

CANDY TREE



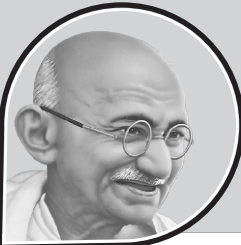
SOCIAL STUDIES

HELP KIT

1-5

Written by :

Shailja Khanna
Vishal Bishnoi



1 About Me

Exercise

- A. **Choose and tick (3) the correct option :**
Do Yourself
- B. **Some activities are shown below. Colour the activities that you like to do.**
Do Yourself
- C. **What are your likings?**
Do Yourself
- D. **Circle the toy would like to have for your birthday.**
Do Yourself
- E. **Answer the following questions :**
Do Yourself

Things to do

Do Yourself

2 Growing Up

Exercise

- A. **Choose and tick (3) the correct option :**
1. breathe, 2. grow, 3. cow.
- B. **Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the help box :**
1. water, food, 2. healthy, 3. grow, 4. clean
- C. **Tick (3) for correct and put (7) for the incorrect statements:**
1. 7, 2. 7, 3. 7, 4. 3, 5. 3
- B. **Answer the following questions :**
1. A new born baby can't eat, talk or walk by itself.
 2. Do yourself
 3. We need fresh air to breathe. We need healthy food to eat. We need clean water to drink. We need exercise to stay fit. We need rest and sleep. All these things make us a strong and healthy person.
All these are **essential** things for us.
 4. A little boy become a man
A little chick become a fowl. A plant become a tree.

Things to do

Do Yourself

3 My Body

Exercise

- A. **Choose and tick (3) the correct option :**

1. a., 2. c.

B. Look at the parts of the body and tick (3) the action you do with each :

1. see, 2. hold, 3. smell, 4. listen

C. Which senses organ do you need :

1. eyes, 2. nose, 3. ears, 4. hands

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Hands, legs, eyes, ears

2. Nose, ears, nose, tongue, skin

3. We need sense organs to feel the things around us.

Things to do

Do Yourself

4 The Family

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. siblings, 2. cousins, 3. aunt

B. Complete the sentences :

1. family, 2. grand parents, 3. small, 4. cousins

C. Tick (3) for correct and put (7) for the incorrect statements:

1. 7, 2. 7, 3. 7, 4. 3, 5. 3

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The father, the mother and their children make up a family.

2. A small family has a mother, a father and one or two children.

3. When a family has parents their children, grandparents, uncles, aunts and their children live together is called joint family.

4. Real brothers and sisters are called siblings.

Things to do

Do Yourself

5 Fun with the Family

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a 2. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. carrom, 2. parks, 3. movies, 4. new

C. Tick (3) most favourite sport :

Do yourself

D. Answer the questions :

1. No, we can do work all the time.

2. A family have fun to go for a picnic or to go to fair.

3. Sometimes we sit together with our family members to watch the t. v.

4. My family and friends celebrate our birthday.

Things to do

Do Yourself

6 The Houses We Live In

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. a

B. Solve this crossword on the names of different types of houses :



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

1. T, 2. F, 3. T

D. Complete the following sentences :

1. houseboat, 2. flat, 3. tent

E. Do Yourself.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. We need a house to live in.

2. A house protect us from heat, cold rain wild animals and thieves.

3. House made of mud, straw, dray glass and canvas are called kuccha house.

Things to do

Do Yourself

7 Safety First

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. c, 3. bus

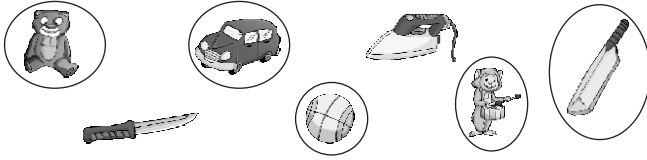
B. Fill in the missing letters to know the answer:

1. Pencil sharpner, 2. Toys, 3. Park

C. Circle the correct word:

1. Knife, 2. electric switches, 3. careful, 4. playing, 5. moving

D. Circle the things you should play with :



E. Fill in the blanks :

1. Knife, 2. zebra crossing, 3. rules, 4. moving, 5. footpath

F. Tick (3) for correct and put (7) for the incorrect statements:

1. 3, 2. 3, 3. 3, 4. 7, 5. 3

G. Answer these questions :

1. Do not touch a knife. Do not talk to an unknown person. Do not touch broken glass.
2. Do not push students in the classroom. Be careful while playing. Be careful while coming down the stairs.
3. We should cross the road at the zebra crossing.
4. We should not lean out of the window of a moving bus. Do not board a moving bus.

Things to do

Do Yourself

8 People Around Us

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. a, 3. c. 4. a

B. Paste the picture of four people who do not need uniform for their work :

Do yourself

C. Complete the following sentences :

1. taps, 2. crops, 3. letters, 4. thieves

D. Answer the questions :

- a. A doctor treats sick people
- b. A policeman catches thieves.
- c. A carpenter makes furniture for us.
- d. A farmer grows crops.

Things to do

Do Yourself





9 My Neighbourhood

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. b, 3. c

B. Match the service to its place :

	Go to lodge a complaint.	
	Go when we are sick.	
	To catch a bus.	
	To buy a postcard.	

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. neighbourhood, 2. neighbours, 3. bank, 4. police

D. Answer the questions :

1. The place near our house make up our neighbourhood.
2. The people who live in our neighbourhood are our neighbours.
3. We thank God for giving us this wonderful world.

Things to do

Do Yourself





10 Festivals and Celebrations

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. c, 3. a

B. Match the following :

			
Id	Christmas	Diwali	Holi

C. Colour the National Flag :

Do yourself

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Holi, 2. Laxmi, 3. langar, 4. before

E. Answer the questions :

1. We celebrate Children's Day on 14th November.
2. Some festivals are celebrated by all Indians. They are called national festival.
3. Do yourself
4. We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October.

Things to do

Do Yourself

11 Our School

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. c.

B. These are the things you see in your playground. Match them with their names :



see-saw

swing

slide

merry-go-round

C. Write Yes or No :

1. Yes, 2. Yes, 3. Yes, 4. Yes

D. Complete the following :

1. library, 2. principal room, 3. playground, 4. auditorium

E. Now write about your school :

Do yourself

F. Answer the following questions:

1. We learn many things in school.
2. Do yourself
3. A library is a place where we read books.

Things to do

Do Yourself

12 Means of Transport

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. a

B. Do yourself

C. Write the answers :

1. cycle, scooter
2. autorickshaw, rickshaw
3. bull and ox

D. Do yourself

E. Colour the given picture :

Do yourself

Things to do

Do Yourself

13 Communication

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. b

B. Complete the sentences :

1. thoughts, ideas, 2. communication, 3. Postal, 4. e-mails

C. Answer these questions :

1. We need to tell each other our thoughts and ideas. We call it communication.
2. The things we use to communicate are called means of communication.
3. Postal, e-mails, letters are three means of communication.

Things to do

Do Yourself

14 The Earth and the Sky

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. b, 3. b

B. Tick (3) for correct and put (7) for the incorrect statements:

1. 7, 2. 3, 3. 3, 4. 7, 5. 3

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Globe is a model of the earth.
2. A plain is a flat area of land.
3. Land between two mountains is called valley.
4. We see the bright yellow sun in the sky in the daytime.
5. We see moon and stars at night in the sky.

Things to do

Do Yourself

15 A Long Time Ago

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Match the Column A with Column B :

1. d, 2. a, 3. b, 4. e, 5. c

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. forests and caves, 2. milk fruits and roots of plants., 3. raw, 4. fire, 5. meat

D. Tick (3) for correct and put (7) for the incorrect statements:

1. 7, 2. 7, 3. 3, 4. 7, 5. 3

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Early human beings lived in caves.
2. Early human being ate wild fruits.
3. Early human bodies covered their bodies with animal skins.

Things to do

Do Yourself

16 Our Freedom Fighters

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. c, 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Mahatma Gandhi, 2. Gandhi Jayanti, 3. Children's Day, 4. Rani Laxmi Bai, 5. Chacha Nehru

C. Discuss in your class who used the given things and why :

Do yourself

D. Tick (3) for correct and put (7) for the incorrect statements:

1. 3, 2. 7, 3. 7, 4. 3, 5. 3

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869.
2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November 1889.
3. Mahatma Gandhi made our country free from British rule.
4. Rani Laxmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi.

Things to do

Do Yourself

1 About Me

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. brain, 2. eyelashes, 3. skin, 4. stick, pin, 5. respect, care

C. Correct the following sentences and rewrite:

1. eyes, 2. ears, 3. tongue, 4. nose, 5. mouth

D. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. eyes | a. touch |
| 2. nose | b. taste |
| 3. ears | c. see |
| 4. tongue | d. hear |
| 5. skin | e. smell |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Eyes, nose, ears, tongue, skin
2. Those parts of the body that you can see are called external organs. There are many parts of the body that you cannot see because they are hidden inside your body. These are called internal organs.
3. Hands are used to hold things.
Legs are used to walk.
4. **Taking care of your sense organs**
We should wash our eyes with clean and cool water. We should not rub our eyes if there is a tiny speck in it. We should not play with fireworks or pointed objects.
We should not put anything into our ears. We should not use a stick or pin to clean your ears.
We should not put anything into our nose. We should clean our nose while bathing.
We should clean our tongue when we brush our teeth.
We should have a bath every day to keep our skin clean.
5. We should respect and care for those who have lost or injured a body part.

Things to do

Do Yourself

2 My Family Life

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. protected, 2. grandparents, 3. parents, 4. follow, 5. respect

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

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

D. Circle the right words :

- Judith's father has a brother named Arnold.
Arnold is Judith's (uncle/brother).
- Mr and Mrs Nathan are Hari's grandparents.
Mrs Mathan is Hari's (aunt/grandmother).
- Rabia is Razwana's elder sister.
Rabia and Razwana are (siblings/friends).

