

# Teacher's Manual

# Social Studies



## Chapter 1 : The Earth—Our Home

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Ferdinand Margellan 2. round 3. land, water 4. four
- C.** 1. Atlas 2. Oceans 3. Rotation 4. Orbit 5. Globe
- D.** 1. The Earth is our home planet because it is the only planet on which life is possible.
2. Ferdinand Magellan was the first Portuguese sailor, who proved that the Earth is round. His ship travelled all the way, and when it came back, it proved that the Earth is round.
3. It completes one rotation in about 24 hours, causes a day and night.
4. The Earth is not the same all over. In some places there are high mountains, somewhere it has desert or there is plain land somewhere. We call the Earth Blue Planet also

## Chapter 2 : Features of the Earth

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)
- B.** 1. Indian 2. Deccan plateau 3. Island 4. dune
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 5. True
- D.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Landforms are natural physical features of the Earth's surface. Examples of landforms are valleys, plateaus, mountains, plains, hills, deserts, glaciers, islands, coastal plains, etc.
2. We have already know that almost three-fourth of the Earth surface is covered with water. Water is present in different forms on the Earth. These are called water bodies.
3. You will also see that some parts of the land are much higher than its surrounding areas. Such higher land is called a mountain.
4. These are small water bodies surrounded by land on all sides. The water of a lake may be salty or fresh.
5. There are five oceans in the world. Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Indian Ocean.
6. Valley is a hollow or surface depression of the Earth bounded by hills or mountains that slope down to a stream, lake or the ocean, formed by water or ice erosion.
7. A glacier is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land. They form in cold polar regions and in high mountains. The low temperatures in these areas enable large amounts of snow to build up and turn into ice. Most glaciers range in thickness from about 91 to 3,000 metres.

## Creative Corner

1. Pacific Ocean 2. Indian Ocean 3. Mount Everest 4. Bharat 5. Amazon river

### Chapter 3 : States of Bharat

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a)
- B.** 1. Lakshadweep 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. Rashtrapati Bhavan 4. 28, 8
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b)
- E.** 1. There are 28 states and 8 union territories in Bharat.  
2. Central Government looks after the whole work of the country.
- 3. Union Territories**
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
  2. Chandigarh
  3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
  4. Delhi
  5. Jammu & Kashmir
  6. Ladakh
  7. Lakshadweep
  8. Puducherry
4. The 28th state of Bharat is Telangana, which separated from Andhra Pradesh on June 2, 2014. The capital of Telangana is Hyderabad.

### Chapter 4 : The Physical Features of Bharat.

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. seventh 2. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra 3. Kanyakumari  
4. Peninsula 5. all
- C.** 1. Plateau 2. Desert 3. Plain 4. Glacial region 5. Island
- D.** 1. There are six main physical divisions in Bharat - The Himalayas, the Northern plains, the Great Indian desert, the Peninsular Plateau, the Coastal Plains, and the Islands.  
2. The major Himalayan Rivers are the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra.  
3. An island is a secluded piece of land surrounded by water on all sides whereas peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on only three sides.  
4. The southern part of Bharat is a peninsula. A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides. Southern part of Bharat is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south. So the southern part of Bharat is also a peninsular plateau.  
5. There is little or no rainfall, so no crops can be grown. Cactus and Babul are the main plants. Such a dry, sandy and barren area is called a desert. The Great Indian Desert or Thar Desert is in the state of Rajasthan. Camel is the most important animal in desert. It is used for transportation and is called the ship of desert.

## Chapter 5 : Varieties of Indian Food

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)
- B.** 1. basic 2. raw 3. saffron 4. fish, rice 5. tea
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. Different food-grains are grown in different parts of Bharat. The food that is most commonly eaten in an area is called staple food.  
2. North Indian people eat wheat and rice.  
3. People who eat meat are called non-vegetarians.  
4. Due to a plenty means of transport about all types of foodstuffs are available everywhere.

## Chapter 6 : The Clothes We Wear

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. salwar-kameez 2. dresses 3. traditional 4. uniform
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- E.** 1. The dresses of men also vary from state-to-state. The most common dress however is trousers and shirts.  
2. Some men cover their heads with turban.  
3. On special occasions like weddings and birthday parties people wear special dresses.  
4. People in Bharat wear different types of clothing due to the country's varied climate and cultural traditions.  
5. The *lungi* is typically made of cotton or other lightweight fabrics, and it is often brightly coloured or patterned .It is basically worn in southern Bharat.  
6. Do it yourself.

