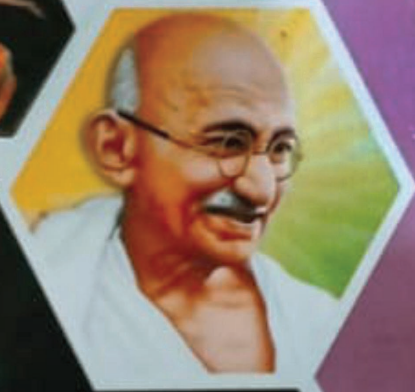


We and **Our** Society

TEACHER'S HELP BOOK

Key Class 1 to 5



TEACHER'S HELP BOOK

We and Our Society-1

CHAPTER 1 : MEET MYSELF (Unit-1 : Myself)

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a)

1. Oral :

- Ans. (a) We feel happy when we play.
(b) We feel sad when we lose something.
(c) We cry when we are hurted.

2. Circle the things that you like to do :

Ans.



Playing in water



Getting wet in rain



Sing a song

CHAPTER 2 : KNOWING ONESELF

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b)

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) Because the process of growing continues all the time.
(b) Mother and father looks after a baby.
(c) Non-living things do not grow.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. (a) We need air, **water** and **food** to grow.
(b) We should eat **healthy** food and drink **clean** water.
(c) All living things **grow**.

3. Match the following :

Ans. Column I

- (a) Plant
- (b) Boy
- (c) Calf
- (d) Puppy

Column II

- (i) Tree
- (ii) Man
- (iii) Cow
- (iv) Dog

4. Talk to your parents. Find out and fill in the blanks :

- Ans. (a) You walked when you were **One and half year old**.
(b) You spoke your first word when you were **1 year old**.
(c) You got your first tooth when you were **9 month old**.
(d) You joined school when you were **3 years old**.

5. Activity

Ans. (a) 8 months _____



(b) 14 months _____



(c) 2 months _____



CHAPTER 3 : WE AND OUR FAMILY

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) I have one brother and one sister.

(b) No, my family is a big family.

(c) There are five members in my family.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) A **family** lives together in a house.

(b) **Members** of a family look after each other.

(c) The parents of our parents are our **grandparents**.

(d) Children of our uncles and aunts are our **cousins**.

3. What are the following relations called?

Ans. (a) Father's father

Grandfather

(b) Father's mother

Grandmother

(c) Father's brother

Uncle

(d) Uncle or aunt's children

cousins

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) We all live in a family. Father, mother and children make up a family.

(b) Our mother and father are called our parents.

(c) Children of uncles and aunts are called cousins.

(d) When a family lives together with grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts and cousins, it is called a joint family. It is also a large family.

5. Activity

• Write the names of your family members in the following :

Ans. Do it yourself

CHAPTER 4 : HELPING OUR FAMILIES

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Father works outside the house to earn money.

- (b) Mother cooks food for the family.
- (c) We can help our parents by doing our small works ourselves.
- (d) We purchase things of our daily needs from the market.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Children in a family do small **household** jobs.
 (b) Children can water the **plants** in the garden.
 (c) Tara feeds her **pet** at home.
 (d) Children help their mother to welcome the **guests**.

3. Match the following :

Ans. Column A	Column B
(a) Tara helps	(i) Her mother
(b) Jyoti brings	(ii) Milk
(c) Parents	(iii) Feel happy
(d) Children	(iv) keep things at their place

4. Write 'Yes' or 'No' against each sentences :

- Ans.** (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes (e) Yes

5. Activity

- Make a 'Thank you' card for your parents and paste it in your scrapbook.

Ans. Do it yourself

CHAPTER 5 : IMPORTANT PLACES (Unit-2 : Our Neighbourhood)

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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





1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) We buy stamps, postcards and send money orders etc. from the post office.
 (b) The police protects us from thieves.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The places near our house make up our **neighbourhood**.
 (b) We keep our money and valuables safe in a **bank**.
 (c) The **police** catches thieves and robbers.
 (d) Christians go to **Church** to pray.

3. Match the following :

Ans. Column A	Column B
(a) Go for a complaint	(i) 
(b) Go when we are sick	(ii) 
(c) To catch a bus	(iii) 
(d) To buy a postcard	(iv) 

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The people living within our society, city or town form our neighbourhood.
 (b) People who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.
 (c) We thank God for giving us this wonderful world.

5. Activity

- Colour the letterbox as you saw in your neighbourhood :

Ans. Do it yourself

MODEL TEST PAPER-1 (Based on Chapter 1-5)

A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

B. (a) Healthy, clean (b) Grandparents (c) Guests (d) Church

C.(a) Non-living things do not grow.

(b) When a family lives together with grandfather, grandmother, uncles, aunts and cousins, it is called a joint family.

(c) We can help our parents by doing our small works ourselves.

(d) The people living within our society, city or town form ourneighbourhood.

CHAPTER 6 : THE SCHOOL

Think and answers :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) We learn read and write in the school. We also learn good habits and good manners from the school.

(b) Mr. A.R. Verma is the principal of my school.

(c) We should play in the playground.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) I study in class **Ist**.

(b) The name of my school is _____ **Public School**.

(c) We learn to **read** and **write** in the school.

3. The following pictures show the different rooms in the school.

- Tick (✓) if they are in your school and Cross (×) if they are not in your school.

Ans.



4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The name of my school is Gyan Public School.

(b) We play football at school.

(c) We go to school to learn read and write. We also learn good habits and good manners from the school.

(d) Mrs. Shalini Gupta is my class teacher.

5. Activity

- Join the dots and complete the pictures and colour them :

Ans. Do it yourself

CHAPTER 7 : FUN WITH THE FAMILY

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) On the festival of Diwali we pray to the Goddess Lakshmi.

(b) We should celebrate all our festivals with joy and fun.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) **Diwali** is called the festival of lights.

(b) **Sevaiyan** is the special dish eaten on Id.

(c) **Gurupurabs** are the birthdays of the Sikh Gurus.

(d) **Christmas** is celebrated on 25 December.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word :

Ans. (a) **Holi** is the festival of colours.

(b) On Diwali we worship the goddess **Laxmi**.

(c) The holy month of Ramzan begins **before** Id.

4. Name the festivals shown in the pictures below :

Ans. (a) Republic Day

(b) Christmas



5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) We celebrate children's Day on 14th November.

(b) Some festivals are celebrated by all Indians. They are called Nationalfestivals. We celebrated it with joy and fun.

(c) We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October.

(d) On the Gurupurabs people go to Gurudwara to pray.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself

CHAPTER 8 : OUR FOOD (Unit-3 : Our Needs)

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) We need food to live.

(b) Food help us to grow.

(c) We eat three meals in a day.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.** (a) We eat food **three** times a day.
 (b) We get food from **plants** and animals.
 (c) We should always eat **fresh** food.
 (d) Food gives us **energy** to work and play.

3. Draw a circle around the food items which are eaten in your family :

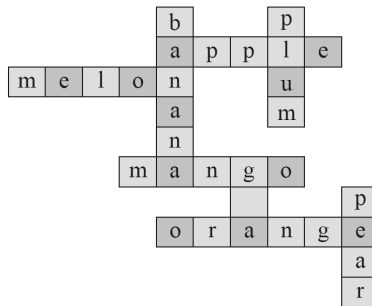
Ans. Do it yourself.

4. State the importance of food for us.

Ans. Food is very important for us. It is our basic need. We need food to live. Food gives us energy to work and play. Food helps us to grow. Food makes us healthy and strong.

5. Activity

- **Complete the puzzle with names of fruits. Use the words in the list and pictures given below :**



CHAPTER 9 : SOURCES OF FOOD

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Plants are the main sources of food.
 (b) To grow and stay healthy and strong we should eat only healthy food.
 (c) Food like ice-cream, chocolates, pizzas, burgers, samosas and pakoras etc. are not good for our health.
 (d) Fruits, vegetables, milk, pulses and grains, nuts, cheese etc. are those food items which we like the most.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

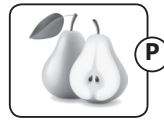
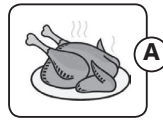
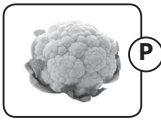
- Ans.** (a) We get all vegetables, fruits, etc. from **plants**.
 (b) **Animals** and birds give us milk, **eggs** and meat.
 (c) **Grains** and **pulses** are plant products.
 (d) Milk is the main food for growing **children**.
 (e) We should eat only **healthy** food.
- Ans.** (a) Animal gives us meat, egg, milk, butter, cheese etc.
 (b) Curd, butter, cheese, ice-cream, sweets etc.

- (c) Plants are the main sources of food.
 (d) Razma and rice are those foods which I like most.

3. Activity

• Write **A** for the food we get from animals and **P** for plants.

Ans.



CHAPTER 10 : THE CLOTHES

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a).

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) We wear clothes to cover our body. They make us look smart and protect us from heat, cold, rain, dust, dirt and wind.
 (b) We wear woollen clothes in winter.
 (c) Raincoat is made up of plastic or rubber.
 (d) We get wool from sheep.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. (a) Clothes protect our body from **cold** and **heat**.
 (b) Cotton clothes are good in the **summer**.
 (c) We should always wear **clean** clothes.

3. Match the following :

Ans. (a) socks

(i)



(b) skirt

(ii)



(c) pant

(iii)



(d) t-shirt

(iv)



4. These pictures show some people who wear uniforms. Write their names :

Ans.



PILOT



NURSE



POLICE



DOCTOR

5. Name any three clothes you wear in the :

- Ans.**(a) Summer : **1. T-shirt** **2. Half pant** **3. Half-shirt**
(b) Winter : **1. Gloves** **2. Sweater** **3. Cap**
(c) Birthday party : **1. Coat** **2. Trousers** **3. Jeans**

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Clothes are very important for us. They cover our body. They protect us from heat and cold. They also protect us from dust and dirt. They protect us from rain and wind. Clothes make us look smart.
(b) Uniforms are some special dresses. People like, doctor, nurses, policeman, etc., who do different jobs, wear uniforms.

7. Activity

- **Write the names of the people you see in the pictures given below :**

- Ans.** 1. Postman 2. Doctor 3. Police man

8. Think and Write :

- **Write two things you like to do during these seasons :**

Ans.



Summer

- Take cold drinks
- Wear cotton clothes



Winter

- Wear woollen clothes
- Take tea/coffee



Rainy

- Wear Raincoat
- Use umbrella

CHAPTER 11 : MY SWEET HOME

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) A house is important for us because we live in it. It protects us from wind, cold, heat and rain. It gives us safety.
(b) We get in a house many walls, a roof and many doors and windows.

2. Fill in the blanks with right words :

- Ans.** (a) My house protects me from **rain**.
(b) The house I live in is my **home**.
(c) I sleep in the **bedroom**.
(d) My house has a **roof**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) T (b) T (c) T (d) F.

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, dining room and drawing room.

(d) Our home gives us shelter and safety. It protects us from wind, heat, cold, rain, animals and thieves.

5. Activity

• Where would you find these? Write correct room below the pictures :

Ans.



Bedroom



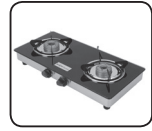
Studyroom



Bathroom



Drawingroom



Kitchen

MODEL TEST PAPER-2 (Based on Chapter 6-11)

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T

B. 1. Read, write 2. Sewaiyan 3. Fresh 4. Cold, hot

C. 1. We play football at school.

2. We should celebrate all our festivals with joy and fun.

3. We eat three meals in a day.

4. A house is important for us because it protects us from wind, rain, heat and cold.

CHAPTER 12 : SAFETY HABITS

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) We should not play with sharp objects because it may be harmful for us. It may cut our hands or other body parts.

(b) We should listen carefully to our teachers and obey them.

(c) We should board our school bus in a queue.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) Board your school bus in a **queue**.

(b) We should listen to our **teachers** in school.

(c) Obey the **traffic rules** on the road.

(d) We should not push or pull our **friends**.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word :

Ans. (a) We must walk on the **footpath/road**.

(b) We should not play on the playground/**road**.

(c) Do not play with toys/**fire**.

(d) Red/**Green** light says 'Go'.

4. Tick (✓) the correct safety rules and cross (✗) the wrong ones :

Ans. (a) (✗) (b) (✗) (c) (✗) (d) (✓) (e) (✗).

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The rules which are made for our safety are called safety rules.

(b) We should follow them because these rules help us to remain safe from accidents.

6. Write any two safety rules to be followed.

Ans. 1. In school :

We should not jump on the desks and chairs.

We should not push or pull our classmates.

2. On the road :

Always walk on the footpath.

Never walk or play on the road.

3. While travelling in bus :

Do not jump out of a moving bus.

Do not lean out of a bus door or window.

7. Activity

- **Draw traffic lights and colour it. In your notebook state what each says.**

Ans. Do yourself.

8. Fun To Do

- **Cross (×) the things you should not play with :**

Ans. Do it Yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : OUR TRANSPORT (Unit-4 : Transport & Communication)

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The means of transport like bullock cart, tonga, bicycle, tractor etc. are normally found in villages.

(b) The means of transport like bike, van, bus, car, rickshaw etc. are normally found in cities.

(c) The means of transport like boat, ship, steamer etc. are used for travel in water.

(d) Boat, ship, steamer etc. do not have any wheels.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) The fastest means of transport is an **aeroplane**.

(b) We travel by a **ship** on water.

(c) We use a **boat** to cross rivers.

(d) Most children go to school by **bus**.

(e) Means of **transport** are used to carry people and things from one place to another.

3. Slow or Fast?

Ans. Do yourself.

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) We need transport to go to the places far away.

(b) Transport means with wheels are called vehicles.

(c) Buses and trucks have six or more wheels.

(d) Aeroplane, helicopter, etc. are some means of transport which are used for travel in air.

5. Activity

- Find out the number of wheels each means of transport has. Write it in the circles :

Ans.



2



4



3



2



4



2

6. Think and Answer :

- Look at this picture of a train. How does it move?

Ans. Do yourself

CHAPTER 14 : COMMUNICATION

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) When we are nearby with a person we can talk.

(b) We communicate with a person living far away through telephone, mobile and letters.

(c) E-mail is the fastest means of communication.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) We need to tell each other our **ideas** and **thoughts**.

(b) **Postal Vans** transport letters to the head post office.

(c) Things we use to communicate are called means of **Communication**.

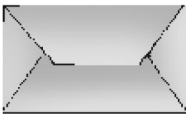
(d) Today **e-mails** are the fastest means of communication.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F

4. Find out the names and cost of the following :

Ans.



Envelop
cost 50 Ps.



Postcard
cost 50 Ps.



Inland letter card
cost Rs. 2

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) We need to tell each other our ideas and thoughts. We call it communication.

(b) Things, we use to communicate are called means of communication.

(c) Letter, telephone, mobile, e-mail, etc. are some means of communication.

6. Draw and colour a Post box in the space given :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 15 : THE EARTH (Unit-5 : Our Habitat)

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The shape of the earth is round like an orange.

(b) Car, bike, bicycle, umbrella, pen, pencil, clothes, house, shoes, road, books, toys etc. are some examples of man-made things, which we use in our daily life.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) The Earth has more **water** than land.

(b) **Mountains** are full of rocks.

(c) There are green **trees** on the hand.

(d) Water, fish, rocks are **natural** things.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The model of the earth is called a globe.

(b) The shape of the earth is round like an orange.

(c) Things which are made by man, called man-made things. Car, bus, scooter, umbrella, house, clothes etc. are some examples of man-made things.

5. Activity

• **Colour the picture and label it with the following words :**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 16 : THE EARLY MAN

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Early human beings sleep in his caves.

(b) The early human beings use to roam about from place to place in search of food.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) Early human beings looked **different**.

(b) They lived in forests as the **wild** animals live today.

(c) Early human beings used **stones** to kill wild animals.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word.

Ans. (a) Early man lived in **caves**.

(b) Early man killed **wild** animals.

(c) Early man ate everything **raw**.

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) They lived in the forests as the wild animals live today.

(b) They covered their bodies with leaves and skins of dead animals.

5. Write two main uses of fire for early man.

Ans. Two main uses of fire for early man are as follows :

- (a) To roast the meat.
- (b) To protect them from animals.

CHAPTER 17 : FREEDOM FIGHTERS (Unit-6 : Our India)

Think and answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Bapu called the "Father of the Nation" when he became the leader of the people.

(b) Bapu made our country free from the British rule.

(c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nerhu's birthday is celebrated as Children's Day.

(d) In her early age Manu loved to ride horses and learnt the use of sword.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Mahatma Gandhi was born on **2 October**.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi's birthday is celebrated as **Gandhi Jayanti**.

(c) Rani Lakshmi Bai' childhood name was **Manu**.

3. Match the following :

Ans.



Rani of Jhansi



Father of the Nation



Chacha Nehru

4. Why is Mahatma Gandhi called the Father of the Nation?

Ans. He made our country free from the British rule. He is, therefore, called the "Father of the Nation".

5. Write the names of these freedom fighters :

Ans.



Subhash Chandra Bose



Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Bhagat Singh

MODEL TEST PAPER-3 (Based on Chapter 12-17)

A. 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)

B. 1. Stone 2. Manu 3. Water 4. Aeroplane

- C. 1. We should not play with sharp objects because it may harmful for us. It may cut our hands or other body parts.
- 2. Buses and trucks have six or more wheels.
- 3. We need to tell each other our ideas and thoughts. We call it communication
- 4. Bapu made our country free from the British rule.

MODEL TEST PAPER-4 (Based on Chapter 1-17)

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

- B.** 1. We should not healthy food and clean water to drink.
- 2. The Police catches thieves and robbers.
- 3. We travel by a ship on water.
- 4. Early human beings used stone to kill wild animals.

- C.** 1. Father Works outside the house to earn money.
- 2. We Buy stamps, postcard and send money orders etc. from the post office.
- 3. Boat, Ship, Steamer etc. do not have any wheel.
- 4. Bapu called the "Father of the Nation" when he became the leader of the people.

We and Our Society-2

CHAPTER 1 : ALL ABOUT ME (Unit-1 : All About me)

Think and Answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Reading is my hobby. So I like to read my books.

(b) I want to be a doctor.

(c) I can perform the following things myself :

(i) I can brush my teeth.

(ii) I can take a bath.

(iii) I can polish my shoes.

(iv) I can tie my shoelaces.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word in the brackets :

Ans. (a) I can tie my **shoelaces**.

(b) I can polish my **shoes**.

(c) I can take a **bath**.

(d) I can brush my **teeth**.

3. Match the following :

Ans. Column A

(a) My mother

(b) My father

(c) My sister

(d) I

Column B

(i) housewife

(ii) government servant

(iii) student

(iv) study in class II

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) On which day your birthday is celebrated? **12th December**

(b) How old is your sister/brother? **10 years old**

(c) What is the name of your school? **Gyan Public School**

5. Activity

Ans. Introducing Myself

I am **Anuj**. My age is **7** years. My Roll number is **12**. My height is **3'2"** cm.

My weight is **25** kg. My favourite colour is **black**. My favourite food is **rice and curry**. The most I like is **reading**. The most I dislike **dancing**.

CHAPTER 2 : OUR FAMILY

Think and Answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) We spend our time with our family members because we love and care for each other and living with the family is always pleasing.

(b) Playing games, watching television, going to a park, going out for cinema, going for a picnic, telling stories etc. are some ways of enjoying with our family members.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) We live together as a **family**.
(b) Living with the family is always **pleasing**.
(c) We always **enjoy** our free time.
(d) It feels **nice** to enjoy together.

