaining harmony.
4. Villagers have transport facilities like bullock carts and bicycles.
5. Some villages have even been developed into cities.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Farming
2. Early human beings were nomads. They wandered from place to place in search of food and shelter.
3. Life in a village is very different from city life. Most of the villages are spread over a small area. A village does not comprise of many people living in the area. Only a few hundreds of people live in a village.

Mostly villages have kachcha houses. But there are some villages in which pucca houses are also found in a small number. Villages have kachcha roads and few of them are connected to the pucca roads. There is lack of motor and rail transport in the villages. Villagers have transport facilities like bullock carts and bicycles. They travel on bullock carts or travel long distances on foot.

4. Do yourself
5. Gram Pradhan

11

The Food We Eat

Exercise

Section-1

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Rice and Wheat.
2. People who eat only cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits are called Vegetarians.
3. Soyabean, mustard, sunflower and groundnut.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

C. Name them :

Ans.



Sesame



Jowar



Ragi



Bajra

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Air, water and **food** are essential for life.
2. **Rice** and **fish** are the main items of Bengal food.
3. **Mango** is called the king of fruits.
4. **Spices** make the food tasty.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

F. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Mango → a. Spice
2. Rasogulla → b. Pulses
3. Moong → c. Fruits
4. Mustard → d. Sweet
5. Cloves → e. Oilseed

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The two most popular food grains in India are rice and wheat.
2. The staple diet of the people of Rajasthan is Jowar and Bajra.
3. Many kinds of spices, such as chillies, cloves, turmeric, pepper and cardamon are grown in India. Spices made food tasty and colourful. Spices have made Indian food popular all over the World.
4. Gulab jamun, rasogulla and burfi.

Things to Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

12

The Clothes We Wear

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Winter Season
2. Tamil Nadu and Kerala
3. People do not wear the same clothes everywhere because in some places the weather is cold and in some places the weather is hot. So we wear clothes according to the climate of our region.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b

C. Circle the correct word (s) :

- Ans.** 1. When it is cold, we wear (cotton/ **woollen**) clothes.
2. Women in Haryana wear a (phiran/ **audhni**).
3. Sherwani is a (coat /scarf).
4. Pugree is worn on the (**head** /waist).
5. Lungi is called mundu in (Tamil Nadu/ **Kerala**).

D. Give answer in one word :

- Ans.** 1. A long piece of cloth worn by men on their head. **Turban**
2. A kind of lungi worn by men of Tamil Nadu. **Veshti**
3. The lungi worn by men of Kerala. **Mundu**
4. A long piece of cloth used by women to cover their heads. **Audhni**

E. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **early** men did not wear clothes.
2. We wear **woollen** clothes in winter season.
3. People of **Maharashtra** wear Gandhi (Anna) cap.
4. Lungi is worn in Tamil Nadu and **Kerala**.
5. **Rajsthani** women wear Ghaghra.

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. **F** 2. **T** 3. **T** 4. **T** 5. **T**

G. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Early man —————→ **a. Shawls**
2. Winter —————→ **b. Phiran**
3. Kashmiri —————→ **c. woollen**
4. Kerala —————→ **d. Without clothes**
5. Naga —————→ **e. Lungi (mundu)**

H. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The main dresses worn by women in India are saree, salwar-kurta, trousers, lehenga and choli, skirts, ghaghra and audhini.
2. The main dresses worn by men in India are dhoti-kurta, turban, trouser-shirt, lungi and jeans.
3. People wear woollen clothes in the cold weather such as coat, sweater, gloves, cap etc.
4. Early man used leaves and barks of trees to cover their bodies. They also learnt to dry the skin of animals they killed and used them as clothes.

Things to Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. We celebrate Independence Day because India became independent on this day.
 2. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.
 3. The main function of Independence Day is held at Red Fort in Delhi.
 4. We play Holi with gulal and coloured water.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. c 3. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. 5th September is celebrated as **Teacher's Day**.
 2. **Diwali** is a festival of lights.
 3. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December.
 4. Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu.
 5. Ganesha Chaturthi is the main festival of Maharashtra.

D. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. A festival that celebrates a good crop. **Pongal**
 2. A day that is special for the whole nation. **Independence Day**
 3. A grand feast enjoyed during Onam. **Sadya**
 4. A joyous dance performed during Baisakhi. **Bhangra**
 5. This is the meal people have together in the **Langar**
 Gurudwara.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We celebrate many festivals. We get together on festivals. We decorate our houses, eat many types of sweets and wear new clothes. Special dishes are prepared.
 2. We celebrated Republic day on 26th January every year. The main function is held at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi. The President of India unfurls the National Flag and National Anthem is sung. A big parade is held and he takes the salute of the parade. Tableause from different states are a big attraction of the Republic Day parade.

- The festival which is celebrated by different religions is called religious festivals. Such as : Holi, Eid, Christmas, Guruparv etc.
- Two religious festivals of the Hindus are Holi and Diwali.
- Eid-Ul-Fitr and Eid-Ul-Zuha are the festivals of the Muslims.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.



Our Occupations

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. People do work to earn money and to look after their family.
 2. Common occupations in India are farming, animal rearing, fishing, mining, working in factories etc.
 3. Crops that give us oil are mustard and coconut.
 4. Extracting minerals, Digging, Quarrying etc.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

C. Circle the correct words (s) :

- Ans. 1. Jaggery is made from (rubber/ **sugar cane**).
 2. The occupation of keeping animals is called (**cattle rearing** / poultry farming).
 3. Fishing is the main occupation in (hilly area/ **coastal areas**).
 4. (**Miners**/Authors) go deep inside the Earth into places called mines.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Digging out of minerals from the Earth is called **mining**.
 2. Farmer grow many **fruits** and **vegetables**.
 3. Sugar is made from **sugarcane**.
 4. **Fishing** is the main occupation of the people in coastal areas.
 5. Cloth is made of **cotton**.

E. Give answer in one word :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Ans. 1. The person who cuts your hair | Barber |
| 2. The person who washes your clothes | Washerman |
| 3. The person who teaches you | Teacher |

4. The person who treats you when you are sick

Doctor

5. The person who mends your shoes **Cobbler**

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. **F** 2. **T** 3. **F** 4. **F** 5. **T**

G. Match the following :

Ans.

1. Agriculture	→	a. Hen
2. Rice	→	b. Service
3. Poultry Farm	→	c. Minerals
4. Mining	→	d. Food crop
5. Shopkeeper	→	e. Main occupation of rural people

H. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. To live a comfortable life we need the help of other people such as to eat food, we need the help of farmer who grows crops for us, the retailer who provide us that food grain and the miller who ground that crop into an edible form. Similarly we need the help of other people for our clothes, houses transportation etc.
 2. People work as farmers, miners, tailors, doctors, teachers, engineers, scientists, carpenters, shopkeepers, labourers, etc.
 3. The people who rear milch animals like cattle, yak, goat etc to provide us milk and milk products are called dairy farmers.
 4. Extracting minerals and ores for manufacturing industries is called mining.
 5. Factories are important because the things we bring from market are made in factories. Factories make small as well as big things.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself

15

Means of Transport

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Transport is the way by which people and goods are carried from one place to another.
 2. Land, Water and Air transport.

3. Bicycle, Scooter, aeroplane, ship, boat etc.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. b 3. a

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Transport means to carry persons or **goods**.
2. Roads and **rail** are land transport.
3. **Road transport** provides doorstep service.
4. **Kolkata** and **Delhi** have metro service.
5. An **aeroplane** runs on the runway.

D. Circle the odd out :

Ans. 1.	Car	Bus	Train
2.	Boat	Rickshaw	Truck
3.	Van	Taxi	Aeroplane
4.	Tonga	Ship	Boat

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The different ways to move people and carrying goods from one place to another are called means of transport.
2. We need to travel to meet other people, to conduct our work, to purchase a thing or to reach a place.
3. Aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.
4. With the help of fast means of transport like aeroplanes and trains we can reach to a far away place in a very short time. Thus we can say that the means of transport made the world a smaller place.
5. Helicopter and aeroplane are the means of air transport.

Things to Do

Ans. 1. B U S 2. T R A I N
3. A E R O P L A N E 4. S H I P

16

Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Sending or receiving messages are called means of communication. Examples—Radio, letter, newspaper, television, telephone etc.

2. People used to communicate in ancient time with the help of drums, lighting fire and with the help of pigeons.
3. Newspaper, telephone, Email, satellite communication etc.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. c

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Newspaper** is a means of mass communication.
 2. A **letter** is the most popular means of communication.
 3. Computer and Internet provide us **information**.
 4. **Newspaper** gives news in detail.
 5. The messages sent through the internet are called **e-mail**.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. **F** 2. **F** 3. **F** 4. **T** 5. **F**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. We need various means of communication because we need to communicate different people at different time and all of them might not have the same means of communication.
 2. We will send a message to our friend living in some other city by postal communication, telephone, fax, e-mail.
 3. With the help of PIN Code a letter reaches to its destination easily, quickly and correctly.
 4. Communication with a large number of people at the same time is called mass communication.
 5. The satellites transmit images and voices from one place of the world to the other place of the world directly and in a very quick time. This is how they help in communication.

