


World We Live In

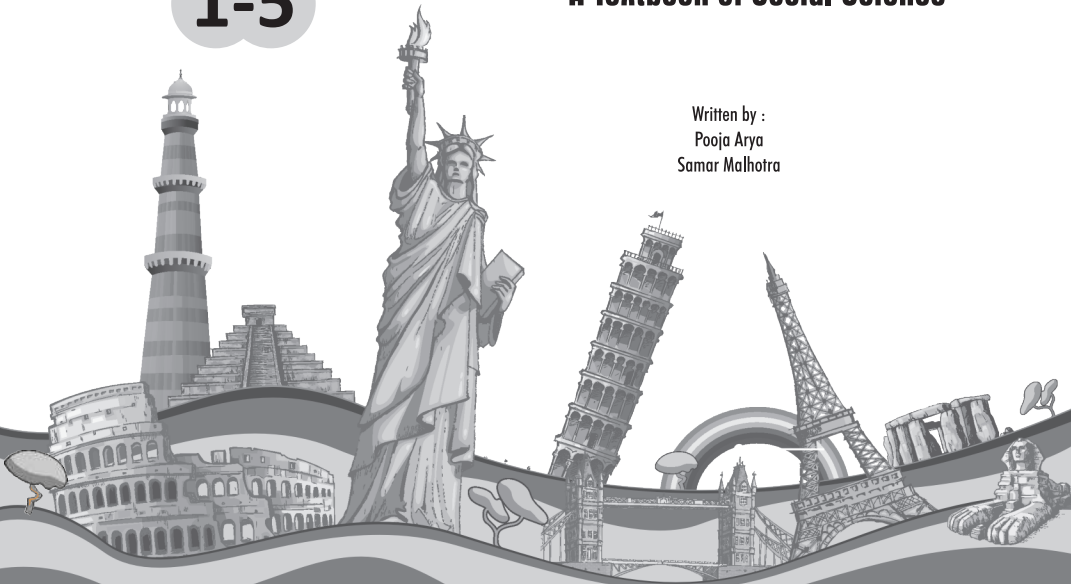


Help-kit

1-5

A Textbook of Social Science

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World We Live In-1

1. About Me

Unit-I : Me and Myself

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. Do yourself.

2. a

3. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Hands, legs, eyes, ears, head, nose. 2. Do it yourself.

3. Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

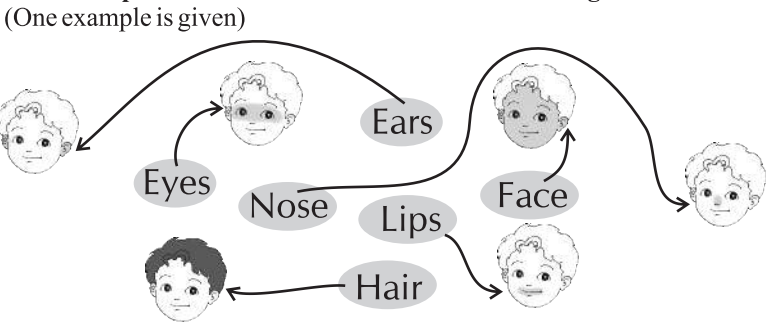
Ans. 1. I am a **boy/girl**.

2. I smell with my **nose**.

3. An **identity card** contains our personal details.

4. I run with my **legs**.

C. Match the parts of the face that are in colour with the given words.



Section-II :

D. Complete the words taking help from the clues:

Ans. 1. **HANDS** We help you to write and draw.

2. **EYES** We help you to see.

3. **LEGS** We help you to run and jump.

4. **NOSE** I help you to smell.

E. Answer the following questions:

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

3. Do it yourself.

Section-III :

F. Tick the most appropriate answer to complete the statements :

Ans. Do it yourself.

2. Me and My Family

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. b

3. a

4. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. A family is a group of people who live together with love and care for one another.
2. Do it yourself. 3. Do it yourself.
4. Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A **family** is a group of people who live together.
2. A **small** family has only three to four members.
3. Reema's family is a **large** family.
4. A **joint** family has lot of members.
5. Members of a family **love** and **care** for each other.

C. Paste a picture of your family members here and also write their names.

Ans. Do it yourself.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | Column 'A' | | Column 'B' |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Kinds of families | → | a. Large number of members |
| 2. Small family | → | b. Three |
| 3. Large family | → | c. Three or four members |
| 4. Joint family | → | d. Five or more members |

F. Think and fill in the blanks with help of the pictures and clue box. Note that paternal relates to your father and maternal relates to your mother :

- Ans.** 1. Maternal grandfather 2. Maternal grandmother
3. Paternal grandfather 4. Paternal grandmother

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself.
3. Do it yourself. 4. Do it yourself.

Section-III :

H. Make a family greeting card:

Ans. Do it yourself.

3. Our School

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Library, playground, computer room. 2. Do it yourself.
3. Do it yourself. 4. Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Our school has **many** classrooms.

- The **principal** controls the school.
- I **learn** many things at school.
- I **play** in the school playground.
- We should go to school **regularly**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

<p>Ans. Column 'A'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Library Hall Classroom Playground Principal 		<p>Column 'B'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> functions games Head of the school books study
---	--	---

E. Write 'Yes' or 'No':

Ans. Do it yourself.

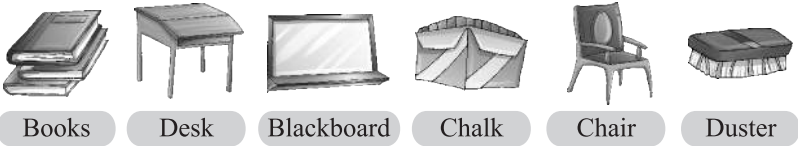
F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. We learn good habits, manners, study and play together in school.
 2. We read book in our library.
 3. We play games in the playground.
 4. The doctor and nurse take care of us in the medical room.

Section-III :

G. These are the things you see in your class. Identify them and write their names:

Ans.



4. Food

Unit-II : Our Needs

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We cannot **live** without food.
 2. Our morning meal is called **breakfast**.
 3. Our afternoon meal is called **lunch**.
 4. Our night meal is called **dinner**.
 5. We should eat **clean** and **fresh** food.

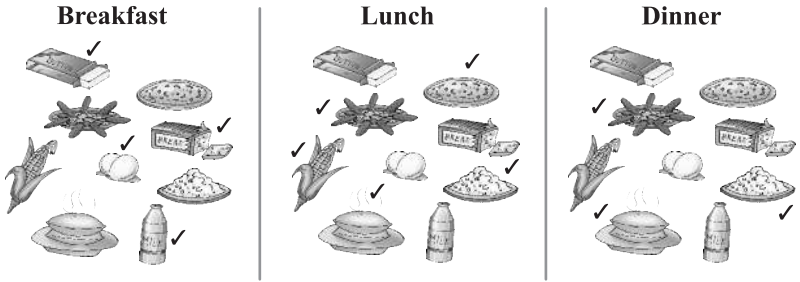
C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Tick (✓) the items you eat or drink for breakfast, lunch and dinner:

Ans.



E. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. We eat **food**/toys. 2. We must eat stale/**fresh** food.
3. Food gives us **energy**/clothes. 4. We need energy to dream/**play**.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need food to live.
2. We should eat fruits and vegetables to be healthy.
3. A person who eats eggs, meat and fish is called non-vegetarian.
4. We should always eat clean and fresh food.

Section-III :

G. Put the missing letters in the following crossword to get five delicious fruits. Also colour the fruits :

Ans.

			4 B				
1 M	A	N		5 G	O		
		N			R		
2 G	U	A	V	A			
		N	3 A	P	P	L	E
		A		E			
				S			

H. Colour the pictures of the given fruits and tick (✓) the one you like the most :

Ans.



Do it yourself.

5. Clothes

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

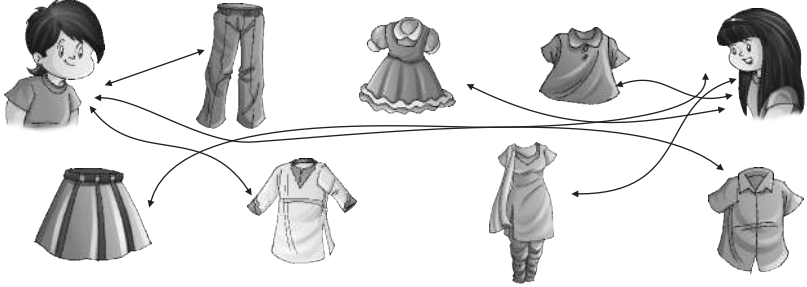
Ans. 1. Do it yourself. 2. In winter.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Clothes** cover our body.
2. In winter, we wear **woollen** clothes.
3. Woollen clothes keep us **warm**.
4. Sheep give us **wool**.
5. When we go to school we wear our **uniform**.
6. Clothes make us look **smart**.

C. Take the clothes to Kartik or Divya. One has been done for you:

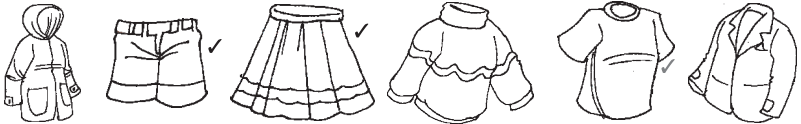
Ans.



Section-II :

D. Colour the clothes you wear in summer.

Ans.



Colour it yourself. (tick ones)

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body. They protect us from heat, cold and rain. They also protect us from dirt and dust.
2. We wear raincoats, gumboots, umbrellas to protect ourselves from rain.
3. We get cotton from the cotton plant.
4. We should take special care of our clothes :
a. We should wash our clothes everyday.
b. We should wear ironed clothes. They make us look smart.
c. We should avoid getting stains on our clothes.

Section-III :

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



SOLDIER

LAWYER

POSTMAN

DOCTOR

POLICEMAN

G. Project Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

6. Our Houses

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. a

3. b

4. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Do it yourself.

2. We eat our meals in the dining room.

3. Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Our home have different **rooms**.

2. Our home protects us from **wind**, heat, cold and rain.

3. We eat our **meal** in the dining room.

4. Houseboats float on **water**.

5. An **igloo** is a house made of blocks of ice.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

Ans. 1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

Section-II :

D. Write below each picture the name of the room, the item belongs to. One has been done for you :

Ans.



Living room

Bedroom

Dining room

Study room

Kitchen

Bathroom

E. Match the following.

Ans. Column 'A'

1. Caravans

2. Kitchen

3. Slopping roofs

4. Bedroom

5. Igloos

Column 'B'

a. hilly areas

b. sleeping

c. houses on wheels

d. houses of ice

e. cooking food

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. We need a house to protect ourselves from wind, heat, cold and rain.

2. Bedroom, study room, living room, dining room.

3. People in very cold countries live in igloos. An igloo is made of blocks of ice.
4. A caravan is a house on wheels. It is a moving house.
5. Houses in hilly areas have a sloping roofs.

Section-III :

G. Draw a picture of your house and colour it.

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Make a model of hut using the following things:

Ans. Do it yourself.

7. My Neighbourhood

Unit-III : Our Neighbourhood

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Do it yourself.
2. We should keep our neighbourhood clean.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. We keep our money and valuables safe in a **bank**.
2. There are many **shops** in the market.
3. We catch the **bus** from the bus stop.
4. We play in the neighbourhood **park**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following.

Ans. Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Post office	a. many shops
2. Market	b. police
3. Police station	c. doctor and nurse
4. Hospital	d. swings
5. Park	e. stamps

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The area around our house is called our neighbourhood.
2. The people living near our house are called our neighbours.
3. We buy stamps, and postcards from the post office.

Section-III :

F. Visit to a hospital and write the name of the person who helps you.

Ans. Do it yourself

8. Having Fun with the Family

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. b

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Fun makes us feel **fresh** and **happy**.
2. Holi is the festivals of colours.
3. Christmas is the festival of the **Christians**.
4. **Gurupurabs** are the birthdays of Sikh Gurus.
5. Dr Radhakrishnan was a great **teacher**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

E. Tick (✓) the correct word:

- Ans. 1. Holi/Diwali is the festival of colours.
2. Gurupurabs are the birthdays of the Sikh/Hindu Gurus.
3. 26 January/15 August is our Republic Day.
4. The holy month of Ramzan begins before/after Eid.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. The Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals. We celebrate them by remembering our great leaders.
2. Do it yourself.
3. We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October.

Section-III :

G. Collect pictures of people enjoying Diwali, Holi, Eid and Christmas and paste them in your scrapbook.

- Ans. Do it yourself.

9. Plants Around Us

Unit-IV : The World of Plants and Animals

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

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

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Trees** are the plants big in size.
2. **Shrubs** have many branches.
3. The plants which are smaller than shrubs are called **herbs**.
4. Plants give us **food**.

Section-II :

D. Read the clues about some animals that help us. Find and circle the answers in the grid.

- Ans.** 1. Gives us eggs: **Hen**
2. Gives us fresh milk: **Cow**
3. Helps us to carry load: **Horse**
4. Gives us wool for warm clothes: **Sheep**

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Animals that live with us are called domestic animals.
2. A horse helps us by carrying ourselves from one place to another place.
3. Dogs eat milk, eggs, bread and meat.
4. Lion, deer, fox, tiger, snake etc.

F. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

11. Good Habits

Unit-V : Adopting Good Habits

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Everyone loves a child who is well-mannered.
2. We should behave politely with everyone so that they feel good.
3. We should keep our home neat and clean.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We should wish our **elders** at home.
2. When someone says 'thank you' to us we should say **welcome**.
3. When we do something **wrong**, we should say 'sorry'.
4. We must wear **clean** clothes.
5. We should eat **healthy** food.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

D. Fill some polite words in the clouds. One has been done for you :

- Ans.**       

Section-II :


E. Write 'G' for good habits and 'B' for bad habits in the boxes:

- Ans.** 1. B 2. B 3. G 4. G 5. B

F. Write any five good habits that you follow:

- | Ans. | In School | At Home |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 1. Wishing our teachers. | 1. Keeping our home neat and clean. |
| | 2. Throwing waste things in dustbin | 2. Brushing our teeth twice everyday. |
| | 3. Helping our friends | 3. Wearing clean clothes. |
| | 4. Sitting quietly in the class | 4. Having breakfast in time. |
| | 5. Not running on the stairs | 5. Obeying and respecting our elders. |

G. Read this story, Fill in th blanks :

One day,  Amit and  Palak were playing with a ball outside their house. Their ball went into their neighbour's house.

Amit went to the neighbour's house and said, "Please give our ball back."

The neighbour said, "Take your ball this time but be careful in the future. Your ball can break our glasses." Amit said, "I am very sorry. We will be careful in future."

Amit said, "Thank you !" and ran back to his house.

Section-III :

H. Write the names of the things that you use to keep your body clean:

Ans.



Toothbrush



Soap



Comb

I. It is very important to have clean teeth. How can you take care of your teeth? Tick (✓) the right sentence:

Ans. 2. ✓ 3. ✓

12. Keeping Good Health

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Good health is important to us because when we are healthy we feel happy.
2. Our elders and teachers teach us good habits.
3. We should throw waste things in dustbins.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We must wash our hands before we eat.
2. We must wear **clean** clothes.
3. We must **trim** our nails.
4. We should go for a morning **walk** everyday.
5. We should keep our hair **tidy**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Write the names of articles that help us to keep our body clean:

Ans.



Toothbrush



Towel



Tongue cleaner



Nail cutter



Soap



Water



Shampoo



Toothpaste

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. We feel happy when we are healthy.
 2. For good health we should have good food, exercise regularly, maintain cleanliness and take proper rest.
 3. We should brush our teeth before and after meals.
 4. We should brush our teeth in the morning and before going to bed at night.

Section-III :

F. Activity Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

13. The Earth

Unit-VI : Our Earth

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. b

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. Top parts of land are called hills.
 2. Camel is called the ship of the desert.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Earth is covered with **land** and **water**.
 2. Camel is the ship of **desert**.
 3. Deserts are very **hot**.
 4. **Seas** and **oceans** are home to many water animals.
 5. Many **wild** animals live in forests.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. In a desert, we see sand/water all around us.
 2. The tops of mountains are covered with sand/snow.
 3. Forests/Deserts have many types of plants.
 4. Oceans and seas cover a small/large part of our Earth.
 5. The melted water from the mountains flows down to the plains as rivers/ponds.

E. Match the following:

Ans. **Column 'A'**

1. Mountains
2. Desert
3. Camel
4. Water bodies
5. Plains

Column 'B'

- a. ship of the desert
- b. ocean and seas
- c. very high hills
- d. flat land
- e. a large land covered with sand

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The land forms of the Earth are plains, hills, deserts, mountains and valleys.
2. The large parts of lands which are covered with sand are called deserts.
3. Foods like rice, wheat and vegetables are grown on plains.
4. A river is formed by melting of snow on mountains.