E. Answer the following questions :

- People who live together in a house are called a family.
- There are more members in large family.
- A single-parent family has only one parent (father or mother) and children.
- A family tree is a drawing that shows the relationship between the different members of a family.
- They earn money for us.
 - They help us in our works.

Things to do

Do Yourself

3 Fun in the Family

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. c, 3. c

B. How and when do you have fun with your family?

Do yourself

C. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. family, 2. happy, 3. relatives, 4. family

D. Answer the following questions :

- Care and love bring happiness to family.
- We spent a lot of time with each other to have fun.
- Indoor games are played inside the room or hall. Three indoor games are ludo, carrom, chess.
- Outdoor games are played out side in a playground. Three outdoor games are hockey, football, cricket.

Things to do

Do Yourself

4

My Neighbourhood

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. You need to buy the following things. Name the places where you will go to buy them :



Bakery



Chemist



Post Office



Greengrocer



Milkbooth



Draper



Stationer



Fruit seller

C. Complete the following :

1. church, 2. mosque, 3. temple, 4. gurudwara

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. neat, clean, 2. home, 3. letter box, 4. Nurses, 5. traffic

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

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

F. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hindus | _____ | the Bible |
| 2. Muslims | _____ | the Guru Granth Sahib |
| 3. Christians | _____ | the Quran |
| 4. Sikhs | _____ | the Bhagwad Geeta |

D. Answer the following questions :

- The places in our neighbourhood are market, park, fire station, bank etc.
- We need a market in our neighbourhood to buy things we need.
- We need a park in our neighbourhood to play and amose ourselves.
- The police maintain low and order and catches the thieves and criminals.
- A bank is a place where we keep our money and jewellery safe.

Things to do

Do Yourself

5

People Who Help Us

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the corrcet option :

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

B. Can you tell who these people are and what they do for us?



Pilot
It flies planes
for us.



Traffic policeman
It controls and
regulates traffic.



Mechanic
It repairs our
vehicles.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. mason, 2. plumber, 3. farmer, 4. needs, 5. respect

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. A cobbler | — | makes tables and chairs |
| 2. A tailor | — | repairs our shoes |
| 3. A plumber | — | stitches our clothes |
| 4. A carpenter | — | repairs our water fittings |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. A teacher teaches us.
2. A plumber repairs pipes and taps.
3. A chemist sells medicines.
4. A farmer grows crops for us.
5. Architect designs buildings.

Things to do

Do Yourself

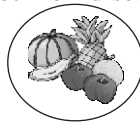
6 Keeping Healthy

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Circle the food which protects you from diseases :



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

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| comb and oil | — | teeth |
| toothpaste | — | body |
| nail scissors | — | hair |
| soap | — | nails |

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the brackets :

1. healthy, 2. ill, 3. posture, 4. Sleep, 5. back

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Food help us to keep strong and healthy.
2. The food that give us energy to work and play are called energy giving foods. For example, rotis, rice, potatoes, etc.
3. The foods that helps us to grow are called body-building foods. For example, pulses, eggs, curd, etc.
4. Protective foods are those food that make us healthy and strong. They protect us from diseases. For example, vegetables, nuts, etc.

Things to do

Do Yourself

7 Water

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Tick (3) the right pictures and cross (7) the wrong ones :



7



7



3



7

C. Identify these sources of water in the pictures :



Hand pump



Tube well



Well

D. Fill in the blanks :

a. clean, b. crops, c. water and land, d. Rain, e. salty

E. Write three activities for which you need water :

We need water for drinking.

We need water for washing.

We need water for cleaning.

F. Match the following :

Water	_____	Source of water
Well	_____	Lives in water
Dirty water	_____	Necessary for life
Fish	_____	Have fresh water
Rivers	_____	Make us ill

G. Answer the following questions :

1. We need water for drinking, washing, cooking and cleaning.
2. Sources of water are oceans, rivers, rain etc.

- Rivers get water from rain.
- The main source of water is the rain.
- We use wells, hand pumps and tube wells to take out ground water.

Things to do

Do Yourself

8 My Home

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

- a, 2. b

B. Tick the things which help us in keeping house clean :



C. Circle the correct option:

- Permanent houses are called pucca/kuchcha houses.
- Most houses in the hills have a flat/sloping roof.
- Stilt houses are found in rainy/dry areas.
- Huts/Igloos are houses made from ice blocks.
- Bungalows/Caravans are houses on wheels.

D. How does your mother keep the house safe from flies and mosquitoes. Ask her and write it in the gives space :

Do yourself

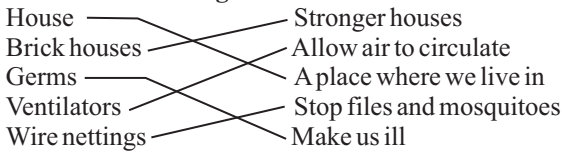
E. Fill in the blanks :

- neat and clean, 2. flies, 3. family, 4. Sunlight

F. Write True or False :

- T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F, 6. T

G. Match the following :



H. Answer the following questions :

- A good house have open spaces. It has large windows and has proper ventilation.
- So that ice may fall down sloping on sloping roofs.
- Ice bricks
- It stops flies and mosquitoes.
- Ventilators are the open spaces left out near the ceiling of a house.
- Ventilators allow air to circulate inside a room. When air inside the room becomes stale and warm it rises up and goes out through the ventilators.

Fresh air, then, comes into our house through doors and windows to take up the empty space. This is called **ventilation**.

7. Do yourself

Things to do

Do Yourself

9 Safety Rules

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Can you tell what these symbol stand for?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. No Parking | 2. No U Turn |
| 3. No Heavy Vehicles | 4. No Horn |
| 5. Railway Crossing | 6. Zebra Crossing |

C. Cross (7) the things which you should not touch :



D. Fill in the blanks. Choose the words from the box :

1. run, 2. accidents, 3. queue, 4. footpath, 5. pluck

E. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences :

Do yourself

F. Answer the following questions :

1. We should follow safety rules to avoid accidents. These rules keep us safe at home and outside.
2. Match box, electric switch, iron, microwave, knife, blade are some of the things at home which are harmful at home.
3.
 - Do not get on a moving bus.
 - Do not play in the classroom or in corridors.
4. Do not get off a moving bus. Do not disturb the driver.
5. The traffic signs are used to control the traffic and avoid accidents.

Things to do

Do Yourself

10 Means of Transport

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. With the help of the pictures, solve the given crossword :



C. Look at the pictures and write whether they are slow, fast or very fast means of transport :



Fast



Very fast



Slow



Very Fast



Fast



Slow



Very fast



Fast

D. Name the following :

1. a. bus, b. car, 2. a. ship, b. boat, 3. a. helicopter, b. aeroplane

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. means of transport, 2. airport, 3. ship, 4. Tonga, 5. aeroplane and rocket

F. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bullock carts | — | four wheels. |
| 2. Rickshaws | — | used to carry heavy loads. |
| 3. Cars have | — | are pulled by animals. |
| 4. Trucks are | — | the fastest means of transport. |
| 5. Aeroplanes are | — | pulled by man. |

G. Describe your favourite vehicle in at least four sentences. :

Do yourself

H. Answer the following questions :

- We need means of transport to go from one place to another.
- Car, bus, cycle, scooter, etc that runs on roads are means of road transport.
- Car, bus, train, aeroplane are used for long distances.
- We use air transport for traveling long distances in short time.
- Water transport can carry a large number of people and goods to other countries of the world.

Things to do

Do Yourself

11 Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. c, 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Communication, 2. stamp, 3. email, 4. Telephone, 5. Newspaper

C. Solve the following crossword :

Do yourself

D. What do you use the given means of communication for?

- Radio to entertain and listen the music.
- Television to watch movies.
- Telephone to talk to others.
- Newspaper to share information and messages.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions :

- Means of communication are that through which we communicate with each other.
- Letters, telegram, telephone, e-mail, newspaper, radio and television are different means of communication.
- When a message is sent to a number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication.
- Newspapers, magazines, journals, radio, television and the internet are some of the means of communication.

Things to do

Do Yourself

12 Discoveries by the Early Humans

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. a, 3. c

B. Cancel the wrong option :

- Early humans lived in bungalows.
- Early humans invented fire by rubbing two sticks.
- Early humans eat cooked food.
- Fire was useless for early humans.
- Modern humans discovered wheel.

C. Draw and colour two vehicles in which rubber wheels and wood wheels are used :

Do yourself

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Forest and caves, 2. animals, 3. wheel, 4. wheel, 5. vehicle

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Early man lived in forests and caves and ate fruits and hunted animals.
2. The early man discovered the fire by rubbing two stones.
3. Early human was once cutting a log into slices. A slice rolled down the slope on its own. This gave him the idea of the wheel.
4. The invention of the wheel considered one of the main discoveries of mankind because almost all vehicles move on wheels today.

Things to do

Do Yourself

13 Directions and Maps

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Look at the picture. This is a scene of the morning. Can you tell the directions by looking at the scene?

Do yourself

C. Circle the correct word in the brackets :

1. North, south, east and west are directions.
2. There are four main directions.
3. The sun rises in the East.
4. The sun sets in the West.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Direction | Location of a place |
| 2. Sun | Rises in the east |
| 3. Major directions | Four |
| 4. Map | Drawing on a paper |
| 5. charts | Kind of map |

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. directions, 2. east, west, 3. rising sun, 4. map

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Directions help us to find our way.
2. There are main four directions.
3. A map is a drawing on a paper.
4. A map also helps us to find our way.