3. Answer the following questions in Yes or No.

- Ans.** (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) We always enjoy our free time. We can do many things in our free time like watching television, playing games, going to a park or picnic etc.
(b) We spend time with our family and have fun in many ways like watching television, playing games etc. We should have fun and play in a safe manner.

5. Look at the following pictures and write how the people are having fun together :

Ans.



Enjoying birthday party



Playing carrom



Going for a picnic

6. Activity

- Make a list of indoor and outdoor games which you play with your friends.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 3 : OUR HEALTH (Unit-2 : Our Basic Needs)

Think and Answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) No, we can not live without food.
(b) Animals and plants are the two main sources of food.

2. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F.

3. Match the articles that help you keep the body clean with the body parts they clean :

- | Ans. | A | B |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| (a) | comb and oil | (i) hair |
| (b) | toothpaste | (ii) teeth |
| (c) | soap and water | (iii) body |

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Milk is important for us because it contains all necessary nutrients in it. Milk is known as a complete diet. Milk is the main source of calcium. It is necessary for the growth of the bones. Milk helps us to keep our body healthy and strong.

- (b) Following things helps us to keep strong and healthy :
- (i) Food
 - (ii) Cleanliness
 - (iii) Good posture
 - (iv) Proper rest and exercise
 - (v) Good Food habits.
- (c) A posture is the way we sit, stand and walk.
- (d) We can keep our body clean by the following ways :
- (i) Take a bath everyday.
 - (ii) Cut our nails regularly.
 - (iii) Wash our hands after coming from the toilet.
 - (iv) Brush our teeth in the morning and at bed time.
 - (v) Always wear clean clothes.

5. These things help us to keep our body clean. Name them.

Ans.



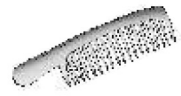
Toothpaste



Oil



Soap



Comb.

CHAPTER 4 : WATER

Think and Answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) Drinking is the main use of water.
 (b) Through water purifier my mother purify the water at home.
 (c) We should drink pure and clean water because it is safe for us. It protects us from various disease.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. (a) The rain water is filtered and **cleaned** before being used.
 (b) **Rain** is the main source of water.
 (c) In cities, the water is stored in **overhead** tanks.
 (d) **Life** is not possible without water.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each statement :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T.

4. Write any three uses of water outside the house :

- Ans. (a) For irrigation.
 (b) For producing Hydroelectricity.
 (c) For maintaining fish breedig farm.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. (a) We need water for drinking, bathing, washing clothes, cooking foods and other purposes.
 (b) Rain, river, lake, pond, sea etc. are the main sources of water.
 (c) Some of the rain water seeps into the ground. This is called the underground water.

- (d) The water before reaching us is filtered and purified. It is collected in overhead tanks. From tanks we get it through taps.
- (e) The rain water is collected in tanks, ponds and lakes. Some of it flows in form of streams. Some of it seeps into the ground.

6. Name the following things used for making water fit for drinking :

Ans.



Purifying the water



Boiling the water



Filtering the water.

CHAPTER 5 : CLOTHES : WE WEAR

Think and Answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) We wear light cotton clothes in summer.
 (b) My favourite party wear are Jeans and T-shirts.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. (a) People wear **uniforms** to suit the work they do.
 (b) Woollen clothes resist **wrinkles**.
 (c) We should always wear **clean** clothes.
 (d) Clothes worn on special occasions are called **party wears**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) F

4. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ans. (a) Woollen clothes | (i) Winter |
| (b) Silkworm | (ii) Silk |
| (c) Raincoat | (iii) Rainy season |
| (d) Party wears | (iv) Parties and festivals |

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. (a) We wear cotton clothes in summer because cotton clothes keep us cool.
 (b) We wear woollen clothes in winter because woollen clothes keep us warm.
 (c) Uniform is a special dress. People wear uniforms to suit the work they do. This is so that other people can tell who they are.
 (d) We should wear clean clothes because clean clothes are good for health.

6. Fill in the missing letters to complete the names of the following clothes :

Ans.

RAINCOAT

SKIRT

SHIRT

SOCKS

JACKET

CHAPTER 6 : OUR HOME

Think and Answer :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) We should keep our house neat and clean because a dirty house can be hazardous and unsafe for us to live.
- (b) Flies, mosquitoes and rats etc. are known as pests. These pests spread germs. Germs can make us fall ill. While pets are those animals which we keep in our house. Dog, cat, cow etc. are known as pets. These are very useful for us.
- (c) Sunlight is very useful for us. It is the only natural source of energy on the earth. It also kill the germs.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

- Ans.** (a) Windows with wire nettings allow **sunlight** and stop **flies** to enter in a house.
- (b) Germs can make us fall **ill**.
- (c) A good house has **good** ventilation.
- (d) **Home** is the place where we feel safe.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** (a) We should keep our house dirty/**clean**.
- (b) The house we live in is called a **home**/den.
- (c) **Sunlight**/moonlight helps to keep our house free of germs.
- (d) Windows with wire nettings stop **flies**/wild animals to enter.

4. Match the following activities with their pictures :

Ans. (a) Dusting the furniture



(b) Keeping room neat and tidy



(c) Removing cobwebs



5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) A good house is the one which has open spaces and is neat and clean. Also a good house has windows to let in fresh air and sunlight.
- (b) Through windows fresh air and sunlight come into the house. It helps in the process of ventilation.
- (c) Ventilators are the spaces left out near the ceiling of a house. Ventilators allow air to circulate inside a room. When air inside the room become stale and warm, it rises up and goes out through the ventilators. Fresh air then comes into our houses through doors and windows to take up the empty

space. This is called ventilation.

- (d) We can keep our house clean in many ways :
- (i) Keep your room neat and tidy.
 - (ii) Remove cobwebs from every nook and corner.
 - (iii) Keep the toilet clean.
 - (iv) Dust the furniture etc.

6. Name these things we use for keeping our houses clean :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : TYPES OF HOUSES

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) There are two types of houses : permanent houses and temporary houses.
(b) Mud, straw, ice, wood, cloth etc. are needed to build temporary houses.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) Long time ago, people lived in **caves**.
(b) A **houseboat** floats on water.
(c) An igloo is a house made up of **snow** and ice.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) F.

4. Write one line about each of the following houses :

Ans. (a) Igloo : People living in icy areas make houses from the blocks of ice. Such type of houses are called igloos.
(b) Houseboat : Houseboats are houses that float on water.
(c) Stilt house : The areas where heavy rainfall is a regular feature, houses on stilts are built.
(d) Caravan : A caravan is a house on wheels. It is a mobile house.
(e) Tent : Nomads make temporary houses called tents. Tents are made of cloth and are used while camping.

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) It protects us from many kinds of danger such as heat, cold, rain, storm, thieves and wild animals. It keeps us safe.
(b) Persons who move from one place to another are called nomads. Tents and Caravan are two kinds of homes that they live in.
(c) People living in icy areas make houses from the blocks of ice. Such type of houses are called igloos.

6. Activity

- **Collect pictures of various kinds of houses and paste them in your scrapbook.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 8 : WE AND OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD (Unit-3 : Neighbourhood)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) We can buy food, medicines, clothes etc. from a general store.
(b) Policemen help us to catch thieves, robbers and criminals. They maintain law and order in our neighbourhood.
(c) A bank is very useful for us because in it we keep our money and jewellery safe.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. (a) We keep our **money** and valuables safe in a bank.
(b) The places near our house make up our **neighbourhood**.
(c) We go to a **market** to buy things we need.
(d) People who live in our neighbourhood are called our **neighbours**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) F

4. Match the following :

- Ans. (a) Doctor (i) medicines
(b) Shops (ii) market
(c) Traffic policemen (iii) direct traffic
(d) Postman (iv) collects letters
(e) Firemen (v) puts out fire

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. (a) The surrounding around our house is our neighbourhood.
(b) The police maintains law and order in the neighbourhood. They catch thieves, robbers and criminals. The traffic policemen control the traffic on the road.
(c) We all pray to God. We thank him for giving us this wonderful world.
(d) A bank is a place where we keep our money and jewellery safe. We can withdraw them whenever we need them.

6. Know your neighbourhood

- Do you have these places in your neighbourhood? Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. Do it yourself

CHAPTER 9 : KEEPING OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD CLEAN

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) We should keep our neighbourhood clean and tidy.
(b) We should not litter parks and roads because by this we should keep our neighbourhood clean and tidy.

(c) Some of things like vegetables and fruits, wastepaper and cloth do not harm the environment.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) We must follow good, **clean** habits.

(b) We must not **throw** things in our room.

(c) We should not **waste** things.

(d) We should try to **reuse** things so that garbage becomes less.

(e) In school we should look after the **furniture** in the classroom.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) We should keep our neighbourhood park clean. We should not throw garbage in open. We should throw rubbish in bins. We should not litter the parks. We should plant more and more trees.

(b) We can keep our neighbourhood green by planting more and more trees. We should not cut trees.

(c) Waste is the garbage that is collected and gets buried under the earth.

(d) Anything that makes our environment dirty is called pollution.

5. Collect information about garbage collector.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Gulal and coloured water are used for playing Holi, so it is called the festival of colours.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) Holi is celebrated in the **spring** season.

(b) Festivals **unite** the people.

(c) Onam and Pongal are **harvest** festivals.

(d) Pongal lasts for **three** days.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F.

4. Match the following :

Ans. A

(a) Dussehra marks

(b) Christmas marks

(c) Sikhs have

(d) Holi is the

B

(i) the victory of good over evil.

(ii) the birthday of Jesus Christ.

(iii) ten Gurus.

(iv) festival of colours.

5. Guess the names of the festivals.

Ans. (a) It is celebrated for three days.

Pongal

- (b) People go to Church to offer prayers. **Christmas**
(c) Goddess Durga is worshipped. **Navratri**

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Diwali is called the festival of lights because on this day people light their homes with diyas and candles. Children light crackers.
(b) Eid is celebrated after the holy month of Ramzan. The Muslims keep fast during this month.
(c) Onam and Pongal are two harvest festivals of India.

7. Activity

- **Collect pictures of different festivals and paste them in your scrap book.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 11 : SAFETY RULES (Unit-4 : Safety)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) A zebra crossing is that place on which we can cross the road.
(b) We should cross the road-when the road is clear.
(c) We should wait in a queue for the bus.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

- Ans.** (a) You should cross the road using a **zebra** crossing.
(b) You should not **push** each other while getting in bus.
(c) You should not play **behind** a parked vehicle.
(d) You should not **play** on the road.

3. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F.

4. Write two safety rules that you should follow.

Ans. (a) In a Car

- Sit quietly on the back seat of the car.
- Strap on the seat belt if you are sitting on the front seat.

(b) On a Bus

- Wait in a queue for the bus. Sit quietly on your seat.
- Do not put your head or arm out of a moving bus.

(c) At Home

- It is dangerous to play with match box. Do not play this.
- Never touch an electric switch with wet hands.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) We should play in the park or playground.
(b) We should not touch electric switches with wet hands because it may be harmful for us and give us a shock.
(c) We should not play with knives, blades or fire because it may harmful for us. An accident may happen.

(d) We should always use the cycle track or edge of the road.

6. Know your Rules

• Do it yourself

CHAPTER 12 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT (Unit-5 : Transport of Communication)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Car, bus, train, ship, aeroplane, helicopter etc. are those means of transport which we use to travel a long distance.

(b) In villages we use slow means of land transport. Some of these means are camel-cart, bullock-cart, tonga etc.

(c) If we lived in the hills, we would travel through the means of land transport.

(d) The elephants are used as means of transport on the hills or those places which are covered with forests.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) The slowest means of land transport : **bullock-cart**

(b) The fastest means of transport : **aeroplane**

(c) The water transport which carries heavy load : **ship**

(d) The road transport used in local activities : **scooter**

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F (e) T.

4. Write the name of any three vehicles that move :

Ans. (a) on water **ship, steamer, boat**

(b) on land **bus, car, scooter**

(c) in air **aeroplane, helicopter, rocket**

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) We go to our school by school bus.

(b) My father go to work by his motorcycle.

(c) We go to a far-off place with the help of fast means of transport as bus, car, aeroplane, helicopter, ship etc.

6. Activity

• Colour the pictures and write the place where these vehicles stand :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : COMMUNICATION

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) E-mail is the fastest and cheapest means of communication.

(b) Telephone is the quickest and most popular way of communication. On it we can talk as well as listen to the other person at the same time.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.** (a) Sending and receiving messages is called **communication**.
(b) Stick a **stamp** on the envelope.
(c) **Telephone** is the most popular way of communication.
(d) Newspapers are the means of **mass** communication.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) T

4. Which means of communication will you use if you want to...

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| Ans. (a) Watch a sports event. | Television |
| (b) Listen to songs. | Radio |
| (c) Enquire about the time of arrival of a train. | Telephone |
| (d) Send a greeting card. | Fax or e-mail |

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The process of communication takes place with the help of various means. These are called the means of communication. Letter, telegram, telephone, fax, e-mail, telex, radio, newspaper, television, etc. are some means of communication.
- (b) When a piece of message is sent to a number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication. eg. radio, newspaper, television, internet etc. When the message is sent to a single person, it is called individual means of communication. eg. letter, telephone, telegram etc.
- (c) A cellular phone, fax, pager, newspaper, magazines, journals, radio, television and internet are some of the means of mass communication.

6. Activity

- **Collect pictures of different means of communication and paste them in your project file.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : THE LAND AROUND US

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Living things need to live land, water and air. They also need food to live.
(b) A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island.
(c) Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.** (a) A **plateau** is also called a tableland.
(b) The slope of land in the mountain is **steep**.
(c) The land in the river valley is very **fertile**.
(d) A valley is low land between two **mountains**.
(e) Most of the people live on the **plains**.
(f) Earth is made up of **land** and **water**.
(g) The Earth is surrounded by an envelope of **air** called atmosphere.

(h) There is always shortage of water in a desert.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) F.

4. Explain the following terms :

Ans. (a) Desert

The land covered with sand is called a desert. There is always shortage of water in the desert. There are very few plants and animals in the deserts.

(b) Island

A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called on island.

(c) Plateau

Sometimes land is higher than a plain but is flat at the top like the top of a table. This land is called a plateau or a tableland.

(d) Peninsula

A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is called a peninsula.

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) On the land there are some parts full of trees. They are called forests. Forests cover large parts of the land. Forests contain natural vegetation and wild life.

(b) Earth is made up of land and water. A major part of the earth is covered under water. The earth is also surrounded by an envelope of air called atmosphere.

(c) Flat land is called a plain. Most people live on te plains. It is easy to grow crops here as many rivers flow through the plains. The soil here is good for plants.

(d) The low land between two mountains or hills is called a valley. The land in the river valley is very fertile.

(e) North and South poles are covered with snow and ice throughout the year. These places are extremely cold and are called polar regions.

6. Name the following landforms.

Ans.



Valley



Desert



Forest

CHAPTER 15 : THE WEATHER

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Hill stations are those places which have snowfall during winter season.

(b) Hills remain cold in summer. So people go to hills in summer to protect them from the heat of the sun.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.** (a) The sun, wind and **clouds** decide the type of weather.
(b) **Trees** shed their leaves in autumn.
(c) It is neither too hot nor too cold in **spring**.
(d) We wear waterproof clothes in **monsoon** season.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) T (e) F.

4. Name the following :

- Ans.** (a) Three seasons : **Winter, Summer, Monsoon**
(b) Three eatables you like to eat in summer :
Cold drink, ice-cream, Mango shake
(c) Three clothes you wear in winter : **Sweater, Coat, Gloves**
(d) Three colours you have noticed in a rainbow : **Green, Red, Yellow**

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Sun, wind, clouds or rain are the factors which affect the weather.
(b) During winter season we like to wear woollen clothes and also like to eat hot things, we sit near the fire or in the sun.
(c) We like to wear light cotton clothes. We use fans, room coolers and air conditioners to keep ourselves cool in the summer season.
(d) Yes, I like the monsoon season. In this season the cool breeze makes the weather pleasant.

6. Activity

- Write the first letter of each picture to get the name of a bird that loves rain.

Ans.



P



E



A



C



O



C



K

CHAPTER 16 : THE SUN, MOON AND STARS

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The sun is important for us because it gives us heat and light. It makes our days bright and warm. The warmth of the sun is essential for all living beings.
(b) The sun rays warm all the water bodies existing on the land. Water vapour rises in air and forms clouds.
(c) Moon is the brightest object in the sky during nights.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :


- Ans.** (a) The moon changes its **shape**.

- (b) The earth is smaller than the **sun**.
- (c) When moon looks round it is called **full** moon.
- (d) The moon looks like a big white **ball**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
(b) We see moon and stars at night in the sky.
(c) On some nights it looks like . This is called the Full moon. We cannot see the moon at this night.

5. Activity

- **Find out the shapes of the moon for four weeks and sketch the shapes in the table given below :**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 17 : DIRECTIONS AND MAPS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Front side, back side, right side and the left side are the four main sides.
(b) The sun rises in the east every day.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.** (a) We use our **hands** to show the right and left directions.
(b) There are **four** main directions.
(c) The sun sets in the **west**.
(d) The top of the map always points to the **north**.

3. Circle the correct answer :

- Ans.** (a) South
(b) North
(c) East

4. What are directions? How do they help us?

Ans. East, West, North and South are called the directions. Directions are indicate the location of a place. They help us to locate important places.

5. When you stand facing the rising sun the direction on :

- Ans.** (a) East will be to your **front side**.
(b) West will be in **backside** of you.
(c) North will be to the **left** of you.
(d) South will be to the **right** of you.

CHAPTER 18 : THE TIME

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) No, if the time once gone it never comes back.

(b) During noon it is very bright and hot because at this time sun shines brightly.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) There are **sixty** seconds in a minute.

(b) There are **twenty-four** hours in a full day.

(c) The day begins at **sunrise**.

(d) The clock helps us to know **time**.

(e) We work according to a **fixed-time** in the school.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T

4. What do you do at the following time on a Sunday?

Ans. (a) Morning : Take a bath and eat breakfast.

(b) Afternoon : Takes lunch and play games.

(c) Evening : Study and go for walking.

(d) Night : Watching television and take dinner.

5. Answer the following questions in one word.

Ans. (a) The big hand of a clock shows minutes.

(b) Clock is a device which used to see the time.

(c) We see moon and stars in the sky at night.

(d) The period of time from sunset to sunrise is called the night.

6. Read the time in the following clocks. (Take help from your parents).

Ans.



6:30



12:05



2:45



9:00

We and Our Society-3

CHAPTER 1 : OUR FOOD (Unit-1 : Our Needs)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Not all the places in our country have the same land and climate. Some places are cold while others are hot. It does not rain everywhere at the same time. So, all kinds of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits are grown in our country.

(b) Rice is grown in the eastern and southern parts of our country. Rice grows well in places where the climate is hot and wet.

(c) My most favourite food is Raza and rice.

(d) Grapes in fruits and lady-finger in the vegetables. I like the most.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Some **fruits** and vegetables are seasonal.

(b) Spices make food colourful **tempting** and tasty.

(c) Our country has a great **variety** of land and people.

(d) People of **North India** prefer wheat.

