



ANSWER KEY

SIMPLIFIED

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS
1 To 5



PURPLE STROKE

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CH. 1 OUR FOOD **Apply it (A)** 1. Food 2. Not 3. Junk food **Fun Time (A)** 1. Mango, Banana, Apple **(B)** 1. Burger, French Fries, Pasta **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Cooked 2. food 3. three 4. fresh, clean **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False **(E)** 1. We need food to grow and to stay alive. 2. We should drink milk daily because it is good for our health. 3. Junk food is not good for our health. 4. Carrot, tomato, raddish and cucumber. 5. We eat breakfast in morning. **Activity (A)** Burger, Apple, Chappati, Ice-cream and Banana. **(B)** Students will do by themselves. **(C)** 1. F 2. V 3. V 4. F 5. V 6. F 7. V 8. F 9. V 10. V 11. F 12. V

CH. 2 OUR HOME **Apply it (A)** 1. An Igloo – An igloo also known as snow house is a type of shelter built of snow in very cold places. An igloo is a dome shaped building, with blocks of ice built in spiral. **Fun Time (A)** 1. Bungalow 2. Apartment 3. Houseboat 4. Hut 5. Tent **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Hut 2. Flat 3. House 4. Tent **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a) **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** 1. We need a house to live in. 2. Pucca houses are made of bricks, steel, cement, iron stone and wood. 3. In my house there are six rooms – Dining room, drawing room, bedroom, kitchen, store room and bathroom. 4. Kutcha house, pucca house, bungalow, flat, apartment and tent. **Activity (A)** Fan, window, door, table, pen **(B)** 1. Tent 2. Igloo 3. Hut 4. Flat 5. Bungalow 6. Apartment **(C)** Students will do by themselves.

CH. 3 OUR CLOTHES **Apply it (A)** 1. Student will do by themselves. **Fun Time (A)** (Male) – Kurta, Shirt, Pant (Female) – Saree, Frock, Hat, Kurti, Skirt **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. smart, handsome 2. monsoon 3. night 4. hot 5. woollen **(C)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **(E)** 1. Earlyman cover their bodies with barks of trees and skins of animals. 2. We need clothes to cover our bodies and to protect us from cold, sun, wind, rain and dust. 3. We wear loose and light coloured cotton clothes in summer. 4. We use raincoat, umbrella and gumboots in rainy season. **Activity (A)** Students will do by themselves. **(B)** 1. Punjab 2. Rajasthan 3. Gujarat 4. Kashmir 5. Bengal 6. Kerala

CH. 4 FAMILY **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. joint 2. grandparents 3. family 4. parents **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **(E)** 1. Parents and children together make a family. 2. A big family have 8 to 10 members. 3. A small family is a family which have parents and one or two children. 4. My father is an officer. 5. My mother is a teacher. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves.

CH. 5 OUR HELPERS **Apply it (A)** 1. Sickle 2. Stethoscope 3. Stick 4. Scissor 5. Trowel 6. Rifle **Fun Time (A)** 1. Farmer 2. Doctor 3. Policeman 4. Postman 5. Barber **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Work 2. Postman 3. money 4. spanner **(C)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** 1. The work that a person does to earn money is known as an occupation. 2. A cobbler mends our shoes. 3. Doctor treats the sick people. 4. A farmer uses a sickle. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves.

CH. 6 OUR SCHOOL **Apply it (A)** My favourite place in school is library. A library is a collection of books on various subjects. Libraries are necessity for all people who boast of some culture. We can select the book of our choice and can read it. **Fun Time** – Students will do by themselves. **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c)

3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. school 2. classroom 3. Principal 4. peon **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b) **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **(E)** 1. School is a place where children get education. 2. The librarian looks after the library. 3. We go to school to learn good habits and manners. 4. Principal is the head of the school. **Activity (A)** 1. Teacher 2. Librarian 3. Principal 4. Gardener 5. Sweeper 6. Peon **(B)** 1. We learn good manners. 2. We learn how to read and write. 3. We learn to share our things with others. **(C)** Students will do by themselves.

CH. 7 OUR FESTIVALS Apply it (A) 1. Republic Day – On this day our country became a republic in 1950. 2. Independence Day – On this day our country got freedom from British rule. 3. Gandhi Jayanti – On this day Mahatma Gandhi was born. **Fun Time** – Students will do by themselves. **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Pine 2. Ramlila 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Festival **(C)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False **(E)** 1. Festival means a day of celebration. 2. On diwali we wear new clothes and say prayers of Goddess Laxmi and Lord Ganesha. We also exchange gifts and sweets. 3. We celebrate Christmas on 25 December every year. 4. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. **Activity (A)** 1. Republic Day 2. Christmas 3. Gandhi Jayanti 4. Id-ul-Fitr 5. Diwali 6. Holi **(B)** 1. Christmas 2. Guruparva 3. Dussehra 4. Id-ul-fitr 5. Diwali **(C)** Students will do by themselves.

CH. 8 MY NEIGHBOURHOOD Apply it (A) A zoo is a place where animals are kept and maintained for a look by the common man. The purpose of zoo is to show us variety of animals and birds that exist in the world. **Fun Time (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. shops 2. traffic 3. hospital 4. Hindus **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **(E)** 1. People who live near our house are our neighbours. 2. Sikhs go to Gurudwara to pray. 3. We keep our valuable things safe in banks. 4. Policeman catches thieves and robbers. 5. We go to hospital when we are sick. **Activity** – Students will do by themselves.