Things to do

Do Yourself

1 Universe

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

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

1. constellation, 2. orbit, 3. Asteroids, 4. Satellites, 5. Saturn

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Earth, 2. Sun, 3. Neptune, 4. metallic, 5. Comets

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Universe is defined as the totality of everything that exists, including the Sun, the moon, the stars, the planets and the galaxies.
2. It is made up of plants, star and other heavenly bodies.
3. The Milky Way galaxy is the home of our planet Earth and the solar system.
It contains approximately 200 billion stars, most of which are not visible from Earth. Everything we see in the sky is a part of the Milky Way galaxy.
4. It is believed that billions of years ago, there was a big explosion or a bang and a huge fireball was created. This is known as the Big Bang.
5. Moons are the natural satellites of the planets. They are small celestial bodies that move around the planets. They are round in shape.
6. Asteroids are rocky metallic objects that move around the sun.
Meteoroids are solid objects that travel in space. They are called shooting stars.
Comets are cosmic balls of frozen gases, rock and dust. When a comet comes close to the Sun, it forms a tail.

2 Our Planet Earth

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

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

¹P ²A R C T I C
³P O L E S
 N I
 D A

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Ferdinand Magellan, 2. top, bottom, 3. not, cold, 4. continents, 5. oval

D. Match the following :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

- The Earth spins like a top about an imaginary line called axis. This movement is known as rotation.
The Earth while spinning on its axis also moves around the Sun. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution.
- Earth is a unique planet because it is the only planet that supports life.
- They are the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
- There are seven continents in the world. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.

Things to do

Do Yourself

3 Weather and Seasons

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. c, 3. b

B. Some food items have been given below. Write the name of the seasons when you take them :



Winter



Summer



Summer



Monsoon

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Weather, 2. pleasant, 3. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, 4. Revolution, 5. Spring

D. Match the following :

- Winter Days are shorter and nights are longer
- Summer The sun is bright in the sky and the weather is very hot
- Monsoon This season bring rain.
- Autumn Weather begin to cool and leaves fall
- Spring Weather becomes warmer and trees have new leaves

E. Give reasons for the following :

1. We wear cotton clothes in summer because cotton is cool and it absorbs

the sweat from our body.

2. We wear woollen clothes in winter because woollen keep us warm.
3. We wear waterproofs during the rainy season so that we may not get wet.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Seasons are caused by the revolution of the Earth and the tilt of the Earth's axis.
2. Seasons of the year – Spring, summer, the rainy seasons or monsoon, autumn and winter.
3. Summer is the hottest season of the year because the sun is directly over us.
4. The rainy season is important because rain helps farmers to grow crops.
5. Do yourself
6. During summer, we wear light coloured and loose cotton clothes. During rainy season we wear waterproof clothes.
In winter we wear warm woollen clothes.

Things to do

Do Yourself

4 Physical Features of India

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Name any three :

1. Neighbouring countries of India :
Pakistan Nepal Bangladesh
2. Major rivers that flow from the Himalayas :
Krishna Kaveri Narmada

C. Fill in the blanks :

- a. Peninsula, b. Himalayan ranges, c. Mt. Everest, d. Gangetic

D. Match the following :

1. Mount Everest is in Nepal.
2. Northern Plains is a river flowing in the coastal plains.
3. There is no vegetation on the upper slopes of the Himalayas.
4. Lakshadweep is the group of islands.
5. Narmada lie in the south of the Himalayas.

E. Identify the following :

1. Asia, 2. Shimla, 3. Thar Desert, 4. Camel, 5. Island

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Nepal, Pakistan, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.
2. The Himalayan region, The Northern Plains, The Great Indian Desert, The Southern Plateaus, The Coastal Plains, Island Groups.
3. The Northern plains are densely populated because rivers make the area very fertile. Many types of crops are grown here.

4. An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by water. A group of islands is called an archipelago. Very small islands are called islets.

Things to do

Do Yourself

5 Indian States and Union Territories

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Find the answer of the following questions :

1. Uttar Pradesh, 2. Do yourself, 3. Do yourself, 4. Do yourself

C. Write the capitals of the following states of India. :

1. Hyderabad, 2. Gandhi Nagar, 3. Ranchi, 4. Mumbai, 5. Bhubaneshwar, 6. Jaipur, 7. Chennai, 8. Lucknow, 9. Gangtok, 10. Kohima.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Seventh, 2. 29, 7, 3. independent, 4. Goa, 5. largest

E. Match the following :

States	Capitals
1. Assam	Dispur
2. Punjab	Chandigarh
3. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
4. Bihar	Patna
5. Gujarat	Gandhinagar
6. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar

F. Answer the following questions :

1. The government of India is elected by Members of Parliament.
2. Government look after the law and order in the whole of India.
3. The president, the vice president, the prime minister, cabinet minister and other officers run the government.

Things to do

Do Yourself

6 Our National Symbols

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. c, 3. c

B. What do the following colours in the national flag stand for?

1. Courage, 2. Peace, 3. Prosperity and fertility

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rabindranath Tagore, 2. bands, 3. grace, strength, ability and enormous power, 4. Purity and dignity, 5. song, 6. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Our national symbols are National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, National Bird, National Animal, National Flower.
2. The rules to be observed while hoisting the flag are as follows :
 - a. Saffron band of the flag should always be on top when the flag is unfurled.
 - b. When the flag is hoisted, everyone should stand and salute it.
3. We sing our national anthem when we hoist our national flag.
4. Our state emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.
5. Our national bird is the Indian peacock. Our national animal is the tiger and Lotus is our national flower.

Things to do

Do Yourself

7 Festivals are Fun

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Identify and write which festivals are being celebrated in the pictures :



Holi



Basakhi



Dussehra



Republic day



Chirstmasday



Gurupurab

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Bihu, 2. Ramdan, 3. Spring, 4. Sikh Gurus, 5. Sevaiyan

D. Write the names of states where the following festivals are celebrated.

Also write about the way of celebration :

Name of the Festival	Name of the State	Way of Celebration
Onam	Kerala	Boat races are held
Pongal	Tamil Nadu	Cows are fed with Pongal rice
Bihu	Assam	Bihu dawes are organized
Baisakhi	Punjab	People perform Bhangra and Giddha.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Three kinds of festival are celebrated in India. These are national festivals, religious festival and harvest festivals.
2. National festivals are those festivals that celebrated all over the country. They are Independence day. Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti.
3. Some religious festivals are Diwali, Holi, Christmas, Eid and Gurupurab.
4. Diwali is celebrated because it is believed that on this day Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after the exile of 14 years.
5. Holi is the festival of colours because people throw coloured water and powder (gulal) at each other.

8 Indian Food

22Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Tick (3) the food items which are available in the whole country :



3



3



3

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Wheat, jowar and bajra, 2. rice and fish, 3. Fruits and vegetables, 4. Apricots, 5. plant

D. Name three foods which are eaten all over the world :

Wheat rice bread

E. Identify the food items with the help of the pictures and hints given below:

Do yourself

F. Answer the following questions :

1. We find a variety of food in India because there is a variety of temperature and different types of grown in different parts of India.
2. We are able to grow different types of crops in our country because variety in soil and rainfall encourages growth of different lands of growth.
3. People who eat meat, egg and fish are known as Non vegetarians. People who do not eat meat, egg, or fish and eat only vegetables and fruits are called vegetarians.
4. Indian food are famous all over the world because there is a vast variety of food.

Things to do

Do Yourself

9 Indian Clothes

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. a, 3. c

B. Circle the correct option :

1. Men and women wear a long woollen coat in Kashmir/Sikkim.
3. In Tamil Nadu the lungi is called mundu/vesthi
4. The baku is a long skirt/ghagra worn by women in Sikkim.
5. The lungi kurta is worn by the people of Sikkim/Punjab.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. Saree | Blouse |
| 2. Dhoti | Kurta |
| 3. Lehnga | Choli |
| 4. Salwar | Kameez |
| 5. Trousers | Shirts |

D. Answer the following questions :

1. We wear clothes to protect our body from heat and cold.
2. Saree, Salwar Kameez, Skirt Top, Jeans Top, Lehnga chunri.
3. Most women in India wear sarees and men wear trousers and shirt.
4. The most popular traditional dresses of woman in India are saree, salwar-kameez, lehnga choli etc.
5. Formal dresses are those dresses that we wear on special occasions. These include brocade and silk sarees, suits with ties, sherwanis etc.
6. There are many special jobs. People doing these special jobs wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms. Children wear uniform when they go to school. Doctors, nurses, policemen, firemen and soldiers wear different uniforms at their workplaces.

Things to do

Do Yourself

10 Delhi

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct answer :

1. a, 2. a

B. Identify the picture of religious places situated in Delhi :



Birla
Temple



Gurudwara
Sis Gang



St James
Church



Akshardham
Temple

C. Fill in the blanks :

a. Capital, b. Indraprastha, c. Bahai

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Delhi is situated along the bank of the river.
2. Delhi is often called mini India because it has people living from all over India. They speak different language, and belong to different religions.
3. Delhi shares Haryana and Uttar Pradesh with its border.

Things to do

Do Yourself

11 Mumbai

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Give two examples of each :

1. Two important landmark of Mumbai : Juhubeach Marine Drive
2. Two languages spoken in Mumbai : Hindi English
3. Two festivals celebrated in Mumbai : Ganesh Chaturthi Diwali

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Maharashtra, 2. Mumbai and Thane, 1853 3. Trombay, 4. Ganesh Chaturthi

D. Write True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False

E. Read the clues and name the places of attraction of Mumbai :

1. Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus, 2. Essel World, 3. Juhu Beach, 4. Marine Drive, 5. Gateway of India.