Section-III :

G. Activity Work

Draw and colour the pictures of ocean, hill and mountain.

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

14. Early Human Beings

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Long ago people used to live in forests.
2. They used to wear clothes made of leaves and animals' skin.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Early humans lived in the **forests**.
2. Early humans ate raw **meat** and **fruits**.
3. Early humans killed wild animals with **sharp** stones.
4. Early humans used tree **leaves** and animal skin as clothes.
5. Early humans made **fire** by rubbing two stones.

Section-II :

C. In each row, circle what the early humans used :

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|--------|
| Ans. 1. | (roots) | bread | egg | milk |
| 2. | flat | bungalow | igloo | (cave) |
| 3. | trousers | coat | (animal skin) | shirt |
| 4. | (stone) | gun | sword | arrow |

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The early men took shelter under trees and in caves.
2. They ate raw meat, wild fruits and roots.
3. Early human beings made fire by rubbing two stones together.

E. Activity Work :

Join the dots. You will get the picture of an animal that lived on the Earth before the early humans. Name it.

- Ans.** Do it yourself.
Name of the animal : **Dinosaur**

15. Our Great Persons

Unit-VII : Our Great Persons

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. c

Exercise

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869.
2. Jawaharlal Nehrus' birthday is celebrated as Children's Day.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi was born on **2nd October 1869** at **Porbandar**.
2. **Jawaharlal Nehru** became the first Prime Minister of India.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru was called **chacha** by children.
4. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the **Azad Hind Fauj**.
5. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad became India's first **Education Minister**.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Who am I?

- Ans. 1. I was born on 23rd January, 1897 at Cuttack. I formed a group of fighters, known as Indian National Army. I am **Subhash Chandra Bose**.
2. I was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar. I fought through non-violence. I am **Mahatma Gandhi**.

Section-II :

E. Name the persons :

Ans.



Subhash Chandra
Bose



Mahatma
Gandhi



Jawhar Lal
Nehru



Maulana Abul
Kalam Azad

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi is called the 'Father of the Nation'.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauj.
4. India became free on 15th August, 1947.
5. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was first Education Minister of India.

Section-III :

G. Activity Work :

With the help of your parents, note down the birthdays of five other great persons of India. Collect their pictures and paste them in your scrapbook with their names.

World We Live In-2

1. A House To Live In

Unit-I: Our Needs

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I:

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. A house is a place we live in.
 2. A bungalow is a very big individual house.
 3. Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We need a **house** to live in.
 2. Houses which do not break easily are called **pucca** houses.
 3. A very large individual house is called a **bungalow** .
 4. **Nomads** move from place-to-place.
 5. People live in **tents** when they want to stay for a short period of time.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. What are these houses mainly made of? Choose from the box :

Ans.



STRAW



MUD



TWIGS



WOOD



BRICKS

Section-II:

E. Match the following :

Ans.

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Food, clothes, house | → | a. is a house of snow. |
| 2. A tent | → | b. is a house which moves on wheels. |
| 3. An igloo | → | c. are our basic needs. |
| 4. A houseboat | → | d. is made of cloth and can be folded. |
| 5. Caravan | → | e. is made of wood and floats on water. |

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. We need a house to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain and wind. We also need it to save ourselves from wild animals and thieves.
 2. A kachcha house is a house that is made from bamboo, straw and mud.
 3. Houses in the mountain regions have a sloping roof so that the snow slides off the roof and the house does not collapse under its weights.

4. Nomads use caravans.
5. Sloping roofs are seen in places that get heavy rains.
6. When many houses are built in one multi-storey building, they are called flats.
7. We should grow plants and trees near our house.

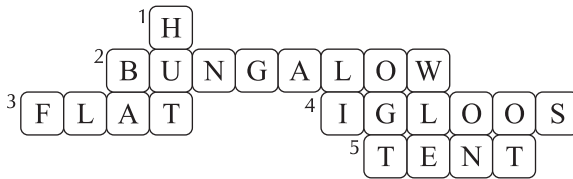
Section-III :

G. Draw the picture of a building. Write what type of building it is (Bungalow, Flat, Hut, Tent).

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Solve the puzzle. The words to be formed are the names of different types of houses. Write them.

Ans.



2. Food

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. c

3. b

Exercise

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself.
 2. Do it yourself.
 3. We should always eat fresh and healthy food.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Food helps us to grow **healthy** and **strong**.
 2. **Protective** foods protect us from falling ill.
 3. We need **energy** to do any kind of work.
 4. We eat **lunch** in the afternoon.
 5. **Breakfast** is the first meal of the day.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans.

Column 'A'

1. Food that gives us energy. _____
2. Food which protects us from diseases _____
3. Food eaten in the morning. _____
4. Food eaten in the afternoon. _____
5. Food eaten at night _____

Column 'B'

- (a) lunch
- (b) breakfast
- (c) dinner
- (d) sugar
- (e) fruits and vegetables

E. Name any three of the following :

- Ans.** 1. i. Rice ii. Potatoes iii. Sugar
2. i. Eggs ii. Milk iii. Fish
3. i. Cabbage ii. Raddish iii. Banana

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Plants and animals are the two main sources of food.
2. We get foodgrains, pulses, vegetables, fruits, spices and beverages from plants.
3. We get milk, egg, meat and fish from animals.
4. Food such as pulses, meat, fish, foodgrains, eggs and milk help our bodies to grow. These are known as body-building foods.

Section-III :

G. Project Work

- Ans.** 1. Sugar, bread, butter, fruits, cucumber, and tomatoes.
2. Coca-cola, Pepsi, Limeca, Thumsup, Mirinda, and Sprite.

3. Clothes

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Because cotton clothes are cool and light.
2. Cap, gloves, sweater, jacket and shawl.
3. A washerman washes our clothes.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Clothes give us a **special** appearance.
2. Cotton clothes are **light** and **cool**.
3. Raincoats are made of **rubber**.
4. We should never wear **dirty** clothes.
5. The special dresses, people wear, are called **uniforms**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following :

Ans. Column 'A'

1. Cotton clothes
2. Woollen clothes
3. Raincoats
4. Special clothes

Column 'B'

- (a) Winter season
(b) Uniform
(c) Summer season
(d) Rainy season

E. Tick (✓) the right word in the bracket :

- Ans.** 1. When it rains we wear a (sweater/raincoat) over our clothes.
2. We get wool from (sheep/cows).
3. We wear cotton clothes when it is (cold/hot).
4. Wool is used to knit a (raincoat/sweater).

Section-III :

I. Activity

Mark the pictures from 1 to 6 to show the journey of a letter.

Ans.



3



1



2



4



5



6

J. Project Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

7. Places of Worship

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. a

3. c

4. a

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. In place of worship.
2. The Sikhs go to pray in a Gurudwara.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Vedas are the holy books of the **Hindus**.
2. The **Quran** is the holy book of the Muslims.
3. The Christians offer prayers on **Sundays**.
4. The **Guru Granth Sahib** is kept in every Gurudwara.
5. We pray to God for **happiness** and **prosperity**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

Ans. 1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

Section-II :

D. Match the words with the pictures:

Ans.



- Sikhs
Muslims
Hindus
Christians



E. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Ramayana
3. Bible

2. Quran
4. Guru Granth Sahib

Section-III :

E. Activity

In the following maze names of some articles that are used to clean your body, are hidden. Find their names. One has been done for you :

Ans.



Y	P	B	Y	Z	O	T	K	S	U
T	O	O	T	H	P	A	S	T	E
O	I	W	A	T	E	R	P	I	H
W	L	B	R	U	S	H	H	S	G
E	P	R	Y	S	O	Q	E	S	M
L	N	D	L	C	A	S	N	U	O
Y	B	N	I	M	P	Z	Y	E	K
T	H	A	N	K	E	Y	L	Y	T
N	A	I	L	C	U	T	T	E	R
W	Z	Q	H	A	M	P	L	C	X



10. Learning Manners

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Good habits bring us love and respect.
2. Sorry, please and thank you.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We should always be **kind** and **helpful** to others.
2. One should always keep one's head **cool**.
3. We should always respond with polite words such as **sorry, please** and **thank you**.
4. A good student is **always punctual**.
5. We should always **respect** our elders.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. By giving them good food, shelter and medicines.
2. We wish them by saying polite words, such as 'Good Morning' or 'Good Afternoon'.
3. By the habit of punctuality we do our work on time and in a better way.
4. We use sorry, please and thank you.

Section-III :

- E. See the picture given below and write few sentences highlighting the

good habits as shown in the pictures :

Ans. 1.



2.



1. The boy is greeting the girl by shaking hands. The girl is responding positively and shaking her hands. They both are showing good manners to introduce themselves to the other person who is stranger.
2. The boy is helping an old man by picking up his things from the ground. He is showing the good habit of helping others during the time of need. The man is also showing the good habit of saying thank you for the good work done by others towards him.

11. Means of Transport

Unit-IV : Travel and Transport

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. c

2. a

3. b

4. a

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Bicycle, rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, scooters, cars, buses, etc.
2. By train and bus.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Man has progressed much in the field of **transport**.
2. Today we have many **means** of transport.
3. Animals helped early men in carrying **loads**.
4. **Bicycles** are also very popular in villages.
5. **Boats** and **steamers** are used to cross rivers.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

Ans. 1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

D. Circle the odd one out in each row:

Ans. 1. car

bus

truck

auto-rickshaw

2. tonga

ship

train

aeroplane

3. motorcycle

scooter

steamer

car

Section-II :

E. Name the following:

Ans. (i) Truck

(ii) Goods train

(i) Elephants

(ii) Camels

(i) Bullock-cart

(ii) Tonga

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Early people travel on their foot and on animals.
2. Early people carried their loads on the back of some animals like bulls, donkeys etc.

- Train, boat, scooter, bus, bicycle, aeroplane etc.
- Elephants and mules.

Section-III :

G. Have you ever travelled in a train or an aeroplane? If yes, write the name of the train/aeroplane and the place to where you travelled. Also paste a picture of a train or an aeroplane in your scrapbook.

Ans. Do it yourself

12. Road Safety

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. On the footpath.
 2. On the zebra-crossing.
 3. The yellow light mean to get ready.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A number of **vehicles** run in a city.
 2. We should strictly follow **safety rules**.
 3. We should not get into a **moving** vehicle.
 4. We must always walk on **footpath**.
 5. We must not **play** on the road.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following :

Ans. Column 'A'

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Avoid to go in | → | (a) must be followed. |
| 2. Traffic rules | → | (b) a vehicle for fun. |
| 3. Do not get down | → | (c) to the left. |
| 4. Always keep | → | (d) from a running vehicle. |
| 5. Don't overtake | → | (e) a crowded vehicle. |

Column 'B'

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. We can avoid accidents by following safety rules.
 2. We should keep left, stop on redlight and walk on footpath.
 3. We should 'stop' when the traffic light is red.
 4. We should follow safety rules to avoid accidents.

Section-III :

F. Colour the picture of traffic light.

Ans. Do it yourself.

Three important safety rules on road are :

- We must never walk in the middle of the road.
- We must always walk on the footpath.
- We should always keep to the left of the road.



Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises**Section-I :****A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans. 1. When the Sun is right above our head we call it noon.
 2. The Sun sets in the evening.
 3. Stars and the moon.
 4. East.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box :

- Ans. 1. There are **twenty-four** hours in a full day.
 2. The **clock** helps us to know time.
 3. There are **sixty** minutes in an hour.
 4. A **map** is a drawing of a city or country.
 5. A compass is used by the **sailors**.

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

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

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

Ans. Do it yourself.

E. Select the right words, and fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The time when the Sun rises is called the morning.
 2. The time when the Sun is overhead in the sky, it is called the noon.
 3. The time when the Sun sets is called the evening.

Section-II :**F. What time do you think it is? Write in the box below the pictures:**

Ans.



Morning



Noon



Evening



Night

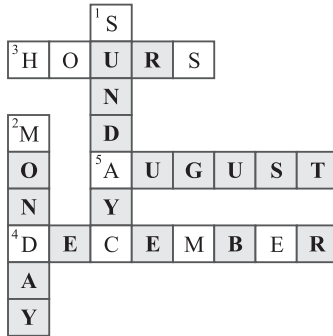
G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. During the daytime people guessed the time by the position of the Sun, and the length of the shadow.
 2. The big hand of a clock show the minutes and small hand show the hours.
 3. It is evening.
 4. A map is a drawing of a place, city or country.
 5. A map helps us find our way.
 6. i. It is a period in which an event takes place, and which can be measured.
 ii. The time is measured in seconds, minutes and hours.
 iii. There are four directions : East, West, North and South.
 iv. Directions help us finding our way.

Section-III :

H. With the help of clues given, complete the puzzle :

Ans.



I. Show the neighbouring countries on a map and name the directions their locations.

Ans. Do it yourself

J. Here’s my time table for the day. Show the time on the clock. Also write the time on the space given below :

Ans. Do it yourself

14. Seasons

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. a

3. c

4. a

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

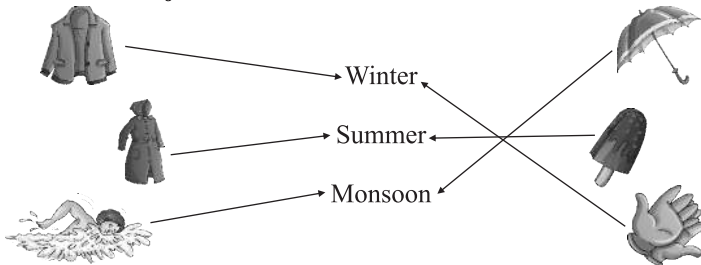
- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself.
 2. Eating ice-cream and swimming.
 3. Shimla.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. In summer, we like to wear **cotton** clothes.
 2. We use **heaters** to keep us warm in winters.
 3. In autumn the trees lose their **leaves**.
 4. Children float paper **boats** in puddles.
 5. Spring comes after **winter** and before **summer**.

C. Match the objects and the seasons :

Ans.



D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

E. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Coat Cap 2. Tea Coffee
3. Lady's finger Gourd 4. Apple Guava
5. Cabbage Spinach

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Sun, wind, clouds or rain.
2. In winter we like to take hot food soups, tea and coffee. People like to sit around the fireplace.
3. Cold drink, fruit juice, fans, coolers and air conditioners help us keep cool.
4. Yes, because in this season we can enjoy rains, and float paper boats in the water.

Section-III :

G. Answer these questions about the place where you live :

Ans. 1. April, May, June 2. November, December, January
3. July, August, September 4. November, December, January

H. Colour the circle according to the weather pattern in your town or city.

Ans. Do it yourself

15. Our Earth

Unit-VI : Our World

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Two-third part.
2. The pointed top of a mountain is called a peak.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Living things need **land, water** and **air** to grow.
2. Most of the people live in the **plain**.
3. The land in a valley is very **fertile**.
4. **Rain** is one of the most important source of water.
5. Big seas are called **oceans**.

C. Write 'T' and true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

D. Write a sentence about the following terms :

Ans. 1. The low and level land is called a plain.
2. A sea is a large body of water. Big seas are called oceans.
3. The low land between two mountains or hills is called a valley. The land in a valley is very fertile.
4. Very high hills are called mountains.

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Plain land is very useful because it is very fertile.
2. The low land between two mountains or hills is called a valley.
3. Rain, rivers and seas.
4. i. Farmers use water to grow crops.
ii. Boats and ships move on water.
iii. The flowing water of rivers is used to make electricity.

Section-III :

F. In the word grid find the names of five animals found in the water or near water :

Ans.

C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	E	F
F	A	E	J	I	U	B	C	D	I
R	N	U	G	L	C	H	T	P	S
O	Z	V	K	M	K	S	O	Q	H
G	F	T	U	R	T	L	E	R	W

16. The Sun, Moon and Stars

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. The moon, the sun and stars.
2. The warmth of the sun is essential for all living beings.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box:

- Ans.** 1. The **moon** changes its shape.
2. The Sun is bigger than the **Earth**.
3. When moon looks round it is called **full moon**.
4. The moon looks like a big **white ball**.
5. Moon gets light from the **Sun**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The Sun makes our days bright and warm. The warmth of the Sun is essential for all living beings. Sunlight provides energy to all living beings. It also kills germs.
2. The Sun plays an important role in water cycle. The Sun rays warm all the water bodies available on the land. Water vapour rises in air and forms clouds. The clouds bring rain. The Sun also warms the snow on the mountains. The snow melts down and forms water. The water goes into the rivers. All living beings use this water.

3. On a full moon night the moon looks round in shape.
4. The stars appear very small to us because they are very far away from the Earth.