CH. 9 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION Apply it (A) 1. Air transport 2. Camel 3. Ship **Fun Time (A)** Student will do by themselves. **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. aeroplanes 2. E-mail 3. vehicles 4. tracks 5. ships **(C)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(E)** 1. In ancient time earlyman go everywhere on foot. 2. Scooter, bus, truck, car, autorickshaw and bicycle. 3. Vehicles that move on land are called land transport. 4. E-mail is the fastest means of communication. 5. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. **Activity (A)** 1. Aeroplane, helicopter, hot air balloon. 2. Ship, boat, raft 3. Bus, car, motorbike **(B)** 1. Mobile 2. Inland letter card 3. Train 4. Ship 5. Aeroplane 6. Bus

CH. 10 DIRECTIONS Apply it (A) Students will do by themselves. **Fun Time (A)** 1. East 2. North 3. West 4. South **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. West 2. South 3. four **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True **(E)** 1. A drawing of a place on a piece of paper is called map. 2. The four main directions are North, South, East and West. 3. We need directions to find our way. 4. Simple directions are four sides that we use in our daily routine e.g., left, right, up and down. **Activity (A) and (B)** Students will do by themselves.

CH. 11 OUR BEAUTIFUL EARTH Apply it (A) c, a, d, b **Fun Time (A) and (B)** Students will do by themselves. **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. valley 2. earth 3. Land 4. salty **(C)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (f) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (e) **(D)** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **(E)** 1. A globe is the model of the Earth. 5. The rivers are formed from the melting snow or by running rainwater running off the land. 3. A sea is a large body of water. 4. The earth is made up of land and water. 5. A highland with a flat top is called a plateau. **Activity (A)** 1. Plain 2. Ocean 3. Forest 4. Desert 5. Hills 6. River **(B)** Students will do by themselves. **(C)** 1. Forest 2. Valley 2. Plain 4. Desert 5. Mountain

CH. 12 TIME Apply it (A) Students will do by themselves. **Fun Time (A)** January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. clock 2. seven 3. Moon, stars **(C)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (f) 4. (e) 5. (d) 6. (a) **(D)** 1. False 2. True 3. True **(E)** 1. In the olden days people tell time with the help of the sun. 2. The four durations of the day are morning, afternoon, evening and night. 3. The rotation of the Earth on its axis causes day and night. 4. The part of the day from 12 O'clock to 6 O'clock is called noon. 5. We see moon and stars in the sky at night. **Activity (A)** Students will do by themselves. **(B)** 1. Night 2. Evening 3. Morning 4. Morning

CH. 13 EARLYMAN Apply it (A) Students will do by themselves. **Fun Time (A)** Students will do by themselves. **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. trees 2. fire 3. wheel 4. stones **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **(D)** 1. True 2. True 3. True **(E)** 1. Earlyman lived in forest. 2. Earlyman ate fruits, roots of plants and raw flesh of animals. 3. Earlyman covered his body with leaves and skin of dead animals. 4. He used stones to kill animals. 5. Discovery of fire and invention of wheel changed the life of earlyman. **Activity (A)** Students will do by themselves. **(B)** Fire, Fruits, Tools, Caves

Model Test Paper-1 (A) 1. A family is a group of people who live together in a house. 2. Our house protect us from heat, cold, dust and rain. 3. We wear clothes to cover our body and to protect it from cold, heat, dirt and rain. 4. We need food to grow. **(B)** 1. Kutcha 2. cares 3. delicious 4. happy 5. hot **(C)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **(D)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

Model Test Paper-2 (A) 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Gurudwara (2) 2nd October (3) bell 4. money **(C)** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **(D)** 1. People who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours. 2. Work helps us to earn money. 3. Mahatma Gandhi is known as Father of Nation. 4. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

Model Test Paper-3 (A) 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Earlyman covered his body with leaves and skin of dead animals. 2. We should walk on zebra crossing. 3. The rotation of the earth on its axis causes day and night. **(C)** 1. E-mail 2. Assam, West 3. 24 **(D)** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **(E)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)

Class - 2



CH. 1 My Family – Apply it 1. Eight 2. They are family members. 3. Joint family **Fun time (A)** 1. Nuclear family 2. Write yourself 3. Family **(B)** Do yourself **(C)** 1. big 2. nature 3. parents 4. home work **Exercise (A)** 1. A family where father, mother, brother and sister live together is called a small family. 2. Surname is the last name of every family member. 3. It is called joint family. **(B)** 1. House 2. Water 3. Mother 4. Own **(C)** 1. Nuclear family 2. Surname **(D)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) **Project – Do yourself.**

CH. 2 Food – Apply it (A) 1. Dhokla 2. Gujarat **Fun time (A)** 1. Fruits and vegetables 2. Good eating habits :- (a) We must eat fresh food. (b) We must chew the food well. (c) We must not talk when we eat. (d) We must not take lot of junk food. (e) We must remember that many people do not get enough to eat. So we must not waste food. **(B)** Do it yourself. **Exercise (A)** 1. We need food to stay fit and healthy. 2. Nutritious food. 3. The dinner is the last meal of the day and the whole family sits together for dinner at night. We tell each other how we spent our day and talk about many things. 4. Fruits and vegetables. **(B)** 1. Bread, eggs, milk 2. Dinner 3. Fruits, vegetables **(C)** 1. Cow 2. Hen 3. Sugar cane 4. Fish **(D)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) **Project – Do it yourself.**

CH. 3 Water – Apply it (A) 1. Water purifier 2. It is used to purify water. **Fun time (A)** 1. Rain, well,

ponds, rivers and springs. 2. Purify (B) 1. Take bath with mug and bucket. 2. Wash the car with bucket and damp cloth. 3. Water the plants using watering can. 4. Use big pot washing utensils instead of running tap. (C) The reason is heat. (D) 1. Bathing 2. Cooking 3. Drinking and cleaning. 2. Animals 3. Wasted Exercise (A) 1. We need water for drinking, bathing, washing, cooking and cleaning. 2. We get water from water bodies, rain, springs and wells. 3. We should only use as much water as we need. We should turn off all taps properly and mend all leaking pipes. While bathing or brushing our teeth, we should not keep the tap or shower running. When we don't need water. We should take as much water as we need in a bucket for bathing. (B) 1. Water 2. Properly 3. Drinking (C) 1. (b) 2. (a) **Project** – Do it yourself.