F. Unscramble the letter to name the places correctly :

1. Mumbai, 2. Bollywood, 3. Essel World, 4. Water Kingdom, 5. Marine Drive, 6. Elephanta Caves

G. Answer the following questions :

1. The climate of Mumbai is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It enjoys moderate climate.
2. Mumbai is a big centre of business and Industry. It has many textile mills. There are many other industries also such as fertilizers, medicines, edible oils, chemicals, electronic items. Mumbai is called the commercial capital of India.
3. The places where tourist interest in Mumbai are Juhu Beach, Marine Drive, Chowpatty, Nariman Ooint and Gateway of India. Essel world is a great attraction for children.
4. Mumbai played a very sequeificant role in India's struggle for freedom. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held here in 1885. Many important leaders such G.K. Gokhale, B. G. Tilak, M. G. Ranade, etc. were from Mumbai. They made this city the centre of all their activities.

Things to do

Do Yourself

12 Kolkata

Exercise

- A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :**
1. b, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b
- B. Name the following**
Do yourself
- C. Fill in the blanks :**
1. Calcutta, 2. West Bengal, 3. rice and fish, 4. Rabindra Sethu
- D. Write True or False :**
1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True
- E. Answer the following questions :**
1. Kolkata is situated on the bank of river Hoogly.
 2. Kolkata has moderate climate, neither very hot and not very cold.
 3. The Howrah Bridge is located over the river hoogly.
 4. Some of the main places of tourist interest are the Victoria Memorial, the Birla Planetarium, the National Museum, the National Library, the Alipur zoo, the Fort Willams, the Rabindra Sarovar, the Botanical Gardens and the Belur Math.

Things to do

Do Yourself

13 Chennai

Exercise

- A. Tick (3) the correct answer :**
1. c, 2. c, 3. a
- B. Name the following :**
1. Languages spoken in Chennai : i. Tamil, ii. English
 2. Famous parks in Chennai : i. Snake Park, ii. Crocodile Park
 3. Famous temples in Chennai : i. Kapaleeshwarar , ii. parthasarathy
- C. Write True or False :**
1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False
- D. Answer the following questions :**
1. Chennai is situated on the eastern coast of India.
 2. The climate of Chennai is warm and humid throughout the year.
 3. There is large factory for making railway coaches. There is a tank manufacturing factory at Avadi. Chennai has a large film Industry.
 4. South Indian dishes are dosa, idli vada, sambhar upma and rasam, coconut chutney is liked by the people very much.
 5. Pongal is the most important harvest festival of Tamil Nadu.
 6. The famous places in Chennai are the St. Thomas Church, Snake park, Crocodile park, the art gallery. The Kaplleshwarar Temple, The Parthasarthy Temple, the Gandhi Mandapam, St. George, Kishkinda park and the Madras Museum.

Things to do
Do Yourself

14 Means of Transport

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Some means of transport are fast while some are slow. Look at the picture given below and write fast or slow under them :



Fast



Fast



Fast



Slow



Slow



Slow

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Land, 2. Mumbai, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, 3. economic, 4. Desert, 5. Railway track

D. Write where these animals are used as means of transport :



Desert



Hilly areas



Forest

E. Answer the following questions :

1. We can say that the metro is a clean transport as it does not emit smoke pollutes the environment in anywhere.
2. Vehicles which move in the air or space called the means of air transport. Air Transport is the fastest kind of transport. We can cover long distances in a few hours by it.
3. Water transport can carry passengers and very heavy and bulky goods in a large number or quantity. This sometime is not possible in land transport.

Things to do
Do Yourself

15 Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

B. Name these means of communication :



Books and magazines



Post card



Inland Letter



Newspaper



Telephone



Mobile



Fax



Registered Letter

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Computer, 2. Television, 3. pigeons, 4. postman, 5. phone

D. Answer the following questions :

1. We need means of communication to exchange of information between two people.
2. We can divide means of communication into two types : means of personal communication and means of mass communication.
3. Communication with a large number of people at the same time is called mass communication.
4. The newspaper is the cheapest means of communication. It gives us the news about all the important events and incidents. People give advertisement in the newspapers to sell their products.
5. Telephone, Fax and e- mails, computers are some of the common and modern means of communication.

Things to do

Do Yourself

16 Discoveries : Tools and Fire

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. a, 3. b

B. Below each picture, write the use of fire :



Cooking raw meal



Protecting oneself from wild animals



Getting warmth

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. hard, 2. stones, 3. fire, 4. fire and tools

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

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

E. Match the columns :

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1. Fire | Rubbing two stones |
| 2. Clay | Pots for storing food |
| 3. Food | Raw flesh |
| 4. Raft | Hollow trunks of trees used for floating on water |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. The early man led a hard life. He had no house to live in, no proper food to eat and no clothes.
2. The early man needed tools to hunt animals for their food and he also gathered fruits, nuts berries and vegetables with the help of tools.
3. It is believed that the early man found accidentally that a fire could be lighted :
by rubbing two sticks together.
by striking two stones together.
4. The fire gave them warmth, made their food tastier and protected them from wild animals or animals are scared of fire.

Things to do

Do Yourself

17 Discoveries : Farming and the Wheel

Exercise

For Formative Assessment

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. b 2. b

B. Who use the wheels given in the pictures?



Students



Cook



Baker

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. wheel, 2. food, 3. Invention of wheel, 4. rafts

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Stone tools were helpful to kill animals. It made hunting easier.
2. They needed some pots to contain their food.
3. It is believed that someone must have noticed logs of wood floating in rivers one day he might have noticed that a round object rolls over the ground easily. This must have given him the idea of putting round logs under his sledge thus, the wheel was invented.
4. Yes, the wheel is still useful to man. We must have seen wheels on vehicles in machines clocks, door knobs, trolleys, food processors, swing, pulleys, eggs beaters etc.

Things to do

Do Yourself

① Our Country India

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. largest, 2. tropic of cancer, 3. Goa, 4. Six, 5. Deccan

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

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

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Because it is surrounded by water on three sides and by land on one side.
2. Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal
3. Nepal, Bhutan, China, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan.
4. India extends from $8^{\circ}4'$ north to $37^{\circ}6'$ north latitudes and from $68^{\circ}7'$ east to $97^{\circ}25'$ east longitudes.
5.
 1. The Northern Mountains or the Himalayan Region
 2. The Northern Fertile Plain
 3. The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert
 4. The Southern Plateau or the Deccan Plateau
 5. The Coastal Plains
 6. The Islands (The Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep)

Things to do

Do Yourself

② The Northern Mountains

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. a, 3. c

B. Guess my name :

1. Mount Everest, 2. Kashmir, 3. Kahwa

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Dal, wular, 2. Mount Everest, 3. Shimla, 4. Nainital, 5. Kumaon

D. Match the following :

Jammu and Kashmir	–	Srinagar
Himachal Pradesh	–	Shimla
Uttarakhand	–	Dehradun
Sikkim	–	Gangtok
Assam	–	Dispur
Meghalaya	–	Shillong
Nagaland	–	Kohima

E. State True or False :

a. True, b. True, c. False, d. True

F. Answer the following questions :

1. The Himalayas stretches from Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
2. The three Himalayan ranges are :
 - i. The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri
 - ii. The Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal
 - iii. The Lower Himalayas or the Shiwalik
3. The Himalayan ranges run parallel to one another. In it, the northernmost range is the highest. It is called the greater Himalayas or the Himadri. The highest peak of it is Mount Everest.
4. Jammu and Kashmir – Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonmarg, Vaishno Devi and Amarnath Cave
Himachal Pradesh – Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Dharamshala and Dalhousie
Uttarakhand – Mussoorie, Nainital, Haridwar, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri and Yamunotri.

Things to do

Do Yourself

3 The Great Northern Plains

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. c, 3. a, 4. c

B. Identify the places given below. Write the name of the place also mention where they are situated :



Akshardham
Temple
New Delhi



Taj
Mahal
Agra



Golden
Temple
Amritsar



Nalanda
Bihar

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Uttar Pradesh, 2. Yamuna, 3. Tsangpo, 4. Uttar Pradesh, Kolkata, 5. Digboi

C. Match the following :

Red Fort	–	Delhi
Golden Temple	–	Amritsar
Kumbh Mela	–	Allahabad
Both Gaya	–	Bihar
Digboi oil field	–	Assam
Bhangra dance	–	Punjab
Duraga Puja	–	West Bengal

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The Northern Plains are located in the south of the Himalayas. They extend from Punjab in the West Assam in the east.
2. The three important rivers of northern plains are : The Ganga, The Satluj, The Brahmaputra.

- The Ganga basin is densely populated because there is plenty of water available and many crops like jute, rice, wheat and sugarcane are grown here.
- Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Bihar, UP, West Bengal & parts of Assam and Tripura lie in the northern plains. This region is called the 'Food bowl of India' because it produces a large amount of rice, wheat and sugarcane.
- New Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna.

Things to do

Do Yourself

4 The Great Indian Desert

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

- c, 2. b, 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Cool, 2. camel, 3. Ghoomar, 4. padded feet

C. State True or False :

- True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True

D. Answer the following questions :

- The great Indian Desert lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan. It also extends into the southern part of Haryana and Punjab and into northern Gujarat. Some part of the western Desert lies in Pakistan.
- In summer, the western desert is extremely hot during days and cool during nights. In winter, the days are warm, but the nights are extremely cold.
- Camels are the chief mode of transportation. Its broad padded feet help it to walk firmly in the sand. Hence, it is called ship of the desert.
- Wheat, maize, gram, jowar and bajra are grown in a desert.
- Life in the desert is difficult because there is little water as it hardly rains.