Things to Do

Ans. Yourself



Life of the Early Man-I

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Early man appeared million years ago.
 2. The tools of Early man were made of stone such as hammer stones, sharp stone flakes and stone cores.
 3. Early man used leaves and barks of trees to cover their bodies.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. c

C. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. Early man lived in (cities/**jungles**).
2. Early man was scared of (grass/**fire**).
3. Early man spent his free time (**painting**/sleeping) cave walls.

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Our knowledge about Early human beings is based on **remains**.
2. Early human beings used **leaves** and **barks of trees** as clothes.
3. They made tools from **stones**.
4. They lived in **caves**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. **F** 2. **F** 3. **T** 4. **F**

F. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Hunting and gathering → a. were used to cover the body
2. Stones → b. protected them from rain the cold
3. Caves → c. were the main occupation of the early man
4. Tree leaves and animal skin → d. were used to make tools

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Early Man lived in caves.
2. The Early Man used to eat fruits, berries, flesh of animals.
3. He was scared of lighting and thunder and fire. It is so because he was unaware of the reason behind the occurans of these things.
4. The paintings are found in the caves which are painted by early man are called cave paintings.

Things to Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The growing of crops are called farming.
2. Cooked food and scared of wild animals.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. a

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The early man perhaps saw **forest** fire.
2. The early man found **fire** hot.
3. Fire was made by rubbing two **stones**.
4. Farming made the life **settled**.
5. **Dog** was the first animal to be domesticated.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1. Fire | → | a. saved man's time. |
| 2. Farming | → | b. of cows and goats was for milk and meat. |
| 3. Domestication | → | c. made easy to carry things. |
| 4. Settled life | → | d. made life settled |
| 5. Wheel | → | e. kept the wild animals away. |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The early man was walking along the bottom of a mountain. Suddenly, he saw, some large piece of rock rolling down from the mountain top. This gave him the idea that a rolling stone moves swiftly than a flat or rectangular piece of wood. He tried to make a similar object and eventually invented the wheel.
2. The farming and the building of villages led to the beginning of settled life.
3. Potter's wheel is used to make earthenware.
4. Dog, sheep, goats and cows were the other animals domesticated by the early human beings.
5. Scooter, Bicycle, Bus and trains are the means of transport which have wheels.

Things to Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

India – Location and Its Neighbours

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

1. Asia
2. Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean.
3. States-29 U.T.7

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. d. Myanmar and Bangladesh
2. c. Punjab
3. d. Thar
4. b. 29; 7

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. New Delhi is the capital of India.
2. There are 29 states in India.
3. India is the second most populous country of the world.
4. The Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian Sea.
5. Earlier Odisha was called Orissa.

D. Write T true and F for false statements :

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T

E. Match the columns :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Jammu & Kashmir | ii. North |
| 2. Tamil Nadu | i. South |
| 3. Rajasthan | iv. West |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh | v. Centre |
| 5. Nagaland | iii. East |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Its north to south extent is 3214 km while its east to west extent is 2933 km.
2. Do yourself
3. West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
4. 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands 2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli 4. Daman and Diu
5. Lakshadweep 6. Puducherry
7. Delhi (NCT)

- Northern mountains, Northern plains, Great Indian Desert, Southern Plateau and Coastal plains of East and West.

Things to Do

On an outline map of Asia locate India and her neighbours.
Do yourself

2

The Northern Mountains

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Mount Godwin Austen
- Himalayan range
- Mahakumbha
- Kamrup
- Tripura

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- b. Himadri
- a. Kullu and Manali
- a. Shiwalik
- a. Aravalli
- c. Buddhism
- b. Yak

C. Fill in the blanks :

- The Himalayas and the Karakoram mountains ranges a part of northern mountains.
- The Middle Himalayas are covered with thick forests.
- Srinagar and Jammu are the two capitals of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Women of Himachal Pradesh wear traditional scarves called dhazu.
- Meghalaya gets the heaviest rainfall in the country.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- False
- False
- False
- True
- True

E. Write short notes on the following :

- The Northern Mountains are located at the top of our country. The Himalayas and the Karakoram mountain ranges form a part of northern mountains. The Himalayas are located around the north and the north-eastern part of our country while the Karakoram mountain ranges are located on the north-west part of our country. The Himalayas stretch from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. Most of the peaks in the

northern mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

2. The Lower Himalayas lie below the Himachal ranges in the southernmost part being the lowest part of the Himalayas. They are hills covered with thick forests. Many villages are in this region. The villagers grow crops like rice, potato and other vegetables here to earn their living. Many wild animals are also found in this region. In the north-east lie the Purvanchal ranges. These ranges are not very high and include hills like Garo, Khasi, Mizo and Lushai. These hills are covered with very thick forests. In the north-west lie the Karakoram ranges. Mount Godwin Austin lies in these ranges.
3. At the top, in the extreme north are the Greater Himalayas, the Himadri. These ranges remain snow-covered round the year. Kanchenjunga and Annapurna are two peaks that are located in these ranges. Over the years, the snow gradually gathers into thick masses of ice and snow, called glaciers, on these peaks. The lower portions of these glaciers slowly melt in the heat to become water. Important rivers, such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Indus, and Brahmaputra, are born out of these melting glaciers.
4. Below the Himadri lie the Middle Himalayas or the Himachal range of mountains. These mountains are not as high as the Himadri and are covered with thick forests containing trees like the oak, pine, and deodar. Below them, there are apple and peach orchards, and towards the east are the tea plantations. Many beautiful hill stations—Manali, Shimla, Dharmshala, Nainital, Almora, Mukteshwar, Gangtok, and Darjeeling lie in the Himachal region.

F. Answer the following :

1. Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik
2. Rivers from these mountains provide water. It protects India making a thick wall.
3. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
4. Phiran and salwar are the traditional clothes worn by men and women here. During the cold winter months, they also carry a small pot with burning coal to keep warm. This is called a kangri. They also drink kahwa, the traditional green tea.
The occupation of the people here depends upon the time of the year and the kind of weather. During the summer months they

grow crops such as rice, maize, rajma, vegetables, fruits, and saffron. During winter, it is not possible to grow crops. So, they make handicrafts, and weave carpets, shawls, and clothes to earn money.

5. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

Things to Do

On a map of India, mark the following :

Do yourself

Prepare a report on the life of people living in the northern mountains.

Do yourself

3

The Northern Plains

HOTS

If I met a person from a different state I will try to greet him and converse with him as much as possible in his mother tongue. This will instantly create a bond of oneness among both of us. It is a well known fact that a person finds joy and satisfaction in conversing in his mother tongue.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The rivers flowing from the Himalayas make the Northern plains fertile.
 2. Because here the land is fertile and the land surface is flat which encourages setting up of industries.
 3. Dams and canals provide water for irrigation which increases crop productions.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. b 3. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Punjab and Haryana are in the area of **Sutlej** basin.
 2. The two distributaries of River Ganga are **Padma** and **Hugli**.
 3. **Punjab** is called the "Land of Five Rivers".
 4. Bihar is the land of two great men : **Buddha** and **Mahavira**.
 5. **Kumbh** Mela is held at Sangam, in Allahabad.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra are three big rivers flow in the Northern Plains.
 2. Because many great rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna, Satlej and Brahmaputra flow through these plains which provide sufficient water for drinking, farming, irrigation etc. The land surface of the Northern Plains is flat and even which encourage the setting up of industries and building of houses. All these causes have made the Northern Plains thickly populated.
 3. Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Chambal, Sind, Betwa and son are the tributaries of River Ganga.
 4. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal lie in the Brahmaputra river basin.
 5. Delhi is the capital of our country as such people from all the states reside in it. These people follow their own traditions and culture, they speak their own languages and celebrate their own religions festivals. This gives a unique flavour to Delhi and makes it a multi-colour, multilinguistic city. That is why it is called a Mini India.

Things to Do

Do it yourself.



The Great Indian Desert

HOTS

All things need water to live. Life is not possible without water. If we do not have water supply in our home we face many difficulties such as we do not get water for drinking, cooking food, cleaning, washing, gardening etc. We should not waste even a single drop of water and use it carefully. We should not use hose pipes to wash cars. Leaping taps should be repaired at once.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. When water is found in a desert area an oasis is formed. It is important for the people living in or crossing to a desert as it provides water and fruits (dates) to them.

2. When it does not rains for a long time over a particular area desert is formed.
3. Gangaur, Teej, Holi, Dusshera and Diwali are the main festivals.
4. Cattle rearing is the main occupation of the people of Rajasthan.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Thar Desert is spread across parts of India and **Pakistan**.
 2. A **desert** is a flat land covered with loose sand.
 3. Pools of underground water in deserts are called **Oasis**.
 4. The water of River Sutlej has been sent to Rajasthan through **Indira Gandhi** canal.
 5. The houses have **flat** roofs in the desert region.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

E. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans.**
1. The sand dunes are made up of loose sand. As such strong winds can make them move from one place to another.
 2. Most villages develop around an oasis because water is available only near an oasis.
 3. The Great Indian Desert region is not well populated because a desert is an area where water is not available there in sufficient quantity. Water is almost necessary for human inhabitation i.e. why its absence discourage the growth of population.
 4. In desert, as we know water is not available in plenty, hence, people do not do farming on a large scale instead they do cattle rearing.
 5. Camel can stay without water for many days because it can store water in its hump.
 6. Houses have flat roofs and thick walls because a desert is very hot during the day. The thick walls and flat roofs keep the houses cool and help the people to protect themselves from the heat of the desert.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A desert is a very hot, dry and sandy area which has very little vegetation. Also a very low rainfall in the desert.
 2. Storms winds makes the sand dunes move.