CH. 4 Clothes – Apply it 1. Coat 2. It protect us from cold. **Fun time (A)** 1. Heat, cold, rain or wind 2. Cotton 3. Woollen 4. Skin of dead animals 5. Woollen clothes 6. Leather 7. Raincoat (B) Do it yourself. **Exercise (A)** 1. We wear clothes because they protect us from heat, cold, rain and wind. 2. We get clothes from animals and plants. 3. We wear raincoats and gumboots in rainy season. 4. We wear cotton clothes in summer because they absorb sweat and keep us cool. (B) 1. Wool 2. Silk worms 3. Smartly (C) 1. (a) 2. (b) (D) Do it yourself.

CH. 5 Kinds of Houses – Apply it 1. Multi storey building. 2. We find such buildings in metro cities. **Fun time (A)** 1. Pucca house 2. House boats 3. Sloping roof house 4. Houses on stilts (B) Do it yourself. **Exercise (A)** 1. Huts are built of mud straw and dry leaves where as bungalows are built of bricks, cement, stones and woods. 2. An ideal house is one which has space, sunlight and fresh air. 3. Because sloping roofs protect us from heavy rain and snow in hill areas. (D) Apartment is a flat, typically a set of rooms used as dwelling. (B) 1. House boat 2. Thatched 3. Bungalow (C) 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) (D) 1. Bungalow 2. Houseboat 3. Igloo 4. Tent 5. Caravan

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

Project – Do yourself.

CH. 6 Neighbourhood – Apply It (A) 1. Garbage 2. It is not right. We should not throw garbage outside our houses. **Fun time (A)** 1. Neighbours 2. Neighbourhood 3. Festivals and other functions. (B) 1. Dirty 2. Neighbours 3. Trees **Exercise (A)** 1. People living near our house are our neighbours. 2. Neighbours exchange gifts and sweets on festivals. 3. (a) We should not throw garbage outside our house or in the lanes. (b) We must grow plants and trees in our neighbourhood. (B) 1. Friends 2. Peacefully 3. Festivals (C) 1. Care 2. Clean 3. Park (D) 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) **Project** – Do it yourself.

CH. 7 My School – Apply it (A) 1. Playground 2. Games period **Fun time (A)** 1. Music room 2. Principal (B) Do yourself. (C) We learn good habits and behave well with everyone. **Exercise (A)** The name of my

school is 2. I go to school by bus. 3. When I feel unwell in school then I go to the sick room. **(B)** 1. Library 2. Activities 3. Hall **(C)** 1. Engineer 2. Sweeper 3. Coffee shop **(D)** 1. (a) 2. (b) **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 8 Places of Worship – Apply it (A) 1. Temple 2. Hindu 3. The Bhagavad Gita, The Ramayan **Fun time (A)** 1. Hindu 2. Mosque 3. Prasad 4. Monasteries **(B)** 1. Worship 2. Temple, Mosque, Gurudwara, Church 3. Adi Granth Sahib **Exercise (A)** 1. The prayer of the Muslim is called namaz. 2. Carols and hymns are sung on the Christmas in a church. 3. Parsis offer prayers in a fire temple. 4. All the religions teach us to love each other and they also teach us to be helpful, truthful and kind to others. **(B)** 1. Priest 2. Monastery 3. Prasad **(C)** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (e) **(D)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) **Project** – Do it yourself.

CH. 9 Festivals – Apply it (A) 1. Rangoli 2. Diwali **Fun time (A)** 1. (a) Christmas (b) Pongal (c) Gurupurab (d) Eid **(B)** Festivals teach us to love each other. **(C)** 1. 15 August 2. Three 3. Boat **Exercise (A)** 1. The republic day is celebrated on 26 January. 2. The Prime Minister unfurls the national flag at Red Fort on Independence Day. 3. Parsis celebrated Navroze. **(B)** 1. 2nd October 2. Payasam 3. Baisakhi 4. Diyas 5. Eid-mubarak **(C)** 1. Onam 2. Bihu 3. Bhangra 4. Dussehra **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) **(E)** Do yourself. **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 10 Directions – Apply it (A) 1. Morning 2. West **Fun time (A)** 1. West 2. West **(B)** 1. East 2. East **Exercise (A)** 1. East, West, North, South 2. An instrument that helps us to find directions is called a compass. 3. When we look at the rising sun, East is in front of us and West is behind us. South is to our right and North is to our left. **(B)** 1. South 2. North 3. Sun **(C)** 1. Four 2. Sun 3. Compass **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 11 Means of Transport – Apply it (A) 1. Jeep 2. Four **Fun time** 1. Bus, car, auto-rickshaw, scooters and cycle rickshaws are the means of land transport. 2. Ship and boat are the means of water transport. 3. Aeroplane is the most expensive means of travel. **(B)** 1. Country 2. Water 3. Air **Exercise (A)** 1. In olden days people walked long distances on foot or rode animals. 2. Trains and buses are means of land transport. 3. Delhi has metro rail. 4. My favourite means of transport is ship because they carry goods and people from one country to another. **(B)** 1. Bus 2. Bullock-carts 3. Land, take off **(C)** 1. Harbour 2. Airport 3. Platform **(D)** 1. (b) 2. (c) **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 12 Our Earth – Apply it (A) 1. Water 2. Lake **Fun time (A)** 1. Atmosphere 2. Air 3. Ocean 4. Do yourself. **Exercise (A)** 1. Mountains are very high areas on the surface of the Earth. 2. Plains are suitable for living and growing crops. 3. Because it is very salty. **(B)** 1. Air 2. Valley 3. Seas, Oceans **(C)** 1. Hills 2. Plateau 3. Desert 4. Valley **(D)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. Lake **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 13 Time – Apply it (A) 1. Morning 2. 6 AM **Fun time (A)** 1. Axis 2. Moon and Stars 3. Clock **(B)** (1) February 2. Light **Exercise (A)** 1. There are 12 months in a year. 2. There are 365 days in a year. 3. We do our homework in the evening. **(B)** 1. 365 2. Twelve 3. Morning, evening **(C)** 1. Morning 2. Moon 3. Noon **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 14 The Story of Wheel – Apply it (A) 1. Wheel 2. Wheel are used in cars, aeroplanes, cycles and motorcycles. **Fun time** 1. Round 2. Wood rolling 3. Rubber 4. Cutting logs **Exercise (A)** 1. Before the invention of wheel the man used to walk long distances with load. Sometimes, animals carried their load. 2. The invention of wheel made life much easier for man because the wheels are used in all kinds of vehicles. They are used for carrying loads. 3. Earlymans saw a log of wood rolling down and the idea