Things to do

Do Yourself

5 The Southern Plateaus

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

- c, 2. b, 3. c

B. Name the capitals of the following states :

- Hyderabad, 2. Bengaluru, 3. Bhopal, 4. Raipur, 5. Mumbai, 6. Chennai

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Bengaluru, 2. Ooty, 3. cotton and oilseeds, 4. mineral, 5. Mahabaleshwar

D. State True or False :

- True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

E. Answer the following questions :

- In the north-west lie the Aravali Hills and towards its north-east lie the Rajmahal Hills.

2. The Southern Plateaus are located to the south of the norther plains.
3. Kanha National Park, Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhav National Park etc.
4. Mysore Place and Brindawavan Gardens of Mysore, Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur are the tourist attractions of Karnataka.
5. Ajanta and Ellora caves in Aurangabad and Mahabaleshwar are the main tourist centres in Maharashtra.

Things to do

Do Yourself

6 The Coastal Plains and the Islands

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b

B. Cancel out the wrong option :

1. Kanniyakumari, 2. south, 3. all, 4. Port Blair

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Western Ghats, Arabian Sea, 2. more, 3. 300, 4. Gujarat Coast, 5. Mumbai, 6. Goa

D. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast. The eastern coastal plain is divided into Utkal Plain, Andhra Plain and Tamil Nadu Plain.
2. The Konkan Coast starts from the Gulf of Khambhat and extends upto Goa. The coastline here is narrow, rocky and uneven.
3. The Andaman Islands are hilly whereas Lakshadweep Islands are flat and sandy.
4. The climate along the west coast is warm and humid all the year around. It receives heavy rainfull during the summer monsoon.

Things to do

Do Yourself

7 The Climate of India

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. winter, 2. May and June, 3. Monsoon winds, 4. snow

C. State True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Climate is the average weather condition of a place for many years.
2. The main seasons of India are winter, summer and rainy.
3. The mountain regions are cool even in the summer season because they are at the high altitude.
4. Monsoon is important for farmers because they eagerly wait for this season as their crops depend on rain.

Things to do

Do Yourself

8 Our Natural Resources

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. renewable, 2. limited, 3. trees, 4. petrol, 5. bicycles

C. State True or False :

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Renewable resources are resources which are replaced naturally and can be used again whereas non – renewable resources are the resources which are in a limited quantity and cannot be renewed.
2. Plants give us food and oxygen. Animals also depend on plants for food. They provide shelter to many animals such as birds, snakes, squirrels etc. Trees are also useful in preventing soil erosion.
3. Petroleum is known as black gold because the crude oil is extracted from the land and it is black in colour and because of its value, it is as valuable as gold.
4. Coal is used for generating electricity. In some rural areas, it is used for cooking food. It is also used in steam engines of trains and factories.
5. Soil is an important natural resource because it is necessary for the growth of plants. It is also a necessary resource for meeting some of our basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter.

Things to do

Do Yourself

9 Soils in India

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. c, 3. a

B. Name any one which is grown in :

1. Jowar, 2. Tea, 3. Coconut, 4. Rice

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Weathering, 2. erosion, 3. iron oxide, 4. light, soft

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Soil is an important natural resource because all living beings directly or indirectly depend on the soil for their food.
2. The natural agents causing weathering of rocks are like temperature, water, wind, plants and animals.
3. Alluvial Soil is made up of fine silt brought down by rivers that is why this soil is so fertile.
4. The process of wearing and carrying away of fertile top soil by wind or water is known as soil erosion. It can be checked by deforestation (cutting down of trees.)

Things to do

Do Yourself

10 Forests and Wildlife

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Unscramble the following words :

1. CACTI, 2. SUNDERBANS, 3. KEEKAR, 4. SPRUCE, 5. EBONY, 6. HONEY

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. deforestation, 2. Evergreen, 3. year, dry, 4. Coniferous, 5. monsoon

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Corbett National Park | – | Uttarakhand |
| 2. Sariska Bird Sanctuary | – | Rajasthan |
| 3. Bandipur National Park | – | Karnataka |
| 4. Periyar Bio Reserve | – | Kerala |
| 5. Gir National park | – | Gujarat |
| 6. Kanha National Park | – | Madhya Pradesh |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Forest prevent the soil erosion, provide, shelter to the wildlife, help to cause rainfall, help to prevent floods, make the climate cool and pleasant and also provide many useful products such as timber, medicines, gum, lac, honey, resin, rubber, etc. They purify the air and thus protect the environment form pollution.
2. The forests found in India are :
 - i. Evergreen forests, ii. Deciduous forests, iii. Coniferous forests, iv. Thorny and scrub forests, v. Tidal forests.
3. Evergreen forests – Rosewood, ebony, mahagony.
Deciduous forests – Sal, teak, sheesham, mahua, bamboo, sanadalwood.
Coniferous forests – Pine, cedar, spruce and fir.
Thorny and Scrub forests – keekar, babul and date plants
Tidal forests – Sundari trees.

4. We need to conserve forests because they are the green lungs of the earth and the natural wealth of a nation.
5. Evergreen forests are found along the western ghats, the Western Coastal Plain Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Deciduous forests are mostly found in the states of the southern plateau and the foothills of the Himalaya.
6. Coniferous forests are found in the higher Himalayan ranges and in parts of the Nilgiri Hills.
Tidal forests are mostly found in the deltas of all major rivers and in areas which are flooded by sea water.
7. The wildlife sanctuaries and national parks are the steps taken by the government to conserve wildlife.

Things to do

Do Yourself

11 Water Resources

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

- a. monsoon, b. well, c. electricity, d. fresh, e. rain

C. State True or False :

- a. False, b. False, c. True, d. False

C. Answer the following questions :

- a. Water is a valuable natural resource because it is used for drinking, cooking food, washing clothes and for many other things.
- b. The most important use of water is drinking.
- c. The various means of irrigation are :
i. canals, ii. well, iii. Tubewell, iv. Dam
- d. The electricity generated from the force of the water current is called hydroelectricity.
- e. The projects which serve more than one purpose are called multipurpose projects. Generally, multipurpose projects are combination of irrigation and hydro-power.
- f. The ways to conserve water are :
 - i. When you wash your hands, take water in a mug.
 - ii. Water the plants early in the morning or late in the evening when the climate is cool.
 - iii. Collect rainwater in a barrel for later use
 - iv. Get leaking taps and pipes repaired at once.
 - v. Do not have a bubble bath very often. Also remember not to run water for too long.

Things to do

Do Yourself

12 Our Mineral Resources

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. metallic, non-metallic, 2. Petroleum, 3. conservation of minerals, 4. metal, bauxite, 5. Sun, wind, 6. Gold, silver

C. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The resources which are buried deep beneath the earth's surface are called minerals.
2. Minerals are basically of two types Metallic minerals and Non-metallic minerals.
3. The non-metallic minerals are coal, petroleum and natural gas.
4. Natural gas is preferred over other fuels because it is non-polluting, cheap and easily available in abundance.
5. Using mineral resources efficiently is called the conservation of minerals. We should conserve minerals because a quantity of mineral once used, is exhausted.

Things to do

Do Yourself

13 Agriculture in India

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Peninsular, 2. beverage, 3. Operation Flood, 4. livestock rearing

C. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

C. Answer the following questions :

1. India is called an agricultural country because more than two-thirds of our people are farmers.
2. The crops that give us foodgrains are called food crops. For example—rice, wheat, maize, millets and pulses.
The crops that are grown for selling are called cash crops. For example—sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, cotton, tea, coffee etc.
3. The programme started in order to increase the quality and quantity of milk production in India is known as the White Revolution.
The quality of milch animals is being improved by providing nutritious fodder and timely medical care to sick animals. Similarly, the quality of egg-producing birds and meat producing animals has been improved very much.

4. Cows and buffaloes give us milk. We make curd, cheese, butter, ghee and sweets from milk. Bullocks plough the fields and help draw water from wells. Farmers use bullock cart to sell their products in the market. Their dung is used for making manure and biogas.

Things to do
Do Yourself

14 Industries in India

Exercise

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. c, 2. b

B. In which type of industry are the following products made :

1. Small scale Industries
2. Cottage Industries
3. Cottage Industries
4. Automobile Industry

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Manufacturing, 2. steel, 3. small, 4. thousands

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Industry can be defined as the process of collecting raw materials, making them into goods and distributing them to the users.
2. Agro-based industries are those industries which depend on agricultural products as raw materials.
Mineral-based industries are those industries that use any mineral element or rock extracted from the ground as raw material.
Forest-based industries are those that uses forest products as raw material.
3. Cottage industries are very small industries which people set in their homes, employing very few workers. There are no machines required and simple tools are used.
4. In small-scale industries there are more people working and simple machines are used. People work in factories to produce goods such as electrical and plastic items, utensils etc.
5. Large scale industries are very big industries. They employ thousands of workers and use lots of machines. In these industries, the production quantity is huge. They are mostly located near in big cities.

Things to do
Do Yourself

15 Means of Transport

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. 1853

B. Fill in the given table :

International airports of India	State/Union Territory
Indira Gandhi International Airport	Delhi

Sahara International Airport
Kamaraj International Airport
Subhash Chandra Bose International
Airport

Mumbai
Chennai
Kolkata

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Trains, fast, 2. State, 3. Delhi, 4. oil, 5. Water

D. Read the clues and write the answers :

1. Tunnels, 2. Freeways and Expressways, 3. Metro Train, 4. Cargo ships, 5. Flyovers and Subways, 6. Mumbai

E. Answer the following questions :

1. We need various means of transport to reach our destination easily, safely and quickly.
2. The means of transport can be divided into three types :
i. Land transport, ii. Water transport, iii. Air transport
3. Metalled roads are concrete or asphalt roads whereas non-metalled roads has no surface covering over the bare earth or grass track.
4. Freeways and expressways are wide roads, which allow fast traffic in one direction only. There are no traffic lights on them.
5. Railways are very useful means of transport carrying heavy goods and passengers over long distances at a fast speed. All important cities in our country are well connected by railways.
6. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport. It is very convenient for bulky goods such as coal, iron, ore, timber etc. Large quantities of goods are exported to other countries from our ports.