Section-III :

E. Find out the shapes of the moon for five weeks and sketch the shapes in the table given below :

Ans. Do it yourself

World We Live In-3

1. Universe and the Earth

Unit-I: The Universe

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. When we do not see the moon at all it is called the New moon.
2. The moon takes 29.3 days to revolve around the Earth.
3. The Sun is the centre of the solar system.
4. The bodies found in the sky are known as celestial bodies.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The sky is a vast expanse of empty space.
2. The Earth completes its **rotation** in 24 hours.
3. There are **eight** planets in our Solar system.
4. **Neptune** is the eight planet from the Sun.
5. **Crescent** moon is the curved shape of the moon that we see.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Give one word for each of the following :

- Ans. 1. Star 2. Planets 3. Solar system
4. Satellite 5. Constellation

E. Write the names of the planets in the order in which they appear in the solar system. You may take help of the diagram given below.

- Ans. 1. Mercury 2. Venus 3. Earth 4. Mars
5. Jupiter 6. Saturn 7. Uranus 8. Neptune

Section-II :

F. Write short notes on each of the following :

- Ans. 1. **Universe** : The Universe is all of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.
2. **Milky way** : The milky way is the galaxy that contains our Solar System. The name describes the galaxy's appearance from Earth : a hazy band of light seen in the night sky formed from stars that cannot be individually distinguished by the naked eye.
3. **Pole Star** : It is the brightest star in the sky which is always seen in the north direction.
4. **New Moon** : The phase of the moon when we do not see it at all is called New Moon.
5. **Full Moon** : The phase of the moon when it is seen as a full circle is called full moon.
6. **Astronauts** : These are people who travel to space in a space craft to study space and various celestial bodies.

G. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Sun | → | a. Constellation |
| 2. Galaxy | → | b. Planet |
| 3. Saturn | → | c. Akash Ganga |
| 4. Great Bear | → | d. Satellite |
| 5. Moon | → | e. Star |

H. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The Solar system is a family of the Sun or the collection of planets and their moons in orbit around the Sun, together with smaller bodies such as asteroids, meteoroids and comets.
 2. There is no life on the moon because there is no air and water on the moon.
 3. Days and nights are caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis. The part of the Earth which faces the Sun experiences the day time whereas the part away from such gets no light and hence the night.
 4. Artificial satellites are objects that are launched into orbit using rockets.
 5. Some groups of stars form particular shapes in the sky, resembling with the outline of animals or some other shapes. These groups of stars are called constellations.
 6. The moon shines due to the reflection of the light of the sun which falls on its surface.
 7. The moon appears to change its shape. The changes in the moon's shape are called phases of the moon.
Sometimes, we do not see the moon at all in the sky. It is known as the New Moon or the Amavasya.
Two days after Amavasya, the lighted face of the moon increases. So, we get an opportunity to see beautiful crescent moon in the sky.
Within an interval of 15 days, the visibility of Moon gradually increases and we see the complete round bright Full Moon which is also called Purnima.

Section-III :

I. Activity

do it yourself.

J. Fun To Do

Bholu and Golu read a book about planets. They learnt that a planet is a large round object in space. The Earth is a planet. The Earth and seven other planets move round the Sun. Unscramble the names of the planets and write them below.

CURMERY
MERCURY
PERJUTI
JUPITER
TUNEENP
NEPTUNE

SUVEN
VENUS
TAURNS
SATURN

RAMS
MARS
USAUNR
URANUS

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises**Section-I :****A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans. 1. The atmosphere important for us because there is a oxygen which is necessary to us.
 2. Ferdinand Magellan.
 3. Three-fourth of the Earth's surface is covered with water and one-fourth with land.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Earth is the **home** of human beings and all living things.
 2. About **three-fourth** part of the Earth is land and **one-fourth** part is water.
 3. Ferdinand Magellan was a **Portuguese** sailor.
 4. The Earth has two movements called **rotation** and **revolution**.
 5. The Earth completes one revolution in $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :**D. Give reasons for the following :**

- Ans. 1. The Earth is the common home of human beings and many other living things such as animals, plants and insects. That is why we call it our home.
 2. Three-fourth of the Earth's surface is covered with water that is why it is called a blue planet.

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. The surface of the Earth is made up of land and water.
 2. We find living beings only on the planet Earth because it has all necessary conditions for the sustain of life.
 3. The place at which the land and sky appear to meet is called the horizon.
 4. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese sailor, voyage round the world. In 1519
 5. Rotation refers to the spinning of the Earth on its own axis.
Revolution : The Earth moves around the Sun along a fixed orbit. This movement is called revolution.

Section-III :**F. The Earth is covered with land and water.**

Colour water surface  and the land surface  :

- Ans. Do it yourself

3. Continents and Oceans**Multiple Choice Questions**

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Yes, we can see the whole Earth on globe.
2. We use colours on a map to show various landforms.
3. Model of the Earth is called globe.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Model of the Earth is called a globe.
2. Maps show four directions.
3. A map is always drawn on a flat surface.
4. Large water bodies that are smaller than oceans are called seas.
5. Australia is the smallest continent.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Largest continent → d. Asia
2. Atlas → c. book of maps
3. North → e. top part of a map
4. Largest ocean → b. Pacific
5. Globe → a. model of the Earth

E. Circle the odd one out in each row. Give reasons for your answer:

- Ans.** 1. Globe Map Compass
2. Asia Europe India
3. Earth Asia Australia
4. Pacific Ocean South America Atlantic Ocean

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Very large landmasses are called continents. There are seven continents. These continents are : Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.
2. Very large water bodies are called oceans. There are five oceans. They are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
3. A map is a drawing of the whole surface of the Earth or parts of it. A map is always drawn on a flat surface.
4. Sailors use a compass to find their way while sailing. A compass looks like a watch. The needle of a compass always points North.
5. (i) A map is drawn on a flat surface whereas a globe is drawn on a round surface.
(ii) A globe represents the two surfaces of the Earth whereas a map does not do so.



A Compass

Section-III :

G. Find the names of all the oceans in the following word-grid:

Ans.

A	U	E	C	I	V	N	S	I	G
V	M	H	T	D	G	C	O	N	I
D	F	P	B	L	P	B	U	D	Q
O	I	A	T	L	A	N	T	I	C
F	B	C	U	W	C	Q	H	A	M
J	M	I	E	K	Q	K	E	N	W
A	Z	F	N	R	H	M	R	D	F
T	N	I	E	J	Y	N	N	X	S
A	R	C	T	I	C	X	J	O	H
P	O	S	K	Z	R	G	L	L	U

H. Activity

Here is an outline of map of the world. Colour the seven continents in seven different colours according to the key. Colour the water bodies in blue. Label the continents and oceans.

Ans. Do it yourself.

4. Our Basic Needs

Unit-III : Basic Needs

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Food, shelter and clothes.
 2. The early man ate raw food while we eat cooked food.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Early man wandered from place to place and led a **nomadic** life.
 2. We need a **house** to shelter us.
 3. Wants of one person may be **different** from that of another.
 4. **Machines** have made the production of clothes easy.
 5. Towns expanded to **cities** where people shifted.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans. 1. Man started to live in small groups along river banks because it was safe to live in groups rather than alone. Also water was available in plenty near the river banks.
 2. A person may need different things in order to live comfortably but some of things such as food, water, cloths and shelter are needed by ll

the persons irrespective of their ways of living.

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The things that are essential for our existence are known as needs. For example : Shelter, food etc.
 2. The discovery of fire and the use of wheels community living came into being. Man started to live in small groups along river banks. This led to the establishment of small villages and towns. Towns expanded to cities. where people shifted for more comforts.
 3. The things that are essential for our existence are our needs whereas the things which we need to live more comfortably are our wants.
 4. In the early days of civilization man lived in the jungle, caves and tree tops.
 5. The initial clothing known to man was made of leaves and bark of trees.

Section-III :

F. Activity

Here are a group of things. Choose the correct things and place them under proper headings given below :

- Ans.** car house helmet rice coffee
 fruits wheat candy vegetables hotels

Needs	Wants
house	Car
Rice	helmet
fruits	coffee
wheat	candy
vegetables	hotels

5. Our Country

Unit-IV : Our India : Our Country

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Russia
 2. An island is surrounded by water on all sides where a peninsula is surrounded by water on three sides.
 3. The Ganga, The Yamuna and the Ravi.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India's total area is about **3.28** million square kilometres.
 2. The **northern** plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
 3. The **Indian** Ocean lies to the south of India.
 4. The Lakshadweep are located close to the **Malabar** coast.
 5. The Great Indian Desert is also known as the **Thar Desert**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Tick (✓) the right answer:

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

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The rank of India in the world in terms of population is second and area is seventh.
 2. Major physical features of India are :
 - a. Northern mountains
 - b. Northern Plains
 - c. Southern Plateau
 - d. Thar Desert
 - e. Coastal Plains
 3. The northern part of India is flat or level land. many rivers like the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Indus etc. flow through these plains. These rivers have made the land fertile and rich. Many crops are grown here. That's why northern plains is densely populated.
 4. Desert is a dry area with little or no rainfall. Very few plants and trees grow in the desert. The days are hot and the night are cool. Life in the desert is very difficult. That's why the desert is very thinly populated.
 5. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. The two groups of islands are :
The Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep.

Section-III :

F. Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

G. Project

Ans. Do it yourself.

6. Our Festivals

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself.
 2. Navroj, Bihu, Eid-ul-zuha, Easter, Chhatt etc.
 3. Maharashtra.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Guruparvas mark the **birthday** of ten Gurus of the Sikhs.
 2. **National** festivals are celebrated by the people of the whole country.
 3. Ganesh Chaturthi is an important festival of **Maharashtra**.
 4. Snake-boat races are a great attraction of **Onam**.
 5. Dussehra is celebrated as Durga Puja in **West Bengal**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II:

D. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Diwali → a. Festival of colours
2. Holi → b. Festival of lights
3. Onam → c. National Anthem
4. Christmas → d. Snake-boat race
5. Independence Day → e. Decorated Christmas tree and cake

E. Write the name of the festival when:

Ans. 1. People play with crackers : **Diwali**
2. People play with colours : **Holi**
3. Effigies are burnt : **Dussehra**
4. Idols of Lord Ganesha are worshipped : **Ganesh Chaturthi**

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. **Holi** : Holi is a festival of colours mainly celebrated in North India. People throw coloured water and powder at each other. A night before holi, bonfires are lit to symbolize the destruction of the demon Holika.
Baisakhi : Baisakhi is a colourful festival. It is celebrated mainly in Punjab in the month of April. On this day, the people of Punjab perform the famous Bhangra Dance. This festival marks ripening of the Rabi harvest.
Gandhi Jayanti : Gandhi Jayanti is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. He is called the 'Father of the nation'. We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti every year on October 2. People visit the Raj Ghat and pay their respect at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. We celebrate the Independence Day because India, got independence from the British rule.
3 **Religious festivals** : Diwali, Christmas and Eid ul-Fitr.
Harvest festivals : Pongal, Onam and Baisakhi.
4. We celebrate Diwali because on this day Lord Rama return to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile.
5. Onam is an important harvest festival celebrated in the south India. It is mainly celebrated in Kerala in August-September. The snake-boat race is an important attraction of this colourful festival.

Section-III:

Ans. Do it yourself.

7. States and Union Territories of India

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. b

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. 28
2. Haryana and Punjab

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. There are **28** states in India.
2. The **Governor** is the head of the state.
3. **Lucknow** is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.
4. Union territories are under the control of b government.
5. Bengaluru is the capital of **Karnataka**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the state following states with their capitals :

- Ans.** 1. Andhra Pradesh → a. Srinagar
2. Gujarat → b. Bhubaneswar
3. Jammu & Kashmir → c. Hyderabad
4. Kerala → d. Chandigarh
5. Punjab → e. Gandhinagar
6. Odisha → f. Thiruvananthapuram

E. Write the capitals of the following states:

- Ans.** 1. Dispur 2. Panaji 3. Chandigarh
4. Ranchi 5. Mumbai 6. Aizawl
7. Jaipur 8. Chennai 9. Agartala
10. Kolkata

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. 28 and 7 2. President
3. 125 crore 4. Lt. Governor
5. India has been divided into states and union territories because it is difficult for the central government to solve the problems of such a big country.

Section-III :

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

8. Transport and Communication

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Train 2. Air transport
3. Through Internet we can send letter called email and our message is delivered instantly.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Car and buses are means of **land** transport.
2. Ships carry passengers and goods from the **ports**.
3. **Telephone** is the fastest means of communication.
4. **Pigeons** were also trained to carry mails.
5. We send email through **Internet**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Boat, steamer and ships → a. air transport
2. Printed news → b. land transport
3. Aeroplanes → c. postal system
4. Scooter, car and bus → d. water transport
5. Letter and parcels → e. newspaper

E. Tick (✓) the correct word :

Ans. 1. The way by which people and goods are carried from one place to another is called ~~trans~~port/ communication.
2. Water transport/Air ~~trans~~port is the fastest means of transport.
3. A telegram/money order delivers money through post.
4. The telephones, people carry with them are called ~~mobile~~ phones/ landline phones.
5. We can see a picture or an image on a radio/~~tele~~vision.
6. A letter sent through the internet is called ~~en~~mail/fax.

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Horse, camel, bull and donkey.
2. Land, Water and Air transport
3. In olden days when writing was not known, people used to exchange their ideas and feelings through **explain gestures** and **signals**.
4. **Communication** means exchange of information. Communication helps us to talk and keep in touch with people. It also helps us to know about our family members, friends and the world around.
5. The Internet is the latest means of communication. It is an instant means to communicate with the other person. It mainly works on a computer. We can send a letter called **email** through the Internet and our message is delivered instantly. The Internet also offers us a lot of information on various subjects and news from all over the world.

Section-III :

Ans. Do it yourself.

9. Locating Places

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. c 2. c 3. b

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. We need to know the directions to reach the place safely and accurately.
2. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west in this way Sun help us in finding directions.
3. We find the North direction in the night with the help of Pole Star.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The places near our home are located in various **directions**.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. In Delhi.
2. The Red Fort was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Delhi has an area of about **1,483** square kilometres.
2. Delhi shares its boundaries with **Haryana** and **Uttar Pradesh**.
3. There is a pillar near Qutub Minar which is made of **iron**.
4. The Qutub Minar was built by **Qutub-ud-din Aibak** in **1193**.
5. Lotus Temple is also known as the **Bahai Temple**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Name the following monuments located in Delhi :

Ans.



Jama Masjid



India Gate



Qutub Minar



Parliament House

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Shah Jahan _____ a. Parliament House
2. Qutub Minar _____ b. Qutab-ud-din Aibak
3. A famous temple in Delhi _____ c. Dolls Museum
4. A place of children's interest _____ d. Shahjahanabad
5. Members of Parliament _____ e. Birla Mandir

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Lotus Temple.
2. Delhi is also called Mini India because people from almost all the other states of India also live here.
3. Delhi has an extreme climate. It is very hot in summers and very cold in winters. Hot, dry wind called loo blows during the summer months. Monsoon months are July and August.
4. India Gate was built in the memory of those Indian soldiers who sacrificed their lives for their motherland. A flame burns here continuously. It is called the Amar Jawan Jyoti.
5.

Section-III :

- Ans. Do it yourself

11. Kolkata

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a

2. c

3. b

4. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Howrah Bridge. 2. Rice and fish.

3. Rabindra Setu and Vidyasagar Setu.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- Kolkata is a major **inland** port.
 - Kolkata is the **second** biggest city of India.
 - Kolkata is located on the banks of river **Hugli**.
 - Old name of Kolkata was **Calcutta**.
 - The new name of the Howrah Bridge is **Rabindra Setu**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

Ans. 1. F

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. T

D. Identify the following places in Kolkata :

Ans.



Dakshineswar Kali Temple



Victoria Memorial



Howrah Bridge



Eden Garden

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans.
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Rabindra Sangeet | → | a. main festival |
| 2. Rasogulla | → | b. music |
| 3. Eden Garden | → | c. underground railway system |
| 4. Metro | → | d. cricket ground |
| 5. Durga Puja | → | e. sweet dish |

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Hugli

2. The Howrah Bridge is a kind of cantilever bridge. It can be open from the middle to let a ship pass through it. It has no pillars to support it. It is a kind of hanging bridge.