of wheel struck him. **(B)** 1. Round 2. Rubber 3. Vehicles 4. Shapes, sizes **(C)** 1. Two 2. Bigger 3. Walk **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 15 A True Leader : Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru – Apply it **(A)** 1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. He is known as the 'Father of the Nation.' He is fondly called 'Bapuji.' **Fun time** **(A)** 1. Chacha Nehru want children to grow up happily with equal opportunities. **(B)** 1. Pandit Motilal Nehru 2. Indira Gandhi 3. First Prime Minister of India. **Exercise** 1. Pandit Nehru was born on 14 November, 1889 in Allahabad. 2. His father's name was Pandit Motilal Nehru. 3. He Joined the freedom struggle and became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. 4. He followed Mahatma Gandhi, when he joined the freedom struggle. 5. He always wore a red rose bud on his achkan. 6. He was loved by children. They called him Chacha Nehru. So his birthday is celebrated as children's day every year. **(B)** 1. 14 November 2. England 3. British ruled 4. Rose 5. Indira Gandhi **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(D) Find out** – Discovery of India. **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 16 Weather And Seasons – Apply it **(A)** 1. Winter season 2. Woollen clothes **Fun time** **(A)** 1. Loo 2. Autumn 3. Woollen **(B)** 1. Summer, Rainy and Winter season **Exercise** 1. The condition of the air that surrounds the Earth is called weather. 2. When a particular type of weather remains for a certain period of time, it is called a season. 3. We like to wear light, cotton clothes in summer season. 4. November to February are the winter months. **(B)** 1. Hottest 2. Weather 3. April, May 4. Autumn **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **(D)** 1 (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) **(E)** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c) **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 17 Communication – Apply it **(A)** 1. Fax machine 2. We can sent written messages or letters through fax machine. **Fun time** **(A)** 1. Telephones, fax machine 2. Letter box 3. Radio and television **(B)** 1. Speed post service **Exercise** **(A)** 1. The act of sending and receiving messages is called communication. 2. Letters, telegrams, telephones, fax and cellular mobiles are means of personal communication. 3. Means of communication are very useful to us. Through them we keep in touch with the entire world. In fact, they have changed this world into a smaller place. 4. Radio was invented by Marconi. 5. News paper, radio or television are three means of mass communication. **(B)** 1. Courier service, speed post 2. Fax 3. ISD 4. Aerogrammes **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(E)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b) **Project** – Do yourself.

CH. 18 Recreation – Apply it **(A)** 1. Bat-ball 2. We play cricket with bat-ball. **Fun time** **(A)** 1. Puppet 2. Play ground **Exercise** 1. The activities which make us happy are called recreation. 2. We like to play games because we all need some free time to relax in various ways. 3. Games played outside in open are called outdoor games. 4. In circus clowns, trapeze artist and acrobats perform and entertain us. **(B)** 1. Free time 2. Outdoor 3. Relaxation 4. Evening 5. Park **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **(D)** 1 (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **Project** – Do yourself.

Class - 3



CH. 1 FAMILY'S RELATIONS Activity **(A)** 1. Grand father 2. (a) Marriage of a member of family. (b) Birth of a child. 3. (a) Father's side (b) Mother side 4. Twins 5. Father 6. Joint family **Exercise** **(A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(C)** 1. family 2. good 3. small **(D)** 1. Nuclear family has parents and their one or two children. Joint family comprises of grand parents, parents, children, uncles, aunts and cousins. 2. Family is relevant for child because a family teaches the following moral values :- (1) Respect your elders. (2) Co-operating with each other. (3) Helping each other. A child learns many things while playing. 3. Heredity reflects the children showing the physical features of their parents. 4.