Things to do

Do Yourself

16 Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. means of mass communication, 2. postal, 3. cellular, 4. newspapers

C. State True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Communication relates to expressing thoughts, sharing ideas and exchanging information with others.
We need them to share our ideas and thoughts with other people.
2. The most common and cheapest means of communication is the postal service. The postal network of India is the largest in the world. We can buy postcards, inland letters, envelopes and postage stamps from a post office. We can also send money to someone through a money order.
3. Cellular phones or mobiles are increasingly becoming popular now-a-days because they are wireless and also we can contact a person anywhere and anytime.

4. A facsimile or a fax machine is used to transmit the exact copy of any document whether it is written, printed or a picture. It is often used to send information across towns, cities, countries and even continents.

Things to do

Do Yourself

17 Heritage of India

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Name any four religious books :

The Ramayana, The Mahabharata, The Bhagwad Gita and The Vedas

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. rich, 2. state, 3. Hindustani, Carnatic, 4. Miniature, 5. Festivals

D. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Our culture is passed down to us by earlier generations and forms our heritage.
2. There are 22 major languages spoken in India. Hindi, Assamese, Telugu, Bangla, Gujarati and Marathi are some of the Indian language.
3. Classical dance requires special training and practise. It is performed following the set of rules based on beats and its rhythm whereas folk dances are performed by groups of people on special occasions such as festivals, marriage, the birth of a child, harvest time etc.
4. Biju Bawra, Tansen and Swami Hari Das were some well-known musicians of India.
5. India has a glorious history of art and architecture. Indian kings and emperors were great patrons of art. The carving and paintings on the walls of the ancient temples, palaces and caves are of the highest level of perfection.
Our country is also very rich in architecture. Temples, palaces and forts built by earlier rulers are valuable sources of information about the life of the people in ancient times.

18 Our Government and National Symbols

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. b, 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Central Government, 2. Governor, 3. Jana Gana Mana, 4. 522, 5. white, 6. four

C. Answer the following questions :

1. We have the central Government and the state Government in order to run our country efficiently.

2. The Central Government consists of the President, vice President and a council of ministers headed by the Prime minister. It works for the welfare of the whole country.
3. The Parliament is the highest law-making body in the country
4. The President appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
5. The Prime Minister and the ministers make up the cabinet of ministers.
6. Our national symbols are the national flag, the national anthem and the national emblem.
7. “Satyameva Jayate” means that ‘truth alone triumphs’.

Things to do
Do Yourself

19 Our Rights and Duties

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. a

B. Cancel the wrong option :

1. 15 August 1947, 2. equal, 3. protect, 4. equal

C. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False

D. Answer the following questions :

1.
 - i. Obey the constitution and respect its ideology.
 - ii. Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem
 - iii. Follow the noble ideas that inspired our struggle for freedom.
 - iv. Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - v. Protect public property.
2. A constitution is a set of rules according to which the government governs a country.
3. As a citizen of India, we are expected to perform certain duties. Some of these duties are :
 - i. Obey the constitution and respect its ideology.
 - ii. Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - iii. Follow the noble ideas that inspired our struggle for freedom.
 - iv. Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. The constitution also lists some important principles for every state Government to follow. These principles are called Directive principles. Some of these principles are :
 - i. The government should improve the economic and educational status of the weaker sections of the society, particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
 - ii. It should provide free compulsory education for children upto the age of fourteen.
 - iii. The government should provide the people with proper living conditions.
 - iv. Establishment of village panchayats is the duty of the government.

Things to do
Do Yourself

1 Know Your Planet

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Ferdinand Majillan, 2. three-dimensional, 3. atlas, 4. scale, 5. drawn

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

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

D. Answer the following questions :

1. 1. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer, sailed around the world and proved that the Earth is round.
2. We study a globe to get an idea of the Earth's surface and shape. The land masses and water bodies are shown in the correct location and in proportionate size on a globe. Boundaries of countries and their location can also be seen clearly on a globe.
3. We can draw maps on a flat surface to show continents, countries, cities and even a neighbourhood. We can draw a map of our school and show all the details on it. In this way a map is better than a globe.
However, the Earth is spherical in shape and its surface is curved. A curved surface cannot be shown correctly on a flat surface such as paper. It is not possible to make an accurate map of a curved surface. However, small areas can be represented fairly accurately on maps. This makes maps useful tools to study the Earth.
4. Directions, scale, symbols, and colours.

Things to do

Do Yourself

2 Latitudes and Longitudes

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. b, 2. c, 3. a

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. rotating, 2. Equator, 3. touch, cross, 4. East-west, 5. Parallels and meridians

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

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

D. Name the following :

1. Equator
2. Prime Meridian

3. Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle

E. Compare the following :

1. Parallels of latitudes are complete circles while meridians are lines from North Pole to South poles.
2. North Pole is on the north of equator while south Pole is on the south of equator.
3. Eastern hemisphere is on the east of prime meridian while western hemisphere is on the west of prime meridian.
4. Equator is complete circle while Prime meridian is a line from north pole to south pole.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Latitudes and Longitudes are the two types of imaginary lines? Because they are not drawn actually on earth.
2. The full circles which run from east to west and are parallel to one another, are called the Parallels of latitudes. Equator is the largest parallel. Their size decreases as one moves away from the equator towards the poles. Latitude is an angular distance of a place from the equator lying either in the north or in the south direction. The equator is marked as 0° . It divides the Earth into two equal parts. The northern part is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is called the Southern Hemisphere. The other Latitudes are numbered from 0° to 90° in both the hemispheres. The North Pole is marked as 90°N and the South Pole as 90°S . There are some important parallels.

Important Features of Parallels

- All parallels are complete circles, except for the North Pole and the South Pole. These are points.
 - The length of the parallels decreases as we move away from the Equator and towards the poles.
 - All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.
 - Parallels neither touch nor cross one another.
3. These set of lines are the semi-circles. These lines join at the North and the South Poles. There are 360° meridians. They have equal length. The meridian passing through Greenwich (near London in UK) is marked as 0° . This is called the Prime Meridian. Area lying to the east of this meridian is called the Eastern Hemisphere while the area lying to the west is called the Western Hemisphere. The meridians are drawn at an interval of 1° on both the sides of the Prime Meridian. The meridians which are towards the East of Prime Meridian are marked as $^\circ\text{E}$ and those on the West as $^\circ\text{W}$. For example the meridian of Jaipur is 75°E .

Important Features of Meridians

- All meridians are of the same length.
 - The maximum distance between any two meridians is at the Equator. The distance between any two meridians decreases as we move away from the Equator towards the poles.
 - Meridians cut the parallels at right angles (90°).
Meridians are used to measure distances in the east-west direction.
4. The parallels and meridians cross each other and form a network. This is called Grid. Grid can also help us in locating places. The point at which the parallel and the meridian cross each other denotes the location of that place.

Things to do

3 Climate and Us

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. b, 3. a

B. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words :

1. FRIGID, 2. HUMIDITY, 3. WEATHER, 4. TEMPERATE

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. temperature, 2. hot, 3. Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, 4. slanting

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Climate is the average weather condition that persists over a long period of time in a place whereas weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place for a short period of time.
2. The places near the equator receive direct rays of the sun while the places far from the equator receive slanting rays of the sun. Therefore, the places near the equator are hotter than the places far from the equator.
3. The mountains are cooler than the plains because they are at high altitude.
4. Winds coming from cold regions make a place cool. Winds coming from hot regions make a place hot. Winds blowing in from the desert are hot while winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. Thus they cause rainfall also.

Things to do

Do Yourself

4 The Democratic Republic of Congo

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. b, 3. c

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. equator, 2. torrid, 3. Cassava, 4. Pygmies, 5. Matadi, 6. traditional

C. State True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The places that fall in this region are south America, Africa and South East Asia.
2. Congo has a typical equatorial climate, since it gets the direct rays of the sun, it is hot throughout the year, and has rains almost everyday.
3. The forests of Congo are very dense. They are called evergreen forests. The forests are so dense that even the sun rays can't penetrate through these trees. Some of the main trees of these forests are mahogany, rosewood, rubber, cinchona, bamboo and oil palm etc.
4. The Congo is called the "National zoo of the world" because a wide variety of wildlife is found in this region.
5. Maize, groundnut, bananas and cassava are the main crops grown in Congo.
6. Cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, tin, iron and coal are the important minerals found in Congo.
7. The original inhabitants of Congo were probably the pygmies. They are excellent hunters. Bantu Negroes are the other group of people in Congo. They are taller than the pygmies.

Things to do

Do Yourself

5

Greenland : The Land of Ice and Snow

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. a, 3. a, 4. a, 5. c

B. Unscramble the following :

1. icebergs, 2. Greenlander, 3. igloo, 4. harpoon

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Greenland, 2. Icebergs, 3. Evangelical Lutheran, 4. Holsteinberg, 5. Eskimos

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. A kind of spear | — | Harpoon |
| 2. A jacket with a hood | — | Parka |
| 3. Language of Greenland | — | Greenlandic |
| 4. Cart without wheel | — | Sledge |
| 5. Wolf like dogs | — | Huskies |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Greenland is located in the far north, and most of it falls within the Arctic Circle.
2. The Polar regions are very cold because the sun never rises high up in the sky. Most of these are remain frozen for most part of the year.
3. Eskimos live in igloos. Igloos are houses made of ice, wood, stone and animal skin. In winters, they use thick of ice to make igloos. People, in summer season live in skin tents called ten pigs.
4. Greenland is called the 'Land of midnight Sun' because the sun keeps showing all the time even at midnight.