- The camel is called the ship of the deserts. It is an important means of transport in the region. Camels have long legs and padded feet for walking in the sand. They can walk for long distances without food and water.
- Thorny bushes, shrubs, cactus, keekar and date palm grow here. These plants and trees are specially adapted for the hot and dry climate of the desert.
- The people of this region wear colourful clothes that have glasswork and sequin work. Men wear kurtis with dhotis and bright turbans. Women wear colourful ghagharas and lehngas with cholis. They cover their heads with odhnis.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



The Great Indian Plateau

HOTS

Because most of the companies related to information technology have their offices in Bengaluru. Due to this it is called the “Silicon Valley of India.”

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
- The Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau are the two parts of the Great Indian Plateau.
 - Gonds are tribes live in Madhya Pradesh.
 - The main temple towns are Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruchhirappalli and Kanchipuram.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. c 3. b

C. Read the clues and fill in the boxes :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. TAMASHA | 2. PONGAL |
| 3. KUCHIPUDI | 4. RATHYATRA |
| 5. TIRUPATI | |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Cotton grows well in **Black** soil.
 - Lavani** is the folk dance of Maharashtra.
 - Rivers **Narmada** and **Tapi** flow into the Arabian Sea.
 - The Eastern ghats are **Broader** than the Western ghats.

5. The **Hirakud** is the longest earthen dam in the world.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The three regions in the central Highlands are the Malwa plateau, the satpura range and the Chota Nagpur plateau. The Malwa plateau has fine black soil which is ideal for growing cotton and oil seeds. Satpura ranges are very rich in biodiversity. The Chota Nagpur plateau has good deposits of minerals like iron-ore, manganese, bauxite and mica.
 2. Coal, Iron, ore, manganese bauxite are the minerals found in the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
 3. Cotton sugarcane, groundnut and millets are the main crops grow in Maharashtra.
 4. Andhra Pradesh is famous for bidri work on brass and copper.
 5. The main temple-towns are Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruchirappalli and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



The Coastal Plains and The Islands

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Western coastal plain lies between the Arabian sea and the Western ghats.
 2. In Eastern coastal plains coastal climatic conditions are found that is neither too hot in summers nor too cold in winters.
 3. Bombay High is a major oil producing area for India. That is why it is so important for us.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. b

C. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Coast | 2. Port | 3. Lagoons |
| 4. Tribes | 5. Coral | |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The coast in Tamil Nadu is also called **Coromandel coast**.

2. **Port Blair** is the capital city of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands.
3. The **Western** coast is full of backwaters.
4. **Kathakali** and **Mohiniattam** are dances of Kerala.
5. Matri Mandir is in **Puducherry**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Ports are very important for us. They provide trade facilities to us. The goods of different kinds are exported and imported through ports. They play a major role in the economic prosperity of our country.
 2. **Eastern Coastal Plain :** The Eastern coastal plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern ghats. The Eastern coastal plain is the widest in Tamil Nadu. It extends from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu.
Western Coastal Plain : The Western coastal plain is thin. This plain lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western ghats. It stretches from Gujarat to Kerala.
 3. Peninsula is a part of land which is surrounded by water from three sides. Such as the southern part of India is a peninsula which is surrounded by water bodies from three sides.
 4. Tourists visit Goa to see its beautiful beaches which are a big tourist attraction. A part from this there are many churches, temples and fort such as St. Xavier's Church, Maha Laxmi Temple and Fort Aguda which are the places of tourist interest.
 5. Gujaratis are colourful people. They live their lives with various festivals, in midst of nature. They grow cotton on a large scale and make textiles from them. This state is known for its kite flying, and religious beliefs pertaining of Jainism.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



The Climate of India

HOTS

Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The factors which affect the climate of place are as follows :
! Differences in land features of India
! Latitudes ! Altitudes ! Winds
2. This so because the cold winds coming from the sea keep the adjoining land area cool.
3. The western coast and the eastern and north-eastern regions receive heavy rainfall.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. c

C. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words :

- Ans.** 1. Summer 2. Winter 3. Monsoon

D. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. The climate of a place depends on (temperature/food).
2. In winter (days/nights) are shorter.
3. Towards the end of summer, humidity (falls/rises).
4. Mountains are (warmer/cooler) than the plains.

E. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. All places have different climate.
2. Many people go to hill stations in **summer** season.
3. Monsoon winds blowing from the Arabian Sea enter India from **west**.
4. **Rajasthan** and **Gujarat** receive very little rainfall.
5. Snow falls in **mountains** during winters.

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

G. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Summer → a. June to September
2. Winter → b. Dry hot wind
3. Monsoon → c. Winter rainfall
4. Loo → d. November to March
5. Tamil Nadu → e. March to May

H. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Climate also affects of our way of life. It influences things like our clothing, housing, transportation and the food we eat.

2. The three main seasons in India are summer season, the rainy season and the winter season.
3. Summer lasts from middle of March to June. It is pleasant during March, uncomfortable in April, and hot in May and scorching in June. The temperature in north India's plains rises to 45°C. The days are hot. The day is longer than night. In some parts of north and west India that covers the states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, etc., hot winds called loo blow.
4. Winter is chilly in India during the months of November to February. January is the coldest month. North India has harsh winter. At some places the temperature is below 0°C. The night is longer than the day. Snowfall makes the winter bitter cold for the people who live in hilly regions. Coastal area has pleasant winters. In the desert it is very cold.
5. Hot winds called loo.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



The Forests and Wildlife

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. They are found in areas which are hot and receive heavy rainfall.
2. Sal, teak and Mahua.
 3. Vanmahotsava is a tree-planting festival celebrated in India every year in July. During this festival, millions of trees are planted. It was started in 1950 to create an interest among the people to conserve forests. Today, people celebrate Vanmahotsava by planting trees in schools, offices, colleges, homes etc.
 4. To earn money by selling their skins and bones.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. c. Mountain forests
2. a. 100 to 300 cm
3. 22 per cent

C. Unscramble the letters and name the following :

1. Forest
2. Monsoon

3. Sunderbans 4. Evergreen

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Forests cover 22 per cent of land area in India.
2. Forests prevent erosion of soil.
3. The Kaziranga sanctuary in Assam provides protection to rhino.
4. Trees like sal and teak are found in deciduous forests.
5. The wood of the pine tree is used for making boats.

E. Replace the underlined wrong words to make the statements true :

1. The Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary is in Assam.
2. The trees of deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year.
3. Tidal forests are found on edges of deltas.
4. Trees like keekar, babool and date plams are found in thorn forests.
5. Bandhavgarh in Madhya Pradesh is a national park.

F. Long answer questions :

1. They provide various important things to us. Mainly trees provide oxygen.
2. These are for conserving forests and wildlife.
3. Chipko means 'to embrace'. The villagers hugged the trees, to save them from being cut down. It was led by an environmentalist, Sunderlal Bahuguna. The movement later spread to Himachal Pradesh in the north, Karnataka in the south, Rajasthan in the west and Bihar in the east. Finally the government passed strict laws to stop the cutting down of trees. It launched tree-plantation drive.
4. Trees in thorn forests have long roots, sharp thorns and small leaves. In these types of forests, trees can live without water for a long time. Trees found in these forests are babool, kikar, and date palms. These types of forests are found in Rajasthan and in dry areas of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc. The trees and shrubs found in these forests have long roots, thick barks, sharp thorns and small leaves. They can survive without water for long periods.

Things to Do

Make a report highlighting the measures taken to preserve forests and wildlife.

Do yourself

HOTS

We use plastic bags for carrying various types of items and to pack our daily use items in small quantities. We can use paper bags, jute bags and other such things for the above purposes. All these will save our environment in a big way.

Exercise**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The soil is used for growing crops and for making clay articles. It is also the home to very small animals such as earthworms, ants etc.
2. Kharif and Rabi crops are the two types of crops that are grown in India.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. b 3. a

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Soil is the **top most** layer of the earth's surface.
2. The breaking of rocks by agents of erosion is called **soil**.
3. Alluvial soil is made up of **humus, wind** and **mineral**.
4. **Lava soil** is another name for black soil.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks into smaller pieces by erosion. Fast flowing rivers carry rocks from the mountains. These rocks rub against each other and break into small pieces. As the rivers approach the plains, they cannot carry this load further and leave them behind. These pieces finally break down and form soil.
2. A variety of crops such as rice, wheat, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, jute, pulses and oil seeds grows well in alluvial soil.
3. Wind and running water can easily remove loose soil from the fields. This is called soil erosion. Both human and natural activities are responsible for soil erosion.
4. Laterite soil is found in areas where there is heavy rainfall. It is found in parts of Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, parts of Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya.
5. Black soil is formed by rocks made of lava. It is formed when

the lava coming out from volcanoes, cools down in the due course of time and gets converted into soil which is black in nature.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Mineral Wealth

HOTS

In the absence of petroleum products our life will get effected in a big way. There will be no means of transport, thermal power stations, means of cooking etc. Thus it is important that we conserve our all important mineral wealth so that they last longer than their expected life.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Things which are made of materials found deep inside the earth are called minerals.
2. Coal is a very useful mineral because it is an important source of fuel. It is used in running thermal power stations to produce electricity.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. d. 2. a. 3. c. 4. b.