A family consists of parents and children. There are two types of families :- Nuclear family and Joint family. (E) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 2 SPORTS ARE A JOY Activity (A) 1. Cricket 2. Dolls museum 3. Carrom-board 4. O9 **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(C)** 1. sports 2. outside 3. discipline 4. profession 5. special trains and coaches to **(D)** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **(E)** 1. Because it keeps us healthy and active. 2. Games which are played within the four walls are called Indoor games. Chess and Carrom-board are Indoor games. 3. The government has created institutes like National Sports Institute, Patiala and LNCP, Gwalir. These institutes provide necessary guidance to the younger generation. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 3 HEALTHY FOOD Activity (A) 1. Shallow frying and Deep frying 2. Boiling 3. Microwave oven 4. Apron 5. Copper, stainless steel and aluminium **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(C)** 1. fire 2. Gobar gas 3. Baking 4. gloves **(D)** 1. The pots used in our kitchen are called Utensils. 2. (a) Hot vessels should be held using gloves. (b) Apron should be used to protect clothes. (c) Hands should be washed properly. (d) Exhaust fans should be used to remove smoke. (e) Burnt portions should be washed with cold water and medicine should be applied. 3. We should eat cooked food is soft and chewable. It is safe as the germs get killed while cooking. 4. Because Gobar gas is a pure fuel. It does not pollute the environment. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 4 CULTURAL FOOD VARIETY Activity (A) 1. Farmers 2. Wholesellers 3. Dosa and idli 4. Tea plants **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Sambhar dosa and Idli 2. different 3. refrigerator 4. eat **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(D)** 1. Wholesellers are the persons who sell the things in huge quantity. 2. Seeds like wheat, rice, maize etc. 3. Left over slices of bread and chapatis can be broken into pieces and sprinkled in the courtyard for the birds to eat. **(E)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 5 A HEALTHY HOUSE Activity (A) 1. Neighbours 2. Boundary wall 3. Study room 4. Garbage collector **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. well covered and clean 2. to bins 3. strong latches 4. close **(C)** 1. Food items should be covered to prevent flies and insects. 2. The doors and windows should have strong latches so that flies do not enter in house. 3. Strong roof protect our house from heavy storm and rain. **(D)** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(E)** 1. (a) Putting up painting on the wall. (b) Putting flower pots on window sill. (c) Getting the walls painted every year. (d) Putting matching curtains and furniture. 2. All the wastes should be thrown into bins. They should be covered to prevent flies and insects from breeding in our homes wastage should be sorted out in two groups :- (i) One group is of vegetable and fruit peels and it must be put into green bin. (ii) The other group is of metal, glass, plastic and paper and it must be put into a blue bin. 3. A good house must be safe to live in one must have :- (i) A boundary wall prevents stray of animals and strangers from entering the house. (ii) The doors and window with strong latches. Wire nettings to keep off insects. Roofs and walls to protect one from heavy storm and rain. **(F)** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 6 LIVING – NON-LIVING OBJECTS Activity (A) 1. Stomata 2. Furniture 3. Lungs 4. Tadpole **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. Spiracles 2. Butterfly 3. Seeding 4. Respond **(C)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **(D)** 1. (a) Objects that have life are called living things. Objects that do not have life are called non-living things. (b) Human beings, animals and plants are the examples of living things. Toys, television, furniture are the examples of non-living things. (c) All living objects need air, water and food. But non-living objects do not need air, water and food. (d) Living things grow. But non-living things do not grow. 2. Plants do