5. Earlier, the people used to hunt with harpoon. They used to cut a hole in the ice on the top of a frozen river or sea and sit near these holes when water animals come up for air, they used to attack them with their harpoons. Today, the Greenlanders no longer use harpoons but have started using rifles to hunt animals. Many towns of Greenland are now connected by airways from Europe and North America.

Things to do
Do Yourself

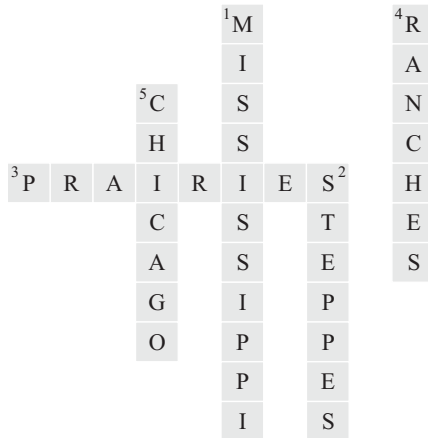
6 Prairies : Temperate Grasslands

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the crossword :



C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Mississippi, Missouri, 2. Chicago, 3. beef, 4. cattle, 5. Canada, 6. wheat, countries

D. State True or False :

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True

E. By what name the temperate grasslands are known in :

1. Downs, 2. Pampas, 3. Steppes, 4. Prairies, 5. Velds

F. Answer the following questions :

- An extensive flat or rolling area dominated by grasses, especially the grasslands that once covered much of central North America is called Prairie.
- The Prairies have extreme type of climate. It is warm in summer and cold

in winter. Moderate rainfall occurs mostly in summers. There is occasional rainfall in winter.

3. The Prairie region of USA grow wheat, barley, rye, flak, maize and oats, etc. Wheat is the most important crop. They use various types of machines for all agricultural processes such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, thrashing winnowing and packing etc.
4. Cattle rearing is the main occupation of the people of western part of prairies because here the soil is not fertile enough for growing crops.
5. Cattle are reared mainly for beef.
6. The people of the Prairies are mainly engaged in farming and cattle rearing. They lead a very comfortable life. Their standard of living is quite high.

Things to do

Do Yourself

7 Saudi Arabia : The Desert Kingdom

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. b, 3. c

B. Give one word for the following :

1. Thawb, 2. Bedouins, 3. Camel, 4. Petroleum, 5. sand dunes

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. nomads, 2. facilities, 3. camel, 4. south

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Jeddah | — | sea port |
| 2. Nomads | — | Airport |
| 3. Piles of sand | — | Sand dunes |
| 4. Mecca | — | Muslims |

E. Define the following terms :

1. Bedouins always travel in groups with long lines of camels. These groups are called caravan.
2. A region so arid because of little rainfall that it supports only sparse or no vegetation at all is known as desert.
3. Oasis are the only fertile areas where underground water comes to the surface.
4. Sand dunes are the huge piles of sand that are found in deserts.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Saudi Arabia lies between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf in South-West Asia.
2. The climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. In summer the temperature may reach as high as 49°C. During the day, hot and dusty winds blow with great speed.

3. Very few plants can grow in a desert climate. Cacti and some short scrubs, which can withstand the hot and dry conditions. Cacti leaves are reduced into thorns. Most desert plants have long roots which go deep into the earth in search of water.
4. Bedouins keep herds of sheep, goats, camels and a few horses. They wander with their herds in search of water and green pastures. They make tents from the hides of animals. They make woollen garments and carpets, etc. from the wool of the sheep.
5. The vast deposits of mineral oil found in Saudi Arabia makes it a rich country.

Things to do

Do Yourself

8 Means of Transportation

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. c, 3. b

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. car, bus, 2. Shuttle, 3. Air transport, 4. short, 5. Jet Airways, Kingfisher, 6. boat

C. State True or False :

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The means of transport are useful to us because they have made travel easier, faster and safer.
2. National Highways, Expressways, Flyovers and subways.
3. The different types of trains in India are Shatabdi train, Rajdhani train, Express trains, Mail trains, Passenger trains, shuttle trains, Metro trains and Goods trains.
4. We need different means of transport to go from one place to another.
5. Negative Effects of Railways :
 - i. Trains produce a lot of sound and smoke which is harmful for us.
 - ii. To build railway lines, a large number of trees are cut.
 Positive Effects of Railways :
 - i. They have supported industries by transporting raw materials & finished products.
 - ii. They provide employment to a large number of people.
6. The International airport in Delhi is called Indira Gandhi International Airport, the one at Kolkata is called as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport, Chennai has Anna Airport and Mumbai has Chatrapati Shivaji Airport.
7. Waterways have created more friendship and developed trade between countries because of the massive exchange of industrial and agriculture produce. They have also served as a means of discovery of new lands.
8. The five rules by which we can prevent accidents are as follows :

- i. Always wear seat belts while driving.
- ii. Always stop before the stop-line while driving.
- iii. Do not use mobile phones while driving.
- iv. Follow traffic signs and signals.
- v. Do not travel on the roofs of the buses.
- vi. Drive on the left hand side of the road.
- vii. Stick to your lanes on highways.

Things to do

Do Yourself

9 Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. a, 3. a, 4. c

B. Read the hints and find the names of means of communication :

1. Magazines, 2. Cinema, 3. Post, 4. Magazines

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. space bridges, 2. health problems, 3. Newspapers, 4. radio waves, 5. fax

D. State True or False :

1. False, . True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Means of Individual communication and means of Mass communication.
2. Post, telephone, Fax and E-mail are the means of individual communication.
3. By using a telephone, you can talk directly with any person living in any part of the world.

Mobile phones are becoming popular because these phones are cordless and can be carried with us wherever we go.

4. Newspapers, Magazines, radio, television, satellites and cinema are the means of mass communication. They are useful for us because they deliver messages to millions of people at a time.

5. Newspapers : We have local, national as well international newspapers which are published in various languages. All types of news such as political, business, sports educational and social, etc. are communicated through newspapers.

Magazines : Magazines are published weekly, for tightly, monthly or yearly. A magazine contains summary of important news, stories and articles of cultural, scientific or technical thoughts and ideas of different people.

Radio was the first wireless means of mass communication. Radio programmes are transmitted through radio waves. Besides the national and international news, you can listen to various programmes related to education, sports and entertainment, etc. Radio are handy means of mass communication. A very small radio is called transistor.

The television is the most popular means of mass communication. It was invented by John Logie Baird in 1926. We can only hear on the radio but television allows us to see as well. We can watch television in the comfort of our home without going out to the theatre.

Things to do

Do Yourself

10 Pollution

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. c

B. What type of pollution the following spread?

1. Soil Pollution, 2. Water Pollution, 3. Noise Pollution, 4. Air Pollution

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. polluter, 2. oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, helium, 3. vehicular pollution, 4. water pollution, 5. oxygen

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Overuse of pesticides | – | Soil pollution |
| 2. Emission from vehicles | – | Air pollution |
| 3. Smoke from Industries | – | Air pollution |
| 4. Loud music | – | Noise pollution |
| 5. Industrial waste | – | Water pollution |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. An undesirable change in physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, water and land is called pollution. The four main types of pollution are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and soil pollution.
2. The causes of air pollution are :
 - i. Burning of fossil fuels
 - ii. Industries
 - iii. Deforestation

The methods for controlling air pollution are :

- i. Smokeless fuels must be used in hearths in industries and at homes.
 - ii. More trees should be planted along roadside.
 - iii. Automobiles should be properly maintained and must adhere to emission control standards.
 - iv. Renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar energy, ocean currents must be tapped to fulfill energy needs.
3. Carbon dioxide, water vapour, methane, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCS) and nitrous oxide are the greenhouse gases.
 4. Soil pollution is a major threat in densely populated and developing countries. Improper sanitation, unhygienic practices, use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers pollute the soil.

Control of soil Pollution :

- i. use of pesticides should be minimized.

- ii. use of fertilizers should be judicious.
- iii. Cropping techniques should be improved to prevent growth of weeds.
- iv. Special pits should be selected for dumping wastes.
- v. Controlled grazing & forest management.
- vi. Afforestation

Things to do

Do Yourself

11 The Waste We Produce

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. junkseller, 2. Compost pits, 3. Safai Karamchari, 4. Non-biodegradable, 5. Municipal garbage dumps

C. State True or False :

1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Everyday we produce a lot of solid waste materials in our houses such as peels of fruits and vegetables, empty packets of foods, empty bottles of medicines etc. This waste is called garbage.
2. The waste material is of two types – biodegradable and non-biodegradable.
3. The waste that rot and degrade easily to become part of the soil is called biodegradable waste whereas the items that do not rot or degrade easily are called non-biodegradable waste.
4. In cities, the Municipal corporation has put separate waste bins at various places for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, In villages, people themselves collect the biodegradable waste produced in their households & farms & put them into compost pits.

Things to do

Do Yourself

12 Natural Calamities

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. c, 3. a, 4. c, 5. a

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. epidemic, 2. helping, 3. famine, 4. rivers, 5. water

C. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Any catastrophic event that is caused by nature or the natural processes of

- the earth is called natural calamity.
- Whenever you feel an earthquake, immediately rush out of your house to an open field. Get away from the reach of high buildings.
 - When the river water over flows its adjoining areas, it is called flood. The scarcity of rainfall is called drought.
 - When a disease spreads over a large region infecting people and causing a large number of deaths in a very short time, it is called an epidemic disease.
 - It is the moral duty of every individual to help people during a time of natural calamity. It can be done in many ways :
 - By arranging food, clothes, and money.
 - By arranging medical help.
 - By trying to save people who get trapped anywhere.
 - By collecting funds from the neighbourhood.