(e) Idlis and dosas are made from **rice**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) F

4. Name the following :

Ans. (a) Three milk products – **Ghee, Curd, Butter**

(b) Three spices – **Turmeric, Cloves, Cardamom**

(c) Three Indian sweets – **Rosogullas, Sandesh, Burfi**

(d) Three food grains – **Wheat, Rice, Millets**

(e) Three non-vegetarian dishes – **Egg, Fish, Meat**

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) People who eat grains, pulses, vegetables and fruit are called vegetarians. The non-vegetarians along with this also eat meat, fish, eggs, etc.

(b) Wheat, sugarcane, pulses, rice, maize, millets, barley, mustard, sesame, peas, soyabean, groundnut, spices etc. food crops grown in my state.

(c) My most favourite food is rajma and rice. It like the most, lady-finger in vegetables and the grapes in fruits.

(d) Peas, carrot, Raddish, spinach, cauliflower etc. are some vegetables which are generally found in winter.

(e) Rice, wheat, maize and millets are the main foodgrains produced in our country. All these foodgrains are not produced in all parts of India. People of North India prefer wheat whereas in other parts of India, rice is most commonly eaten.

6. Write the names of different fruits and vegetables which are grown in India in different seasons.

Ans.	Summer only	Winter only	Whole year
Fruits	Mango	Apple	Banana
	Grapes	Orange	Guava
	Cucumber	Apricot	Papaya
Vegetables	Jackfruit	Carrot	Potato
	Pumpkin	Pea	Onion
	Lady-finger	Cauliflower	Tomato

7. Activity

- **Make a list of fruits and vegetables available only in summer in your state.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : INDIAN DRESSES

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Saree is the most popular dress of women in our state.
(b) In cities trousers and shirts and in villages dhoti-kurta or kurta-pyjama are the most popular dress of men in my state.
(c) People wear woollen clothes during the winter season.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.** (a) People living in hilly and cold areas wear thick woollen clothes.
(b) People living in villages prefer to wear traditional form of clothes.
(c) On special occasions people wear formal dresses.
(d) Women loves to wear gold and silver jewellery.
(e) Special clothes are called uniforms.
(f) In Tamil Nadu the lungi is called Vesthi.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) F (f) F

4. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** (a) Dupatta is used with **Salwar-Kameez**.
(b) Phiran is worn by the people of **Kashmir**.
(c) Lungi-Kurta is mainly used by the people of **Punjab**.
(d) Mundu is worn by the men of **Kerala**.

5. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Lehnga (i) Choli
(b) Salwar (ii) Kameez
(c) Trousers (iii) Shirts
(d) Saree (iv) Blouse
(e) Dhoti (v) Kurta

6. Define the following :

- Ans.** (a) Phiran **In Kashmir men and women wear a long woollen coat which is known as phiran.**
- (b) Vesthi **In Tamil Nadu the lungi is called Vesthi.**
- (c) Baku : **The long skirt worn by a woman in Sikkim is called Baku.**

7. Do yourself.

8. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Our country has many landforms and climatic conditions. These factors greatly affect the lifestyle of the people. The dress we wear differ from state to state and also from season because of these factors.
- (b) The most popular traditional dresses of men in India are dhoti-kurta, kurta-pyjama, lungi-kurta, kurta with Churidar pyjama, achkan etc. Caps and turban are also considered an important part of the dress.
- (c) Saree, salwar-kameez, ghagra-kurta, dhoti, ghagra with kachli, lehanga and choli, long skirts with blouses etc. are the most popular traditional dresses of women in India.
- (d) There are many special jobs. People doing these special jobs wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms. Soldiers, policemen, firemen, doctors and nurses wear different uniforms at their jobs.

9. Activity

- **Make a collage on dresses worn by the people of Indian states.**
- **Collect pictures of traditional attire of people from different states and paste it in your project file.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 3 : GREAT INDIA (Unit-2 : Our Country)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Our country has almost a triangular shape. It is surrounded by the Indian ocean on the south the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the West.
- (b) Sarpa Taging (India) and Sir Admond Helari (Newzealand) were the first people to climb Mt. Everest.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Northern Plains are also known as **Gangetic** plains.
- (b) India is bounded by high **mountain** on the northern side on the other three sides it is surrounded by the **water**.
- (c) India is a very **big** country.
- (d) The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar** desert.
- (e) **Mount Everest** is the highest peak in world, situated in the Himalayas.
- (f) Very fertile soil is called **silt**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T (f) F

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Great Indian desert (i) Western Rajasthan
(b) Lakshadweep (ii) Lies in the Arabian Sea
(c) Andaman and Nicobar (iii) Lies in the Bay of Bengal
(d) Mount Everest (iv) Highest peak in the world
(e) Narrow strip of land (v) Coastal plains of India

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The main physical divisions of India are as follows :

- (i) Northern Mountains (ii) Northern Plains
(iii) The Great Indian Desert (iv) Southern Plateau
(v) Coastal Plains (vi) Island Groups
- (b) Our country is a part of the continent of Asia. It lies in the southern part of the continent. It has almost a triangular shape. It is surrounded by the India Ocean on the South, the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the West.
- (c) These regions have flat or even level land which is watered by the Himalayan rivers. These rivers bring very fine soil called silt making the area very fertile. That is why many types of crops are grown here. Due to this, the region is densely populated.
- (b) It is dry and sandy land. It does not receive much rainfall throughout the year. There is scarcity of water. Therefore life is very hard here.
- (c) India also has two groups of islands. Islands are pieces of lands surrounded by water from all sides. Lakshadweep, a group of islands, lies in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in the Bay of Bengal.

6. Name any three :

Ans. (a) The name of three neighbouring countries of India are as :

- (i) Nepal (ii) Bhutan (iii) Bangladesh.
(b) The three major rivers that flow from the Himalayas are as the :
(i) Ganga (ii) Yamuna (iii) Brahmaputra.

7. Activity :

- On an outline map of India :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 4 : STATES OF INDIA

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The President of India is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for a term of five years. He is the head of the whole country. He is the first citizen of the country. The President is the supreme administration of the country.

- (b) It is not convenient for a single government to rule the whole country efficiently. So India has been divided into several states and Union Territories. Union territories are under the control of the Central Government while each state has its own elected government. There are 7 Union Territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India.
- (c) The Governor is the head of the State. He is appointed for a term of five years by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.
 (b) **Rajasthan** is the biggest state of India.
 (c) **Union Territories** are directly under the control of the Central Government.
 (d) **Goa** is the smallest state of India.
 (e) India is divided into **28** states and **8** union territories.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T

4. Match the following states and union territories with their capitals :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. (a) Madhya Pradesh | (i) Bhopal |
| (b) Goa | (ii) Panaji |
| (c) Jharkhand | (iii) Ranchi |
| (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli | (iv) Silvassa |
| (e) Sikkim | (v) Gangtok |
| (f) Kerala | (vi) Thiruvananthapuram |
| (g) Lakshadweep | (vii) Kavaratti |
| (h) Arunachal Pradesh | (viii) Itanagar |
| (i) Andhra Pradesh | (ix) Hyderabad |
| (j) Odisha | (x) Bhubaneswar |

5. Match the columns :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ans. (a) Rajasthan | (i) Largest State |
| (b) Uttarakhand | (ii) New State |
| (c) Lakshadweep | (iii) Smallest Union Territory |
| (d) President | (iv) Rashtrapati Bhawan |
| (e) Prime Minister | (v) Central Government |

6. Fill in the blanks with the four directions : East, West, North, South :

- Ans.** (a) The Union territories of Jammu and Kashmir lies in the **North** of India.
 (b) The state of Rajasthan lies in the **West** of India.
 (c) The state of Sikkim in the **East** of India.
 (d) Tamil Nadu lies in the **South** of India.

7. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The Britishers ruled over India for a long time. India got freedom on 15th August, 1947 and administration of its government came in the hands of the people's representatives.
 (b) The Capital of India is new Delhi. Delhi is called the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT). It is located on the bank of the Yamuna river. Delhi

is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.

- (c) India is a big country. A single government cannot govern a big country. So India has been divided into several states and union territories. There are 28 states and 8 union territories.
- (d) Central government runs the Government of Union Territories. Because Union Territories are under the control of the Central Government.

8. Name the following :

Ans. (a) Two states that lie in the north of India.

Jammu and Kashmir

Himachal Pradesh

(b) Two states that lie in the south of India.

Tamil Nadu

Andhra Pradesh

(c) Two states that lie in the east of India.

Sikkim

Manipur

(d) Two states that lie in the west of India.

Rajasthan

Punjab

9. Activity

- Ask four students of your class about their native places. Fill in the table accordingly.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 5 : OUR FESTIVALS

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) India is a big country which has the people of different cast, culture, religion and language. Some festivals are religions and some others are connected with seasons.

(b) We celebrate a festival with joy and fun with our family, friends and relatives.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) A **festival** is a day of rejoicing.

(b) Onam is the biggest festival in **Kerala**.

(c) **Prime Minister** hoists the Indian flag at Red Fort in India.

(d) **Christmas** trees are decorated with bells, lights and gifts, etc.

(e) In **West Bengal** Dussehra is celebrated as **Durga Puja**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T

4. When and why these special days are celebrated?

Ans.	Special Day	When?	Why?
	Independence Day	15 August	India gained her independence from the British rule.
	Republic Day	26 January	India became a republic.

Children's Day	14 November	It is the birthday of our first Prime Minister. Pt. Jawaharlal Neru.
Teacher's Day	5 September	It is the birthday of our second president Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
Gandhi Jayanti	2 October	It is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Festivals and celebrations give us an opportunity to interact with our friends and relatives. They also give us a break from our daily routines. They develop in us a feeling of love and brotherhood.
- (b) Some festivals are celebrated throughout the country. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals and are celebrated all over India. We celebrate them with joy and happiness.
- (c) Diwali is a festival of lights and decorations. People clean, whitewash and paint their houses before Diwali. On Diwali, they light candles and earthen lamps called Diyas and decorate their houses with coloured bulbs, and candles etc. Children love to see fire-works and crackers.
- (d) Harvest Festivals mark the changes in seasons. Harvest is the time when a crop which has been sown earlier, is ripe and ready to cut down. Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal and Bihu are the main harvest festivals of India.
- (e) Christians celebrate Christmas on 25 December. Jesus Christ was born on this day. Christians go to the church to offer their prayers. Christmas trees are decorated with bells, lights and gifts, etc.
- (f) The main festivals of our state are Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Id, Gurupurab, Christmas, Raksha Bandhan, Basant Panchami, Navroz etc. Besides them National festivals like Independence day, republic day and Gandhi Jayanti also celebrated in our state with great joy and fun.

6. Draw/paste your idea of having fun and write a few lines on it.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 6 : DELHI-THE CAPITAL (Unit-3 : Our Metropolis)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Delhi is considered a metropolitan city because it has a vast area and a large number of people live in it.
- (b) Amar Jawan Jyoti is a monument. At the Amar Jawan Jyoti a flame is kept burning 24 hours the day in the honour of these who laid their lives for the nation.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) **Yamuna** river passes through Delhi.
- (b) Red Fort was built by **Shahjahan**.

- (c) The climate of Delhi is **extreme**.
- (d) Delhi is popularly known as **mini** India.
- (e) Delhi is surrounded by **Haryana** and **Uttar Pradesh**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T (e) F

4. Tick (✓) those which are in NCT of Delhi :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Iron Pillar (✓) | (ii) Jama Masjid (✓) |
| (iii) Char Minar | (iv) Belur Math |
| (v) Ellora Temple | (vi) Red Fort (✓) |
| (vii) Snake Park | (viii) Birla Mandir (✓) |
| (ix) Jantar Mantar (✓) | (x) Parliament House (✓) |
| (xi) Raj Ghat (✓) | (xii) Gateway of India |
| (xiii) India Gate (✓) | (xiv) Lotus Temple (✓) |

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- (a) In Delhi, people of all languages, religions, castes and sects live together. It is a typical example of a unified Mini India.
 - (b) Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.
 - (c) Delhi has an extreme type of climate. The summers are very hot and the winters are cold. Hot and dry winds called loo, blow during the months of May and June. The rainfall is mostly in July, August and September.
 - (d) At the Amar Jawan Jyoti, a flame is kept burning 24 hours the day in the honour of those who laid their lives for the nation. This is the significance of Amar Jawan Jyoti at the India Gate.
 - (e) Delhi has many worth visiting places. These includes Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Iron Pillar, Mehrauli, Humayun's Tomb, Old Fort, Safdarjung Tomb, Lotus Temple, Birla Mandir, Nehru Planetarium, Jantar Mantar, Akshardham Temple and many other monuments.

6. Activity

- **Collect the pictures of the Republic Day Parade held in Delhi.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : MUMBAI-METRO CITY

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

1. Oral

- Ans.**
- (a) Mumbai is the most important metropolitan city and business centre of India. It is also called the commercial capital of India. It is a famous seaport on the west coast of India. From here trade in a big way is done with other countries by the sea route.
 - (b) Chowpatty, Juhi Beach, Marine Drive, Nariman Point, Gateway of India, Essel World, Art Gallery, Taraporevela Aquarium, Elephanta caves are those places which would I like to visit in Mumbai.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra**.

(b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has been set up at **Trombay** near Mumbai.

(c) The most popular festival of Mumbai is **Ganesh Chaturthi**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F

4. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. (a) Pav Bhaji | (i) Snack |
| (b) Chaupati | (ii) Beach |
| (c) Marathi | (iii) Language |
| (d) Ganesh Chaturthi | (iv) Festival |
| (e) Essel World | (v) Amusement Park |

5. Name the following :

Ans. (a) (i) Santa Cruz Airport (ii) Sahar International Airport

(b) (i) Bhelpuri (ii) Batata Wada

6. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The climate of Mumbai is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It enjoys a moderate climate. However it receives heavy rain during the August. During summer, the sea beaches are crowded with people in the afternoon, as the cool sea breeze blows at this time.

(b) Mumbai has many places of interest. Some of the places of worth visiting in Mumbai are the Chowpatty, Juhu Beach, Marine Drive, Nariman Point and Gateway of India and Essel World. The other important tourist attractions in Mumbai are Chatarapati Shivaji Terminus, Kamla Nehru Malabar Hills, Park, Art Gallery and Taraporevela Aquarium. There s a Mumba Devi Temple in Mumbai. Many tourists come to visit the famous Elephanta Caves which are situated at a distance of 10 kms from Mumbai.

(c) Mumbai played an important role in the struggle for freedom. Mahatma Gandhi lived here for many days. Also Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the celebration of Ganesh festival to arouse national feelings. In 1853, the British built her first railway line in India from Mumbai to Thane.

7. Activity

- **Which are the important food items and festivals of Mumbai. Name them. Find out and stick their pictures in your project file.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 8 : KOLKATA-METROPOLITAN CITY

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Santiniketan was founded by the Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

(b) Trams are the buses which runs on rail tracks built on roads.

(c) Durga Puja is the most popular festival celebrated in Kolkata.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The famous Howrah Bridge is also called **Rabindranath** Setu.
(b) Kolkata is the capital of **West Bengal**.
(c) Kolkata is the headquarters of **Eastern** Railway Zone.
(d) The main food of Bengalis is rice and **fish curry**.
(e) The International Airport of Kolkata is called **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) F (e) T

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Rabindranath Tagore (i) Shantiniketan
(b) Durga Puja (ii) Festival
(c) Underground Railway (iii) Metro
(d) Hoogly River (iv) Howrah Bridge

5. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** (a) One of most popular game in Kolkata is **football**.
(b) Kolkata was formerly known as **Calcutta**.
(c) West Bengal is situated along the **East Coast** of India.
(d) The most important industry of Kolkata is **jute textile**.
(e) Kolkatans are fond of eating rice with **fish curry**.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Kolkata's main industry is jute processing. It is the largest center for jute manufacture in India. Its other industries are textiles, footwear, vehicles, chemicals, electrical goods, iron and steel.
(b) Kolkata has a moderate climate, neither very hot very cold. During the rainy season it receives heavy rains. Then the weather becomes quite that and damp.
(c) Kolkata is one of the most crowded cities in India. People celebrate a number of festivals, but Durga Puja is the most popular festival celebrated here. At this festival Goodless Durga is worshipped by the people.
(d) Kolkata is the only Indian city where trams are still in use. These are the buses which runs on rail tracks built on roads. It was the first city in India where underground railway system called Metro was started. It is the headquarter of Eastern Railway zone. The International Airport of Kolkata is called Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport.
(e) Some of the important places of tourists interests are Victoria Memorial, Birla Planetarium, National Museum, National Library, Alipur Zoo, Fort Williams, Rabindra Sarovar, Botanical Gardens and Belur Math, Howrah Bridge, Eden Gardens and the temples of parashnath, Kalighat and Dakshineswar etc.

7. Activity

- **Look at the map of Inida and find out all the states bordening West Bengal. Also paste pictures of tourist interest found all around Kolkata.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : CHENNAI-THE PORT CITY

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Ramanuj was the great mathematician from Chennai.
(b) Chennai was earlier known as Madras.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Ans. (a) The climate of Chennai is **moderate**.
(b) Chennai has the **oldest** Municipal **Corporation** in India.
(c) People are fond of eating **dosa** and idli.
(d) Chennai is the capital city of **Tamil Nadu**.

3. Match the following :

Ans. (a) Bharatnatyam	(i) Dance form
(b) Pongal	(ii) Festival
(c) VGP Golden Beach	(iii) Amusement Park
(d) Perambur	(iv) Coach factory

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Pongal is the main festival of Chennai.
(b) Rice is the popular food in Chennai.
(c) Chennai is the most important metropolitan city of South India and capital of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the south-eastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal.
(d) Chennai is base to a large number of India's automobile industry and auto components industry. The Integral Coach Factory manufactures railway coaches and other rolling stock for Indian Railways. The Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi produces military vehicles, including India's main battle tank (MBT) Arjun.

5. Activity

- Collect pictures related to Chennai city and paste them in your scrap book.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : SOME IMPORTANT CITIES

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Rose (b) Chikam Embroidery (c) Ganga (d) Seventh (e) Silk Sarees

2. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each statement :

Ans. (a) True (b) Ture (c) False (d) True (e) False

3. Match the following :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
	(a) Haryana	(i) Chandigarh
	(b) Rajasthan	(ii) Jaipur
	(c) Uttar Pradesh	(iii) Lucknow
	(d) Bihar	(iv) Patna
	(e) Karnataka	(v) Bengaluru

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Rock Garden, The Sukhna Jheel, Rose Garden are some famous tourist places of Chandigarh.
- (b) Jaipur is known as Pink City because most of the buildings in old city are made of pink sandstone.
- (c) Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh, situated on the bank of river Gomti. Lucknow is famous for chikan embroidery, Food, handicraft and electrical goods are the main industries. Rumi Darwaza, Clock Tower, Shaheed Samarak etc. are famous landmarks.
- (d) Maharaja's Place, Raj bhawan High Court, Patna Sahib Guradwara and St. Mary's Church are famous places of Patna.
- (e) Bengaluru is Asia's fastest growing advanced industries in India. Bengaluru Industries include, machines, aircrafts, telephones, soaps, chemicals, etc. Bengaluru is known as IT Hub.