C. Identify who I am :

- Ans.** 1. Iron 2. Coal 3. Mines
4. Copper 5. Aluminium

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Minerals in crude form are called **Ore**.
2. **Coal** and **petroleum** are non-metallic minerals.
3. Stainless steel is made from **One-fourth**.
4. **Aluminium** is used in manufacturing of electrical equipment.
5. Bauxite is the ore for **aluminium**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The process of digging out minerals from the earth is called mining.
2. Minerals are extracted by digging large holes called mines.

From them they are taken out by the process of digging. When they are taken out they are in crude form called ores. These ores are later refined to extract minerals from them.

3. Copper is used in manufacturing of electrical equipment as it is a good conductor of electricity.
4. Iron is the most important mineral. Because it is the hardest metal found on the surface of the Earth. It can be mold into various shape to make many articles of daily uses. As iron needs very high temperature to change its form the articles made from it remain in their form for a long time.
5. It is important to conserve our mineral resource because the mineral resources are not unlimited. Careless use of them will end their reserves pretty soon. Thus to make them last longer and serve our needs it is important to use them wisely.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Agriculture

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. India is an agricultural country because many Indians are engaged in farming.
 2. Tea grows well in the hilly regions of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.
 3. Rice grow well in hot and humid climate with plenty of rainfall.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. 2. d. 3. c.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The two main agricultural seasons in India are **Kharif** and **Rabi**.
 2. **Agriculture** is the main occupation of the people living in villages.
 3. **Wheat** and **gram** are the main rabi crops.
 4. **Cotton** is a kharif crop.

5. West Bengal is the leading producer of **jute**.

D. Give one word answer :

- Ans.** 1. Agriculture 2. Jute
3. Assam 4. Madhya Pradesh

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Rice | → | a. Jaggery |
| 2. Pulses | → | b. Nilgiris |
| 3. Sugar cane | → | c. Black soil |
| 4. Coffee | → | d. Paddy |
| 5. Cotton | → | e. Proteins |

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There are two growing crop seasons in India : the kharif season and the rabi season.
 2. The kharif season begins with the arrival of the monsoon, while the rabi season begins with the approach of autumn. The main kharif crops are rice, millets, maize, jute and cotton. The main rabi crops are wheat, gram, mustard, barley etc.
 3. Food crops provide us the food we eat. Rice, wheat, millets and pulses are the main food crops of India. The crops which can earn money, particularly foreign exchange are known as cash crops. Examples : sugarcane, tea, coffee, cotton are cash crops. These crops earn money.
 4. The improvement in methods of farming have greatly helped in increasing of food production. Farmers have been promoted to adopt modern methods of scientific farming. They have been provided with irrigational facilities, high-quality seeds, manures, pesticides, insecticides, modern implements like tractors and harvestors. This is known as the Green Revolution.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

Exercise**A. Oral questions :**

1. Industries are places where employees work to produce different useful things.
2. Cottage, small scale and large scale industry.
3. Textile industries are located in various cities of our country like Ahmedabad and Mumbai, which are famous for cotton industries. Major silk textile mills are located in Bengaluru, Mysore, Varanasi, Titagarh and Howrah. Jute mills are located at Kolkata. Woollen textile as well as sports goods are manufactured at Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jalandhar.
4. All the industries run on power provided by various means like diesel, petrol, coal, oil and electricity.
5. A small-scale industry uses small machines and employs more people than a cottage industry. Its capital investment does not exceed ` 10 Lakh. Small-scale industries make hosiery items, electric and electronic parts, cycle and motorcycle parts. They also make automobile parts, furniture and clothes on powerloom, handloom, utensils, etc.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. b. cottage industry
2. a. Ranchi
3. c. Kolkata
4. a. Amritsar

C. Give one word answer for each of the following :

1. Chittaranjan
2. Basket making
3. Jamnagar
4. Mumbai

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. We need machines and manual labour to convert raw materials into finished goods.
2. India is fast becoming one of the most developing nations.
3. Cottage industries employ family members for manufacturing activities.

4. Developed countries have adopted modern methods of production.
5. Transport is required to bring raw material to the factory.

E. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kolkata | b. Jute |
| 2. Aeroplane | e. Hyderabad |
| 3. Iron and Steel Company | d. Jamshedji Tata |
| 4. Lucknow | c. Electronic goods |
| 5. Locomotives | a. Chittaranjan |

F. Long answer type questions :

1. A cottage industry is set up by people in their homes. Skilled craftspersons use simple tools for production in these industries. Cottage industries use raw materials that are available close by. Weaving cloth on handlooms, extracting coconut oil, grinding flour and spices are some of the examples of cottage industries. Some cottage industries manufacture toys, baskets, leather goods and other handicrafts. Indian cottage industries mostly employ family members for manufacturing activities.
2. Do yourself
3. A large-scale industry is a very big manufacturing industry. It employs thousands of workers to produce goods in very large quantities. Huge machines are used for this purpose. Some examples of large-scale industries are textile industry, petroleum refinery and various types of alloy manufacturing industries. Ship-building and iron and steel factories are also examples of large-scale industries. They play a vital role in national development.
4. The development of industries is essential for the development of a country. The goods produced in the industries are sold inside and outside the country. Industries provide work to many people.

Things to Do

Find out the names of major industries in your state or union territory.

Collect some pictures of cottage industries and paste them in your scrapbook.

Do yourself

HOTS

No, I do not discriminate against the poor. Poor are discriminated almost everywhere in public life. They are given less preference in public domains such as banks, hospitals, post offices etc. This is because they do not look decent and hence not taken seriously. To support them we can speak about their rights in a big voice.

Exercise**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans. 1. Making useful products with the help of machines is called industry.
 2. The people who contribute towards the development of a country in a positive way are called human resources.
 3. Russia, Canada, United States of America, Brazil, China and Australia are countries larger in area than India.
 4. In our country population is distributed very unevenly. Some areas are densely populated whereas some other areas are sparsely populated.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. c. 2. c. 3. c.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The distribution of population in India is uneven.
 2. India is the second most populous country in the world.
 3. Every seventh man in the world is Indian.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. People are moving from villages to towns or cities in search of employment.
 2. We can improve our human resources by giving them proper education, medical facilities, good education, better job opportunities, food, water and shelter.
 3. India is called a developing country because not all the people get proper food, health facilities and education. Many people still live in poverty under inhuman conditions. The birth rate is very high and in many areas, there is a lack of basic civic amenities.

4. We improve our human resources by taking the following steps :
- Free education is given to children till the age of fourteen years. The Government is running central schools and state schools where education is provided.
 - Free food is distributed to children through mid-day meal scheme.
 - People are being taught about family planning.
 - Primary health centres and hospitals have been opened where free medical treatment is given.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Means of Travel

HOTS

Ashish will use non-pollution transport such as cycle for covering short distances and CNG driven vehicles for going long distances. To reduce pollution he will adopt the principle of Three R's that is recycle, reduce and reuse.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The means such as bus, train, aeroplane etc. Which we use for carrying people and goods from one place to another are known as means of transport.
 2. The railways are called the 'lifeline of India' because they connect all towns and cities in India.
 3. The roads in India are categorised as national highways, state highways, district roads and village roads.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. d. 2. a. 3. d. 4. b.

C. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. National highways
 2. Shatabdi Express, Rajdhani Express
 3. Helicopter
 4. International and Domestic

5. Cargo ships

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Pucca** roads are made of stone, cement and coal tar.
2. **National highway** are also called expresseways.
3. **Rajdhani** and **Shatabdi** are superfast trains.
4. **Ship** and **boats** are means of water transport.
5. The **Ganga** and **Brahmaputra** rivers are used for inland transport.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Some means of road transport are bullock carts, cycles, motorcycles, cars, trucks and buses ply on roads.
2. **National Highways :** These connects state capitals. They are most important roads of a country. The construction and maintenance of these roads is the responsibility of the Central Government.

State Highways : These roads link the state capitals with other important cities of the state are called state Highways. The maintenance of such roads is the responsibility of the State Government.

3. Water transport is the cheapest means of transportation for heavy and bulky items.
4. Air transport is the quickest means of transport. It can cover a long distance in a very short time. That is why it is consider to the best means for transporting perishable items. It can be deliver them before they perished.
5. Steamers and boats sail in big rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra, they carry passengers and goods to various parts of the country. These are extensively used for navigation. However, the rivers of South India are not fit for navigation. The lagoons of Kochi and Konkan are also navigable.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The sending and receiving of message and ideas is known as communication.
 2. Three means of mass communication are radio, television and newspaper.
 3. Quick mail service and speed post are the modern postal services.
 4. Mass communication are the means of communicating with a large number of people.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. d. 2. d. 3. a.