Only by helping one another we can lessen the effect of a natural calamity. We should remember that a natural calamity can be defeated only by the collective efforts of all the people.

Things to do

Do Yourself

13 The United Nations

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

- b, 2. b, 3. a, 4. b, 5. a

B. Correct the following statements :

- The UNO was formed after the end of the World War II.
- The flag of the United Nations is light blue with its emblem in white.
- The UN headquarters are located in the New York.
- The Universal Declaration of human rights was adopted in 1945.
- The problem of child labour is still there in many developing countries.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- social welfare, world, 2. 1920, 3. second world war, 4. 1945

D. Match the following :

- Equality — before law
- Equal pay — for equal work
- The freedom — of worship
- The right — to employment
- The right to live — as free citizen

E. Answer the following questions :

- The United Nations is an international organization aimed to solve various problems of the world related to social welfare of the people all over the world.
- The League of Nations was formed after First World War. No, it failed.
- The United Nations Organisation was created after the World War II to settle the disputes among various nations by peaceful talks.

4. The objectives of the United Nations are :
 - i. To maintain international peace and security.
 - ii. To develop friendly relations and cooperation among different nations of the world.
 - iii. To remove discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
 - iv. To solve economic, social and cultural problems of the world.
5. A declaration called the Universal Declaration of Human rights was adopted in 1945.
According to this declaration, all people should have :
 - i. Equality before law
 - ii. The right to education
 - iii. The freedom of worship
 - iv. The right to employment
 - v. The right to marry according to one's own wish.
 - vi. The right to travel all over the world.
 - vii. The right to live as free citizen.
 - viii. Equal pay for equal work.
 - ix. The freedom of speech and writing.

Things to do
Do Yourself

14 Main Organs and Agencies of UN

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. c, 2. a, 3. a

B. Write the full forms of the following :

1. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
3. International Monetary Fund.
4. Food and Agricultural Organization

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. six, 2. the General Assembly, 3. nine, 4. General Assembly, two, 5. 15, 6. 1919, 6. UNICEF

D. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

E. Match the following with their headquarters :

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------------|
| WHO | — | Switzerland |
| ILO | — | Geneva |
| FAO | — | Rome |
| UNESCO | — | Paris |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. The principal organs of United Nations :
 - (i) The General Assembly
 - (ii) The Security Council
 - (iii) The Economic and Social Council
 - (iv) The Trusteeship Council
 - (v) International Court of Justice
 - (vi) The Secretariat
2. The General Assembly meets annually in the month of September. It is like an International Parliament, where important issues are discussed and decisions are taken by a majority vote.
3. The constitutional power of the chief executive of a state or nation to prevent or delay the enactment of legislation passed by the legislature is called veto power.
4. The Economic and social council supervises the work of various agencies set up for different purposes such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and Human Rights Commission, etc.
5. The General Assembly is the main body of the United Nations. Its main function is to elect a President and a vice-president for the year.
6. The United Nations has been successful in preventing big wars and improving the overall living conditions in the world. It has helped the developing nations to remove illiteracy, poverty, ill health, starvation and many other social and economic problems. It has succeeded in promoting international cooperation and mutual understanding among various nations.
7. Do Yourself

Things to do

Do Yourself

15 The British Rule and the Revolt of 1857

Exercise

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

1. b, 2. a, 3. c

B. Identify the following :



Rani Laxmi
Bai



Vasco da
Gama



Mangal
Pandey



Bahadur Shah
Zafar

C. Write a sentence on each of the following :

1. It is an alliance between a dominant nation and the nation that it dominates.
2. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was a tactical policy of British introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to it a ruler can't declare an adopted son as his heir.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vasco da Gama, 2. British East India Company, Nawab Sirajudullah, 3. British Officer, 4. Begum Hazrat Mahal, 5. March 29. 1857

E. State True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True

F. Answer the following questions :

1. The Portugese came to India to deal in spices, silk and gold.
2. The Battle of Plassey took place on 23 June, 1757.
3. The policy of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Richard Wellesley to bring the Indian states within the boundary of the British political power.
4. According to the policy of Doctrine of Lapse, if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory.
5. The main cause of the Revolt was the introduction of the greased cartridges. The new rifles called 'Enfield Rifle' had cartridges which were believed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The use of the cartridges was against the religious sentiments of both Hindus as well as Muslims, because they had to be opened with mouth before being loaded in the rifle.
Mangal Pandey, Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Laxmi Bai are some of the major leaders who took part in the Revolt of 1857.

Things to do

Do Yourself

16 India Achieves Freedom

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Subhash Chandra Bose, 2. 1945, 3. 10 March, 1922, 4. Dr Rajendra Prasad, 5. Congress, 1920

C. Match the following :

1. Chauri Chaura – 15 February, 1922
2. Simon Commission – 3 February, 1928
3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre – 13 April, 1919
4. Civil Disobedience Movement – 21 March, 1930
5. Quit India Movement – 8 August, 1942

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Child marriage, dowry system, etc. are the social evils that Gandhiji found in Indian society when he came back to India.
2. In Jallianwala Bagh, about 2000 men, women and children had gathered to hear their leaders. General Dyer decided to teach the Indians a lesson. He blocked the only gate to the Jallianwala Bagh and asked his men to open fire. Hundreds of civilian people were killed and injured. This incident shocked the whole country.
3. Non-cooperation movement was started in 1920. Under this movement, people showed their non-cooperation with the British government by resigning from the legislatures, boycotting the courts and leaving government jobs.
4. Gandhiji called off the because of the violent incident occurred at Chauri-Chawa in Uttar Pradesh on 15 February, 1922. There the people attacked the police station and set it on fire. In this incident, 22 policemen died. Gandhiji was deeply hurt by this and he called off the movement.
5. Indians were against Simon Commission because all the members of this commission were British. The Indians opposed the commission. They greeted the commission with black flags. The cry of 'Simon Go Back' was raised all over the country.

Things to do

Do Yourself

17 Social Reformers

Exercise

A. Choose and tick (3) the correct option :

1. a, 2. b, 3. c

B. Identify the following :



Raja Ram
Mohan Roy



Ishwar Chandra
Vidyasagar



Swami
Vivekananda



Dayanand
Saraswati

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Social Reformers, 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, 3. Sri Ramakrishna Parmhansav,
4. Dayanand Saraswati, 5. Ramakrishna Mission

D. State True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False

E. Define the following terms :

1. Sati is described as a Hindu custom in India in which the widow was burnt to ashes on her dead husband's pyre.
2. A custom among Muslims and some Hindus in which women stay separate

- from men or keep their faces and bodies covered when they are near men.
3. The inability to read or write is known as illiteracy.
 4. A woman who has lost her spouse by death and has not married again is called widow.
 5. Child marriage is a formal marriage or informal union entered into by an individual before reaching the age of 18.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Caste, child marriage, purah system and sati are the social evils that prevailed in India in the 19th century. The main cause of these social evils were ignorance and blind faith in certain religious rituals.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great social reformer of the nineteenth century. He condemned the custom of 'Sati pratha', 'child marriage' and 'idol worship'. It was he who first introduced the word "Hinduism" into English language in 1816.
3. Swami Vivekananda was the founder of 'Ramakrishna Mission'. It has opened various hospitals, orphanages and educational institutions.
4. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was born in 1824. He opposed idol worship, animal sacrifice, caste system, child marriages, etc.
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan set up a college at Aligarh, which later on became the famous Aligarh Muslim University. He helped the community to get scientific and modern education so that they would not lag behind.

Things to do
Do Yourself

18 Heritage of India

Exercise

A. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

B. Write the place where you will find the following :

1. Red Fort, 2. Jantar Mantar, 3. Ajanta Caves, 4. India Gate, 5. Terracotta, 6. Qutub Minar

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rashtrapati, 2. red, 3. Diwali, 4. King's name, stamp, 5. Black Pagoda

D. Match the following :

1. Red Fort — Shah Jahan
2. Qutub Minar — Qutub-ud-din Aibak
3. Jantar Mantar — Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh
4. Golden Temple — Guru Ram Das
5. Char Minar — Quli Qutub Shah

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The buildings and monuments in our country depict the old art and architectural forms. They show the glorious past and richness of the Indian heritage.
2. The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It took the efforts of some

20,000 workers and craftsmen. It was constructed over a period of 22 years and completed in 1648 AD. There are four minarets at the four corners of the platform. The inlay work in pure white marble was done with coloured marble and precious stones.

3. The Iron Pillar in Delhi in the Qutub complex has not yet rusted and is considered an engineering marvel.
4. Amar Jawan Jyoti is in front of the India Gate. It was built in the memory of the war between India and Pakistan in 1971.
5. The special type of buildings where the relics of Buddhist preachers were kept are known as stupas.

The carvings of the Sanchi Stupa illustrate the events of the life of the Buddha and Jataka stories. It also gives us an idea of the history of art and architecture of that time.

6. To preserve our heritage one should do the following :
 - i. Do not break, disfigure or damage any part of the monuments.
 - ii. Do not write anything on the walls of the monuments.
 - iii. Always follow the instruction board placed at each monument.
 - iv. Do not throw waste wrappers or polythene bags in or around a historical monument.
 - v. Do not spit or urinate anywhere.
 - vi. Protect the valuable and antique objects and idols of the historical monuments.
 - vii. Try to reduce air pollution in the surrounding of the monuments.

Things to do

Do Yourself