not move but they show movement through body parts. They show slow movement under the soil. The roots of plants move towards water. The shoot of sunflower plant faces the sun. 3. Categorization helps to understand the features of the things present in our surrounding. This is based on the common features shared by the things. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 7 PET ANIMALS Activity (A) 1. Habitat 2. Kennel 3. Veterinary 4. Bread and milk 5. Mouse trap
Exercise (A) 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. airy, dry 2. water 3. bread and milk 4. seeds and grains **(C)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(D)** 1. The homes of these animals should be neat and clean. They should be given clean drinking water and healthy food at regular times. 2. Buffaloes and cows eat grass and hay. 3. Unwanted animals are those animals who spoil things and cause harm. They are called pests. Example – Spider, Lizard. **(E)** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 8 WATER – A LIFE Activity (A) 1. Rain 2. Land pumps and wells 3. Lakes, rivers and ponds 4. Water
Exercise (A) 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. wells and hand pumps 2. health 3. avoid 4. irrigate **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **(D)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. About 71 percent of the earth is covered with water. Out of their only 1% is fit for drinking rest of it is present in the seas and the oceans. So it is very important to save water. 2. Water pipes and drainage pipe can not be laid side by side because drinking water can get polluted if the drainage pipe leaks. 3. Some rain water seeps into Earth. This water is called Underground water. It can be draw out by digging hand pumps and wells. 4. A large amount of rain water flows into lakes rivers and ponds. This is called the surface water. This fresh water can be used for drinking and other purposes. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 9 PURE WATER Activity (A) 1. Pipelines 2. Ships, boats 3. Rain **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Planting more 2. 70% 3. boiling, filtering 4. deep and broad **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **(D)** 1. Water used for washing clothes can be collected and reused for mopping the floor. 2. Collect rain water in buckets and use it to water plants or wash clothes. 3. Water used for washing fruits and vegetables can be collected and reused for watering plants. **(E)** 1. Water is essential for every one 70% of human body is made up of water. 2. All living thing need water to stay alive. Water is a necessity for the human being because human beings use water for many activities like cooking, washing, drinking and bathing. 3. Water from the rivers and the lakes reaches our houses through pipelines. It is then stored in huge under ground tanks. From there is comes to taps in the houses. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 10 SAVING WATER Activity (A) 1. Rain water harvesting 2. Brass and copper 3. Jaundice 4. Bucket and mug 5. Filtration **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. many days 2. boiled 3. drain **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **(D)** 1. Because unclean water may contain germs which may cause disease such as Jaundice, Typhoid etc. 2. Because it does not become dirty and unsafe for drinking. 3. Because filtered or boiled water is clean and germ free. **(E)** 1. Rain water harvesting is a method of collecting rain water in underground tanks for future. 2. Water stored underground be used by digging wells or by using hand-pumps. 3. (i) Water left after washing clothes can be used for cleaning the floors. (ii) The leaking taps and pipes must be promptly repaired. (iii) Do not throw drinking water in the sink. Take only that much water that one can drink. (iv) Throw the left over water of your tumbler or bottle in the plants to water them. (v) Never keep the tap running while washing hands or brushing teeth. (vi) Use a bucket and mug for taking bath instead of a shower. 4. Recycling water is a method of removing impurities from water. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 11 LOCATING NEIGHBOURS Activity (A) 1. East, West, North, South 2. Needle 3. Map 4. Plan 5. Pictures, lines & symbols **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) **(B)** 1. Geography 2. Landmark 3. Directions **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **(D)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(E)** 1. Atlas 2. Compass 3. Scale **(F)** 1. Scale is the number of kilometers that a certain distance on a map represents. 2. A compass is an instrument used to find directions. Its symbol is given on the map. 3. Map is a drawing of a large area on a flat surface. 4. A landmark is something that one can see clearly and recognize easily. It helps to know where one is and where one wants to reach. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 12 SOURCES OF NATURE AND POLLUTION Activity (A) 1. Coal 2. Wood, herbs 3. Van Mahotsava 4. 5th June 5. Arunachal Pradesh **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. Petroleum, Coal 2. Forests 3. Soil 4. Rivers **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **(D)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (e) **(E)** 1. (a) The forest land should be increased. (b) Cutting of trees should be banned. 2. (a) The sound produced by loud speakers causes noise pollution. (b) Powerful motorcycles cause noise pollution. (c) The noise is produced by vehicles like buses, cars and trucks. 3. (a) Washing clothes on river bank. (b) Sewage coming from houses goes into rivers. (c) Animals bathing in pond and rivers. (d) Harmful waste from factories is thrown into rivers. 4. (a) Many animals have totally disappeared and the number of some animals have become low. So good care should be taken. (b) Many national parks and birds sanctuaries have been set up by the government to protect animals and birds. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 13 LATTER – ITS ARRIVAL Activity (A) 1. Postal index number 2. Letter box 3. Postman 4. Post office 5. Speed post **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) **(B)** 1. Post master 2. Bus stands, railways stations and airports for transportation. 3. Money order 4. Speed post **(C)** 1. A money order can be used to send money from one place to another. 2. Write the pin code number of the place very clearly to send the letter at the right destination. 3. Things like gifts are wrapped properly and sent as parcels. 4. Courier services are used to send letters and parcels from one place to another. **(D)** 1. The postman delivers letters door to door. 2. Because the postal system is the most common and cheapest means of communication. We can send letters anywhere by post office. 3. The letters are put into mail bag meant for different places. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 14 TAKING CARE Activity (A) 1. Lane 2. Louis Braille 3. Braille Writer 4. 1st October 5. Orphans 6. Specially disabled **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **(B)** 1. Orphanage 2. Running fingers 3. Our age day **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(E)** 1. The physically handicapped people need your love not pity. 2. An old age home is a place where people who cannot care for themselves live and are cared by others. 3. Grand parents are very important members in our family. They need our love and care, we should spend more time with them. 4. A blind person can read the script by running fingers on the dots. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 15 EARTHEN WARES Activity (A) 1. Wet clay 2. Round 3. Pottery 4. Khurja and Jaipur 5. Glazing method **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Indian pottery 2. making lines 3. Glazing 4. clay pots **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. The pottery is made hard and strong by kiln. 2. The pottery is made hard and strong by baking in an oven called kiln. 3. People in the cities use large variety of metallic pots. They are more durable than pots made of clay. 4. Pottery is used for various purposes. Earthen pots are used to store water in summer. Many dishes like Kheer and Kulfi are cooked in earthen pots to give them a particular taste. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 16 CLOTHING Activity (A) 1. Kalamkari 2. Bengal **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. dyeing 2. Kalamkari 3. Odisha 4. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar **(C)** 1. Wooden blocks with different designs carved on them. They are dipped in fabric colours. After dipping the blocks in colours, they are pressed hard on the fabric to produce a beautiful design. 2. Today people prefer to use synthetic colours as they are man-made and colour fast. 3. (a) Saffron (b) Peel of pomegranate (c) Onion 4. Kalamkari is a combination of block printing and hand made designs. This involves painting of designs on fabrics with a special pen. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 17 TRANSPORTATION Activity (A) 1. Camel 2. Goods trains 3. Airports 4. Wright brothers 5. Kutcha road **Exercise (A)** 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. Pucca 2. Pilot 3. Water 4. Airports **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(E)** 1. Transport is the way or means by which people and goods are moved from one place to another. 2. Kutcha road – These roads are generally used by bullock carts, buffalo carts etc. such roads are found mainly in village. These roads connect the small villages with the towns. Pucca roads – These roads are made by metal bricks, stones, cements etc. These roads are used by vehicles like car, scooter, bus, trucks etc. These roads are found in cities. 3. Air transport is an expensive means of transport but the fastest means of transport. 4. Means of transport means travelling by land, by water and by air. 5. Because they help in the economic development. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 18 OUR FESTIVALS Activity (A) 1. Baisakhi, Pongal 2. Rajpath, India Gate, New Delhi 3. Christian 4. Laxmi 5. Mahavir Swami **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. 1950 2. Id-ul-fitr 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. 1947 **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F **(D)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. Christmas falls on 25 December every year. It marks the birth of Jesus Christ. 2. This festival marks the end of Ramzan - a holy month in which the Muslims fast. The last day of Ramzan is celebrated as Eid-ul-Fitr. It is celebrated with great enthusiasm. Muslims are attired in new clothes. The male members offer namaaz together in mosques. They greet each other saying Id Mubarak. 3. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are the National Festivals. National festivals are celebrated by people all over the country. 4. (Dipawali) – 1. On the day of Deepavali, people decorate their houses with lights, wear new dresses and share sweets. 2. Bursting of crackers is a delight on Deepavali. (Pongal) – 1. A special kind of dish called 'Sweet Pongal' is made and offered to God. 2. Sun God and the cow are worshiped on the day of Pongal. (Baisakhi) – 1. Sikhs visit Gurudwaras on this day and listen to Kirtans and discourses. 2. A community lunch 'Langar' is served on this day. This festival marks the ripening of the 'Rabi harvest.' **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 19 OUR OCCUPATIONS Activity (A) 1. Food, clothes, shelter 2. Ox 3. Dairy farming 4. Lumbering 5. Coal, Iron 6. Sachin Tendulkar, Sania Mirza **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Poultry 2. Farmers 3. Money 4. Fishing **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) **(E)** 1. Because food, clothes, and shelter are our basic needs. We need money to buy these things. To earn money we have to do some work. 2. We get different things such as gum, lac, rubber and medicinal herbs from the forests. 3. Because we get coal, iron, manganese, mica, limestone, gold and petroleum through mining. Mining requires a lot of labour. Many people work in mines to obtain these minerals. Petroleum gives us many things are petrol, diesel, plastics and medicines. 4. Farming, animals husbandry, poultry farming, pig farming etc. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 20 OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS Activity (A) 1. Crest, the base 2. Truth alone triumphs 3. Wheel of Dharma or wheel of Ashoka 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. Saraswati Devi **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) **(B)** 1. Ashoka Pillar 2. Project Tiger 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 4. Banyan Tree **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4.