C. Give two examples of each :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Ans. 1. Postal service | Telegram | Speed Post |
| 2. Phone facility at PCO | STD | ISD |
| 3. Television channels | BBC | ESPN |
| 4. Internet facilities | Email | Chatting |

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Written messages → a. International postal service
 2. Address to the masses → b. Telephone
 3. Direct contact to a person anywhere and anytime → c. Radio and Television
 4. Fastest means of communication → d. Cellular phones
 5. Overseas Mail Services → e. Telegram

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The different means of communication are as follows :
- postal service
 - telephone
 - fax
 - email
 - radio
 - television
 - newspapers
 - magazines and books

- There are two types of telephones such as :
Landline phones and mobile phones.
Landline phone are instruments which cannot be carried anywhere by the subscriber. Where as mobile phone are instruments which can be carried anywhere by the subscriber.
- Mass media are the means of mass communication which means communicating with a large number of people. Through mass media massages can be sent to many people at the same time.
- Fax transmits pictures or documents from one place to another. Whereas a paper is a device in which written messages are transmit to a person on an instrument.
- A speed post is a mail service that delivers a post in a limited time period which can be very short incomparison to other postal services. A normal post, on other hand, delivers a post in relatively long time period.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

16

Culture and Heritage of India

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
- Hindi are written from left to right whereas Urdu are written from right to left.
 - Ten popular languages of India are Hindi, Bangla, Urdu, Punjabi, Malayalam, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Sindhi and Assamese.
 - The dishes of South India are sambhar, dosa, idli, vada, rasam, dry vegetable and a curd dish called pachadi.
 - Haryana and Madhya Pradesh wear ghaghara choli.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. b. 3. c.

C. Name the following :

- Ans.**
- Folk and classical
 - Hindustani and Carnatic
 - Ghoomer, Raas Garba, Bihu
 - Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Punjab | → | a. Ghoomar |
| 2. Kerala | → | b. Bihu |
| 3. Gujrat | → | c. Bhangra |
| 4. Karnataka | → | d. Ras-Garba |
| 5. Assam | → | e. Kathakali |
| 6. Rajasthan | → | f. Yakshagana |

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

F. Give one word answer :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Makke ki roti | 2. Pachadi |
| 3. Bharatnatyam | 4. Bhangra |

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There are 22 languages recognized by the Constitution of India.
 2. Folk dances are performed on the special occasions such as marriage, festivals or the birth of a child.
 3. The examples of Mughal architecture are the Taj Mahal in Agra, Qutub Minar and Jama Masjid in Delhi.
 4. The English built the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Parliament House in New Delhi and the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata.
 5. The national festivals of India include Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

Thing to Do

Do it yourself



Social and Religious Reformers

HOTS

Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main religions of India are Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism, Muslims and Zoroaster.
 2. The religions which originated in India are Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism.

3. Lord Mahavira taught the people that they should not hurt or kill any living being.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. 2. c. 3. b. 4. a. 5. c.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Adi Shankaracharya spread **Hinduism**.
2. Prince Siddhartha became the **Buddha**.
3. Christ's followers were called **Apostles**.
4. The followers of Prophet **Mohammad** are called Muslims.
5. **Guru Granth Sahib** is the holy book of the Sikhs.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Siddhartha Gautam → a. Jainism
2. Mahavira → b. Sikhism
3. Jesus → c. Buddha
4. Allah → d. Christianity
5. Kara → e. Muslims

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Vedas, Puranas, Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the holy books of the Hindus.
2. Lord Mahavira taught the people that they should not hurt or kill any living being.
3. The countries where Buddhism spread from India are Sri Lanka, Japan, Nepal, Thailand and China.
4. Zarathushtra teach people that the continuing battle between good and evil can only be won by good and honest actions.
5. During the European rule the social reformers tried to approve different social evils such as child marriage, denial of widow re-marriage, cast system, illiteracy among women masses, superstitions etc.

Activity

Do it yourself

HOTS

Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Constitution is a set of basic rules and laws of the Government.
 2. Democracy, socialism and secularism are three national goals of India.
 3. Our Constitution also lists some guidelines from the government. These are called the Directive Principle.
 4. Socialism means that all the people of the country should be treated as equals.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. 2. d. 3. a. 4. a. 5. d.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India became free on **15th August 1947**.
 2. Our **constitution** has provided for three national goals.
 3. All Indians have **equal** rights.
 4. Our Constitution give us **Rights** Fundamental.
 5. Every child goes to **school**.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

E. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. The people have the most power → a. Secularism
 2. All religions as equal → b. Fundamental Right
 3. Right against exploitation → c. Directive Principle
 4. Respect the National Flag → d. Democracy
 5. Provide equal wages for equal work → e. Fundamental Duty

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The principles on which our constitution is based are democracy, socialism and secularism. Democracy is a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

The people are powerful in a democratic country. Those who are over 18 years of age and above elect their representatives by voting. These representatives sit in the government and work for the welfare of the people.

2. The Fundamental Rights of the people of India are as follows :
 - All people are equal before the law.
 - All people are free to express their views.
 - All people have the right to assemble and form lawful associations or unions.
 - All people have the right to travel in any part of India.
 - They can follow any profession or occupation of their choice.
 - They can follow, preach or practise the religions of their choice.
 - No one has the right to exploit others. Children cannot be employed as labourers.
 - Right to education for children from ages 6 to 16 years.
3. Four Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution are as follows :
 - We must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - We must help to keep the country united.
 - We must treat all citizens as equal.
 - We must take care of the environment.
4. Fundamental Rights are important because they provide the suitable conditions for a person to live its life peacefully without any undue interference from the Government.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

Globes and Maps Help Us

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Maps are two-dimensional representations of the Earth on a flat surface.
 2. Physical maps show different physical features such as mountains, rivers, plains, plateaus and others features.
 3. Large scale maps indicate small areas, such as, a locality or colony with great details. Guide maps of a city or town are the large scale maps.
 4. Blue




B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. Continents 2. d. Globe 3. b. Political maps
 4. c. South-west 5. b. It is must for every map

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A globe is a model of the Earth.
 2. The science of map-making is known as cartography.
 3. The four main directions are called cardinal directions.
 4. In linear scale method, a line is divided into some equal parts.
 5. On the maps green colour shows plain areas.
 6. The signs and symbols help us to read the map easily.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Ans. 1. Mosque | b.  |
| 2. Statement Scale | e. 1 cm : 1 km |
| 3. Post Office | d. P.O. |
| 4. Metalled Road | c.  |
| 5. International Boundary | a.  |

E. Write T true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Maps are two-dimensional representation of the Earth on a flat surface. A globe is a model of the Earth which gives us a fairly accurate idea about the Earth's surface.
 2. Sub-directions lie in between the cardinal directions.

3. (i) Political maps show different countries, states, administrative divisions, cities, towns and villages in a country.
 - (ii) Physical maps show different physical features such as mountains, rivers, plains, plateaus and others features.
 - (iii) Thematic maps show details of a certain theme such as rainfall, forest, soil, weather, roads and crop distribution.
- Maps also have some limitations. The surface of the Earth is curved. A curved surface cannot be shown accurately on a flat surface like paper.
4. The signs and symbols help us to read the map easily.

Things to Do

- Prepare a chart of a compass. Also draw the cardinal and sub-directions or intermediate directions on it.
- Take a world map and show the continents and oceans of the Earth on it. Use brown and blue colours to colour the continents and oceans respectively.

Do yourself

2

Latitude and Longitude

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The meridian that passes through Greenwich in London is called the Prime Meridian and it stands at 0° . The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
 2. Some latitudes have special names.
The latitude at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ is known as the Tropic of Cancer.
The latitude at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ is known as the Tropic of Capricorn.
The latitude at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ is known as the Arctic Circle.
The latitude at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ is known as the Antarctic Circle.
 3. An axis is an imaginary line on which the Earth rotates. It has two end points which are called the Poles. The point at the top is called the North Pole and the point at the bottom is called the South Pole.
 4. The latitudes and longitudes criss-cross each other and form a network of lines called a grid. The point at which a latitude and

a longitude meet, i.e., their intersection helps us to locate a place.

5. An axis is an imaginary line on which the Earth rotates.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. London 2. a. 90° S 3. b. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N 4. c. 360

C. Match the following :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
1.	0°	b. Equator
2.	90° N	c. North Pole
3.	$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N	a. Tropic of Cancer
4.	0°	d. Prime Meridian

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Longitudes are imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole. These lines are not parallel to each other. These lines are also called the Meridians of longitude.
2. Prime Meridian
3. Do yourself
4. The latitude that divides the Earth into two equal halves, the Northern and the Southern hemispheres, is called the equator. The equator is the 0° parallel.
5. Latitudes are imaginary lines that run from east to west. These lines are parallel to each other. The distance between latitudes is equal. They are also called the Parallels of latitude.
6. Do yourself
7. Do yourself

Things to Do

Make a model of a globe showing parallels of latitude and lines of longitude.

Do yourself

3

Varied Climate

HOTS

We know that the Earth is slightly tilted at its poles. Due to this one place receives the sunlight for a longer period in comparison to the other pole. During the revolution, a pole which is in front of the sun has sunlight for

six months where as the other pole which is away from has night for the same period that is six months.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
 2. It is very hot at noon because the Sun is overhead and it rays directly fell all the surface.
 3. Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone are the various climatic zones of the Earth.
 4. Factor affect the temperature of a place are as follows :
 - Proximity to the Equator
 - Climate Zones
 - Distance from the sea
 - Direction of Winds Relief

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. c

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time.
 2. Changes in the atmosphere are studied by **meteorologists**.
 3. The **Torrid** Zone is the closer to the equator.
 4. Proximity to the **equator** affects the climate of a place.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.T

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.**
1. Humidity at hill stations is very **low**.
 2. The temperature in the frigid zone remains very **low**.
 3. The hottest time of the day is **noon**.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. **Weather** : The weather of a place at a particular time depends upon sunshine, temperature, wind and humidity in the air. These factors vary from place to place and also from the time to time.