## Creative Corner

Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra

## Chapter 7 : Festivals of Bharat

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. 26 January 2. Kerala 3. Diwali 4. Tamil Nadu 5. Jesus Christ
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- E.** 1. 15th August is celebrated as Independence Day. Bharat became independent on 15th August, 1947  
2. Bharat became a democratic republic on 26th January, 1950. We celebrate it as Republic Day every year. The festival is marked by a special parade held in New Delhi at Kartavya Path.  
3. It is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on 25th December every year. Prayers are held in Churches. Gifts are exchanged.  
4. Id-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Zuha and Moharram are other festivals of the Muslim community.  
5. Holi is the harvest festival of Bharat. It is called the festival of colours.

## Chapter 8 : Different Occupations

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. (a) Occupation is any work which people do to earn money.  
(b) People dig out rocks; bring out petroleum and minerals such as coal and iron from deep inside the Earth. This occupation is called mining.  
(c) People do works in community at their place with less material and equipments and machinery in very less investments. It is called cottage industry.
- D.** 1. Farming, animal husbandry and fishing are the main occupations of people of rural areas.  
2. A farmer needs fertile soil and water to grow crops.  
3. Poultry farming is also the occupation of a large number of farmers in our country. They look after hens, ducks and geese on the poultry farms for eggs and chicken.  
4. People living in forests collect different forest products such as rubber, honey, gum, latex, wood, etc. These materials are used in making of other products like furniture, paper, rubber, glue, cardboard, matchboxes, erasers, tyres, etc. in factories.  
5. People dig out rocks; bring out petroleum and minerals such as coal and iron from deep inside the Earth. This occupation is called mining  
6. Do it yourself.

### Model Test Paper-I

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. round 2. Lakshadweep 3. basic 4. desert
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True 6. False 7. False
- D.** 1. The Earth is our home planet because it is the only planet on which life is possible.  
2. You will also see that some parts of the land are much higher than its surrounding areas. Such higher land is called a mountain.  
3. Central Government looks after the whole work of the country.  
4. The major Himalayan Rivers are the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra.  
5. On special occasions like weddings and birthday parties people wear special dresses.  
6. 15th August is celebrated as Independence Day. Bharat became independent on 15th August, 1947

## Chapter 9 : Means of Communication

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. post office 2. Mobile phones 3. Newspapers 4. Artificial
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

- E. 1. The process of talking, writing and understanding others messages is known as communication.  
2. These are of three types: 1. Personal communication 2. Mass Media communication 3. Satellite communication  
3. Postal, courier, fax, telephone, internet, etc., are the means of personal communication.  
4. Newspaper, radio, television, etc., are called as the means of mass media communication  
5. Man-made objects that revolve around the Earth are called as artificial satellites.

### Chapter 10 : Means of Transport

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)  
B. 1. Camel 2. fastest 3. oceans 4. cheapest 5. ferries  
C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True  
D. 1. Transportation is important because it enables communication, trade, and other forms of exchange between people.  
2. The means of land transport are of two types : (i) Roadways (ii) Railways  
3. The means of water transport include boats, steamers and ships. They can sail only on water.  
4. Planes, jets, rockets, helicopters, are the mode of air transport.  
5. Animals like elephant, mules and ponies are used as the means of transport in the forests and hills.

### Chapter 11 : Delhi

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
B. 1. capital 2. Yamuna 3. Mughal Gardens 4. south block  
5. Connaught Place  
C. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False  
D. 1. Delhi is located in north Bharat. It has extreme tropical type of climate. It is very hot in summer. Hot winds called /oo blow in the months of May and June. July and August are the wet months with the monsoon till September. Winter is very cold and have heavy fog.  
2. The history of Delhi is very interesting. Many powerful rulers such as Iltutmish, Alauddin Khilji, Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq and Mughals were ruled on Delhi. Shahjahanabad was the capital of Shah Jahan. They covered the city by a great wall around the city and also built many monuments in Delhi. We can visit them in old Delhi.  
3. Delhi have people from different regions, who speak their own languages, eat different foods and also celebrate their own festivals. It is a cosmopolitan city and people call it 'Mini Bharat'.  
4. Two British architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker designed and built New Delhi. New Delhi has become the centre of the Government of Bharat. Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House, Bharat Gate, Connaught Place, Supreme Court of Bharat, Embassies or Government of other country buildings are also

located in New Delhi.

5. Today, Delhi has a well-developed network of roads with recently built flyovers and highly modern metro system. The metro connects all the important places of the city. People also use buses, autorickshaws and taxis. Bus and the metro are the most common mode of public transport in Delhi. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) runs Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Electrical buses. Aeroplanes land and take off at the Indira Gandhi International Airport which connects Bharat and the world by air transport. T-3 is a new terminal has been built at the airport.