T (D) 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) (E) 1. The national flag of our country is tri-coloured. It is a symbol of freedom to all people of our nation. The flag has three horizontal bands of equal size, saffron on top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. The flag is rectangular in shape. In the centre of the white band is a wheel in navy blue, known as wheel of Dharma or wheel of Ashoka. 2. (i) Saffron band of the flag should always be on top, when the flag is unfurled. 2. Flag must be hoisted after the sunrise and must be brought down just before the sunset. 3. While hoisting the flag every one should stand and salute it. We must respect and honour our national flag by standing when the flag is hoisted on our national days. 3. Our national anthem is sung on all national festivals and at official meetings of the government. 4. The national emblem has two parts, the crest and the base. The crest shows four lines standing back to back, the fourth being hidden from view. At the base, carvings of a horse on the left and a bull on the right can be seen. The horse stands for energy and speed. The bull stands for right conduct. Between these two carvings is a wheel known as dharma chakra. 5. Tiger is our national animals because it was found in large numbers long ago and also for its courage and majestic look.

Project/Activity – Do yourself.

CH. 21 THE STATES IN MY COUNTRY Activity (A) 1. Governor, the chief minister, Minister and the officers. 2. Animals and Nicobar 3. Delhi 4. China 5. Bengaluru 6. Uttar Pradesh **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) (B) 1. Central Government 2. 7 3. Rajasthan 4. Goa (C) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T (D) 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) (E) 1. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra. 2. The government in our country is elected by the people of India. 3. The government looks after the needs and welfare of the people and safety of the country. 4. (i) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (ii) Chandigarh (iii) Dadar and Nagar Haveli (iv) Daman and Diu (v) Lakshadweep (vi) Puducherry (vii) NCT of Delhi 5. It is difficult for the Central Government to look after the needs of people and safety of the country alone. To look after the needs and welfare of the people in a better way, the country has been divided into 29 states and 7 union.

Class - 4



CH. 1 OUR COUNTRY AND ITS NEIGHBOURS Activity 1. China 2. Afghanistan **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) (B) 1. seventh 2. Kanya Kumari 3. peninsula 4. Sri Lanka, Maldives (C) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F (D) 1. Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives 2. 7, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh, Delhi 3. 1. The north mountains 2. The north plains 3. The great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert 4. The southern plateaus 5. The eastern and western capital plains 6. The Islands **Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 2 THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS AND NORTHERN PLAINS Activity 1. Punjab 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. Bihar 4. West Bengal **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) (B) 1. Himalayan 2. Shiwalik 3. Tarai 4. Brahmaputra 5. Satluj (C) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F (D) 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) (E) 1. The northern mountains include the Himalayas. The Karakoram and the north-eastern mountain ranges. 2. Valley – A valley is a low-lying area between two hills or mountains. Tarai – The foothills of the Himalayas are called the tarai. Glacier – A large mass of ice formed by snow on mountains, that moves very slowly down a valley. Delta – A triangular area of sediments deposited at the mouth of a river, where the river splits in to several smaller rivers before entering the sea. 2. Because the Northern plains have been