Climate : Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.

2. The factors that affect climate are as follows :

Proximity to the Equator : Proximity to the equator affects the climate of a place. The equator receives more direct sunlight then anywhere else on Earth.

Climate Zone : The Earth is divided into three types of climatic zones :

- (i) The region between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S) in the south is the Torrid Zone.
- (ii) The regions that lie between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) and the Arctic Circle (66.5° N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S) and Antarctic Circle (66.5° S) are the Temperate Zone.
- (iii) The area to the north of the Arctic Circle (66.5° N) and the south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5° S) are covered with ice and snow. This zone is called the Frigid Zone.

Distance from the sea : Places close to the sea are never very hot or very cold. Thus they have moderate type of climate. On the other hand the places far from sea have an extreme type of climate.

Direction of Winds : Winds bring the weather of the place from where they come. Winds coming from hot regions increase the temperature while those coming from cold regions decrease the temperature.

Relief : Another factor that influences climate is altitude or height above sea level. Areas that are located at a high altitude have a cold climate.

3. Wind is formed because of the difference in the temperature. Air blow from the area of low temperature towards the area of high temperature these led to the formation of winds.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



The Equatorial Regions

HOTS

Plantations maintain the fertility of the soil by using fertilizers and manures.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. DRC is located in the centre of the African continent.
 2. The DRC has a hot and wet type of climate.

3. Cassava is the staple food of Congo.
4. Edward, Kivu, Tanganyika and Meweru lakes are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The DRC is the **southern** largest country Africa.
 2. Most of the DRC is covered with **forests**.
 3. A rare kind of giraffe, found in DRC is **Okapi**.
 4. More than **200** languages are **spoken** in Congo.
 5. The **Bantu** constitutes a large majority of the country's population.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. DRC was known as before 1971 it was called Belgian Congo. Between 1971 it is called Zaire. In 1997, its name was changed to the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is its present name.
 2. The equatorial regions receive the vertical rays of the Sun throughout the year. As such the temperature in these areas remain high all year around. It also remains same for most part of the year.
 3. DRC is famous for its wildlife. The dense forests provide an excellent shelter to animals. Gorillas, chimpanzees, and baboons are found in the forests. Lions, tigers, hippos, rhinos, leopards, deer and zebra are also found in a large number. Insects such as ants, butterflies, beetles and bees are found here. Reptiles include snakes, crocodiles, alligators, lizards and chameleons also live in the forests. The 'Okapi' a rare kind of giraffe and Congo peacocks are found only in DRC. The Democratic Republic of Congo is called the 'Natural Zoo of the World'.
 4. Katanga, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi, Matadi and Kisangani are five important cities of the DRC.

HOTS

To travel through the hot deserts I would carry a large amount of water with me. I would prepare myself for the heat of the hot deserts by living in some hot areas, without the facilities of fan, cooler and air conditioner.

Exercise**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Saudi Arabia, country in the Middle East, is located in the Arabian Desert.
2. The traditional dress of the Arab is a long sleeved one-piece dress that covers the whole body.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a 2. a 3. a

C. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Saudi Arabia has an extremely hot climate. There is hardly any rainfall. In fact, it may not rain for several years. The summer season is from May to September. The weather during this period is very hot and dry during the day time. The nights are relatively cool.
2. Bedouins move from place to place in search of green pastures for their goats, sheeps, camels, etc. They live in tent made of camel or goat skin. The life style of Bedouins is now changing. They now enjoy modern facilities like buildings, park, transportation and air-conditioned houses. There are shops and super markets that are full of luxury goods.
3. With the advent of oil wealth the country has got westernised. Today, life in Saudi Arabia is comfortable. The people are prosperous and use their country's resources for the development of their country.
4. Saudi Arabia is sparsely populated country because there is a lot of desert. There is very scanty rainfall and the vegetation is very little.

5. Mecca and Medina are two holiest places for Muslims. Every year millions of Muslims from around the world make a religious pilgrimage called Haj to Mecca and Medina. Prophet Muhammad, the founder of Islam, was born there.

6

The Temperate Grasslands

HOTS

Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Prairies are the vast grasslands found in the temperate regions of North America. They are located in the interior regions of the United States, Canada and Mexico.
2. The Prairies have an extreme type of climate i.e. very hot in summers and very cold in winters.
3. The areas found in the temperate regions where grass is grown as the main vegetation are called grasslands.
4. The Prairies produces a record quantity of wheat and consequently known as the 'Wheat basket of the World'.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. a 3. b

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Rivers **Mississippi** and **Missiourie** flow through the prairies of North America.
2. **Wheat** is main crop in North America.
3. The Prairies provide a home to large **herbivores**.
4. The city of **Chicago** is an important centre for slaughtering animals.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Grasslands cover more than one-fifth of the Earth's land surface. Most of the grasslands of the World are situated in the Temperate zone.
2. As the Grasslands lie too far away from the Equator, the climate is of the temperate type. Prairies remain hot during

summers. However, they become quite cold in winters and there is heavy snowfall too. It normally rains there in the spring season and often in the winter also.

3. Modern machines are used for various kinds of farm operations as ploughing, sowing, reaping, threshing, winnowing etc. Machines like tractors, harvestors, threshers etc. are very powerful and perform the work of hundreds of labourers in just a few hours.
4. In the Prairies, there are certain areas where wheat is not grown on a large scale due to unavailability of fertile soil. Such areas are used for raising livestock under range conditions. These areas are called ranches. In ranches, animals such as cattle are bred. This work is done by people called ranchers.

7

The Polar Regions—Greenland

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Greenland is located in the north of the Arctic Circle.
2. Greenland is covered with snow because the climate of Greenland is extremely cold.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c 2. c 3. b

C. Fill in the boxes :

- Ans.** 1. GREENLAND 2. ICEBERGS
3. HUSKIES 4. GODTHAAB or NUUK

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Greenland lies north of the **Arctic** Circle.
2. The capital of Greenland is **Godthaab**, earlier called **Nuuk**.
3. Huge pieces of ice floating in the sea are known as **icebergs**.
4. **Sledges** are drawn by huskies.
5. Greenland was discovered by **Eric** the Red.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- Ans.** 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F

F. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Eric the Red b. Gave the name 'Greenland'

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 2. Ice berg | d. Huge pieces of ice floating on sea/ocean |
| 3. Kayaks | a. Small boats |
| 4. Holsteinberg | e. Sisimiut |
| 5. Arctic Circle | c. Passes through Greenland |

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Two features of the climate of Greenland are as follows :
 - The climate of Greenland is extremely cold. Its temperature rarely rises above the freezing point.
 - The precipitation always occurs in the form of snow.
 - Sometimes big pieces ice break from the thick ice sheet and float in the ocean. These are called icebergs. These icebergs are dangerous for ships. If an iceberg strikes a ship, it can break it and the ship may get drowned in the ocean.
 - Fishing is the main occupations and accounts for 95 percent of total exports of the people of Greenland.
 - Greenlanders make their clothes from skin and fur of animals. They wear trousers with jackets and long boots. Their jackets or coats have hoods to cover their head. Their jackets with hoods is called a Parka.
 - Many changes have taken place in the lives of the Inuits in last few years. They not longer use harpoons but have started living in permanent wooden houses instead of igloos. Many of the people of Greenland work in cities today. Greenlands have also began to work at mines and oil fields. There are schools, shopping centres, shops now. Greenland also has an air base where aeroplanes flying between North America and Europe and a heliped too!

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Developing Pollution-Free Environment

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Malaria | 2. Mosquito | 3. Leaves |
|------------|-------------|-----------|

4. Compost pit 5. Iron

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a. fruit peels | 2. a. cholera |
| 3. d. plastic cans | 4. b. infertility of soil |
| 5. b. making compost pits | |

C. Understand the analogy and complete the following :

1. Plants : carbon-dioxide :: Animals : oxygen.
2. House : sewage water :: factory : chemical-mixed water.
3. Stagnated water : mosquitoes :: Dirty water : germs.
4. Polythene : non-biodegradable :: Rotten fruits : biodegradable.
5. Reusable : iron :: Non-reusable : electronic wastes.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. An unclean and dirty surrounding causes different kinds of germs and diseases. It is also a major cause of environmental degradation.
2. Sewage water from houses and chemicals from factories when not properly drained, get mixed with fresh water of rivers, lakes and ponds and pollutes them.
Industries release chemical-mixed water and other waste materials into rivers and lakes. If we drink such polluted water, we will suffer from diseases like cholera, dysentery, gastroenteritis, typhoid, etc. The plants and other organisms living in these water bodies are also affected due to polluted water.
3. The practice of collecting, treating and disposing waste in order to protect the environment is called waste management. In towns and cities, many local agencies look after the collection and disposal of waste. They use many methods to dispose waste.
Wastes can be managed by following three R's method : Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
We can reduce the use of non-biodegradable wastes to the minimum.
Some biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes can be recycled and reused. Recycling is the process of converting already used things into new ones that can be used again. Used papers are recycled and made into new ones by some factories. Used papers are also used as book covers and gift wrappers.