5. Activity

- Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 11 : TRANSPORTATION (Unit-4 : Transport & Communication)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Car, bus, train, aeroplane, helicopter, ship etc. are the means of transport used for long distance travel.
- (b) Camel is the most popular means of transport in desert.
- (c) Rajdhani, Frontier mail, Shatabdi express are some superfast trains of India.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) In villages, bullock-carts and **tractor** are used.
- (b) Different means of transport are used to carry **things and people**.
- (c) For travelling long **distance** we use taxi, train or car.
- (d) Transport helps in moving people and **things** to distant places.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each statement :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) T

4. Name any three means of :

Ans. (a) Three means of land transport are :

- (i) Bus (ii) Scooter (iii) Car

(b) Three means of Air transport are as :

- (i) Aeroplane (ii) Helicopter (iii) Rocket

(c) Three means of water transport are as :

- (i) Boat (ii) Ship (iii) Steamer

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Wheel is the most important invention in the scientific history. For centuries, the only way to move around on land was to walk or to use animals as a beast of burden. The invention of wheel probably around 8000 BC, and the later development of wheeled vehicles brought revolution in mode of travel.

(b) The means of transport can be divided into three groups :

- (i) Land transport (ii) Air transport (iii) Water transport

(c) Modern means of transport use various fuels like coal, petrol, diesel and gas to run the engines.

(d) The way or means by which people and goods are moved from one place to another is known as the transport. The means can be anything animals, cars, buses, ferries, trains or aircraft. The ways of transport can be throughland, water, or air.

(e) Ships, motorboats, boats and steamers sail on water. These are called means of water transport. It is the cheapest means of transport. Ships can carry passengers and very heavy and bulky goods in a large quantity. This is sometimes not possible in land transport.

6. What do you understand by the following?

Ans. (a) Metalled roads have been built throughout the country. The big roads between town and cities are called highways.

(b) A train has engine and coaches for carrying passengers and wagons for carrying goods.

(c) Aeroplanes take off or land in a place called airport. In India we have airports in all major cities and towns.

(d) Tankers are the large boxes which used for keeping goods.

7. Activity

- **Collect pictures of different means of transport and paste them on a chart paper.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 12 : THE COMMUNICATIONS

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Graham Bell invented the telephone.

(b) We can say that a mobile phone is very useful because mobile phones have the advantage that they can be carried along with us wherever we go. These are very popular these days.

(c) Newspapers provide information to a large number of people all over the world. They carry news from different parts of our country and the world.

- (d) Means of communication are important for us. With the help of these means we can communicate with our friends and relatives easily and quickly. Now-a-days an information can spread throughout the world at minimum time and cost with the help of these means of communication.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Sending and receiving messages is known as **Communication**.
(b) The various means of **Communication** help us to send written or spoken messages.
(c) The most popular means of communication are **letters**.
(d) **Telegrams** are sent through telegraph offices.
(e) We can avail STD and ISD facilities on a **telephone**.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** (a) A **computer**/radio is used to send an email.
(b) The postcard/**telephone** is the fastest means of communication.
(c) Radio/**T.V.** is both audio and visual.
(d) In olden days **pigeons**/crows were used to send messages.

4. Which means of communication would you use to :

- Ans.** (a) Send a written message on an office immediately. **Fax**
(b) Send an invitation card of marriage to your relative. **E-mail**
(c) Call a doctor to see your sick mother immediately. **Telephone**
(d) Make an announcement along with the photo of a lost person. **Newspaper**

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) It is not always possible to visit relatives and friends living in distant places. So, we send messages to them and also receive messages from them. This is called communication.
(b) Newspapers provide information to a large number of people all over the world.
Television and radio broadcast messages, news and information which reach us quickly. TV brings to us the news and even happening in the country and in the world. Newspaper, radio and television are means of mass communication.
(c) Telephone is my favourite means of communication because it is the fastest means of communication by which we can speak to the person directly. We can make direct calls on STD and ISD in cities and countries all over the world. It is an easy and cheapest way of communication.
(d) Letters, telegrams, telephone, mobile phone, radio, television, newspaper etc. are some of the common means of communication. While Email, Video cameras, fax, pagers etc. are some modern means of communication.

6. Activity

- Write the names of any five individual and mass means of communication. Stick their pictures and write in short about each.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : THE EARTH AND OUR PLANET (Unit-5 : The Sky)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The sun is about 149.8 m. km far away from the earth.
(b) Rotation of the earth causes day and night on the earth.
(c) Revolution of the earth causes seasons on the earth.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The sun and eight planets make the **solar system**.
(b) **Neptune** is the farthest planet from the sun.
(c) The moon reflects the **light** of the sun at night.
(d) The moon revolves around the **earth** and the Earth revolves round the sun.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** (a) The sun rises in the **east** and sets in the **west**.
(b) The **sun** gives us energy.
(c) The **Great Bear** is a constellation.
(d) The **sun** and **eight** planets make the solar system.

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) The sun (i) A big star
(b) The moon (ii) A satellite
(c) Atmosphere (iii) Layers of air
(d) The earth (iv) A planet
(e) Rotation of earth (v) Formation of day and night

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The Earth moves around the sun on its orbit. This movement is called revolution. It completes one revolution in 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days. Revolution of the Earth causes seasons.
(b) A groups of stars that forms a patterns and has a name is called constellations. Some constellations are Ursa Major (Great Bear), Scorpius (Scorpion), Orion (Hunter) and Leo (Lion).
(c) The moon appears to change its shape. The changes in the moon's shape are called phases of the moon. The full moon, new moon, crescent and Gibbous are the different phases of the moon.
(d) Moon is much smaller than the Earth. It has no water and air. So there is no life on the moon.
(e) Moon has no light of its own. It looks bright due to the reflection of the light that it gets from sun.

6. Activity

- Obtain a star map from the local library. Take a pair of binoculars and go out on a clear starry night. Refer to the star map you have and identify the stars visible in the sky. Write down the names of the stars using the star map as a guide.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : WEATHER OF INDIA

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) I like the most spring season because in this season the weather is pleasant.
(b) July, August and September are the rainy months in our country.
(c) Holi and Baisakhi are the major festivals celebrated during the spring season.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The axis of the Earth is tilted at an angle of **23.5°**.
(b) Weather can change **everyday**.
(c) **Shimla, Darjeeling** and **Srinagar** are cooler than the other places.
(d) **Weather** causes seasons.
(e) **July, August** and **September** are rainy months.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word :

Ans. (a) We wear **woollen** clothes in winter.
(b) **Autumn** is the season for celebration.
(c) Christmas is celebrated in **winter**.
(d) **Autumn** is a short season.

4. Match the following :

Ans. (a) Monsoon (i) This season brings rain.
(b) Winter (ii) It is the coldest season.
(c) Spring (iii) Weather becomes warmer and trees have new leaves.
(d) Summer (iv) Days are longer and nights are shorter.
(e) Autumn (v) Weather begins to cool and leaves fall.

5. Define the following :

Ans. (a) **Season** : Weather can change every day or after some days. When the weather remains the almost same for many weeks together, we call it a season.
(b) **Weather** : Weather is the condition of air or atmosphere which surrounds the Earth, over a short period of time. It can be of various types such as rainy, cloudy, sunny, windy, cold, etc.
(c) **Climate** : The weather that a place has for many years is called the climate of that place. If the place is hot or cold throughout the year, we say that the place has a hot or cold climate.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The revolution of the earth in tilted position cause seasons. In our country the year is divided into five seasons. These are summer, rainy, autumn, spring and winter.
- (b) Wear thick clothes, play outdoor in the sun and take hot tea or coffee are those things which we do not like in summer seasons.
- (c) Monsoon or rainy season is very important because it causes heavy rainwater, which is healthy for agriculture. In our country most of the rainfall occurs in monsoon season.
- (d) Seasons affect our food habits, clothing and general activities. For example we do not like to wear thick woollen clothes or drink hot tea or coffee in summers. Thus seasons affect the way we live, the clothes we wear and the food we eat. The kind of homes we like in, also depend on the climate of a place.
- (e) **Autumn** : Autumn is a short season lasting for about two months. In it the weather begins to cool down and leaves change their colour to yellow and fall from the trees.
- Spring Season** : Spring is a short season. It falls in the months of March and April. In this the weather is pleasant. We see flowers blooming all over our place and there is greenery all around.

7. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans.** (a) During summer we wear light-coloured and loose cotton clothes because cotton is cool and it absorbs the sweat from our body, this helps us to feel cool.
- (b) In winter, we prefer dark-coloured clothes. Woollens keep us warm because they do not allow the warmth of our body to escape.
- (c) In the rainy season, we wear waterproof clothes to protect our body and clothes from getting wet. They are made of plastic or rubber.

8. Project

Ans. Do it yourself.

CHAPTER 15 : OUR DUTIES AND RULES (Unit-6 : The World We Live In)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Safety rules saves us from accidents.
- (b) Discipline refers to the good manners. It tells what we should do and what we must not do. It is a part of our lives.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Use a **zebra crossing** for crossing the road.
- (b) Keep your surroundings **clean** and **tidy**.
- (c) Do not play on the **road**.
- (d) Do not waste **water**, **electricity** and **food**.
- (e) Keep your **desks** and **bags** neat and tidy.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) (F) (b) (T) (c) (F) (d) (T)

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Use the footpath (i) for walking
(b) Do not play (ii) on the roadside
(c) Keep your surroundings (iii) clean and tidy
(d) Keep your desks and bags (iv) neat and clean
(e) To cross the road use (v) Zebra crossing

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) To follow safety rules we can be safe and happy. These rules are necessary for our safety. So we must follow the safety rules. We should not avoid them.
- (b) It is our duty to follow the rules that are made for our welfare. People should cooperate and support the system of discipline in public places like roads, parks, libraries, banks, hospitals, etc. We should use them efficiently. It is our duty not to damage or litter these facilities.
- (c) Rules are the part of our lives. Rules tell what we should do and what we must not do. These rules are made for our welfare. To be safe and happy we should follow certain rules of safety. If there is no rules or if we avoid them then it may be harmful for us. An accident may happen.
- (d) Rules tell what we should do and what we must not do. They are a part of our lives.

6. Activity :

- **Write three rules of safety :**

At home

Do not play with sharp objects.

Keep our home neat and tidy.

Do not handle electric gadgets.

At School

Obey the teachers

Keep our desks and bags neat and tidy.

Do not rush to school always leave on time.

At road

Do not play or run on the road.

Follow the traffic and signals.

Use a zebra crossing to cross the road.

- **Draw a picture of the traffic light and colour it.**

Ans. Do it yourself

- **Make a poster displaying traffic rules.**

Ans. Do it yourself

CHAPTER 16 : THE EARLYMAN

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Fire gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also helped them to fight with darkness and cold. In this way fire was useful to early man.

- (b) By fixing wheels to sledges, man made a wheeled cart. Carts made movement of people and goods much easier. The wheel was used for making pottery. The potter's wheel helped in making better clay pots. This invention has done so much to bring comfort to man. To this day, the wheel is used in almost all kinds of vehicles and machines.
- (c) Farming prompted man to lead a settled life. Farming brought a great change in their life. Now they decide to settle down in one place to look after the plants. Discovery of fire also made the life of early man more comfortable.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The First ever tool of the Early man was **stone**.
 (b) The early man lead a **nomadic** life.
 (c) The **tools** and **weapons** helped the early man to kill animals for food.
 (d) Fire can be made by rubbing two **sticks** or **striking two stones** together.
 (e) Early man gathered **fruits, berries, nuts** and **vegetables** for food.

3. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Sledge (i) Wheelless cart
 (b) Fire (ii) Rubbing two stones
 (c) Tool (iii) Knives, spears and scrapers
 (d) Clay pots (iv) For storing food
 (e) Pre-historic era (v) A sharp edged stone
 (f) Food (vi) Raw flesh

4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) T

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Food was his main problem. He did not know how to cultivate crops. He moved from one place to another in search of food and lead a nomadic life.
 (b) To gather fruits, berries, nuts, vegetables and honey for food and to hunt animals for flesh the early man needed tools. His first ever tool was stone.
 (c) It is believed that accidentally the early humans found that fire could be made either by rubbing two sticks together or by striking two stones together.
 (d) It gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also helped them to fight with darkness and cold.
 (e) They used to eat fruits and throw away their seeds. Somehow they noticed that new plants grew. They started collecting seeds and throwing them on land. When new plants grew from these seeds, they learnt the method of growing food.
 (f) It is difficult to say how the idea of the wheel originated. Perhaps rolling stones gave him the idea of rounding off the things that he wanted to move. He might have seen a log of wood rolling down the hill at a great speed. In this way, he discovered the idea of wheel.

6. Below each picture write the use of fire :

Ans.



1. Protection from wild-animals



2. Cooking the food



3. To get warmth

7. Activity

- **Observe how the wheel is used in many things around you. Collect at least fifteen pictures showing how a wheel is used. Paste them in your project file.**

Ans. Do it yourself

We and Our Society-4

CHAPTER 1 : THE FACE OF INDIA (Unit-1 : Our Country)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The southern part of India is surrounded by three big water bodies. In the east in the Bay of Bengal, in the west in the Arabian Sea and towards the south is the Indian Ocean.

(b) Himalayas are the important for us by the following ways :

(i) The Himalayas form a huge protective wall on the northern border of India.

(ii) They protect us from the dry cold winds blowing from the north.

(iii) The forest in the Himalayas provide us valuable timber and forest products.

(iv) They entrapped the monsoon winds which give us rains etc.

(c) India is the seventh largest country in the world. It covers an area of 32,87,263 sq. km.,

2. Match the columns :

Ans.

A

B

(a) Indira Point

(i) **Andaman and Nicobar**

(b) Bay of Bengal

(ii) **Eastern Coast**

(c) The Tropic of Cancer

(iii) **Middle of India**

(d) Neighbouring country

(iv) **Nepal**

3. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The **Indian** ocean is named after India.

(b) India has **28** States and **8** Union Territories.

(c) The southern tip of the Indian Union of States is at **Andaman and Nicobar**.

(d) India can be divided into **six** natural regions.

(e) The east-west length of India is about **2,977 kilometre**.

4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F (e) T.

5. Name the following :

Ans. (a) Any three main Territories are as follows :

(i) Delhi

(ii) Puducheri

(iii) Andaman and Nicobar.

(b) Countries which are bigger than India are as follows :

(i) Russia (Ruse)

(ii) Canada

(iii) China

(iv) America

(v) Brazil

(vi) Australia.

(c) Three neighbouring countries of India are as :

(i) Nepal

(ii) China

(iii) Bhutan

- (d) Six states which are bigger than others are as follows :
- (i) Rajasthan (ii) Uttar Pradesh (iii) Madhya Pradesh
 (iv) Haryana (v) Punjab (vi) Gujarat.

6. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Physical divisions of India are:

- (i) The Northern Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains
 (iii) The Great Indian Desert (iv) The Peninsular Plateau
 (v) The Coastal Plains and (vi) The Islands
- (b) Many countries have common boundary with India. These include Pakistan, Afganistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the narrow Palk Strait in the South. All these countries are our neighbours.
- (c) As the seventh largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the seas, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Because of its distinct identity, India is also referred as a subcontinent.
- (d) From Kashmir in north to Kanyakumari in South our country is about 3,219 kilometre long.
- (e) We have very high mountains, vast plains and a great plateau region. Many rivers originate from mountains and flow to plains. At many places, these rivers make waterfalls.

7. Activity

Find out the names of capitals of India's neighbouring countries.

Ans.	Neighbouring Country	Capital	Neighbouring Country	Capital
	Pakistan	Islamabad	Afghanistan	Kabul
	Nepal	Kathmandu	Bhutan	Thimpu
	China	Beejing	Myanmar	Nae Paitav
	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Sri Lanka	Columbo

8. Map Activity

- On an outline map of India mark three neighbouring countries of India.

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : THE NORTHEN MOUNTAINS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The great Himalayan has a big influence on the climate of the Indian subcontinent. They also influence the monsoon and rainfall patterns. Cold winds blow from the high mountains towards the valleys.
- (b) The state of Himachal Pradesh is called so because it is situated on the part of lesser Himalayas. The lesser Himalayas is called Himachal.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The Himalayas protect us from the extreme **cold** winds.
(b) The three tribes of Sikkim are **Lepchas, Bhutias** and **Nepalis**.
(c) **Jaintia, Naga** and **Mizo** hills together form the Purvanchal.
(d) The **Mt. K2** is the second highest peak in the world.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) T (b) T (c) T (d) F.

4. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ans. (a) Dehradun | (i) A hill station |
| (b) Yamuna | (ii) A perennial river |
| (c) Nainital | (iii) Foothills of Shiwalik range |
| (d) Purvanchal | (iv) Eastern Himalayas |

5. Answer the following :

- Ans.** (a) The Himalayas stretch to about 2400 km passing through northern India, southern China, Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan. Their width varies from 150 to 400 kms. The Himalayas enclose nine of the highest peaks of the world.
- (b) The Three main ranges of the Himalayas are as follows :
(i) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri
(ii) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal
(iii) The Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks
- (c) People visit famous hill stations like Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Almora, Nainital, Mussoorie and Darjeeling of the Lesser Himalayan range.
- (d) In the eastern side of Indian Himalayas form many hills known as Purvanchal. This region gets heavy rainfall during the monsoon season and hence is covered with thick forests. Eastern Himalayas include all the seven North-Eastern States. While Western Himalayas include Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and parts of Uttar Pradesh.
- (e) **Importance of the Great Himalayas**
The Himalayas form a huge protective wall on the northern border of India. They protect us from the dry cold winds blowing from the north. The forests of the Himalayas provide us valuable timber and forest products. They are the source of the perennial rivers.

6. Project

- **Choose one of the states of the Himalayan region, collect pictures, photographs and important facts about it and make a project report.**

Ans. Do yourself.

7. Activity

- **Collect information about famous Indian and world mountaineers who went on the Mount Everest first.**

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 3 : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Think and answers :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The important rivers of the Northern Plains have water in summer when it does not rain because the snow on the mountains melt and form these rivers.
- (b) The industrial wastes harm river water because it contains many harmful substances or chemicals in it. When these wastes dissolve in the river water it polluted the water.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The silt that rivers bring with them to the plains is also called **alluvium**.
- (b) The Ganga river joins Yamuna river near **Allahabad**.
- (c) The Ganga originates from **Gangotri**.
- (d) Satluj river flow into the **south east**.
- (e) A **delta** is a triangular region formed by a river before it falls into the sea.

3. Match the following :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
(a)	Baisakhi	(i) Punjab
(b)	Golden Temple	(ii) Amritsar
(c)	Varanasi	(iii) Uttar Pradesh
(d)	Chhat	(iv) Bihar
(e)	Action Plan	(v) Ganga

4. Name any three of the following :

- Ans.** (a) Following are the main river basins in Northern Plains :
- (i) The Satluj Basin in the west.
 - (ii) c The Ganga Basin in the centre
 - (iii) The Brahmaputra Basin in the east.
- (b) Gandak, Gomti and Ghaghara are three rivers from Himalayas joining the Ganga river.
- (c) The three cities on the banks of Ganga river are as follows :
- (i) Allahabad
 - (ii) Varansi
 - (iii) Kanpur

5. Name any three of the following :

- Ans.** (a) The Northern Plains of India are divided into the tributaries (basins) by Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. A basin is the total area drained by a river and its tributaries.
- (b) Many rivers originated from Himalayas. It brings pieces of rocks and sand and spread over the land during the floods. The fine silt brought and spread by rivers is called alluvium. This is very fertile. The rich soil and abundant water have made the Northern Plains very fertile.
- (c) The rivers play an important role : (i) Rivers being fertile soil with them and spread it over the land especially during the floods.
- This soil is very rich in mineral salts. This sol is very fertile for crop cultivation. Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton, jute, pulses etc. many crops grown here. Various
- (ii) Dams have been built across the many rivers to irrigate lands and to produce electricity.