3. Durga Puja is the main festival celebrated in Kolkata. It is celebrated with great pomp and show.

4. Diamond Harbour is the port which is situated on the banks of the river Hugli.

5. The main industries of Kolkata are jute, textiles, paper and leather.

6. Victoria Memorial, Chowringhee market, Birla Planetarium, Dakshineswar Kali Temple and Eden Garden.

Section-III :

Ans. Do it yourself

12. Mumbai

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Bombay.
2. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
3. Bombli Batata Bhaji, Vada paw, Panipuri, Paav Bhaji and Bhelpuri.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Marathi** and **Konkani** are the main languages spoken in Mumbai.
2. Mumbai is the largest centre of **Cotton** textile mills in India.
3. The **Taj** hotel is situated opposite the Gateway of India.
4. **Elephanta** Caves are dedicated to Lord Shiva.
5. Hindi film industry is popularly called **bollywood**.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Identify the following places located in Mumbai :

Ans.



Essel World



Mumbai High



Gateway of India



Marine Drive

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Paav Bhaji a. petroleum
2. Bollywood b. beach
3. Chowpatty c. festival
4. Ganesh Chaturthi d. food item
5. Mumbai High e. Hindi films

F. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Gateway of India 2. Mumbai High
3. Best Buses 4. Elephanta caves

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Mumbai.
2. The climate of Mumbai is moderate due to its seaside location. It is warm and humid in summer and pleasant in winter. June, July and August are the monsoon months with very heavy rainfall.
3. Mumbai High is one of the richest petroleum-fields in India. It is about 160 km away from the Mumbai coast.
4. Cotton textile.
5. Ganesdh Chaturthi.

Section-III :

- Ans. Do it yourself.

13. Chennai

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. The climate of Chennai is warm and humid throughout the year.
2. There are many temple in Chennai such as Kapaleshwar Temple, Parthasarthy Temple, Little Mount Church etc that is why it is called a city of temples.
3. In January.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The festival of Pongal is celebrated for **three** days.
2. Chennai gets maximum rain in **winters**.
3. **Marine Beach** is the longest beach in India.
4. **Bharatnatyam** is the most popular dance form of Chennai.
5. **Rice** is the staple food of the people of Chennai.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Correct the following statements :

- Ans. 1. Chennai is located on the ~~western~~ ^{eastern} coast of India.
2. The climate of Chennai is ~~cold~~ and ~~dry~~ ^{hot} and ^{humid} throughout the year.
3. The ~~VGP Golden~~ ^{Marine} Beach is the longest beach in ~~Asia~~ ^{India}.
4. ~~Kassava~~ ^{Rice} is the staple food of the people of Chennai.
5. ~~Onam~~ ^{Pongal} is the most important festival for the people of Chennai.

E. Name the places shown in the pictures below:

Ans.



St. Thomas Cathedral



Marine Beach



Pongal



Masala Dosa

Section-II :

F. Match the following:

Ans. Column A

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Kapaleshwar | → | a. beach |
| 2. Tamil | → | b. food item |
| 3. VGP Golden | → | c. festival |
| 4. Sambhar-Dosa | → | d. temple |
| 5. Pongal | → | e. language |

Column B

G. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Delhi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Kolkata
2. (i) St. Thomas Church (ii) Kapaleshwar Temple (iii) Parthasarthy Temple
3. (i) Masala Dosa (ii) Sambhar Bada (iii) Idli Sambhar
4. (i) Pongal (ii) Diwali (iii) Id

H. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Chennai is located on the eastern coast of India.
2. Madras.
3. Cotton textiles, cement, leather, goods, fertilizers and tractors.
4.
5. Integral coach factory at Perambur.
6. Pongal is the most important and popular festival of Chennai.

Section-III :

Ans. Do it yourself.

14. Our Government

Unit-VI : More About India

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Sh. Pranab Mukherji.
2. Dr. Manmohan Singh.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Governor** is the head of the state.
2. The **Speaker** is an important officer of the Lok Sabha.
3. The **President** is the executive head of the Union of India.
4. The **Vice President** is the chairman of Rajya Sabha.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans. Column A

1. Parliament

2. Lok Sabha

3. Rajya Sabha

4. Governor

5. Union Territories

Column B

a. Lower House

b. Head of the state

c. Law making body

d. Governed by Lieutenant Governors

e. Upper House

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. A government is a group of people that carried out the administration of a country or state etc. They are normally elected by the people of that country or state.
2. The main function of the parliament is to formulate the laws for the welfare of the people of india.

- The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by MLAs of states, Presidents nominate.
- Each state has its own Government consisting of the Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. The Governor is the head of the state. The Chief Minister forms the Government along with the Council of Ministers. The Government so formed works for the people of that particular state.

Section-III :

Ans. Do it yourself.

15. Our National Symbols

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. National Calendar—Saka Calendar, National River—Ganga, National Aquatic animal—Gangetic Dolphin.
2. Saffron, White, Green.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Our national flag is **tricolour**.
2. The **green** colour stands for prosperity.
3. **Vande Mataram** is our national song.
4. Our National Anthem was composed by **Rabindranath Tagore**.
5. **Peacock** is our national bird.

C. Write 'T' For true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans.	Column A	Column B
1.	Lotus	a. beauty
2.	Peacock	b. 24 spokes
3.	Chakra	c. unity
4.	Tricolour	d. emblem
5.	Ashoka Pillar	e. sacred flower.

E. Name me:

- Ans.** I am national bird : **Peacock** I am national flower : **Lotus**
I am national animal : **Tiger** I am national flag : **Tricolour**
I am national tree : **Banyan tree** I am national game : **Hockey**
I am national song : **Vande Mataram** I am national fruit : **Mango**

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The meaning of 'Stayameva Jayate' is Truth alone triumphs.
2. The saffron colour is a symbol of courage and sacrifice. The white colour stands for purity and truth. The green colour stands for prosperity.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The early man lived on trees or in caves to protect himself from the Sun, winds and rain.
 2. The early man used to eat fruits and roots when feeling hungry.
 3. When early man used to break stones for making tools, sparks were produced. Dry leaves and grass caught fire with these sparks. Thus, he learnt to keep the fire burning by adding dry leaves, wood and grass.
 4. The discovery of fire change the life of the early man in a great extent. He came to know that fire give light and warm. Now he could save itself from cold. Also he used the fire to keep away the wild animals. In the due course he used the fire to cook his food thereby changing his food habits forever.
 5. Early man noticed that seeds which he threw away on the ground took root. After sometime, he also noticed that plants bore fruits which had seeds. This gave him the idea of farming. So, he threw some seeds on the ground and waited them to grow. He succeeded in his attempt. He also felt the change in seasons. He used his stone tools for farming.

Section-III :

G. Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

World We Live In-4

1. India : Location and Its Neighbours

Unit-I : Our Country

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. b

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Bangladesh and Myanmar surround India in the east.
2. The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert lies in the north-west of India.
3. The total number of states and Union Territories in India are 29 and 7 respectively.
4. The Indira Point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the southernmost point of the Indian union.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. India is located in **Southern Asia**.
2. The **tropic of cancer** passes through the middle of the country.
3. The land frontier of India is about **15,200** in length.
4. The Lakshadweep lies in the **Arabian Sea**.
5. The **Himalayas** are the highest mountain ranges in the world.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false. Also write the wrong statements correctly :

- Ans. 1. T 2. F (4 Indian States touch the border with Pakistan.)
3. T 4. F (India is the seventh largest country in the world.)
5. T

D. Guess my name :

- Ans. 1. India 2. Cape Comorin 3. Telengana
4. Rajasthan 5. Peninsula

Section-II :

E. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Rajasthan —————→ a. East
2. Jammu & Kashmir —————→ b. South
3. Nagaland —————→ c. Centre
4. Tamil Nadu —————→ d. North
5. Madhya Pradesh —————→ e. West

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. India extends from 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude which is known as its Latitudinal extent. Its Longitudinal extent (east to west) is from 68°7' east to 97°25' east.
2. The major physical divisions of India are as follows :
(i) The Himalayan Mountains (ii) The Indo-Gangetic Plain
(iii) The Indian Desert (iv) The Peninsular Plateau
(v) The Coastal Plains (vi) The Islands

3. China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Maldives are the countries which share their boundaries with India.
4. Madhya Pradesh–Bhopal; Bihar–Patna; Mizoram–Aizawl; Sikkim–Gangtok; Tamil Nadu–Chennai; Gujarat–Gandhinagar; Himachal Pradesh–Shimla; Daman and Diu–Daman; Chandigarh–Chandigarh.

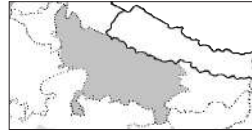
Section-III :

G. Given below are the boundary lines of four States. Write their names on the blank lines :

Ans.



Jammu and Kashmir



Uttar Pradesh



Maharashtra



Tamil Nadu

H. Brain Quest :

Ans. Look at the map of India and find out :

1. Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
2. Pakistan and Bangladesh.
3. In 1947 when India was partitioned the province of Bengal was divided on the religions lines. Its western part went to India (and was named west Bengal) while the eastern part joined Pakistan and was called East Pakistan (later became an independent nation as Bangladesh in 1971).
4. Patna, Varanasi, Hardwar, Prayagraj.
5. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.
6. Ranchi, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Aizawl.

2. The Northern Mountains

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.
 2. It is located in northernmost range.
 3. Srinagar, Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Mussoorie, Nainital, Almora, and Darjeeling.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Another name given to the Greater Himalayas is **Himadri**.

foreign invasions since times immemorial. They are natural barriers which check the cold winds of Tibet and China from coming to India.

- The Himalayan forests are our great wealth. They supply us with wood and medicinal herbs. Many great rivers rise from here. They supply water to the plains of northern India. They make our land rich and fertile.
- Many parks, resorts and sanctuaries have been developed in the Himalayan range. They attract the tourists from all over the world.
- The pastures situated in the Himalayas region are of great help for cattle rearing. We get wool, milk, meat and skin from them.

Section-III :

H. Atlas Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

I. Collect the pictures of various locations of two hill stations of north India and make a collage from them.

Ans. Do it yourself.

3. The Northern Plains

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.
1. Northern Fertile Plains stretches from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
 2. The Ganga originates from Gangotri in the Himalayas.
 3. The river Yamuna joins the Ganga at Allahabad. This place is called sangam.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The Himalayan rivers are **perennial**.
 2. The **Ganga** Basin is the most populated part of India.
 3. The River **Yamuna** joins the Ganga at Allahabad.
 4. In Tibet, the Brahmaputra is called the **Tsangpo**.
 5. The tributary of the River Satluj is the River **Beas**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Wheat and Rice 2. Jute Rice 3. Cotton Sugarcane

E. Write the names of those rivers on whose banks the following cities are located :

Ans. 1. Yamuna 2. Ganga 3. Ganga
4. Satluj 5. Brahmaputra 6. Satluj

F. Give reasons for the following :

Ans. 1. Many cities are located near the banks of river because here the land

surface is flat and even which promotes the development of industries and transport system. Also water is available in plenty as such it led to the development of important cities.

2. Many important rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Satluj, Brahmaputra flow through the northern plains there by making them very fertile.
3. The Himalayan rivers are snow fed rivers. They get their water from the glaciers of the Himalaya which are formed allthrough the year. That is why these river are perennial in nature.
4. The Ganga is the most famous important river as it has been worshiped from the ancient times. Also many important and historical towns are located on its banks thereby making it the most important river for us.

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a river basin.
 2. The states that are covered by the northern plains are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and parts of Assam.
 3. The river that flow throughout the year is called perennial rivers.
 4. Many important rivers such as Ganga, Yamuan, Satluj, Brahmaputra flow through the northern plains there by making them fertile.
 5. The rivers are important because there are very flat land and the soil are very fertile.

Section-III :

H. Groups Discussion

Ans. Do it yourself.

I. Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

J. Atlas Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

4. The Western Desert

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. We can check the spread of desert by planting more and more trees.
 2. In desert mostly thorny plants like cactus and trees like date pans are found.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. There is very low rainfall in the **Thar Desert**.
 2. **Oasis** is a water body found in desert.
 3. Suratgarh has a big **wheat** farm.
 4. The Thar Desert is made up of **sand** and **rocks**.
 5. Nomads of desert are called **banjaras**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Give reasons for the following:

- Ans.**
1. When the strong winds blow, they carry the sand from one place to another that's why sand dunes move from one place to another.
 2. During summers, that days are very hot because during the daytime the sand gets heated quickly, and it is very difficult, to step out. After the sunset, it cools down, making nights invariably very cold.
 3. The wheather in the desert areas is of extreme type and the land is not very fertile. The rainfall is very low that is why desert areas are thinly populated.
 4. Camels are known as the ships of the desert because they can move across the sand with ease due to their padded feet.

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The trees are mostly kikar, cactus, babul and thorny bushes and they grow near oasis.
 2. The life in desert is very difficult because there water is not available in enough quantity. The land is not very fertile to grow crops, the climate is quiet unvavourable as it is very hots in summers and very cold in winter. This make them the life very difficult for the people living in the desert.
 3. Small hills of sand which are called sand dunes.
 4. In the deserts the underground water comes up to the surface and forms big pools. Such a place is called on oasis.
 5. The Indira Gandhi Canal has solved water shortage faced by households and farms and more land has been brought under cultivation. All along the canal, green fields have sprung up.
 6. The wheat, gram, maize, jawar and bajra are grown in the desert.

Section-III :

F. Project Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

G. Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

5. The Southern Plateau

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. The main rivers that flow through the plateau region are the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kavery flow from west to east while rivers the Narmada and the Tapi flow from east to west.
 2. The rivers of the plateau region, unlike the rivers of the northern plains are rain-fed. Due to this they are not perennial in nature. During the hot summer months these rivers dried up.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Plateau region is **triangular** in shape.
2. Narmada and **Tapi** flow east to west.
3. Black soil is good for growing **cotton**.
4. **Rice** is mainly grown in the Northeastern Plateau.
5. The Hirakud Dam is built across the river **Mahanandi**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Jog falls 2. Kanniyakumari
3. Mettur Dam 4. Hirakud Dam

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A plateau is an area of flat land located higher than the land around it. It is also called a tableland.
2. The rivers of the plateau region, unlike the river of the northern plains are rain-fed. Due to this they are not perennial in nature. During the hot summer months these rivers dried up.
3. Chhattisgarh Plains known for mineral resources and many industries are based on these minerals. There are large steel plants in Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bokaro.
4. The minerals found in the plateau regions are coal, iron, manganese and mica.
5. The southern plateau extends from the river Krishna to far south. Southwards the plateau becomes narrow and the eastern ghats come closer. The Nilgiri Hills make the highest point of this region. The rivers flowing in this region have many deep valleys. There are some waterfalls in this region.
6. Black soil is good for growing cotton. It is formed of lava from volcanoes which have been dead for millions of years.

Section-III :

F. Collect the picture of waterfalls and paste them in your scrapbook.

Ans. Do it yourself.

G. Atlas Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

6. The Coastal Plains and Islands

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. The land next to the sea is called coast. 2. 6000 km.
3. Kolkata, Vishakapatnam, and Chennai are the ports of eastern coastal plains.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The eastern coastal plain lies between the **Eastern Ghats** and the Bay of Bengal.
 - Backwaters are found in **Malabar Coast**.
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands are of about **350** in number.
 - The western and eastern coastal plains meet at **Kanniyakumari**.
 - Port Blair** is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Island.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Correct the following statements:

- Ans.**
- The Southern part of India is surrounded by water on three sides.
 - The Deccan Plateau separates the Western Coastal Plain from the Eastern Coastal Plain.
 - Both the Coastal Plains of India meet at Kanniyakumari.
 - Lagoons are found along the Malabar Coast.
 - The Andaman and Nicobar are a group of over 350 islands in the Bay of Bengal.

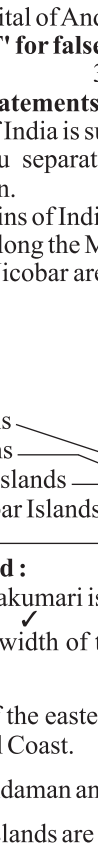
Section-II :

E. Match the following:

Ans. Column 'A'

- Eastern coastal plains
- Backwater or lagoons
- A group of 36 small islands
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Rice bowls of India

Column 'B'

- (a) Deltas
 - (b) Kaala Paani
 - (c) Lakshadweep
 - (d) Northern circars
 - (e) Malabar Coast
- 

F. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
- Indira Point/Kanniyakumari is the southernmost tip of Indian mainland. ✓
 - The average height/width of the western coastal plain is about 65/650 kilometres. ✓
 - The southern part of the eastern coastal plain is known as the Northern Circars/Coromandal Coast. ✓
 - The capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Kavaratti/Port Blair. ✓
 - The Lakshadweep Islands are flat and sandy/hilly. ✓

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
- The 'rice bowl of India' is the eastern coastal plain.
 - 350
 - Cellular Jail
 - Lagoon :** Lagoons or back water, locally called Kayals, are found along the Malabar Coast.
Delta : A delta is the mouth of the river where the main stream gets divided into many branches. These deltas are very fertile and are known as the rice bowl of India
Island : Pieces of land surrounded by water on all the sides are called islands.
 - The Eastern Coastal Plains :**
 - The Eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.