4. Burning

Some local civic agencies dispose wastes by burning them. The waste is collected from different places and dumped in a site. They are then burnt. However, this method causes air pollution.

Dumping

In another method of disposal, wastes are taken away from the city and dumped in the open. It leads to foul smell and pollution of land and air.

Landfills

In this method deep ditches are dug and filled with garbage. When full, they are covered with soil. They are used as recreational spots.

Composting

In this method, biodegradable wastes are separated from non-biodegradable ones and dumped into big pits dug in the ground. These are the compost pits. The wastes thus dumped are left to decompose and recycled into fertiliser.

This method is very often carried out in villages. This method in fact enhances the fertility of the soil.

5. Do yourself

Things to Do

Make a list showing sources of waste and methods undertaken to minimise or recycle them.

Do yourself



Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The invention of wheel promotes the transportation in a big way. Because of this invention it was possible to build vehicles and cover long distances in short time.
 2. Roads are called vital life line because they connect different places and transport goods to our houses.
 3. In India building of airports costs a lot also aeroplanes are purchased from other countries in high amounts. That is why air transport so expensive in India.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. c

C. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. North Atlantic Ocean 2. North America
3. Chennai and Kochi 4. Oil tankers
5. Jet Air and IndiGo

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Early man used to go from one place to another on **foot**.
2. The second most important invention was the **steam engine**.
3. **Highway** roads connect with major roads and village roads.
4. **Bullock Carts** are popularly used in rural areas.
5. **Air India** is our national air carrier.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Some means of transport like scooters and motorcycles are owned individually, and are called private transport. On the other hand some means of transport like ships and aeroplanes are owned by the government or companies and are used by all, are called public transport.
2. The main roads which connect major town and villages with one another for the purpose of transporting people and goods are called highways. They are found in all parts of our country. They are very useful for us as we can reach to any place of our country without any major disturbance. During the time of emergency they are particularly useful. They help us in providing relief to the affected people living in different parts of our country.
3. The advantages of the railways are as following : With the help of railways we can carry large number of people and goods at the same time. Railways, help in joining different places with one another and help in conducting various type of works such as providing of relief in emergency, accidents and other natural calamities; transportation of troops etc.
4. Duronto Express, Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi and Jan Shatabdi Express are Indian trains are noted for their speed.
5. The Suez Canal connects Asia with Europe. It is very useful for India as it helps the ship in reaching India directly without going around the continent of Africa. Because of this canal the

ship can reach India is 15 days only where as before the construction of this canal the period was about six months.

6. The major airports are Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport at Kolkata, Anna Airport at Chennai, Indira Gandhi Airport at Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport at Mumbai.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Communication Today

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The earlier means of communication were homing pigeons, houseback messengers, smoke signals and drum beating.
 2. Communicating with Individuals and Mass communication are the two types of communication.
 3. Internet is the latest in the means of communication. We can get any type of information with the help of the Internet.
 4. We need to know about certain STD and ISD codes to communicate with our relatives, friends and other person living in different cities and countries.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b 2. c 3. c

C. Name the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Drum beating | 2. Telegrams |
| 3. John Baird | 4. Mobile Phone |
| 5. E-mail | |

D. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. A (**computer** /TV) is used to send on E-mail.
 2. (Radio/ **TV**) is both audio and visual.
 3. In olden days (**pigeons** /crows) were used to send messages.
 4. We can watch films on (Radio/ **TV**).

E. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs deals with **Postal communication**.

- Speed post** is the fastest method to send a letter.
- Magazines** are issued weekly or monthly.
- Cable TV and Dish TV use **communication** satellite service to work.
- The world is called **global community** village today.

F. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

G. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Telephone | → | a. Marconi |
| 2. Radio | → | b. Samuel Morse |
| 3. TV | → | c. Baird |
| 4. Telegraph | → | d. Alexander Graham Bell |

H. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Means of communication is a communication to convey messages either to individuals or to the masses.
 - We can communicate with a large number of people at the same time by the means of mass communication such as newspaper, television etc.
 - Computers send and receive messages through e-mail. E-mail uses computers connecting by ordinary telephone line and the Internet service.
 - We get news, information and entertainment from radio and television.
 - The various useful services of the Internet are as follows : E-shopping, E-banking, downloads, browsing, chatting and e-mailing etc.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Spreading Knowledge

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The early means of communication were drums, smoke signals, homing pigeons, horseback messengers etc.

2. Cuneiform signs were first written and read in columns. Later, they were written and read in rows.
3. Braille system is a script for the blind. Louis Braille a French student, invented a Braille system in 1820.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. 2. a. 3. c.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Egyptians made paper from **papyrus**.
 2. The concept of zero was given by **India**.
 3. Early paper was made from **papyrus** plant.
 4. The **Bible** was first book to be printed.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. T

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.**
1. In ancient times people used **clay** tablets for writing.
 2. The invention of printing press change the world.
 3. Knowledge and information are required for our development.
 4. Egyptians were the first to make paper from papyrus.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Egyptians, the people who lived in Africa along the banks of the Nile River develop the earlier pictorial scripts.
 2. The earliest systems of counting based on ten because we have ten fingers and it is easy to count in the multiples of ten in compare to other methods of counting.
 3. The script used by blind people for reading and writing is known as the Braille script. The letters in the script are formed by raised dots on thick paper. A blind person can read the words by putting his fingertips over the raised dots or holes.
 4. The invention of printing press spread knowledge around the world.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

12

Living Longer and Healthier

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. A thermometer is used to measure the temperature.

2. Sushruta was an ancient Indian physician.
3. A clinical thermometer is used to measure the temperature of the human body.
4. A microscope makes very small objects look much bigger. With the help of microscope we can see things which are not visible to naked eyes. It is useful in Medical science in many ways. Most of the disease causing germs in our blood, urine or stool etc can be examined with the help of microscope.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c. 2. a. 3. c.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Clinical thermometer was invented in **Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit**.
 2. **Lasik** machines help to do surgery of the eye.
 3. Chloroform became the most popular anesthetic after Queen **Victoria** used it.
 4. **Penicillin** is called the “the wonder drug”.
 5. Pasteurization is the most important operation in the processing of **milk**.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1.T 2.T 3.T 4.T 5.F

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The doctors used stethoscope to know about the functioning of the heart and the lungs.
 2. Louis Pasteur developed the technique of pasteurisation. He found that when milk is boiled at a high temperature and cooled rapidly all its germs got killed and it became free from germs.
 3. Anti-biotic medicines are used to counter the effects of various bacteria which are responsible for many harmful diseases.
 4. Some common diseases against which vaccination are given are Cholera, tetanus, typhoid etc.
 5. Chloroform is used to make a person lose its sense of feeling during an operation. It is a strong smelling liquid. It helps in reducing surgical pain.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

1. Stones were the main tools and weapons of this age.
2. James watt
3. Because there are limited reserves of these resources.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. stones | 2. c. 1769 |
| 3. b. Alessandro Volta | 4. c. Wood energy |

C. Write the inventors of the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Diesel engine | a. Rudolf Diesel |
| 2. Railway engine | b. Stephenson |
| 3. Electricity | c. Benjamin Franklin |
| 4. Petrol engine | d. Gottlieb Daimler |
| 5. Battery | e. Alessandro Volta |

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. **Copper** was the first metal to be discovered.
2. This metal was used to make **tools** and utensils.
3. Later they discovered how to make **iron**.
4. The invention of the steam engine in 1769 by **James watt** was the biggest land-mark in the history of human progress.
5. **Coal** was found deep below the earth surface.
6. **Petroleum** is a liquid fuel found under the earth surface.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Iron
2. Do yourself
3. The discovery of iron made the man more powerful as never before. He also made iron implements like ploughs, sickless and shovels for agricultural purposes.
4. Revolution means change in system. In the 18th century Britain saw a shift in manufacturing. Things began to be produced by machines. Things made by machines were cheaper and attractive. This change in manufacturing system from handmade goods to machine made goods, was called Industrial Revolution.
5. This wonderful thing without which life seems to be

impossible today was discovered by Benjamin Franklin, an American. Much before the invention of the steam engine, toys called Leyden Jars were made in Netherlands. These toys had two wires, one within a glass and the other outside the glass. On joining these two wires, sparks were produced. People who held these jars often got a small shock and that was the element of amusement!

Benjamin Franklin recalled these Leyden Jars and conducted a simple experiment. He saw the lightning in the sky on a stormy night. To conduct the experiment, he took a paper kite and attached a wire to its one end and a piece of metal to its other end. He flew the kite into the sky. As he touched the metal end, there was a flash of lightning, Franklin received an electric shock!

In this way Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity.

6. Hydroelectricity, Nuclear energy and Solar energy.

Things to Do

Make a list of appliances that work on electricity in your house.

Visit a factory in your town and find out the products that it manufactures and type of energy that is used in it.

Do yourself

14

The History of the UN

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The United Nations (UN) was formally formed on 24 October 1945. Since then, 24 October is celebrated as the United Nations Day.
 2. The League of Nations was established in 1920.
 3. The League of Nations' task was simple; to ensure that war never broke out again by reducing armament, and maintaining healthy living conditions.
 4. The League of Nations was based in Geneva because Switzerland was a neutral country and had not fought in World War I.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b. 2. a. 3. a.