- (iii) Rivers are the main source of irrigation in the plains.
 These regions are densely populated, due to this many other industries are also establish in plains. Thus rivers are very important in Northern plains.
- (d) It includes the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, part of Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
- (e) The Northern Plains of India are divided into the tributaries (basins) by Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. A basin is the total area drained by a river and its tributaries.
- (f) A delta is a area of land at a river's mouth which is triangular in shape. Here the river splits up into many small rivers before entering the sea.

6. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 4 : INDIAN DESERT

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The days are hot and nights are cool in the desert. This happens because sand heats up quickly and also cools down very fast.
- (b) As the land is dry and there is very little vegetation, soil erosion occurs due to wind blowing across. The hot winds called sandstorms carry lot of sand with them.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) **Thar** desert is located in the state of Rajasthan.
- (b) The **Indira Gandhi** canal brings water from river Satluj to Rajasthan state.
- (c) **Oasis** is a water body found in a desert.
- (d) People travel on camels across the desert in groups called **caravan**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

4. Match the following :

Ans. Column A	Column B
(a) Western part	(i) Thar desert
(b) Underground water	(ii) Oasis
(c) Camel	(iii) Ship of desert
(d) Indira Gandhi	(iv) Canal

5. Give reasons :

- Ans.** (a) People in the desert travel on camels or in carts pulled by camels. Camels provide milk also. Camel hair is used to make clothes and its skin to make tents and leather jackets. The camel is also used to plough the fields and draw water from wells. It is so useful for the people living in desert that it is called the ship of the desert.
- (b) In Rajasthan, men wear dhotis, kurtas and colourful turbans with hollow space to prevent them from being blown away by sand storms. Both men and women cover their heads to protect themselves from the scorching sun.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The Thar Desert is located in the north-west part of Rajasthan and to the west of Aravalli hills. It is an extension of the Arabian Desert of Saudi Arabia, spread into Pakistan as Sind Desert.
- (b) It hardly rains in the desert. This is because the day winds that pass over the deserts carry no moisture with them.
- (c) The desert is full of small hills of sand, called sand dunes. There are two types of sand dunes. (i) Crescent shaped sand dunes are called barkhans. (ii) Long ridge shaped dunes are called Seif dunes.
- (d) Barley, jowar, Bajra etc. are the main crops grown here. The crops which required minimum water are grown in a desert.
- (e) People of Rajasthan are highly skilled in handicrafts like stone work, tie and dye, embroidery, Bidri work (stone carving), jewellery making, etc. A colourful and rich culture prevails in the desert region. Rajasthan's have a great passion for music and dance.

7. Project

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 5 : THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Many rivers in the Southern Plateau dry up during summers because rain is the main source of water in these rivers. But in the summer season there is no rain and due to the lack of water these rivers dry up.
- (b) The states in central plateau land locked because this plateau lies between the Aravalli Hills and the Vindhya hills.
- (c) Bollywood make Mumbai such as important city of India. It is also known as film city of India.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Highland which is almost flat at the top is called a **Plateau**.
- (b) Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of **Tobacco**.
- (c) The Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in **mineral** resources.
- (d) The famous rivers of Jharkhand are **Damodar** and **Subranrekha**.

3. Write 'T' true or 'F' for False statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T.

4. Name the State with which the following are associated.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ans. (a) Bharatnatyam | Tamil Nadu |
| (b) Ajanta Caves | Maharashtra |
| (c) Jharia | Jharkhand |
| (d) Rathayatra | Odisha |
| (e) Charminar | Andhra Pradesh |
| (f) Pongal | Tamil Nadu |

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) A plateau is a highland which is almost flat at the top. It may have one or more sides with slopes.
- (b) The Peninsular plateau covering nearly half of the area of India is triangular in shape with a broad base in the north and a narrow apex in the south.
- (c) A plateau is completely differ from a mountain because a plateau is a highland which is almost flat at the top. It may have one or more sides with slopes. But a mountain is a very high landform which is not flat on the top. It has a peak on its top.
- (d) The malwa plateau and the Chota Nagpur plateau region is known as the Central Highland.
- (e) Aravalli and Vindhya mountain ranges are in the north of plateau region.

6. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 6 : THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) India has a long coastline which is more than 6000 kilometres long. A long coastline provide the more apportunity of International business through sea. It makes the soil fertile. It provide pleasant climate and good rainfall.
- (d) Rivers like Kaveri, Krishna, Mahanadi and Godavari form their deltas along the Eastern Coastal Plain. These deltas are very fertile ad are called the 'Rice bowl of India'. So these deltas make the Eastern Coastal Plain so fertile.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Land surrounded on three sides by water is called **peninsula**.
- (b) Land surrounded on all sides by water is called an **Island**.
- (c) **Coast** is the place where sea meets land.
- (d) The western and eastern coasts of India meet at **Kanniyakumari**.
- (e) **Lagoons** are salt water lakes, which get cut off from the sea.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F (e) T

4. Match the following :

Ans. Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Backwater | (i) Kerala |
| (b) Coral Islands | (ii) Lakshadweep |
| (c) Biggest port of India | (iii) Mumbai |
| (d) Hunters and food gathers | (iv) Tribals of Island groups |
| (e) Ship building centre | (v) Vishakhapatnam |

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The western coastal plain is a narrow strip of land stretched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. Eastern Coastal Plains are situated

between Eastern Ghats in the west and the Bay of Bengal in east.

- (b) Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are the water bodies where the two groups of islands of India lie.
- (c) The coastal plains of peninsular India have a tropical humid climate. They are influenced by the seas and experience a moderate climate which is neither too hot nor too cold.
- (d) Chilka lake is the largest lagoon of the India and the state where it is found in Odisha.
- (e) The western coastal plain is a narrow strip of land stretched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It is divided into three divisions the Konkan Coast, the Canara Coast and the Malabar Coast. Eastern Coastal Plains are situated between Eastern Ghats in the west and the Bay of Bengal in east. The Eastern coastal Plains have two divisions The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is called the Northern circars, and the southern part is called the Coromondal coast. Kochi, Mangalore, Calicut, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla are the major ports on the western coast. Haldia, Paradip, Vishkapatnam, Chennai and Tuticori are the major ports on the eastern coast.
- (f) Tapi, Narmada, Mandovi and Zurai are the rivers draining the west coast. Kaveri, Krishna, Mahanadi and Godavari are the rivers draining eastern coastal plains.

6. Project

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : THE SOIL (Unit-2 : Our Resources)

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Desert soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. There is also lack of water. All these make desert soil infertile.

- (b) India is called an agricultural country because its economy is based on agriculture. Most of the people in India live in villages and their main occupation is agriculture.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Soil is formed by the **weathering** of rocks.

- (b) The alluvial soils are found in the **Northern** plains.

(c) **Fertilizers** can make the soil rich.

- (d) Millets are mainly grown in **west** India.

3. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F.

4. Name the following :

Ans. (a) Three major cereal crops are as follows :

- (i) Rice
- (ii) Wheat
- (iii) Maize
- (b) Three major types of soil are as follows :
 - (i) Alluvial Soil
 - (ii) Red Soil
 - (iii) Black Soil.
- (c) Three major cash crops are as follows :
 - (i) Sugarcane
 - (ii) Jute
 - (iii) Cotton.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Soil is a important natural resource. It is the loose top layer of the Earth's surface on which the plants and trees grow. Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks. Weathering is a slow process of breaking of rocks.
- (b) Following are the various types of soils in India :
- (i) Alluvial Soil
 - (ii) Red and Yellow Soils
 - (iii) Black Soil
 - (iv) Desert Soil/Arid Soil
 - (v) Forest Soil
- (c) The main food crops grown in India are rice, wheat, maize millets and pulses. The main cash crops are sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, coconut ad spices.
- (d) Cash crops are those crops which are grown for the economical purpose. These crops provide money by selling them. Cotton, jute, sugarcane, coffee, rubber, tea, spices etc. are some cash crops of India.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 8 : INDIAN FORESTS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Yes, the forests are useful for us. They give us many useful things like fruits, flowers, leaves, medicines, wood etc. Forests also give us lac, pulp, gum, resin, honey, rubber etc. They give us oxygen. They prevent soil erosion. They make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant.
- (b) Tropical Evergreen Forests cover a large part of central and Northern India.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The most important tree found in tidal forests is the **Sundari** tree.
- (b) Forests check **air** pollution.
- (c) **Coniferous** trees have conical leaves.
- (d) Tropical evergreen forests are found in region of **heavy** rainfall.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) F.

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Jim Corbett National Park (i) Uttarakhand
- (b) Gir Forests (ii) Gujarat
- (c) Sunderban Forest (iii) West Bengal

- (d) Kaziranga Rhino Project (iv) Assam

5. Name the following :

Ans. (a) Following are the three trees found in the tropical evergreen forests :

- (i) Khair (ii) Sandalwood (iii) Ebony.

(b) Four trees found in the tropical deciduous forests are as follows :

- (i) Sal (ii) Teak (iii) Sheesam (iv) Mahua

6. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a)

Renewable Resources	Non-renewable Resources
Some resources like the sun, air and soil will never totally exhaust. Resources such as water, plants and animals are used up but get replaced by nature. Such resources are called renewable resources.	Some natural resources like coal, petroleum and minerals are found in limited amounts in nature. Once they are used up, they will not get replaced. These resources are called non-renewable resources.

(b) A forest is large area of land which is thickly covered with trees, bushes and is full of wild animals. Forests have natural vegetation. Such as plants, trees, bushes, grasses, herbs, etc.

Forests are useful to us in many ways :

(i) We get firewood, timber, lac, pulp, gum, resin, honey, herbs, rubber etc. from the forests.

(ii) Forests give us soft wood for making crates, matchsticks, plywood etc.

(iii) They give us oxygen, and their roots hold the soil firmly preventing soil erosion.

(iv) They make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant.

(v) Forests give us wood pulp from which paper can be made.

(vi) They help in good rainfall.

(c) The main types of forests found in India are : Evergreen, Deciduous, Coniferous, Thorny and Scrub and Tidal. Coniferous forests are found in the higher Himalayan Mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. eg. fir, chir, deodar etc.

Tidal Forests : Tidal forests are mostly found in the deltas of all major rivers and in areas which are flooded by sea water. The forests are dense and the wood is hard. Sundari tree is a well-known tree grown in the delta of Ganga. These forests are also called Mangrove forests.

(d) Areas which have a heavy rainfall and high temperature and termed as tropical. The trees in such forests remain green throughout the year. These forests are called evergreen forests. Such forests are found in the Western Ghats in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(e) Coniferous forests are found in the higher Himalayan Mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. These trees bear cones. The main trees in these forests are fir, chir, deodar and spruce.

7. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : WATER-RESOURCES

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Sea water is too much salty so it cannot be used for drinking or irrigation.
(b) Big dams are being discouraged all over the world now because big dams may be harmful for us. They may cause mishap one day.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) A strong wall across the river is a **dam**.
(b) Main use of water is for **irrigation** the farm lands.
(c) We should not **waste** water.
(d) Electricity made using the force of water is called **hydroelectricity**.

3. Define the following terms :

Ans. (a) A canal is a channel taken out from a river or lake, and is used to irrigate fields.
(b) The process of irrigating the fields is called irrigation. It is essential for farming.
(c) A dam is a concrete structure, built across the river to check the flow of water. A huge lake is built behind the dam. The water from these lakes can be diverted to canals for irrigation.

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) All living things need water to live. Water is the most important for us. There would be no life on Earth without water. We need water for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, bathing, irrigation and many other things. Animals and plants also need water.
(b) The Bhakra Nangal Dam built over the Satluj river in Punjab. It is a multipurpose project.
(c) A multi-purpose project has more than one purpose or use, such as irrigation, the generation of electricity, flood control, etc. Almost all the dams on big rivers are multi-purpose projects.

5. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 10 : OUR MINERAL WEALTH

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Mineral fuel are very precious to us. We should try to replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water.

- (b) We should use mineral resources with great care because these resources are very precious for us. They take million years to form. Once used, they are exhausted. They are called non-renewable sources of energy.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Digging out mineral ores from the Earth is called **mining**.
(b) The **Chota Nagpur** is the largest mineral-rich area in our country.
(c) **Iron** is the most useful of all the minerals.
(d) Coal is also known as the **black diamond**.
(e) The **sun**, and **wind** are sources of energy which are available forever.

3. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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

4. Name any three places where :

- Ans.** (a) The three places where coal is mined are as :
(i) Bokaro (ii) Jharia (iii) Raniganj
(b) The three places where iron and steel plants are located are as :
(i) Durgapur (ii) Rourkela (iii) Bhilai
(c) Three places where oil refineries are located are as follows :
(i) Mathura (ii) Mumbai (iii) Digboi
(d) Three places where mineral oil is mined are as follows :
(i) Assam (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mumbai

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Mineral resources are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. Once used, they are exhausted. They are called nonrenewable source of energy. Therefore, we must be very careful while using our mineral wealth.
(b) Iron is the most useful to all the minerals. Most of the things of daily use like utensils, needles, buses, cars, machinery, railway engines, tools etc. are made of iron and steel.
(c) (i) There are many resources hidden inside the Earth. They are very useful to us. Such underground wealth created by natural process is called minerals. They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness and chemical behaviour.
(ii) Deep holes have to be dug to take out minerals. These pits are called the mines. Digging out mineral ores from the Earth is called mining.
(iii) A rock that contains a large quantity of mineral is called a mineral ore.
(iv) Mineral oil or petroleum is found deep under the ground in wells. It has to be pumped out. The areas where oil is found is called a oil-field.
(d) Mumbai High is located in Maharashtra near the Mumbai city. It is important for us because it is an oil-field and petroleum is found at this place.
(e) Iron, Mica, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Limestone, Gold, Salt, Coal, Petroleum, Aluminium etc. are some minerals found in India.
(f) Petroleum is found deep under the ground in wells. It has to be pumped out. This impure petroleum is called crude oil. Purification of this crude oil into the pure petroleum is called refining of petroleum.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 11 : HUMAN RESOURCES

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) China has more number of people than India.

(b) Due to the rapid growth of population there is, inspite of progress, not enough food for all the people.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The **villagers** are shifting to cities in search of employment.

(b) India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.

(c) Better results can be achieved by our **own** efforts.

(d) The total population of India is more than **21 crores**.

(e) The reason for poverty is the rapid **growth** of population.

3. How are the following not a good resource :

Ans. (a) Unhealthy people : The real resource of a country is its people. They are the human resource. But unhealthy people are not a good resource. Health affects the efficiency and capability of a person. If health is not good than a person can not do anything. He does not take part for the development of his nation. So unhealthy people are not a good resource.

(b) Slums : Slums are those areas where the people live in poor condition. In slums most of the people are poor illiterate and unhealthy. The living conditions of the people are very bad. There is lack of facilities which are necessary for good living condition. Thus these are not a good resource.

(c) Unskilled persons : If a person is unskilled in his work, he can not do his best. The quality of a work is depend on the skilledness and the experience. It decrease the quality of the work and also decrease the production rate.

(d) Illiterate person : The persons who are illiterate cannot distinguish between the right and wrong. He cannot think about the growth of his nation and take correct decision. So illiterate person are not a good resource.

4. Match the following :

Ans. Column A

Column B

(a) People of country

(i) human resource

(b) Literacy programmes

(ii) education of people

(c) Improvement of human skills

(iii) human resource development

(d) Primary health centres

(iv) eradication of diseases

(e) Improvement of human skills

(v) betterment of poor people

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The people of a country is called its human resource. They are so important because healthy, well educated and hard-working people can contribute to a country's progress.

- (b) For earning money more and more villagers are moving towards cities. As the opportunities of earning in less in villages, most of the villagers are shifting to towns and cities.
- (c) India is a large country. Our country has been blessed with varies natural resources. These natural resources are our great assets.
- (d) Unemployment, poverty, lack of food, housing problem, pollution, rising price, illiteracy are some problems which caused by the rapid growth of population.
- (e) Many programmes have been built up to improve the quality of people in India. Government has started many welfare programmes like family planning, adult education, environment protection, physical and mental fitness.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 12 : OUR INDUSTRIES

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Cottage and small-scale industries does not require more money to establish them. They are not too much expensive. They provide a large numbers of employment.
- (b) In a large-scale industry goods are manufactured on a very large scale. They help to solve the problem of poverty, unemployment etc. So the large-scale industries are encouraged even though they are very expensive to setup.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) **Industries** transforms the raw materials into more valuable goods.
- (b) A large number of people work in a **small** scale industry.
- (c) Cotton textile mills are located at **Mumbai** and **Kanpur**.
- (d) **Jute** mills are located in Kolkata.
- (e) Most of the iron and steel plants are located near the **coal** and **iron** ore mining regions.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) T (c) T (d) T (e) F

4. Match the following :

Ans. Column A	Column B
(a) Ship building	(i) Vishakhapatnam
(b) Aeroplane	(ii) Nasik
(c) Woollen textile	(iii) Ludhiana
(d) Iron and Steel plant	(iv) Bhilai
(e) Cotton textile	(v) Chennai

5. Write the name of one centre where the following industries are located :

Ans. (a) Varanasi is one of the centre where the textile industry is located.

- (b) Bokaro is a centre where the Iron and Steel industry is located.
- (c) Vishakhapatnam is the centre where ship building industry is located.
- (d) Begaluru is one of the centres where aeroplane manufacture industry is located.
- (e) Chittaranjan is the centre where the railway engine industry is located.
- (f) Automobile industry is located in the Jamshedpur.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Industry is the place where raw materials are converted into useful finished goods. The basic materials needed to manufacture any product are called raw materials.
- (b) (i) When a few people work and make things at home with simple tools and produce goods like handloom cloth, shoes, shawls, blankets and toys, it is called a cottage industry.
- (ii) When more people work in small factories and use small machines and produce goods like hosiery garments, utensils, plastic goods, tools and small machines it is called a small scale industry.
- (iii) Industries where goods are manufactured on a very large scale with the help of big machines, thousand of workers and a large amount of money, are called large-scale industries.
- (c) Handloom cloth, shoes, shawls, blankets and toys are some products of cottage industry.
- (d) Railway coach and aeroplane manufacturing are two products that are only manufactured in large scale industries.
- (e) In a large-scale industry goods are manufactured on a very large scale. It has big machines. It requires a large amount of money to establish it. Thousand of workers work here. While in a small-scale industry does not require more money to manufacturing. In this industry more people work and use small machines and produce goods like hosiery garments, utensils, plastic goods etc.