- (ii) The average width of the plain is about 120 kilometres.
- (iii) This coastal plain can be divided into two parts.

The Western Coastal Plains :

- (i) The western coastal plain lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
 - (ii) The average width of the plain is about 65 kilometres.
 - (iii) The western coastal plain is divided into three parts.
6. The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri are the rivers that drain the western and the eastern coastal plains.

Section-III :

H. Project Work.

Ans. Do it yourself.

I. Activity.

Ans. Do it yourself.

7. The Climate of India

Unit-II : The Climate of Our Country

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Summer, winter and rainy season.
2. Mawsynram.
3. Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India has different **land** surfaces.
2. **May** and **June** are the hottest months of the year.
3. The plateau and the **plain** regions remain very hot during the summer season.
4. The desert areas in **Rajasthan** and Kuchch in **Gujarat** are the low rainfall area.
5. The winter is **moderate** in the southern part of India.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Name the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| Ans. 1. Jule | August | September |
| 2. Summer | Rainy | Winter |
| 3. April | May | June |
| 4. November | December | January |
| 5. Tamil Nadu | | |
| 6. Mawsynram | | |

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The weather condition prevailing over an area for a long period of time is known as climate of that area.

- The region of the peninsular India is located near the sea. Due to which it does not face the extreme type of climate. Therefore the peninsular India is mild.
- In the plateau and the plain regions are the parts in which summers extremely unbearable.
- The Summer Season:**
 - The summer season in India starts from the end of March and lasts till the end of June.
 - The temperature during this time of the year rises and it gets hotter.
 - During the summer, the rays of the Sun fall vertical on the Earth.
 - The days are long and nights are short.

The Rainy Season :

- The rainy season starts from mid June and lasts till September.
- During these months, the wind begins to blow from the sea to the land.
- These winds blow from the Arabian Sea as well as the Bay of Bengal.
- Mawsynram in Meghalaya gets the heaviest rainfall in India.

The Winter Season :

- By the end of rainy season in late September and early October.
- The days and short and the nights are long in winter.
- The rays of the Sun do not fall directly over our head.
- There is heavy snowfall in the Himalayas.

Section-III :

F. Look at following weather signs.

Ans. Do it yourself

G. Atlas Work

Ans. Do it yourself

8. Forests and Wildlife

Unit-III : Our Resources

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna.
 2. Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarkhand. Ghana Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Bendipur National Park in Karnataka and Gir National Park in Gujarat.
 3. In the Deccan Plateaus and the foothills of the Himalayas.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Forests are our **natural** wealth.
 2. **Evergreen** forests remain green throughout the year.
 3. Evergreen forests are found in region of **hills**.

4. **Forests** provide shelter and fodder for the animals.
5. **Deciduous** forests are also called monsoon forests.
6. Bandipur National park is in **Karnataka**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. A forest is a large area of land thickly covered with trees, bushes, etc.
 2. Forests provide shelter to wild animals.
 3. Deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests.
 4. The trees found in the coniferous forests are tall and pointed.
 5. The Chipko Movement was started in 1974 under the leadership of Sundarlal Bahuguna.
 6. Jim Corbett National Park is in Uttarakhand.

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

Ans. Column 'A'

1. Pine and deodar
2. Ebony and rosewood
3. Keekar and babul
4. Sundari and mangroves
5. Sal and teak

Column 'B'

- (a) evergreen forests
- (b) tidal forests
- (c) coniferous forests
- (d) thorny forests
- (e) deciduous forests

F. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words:

- Ans.** 1. A large area of land thickly covered with trees :
Forest (ROFEST)
 2. A type of shrub found in desert areas :
Babul (ULBAB)
 3. A programme to plant more trees :
Vanmahotsava (NAVOHAMTVASA)
 4. Cutting of trees :
Deforestation (EDSEROFTANOIT)
 5. A bio reserve in Kerala :
Periyar (IREPRAY)

G. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Ebony Rosewood Bamboos
 2. Sal Teak Sheesham
 3. Deodar Fir Chir

H. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. A forest is a large area of land thickly covered with trees, bushes, etc. Forests are very important for us.
- We get firewood, timber, lac, pulp, gum, resin, honey, herbs, rubber, etc. from the forests.
 - Wood is one of the most precious forest resources. It is used for building houses, tools, furniture, etc.
 - Forests help in good rainfall.
 - They give us oxygen and their roots hold the soil firmly preventing soil erosion.
 - Forests give us wood pulp from which paper can be made.

- They provide shelter to wild animals.
 - Forests make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant.
2. An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants and animals) in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment (things like air, water, mineral soil), interacting as a system. The balance in an ecosystem by the interdependence of the organisms of it on each other.
 3. The Chipko Movement was started in 1974 under the leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna. The volunteers of Chipko Movement cling to the trees to stop the woodcutters from cutting down the trees. This clinging to the trees was known as chipko. Thus the movement came to be known as Chipko Movement.
 4. Sundari trees are grown in the delta of Ganga. That is why it is called Sunderbans.
 5. In the hot and rainy areas of our country particularly in the hilly regions, we have forests that remain green throughout the year. That's why these forests are called the evergreen forests.
 6. Characteristics of Evergreen forests :
 - (i) The trees of evergreen forests do not shed all their leaves at a particular time of the year.
 - (ii) The trees of evergreen forest have broad and thick canopy, so the rays of the Sun cannot pass through them to reach the ground.

Characteristics of Deciduous forests :

 - (i) The trees of deciduous forest shed their leaves for a fixed period during the summer season.
 - (ii) Deciduous forests are found mainly in the areas which receive moderate rainfall.
 7. Our government has taken certain steps to preserve wildlife.
 - Hunting is banned.
 - Poachers and hunters are punished severely.
 - National Parks have been set up. There are 102 national parks in India.
 - Wildlife sanctuaries have been set up so that they can provide a natural home to wild animals.

Section-III :

I. Activity Work

Ans. Do it yourself

J. Project Work

Ans. Do it yourself

9. Our Agriculture and Livestock

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b

2. c

3. a

4. a

5. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. There are two crop seasons in India.

- Rice grows well in places where the climate is hot and wet.
- Our cattle wealth is known as livestock. Livestock are domestic animal which are helpful to human beings.
- Cows buffaloes and goats give us milk.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Cash** crops are grown for selling in the market.
 - The Kharif season begins with the arrival of **monsoons**.
 - India is the largest **producer** and **consumer** of pulses.
 - The oil extracted from the oilseeds is called **vegetable oil**.
 - India has about **one-fifth** of world's cattle.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Wheat | → | (a) cash crop | → | i. Rajasthan/Bihar |
| 2. Rice | → | (b) cash crop | → | ii. Karnataka/Kerala |
| 3. Millets | → | (c) food crop | → | iii. Gujarat/Maharashtra |
| 4. Cotton | → | (d) food crop | → | iv. Assam/West Bengal |
| 5. Coffee | → | (e) food crop | → | v. Punjab/Haryana |

E. Name any three of the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. Cardamom | Pepper | Cloves |
| 2. Jowar | Bajra | Ragi |
| 3. Butter | Curd | Ghee |
| 4. Mustard | Groundnut | Sesame |
| 5. Cow | Buffalo | Goat |

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
- Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people in India. About two-third of our population is engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. That's why India is called an agricultural country.
 - Food Crops :** The crops that are grown for the purpose of eating are known as food crops. Example: Rice, wheat, maize and millet etc.
Cash Crops : The crop which are grown for sale. Example : Cotton, jute, pulses, vegetables and fruits etc.
 - The Kharif Season :** This begins with the arrival of monsoons. The main Kharif crops are rice, millet, maize, cotton and jute.
The Rabi Season : This begins when rains end, and the autumn begins. The Rabi crops are wheat, gram, mustard, sugarcane, barley and linseed.
 - Our total agricultural production has increased many times since Independence. This is due to the following factors:
 - More area has been brought under irrigation
 - Use of manures and fertilizers
 - Use of tractors and other modern machines
 - Use of better quality seeds
 - The efforts undertaken to increase the production of milk and milk products are called white evolution. To improve the quality of cattle following steps have been undertaken : Veterinary dispensaries have

been opened at many places, where veterinary doctors treats sick animals. New breed of cattle have been introduced. Every effort is being made to improve the food and fodder of the animals.

6. Livestock are helpful to us in the following ways : Cows, buffaloes and goats give us milk. A large variety of products such as butter, cheese, ghee, curd, sweets, etc. can be prepared from milk. Bullocks are used to plough the fields and draw water from wells. Carts pulled by bullocks carry farm produce to the market. Livestock waste is used as organic fertilizer in the fields. Biogas is also produced from it.

Section-III :

G. Activity.

Ans. Do it yourself.

10. Our Natural Resources : Water and Soils of India

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. We need water for most of our daily needs like drinking, cooking, bathing, cleaning, and washing clothes. Water is needed, most importantly, to irrigate our crops.
 2. Well, tubewell and canal. 3. Black soil.
 4. In India, there are six types of soil.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. India is mainly an **agricultural** country.
 2. Canals are man-made **channels**.
 3. **Rainwater** is stored in tanks and ponds.
 4. Alluvial soil is very rich in **humus**.
 5. **Desert** soil is found in the Thar Desert of **Rajasthan**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

D. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words :

- Ans. 1. Soil good for cultivation : **Fertile** (ERTIFEL)
 2. Type of irrigation : **Canal** (ANCAL)
 3. Soil found on the slopes of hills : **Mountain soil** (ANITUMON LOIS)
 4. Electricity generated from water : **Hydroelectricity** (RODYHTCIYCRITLEE)
 5. Soil found in northern plains : **Alluvial** (LULALVAI)

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Mountain soil —————→ (a) largest dam in India
 2. Bhakra-Nangal Dam —————→ (b) found in the slopes of the hills
 3. Red soil —————→ (c) South India
 4. Fertile soil —————→ (d) built on river Mahanadi
 5. Hirakud Dam —————→ (e) crops grow well

F. Choose the correct answer:

- Ans.** 1. Laterite soil is used for making cement/bricks.
2. The Damodar Valley project provides irrigation water to Assam/West Bengal.
3. improves the quality of the soil Crop rotation/Soil erosion.
4. Hirakud Dam is on the Mahanadi/Ganga River.
5. Black/Alluvial soil is made of lava.

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. We need water for most of our daily needs like drinking, cooking, bathing, cleaning, and washing clothes.
2. Monsoon rains are not sufficient for agriculture because it rains only for a few months of the year.
3. The underground water is brought to the surface with the help of electric or diesel pump. This is called a tubewell.
4. When dams serve more than one purpose, they are called multi-purpose projects.
5. The force of the falling water is used to generate electricity is known as hydro electricity.
6. In India there are six types of soils, These are :
 i. Alluvial soil ii. Black soil iii. Red soil
 iv. Laterite soil v. Mountain soil vi. Desert soil
7. We can prevent soil erosion by planting more and more trees.
8. The difference between desert soil and mountain soil is that the desert soil contains large quantity of sand but lacks in humus content and also it is infertile whereas the mountain soil is very rich in humus which make plants grow better.

Section-III :

H. Activity:

Ans. Do it yourself

11. Our Mineral Resources

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. India.
2. The main coal-mining areas are in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Coal mines of Jharia, Raniganj, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Korba are very important to our country as most of our coal comes from these mines.
3. Assam, Gujarat and near Mumbai the main oil producing centres are Bomay High, Digboi, Ankleshwar, Cambay and sibsagar.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. People who go inside the mines for mineral extraction are called **miners**.
2. Minerals are broadly divided into **metallic** and **non-metallic**.
3. In some area, **natural gas** is found along with mineral oil.
4. Aluminium is extracted from **bauxite**.

5. Mineral deposits are **limited**.

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

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

D. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. People who go inside the mines for mineral extraction are called miners.
2. India is very rich in iron deposits.
3. Mica is found in Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.
4. Mineral oil is found deep inside the Earth.
5. Mineral deposits are limited and cannot last forever.

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans.** 1. India —————→ (a) is dug out from the mines.
2. Iron —————→ (b) is the gold mine.
3. Kolar in Karnataka —————→ (c) in making electrical goods.
4. Mica is used —————→ (d) is chiefly used as fuel.
5. Petroleum —————→ (e) has one-fourth of the world's iron ore deposits.

F. Complete the following :

- Ans.** 1. Copper 2. Mineral oil 3. coal
4. gold 5. bauxite

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The process in which resources are buried deep beneath the Earth's surface are called mining. Mineral ores extracted from the Earth by mining.
2. Mineral are broadly divided into metallic and non-metallic.
Examples of metallic minerals : Copper, gold.
Examples of non-metallic minerals : Coal, petroleum.
3. Oil refineries are found in Mumbai, Digboi, Kochi, Mathura and Chennai.
4. **Mine** : The places or area where a particular mineral is found is called the mine.
Oilfield : An area with many oil wells is called an oilfield.
5. Bombay High is offshore oil field. 160 kilometres off the coast of Mumbai.

Section-III :

H. Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

I. Atlas Work

Ans. Do it yourself

12. Our Industries

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Finance or money is the most important factor to run any industry.

Money is needed to buy a land, set up an industry, buy machines and raw materials and to pay workers.

2. Iron and steel industry is called the backbone of other industries.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Large scale industries employ large numbers of people.
2. Cottage Industries are set up by people in their own homes.
3. Small-scale industry are run by a few people.
4. Most of the jute mills are located in and around Kolkata.
5. Industries have helped in the prosperity and development of the country.

C. Write 'T' and true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

D. Name the places which are famous for the following industries. Choose from the box. Write the letter of the place in the boxes given alongside One has been done for you :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----------|
| Ans. 1. Cotton textiles | f. | m. |
| 2. Woollen textiles | d | j l |
| 3. Silk textiles | e | h |
| 4. Iron and steel | p | |
| 5. Railway equipments | a | e k |
| 6. Automobile manufacturing | c | i |
| 7. Electronic goods manufacturing | c | |
| 8. Shipbuilding | g | n |

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Converting raw material into processed goods with the help of organized human effort and machines is called an industry.

Factors needed for the Industries

There are certain things needed to set up an industry. These are raw materials, machines, power, labour, finance and transport.

Raw materials is the basic requirement to set up any industry.

Machines turn this raw material into finished and usable goods.

Power (electricity) is needed to run machines.

Various forms of labour : engineer, scientists, managers and workers are required to run an industry. Industry need people who can think, plan, design and finally make a product.

Finance or money is the most important factor to run any industry.

Money is needed to buy a land, set up an industry, buy machines and raw materials and to pay workers.

The last factor required is transport to bring raw materials to the factory and to send the finished products to different parts of the country.

2. **Cottage industries :** The industries are set up by people in their own homes are known as collage industries. A few people work with simple tools and use raw materials availabe nearby. Example : Toys and baskets.
3. **Small scale industries :** The industries where people work in small factories and run by a few people are called small scale industries. They do not need a large amount of money. They make things needed by the

people in daily life, such as utensils, fans, soaps, biscuits, parts of cycles, plastic goods, machines.

4. **Large scale industries** : The industries employ thousands of workers and the goods are produced on big machines, on a very large scale are called large scale industries. Large scale industries are generally located in areas where raw materials and sources of power are easily available. Most of them are located in or near big cities.

Section-III :

F. Project work.

Ans. Do it yourself.

13. Means of Transport

Unit-IV : Transport and Communication

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. We need various means of transport to reach one place to another.
2. Grand Trunk Road
3. An underground local railway is called the Metro.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box:

- Ans. 1. Long ago, people used **animal** for transport.
2. We use **airway** or **waterways** for longer distances.
3. Travelling in a train is **cheap** and **comfortable**.
4. Huge **oil tankers** carry oil to different parts of the world.
5. **Letters** and **parcels** can be sent to all corners of the world by the airways.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Complete the following :

- Ans. 1. The first train was run from **Mumbai**.
2. Metro train is seen in **Kolkata** and **Delhi**.
3. A super fast train **Shatabadi**.
4. A private airline **Indigo**.
5. International airport of Delhi is **Indira Gandhi International Airport**.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The different modes of transport are
(a) Land transport (b) Water transport (c) Air transport
2. The road which connect important cities with one another are called national highways.
3. Expressways are wide roads which allow fast traffic in one direction only. There are no traffic lights on them.
4. Rail Transport Has Many Advantages
• It is the safest and the most comfortable means of transport to travel to far off places.