C. Give answer in one word :

Ans. 1. New York City 2. Treaty of Versailles
3. 42 countries 4. Joseph Stalin

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Membership** of the UN is open all peace loving countries.
2. The **emblem** of the UN consists of two olive branches embracing the globe.
3. All members of the UN should settle their disputes by **peaceful** means.
4. All people should be **equal** before law.
5. The constitution of the UN is called the **charter**.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F

F. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.** 1. The main objective of the United Nations is to **prevent** wars.
2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the **Japanese** cities where atom bombs were dropped.
3. The United Nations came into being on 24 October **1945**.
4. The need for **maintaining peace in the world** gave birth to the United Nations.
5. **More than** 190 countries are members of the United Nations.

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The League of Nations was failed because many of the powerful countries dedined to be its member. Also the decisions undertaken by the League was not implemented and excepted by its member nations.
2. The two World Wars were fought in 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 respectively. The basic cause of the World War was the International rivalries in separable from capitalism and the capitalist class's domination of the World resources. Also the divisions of the World into various groups, and regional aspiration of some world leaders led to these destructive wars.
3. Any country which is a peace loving country and is willing to accept the objectives and principles of the United Nations can become its member.

4. Two important human rights according to the UN are as follows :

The right of education Equal pay for equal work

5. The atom bombs dropped on Japan caused great amount of destruction. The two Japanese cities, Nagasaki and Hiroshima were reduced to ashes. They had never seen such a terrible weapon. In a few seconds over 1,50,000 people were killed or injured.

Things to Do

Do yourself

15

History of India

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Aryans used metals such as iron to make tools such as axes, to clear the jungles for agriculture.
2. Bijapur and Hyderabad are two important Deccan kingdoms.
3. Akbar is regarded as a great ruler because he treated all his subjects as equal and he worked very hard for their upliftment.
4. Harihar and Bukka Rai are two brothers who founded the Vijaynagar Empire.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. 2. b. 3. a.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Vedas were composed during the period of the **Aryans**.
2. Akbar was the grandson of **Babur**.
3. **Babur** was the first Mughal ruler.
4. Battle of **Magadha** changed the life of Ashoka.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Akbar → a. Shivaji
2. Samudragupta → b. Delhi Sultanate
3. Shah Jahan → c. Birla
4. Qutb-ud-Din → d. Jama Masjid
5. Aurangzeb → e. Magadha

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Civilisation which was prospered in the north western part of India before the arrival of the Aryans, approximately in the period of 2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. is known as Indus Valley Civilisation. This Civilisation was developed near the banks of river Indus.
 2. Alexander the Great destroyed the empire of Persians kings Cyrus and Darius.
 3. Chandragupta Maurya became an emperor with the help of a clever advisor named Kautilya or Chanakya.
 4. The Delhi sultanate flourished under the rule of Sultans, Qutubuddin and Illtutmish.
 5. The Mughal Empire was one of the most important Empire ever formed in our country. This empire was founded by Babur and strengthend Akbar the Great and Shah Jahan. This empire gave India many of her greatest experors and many monuments which are of great historical importance.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

16

Some Great People

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Sushruta was an ancient Indian surgeon.
 2. Guru Nanak preached equality for all.
 3. Sushruta's contributed in the field of medicine. He was known to have done surgeries of the eye such as cataract surgery, and amputation of the limbs.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. 2. a.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Sushruta was an ancient India **surgeon**.
 2. Mother Teresha came to India and worked as a **teacher** in **Kolkata**.
 3. Swami Vivekananda was the disciple of **Sri Ramakrishna**.

4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was called “The **Father of Indian Unrest**” by the British.
5. Rabindranath Tagore was a poet, writer and **philosopher**.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Missionaries of Charity was started by Mother Teresa. She felt very sad by the condition of the poor people and soon started her own order, known as the Missionaries of Charity. It took care of the hungry, the sick and homeless, unwanted, unloved, uncared for people.
 2. During the British rule Swami Vivekanand advice to Indians to not to imitate western ways. He told them that they should feel proud to be Indians. They should know about their culture and heritage.
 3. We can say that Tagore was a great patriot as he gave up his knight hood as part of the freedom struggle.
 4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a great journalist, Sanskrit scholar, mathematician and a great national leader. He opposed the British policies with all his might.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



The Company Raj

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Vasco-da-Gama was the first known European to reach India.
 2. British came to India to trade.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. b. 2. c. 3. a.

C. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. One coming to buy goods : **Trader**
 2. Governor-General was also known as this : **Viceroy**
 3. The new rifles introduced by the Britishers : **Enfield**
 4. Adopted son of Bajirao II : **Nana Saheb**

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in the battle of **Plassey** in **1757**.

2. Vasco-da-Gama discovered the **sea route** to India in 1498.
3. The revolt of 1857 was started by the Indian soldiers at **Meerut**.
4. The Battle of Buxar was fought in **1764**.
5. **Surat** were the first to set up trading centres.

E. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.T

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Since ancient times the European were exported from India are species, pearls, gold and silk.
 2. Vasco Da Gama was the first European to reach India by sea-route.
 3. The religious polices adopted by the British were against the sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims. This form the basis of the Revolt of 1857. Also the Indian soldiers in the British army were heavily discriminated. Due to this they chose to Revolt.
 4. Doctrine of Lapse was a policy adopted by the British according to which if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed by the British. This policy led to the annexation of the state that Jhansi and Nagpur
 5. Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal are four great leaders of the First War of Independence.

Things to Do

Do it yourself

18

The Indian National Movement

HOTS

The British rule in India proved to be beneficial for us in many ways. We learned the importance of rule of law, human rights, free press and rights given to the women etc.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Do or Die was the slogan of Quit India Movement.

- Subash Chandra Bose gave famous slogans like 'Dilli Chalo' and 'Jai Hind'.
- The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was happened on 13 April 1919.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. b. 2. a. 3. c.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper called **Kesari**.
 - The British followed the Policy of **Divide and Rule**.
 - The first session of the congress was held in **Bombay**.
 - The **Swadeshi** movement was started to fight against the partition of Bengal.

D. Write T for true and F for false statements :

Ans. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

E. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Satyagrah | → | a. First Prime Minister of India |
| 2. Indian National Army | → | b. Mahatma Gandhi |
| 3. Dandi March | → | c. Independence |
| 4. August 15 | → | d. Salt Tax |
| 5. Jawaharlal Nehru | → | e. Subhash Chandra Bose |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The social evils that were present in Indian society are the practice of child marriage, sati, caste system and the prevention of the woman remarriage.
 - The Indian National Congress was started by an Englishman named AO Hume. The first session of the Congress was held at Bombay (Mumbai). It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India. The president at this session was WC Bonnerjee. The Congress thereafter met every year in different cities. Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were some presidents of the National Congress. The Congress awakened the spirit of unity among the Indians. At the same time, it requested the English government to introduce reforms to improve the living conditions of the people. They also drew the attention of the government to problems faced by the Indians.

3. The Movement launched by the Indians to oppose the partition of Bengal by the British on the filmy grounds is called the Swadeshi Movement. Under the movement people were encouraged to use the goods made in our own country instead of these made in the foreign (England) countries.
4. In 1928, the Simon Commission arrived in India to prepare and finalise a constitution for India. It was however, boycotted as it consisted of only members of the British Parliament. The opposition to the Commission was widespread and they were greeted with black flags and slogans like “Simon Go Back”.
5. On 21st March, 1930, Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law. Gandhi marched on foot with some people from his Ashram at Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to the sea shore village of Dandi. They travelled for a distance of 385 kms and reached Dandi on 6 April, 1930. He broke the salt law by making salt from sea water.

Things to Do

Do it yourself



Rights and Duties

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

1. Those above the age of 18 years can vote for their representatives in the government. This is also called Universal Adult Franchise.
2. Sex, caste, religion and place of birth.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. a. Six
2. d. All of these
3. d. All of these

C. Write T for true and F for false statements :

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T |
| 5. T | 6. T | 7. F | |

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Children below the age of **14** cannot be made to work.
2. People born in India are natural **citizen** of the country.

3. People above the age of 18 years can **vote**.
4. We should live in **harmony**.
5. We should not **break** laws.
6. We should protect our **cultural** wealth.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, culture and education rights, right to constitutional remedies.
2. No one can be made to work against his will. Children below the age of 14 years cannot be made to work in dangerous places like mines and factories.
3. Some of these duties are :
To abide by the rules laid down in the Constitution.
To respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
To cherish and follow the noble ideals of the national struggle for freedom.
To promote harmony and brotherhood.
To defend the country and serve the nation.
To value and care for the culture and heritage of the country.
To protect and improve the environment.
To protect public property and avoid violence.
To develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry and reform.
To strive towards excellence in all spheres leading to the progress of the nation.
4. Do yourself
5. Compulsory education is provided to all children between the age of 6 and 14.
Children below the age of 14 years cannot be made to work in dangerous places like mines and factories.

Things to Do

List the ways in which people break the laws of the country. Give remedial measures.
Do a survey in your neighbourhood. Record the number of people who cast a vote.
Have a mock court session in your class on violation of any one of the fundamental rights.