7. Project

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

(Unit-3 : Transport and Communication)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) In times of natural calamities like flood, droughts, famines and earthquakes, helicopters are used to drop food, clothes and medicines for the victims. Helicopters are used for this purpose because they are small in size. Easy to transport food and other things at that place.
- (b) Water transport includes ships etc. can carry a large number of passengers and goods at the same time, at the minimum cost. The cost of water transport is less than other transports.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) **Road** transport could be through buses, trucks, etc.
(b) **National** highways connect state capitals and other important cities.
(c) Grand Trunk Road runs from **Amritsar** to **Kolkata**.
(d) Big ships used for carrying goods are called **Cargo**.
(e) Railways were first introduced in India in **1853**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) F

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Mangalore (i) Karnataka
(b) Mumbai (ii) Maharashtra
(c) Marmagao (iii) Goa
(d) Kolkata (iv) West Bengal
(e) Paradip (v) Odisha

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The various means of transport are the backbone of the economy of a country. They help a nation to develop the economy of a country is dependent on its transportation. Transportation enables the movement of goods and people from one place to another.
- (b) Railway is the most popular and cheapest mode of transport over long distances on land. The reasons for this are as follows : Railway is the safest and most comfortable way for travelling. Railways carry mail all over the country. Food and other essential commodities can be supplied through it. It can carry heavy and bulky materials like coal, cement, oil, ores and heavy machinery.
- (c) In India roads are of various types.
- (i) National highways connect state capital and important cities in India.
 - (ii) State highways connect important towns within a state.
 - (iii) District roads connect the important towns of a district with the district headquarters.
- (d) Water transport is the oldest and cheapest means of transport in the world. Ships are very big, they can carry a large number of passengers and goods. Cargo ships are the big ships used for carrying goods. Oil tankers are the big ships used to transport mineral oil.
- (e) Aeroplanes are used for transporting light, perishable and valuable goods. They also carry mail. In times of natural calamities like flood, droughts, famines and earthquakes, helicopters are used to drop food, clothes, medicines for the victims.

6. Activity

- Ans.** Do yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Courier service helps to deliver the letters quickly than the ordinary post.
(b) Mobile or cellular phones can be carried along with us. We can also send short written messages using the short messaging service (SMS).

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Sending and receiving of message is called **communication**.
(b) Email stands for **electronic mail**.
(c) We can talk to a person in other country through **telephone**.
(d) The messages can be easily repeated on **radio** and **television**.
(e) **Aerogrammes** are used to send mails to foreign countries.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' false sentences :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) T (e) F.

4. Name the following :

Ans. (a) Three means of mass communication are as follows :
(i) Radio (ii) Television (iii) Newspaper.
(b) Following are the three means of personal communication :
(i) Letter (ii) Telephone (iii) Telegraph.
(c) Three latest means of communication are as follows :
(i) Fax (ii) E-mail (iii) Mobile.
(d) Three 24 hrs news channel are as follows :
(i) Aaj Tak (ii) News 24 (iii) Zee News.

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Sending and receiving of messages to people living in far off places is called communication. Letter, telegram, telephone, fax, email, telex, radio, newspapers, television, etc. are some means of communication.
(b) A good communication system has the following features : It unites people and creates awareness. It has various means and modes of communication in the form of print/audio/video.
(c) Telephone is the fastest and most convenient means of Communication. We can instantly talk to anyone anywhere in India or world through it. While telegrams are urgent messages sent in lesser time. In a telegram every written word is charged so it has to be very brief.
(d) Sending and receiving letters, speed post service etc. are provided by a post office. We can buy postcards, inland letters, envelopes or stamps from the post office. We can also send parcels and even money through the post office.
(e) Televisions are the most popular means of communication. It is also a means of mass communication. It is both audio and visual means of communication. Even those who cannot read and write can listen or watch programmes on the television.

- (f) The computers are mainly used for sending and receiving messages, information and pictures. It is possible to communicate very fast via the internet, email or electronic mail which works within the internet with the help of a modem. Today email is a very convenient method of sending fast messages.
- (g) Satellites help us to forecast weather and climate, estimate crops, monitor drought and vegetation, map areas and locate underground water, plan urban development, survey forests and search for minerals. They also allow us to receive audio-visual signals for radio and televisions.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 15 : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (Unit-4 : We Govern Ourselves)

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) A single government cannot govern a big country like India properly from one place. Powers have been divided between the Centre and the States to prevent conflicts.
- (b) The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India. It is situated in New Delhi.
- (c) Anandiben Patel is the Governor and the Yogi Adityanath is the Chief Minister of our state.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) There are **28** States and **8** Union Territories in the Indian Union.
- (b) Any person of **18** years of age can vote in the election.
- (c) The Supreme Court is the highest court in **India**.
- (d) The Governor is appointed by the **President** of India.
- (e) The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for **six** years.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T

4. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ans. (a) Security of India | (i) Union Government |
| (b) Law and Order | (ii) State Government |
| (c) Lower House | (iii) Lok Sabha |
| (d) Upper House | (iv) Rajya Sabha |
| (e) Highest Court | (v) Supreme Court |
| (f) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha | (vi) Vice-President |

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Different political parties take part in the elections of Lok Sabha. The winning candidates of each party elect their leader. The leader of the majority party is invited by the President to work as the Prime Minister of India.

(b) The President of India is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for a term of five years. He is the head of the whole country.

(c) **Lok Sabha or Lower House**

The Lok Sabha is the lower house and the primary source of political power in the country. The people of India, who are more than 18 years of age, cast their votes to elect the members of Lok Sabha. Any one who is more than 25 years of age can contest the election. The candidate, who gets maximum number of votes, is declared elected. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a period of five years.

Rajya Sabha or Upper House

The Rajya Sabha is also known as the Upper House. Its members are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. The members are elected for the term of six years. 12 members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India. The Vice-President of India works as the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

(d) The Governor is the Head of the State. He is appointed for a term of five years. On the advice of the Chief Minister, other ministers are also appointed by the Governor.

(e) The people of India, who are more than 18 years of age, has the right to vote in the election.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 16 : NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem.

(b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote our National Song.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Our National Flag is also known as **tricolour**.

(b) The National Song was written by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**.

(c) The National Emblem has been taken from the **Ashoka Pillar**.

(d) The white colour in the National Flag stands for **peace**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T

4. Match the columns :

Ans. (a) White

(i) Truth and justice

(b) Saffron

(ii) Courage and sacrifice

(c) Green

(iii) Prosperity

(d) Stand at attention

(iv) National Anthem

(e) Saka

(v) National Calendar

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) India is an independent country. We have our own National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, National Animal, National Bird and National Flower. These all are our National Symbols. These National Symbols unites India despite its diversity. Our National symbols are our proud.
- (b) Our national flag has three horizontal stripes of equal size. It has three colours. It is known as tricolour. The top strip is of saffron or kesari colour. In middle is white in colour and bottom is of green colour. In the middle there is a chakra or wheel in blue colour. It has 24 spokes.
- (c) Rules to be followed while hoisting our National Flag. The saffron strip must be at the top. The National flag can only be flown from sunrise to sunset. Wherever the national flag is hoisted or lowered, we must stand at attention and salute it. A torn flag should not be hoisted.
- (d) It is the symbol of national unity. It is sung or played by a band on many special occasions. At such time we must stand in attention. No one should talk or move at time. We must learn to sing and play the National Anthem. Our National Anthem is written by the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore.
- (e) The national emblem is found on coins, stamps, currency notes, postage stamps, government document and publications. A National Emblem represents the authority of a nation.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 17 : OUR AIMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The constitution is very important for a country. It is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government of a country. All duties, rights, rules and regulations are based on the constitution.
- (b) India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. The State treats all religion equal.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The set of rules according to which our government runs is called our **Constitution**.
- (b) Our Constitution was accepted on **26th January 1950**.
- (c) The **Directive** Principles give guidelines to the government for the welfare of the citizens.
- (d) Every citizen of India has certain fundamental **rights**.

3. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) F.

4. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) All religions are equal (i) Secularism
(b) 26 January (ii) Republic Day
(c) Right to follow any religion (iii) Fundamental Right
(d) Protecting our national property (iv) Our duty
(e) Providing education to all children (v) Directive Principle

5. Explain the following terms :

- Ans. (a) Socialist :** India is a socialist country. There is no difference will be made between people. The India constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress. This is called socialism.
- (b) Right to equality :** The constitution of India has provided every citizen certain rights. These are called fundamental rights. Right to equality is one of them. According to this right everybody is equal before law.
- (c) Secular :** India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called secularism. The state treats all religions equal. It does not favour any religion.
- (d) Right against exploitation :** Certain are provided by the constitution of India to the every citizen of the country. No government can deny him these rights. Right against exploitation is one of them. According to this right, no one has a right to exploit others.
- (e) Democratic :** India is a democratic country. The constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called democracy.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The Indian constitution is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government. The Preamble is an introductory to the constitution. It lays the aims and purposes of the constitution. The Preamble to our constitution lays emphasis on three goals namely democracy, socialism and secularism.
- (b) Under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our constitution was adopted on 26th January, 1950. To mark this occasion, we celebrate 26th January every year as Republic Day.
- (c) The Constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called Democracy. The constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress. This is called Socialism. No discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called Secularism. Thus democracy, socialism and secularism are our national goals.
- (d) Five Fundamental Rights are as follows :
1. Right to Equality :
 2. Right to Freedom :
 3. Right Against Exploitation :
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion :

5. Right to Culture and Education :

- (e) Our Constitution also provides for a number of Directive Principles of State Policy. The directive principles are the guidelines for the government. The main aim of these principles is to develop a Welfare State. Some of these principles are : Free and compulsory education for Special laws for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society. Improvement of public health. Equal pay for equal work. Improvements in agriculture and the constitution of the labourers.

7. Group Discussion

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 18 : INDIAN HERITAGE (Unit-5 : Art and Culture)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

1. Oral

- Ans. (a) Hindi is the most common language, spoken by the majority of people in our country. So Hindi is chosen as the national language of India.
(b) Urdu is that language which is written from left to right.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. (a) We should **conserve** our heritage.
(b) **Language** is a medium of communication.
(c) The classical music is of two types : **Hindustani** and **Carantic**.
(d) **Miniature** paintings show court scenes, battle scenes, hunting, etc.
(e) **Festivals** are like gems, ornamenting the crown of Indian culture.

3. Name any four :

- Ans. (a) (i) Bihu (ii) Ghoomar (iii) Garba and Raas (iv) Bhangra and Gidda.
(b) (i) Sitar (ii) Shehnai (iii) Sarod (iv) Flute
(c) (i) Payal (ii) Earrings (iii) Bangles (iv) Necklace.

4. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ans. (a) Taj Mahal | (i) Agra |
| (b) Most common language | (ii) Hindi |
| (c) Madhubani art | (iii) Bihar |
| (d) Odissi | (iv) Odisha |
| (e) Bhangra | (v) Punjab |
| (f) Lord Buddha | (vi) Ajanta Caves |
| (g) Tansen | (vii) Well known musician |

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Some of the famous folk dances and their states are :

Bhangra and Gidda	:	Punjab
Nati	:	Himachal Pradesh
Bihu	:	Assam
Gonph	:	Goa
Rouf	:	Jammu and Kashmir
Tamasha	:	Maharashtra
Ghoomar	:	Rajasthan
Garba and Raas	:	Gujarat

Some of the famous classical dances of India and their states are :

Kuchipudi	:	Andhra Pradesh
Bharatnatyam	:	Tamil Nadu
Odissi	:	Odisha
Kathak	:	North Indian States
Manipuri	:	Manipur
Kathakali dance and drama	:	Karnataka
Yakshagana	:	Kerala

- (b) Payal or nupur for feet, small and large earrings, bangles for hands and necklace for the neck are the most common ornaments worn by women all over India.
- (c) We have a rich collection of literature (books) which is an important part of our heritage. This includes religious literature and non-religious literature. Religious literature includes the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagwad Gita, the Vedas and the Puranas. Non-religious books include stories, dramas, poems, etc. written by famous writers.
- (d) India's festival calendar is full of events every month to mark the seasons in historical remembrance or simply in thanks giving. Festivals are like gems, ornamenting the crown of Indian culture.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 19 : PROTECTING PUBLIC PROPERTY

(Unit-6 : Our Surroundings)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Yes, we think that they actually damage their own property because these properties are created from the taxes collected from the public. So public properties are their own property.

- (b) Yes, this is a false notion because these properties are our own properties. These properties are created from the taxes collected from the public.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Some persons **steal** bulbs and tap fittings from the rail coaches.

- (b) Old monuments are protected by **defacing**.

- (c) Playground should be free of **waste** paper and **fruit** peels.
- (d) Taking illegal connections from the street lights is a **theft** of electricity.
- (e) People borrow **books** and **magazines** from the libraries.

3. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) T

4. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) We all live in a society. There are some properties such as public roads, parks, places of worship, educational institutions, libraries, buses and trains, which are common to all of us. These are created either by the government or the common people for the use of the public. These properties are created from the taxes collected from the public. We call them as Public Properties.
- (b) We have bought some things like book, pen, radio, television, clock, our house, scooter, car etc. from our personal income. No body can use these properties without our permission. Such properties are called the private properties. Some properties such as roads, parks, buses, trains, monument etc. are called as public property. These properties are created from the taxes collected from the public.
- (c) Monuments and historical buildings are an important part of our heritage. A huge amount of public money is spent to maintain the monuments and heritage sites. We must not damage any part of such buildings.
- (d) (i) People damage the seats of buses by tearing it.
(ii) Steal bulbs and tap fitting from rail coaches.
(iii) Throwing litters in public places.
(iv) Throw waste paper and fruit peels here and there.
(v) Urinate anywhere.
- (e) We should not pluck flowers or damage plants. We should walk on the path meant for walking and playing in the play area. Some people wax their pet dogs in the park. They must bring them on a leash. If the dog litters then the litter should be collected and thrown in the waste bin.
- (f) The agencies that maintain public property are the Public Works Department (PWD), which maintains parks, roads, bridges, government buildings and the Arcaheological Survey of India (ASI), which protects and preserves old monuments and historical buildings.

5. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

We and Our Society-5

CHAPTER 1 : THE MAPS AND OUR GLOBE (Unit-1 : The Earth)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Globes are more accurate than maps for measuring the Earth because globes are a three dimensional representation of the world, while maps are flat, two dimensional representations.

(b) An Atlas is a book or collection of maps.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) A **sketch** is map which has no scale.

(b) A globe is the **model** of the earth.

(c) The water-bodies on a map are shown in **blue** colour.

(d) A map can be read easily through its **language**.

(e) Scale is the ratio between **map** and **ground**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F

4. Name the colours to show the following features :

Ans. (a) High Mountains

Brown

(b) Plains

Green

(c) Shallow water

Light blue

(d) Plateaus and Hills

Yellow or light brown

(e) Deep water

Dark blue

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Maps provide more information than a globe. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. But when we want to study only a part of the earth, globe is of little help. In such situation only maps are useful.

(b) There are four major directions called cardinal directions. They are north, south, east and west. The sub-directions are north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west.

(c) Place a map either on a table or hang it on the wall. The top of the map hung on the wall always shows the north and the bottom the south. Towards your right-hand side is the east and the west is on your left-hand side.

(d) Maps scale refers to the ratio between distance on a map and actual distance on the ground. Eg:-Distance between Delhi and Jaipur is 300 km, on the map the same distance is measured to be 3 cm, According to the scale of the map 1 cm represents 100 km.

(e) They are represented using letters, shades, colours, pictures etc. These symbols provide a lot of information in limited space.

- (f) Large scale maps indicate small areas, such as, a locality or colony in a great details. Guide maps of a city or town are large scale maps. Small scale maps show large areas like a country or continent with fewer details. They provide the general information of a large area.

6. Activity

- Draw conventional signs for the following :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : THE CONTINENTS AND THE OCEANS OF THE WORLD

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Asia is the largest continent in the world. In terms of area it is bigger more than North America and South America put together. It occupies one third of the total land area of our planet. The world's two most populous countries China and India are in this continent. They make it most populous continent.

(b) The Great Barrier Reef found in Australia. Australia, is the smallest continent of the world. The Great Barrier Reef and Great Australian Desert are two well-known relief features of this Continent.

(c) Highest points refer to the high mountains while deepest point indicates the deep ocean on the planet earth. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the deepest ocean in the world. Mariana-Trench, the deepest part of the world's oceans, lies in it.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Vast bodies of water are called **Oceans**.
(b) There are **seven** continents in the world.
(c) **Asia** is the largest continent.
(d) The **China** is the world's most populous country.
(e) The third largest continent is **North America**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T

4. Unscramble the letters and give the correct answer :

- Ans.** (a) This is the smallest ocean in the world : **ARCTIC**
(b) This is the largest ocean in the world : **PACIFIC**
(c) This is known as the white continent : **ANTARCTICA**
(d) This is both a continent and a country : **AUSTRALIA**

5. Match the columns :

- Ans.** (a) Three-fourth part (i) Oceans
(b) China (ii) Highest population
(c) Blue colour (iii) Water bodies
(d) One-fourth parts (iv) Continents
(e) Mariana Trench (v) Deepest part

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) There are oceans in three sides of this land mass. To the north lies the Arctic Ocean, to the east is the Pacific Ocean, and to the south is the Indian Ocean.
- (b) North America is that continent which lies partly in northern hemisphere and partly in southern hemisphere.
- (c) Europe and Asia considered together as one continent known Eurasia. It is located entirely in the Northern hemisphere.
- (d) Antarctica, the fifth largest continent, did not have any population because it is the coldest part of the world. It is frozen throughout the year and surrounded by stormy seas. It is also called the white continent. Only some birds like penguins along with whales and seals are found here.

7. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 3 : WEATHER AND CLIMATE (Unit-2 : Ways of Living)

Think and Answers :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The earth can be divided into three heat zones on the basis of the temperature and rainfall. A heat zone has similar temperature and rainfall in its all place because it have same rainfall and temperature these factors determine the climate of that places.
- (b) Chennai is the coastal region. It is a sea coast. Coastal regions have the moderate climate. These regions neither very hot nor very cold. So Chennai is not as hot as Delhi.
- (c) Humidity affects the climate of a place. The place near the sea are more humid that those which are far away from the sea. Chennai is located near the sea while Jaisalmer is located far away from the sea. So humidity is different in both the places.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The **equator** divides the Earth into two parts.
- (b) The higher we go the **cooler** it becomes.
- (c) Humidity affects the **climate** of a place.
- (d) The torrid zone lies closest to the **equator**.
- (e) As we go towards the poles, the rays of sun becomes **slanting**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) F.

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

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| Ans. (a) This is the hottest zone. | TORRID |
| (b) Keeps on changing everyday. | WEATHER |
| (c) This has moderate climate. | TEMPERATE |
| (d) This is the coldest zone. | FRIGID |

5. Match the columns :

- Ans.** (a) Regions in Frigid Zone (i) are coldest
(b) Places near the Equator (ii) has hot and wet type of climate
(c) Places near the poles (iii) has very cold climate
(d) Regions in Torrid Zone (iv) are hottest

6. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short period. Weather changes from day to day. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Climate is not the same everywhere. It changes from place to place.

(b) The factors that determine the climate of a place are :

Distances from the Equator

• Latitude • Altitude • Distance from the sea • Humidity • Winds

(c) The Earth is spherical in shape. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, the sun's rays fall directly or perpendicularly at the equator. So here more heat is received per unit area. Therefore the places near the equator receive more heat and are hotter than other areas.

(d) We can divide the earth into three climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall. These are :

(i) Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone. (ii) Frigid Zone. (iii) Temperate Zone.

(e) Winds affect the place they blow to. Winds carries heat, moisture, pollutions and pollen to new areas. Winds blowing in from the desert are hot while winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. Thus they cause rainfall also.

(f) The area lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere is called the Frigid Zone. This area remains very cold throughout the year. Due to this life is difficult in this zone.

7. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 4 : WILD LIFE AND FOREST

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The people of DRC export minerals instead of manufacturing them because it is not a well developed city. There is lack of developed industries and equipments.

(b) DRC is rich in minerals. But the country remain poor, despite being mineral rich. It is due to te lack of utilization in a proper manner of these resources.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The **equator** passes through the country of Congo.

(b) **Cassava** is the staple diet of the people of Congo.