- It is much cheaper than the air transport.
 - We can transport heavy and bulky materials like coal, iron, oil, cement, heavy machines, etc. very easily through it.
 - Railways are very useful in providing relief during the natural calamities like floods, epidemics and earthquakes.
 - Railways supply food, clothes, medicines, etc. needed by our soldiers on the borders.
 - In case of war, the railways help in transporting arms, ammunition and troops quickly from one part of the country to another.
5. Air Transport Has Many Features
- Aeroplanes have made travelling easy, fast and comfortable, but it is very expensive.
 - Air transport is specially useful in wars, famines and floods, for dropping food packets, medicines and clothes to the affected areas.
 - Letters and parcels can be sent quickly to all the corners of the world by the airways.
6. The major seaports in India are Paradwip, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Tuticorin.
7. Roadways are better than the railways in the sense the vehicles playing on the roads can be driven up to our houses. This is not possible in railways in which we have to board a train from a specific place. It can not be brought to our homes.

Section-III :

F. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself

G. Atlas Work:

Ans. Do it yourself

14. Means of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. b

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Communication means keeping in touch with other people and knowing what is happening in our country, and in the whole world.
2. Newspapers, Radio and Television.
3. We can talk to any person anywhere in the world by a telephone.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. **Letter** takes a few days to reach the address written on it.
2. **Telephone** is the quickest means of communication.
3. **Computer** are the latest means of communication.
4. Urgent message can be sent through **telegram**.
5. **Satellites** are used for bringing live programmes on television.

Section-II :

C. Match the following:

- Ans.** 1. Mass media → (a) cellular phone
2. E-Mail → (b) newspapers
3. SMS → (c) for live programmes
4. Television → (d) computer

D. Name the following:

- Ans.** 1. Fax
2. Computer
3. Television
4. Newspapers

E. Write the full forms of the following:

- Ans.** 1. Postal Index Number. 2. Subscriber Trunk Dialing.
3. International Subscriber Dialing. 4. Short Messages Service.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The earlier means of communication are pigeons, musical drums, smoke and messengers.
2. We can buy postcards, inland letters, envelopes or stamps from the post office. We can send parcels and even money through the post office. We can write a letter and post it in a letter box.
3. Sending a message to a large number of people at the same time is known as mass communication Eg. Radio, television, newspaper etc.
4. The internet is a world wide network of computers. Through it, we can send an electronic mail (e-mail) to any part of the world.

Section-III :

F. Activity :

- Ans.** Do it yourself

15. Means of Transport

Unit-V : Governing Ourselves

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. A democracy is a form of government that is of the people, by the people and for the people.
2. A panchayat is a community of a people who looks after their needs and solves their disputes.
3. The head of a municipal corporation is called a Mayor.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. **One-third** seats are reserved for women.
2. Villagers who are **eighteen** years of age and more can elect the members of gram panchayat.
3. The head of a municipal corporation is the **mayor**.
4. Each panchayat elects a **sarpanch**.
5. Municipalities are formed in **cities**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Sarpanch _____ (a) municipal corporation
2. Central government _____ (b) municipality
3. Chairman _____ (c) a group of five people who look after a village
4. Panchayat _____ (d) based at New Delhi
5. Mayor _____ (e) village head

E. Identify who I am :

Ans. 1. Sarpanch 2. Democracy 3. Chairman
4. Panchayat 5. Local self-government

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. The government who looks after basic needs of the people like providing safe, drinking water to people is known as local self-government.
2. The local self-government is called so because in it all the people living in a particular area take part in the affairs of the government.
3. The head of the village is called sarpanch. He or she is chosen by the villagers itself by the process of the elections based on universal adult franchise.
4. Yes, women play a vital role in panchayats. of the total members of the panchayat one-third are woman.
5. We find a municipality in a town and city.
6. The main functions of a municipal committee include the following :
- To keep the city clean
 - To supply clean drinking water
 - To build and repair roads and streets
 - To install and repair street lights
 - To open and run dispensaries, health care centres and hospitals
 - To provide free education to children from poor families
 - To set up adult education centres
 - To issue birth and death certificates

Section-III :

G. Make a chart to show the different functions of a village panchayat. Stick pictures and label them.:

Ans. Do it yourself

16. Our Rights and Duties

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. a

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. We have six fundamental rights.

- 26 November 1949.
- The state does not favour any religion. It treats all religions alike. We can follow, practise or preach any religion of our choice.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
- Our Constitution is based on the principles of **democracy, socialism, secularism**.
 - The **Constitution of India** gives all Indian citizens some Fundamental Rights.
 - Just as we have Fundamental Rights, we also have some **fundamental duties**.
 - Directive Principles are **guidelines** for the government. They are listed in the **constitution**.
 - We should not **interfere** with the rights of others.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

D. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.**
- The Constitution of India is based on the principles of **democracy, socialism and secularism**.
 - Some people **cannot be** discriminated on the basis of religion, caste, language or region.
 - People **can** take steps to preserve their cultural and educational values.
 - We **can** seek the help of courts in order to protect our rights.
 - We **should not** interfere with the rights of others.

Section-II :

E. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. All children should get education | → | (a) Fundamental Right |
| 2. We can practice any religion | → | (b) Fundamental Duty |
| 3. We must respect the National Flag | → | (c) Directive Principle |

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
- Our Constitution is based on the principles of democracy, socialism and secularism.
 - Democracy means that people have the right to choose their own government.
 - Socialism means that all people are equal and will be treated as equals.
 - Secularism means that people are free to practise any religion.
 - The state does not favour any religion. It treats all religions alike. We can follow, practise or preach any religion of our choice.
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies : Our fundamental rights cannot be restricted or taken away. In order to protect our rights, we can seek the help of courts.
 - While enjoying our rights, we should not interfere with the rights of others.
 - All citizens must follow the ideals given in the Constitution.
 - We must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - We must help to keep the country united.
 - We must take care of the environment.

4. 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 all the children upto the age of 14
 - Special laws for the upliftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward and weaker sections of the society

Section-III :

G. Activity:

Ans. Do it yourself

17. Our National Symbols and Festivals

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Rabindranath Tagore. 2. Ashoka Chakra.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Our National Flag is **rectangular** in shape.
 2. There is a chakra in the **middle** of the National Flag.
 3. On the right of the wheel there is a **horse** and on the left there is a **bull**.
 4. Our National Emblem has been taken from the Ashoka Pillar at **Sarnath**.
 5. **National** festivals are celebrated all over the country.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Ans. 1. National Flower | → | (a) Truth Alone Triumphs |
| 2. National Anthem | → | (b) Tricolour |
| 3. National Flag | → | (c) National Festival |
| 4. Satyameva Jayate | → | (d) Rabindranath Tagore |
| 5. Independence Day | → | (e) Lotus |

E. Answer in one word :

- Ans. 1. On 26th January 2. 15th August 1947
 3. Prime Minister 4. Mahatma Gandhi
 5. 15 August

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. National symbols are the National Flag, the National Anthem and the National Emblem.
 2. The National symbols signify for unity and strength.
 3. Our National Anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
 4. Our National Emblem has been taken from a pillar at Sarnath.
 5. Our National festivals are the Independence Day, the Republic Day and the Gandhi Jayanti.

4. Rabindranth Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for his book Gitanjali. He is popularly known as Gurudev.
5. Ashoka realized the futility of wars after his war with Kalinga where he saw a large number of dead and wounded people. After this Ashoka adopted Buddhism.
6. Krishnadeva Raya was a great ruler of the Kingdom of Vijayanagar in South India, about 500 years ago. He built many beautiful buildings and tanks for his people. He encouraged trade to make his kingdom prosperous.
The king, Krishnadeva Raya was also a good poet and wrote many books in Telugu.
7. Birbal, Tansen and Man Singh.

Section-III :

G. Activity:

Ans. Do it yourself

World We Live In-5

1. The Globe

Unit-I: World Overview

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I:

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. A globe is a model of the Earth.
2. The latitude that divides the Earth into two equal halves, the Northern and the Southern hemispheres, is called the Equator.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The two ends of the axis of the Earth are called the **poles**.
2. A **globe** is a man-made model of the Earth.
3. The **equator** divides the Earth into two equal halves.
4. **Longitudes** are imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
5. The **grid** helps to locate places on a globe.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

D. Write the names of the following parallels :

- Ans. 1. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ **Tropic of Cancer** 2. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ **Tropic of Capricorn**
3. 90°N **North Pole** 4. 90°S **South Pole**
5. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ **Arctic Circle** 6. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ **Antarctic Circle**

Section-II :

E. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Globe → a. Divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres
2. Latitudes → b. Model of the Earth
3. Equator → c. Greenwich near London
4. Grid → d. Imaginary lines running from east to west
5. Prime Meridian → e. A network of lines formed by latitudes and longitudes

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Latitudes are imaginary lines that run from east to west. These lines are parallel to each other. The distance between latitudes is equal. There are 181 latitudes.
2. Latitudes are set of imaginary lines on a globe that run from east to west forming full circles that never meet. There are 181 lines of latitude—90 lines of latitude to the north of Equator; 90 lines of latitude to the south of the Equator.
Longitudes are another set of lines that run from north to south, forming half circles meeting at the North Pole and the South Pole. There are 360 lines of longitude. 180 lines of longitude are located on the west and 180

lines of longitude are located on the east of the Greenwich Meridian, including the Greenwich Meridian.

3. The Greenwich Meridian is the chief meridian. It is also called the prime meridian. It is located at 0° longitude and divides the Earth into two equal hemispheres called Western hemisphere and Eastern hemisphere.
4. Grid is a network of lines formed by the intersection of latitudes and longitudes.
5. To locate a place on a map, we must know its Parallel and Meridian. The point at which these two lines cross each other, will be the location of that place. For example, if we find the location of Chennai on the map, we will find a point where the Parallel of 13°N and the Meridian of 80°E intersect.

This method helps us to locate any place on the globe or the map.

Section-III :

G. Find these cities in your atlas. Also mention their respective hemispheres :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Southern Hemisphere | 2. Southern Hemisphere |
| 3. Northern Hemisphere | 4. Northern Hemisphere |
| 5. Northern Hemisphere | 6. Northern Hemisphere |
| 7. Northern Hemisphere | 8. Northern Hemisphere |

H. Name the latitudes as shown on the globe in the diagram given below :

- Ans.** Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn

2. Understanding Our Earth

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. A map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the Earth's surface on a flat surface.
 2. We use scale on a map to know the actual distance between any two places.
 3. There are seven continents and five oceans in the world.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Wall maps are available in many **sizes**.
 2. On a map, **plains** are represented in green.
 3. **Antarctica** covered with ice throughout the year.
 4. An ocean has **saline** water.
 5. The Earth is surrounded by a thick layer of air called **atmosphere**.
 6. There are **seven** continents in the world.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. Yellow | _____ | a. Continent |
| 2. Europe | _____ | b. Distance |
| 3. Amazon rainforests | _____ | c. Atlantic |
| 4. Scale | _____ | d. South America |
| 5. Waterbody | _____ | e. Plateaus |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A continent is a very large landmass on the world. Generally identified by convention rather than any strict criteria, up to seven regions are commonly regarded as continents.
 2. A scale is the ratio between the distance on the map and their actual distance on the ground.
The scale of a map is often shown as a line with distance marked on it.
 3. Australia, Europe, Antarctica, South America, North America, Africa and Asia.
 4. Different colours are used to represent different landforms and water bodies on the map. For example, plains are represented in green, deserts in yellow, while mountains and highlands are represented in brown. Oceans are represented in shades of blue.

Section-III :

F. Draw a map

Ans. 1. Do it yourself

2. Do it yourself

G. Scale it

Ans. 1. Do it yourself

2. Do it yourself

3. Do it yourself

3. The Varied Climates

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. a. The Tropical Zone b. The Frigid Zones c. The Temperat Zones
 2. The reasons for this is that the air in Delhi is hot and dry in the summer and cold and dry in the winter. There is not much moisture in the air. In places like Chennai the air is full of moisture from the sea.
 3. The amount of moisture or water content present in the air is called humidity.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Places near the sea coast have **moderate** climate.
 2. In the polar regions, the Sunrays are **slanting**.
 3. The **tropical** zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
 4. In the torrid zone climate is **hot**.
 5. Places near the **sea** are neither too hot nor too cold.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Torrid Zone → a. moderate climate
2. Night Time → b. very cold
3. Coast → c. sea breeze
4. Frigid Zone → d. land breeze
5. Day time → e. hot and humid

E. What type of climate do the following places have? Also give reasons :

Ans. 1. Moderate Climate. It is near the sea.
2. Extreme Climate. It is far away from the sea.
3. Cold Climate. It is up in the mountains.

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. **Weather :** The pressure, temperature, rainfall and the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place over a short period of time is called the weather.

Climate : The kind of weather that a place has over a long period of time is called the climate.

2. The factors that influence the climate of a place are as the following :
 - a. Latitude
 - b. Height above the sea level
 - c. Distance from the sea
 - d. Winds
 - e. Humidity
3. The climate of a place affects the people living there in many ways. The clothes they wear, the food they eat, the types of houses they live in, are all affected by the climate.
4. The areas near the equator receive more heat from the Sun than those near the Poles because due to the spherical shape of the Earth the areas near the equator face the Sun directly for most part of the year. Hence the heat received by them is more in quantity. On the other end the polar areas are away from the Sun for the most part of the year. Hence they are colder than the equatorial regions.
5. No, because some places in that zone may be higher than the other places. As such they will be colder than the surrounding areas.
6. (i) **The Frigid Zones :** The areas between the Arctic Circle and North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere, and between the Antarctic Circle and South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere, receive very little heat from the Sun. They are very cold, and large parts are covered with snow throughout the year. They are called the Frigid Zones.
(ii) **The Temperate Zones :** The Temperate Zones lie between the Tropical Zone and the Frigid Zones. This region has a mild climate neither very hot nor very cold.
(iii) **The Tropical Zone :** We have seen that places near the Equator receive the maximum heat. The area on both sides of the Equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called the Tropical or Torrid Zone. It is hot throughout the year in this zone.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Project Work :

Ans. Do it yourself.

4. The Land of Dense Forests

Unit-II : The Habitats and People

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Zaire
2. Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Bakoons and Okapi.
3. Diamonds, Copper and Gold.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The Equator passes through the **northern** part of DR Congo.
2. Most of the Democratic Republic of Congo is covered with **dense forests**.
3. The largest tribe in Congo is the **Bantu** tribe.
4. **Cassava** and **Banana** are the main food crops.
5. Katanga in South Congo is rich in **minerals**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

Ans. 1. Matadi → a. capital of Congo
2. Kinshasa → b. staple food
3. Kayak → c. rich in minerals
4. Katanga → d. a kind of small boat
5. Cassava → e. biggest port

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

Ans. 1. Rivers are the most important means of transport in Congo.
2. Congo is located in the centre of Africa.
3. Cassava is the staple food of the people of Congo.
4. Matadi is a big port city.
5. Agriculture and **mining** are the main occupations of the people of Congo.
6. Pygmies do **hunting and gathering honey**.
7. Most of the people in Congo live in **small villages**.

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Congo is located in the centre of Africa. It lies in the Tropical Zone.
2. The regions which lie near the equator are known as the equatorial region.
3. DR Congo gets so much rain because the evaporation of water due to the high temperature during the day makes the humidity very high. This causes clouds to build up by the afternoon and rain comes down at about 4 p.m.

This happens almost everyday throughout the year.

- The people of Congo get wood, bamboo, rubber, oil and vines from the forest.
- Pygmies are a primitive tribe who live in dense forests. They are short in height. Their average height is less than 1.5 metre (5 ft). They gather food by hunting. They have a primitive lifestyle. They make huts out of branches and leaves. As the weather is hot and humid, the people do not wear many clothes. The people enjoy singing and dancing.
- Agriculture and mining are the main occupations of the people of Congo.
- The important industries of Congo are textiles, chemicals, paper, soap, cement and cigarettes.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Project Work :

Ans. Do it yourself.

5. Greenland—The Land of Ice and Snow

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. The Inuits were nomadic because they were unaware of the process of agriculture as the place was mostly covered with ice throughout the year.
2. Because they have to search for their food from different places.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Most of Greenland lies in the **Arctic Circle**.
2. Huge pieces of ice floating in the sea are called **icebergs**.
3. The capital of Greenland is **Nuuk**, earlier called **Godthab**.
4. The original inhabitants of Greenland are Eskimos, also called **Inuits**.
5. Greenland have air links with **North America** and **Denmark**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Inuits ————— a. capital city of Greenland
2. Huskies ————— b. natives of Greenland
3. Kayak ————— c. a large mass of ice floating on the sea
4. Nuuk ————— d. wolf-like dogs
5. Iceberg ————— e. a one-man boat

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

- Ans. 1. Harpoons are used for catching fishing.