### Chapter 12 : Mumbai

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

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

**C.** 1. Marathi 2. Gateway of Bharat 3. tropical 4. Rani Baug 5. Bombay.

**D.** 1. **Location** : Mumbai is located in West Bharat. It is situated in Arabian sea. It is the group of many islands.

**Climate** : Mumbai has a moderate type of climate with a high level of humidity.

2. People of Mumbai speak Marathi language. Pav bhaji and bhel puri are two famous snacks of Mumbai.
3. Being the financial capital of Bharat, Mumbai has many important industries. Big cotton mills, factories producing oils, chemical, textiles, medicines and electronic goods are located here. Oil is drilled at Bombay High.
4. Shoe House, Nariman Point, Girgaon, Chowpatty, Juhu Beach, Kamala Nehru Park, etc. are the famous tourist places of Mumbai.
5. The Marine Drive offers a beautiful view of the Arabian Sea. The ray of lights shining at night looks like a 'Queen's Necklace'.

### Chapter 13 : Chennai

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)

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

**C.** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)

**D.** 1. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of Bharat. The climate of Chennai is humid and warm.

2. Chennai is famous for cotton textile industries. It has industries like oil refineries and factories where railway coaches, cars, trucks, bicycles and tractors are made. Railway coaches are made in Perambur.

3. Dosa, Sambhar, Rasam, Idli, Vada, Uttapam are some famous dishes that are known as South Indian dishes.

4. The people of Chennai are called Chennaites. Chennai has warm and humid climate throughout the year. It gets more rainfall during winter than in summer.

## Chapter 14 : Kolkata

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Calcutta 2. Howrah Bridge 3. Writers Building
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- E.** 1. Kolkata is a port city. Many boats and ships sail on river Hugli. It connects the city to the sea. Kolkata was the first Indian city to have the metro railway system.
2. Kolkata have warm and humid climate. Its weather is not very hot nor very cold. It rains quite heavily with thunderstorms during monsoon called Kalbaisakhi.
3. The Howrah Bridge is one of the major tourist attraction in Kolkata. This old hanging bridge is special as it has no pillars to support it.
4. Kolkata is an important industrial city producing jute, silk, paper, chemicals, leather goods, rice and textiles.
5. Birla Planetarium, Botanical Gardens, Science City, Alipore Zoo, Rabindra Sarobar, Indian Museum.
6. Durga puja is the main festival of people of Kolkata.

## Chapter 15 : Local Administration

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. five 2. eligible to vote 3. Sarpanch, 4. development 5. panchayat
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False
- D.** 1. Gram Panchayat.
2. Gram Panchayat is the local-self government of the village.
3. It consists of a group of people called the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat has five (panch) or more members.
- 4. Duties or Main Functions of Gram Panchayat**  
Some of the duties of the Gram Panchayat are as below :
1. To provide clean drinking water. 2. To maintain cleanliness in the village. 3. To maintain village roads. 4. Digging wells and tubewells. 5. Lightning the village roads.
- Duties of Municipal Committee :** 1. Keeping the city neat and clean. 2. Keeping the city green and pollution free. 3. Building and maintaining parks and gardens. 4. Arranging street lights and lights on roads and providing clean drinking water.
5. The head of Municipal corporation is called the Mayor.

## Chapter 16 : The History of Earlymen

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Monuments, coins 2. Agricultural 3. Dog 4. easier to chew, digest 5. caves
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. Early-man lived on this earth thousands of years ago.
2. History is a subject which tells us about the past. Thus, History is the study of the past. We often think of the people, places, food, and life of early age that how they lived in the past.

3. The sources of history can be coins, clothes, books, monuments, seals, paintings.
4. He lived as a food gatherers, hunted animals and ate raw flesh and nuts, berries and fruits of plants whenever he felt hungry.
5. It provided light and warmth and was used to cook food.
6. Early-man noticed some round pieces of tree trunks rolling easily. He fitted small pieces of trunks to his cart. These were first wheels. It made travelling on land easier and faster. The invention of wheel proved to be the most important event in the history of mankind. Today wheel is an essential part of every moving machine.

### Model Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. post office 2. Camel 3. capital 4. Marathi
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of Bharat. The climate of Chennai is humid and warm.
2. Being the financial capital of Bharat, Mumbai has many important industries. Big cotton mills, factories producing oils, chemical, textiles, medicines and electronic goods are located here. Oil is drilled at Bombay High.
3. Gram Panchayat is the local-self government of the village.
4. He lived as a food gatherers, hunted animals and ate raw flesh and nuts, berries and fruits of plants whenever he felt hungry.
5. Transportation is important because it enables communication, trade, and other forms of exchange between people.