- (c) **Matadi** is the most important port of Congo.
- (d) The equatorial region falls in the **tropical** zone.
- (e) Most of the village people wear **traditional** dresses.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F.

4. Fill in the boxes :

- Ans.** (a) Climate of the country **hot** and **wet**
(b) Type of forest found **Evergreen**
(c) Two economic activities **Farming** and **Mining**
(d) An important mineral **Uranium**

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The Democratic Republic of the Congo is surrounded by nine independent countries. There are :

- To the north lie the Central African Republic and Sudan
 - To the east lie Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania
 - To the south lie Zambia and Angola
 - To the west lies the Republic of Congo
- (b) As the DRC is located near the Equator, the climate of this region is hot and wet all the year round. The temperature during the day is between 30 to 35°C. It rains almost everyday in the afternoons. The humidity is very high.
- (c) Due to hot-wet climate throughout the year, this region is covered with dense forests. The trees are so close to one another that they make a canopy at the top which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Due to this, the forest is very dark inside. This region is also called the 'heart of darkness.' Mahogany, rosewood, bamboo, rubber, etc. are some types of these forest.
- (d) Agriculture and mining are the main occupations of the people of DRC. They grow vegetables, maize, groundnut, bananas and cassava, etc. Cassava is the staple diet of the people of Congo. It is a root crop. They also grow rubber, palm, coffee and cotton.
- (e) There is a big difference in the life of towns people. Villages. people wear their traditional dresses and colourful masks. They are very fond of dancing and singing. Their ways of living are primitive. But in the towns and cities, people lead a modern life. There are many schools and colleges in Congo. Many areas are connected by roads and railways.

6. Fun To Do :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 5 : GREENLAND : THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The most people of Greenland wear coats and trousers made of animal fur. Hood lined jackets with fur called parka are worn by men, women and children.
- (b) Inuits lead a nomadic life. They are skilled hunters. Their life is completely dependent upon animals. They eat raw meat. So in the search of animals they move place to place and did not settle down in one place.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Greenland is under the control of **Denmark**.
(b) The sledges are pulled by **Huskies**.
(c) The native people of Greenland are **Inuits**.
(d) **Nuuk** is the capital of Greenland.
(e) The Inuits do not live in **permanent** homes.
(f) The length of Greenland is about 21,75,000 km.

3. Write 'T' true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F

4. Match the following column A with column B :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
(a)	Kayak	(i) a one-man boat
(b)	Inuit	(ii) natives of Greenland
(c)	Iceberg	(iii) a large mass of the floating on the sea
(d)	Huskies	(iv) wolf-like dogs
(e)	Nuuk	(v) capital city of Greenland

5. Fill in the boxes :

- Ans.** (a) World's largest island **GREENLAND**
(b) Original inhabitants of the country **ESKIMOS** or **INUITS**
(c) Huge pieces of the floating in the sea **ICEBERG**
(d) Wolf-like dogs used in hunting **HUSKIES**
(e) Capital of the country **GODTHAB** or **NUUK**

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) This region remains very cold throughout the year because from the equator towards the Poles, the sun rays become more and more slanting and therefore the same amount of heat received from the sun spreads over a wider area.
- (b) Eskimos (now Inuits) are the original inhabitants of Greenland. They are short and stout. Their clothes, such as coats and trousers are made of animal fur. Hood-lined jackets with fur called parka are worn by men, women and children. They wear long leather boots.
- (c) An iceberg is ice that broke off from glaciers or shelf ice and is floating in open water. Iceberg consists of heavily compacted snow that fell on the Greenlandic ice cap several thousand years ago.
- (d) The Inuits are skilled hunters. Harpoon is their main weapon. It is a spear with a rope attached to it. They make holes in the ice and wait near it for

the fish or seals to come. Then they pierce the animals with the harpoon.

(e) Greenland is very cold throughout the year. During the winter season, the sun does not rise above the horizon. There is heavy snowfall. The temperature is always below freezing point. The climatic conditions are reversed during the summer season. The weather is bright and sunny, especially in the coastal areas. Temperatures, however still remain below freezing point. Due to that climate it is not possible to grow crops in Greenland.

(f) Greenland is located between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. The Atlantic Ocean borders Greenland's southeast; the Greenland Sea is to the east; the Arctic Ocean is to the north; and Baffin Bay is to the west.

7. Study about the modern life style of Inuits and compare it with that of the traditional people. Describe their living in following contexts :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 6 : LAND OF SAUDI ARABIA

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) In the deserts there are a few green spots called Oases. Trees of Date palms can be seen around on Oasis. Some vegetables, fruits and a few cereal, such as wheat, ragi and millet, etc. are also grown around on Oasis. So these are very important for the people.

(b) There are many oil refineries in Saudi Arabia. They earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting mineral oil. Mineral oil is an important source of energy. Every country needs it for its economic development.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The climate of Saudi Arabia is **hot** and **dry**.

(b) **Jeddah** is an important sea port.

(c) **Mecca** and **Medina** are the holiest places for Muslims.

(d) Row of **camels** is called caravan.

(e) **Cactus** is the most common plant in deserts.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T.

4. Give one word for the following :

Ans. (a) Place in the desert where underground water comes to the surface. **Oasis**

(b) The nomads of Saudi Arabia.

Bedouins

(c) Huge piles of sand.

Sand dunes

(d) The ship of the desert.

Camel

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) Saudi Arabia lies between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf in South-west Asia, between the latitudes 17°N and 32°N and longitudes 35°E and 55°E. It occupies most of the Arabian peninsula which is surrounded by the sea on three sides.

- (b) The climate here is neither tropical nor temperate. The country gets very little rainfall, the humidity is very low, and the sun shines bright and hot throughout the year. The nights are cool, as the sand in the deserts cools down quickly at night.
- (c) Oasis is a place in the desert where the underground water comes to the surface. The people living around oases make houses of mud bricks. The roof of the houses are flat. Small villages are found around oases.
- (d) Trees of date palms, some vegetables, fruits and a few cereal such as wheat, ragi and millet etc. are the main agricultural products found around the Oasis.
- (e) The discovery of mineral oil in the eastern part of Saudi Arabia has made this desert country very rich. They import most of the food requirements, luxury goods, machines and vehicles, etc. India has very good trade relations with Saudi Arabia. They earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting mineral oil. There are many oil refineries in Saudi Arabia.
- (f) Saudi Arabia is important for the Muslims of the world because Mecca and Medina, these two holiest places of Muslims are situated here millions of Muslims come to Mecca and Medina on annual pilgrimage called Haj.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 7 : THE GRASSLANDS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The Prairies are a vast stretch of land in the centre of North America. This land is either flat or hilly and covered with tall grass for miles. This region has a extreme type of climate. The summers are very hot and winters are very cold. It is difficult to cleared the grasses to cultivate the land.

(b) The people of this region are very hardworking. For a surplus food production they use scientific methods of cultivation and also use tractors, harvesters and combines. But in India traditional methods are mainly use in cultivation.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) Pampas are located in **South America**.

(b) The main crop in the Prairies is **wheat**.

(c) Prairies have an **extreme** type of climate.

(d) The main rivers flowing through Prairies are **Mississippi** and **Missouri**.

(e) The **dairy** farms are near the big cities.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) The important temperate grasslands in different continents are as follows :

In Asia : Steppes

In Australia : Downs

In North America : Prairies

In South Africa : Velds

In South America : Pampas

- (b) Wheat is the main crop. Prairies are called the "Wheat Basket of the World" because a large amount of surplus wheat is exported to other countries.
- (c) The machines are used for farming in USA for the purpose of a surplus food production. The people use scientific methods of cultivation and also use of tractors, harvesters and combines etc. for the production of a large amount of food.
- (d) Ranches are the large cattle farms and these looked after by sturdy man called cowboys. Ranches are located in the Prairies.
- (e) The main crops produced in the prairies are maize, wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, soybean, cotton, alpha-alpha and nutritious grasses.

5. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 8 : POLLUTION (Unit-3 : Towards A Better Tomorrow)

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) To reduce the source of noise and the proper designing of machines are the best methods to reduce noise pollution.
- (b) Water pollution is usually caused due to human activities such as :
- dumping waste including harmful chemicals from factories
 - dumping household wastes
 - leakage from oil tankers

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Air is a mixture of **gases**.
- (b) Today **pollution** is a major threat to the environment.
- (c) Degradation in the quality of water is called **water pollution**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T

4. Match the columns :

Ans.	A	B
(a)	Overuse of pesticide	(i) soil pollution
(b)	Industrial waste	(ii) water pollution
(c)	Emission from vehicles	(iii) air pollution
(d)	Loud music	(iv) noise pollution

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutions. Pollutions can be natural or be created by human activity. Pollutions damage the quality of air, water and land.

- (b) Most of the sources of air pollution are related to human activities which are result of modern lifestyle. Added to this are also natural causes like the volcanic eruptions, atmospheric reactions, etc. Some of these are as :
1. Burning of fossil fuels,
 2. Smoke from vehicles,
 3. Industries etc.
- (c) We control various types of pollutions by the following ways:
- (i) Always use recyclable products.
 - (ii) Avoid plastic bags.
 - (iii) use of public transport.
 - (iv) To reduce the source of noise.
 - (v) Afforestation should be encouraged.
 - (vi) Special pits should be selected for dumping wastes.

6. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : WE AND OUR ENVIRONMENT

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c)

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) We can reduce the waste generated in our homes by the process of recycling.
- (b) Yes, it is the duty of all of us to keep our environment clean. Because clean environment helps us to stay healthy. Dirty surroundings lead to the growth of germs, which cause many diseases.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Fruits and vegetable peels are **biodegradable** waste.
- (b) Plastic bags and leather items are **non-biodegradable** waste.
- (c) **Accumulation** of waste materials pollute our environment.
- (d) **Reduce, recycle** and **reuse** are the three ways to keep our environment clean.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) F (e) T.

4. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** (a) Anything no longer **useful** is called waste.
- (b) Glass items are **non-biodegradable** waste.
- (c) Accumulation of waste is **harmful** to our environment.
- (d) Manure **increase** the fertility of soil.
- (e) Three R'keep the environment **clean** and **healthy**.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Anything that is no longer useful to us is termed as waste. We can broadly divide the waste into two groups Bioegradable waste and nonbiodegradable waste.

(b) Everyday we produce a lot of solid waste materials in our houses such as peels of fruits and vegetables, empty bottles of medicines, empty packets of foods and various other things like these. This waste is called garbage.

(c) Biodegradable

Fruit and vegetables peels, paper, paper packaging and waste food are easily, rot and degrade and become part of the soil. They are, therefore called the biodegradable waste materials.

Non-Biodegradable

Plastic materials, polythene bags, metal, leather and glass items do not rot or degrade easily. They are, therefore, called the non-biodegradable waste materials.

(d) We should keep at least two covered garbage bins in our homes one for solid or kitchen waste (biodegradable waste) and the other for nonbiodegradable and dry waste (paper, plastics, broken glass and metal articles).

(e) Recycling is the process in which waste materials are treated in such a way that they can be used again. User paper is a recyclable waste. Old paper can be used to make new paper. Some plastic waste and glass bottles can also be recycled in the same way. Also dirty water is recycled. After being recycled it can be used for watering plants. Old clothes can be turned into shopping bag etc.

6. Fun To Do :

Ans.

				¹ D	U	M	P	I	N	G
						² R				
³ R	E	C	Y	C	L	E				
E						U				
D			⁴ P	L	A	S	T	I	C	
U			⁵ P	A	P	E	R			
C										
E										

CHAPTER 10 : NATURAL DISASTERS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral

Ans. (a) Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh states in our country are prone to cyclones.

(b) To provide food, clothes, shelter, water and medicines we would help others to fight with natural disasters.

(c) We should collect the money and medicines, clothes, food and other necessary things as charity for the relief of the affected areas. We should provide the help to the sufferers.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) During a drought, there is a shortage of **food**.
(b) Earthquakes are caused by **vibration** within the earth.
(c) The main occupation of people in our country is **agriculture**.
(d) Television, **radio** and **newspaper** play an important role in connecting **people**.
(e) Epidemics are caused due to **unhygienic** conditions after disasters.
(f) Natural disasters cause a great damage to **life** and **property**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T.

4. Match the following column A with column B :

- Ans.** (a) Epidemics (i) Cholera, plague, measles
(b) Floods (ii) Excessive rain
(c) Droughts (iii) Scarcity of food
(d) UNDMT (iv) Rehabilitation of disaster-affected people
(e) Armed forces (v) Rescue operation

5. Name these natural disasters.

- Ans.** (a) A huge sea-wave Tsunami.
(b) Shaking of the earth Earthquake.
(d) Excess of water in a region Flood.
(e) Storm at sea, characterized by heavy rains and high speed winds cyclones.
(f) Shortage of water in a region Drought.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Floods generally occur when there is very heavy rainfall. Most commonly, floods are caused when a river overflows its banks and the water spreads to the surrounding areas.
Floods are also caused by : cyclones and tsunamis in coastal areas.
(b) Cyclones occur due to low-pressure systems towards which winds travel at great speed. In our country, the coastal areas are prone to cyclones. Some Cyclone prone areas of India are Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.
(c) Natural calamities are always a cause of damage of life and property. People lose their loved ones and need concern, love and care. They need basic amenities like shelter, food, clothes and drinking water and medicines. It is the duty of every community to arrange for food, water, shelter and clothing for the sufferers.
(d) We can take the following precautions against droughts :
 - Grow more trees.
 - Develop rainwater harvesting systems.
 - Learn to save water.
 - Grow drought resistant crops such as Sorghum, millets and maize.
(e) Diseases like cholera, gastro-enteritis, measles, plague and malaria break out as epidemics due to unhygienic conditions after disasters like floods heavy rainfall and earthquakes.

7. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 11 : STAY HEALTHY (Unit-4 : A Progressive World)

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) A vaccine is in the liquid form and given to the sufferers by an injection while a medicine is in the solid form and taken directly by a person.

(b) Surgery was unsafe 150 years ago because at that time there were no instruments and machines to assist a surgical operation.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The normal temperature of the human body is **98.4°F**.

(b) **Stethoscope** is used to check the heart and the lungs.

(c) Cow-pox was a common disease among the **children**.

(d) **Microscope** is used to make small objects larger.

(e) Modern surgery is quite **safe**.

3. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T

4. Match the following column A with column B :

Ans. (a) Penicillin	(i) Antibiotic
(b) X-Rays	(ii) Wilhelm Conard Roentgen
(c) Microscope	(iii) Galileo
(d) Anaesthesia	(iv) Joseph Lister
(e) Vaccination	(v) Dr. Edward Jenner

5. In the word grid, find the names of the scientists who discovered the following :

Ans. (a) Pencillin	Alexander Fleming
(b) Smallpox vaccine	Edward Jenner
(c) Pasteurisation	Louis Pasteur
(d) Clinical thermometer	Grabiell Daniel-Fahrenheit
(e) Stethoscope	Rene Laennec
(f) The first antiseptic	Joseph Lister

6. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) For measuring fever, the thermometer is placed in a patient's mouth below the tongue or in the armpit. The body heat expands the mercury which rises along the scale and indicates the exact temperature. It is very helpful for doctors in deciding the kind of treatment a patient needs.

(b) It was invented by Rene Laennec. It has an interesting story behind it. Once, Rene noticed two children one was whispering through hollow log of wood and the other was listening. He thought about it. He rolled a paper to make a hollow tube and placed it on the chest of patient. He could hear

the heart beats. This observation and practice finally lead to the invention of the stethoscope.

- (c) Currently, microscopes are widely used by the doctors for examining urine, stool, blood, spectrum, etc. The results of examination help them to treat the patient in a proper way.
- (d) Today, surgery is quite safe. Damaged body organs can now be repaired or removed, for example, a kidney or a lung. The patient lives long after the operation. Doctors can now explore even the most complicated organs like heart or brain to cure certain incurable diseases.
- (e) James Simpson introduced the use of chloroform the medicine. It is used to make a person unconscious. Before an operation, a person is made unconscious so that he does not feel pain.
- (f) All of us must work against the spread of diseases.

Follow these instructions :

- Keep our surroundings absolutely clean.
- Eat only clean and nutritious food.
- Do some exercise regularly.
- Drink only clean water.
- Keep the drainage system free from germs.

7. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 12 : THE MACHINE IN OUR LIFE

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral :

Ans. (a) Due to industrial revolution many industries take place. They provide a large number of employment to the people. Now people from villages came to work in these factories and big towns grew.

- (b) The Industrial Revolution began in England in the early nineteenth century. The steam engine made it possible to run big machines. Machines took up the work of animals and man. Goods could be produced in large quantities now. They were cheap and of good quality. The demand for the goods increased. This led to the beginning of factory system.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The tools of early man were made of stone and **bone**.
(b) Railway engine was invented by **George Stephenson**.
(c) Coal and **petroleum** are called fossil fuel.
(d) The energy we get from water is called **hydroelectricity**.
(e) The simplest lifting machine is a **pulley**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) T

4. Match the columns :

- Ans.** (a) Battery (i) Alessandro Volta
(b) Bronze (ii) Copper and tin
(c) Benjamin Franklin (iii) Lightning conductor
(d) Animal Dung (iv) Biogas

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Once, someone casually threw some small pieces of rock into a fire. He noticed a red ball-like object in the ashes. The man picked it up and started observing. The object was heavy. The man got pretty excited at his discovery. He had discovered the metal copper.
- (b) When water is dropped with great force from a height onto a wheel or turbine, it turns it. This produces electricity. Dams produce hydroelectricity.
- (c) The main sources of power are sun, water, wind, coal, petroleum, etc.
- (d) Preparing food to eat can take a lot of time. But there are many machines that save time and effort in the kitchen. Some kitchen tools, such as a can opener, are based on simple machines. More complicated machines, such as food processors, are powered by electric motors.

6. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 13 : THE HERITAGE OF INDIA (Unit-5 : Our Glorious Past)

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The Hawa Mahal is situated in Jaipur. This beautiful historical monument was constructed by Raja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799. It is built of red stone. It has many windows. It is also known as the palace of winds.
- (b) Red Fort, Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, India Gate etc. are the historical buildings which we have visited.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The Taj Mahal was constructed over a period of **22 years** and completed in 1648 A.D.
- (b) The **Diwan-e-khas** was used by the king to discuss important matters.
- (c) Gateway of India was built to welcome **George V** the king of **Great Britain**.
- (d) Sanchi Stupa is a famous historical monument of **Mauryan** age.
- (e) Jantar Mantar was built by **Maharaja Sawai Jai** Singh of Jaipur.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) T

4. Match the columns :

- Ans.** (a) Solar observatory (i) Jantar Mantar
(b) Diwan-e-Aam (ii) The Red Fort
(c) Spiral stairway with 374 steps (iii) The Qutub Minar
(d) Palace of winds (iv) Hawa Mahal

5. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** (a) The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor **Shah Jahan**.
(b) The Qutub Minar originally has **seven** storeys.
(c) The India Gate is near the **Rashtrapati** Bhawan in Delhi.
(d) Hawa Mahal is built of **red stone**.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The Taj Mahal is one of the most magnificent buildings built by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, as a symbol of eternal love for his queen Mumtaz Mahal after her death in 1632. The Taj Mahal took the efforts of some 20,000 workers and craftsmen. It was constructed over a period of 22 years and completed in 1648 A.D. There are four minarets at the four corners of the platform. The inlay work in pure white marble was done with coloured marble and precious stones. There are beautiful gardens in its surroundings.
- (b) The Iron Pillar in Delhi in the Qutub complex has not yet rusted even after 1500 years and is considered an engineering marvel.
- (c) The India Gate was built in 1931 by the British in memory of the martyrs of the First World War. It is situated near the Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi. The names of the Indian soldiers who died in the war are inscribed on it. In front of the India Gate is the Amar Jawan Jyoti built in the memory of the martyrs of the India and Pakistan war in 1971.
- (d) For this following steps can be taken :
We should not break, disfigure or damage any part of these monuments. We should not write anything on the walls of these monuments. We should not throw waste wrappers or polythene bags in or around historical monument. We should not spit or urinate anywhere.

7. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 14 : THE GREAT INDIANS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) Shakespeare was a great dramatist. Kalidasa was also a greatest poet and dramatist. His work made him famous throughout the world. So he is considered as the Shakespeare of the East.
- (b) Kabir, a great social reformer and poet. He was the great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He tried to show, through his poems that Ram and Rahim are the same. There is only one God.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) Tansen learnt music from **Swami Haridas**.
(b) Ashoka raised Buddhism from a **local sect** to a world religion.
(c) Charaka described about the **digestion** of food.
(d) Most of the Kalidasa's works depict **Abijnana Sakhuntalam**.
(e) Kabir was a great **poet** and **social-reformer** of his time.

(f) **Mathematics** and **Physics** were the favourite subjects of Venkata Raman.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T

4. Match the following :

Ans. (a) Ashoka	(i) Religious tolerance
(b) Kalidasa	(ii) Meghdutam
(c) Rabindranath Tagore	(iii) Nobel prize for literature
(d) Kabir	(iv) Great reformer and poet
(e) C.V. Raman	(v) Effect of light on water
(f) Tansen	(vi) Raga Malhar

5. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) He was a great conqueror but he gave up fighting once for all. Ashoka raised Buddhism. He followed the policy of religious tolerance. Ashoka taught the world that one should not only love his own religion but also respect the other religions. Not for people alone but for animals too, hospitals were opened, wells were dug and shady trees were grown in large numbers.

(b) Kalidasa wrote some very famous books. These include Meghadutam, Ritusamhara and two long poems Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava. The most famous work of Kalidasa is the play Abhijnana Shakuntalam. It is based on the events and characters taken from the Epic Mahabharata.

(c) Sushruta is called the father of plastic surgery. He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataract. He also knew about hundreds of medicinal plants and how they could be used to treat different diseases. Charaka described in detail the various stages through which food passes before it is fully digested. He stressed on the importance of hygiene in the treatment of diseases. Charaka also knew the medicinal properties of many plants. In his book Charaka Samhita he also listed the responsibilities of a doctor and how he should conduct himself with his patients.

(d) Kabir composed hundreds of dohas or couplets. He also composed many songs. He tried to show, through his poems, that Ram and Rahim are the same. There is only one God and you can call him by whatever name you like. Kabir made fun of people who pretended to be religious but who had on real love in their hearts.

(e) Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman popularly known as C.V. Raman was one of India's great scientists in recent times. He was born in small village near Tiruchchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, on the 7 of November, 1888. He discovered many things about light. He died in 1970.

6. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 15 : THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

(Unit-6 : Bondage to Freedom)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral :

Ans. (a) The Revolt of 1857 has great significance in the freedom struggle of India. Due to this revolt, Indians became aware of the fact that the British rule in India was not in their interest and they must get freedom from the British rule sooner or later.

(b) They realised that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw them out. They then applied the policy of divide and Rule to weaken the freedom movement.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) **Europeans** discovered a new sea route to India.

(b) The British followed the policy of **Divide** and **rule**.

(c) The World War broke out in **1914**.

(d) The first war of Independence started as **general** Mutiny.

(e) Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper called **Kesari**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) T (d) F (e) T.

4. Match the incidents with the years in which they happened :

Ans. (a) Formation of Indian National Congress (i) 1885

(b) Partition of Bengal (ii) 1905

(c) World War I starts (iii) 1914

(d) Mahatma Gandhi returns to India (iv) 1915

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

Ans. (a) One coming to buy goods : **TRADER**

(b) Governor-General was also known as this : **VICEROY**

(c) The new rifles introduced by the Britishers : **ENFIELD**

(d) Early leaders of Congress were called : **MODERATES**

6. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) (i) The policy of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Richard Wellesley to bring the Indian states within the ambit of the British political power. Under this system, Indian rulers under British protection suspended their native armies and instead start maintaining British troops within their states. They surrendered control of their foreign affairs to the British. In return, the East India company promised them to protect them from the attacks of their enemies.

(ii) The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. According to this policy, if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory. With the help of such policies the British annexed Jhansi and Nagpur.

(b) The revolt of 1857 is called the First War of Independence. The new rifles called 'Enfield Rifle' were introduced. It had cartridges which were believed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The use of these cartridges was against the religious sentiments of both Hindus as well as Muslims, because

they had to be opened with mouth before being loaded into rifle. This was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.

- (c) Mangal Pandey, Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bhadur Shah Zafar etc. were the prominent leaders of the revolt of 1857.
- (d) Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume, a retired ICS officer, in 1885. Its first president was W.C. Banerjee. The aim of this organization was to draw attention of the British towards the difficulties and demands of the people.

Demands of Congress Leaders are :

- (i) The representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election.
- (ii) Larger share in the administration of the country.
- (iii) Indians should also be appointed on higher ranks in the public service.
- (e) The British realised that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw them out. They applied the policy of Divide and Rule. At that time, the feeling of nationalism was the strongest in Bengal. So, in 1905 they decided to divide Bengal into two parts one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.

7. Activity :

Name the following :

Ans. Two social reformers : **Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand**

Two 'moderate' leaders in the Indian National Congress : **Dadabhai Naoroji, W. C. Banerjee**

Two leaders in the Indian National Congress who preferred a stronger opposition to the British : **Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lala Lajpat Rai**

CHAPTER 16 : INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

Ans. (a) The Congress ministers resigned to mark their protest. It was a good move for the protection of the country.

(b) General Reginald Dyer was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred in 15 **February** on **1922**.

(b) On 23 March, 1931 **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev** and **Rajguru** were hanged to death.

(c) The resolution of non-cooperation movement was passed by Congress in its special session at **Calcutta 1920**.

(d) The Indian National Army was formed by **Subhash Chandra Bose**.

3. Tick (✓) the correct word (words) :

Ans. (a) Mahatma **Gandhi** believed in non-violence.

(b) **Abdul Gaffar Khan** was known as the Frontier Gandhi.

- (c) **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru** was elected as the president of the Congress.
- (d) The Second World War broke out in **1939**.
- (e) **Chandrashekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park.

4. Write the following events in chronological order :

- Ans.** (a) Rowlatt Act, (b) Non-Cooperation Movement,
 (b) Chauri Chaura Incident, (c) Simon Commission,
 (d) Civil Disobedience Movement, (e) Government of India Act 1935.
 (f) Quit India Movement

5. Write short notes on :

- Ans.** (a) On 13 April, 1919, a public meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. It was attended by about 10,000 men, women and children. On the orders of General Reginald Dyer, the British soldiers blocked the entrance to the park, and fired for 10 minutes into the unarmed crowd. Hundreds of men, women and children killed and thousands were injured.
- (b) The Civil Disobedience Movement began in early 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji. It started with the Dandi March. Gandhiji and his followers walked from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. They broke the Salt Law by making salt.
- (c) Non-Cooperation movement was peaceful but a violent incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 15 February, 1922. There the people could not tolerate the cruelty of the police, when they fired at a procession of farmers. They attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty-two policemen died in this incident.
- (d) To improve the conditions in India, the British appointed the Simon Commission. As there was no Indian representative in it, the Congress leaders decided to boycott the commission. They asked Sir Simon to go back. The people marched in processions carrying black flags and banners.
- (e) In 1935 it introduced a new act called "Government of India Act, 1935". According to this the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of Indian people were also to be elected. In 1937 elections were held and the Congress party won the elections. At this time, Mohammad Ali Jinnah of Muslims League started his campaign against the Congress.

6. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Non-Cooperation movement was peaceful but a violent incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 15 February, 1922. The People attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty-two policemen died in this incident. Gandhiji did not like this violent action and therefore he withdrew the movement immediately.

- (b) To improve the conditions in India, the British appointed the Simon Commission. As there was no Indian representative in it, the Congress leaders decided to boycott the commission. They asked Sir Simon to go back.

The people marched in processions carrying black flags and banners. The boycott was complete and largely peaceful. Under the Civil Disobedience

Movement, the people all over the country boycotted foreign goods and did not pay taxes.

- (c) The Civil Disobedience Movement began in early 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji. It started with the Dandi March. They walked from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. They broke the Salt Law by making salt. The movement soon spread and people started defying the British laws.
- (d) In 1929, the Congress session at Lahore elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President. The Congress decided in favour of complete Independence or Purna Swaraj. It was to be achieved through Satyagraha which is associated with peace, non-violence and truth.
- (e) The British government introduced a new act called "Government of India Act, 1935". According to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of Indian people were also to be elected. In 1937 elections were held and the Congress party won the elections. Mohammad Ali Jinnah of Muslims League started his campaign against the Congress.
- (f) On 8 August, 1942, Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi launched Quit India Movement. Mahatma Gandhi asked the British to quit India. He raised the slogan "Do or Die". Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested the very next day. The Congress was again declared illegal.

7. Activity :

Name the following :

- Ans.** (a) Hanged along with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev **Rajguru**
(b) March taken to break the Salt Law **Dandi March**
(c) Association formed by Azad **Hindustan Socialist Republican**
(d) War broke out in 1939 **Second World War**
(e) Sacrificed their lives for complete freedom **Freedom Fighters**

CHAPTER 17 : FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

1. Oral

- Ans.** (a) The path of truth and non-violence was followed by Mahatma Gandhi to gain freedom.
- (b) The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to this policy if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory.
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose a prominent Congress leader. He formed Indian National Army, outside India. He went to Japan after escaping from his house arrest and became the commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army in 1943.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** (a) The Simon Commission was appointed in the year **1928**.
- (b) In 1942, the Congress passed a resolution called **Quit India**.

- (c) In 1943 Subhash Chandra Bose became the Commander-in-Chief of **Indian National Army**.
- (d) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was also known as Lokmanya.
- (e) Rani Lakshmi Bai's childhood name was **Manu**.
- (f) Newspaper 'Pratap' was run by **Ganesh Shanker Vidhyarathi**.
- (g) Noted works of Sarojini Naidu are **Broken wings** and **The Golden Threshold**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) T (f) F

4. Tick (✓) the correct option in each of the following statements :

- Ans.** (a) Subhash Chandra Bose passed the **B.A.** in **first class**.
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October, 1869 at Porbandar in **Gujarat**.
 (c) Indian National Army was formed in **1943**.
 (d) Rani Laxmi Bai took active part in the revolt of **1857**.
 (e) Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to become the **Governor** of U.P.
 (f) Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the **Simon** Commission.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) In 1930, he started the Civil Disobedience Movement. Under this movement, the people were asked to peacefully disobey the Britishers. Gandhi led 'Dandi March' or the 'Salt Satyagraha' from Sabarmati Ashram in Amedabad to Dandi, a sea coast near Surat. This march was against the unjust laws in which Indians were not permitted to make salt from sea water. He himself broke the law and got arrested.
- (b) Non-cooperation Movement, Swadeshi Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement are some of the movements led by the Gandhiji.
- (c) He became the active member of the Congress. He quit the Congress and got engaged in revolutionary activities to free India from the British rule. He was imprisoned several times. He went to Japan and became the commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army in 1943. With the help of the Japanese he fought against the British.
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were Lal, Bal and Pal.
- (e) The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. According to this policy, if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory. With the help of such policies the British annexed Jhansi and Nagpur.
- (f) Bhagat Singh was arrested in the case of hurling a bomb in the Central Legislative Council during a session in 1929 and was sentenced to death in 1931 for the killing of John Saunders, a British Police officer.
- (g) 'Broken Wings', 'The Golden Thousand' are her noted works.

6. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 18 : OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a)

1. Oral :

Ans. (a) After hundreds of years of slavery under the British rule, India became free on 15th August 1947. After attaining independence the need for a constitution was felt. So, to frame the constitution, a constituent Assembly was formed.

(b) The Committee which was formed for the purpose of drafting the constitution called Drafting Committee. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee of our Constitution.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar** was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution.

(b) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first President of India.

(c) **Socialism** aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.

(d) Children under **14** years of age cannot be employed as labourers.

(e) Fundamental rights can be suspended in times of **emergencies**.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) T.

4. Answer the following questions :

Ans. (a) (i) Socialism aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. According to it, the government will make sincere efforts to reduce the poverty of the people by providing them the equal opportunities for their progress and development.

(ii) Secularism means that the government will treat all religions equally. There will be no state religion. There will be no discrimination on the basis of caste or religion.

(b) Right to Constitutional Remedies means an individual has the right to ask for justice in a court of law, if he/she feels that his/her fundamental rights have been violated.

(c) Fundamental Rights

- Right of Equality
- Right to Freedom of Expression
- Right Against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Our country comprises many cultures, scripts and languages because of the different states having their own language and culture. Each group has the right to follow its own customs and traditions.

(d) Some of the fundamental duties are as follows :

- We must respect the National Flag and National Anthem.
- One must follow the paths of non-violence, secularism and democracy.

- We must follow the fields laid down in the Constitution.
 - We should respect and preserve national symbols such as national animal symbol, bird, etc.
 - We should preserve our heritage and culture.
 - We should avoid social evils such as dowry and gambling.
 - We should protect our natural resources.
 - We must protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of our nation.
 - We must defend our country when there is any attack.
- (e) Some directive principles of state policy are :
- All children upto the age of 14 should be provided free and compulsory education.
 - Government should try to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.
 - Welfare schemes should be promoted for the backward or weaker section of the society.
 - Men and women should get equal wages for the same type of work.

CHAPTER 19 : THE UNITED NATIONS (Unit-7 : Living in Peace)

Think and Answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

1. Oral :

Ans. (a) The Charter of the United Nations Organisation was drafted in San Francisco on April 1945.

(b) Atom bombs constructed by some radioactive elements. They led to the atomic reactions. The destruction and human misery caused by the atomic bombs was beyond all imagination. They produce more heat and radioactive rays that are harmful and cause more and more destruction.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The Second World War was fought from **1939** to **1945**.

(b) **Union** of **Nations** was formed after the World War First.

(c) The United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October** every year.

(d) Today, the UN had more than **190** members.

(e) The World War **first** was fought from 1914 to 1918.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F (e) T.

4. Write eight important human rights as declared by the UN :

- Ans.
- All people should have right to live as free citizens.
 - All people should be equal before law.
 - Everyone should be free to travel anywhere according to one's choice.
 - One should have freedom of worship.
 - There should be equal pay for equal work.
 - There should be no discrimination based on religion or sex.
 - One should be free to have one's views.

- Every individual should have freedom of speech and writing.

5. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) Wars have always been there in the world. Their main causes was mostly territory and wealth.
- (b) After the Industrial Revolution, some countries very quickly got themselves industrialized. They started manufacturing things on very large scale. By exporting their surplus goods to other countries, they made huge profits and became very rich. Gradually, their interests (mostly economic) began to clash and that prepared ground for war.
- (c) The development of all sorts of highly destructive weapons, like guns and tanks, fighter ad bomber planes, worships and aircraft carriers etc. They greatly multiplied the striking power of the rich nations. Wars were no longer confined to the battle-fields or borders. They now destroyed cities and towns and even industries, the backbone of any economy. Above all, there was unlimited loss of life and property. Millions of people were deprived of their near and dears, homes and jobs. Human misery was as its worst.
- (d) At last after the world war the warring nations agreed to sit together and talk. After many rounds of talks ad conferences, it was decided to form an international organization which could prevent wars and maintain peace in the world. The outcome was the United Nations. The name United Nations was first suggested by the US President Roosevelt. Finally representatives of 50 nations met in San Francisco on April 1945. They decided to establish a international organisation called the United Nations Organisation or UNO.
- (e) The main objectives of the United Nations are listed as following :
- To work for peace and security in the world. To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
 - To remove differences based on race, religion, language among the people.
 - To assist in the achievement of these aims.
 - To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations.
 - To promote human rights and freedom for all.

6. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 20 : WORKING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Think and answers :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c)

1. Oral :

Ans. (a) U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France and China are the permanent members of the UN.

(b) The Security Council is the executive body of the UN. It is the most powerful organ of the UN.

2. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) The U.N. has got **193** members.

(b) The permanent members of the Security Council have a special power called

the **Veto power**.

- (c) Non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the **permanent members** for a period of **two** years.
- (d) ECOSOC has **54** member countries.

3. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) T (e) T.

4. Name the headquarters of :

- Ans.** (a) International Court of Justice **Hague in Netherlands**
(b) FAO Rome **(Italy)**
(c) Security Council **New York**
(d) WHO Geneva in **Switzerland**

5. Match the following :

- Ans.** (a) Five Permanent members (i) Security Council
(b) The World Court (ii) Hague
(c) UNICEF (iii) Children
(d) WHO (iv) Health

6. Write the full forms of the following :

- Ans.** (a) WHO **World Health Organization**
(b) IMF **International Monetary Fund**
(c) UNESCO **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Working of The**
(d) UNICEF **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**
(e) IBRD **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**
(f) FAO **Food and Agricultural Organization**

7. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** (a) The General Assembly is the main organ of the UN. It is made up of all 193 member countries. Each country has one vote. It meets every year. Discussions on all actions of the UN covered by the UN's charter are held in the General Assembly. Every member country can put forward its ideas and opinions. Based on the discussions, recommendations are made on what actions should be taken.
- (b) It settles international legal disputes. It is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. It has 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a term of 9 years. Its permanent office is located at Hague in Netherlands.
- (c) (i) It was established in 1946. It helps in the education and health of the millions of poor and deprived children of the world. It distributes food and medicine, etc. to these children. It also gives advice to mothers and children to prevent diseases.
 - (ii) It was founded in 1946. It helps in the development of education and scientific research. It gives special importance to adult education and women education in the developing countries. It helps in the exchange

of knowledge between various nations by organizing international exchange programmes in education and scientific techniques.

- (iii) WHO was established in the year 1948 with a aim to improve the health of the people. It tries to control various fatal diseases by providing medicines and vaccines to the needy nations. 'Health for all' is a famous slogan of the WHO.
 - (iv) It was founded in 1945. It helps its member nations to use modern scientific methods of farming. It supplies food to those countries which suffer from food shortage.
 - (v) It was founded in 1919. Its main function is to improve the condition of labourers all the over the world. Its aim is to check the exploitation of workers by the factory owners. It also advises the member nations to fix working hours for the workers. It is making efforts to check child labour in the world.
- (d) WHO was established in the year 1948 with a aim to improve the health of the people. It tries to control various fatal diseases by providing medicines and vaccines to the needy nations. 'Health for all' is a famous slogan of the WHO.
- (e) Some of its achievements are listed below :
- It has been able to resolve international disputes peacefully.
 - It has played a remarkable role in arms control, especially by stopping the nations to use dangerous nuclear weapons.
 - It has been successful in providing help to all the developing countries in their fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy. It has also gained tremendous success in improving the cultural cooperation among the nations.
 - It has been able to improve food production and provide better working conditions for industrial workers.
 - It has also been successful in providing relief to refugees and the victims of calamity.

8. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.