2. Greenland is the largest island in the world.
3. Icebergs are large masses of ice floating on the sea.
4. People wear warm clothes in Greenland.
5. Wolves and beavers are hunted for their fur and meat by Inuits.
6. Huskies are used for pulling sledges.

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. **Climate :** More than four-fifths of the total area of Greenland is covered with ice and snow. Most of the ice-free land is along the coast and has low mountains.

Vegetation : Due to extreme cold, there is hardly any vegetation. Plants growth is not possible. There is no greenery on this land because the area remains covered with ice throughout the year. During the short summer season, short grass, mosses and lichens grow. They are used as fodder for animals.

2. More than four-fifths of the total area of Greenland is covered with ice and snow. Most of the ice-free land is along the coast, and has low mountains. Through the gaps in the mountains, ice spills into the sea from the glaciers. When ice reaches the water, it sometimes breaks off from the main mass of ice and floats out into the sea as icebergs. These icebergs are a great danger to ships because they are huge moving masses of ice and can cause immense damage. It is difficult to know how large an iceberg is, because 90 per cent of it is hidden under the water and only the tip of it can be seen.
3. The life of Eskimos depends greatly on animals, their main occupation is hunting and fishing. In the costal regions during the summer sheep rearing. Animals such as wolves and beavers are hunted for their fur and meat. They also use carts drawn by dogs or reindeer, for transporting goods. These carts are called sledges.
4. Inuits wear thick clothes made of animal skin and fur. Normally they wear two trousers at a time and a coat made of animal fur. The coat has a hood which covers their head. Men and women both wear almost the same dress. They also wear long leather boots which protect their feet from the snow. The babies wear clothes exactly like their parents.
5. A kayak is a small boat which is used for going out to sea for fishing. It is made of seal or walrus skin stretched over a wooden frame.
6. The main occupation of the people of Greenland is fishing and hunting.

Section-III :

G. Project Work

Ans. Do it yourself.

6. Saudi Arabia—The Land of the Hot Sand

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Bedouins are nomads who wander from place to place in search of pasture lands for their animals.
2. The date palm trees are the only trees which grow easily in desert region.
3. The Bedouins mostly move in groups forming long rows of camels called the caravans.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Saudi Arabia is located in the **Arabian** Desert.
2. Most of Saudi Arabia is covered with **sand**.
3. The climate of Saudi Arabia is neither **tropical** nor **temperate**.
4. The **date palm** trees are the only trees which grow easily in the desert regions of Saudi Arabia.
5. The two most important centres for the Muslims are **Mecca** and **Medina**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Bedouins —————→ a. green area in desert
2. Sand dunes —————→ b. capital city of Saudi Arabia
3. Riyadh —————→ c. nomads
4. Oasis —————→ d. petroleum
5. Liquid gold —————→ e. hills of sand

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.** 1. The people living in **deserts** are called Bedouins.
2. A desert is an area with **low** rainfall.
3. India **import** petroleum to Saudi Arabia.
4. Dates are a **sweet** and nutritious fruit.
5. Riyadh is a **capital** of Saudi Arabia.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. A desert is a place where the annual rainfall is less than 25 cm and it is not possible for plants and trees to grow.
2. Saudi Arabia, a country in Middle East, is located in the Arabian Desert.
3. There are several places where, there is a store of underground water. Such a place is called an Oasis.
4. The petroleum is called liquid gold as it is very important source of energy and fuel in today's world. The petroleum is refined to make mineral oil and other petroleum products.
5. The life of the people in Saudi Arabia has changed recently. It is due to the discovery of petroleum. It is the source of gold. Saudi Arabia is one of the richest countries in the world.
6. The desert regions have small hills of sand called Sand Dunes.
7. The important centres of pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia are Mecca and Medina.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Atlas Work :

Ans. Do it yourself.

7. Prairies–The Grasslands

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. The prairies are located away from the oceans. They have extreme type of climate. The winters are cold and summers are hot. The prairies receive heavy snowfall in winter. Moderate rainfall occurs in summer. Both the climate and the soil of the prairies are suitable for the growth of grasses.
2. The main rivers that flow through the Prairies are the Mississippi and the Missouri.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The grasslands of Asia are called **steppes**.
2. The main crop in the prairies is **wheat**.
3. The summers are **hot** and winters are cold in prairies.
4. Prairie is a **French** word for grassland.
5. Cattle are reared on large areas called **ranches**.
6. The grasslands are called **pampas** in South America.
7. The production of **wheat** is very high in the Northern Prairies.
8. The Prairies are in the **temperate** zone.
9. Some farmers have their private **car**.
10. **Chicago** is the trade centre for the export of **meat**.
11. Farms where cattle are raised are called **ranches**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| Ans. 1. Downs | → | a. South Africa |
| 2. Prairies | → | b. Asia |
| 3. Pampas | → | c. North America |
| 4. Steppes | → | d. South America |
| 5. Velds | → | e. Australia |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

- Ans. 1. Beef from America is exported to countries in Europe.
2. The prairies are the grasslands of North America.
3. Chicago is an important centre for meat products.
4. The prairies are called the wheat basket of the world.
5. The work on ranches is done with the help of machines.

F. Fill in the boxes:

Ans. S T E P P E S
M E A D O W
M I S S I S S I P P I
C H I C A G O
R A N C H E S

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Grasslands are located in the temperate zone. The Temperate Zone lies between latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ in the Northern Hemisphere and between latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ in the Southern Hemisphere.
2. The machines are of great help to the farmers in cultivating such huge farms. All the work of ploughing the land, sowing the seeds, reaping the crop, threshing and packing is done with the help of big and powerful machines. The work is done very fast.
3. The prairies are called the wheat basket because farmers have converted the grasslands into farmlands. Farmers grow enough wheat not only for their own country but for other countries as well.
4. Huge estates or farms are found in Prairies are called Ranches, where the farmer rear cattle and other animals.
5. Other grasslands in the cool temperate zone are steppes, Pampas, Veld, Downs and Savannas.
6. The grasslands are known by different names is different parts of the world.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Prairies in North America | • Pampas in South America |
| • Steppes in Asia | • Veld in South Africa |
| • Downs in Australia | • Savannas in Central Africa |
7. Farms are equipped with modern machines which do milking and storing of milk products. Very little man-power is needed for this. That is why few people live on farms.

Section-III :**H. Activity :**

Ans. Do it yourself.

I. Atlas Work :

Ans. Do it yourself.

8. Means of Transport**Unit-III : Conquering Distance****Multiple Choice Questions**

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises**Section-I :****A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans. 1. The wheel.
2. The means of air transport reach to their destination in a very quick time. That is how they are better than other means of transport.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The invention of **wheel** was a turning point in transportation.
 2. The first train in India ran from **Mumbai** to **Thane**.
 3. Aeroplane was invented by **Wright** Brothers.
 4. If you were going on ship from India to France, your ship would pass through the **Suez** Canal.
 5. We can reduce the congestion by improving **public transport**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Steam Engine | → | a. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers |
| 2. Flyer | → | b. metro |
| 3. Inland waterways | → | c. longest railway |
| 4. Underground Railways | → | d. James Watt |
| 5. Trans Siberian Railway | → | e. Wright Brothers |
| 6. Invention of wheel | → | f. earliest means of transport |
| 7. First railway line in India | → | g. major seaport |
| 8. Water transport | → | h. special ship to carry oil |
| 9. Mumbai | → | i. 1853 |
| 10. Tanker | → | j. turning point in transportation |

E. Name the following:

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Orville Wright and Wilber Wright | 2. The Bullet train |
| 3. Air India | 4. Trans-Siberian Railways |
| 5. TGV train | |

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. A very broad roads, called the Speedways, Expressways or Freeways. These roads are wide enough to allow more than six vehicles to move sideways in each direction. Vehicles are allowed to move only in one direction. There are no traffic lights. Since they don't pass through towns, the traffic does not have to slow down or stop for signals. They have flyover—junctions where one road crosses over another.
 2. The two problems created by the roadways are : pollution and accidents. We can overcome these problems by building flyovers and providing clean fuels such as Compressed Natural GAS (CNG) to run the vehicles.
 3. The railways were introduced in India by the British. The first train ran between Bombay (now Mumbai) and Thane in 1853. It was a distance of only 34 km.
 4. They are cheaper as they do not require money to build or to maintain. They carry heavy and bulky goods over thousands of kilometres.
 5. The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Ships from India travelling to Europe now go through the canal. They no longer have to go round Africa to reach Europe.
 6. Air travel have many advantages compared to other means of transport. Some of these are as follows :

- i. With the help of air transport we can reach to a place in a very short time. This cutshorts our journey time and enable us to complete our work quickly.
- ii. It transport perishable goods in a very short time.
- iii. During natural calamities it is very helpful in providing relief to the affected people.

Section-III :

G. Atlas Work :

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

9. Sending and Receiving Messages

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Horses, pigeons and messengers.
 2. Newspaper, radio, television, telephone and computers.
 3. Email, chatting, social networking sites, etc.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **J.L. Baird** Invented the television.
 2. The first newspaper was brought out by **Julius Caesar in 60 B.C. in Rome.**
 3. The Italian scientist **G. Marconi** is recognized as the inventor of the radio.
 4. The message in telegram is sent in the form of codes consisting of **dots and dashes.**
 5. Email is very **fast** and cheap.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Telephone → a. Marconi
 2. Radio → b. Indian Satellite
 3. INSAT-IB → c. Samuel Morse
 4. TV → d. Baird
 5. Telegraph → e. Alexander Graham Bell

E. Write the names of the inventors of the following:

- Ans.** Samuel Morse Guglielmo Marconi
 Julius Caesar John Logic Baird

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. In earlier times, man used signs and symbols to communicate with each other. Horses, pigeons, and messengers were used for sending and

receiving messages. These messages took a long time to reach their destination.

2. We can communicate in a few minutes to a person in any part of our country or in the world. Modern means of communication have made the world a small place. They have brought the people closer to each other.
3. Thousands of people are employed for this purpose. Reporters and photographers are stationed at many places all over the world to collect news and pictures of the important happenings in their regions. There are news agencies in every country which gather news of their region, and send them to other countries. Thereafter, the editor and his team scrutinise and select important news items and the headlines, and decide about the space to be given to each. It is then sent for printing. Thus we see that it requires hard work and efforts of many people to ensure that the newspaper reaches our homes every morning.
4. The message is sent in the form of codes consisting of dots and dashes. With the invention of the telegraph, sending and receiving messages became easier and quicker.
5. Radio communication is also important for pilots and captains of ships. During landing and take-off, pilots receive instructions from the airport control-tower by means of radio communication. Ships sailing in the sea have radio links with ports on their route. They receive weather reports by means of radio. They can also send a radio message in case they need help during a storm or any such calamity.
6. Man-made communication satellites, called the artificial satellites, have been sent up in space to orbit the Earth. These satellites carry valuable and useful equipment which help us to send and receive messages and pictures to and from all parts of the world. They help in the relay of radio, telephone, mobile, telegraph, teleprinter and TV programmes to all the countries.
7. An e-mail is a very fast and cheap mode of communication. With it we can send our messages to any part of the world instantly.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

10. Recording and Communicating Knowledge

Unit-IV : Changing World

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. c

2. a

3. a

4. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. The need for a script was felt to develop the systemic way to express thoughts and information i.e., language.

- Gutenberg's invention i.e., the printing press enabled the people to gain knowledge through the printed books which were cheaper than the hand written books and also now they can reach to a large number of people.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box :

- Ans.**
- The Egyptians made paper from **papyrus**.
 - The concept of Zero was given by **Indians**.
 - Louis Braille** developed a system of reading for the blind people.
 - Hindi is written in the **Devanagri** script.
 - The first book printed by Gutenberg was the **Bible**.
 - The earliest books were **handwritten**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Literacy | → | a. Hindi |
| 2. Braille system | → | b. India |
| 3. Devanagri script | → | c. the key of knowledge |
| 4. Concept of zero | → | d. paper |
| 5. Papyrus | → | e. Louis Braille |

E. Choose the correct Answer:

- Ans.**
- The Sumerian of Mesopotamia/Egyptians were the first people to use a written language.
 - From Greek/Latin sprung the different European languages.
 - The number system of 0-9 was developed in Ancient Rome/Ancient India.
 - The Egyptians/Chinese were the first people to use paper.
 - Today wood pulp/papyrus is primarily used to make paper.
 - The Latin Bible/Holy Quran was the first book printed in Gutenberg's printing press.

G. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
- The earliest form of written communication was through pictures. Pictures, mainly of animals, have been discovered in caves in which early humans lived. But making pictures took a long time.
 - The script developed by the Indians in an ancient line is known as Brahmi script. The Devanagri and several other Indian scripts that we used today have been largely derived from Brahmi script.
 - The system of counting from 1 to 10, and the concept of 0 is the most important contribution of ancient India.
 - A special script called Braille enables a blind person to read a book, using his or her fingers. The script was developed by Louis Braille in France. In Braille, the letters of each word are printed in patterns of small dots. These dots are raised from the surface of the paper, so that the blind person can feel them with the fingers. Braille is read by lightly running the fingers along these dots.
 - The Egyptians develop the making of paper with the help of papyrus—a kind of seed grown in the delta of Nile river. They used the skin of this reed to make paper.

6. Literacy is the key to progress and advancement. Countries where majority of citizens are illiterate and uneducated, continue to remain backward, poor and far behind in the race of civilized nations.

Section-III :

H. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

I. Project Work :

Ans. Do it yourself.

11. Living Longer and Healthier

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. A thermometer is used to measure the temperature of a body.
2. A stethoscope is used for checking the heart and the lungs.
3. Vaccine prevents a disease where as a medicines treats a diseases.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Dr Jenner developed vaccine for **small pox**.
2. **Stethoscope** is used for knowing about heart beats.
3. Galileo was an **Italian** scientist.
4. **Quinine** helped in the eradication of malaria.
5. Pasteurization was developed by **Louis Pasteur**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Small Pox | → | a. Dr Rene Laennec |
| 2. Chloroform | → | b. Sir Alexander Flemming |
| 3. Stethoscope | → | c. Pasteurization |
| 4. Louis Pasteur | → | d. James Simpson |
| 5. Penicillin | → | e. Dr Edward Jenner |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A thermometre helps a doctor to know the exact temperature of the body of a patient. With its help the doctor can prescribe the appropriate medicine to treat the illness. That is how it is important for a doctor.
2. Once, Rene noticed that two children were sitting at the ends of a long hollow log of wood. One was whispering through it and the other was listening. Rene could not understood their game. He enquired from them. The children told him that even the whispering can be easily heard through this hollow log.
He thought about it. He rolled a paper to make a hollow tube and placed it on the chest of a patient. He was able to hear the heart beats and the sound created by air in the lungs. This observation and practice finally lead to the invention of the stethoscope.

3. Microscope is an instrument to see very tiny germs which are not visible to our naked eyes. These germs cause various diseases. This instrument magnifies the object hundred times and the object is correctly identified, it becomes easy to prescribe the correct medicine for the particular disease caused because of the particular germ. That is how microscope help in the treatment of diseases.
4. Clinical thermometer, stethoscope, microscope, X-ray machine used for finding the diseases.
5. Dr Jenner wanted to develop the vaccine of small-pox. He was told by some milkmaids that they could not be affected by small pox as they are affected by cow-pox (which was not a deadly disease in humans). Thus Dr Jenner decided to inject the germs of small-pox in a person infected from cow-pox. He choose a boy called James Phipps. He first infected the germs cow-pox in his body and then of the small pox. This was a major risk as he was not sure that it will work or not.
6. All of us must work against the spread of diseases. Follow these instructions:
 - Keep yourself and your surroundings clean.
 - Eat a balanced diet.
 - Do regular exercises.
 - Drink clean water.
 - Keep the drainage system free from germs.

Primary health centres can help us in this work. There should be regular programmes on Radio and TV. on good health habits.
7. The process of killing germs by heating and cooling it rapidly is called Pasteurisation.
8. Chloroform is used to make a person unconscious before an operation so that he does not feel pain.
9. Joseph Lister was a British surgeon and a pioneer of antiseptic surgery. He promoted the idea of sterile surgery. Also he successfully introduced carbolic acid to sterilized the surgical instruments and to clean wounds which led to reduction in post-operative infections and made surgery safer for patients.

Section-III :

F. Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

12. The Age of Machines

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Iron was a strong and durable metal. It was stronger than copper. It could be used to make tools like axes, ploughs, showels and sickles.

sWith these he could chop trees, clear forests, dig the ground and cultivate land. Hunting animals became easier. The discovery of iron made man powerful as never before.

2. Daimler
3. Scientists are searching for new sources of energy because conventional sources of energy such as coal and petroleum have a limited life self and will going to end soon. Solar energy, wind energy, hydro electricity and gobargas.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box :

- Ans.**
1. **Iron** is much stronger than copper.
 2. **Mass** production reduced the cost and improved the quality.
 3. **Renewable** sources of energy will never finish.
 4. **Daimler** invented an engine which ran on petrol.
 5. **Gobar** gas plants are becoming popular in villages.
 6. **Atomic** or nuclear energy is being used to produce electricity.
 7. Kerosene, petrol, cooking gas are all produced from **crude oil**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. James Watt was inventor of steam engines.
 2. Mass production means the system of using machines to make the same kind of things in a large number. Mass production brought many advantages. It improved quality. It reduced costs. It bore more. Big factories were established.
 3. The products which we get be refining the crude oil are kerosene, petrol, gasoline, diesel and other oil related products. Daimler invented the petrol engine.
 4. The electricity generated from moving water is called hydroelectricity.
 5. The fuel to be used in machines was petrol. People start looking for other sources of energy because coal and petroleum have a limited life self and will going to end soon.
 6. The sources of energy which will last forever and can be renewed from time to time are called renewable sources of energy. Such as solar energy, wind energy and water energy. These sources of energy are better because they are pollution free and safe sources of energy.

E. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Rudolph Diesel | → | a. Petrol engine |
| 2. Daimler | → | b. Diesel engine |
| 3. James Watt | → | c. Electricity |
| 4. George Stephenson | → | d. Steam engine |
| 5. Benjamin Franklin | → | e. Locomotion |
| 6. Mass Production | → | f. America 1857 |
| 7. Coal | → | g. water |
| 8. Mineral Oil | → | h. Gobar Gas Plants |
| 9. Hydroelectricity | → | i. 20 years |
| 10. Cowdung | → | j. Production in a large number of similar things by machines. |

Section-III :

F. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

G. Project :

Ans. Do it yourself.

13. Some Unforgettable People

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi is called 'Father of the Nation' because he united the people and led the Indian freedom movement from the front.
2. Mahatma Gandhi's principle inspired Martin Luther king to adopt non-violent methods of protest.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Mahatma Gandhi** was born at Porbandar.
2. Vivekananda participated in the world congress of religions held in **Chicago**.
3. Karl Marx wrote the famous book **Das kapital**.
4. Mother Teresa's convent was near a slum colony called **Moti Jheel**.
5. Black Americans respect **Martin Luther** as much as we respect Gandhiji.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Mother Teresa → a. Abolition of Slavery
2. Abraham Lincoln → b. Social equalith
3. Karl Marx → c. My Experiments with Truth
4. Gandhiji → d. Nirmal Hriday Home
5. Martin Luther → e. Das Kapital

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Abraham Lincoln was the former President of the United tate of America who led the anti-slavery states (Northern states) in the American Civil War fought from April 1861-1865. The victory of the Northern states lead to the abolition of slavery.
One night, when Lincoln along with his wife was watching a play in a theatre in Washington D.C. he was shot dead by a supporter of the southern states. His death in 1865 was mourned all over the world.
2. Mahatma Gandhi fought with the British with his two weapons namely truth and non-violence. He organized the people against the British Rule and succeeded in making India a free nation.
3. Karl Mar gave the slogan "Workers of the world unite."

- Martin Luther King, a black American Baptist preacher, became the leader of the black people for equal rights in USA. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1964.
- Mother Teresa was one of the most famous social workers of the world. She came to India from Yugoslavia and worked as a teacher in Kolkata. She felt very sad by the condition of the poor people and soon started her own order, known as the Missionaries of Charity. It took care of the ‘the hungry, the sick and homeless, unwanted, unloved, uncared people, she used to say, “All life is sacred.” All are God's children and have the right to get love and care”.
- In 1893 Swami Vivekananda became the first Hindu monk from India to visit America and participated in the World Congress of Religions held in Chicago. He impressed the audience with his magical oratory. His first day’s brief address—“Sisters and Brothers of America” captured the heart of many and won many followers.

Section-III :

F. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

14. The Birth of the United Nations

Unit-V : The United Nations

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

Ans. 1. a 2. b 3. c

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

Ans. 1. Two aims of the UN are :

- To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations.
 - To promote human rights and freedom for all.
2. US President Roosevelt coined the term ‘United Nations’.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box:

- Ans. 1. The United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October** every year.
 2. The World War First was fought from **1914** to **1918**.
 3. In the beginning UN had only **fifty** one members.
 4. Nagasaki and Hiroshima are in **Japan**.
 5. The World War **Second** was fought from 1939 to 1945.
 6. **The league of Nations** was formed after the World War First.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. The birth of the UN —————→ a. Roosevelt
 2. The Primary purpose of the UN —————→ b. 10 December
 3. Human Rights Day —————→ c. 193 members
 4. The United Nations —————→ d. 24 October, 1945
 5. U.S. President —————→ e. World peace

E. Write eight important human rights as declared by the UN:

- Ans.** 1. Rights to live as free 2. All are equal before law
3. Right to education 4. Free to travel anywhere in the world.
5. Freedom of worship 6. Equal pay for equal work
7. Freedom of thoughts 8. Freedom from torture and many more.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The organization formed after World War I to preserve peace and settle disputes by arbitration was called the League of Nations.
2. Because the League of Nations failed to achieve its aim i.e. preventing another World War, the world leaders think of forming the UN.
3. In June, 1945 representatives of 51 nations met in San Francisco and drafted a charter for international place. This charter is the constitution of the United Nations. The United Nations Organization was officially created on October 24, 1945.
4. The charter of the United Nations Organization was drafted in San Francisco.
5. To work for peace and security in the world.
To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations.
To promote human rights and freedom for all.
To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
To remove differences based on race, religion, language and sex among the people.
To assist it in the achievement of these aims.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Project :

Ans. Do it yourself.

15. How the United Nations Works

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. Six organs.
2. The aim of UNESCO is to encourage nations to work together in the areas of education, science and culture.
3. The main aim of FAO is 'freedom from hunger' for every human in the world.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. The **Security** Council is the most powerful in the UN.
2. UNICEF was set up by the United Nations in **1946**.
3. The WHO was established in **1948**.
4. The **General** Assembly is the largest body of the UN.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Identify the organ of the UN.

1. Made up of 193 members, each having one vote:
General Assembly
2. Supervises the day-to-day work of the UN:
The Secretariat
3. Provides help to developing nations for social work:
Economic and Social Council
4. All UN members accept its decisions:
The International Court of Justice

E. Match the social agency of the UN with its aims:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1. FAO | → | a. Welfare of children of the world |
| 2. ILO | → | b. Freedom from hunger |
| 3. UNICEF | → | c. Promotion of education, science and culture |
| 4. WHO | → | d. Improve conditions of the working class |
| 5. UNESCO | → | e. Improve health of people |

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The United Nations tried to solve conflicts between nations. It provides scientific and technical expertise in various fields like agriculture, health and education.
 2. The 6 Organs of the UN are :
 - i. The General Assembly
 - ii. The Security Council
 - iii. The Secretariat
 - iv. The Economic and Social Council
 - v. The International Court of Justice
 - vi. The Trusteeship Council.The Security Council is the most powerful organ.
 3. The Security Council inspite of having only 15 members, is more powerful than the General Assembly which has 193 members because the task of maintaining peace in the world has been given to Security Council. The 5 most powerful nations of the world i.e. USA, Russia, Britain, France and China are the permanent members of the Security Council and can effectively solve any security problem arising in any part of the world.
 4. 5 permanent members of the Security Council are :

i. USA	ii. Russia	iii. Britain
iv. France	v. China	
 5. The head is the Secretary General.
 6. Most of the work of the UN is carried out by agencies known as specialized agencies. They deal with matters such as food, aid, health, education, environment and agriculture.
 7. Four agencies of the UN are :

- i. United Nations Children's Fund.
- ii. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- iii. World Health Organization.
- iv. Food and Agricultural Organization.

The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the UN.

8. UNICEF was set up by the United Nations in 1946 to provide food, clothing and homes to children who suffered during World War II. In 1950, the United Nations made UNICEF responsible for the welfare of children all over the world. It conducts programmes, especially in developing countries, to ensure that the food, health, and educational needs of children are met.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

16. India and the United Nations (UN)

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. UNICEF
 2. The aim of NAM was to urge small nations not to join military camps.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. **India** is the largest democracy in the world.
 2. The FAO has helped to change the desert area of **Rajasthan** into a fertile area.
 3. India often borrows money from the **IMF** and the **World Bank** to support its development programmes.
 4. The **USA** and the **USSR** emerged as the most powerful nations after World War II.
 5. Mrs Vijayalakshmi was the first woman **President** of the General Assembly.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Write the full forms of the following.

- Ans.** 1. IMF International Monetary Fund.
 2. NAM Non-Aligned Movement
 3. USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 4. FAO Food and Agricultural Organization

E. Match the following:

- Ans.** 1. Pt Nehru —————→ d. Yugoslavia
 2. Tito —————→ c. India
 3. Nasser —————→ a. Egypt
 4. Non-Aligned Movement —————→ b. 1961

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The first woman President of the General Assembly was Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit.
2. The FAO has helped to change the desert area of Rajasthan into a fertile area. The FAO has helped in improving farming methods. New seeds, pesticides and fertilizers have been developed through cooperation with Indian scientists.
3. India did not join any military bloc because she believed in peaceful co-operation and not on arms pact. The Indian leaders thought that India can formulate its own Independent firm policy only if it remain outside the two military blocs.
4. India, Egypt and Yugoslavia are the founding members of the NAM.
5. The Non-Aligned countries faced the problem of poverty, illiteracy, development, etc.
6. The NAM has been successful in achieving its aim to a large extent as it kept more than hundred nation away from joining to two military blocs. It also helps the nations to cooperate with each other in order to solve their burning problems.

Section-III :

G. Activity :

Ans. Do it yourself.

H. Atlas Word:

Ans. Do it yourself.

17. Advent of The Europeans

Unit-VI : The Freedom Struggle

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. The things available in India that attracted the Europeans merchants were spices, gold, pearls, silk and other things.
2. The right to collect revenue.
3. Rani Laxmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal.
4. The British were interfering in the traditional social system of Indians. This created mistrust among the Indians and the British.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated in the Battle of **Plassey** in **1757**.
2. **Vasco da Gama** was the first European to reach India through sea route.
3. **Sepoys** were not paid as much as the English soldiers.
4. Farmers of Bengal and Bihar were forced to grow **Indigo** instead of **rice**.
5. A **Viceroy** was appointed in India as its representative to govern the country.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Name the following.

Ans.



a. Tantiya Tope



b. Vasco da Gama



c. Bhadur Shah Zafar



d. Rani Laxmi Bai

E. Match the following:

Ans.

1. Vasco da Gama	→	a. Nawab of Bengal
2. Siraj-Ud-Daulah	→	b. 1757
3. Battle of Plassey	→	c. Kerala
4. First War of Independence	→	d. A Portuguese Sailor
5. Spices	→	e. 1857

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans.

1. India at ancient time was very rich country, famous for spices, gold, pearls, silk and other things. This led to the entry of the Europeans to India.
2. The trading centres of the East India Company in India was Surat, Masulipatnam, Fort St George (Madras) and other places. They built factories too at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Bharoach.
3. The company started fortification in some places to secure their trading centres and factories.
4. The British were given Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765, they got the right to collect taxes on land. This gave them administrative and trading rights.
5. The British force the farmers of Bengal to grow Indigo, a kind of dye plant, to fulfil their needs of cloth industry. This plant was harmful for the farmers as they could not grow their food crop, rice, after the indigo. That is why the farmers revolted against the British.
6. After the revolt the East India Company was dissolved and India was brought directly under the control of the British Crown. A viceroy was appointed in India as its representative to govern the country. The British government assured the Indians that it would uphold the rights and dignity of native princes, and respect the old customs and religious beliefs in India. It also disclaimed all desires for extending the British empire. But the mutiny had already sown the seeds of distrust between the ruler and the ruled that by mere changing of rulers, the confidence and trust could never be restored.

Section-III :

G. Atlas Word:

Ans. Do it yourself.

18. Beginning of the Struggle

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Bengal was at that time a very big state, which comprised the modern states of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. According to lord curzon, due to the vastness of the state, its administration was a difficult task. That is why they decided to divide into two parts.
2. The slogan shouted to by every Indian during the Swadeshic Movement is "Vande Mataram".
3. In 1915, Gandhiji joined the movement to free India.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper called **Kesari**.
2. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in **Bombay**.
3. Indians who thought that the British should be driven out with the help of arms were known as **revolutionaries**.
4. The British followed the policy of **Divide** and Rule.
5. The boycott and swadeshi movement was started to fight against the partition of **Bengal**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy → a. extremist
2. Lala Lajpat Rai → d. Kesari
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak → c. Vande Mataram
4. Madam Bhikaji Cama → d. Indian National Congress
5. A.O. Hume → e. social reformer

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

- Ans. 1. The practice of sati was banned by the British government in 1829.
2. The first meeting of the congress was held in Mumbai in December 1885.
3. The moderates had a deep faith in the methods of meetings, discussions and speeches.
4. The aim of the partition of Bengal was to weaken the nationalist movement.
5. Ghadar Party was formed by Lala Hardyal in America.
6. Gandhiji, who was practising as a barrister in South Africa, returned to India in 1915.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. The objectives of forming the Indian National Congress was to draw the attention of th British towards the problems and demands of the Indian people.
2. The real cause for the partition of Bengal was the growing nationalist

- movement in Bengal. The British wanted to weaken the notionist movement by dividing the Hindus and the Muslims.
- The social reformers were the educated Indians who wanted to free the Indian society from the social evils such as child marriage, illiteracy, casteism, untouchability and prohibition of widow remarriage. They brought about a remarkable change in the society by establishing educational institutes, and replacing old beliefs and superstitions by reason and judgement.
 - The extremists were the leaders of the Indian National Congress who did not like the methods of meetings, discussions and speeches. The Moderates strongly believe in these methods.
 - Lala Hardyal formed the Gadar Party to help the revolutionaries in India.

Section-III :

G. Activity:

Ans. Do it yourself.

19. India Gets Freedom

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the right (✓) answer:

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

Exercises

Section-I :

A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. Gandhiji was shocked to find out about the state of the farmers in the villages.
- 1920.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Sorojini Naidu.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Gandhiji undertook his journey for Dandi from **Sabarmati**.
- INA first planted the Indian National Flag in **Manipur**.
 - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the movement in north-west and **Rani Gidmlea** led the **Civil Disobedience Movement** north-east.
 - Pt Jawaharlal Nehru** became the first Prime Minister of India.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

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

Section-II :

D. Match the following:

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Bhagat Singh | → | a. Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 2. 13 April 1919 | → | b. Revolutionary |
| 3. Azad Hind Fauj | → | c. 1942 |
| 4. Non-Cooperation Movement | → | d. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre |
| 5. Quit India Movement | → | e. Chaura Chauri |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

- Ans. 1. Gandhiji was very shocked to see the conditions of the farmers.
- Gandhiji asked the people to fully oppose the Rowlatt Acts.

3. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started in 1920.
4. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the non-cooperation Movement in the north-west.
5. Subash Chandra Bose organised the Indian National Army to fight the British.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. In 1919, the British passed new laws called the Rowlatt Acts. Under these laws they could arrest anyone without a trial. Gandhiji asked the people to oppose the laws. Demonstrations and meetings were held all over the country. One of these demonstrations was held at Amritsar in the Jallianwala Bagh. There were nearly 20,000 men, women and children in this meeting. The British rulers decided to disrupt the meeting and teach the people a good lesson. Armed force under the command of General Dyer encircled the meeting ground, and blocked the only gate from where people could come out. On the order of General Dyer the soldiers fired on the unarmed helpless people. This led to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 2. Satyagraha is a method of opposing for the right cause. In it peaceful methods are adopted. It literally means “insisting on truth.”
 3. Gandhiji organized the Dandi March to oppose the passing of salt law by the British Government. According to this law Indian people were prohibited from selling or making of salt from the sea water.
 4. People protested against the Rowlatt Acts because these laws were against the human rights. Under these they could arrest anyone without trial.
 5. At the Lahore Session in December 1929, the Congress decided that it would not rest until it would attain Poorna Swaraj or complete independence. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority of the delegates.
Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement and asked the countrymen to work only for independence and disobey British laws at all levels. The next move was breaking the salt law.
 6. When the World War II broke out, the British wanted Indians to join the war. The Congress ministries resigned in the states. They demanded complete independence before joining the war. The British government refused. Finally, under the leadership of Gandhiji, the Quit India Movement was launched on August 9, 1942.
 7. Gandhiji used the methods of non-violence and satyagraha to achieve the freedom.
 8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army.

Section-III :

G. Activity:

Ans. Do it yourself.

Note