formed by three major rivers and their tributaries. These rivers bring along minerals, rocks and silt from the mountains and deposit them on their banks and surrounding areas. As a result, the soil of the Northern plains is very fertile. It is known as alluvial soil. The crops grown, here are wheat, gram, rice, maize, barley, sugarcane, millets, cotton, jute, oilseed, paddy, potatoes etc. 3. In India, the Indus basin covers the states of Punjab and Haryana. Both these states are drained mainly by the river Satluj. 4. Assam is also known as the 'land of tea gardens,' as there are over 850 tea plantations accounting for about 50% of India tea production. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 3 THE DESERT REGION Activity 1. Jaipur 2. Gatte ki sasbzi, Daal baati churma 3. Jaipur, Camel **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) **(B)** 1. Banzara 2. trees, shrubs and herbs 3. Daal bati churma 4. Pakistan 5. Satluj **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. Villages and small towns in the desert region spring up around oases. So life in the desert is very hard. 2. The crops are grown wheat, jowar, and bajra in the desert. 3. Gujarat and Haryana states share boundaries with Rajasthan. 4. The desert area has extreme climate. The sand in the desert heats up very fast and cools down faster. So the day are very hot and nights are cold. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 4 THE PLATEAU REGION Activity (A) 1. Karnataka 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Maharashtra 4. Jharkhand 5. Madhya Pradesh **(B)** 1. Jharkhand 2. Mumbai **Exercise (A)** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Kanchipuram 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Dhoti-Kurta 4. Tamil Nadu 5. Maharastra **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. (a) Central Highlands (b) Deccan Plateau 2. Jowar, rice, wheat, cotton, sugar-cane, bajra, pulses, ground nut, oilseeds, jute. 3. Agriculture is the main occupation of people of Chhattisgarh. The other occupations include handicrafts, poultry farming and animal rearing. 4. Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Hazaribagh. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 5 THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS Activity (A) 1. Gujarat 2. Thiruvananthapuram 3. Goa 4. Orissa 5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands **(B)** 1. Puducherry 2. Daman and Diu **Exercise (A)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. in The Bay of Bengal 2. Kovalam beach 3. Silvassa 4. Paddy (rice) 5. Gods own city **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. The coastal plains are divided in to the Eastern coastal plains and the western coastal plains. 2. (a) Andaman and Nicobar Island – The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of islands in The Bay of Bengal. It is union territory port Blair is the capital of this union territory. The union territory comprises two islands groups the Andman Islands and the Nicobar Islands. Sea food is the staple diet of the people which includes a variety of fish, prawns, lobsters and crabs. (b) Lakshadweep Islands – Lakshadweep is the smallest of all the union territories. Kavaratti is the capital city. Fishes and coconuts are found in abundance in these islands. The main occupations of the people here are fishing, coconut cultivation and coir twisting. 3. (a) Goa – This is the smallest state of India. Panaji is the capital of this state. Agriculture is one of the main occupation in Goa. Cashew nuts, rice and spices are the chief grown here along with coconut palms. People enjoy eating rice, vegetables, meat and fish. **(B)** Kerala – Kerala lies in the extreme south of the western coastal plains. Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of the state Kerala shares its border with the state of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The main occupation of the people of the state is agriculture. Kerala is famous for tradition industries. Some of the items manufactured are coir, handlooms, and handicrafts. 4. Orissa is located on the East-coast of India to the Bay of Bengal. The state is famous for temples such as the Lingraja temple at Bhubaneswar, Jagannath temple at puri and the sun temple at Konark. The Rath Yatra of Orissa is a special festival associated with Lord Jagannath in Puri. 5. Puducherry is a Union territory. Farming and Fishing are the main occupations of the people Puducherry is famous for Sir

Aurobindo Ashram. Mas Carade or the mask festival is an important festival of Puducherry.
Project/Activity – Do yourself.

CH. 6 CLIMATE OF INDIA Activity (A) 1. Summer 2. Winter 3. Monsoon **(B)** (Winter) – The weather is cold and dry with the temperature dipping below 15°C. At high altitudes, temperature can dip below 0°C. (Summer) – The weather becomes very hot. at many places, the temperature rises above 45°C. (Winter) – During winter, we wear woollen clothes like jackets, sweaters, scarves, shawls, caps and gloves to keep ourselves warm. (Summer) – During summer, people wear cool cotton clothes like t-shirts, shorts, cotton saris, kurtas and skirts. **(C)** The places in the mountains experience cold climate while the places in the plains and deserts are hot. **Exercise (A)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) **(B)** 1. June 2. Loo 3. Dress 4. longer 5. may **(C)** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. Weather is a state of atmosphere for a short period of time. Climate is the average weather condition of a place for many years. 2. There are mainly three seasons in India – winter, summer and monsoon. Winter season in India generally starts from December and continues till February. During winter, the days are shorter and the nights are longer. Summer season in India generally starts from March and continues till May. During this season, the weather becomes very hot. In the Northern plains, hot and dry winds called Loo blow during the day time. The monsoon season in India generally starts from June and continues till August. Different parts of the country experience rainfall during the monsoon months. In some places, the post-monsoon rainfall occurs till November. 3. During winter, we wear woollen clothes like jackets, sweaters, scarves, shawls, caps and gloves to keep ourselves warm. We like to drink hot soup, tea and coffee, and enjoy eating gajar-ka-halwa, gulab-jamun, pakoras and parathas. 4. The monsoon season is the called of rainy season also. Mawsynram in Meghalaya gets the maximum rainfall in the world. the first state to receive monsoon rainfall is Kerala. The eastern parts of India experience heavy rainfall. 5. India has a large desert region, towards the west of the Aravali hills in Rajasthan. The desert region remains hot and dry throughout the year. There is very little or no rainfall. During the summer, days are very hot and night are very cold. During the winter days are warm and nights are cold. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 7 OUR NATURAL RESOURCES : FOREST & WILDLIFE Activity (A) 1. Evergreen forests 2. Deciduous forests 3. Thorn forests 4. Coniferous forests 5. Tidal forests 2. Forests are an important natural resources as they provide us with many useful things. They provide us nuts, berries, fruits. They provide shelter to wildlife and fodder to animals. They provide products like gum, rubber, resin, cork and camphor etc. 3. The government and many other organizations try to promote the importance of growing more trees. During monsoon every year vanmahotsava is celebrated. On this day, people plant trees in towns, villages and cities. **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Vanmahotsava 2. Five 3. Tidal 4. Uttarakhand 5. Rajasthan **(C)** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) **(D)** 1. (a) Evergreen forests (b) Deciduous forest (c) Thorn forests (d) Coniferous forests (e) Tidal forests 2. The evergreen forests remain green throughout the year. These forests have a variety of trees that do not shed leaves at the same time. Thus the forests appear green throughout the year. The term deciduous means falling off at maturity or tending to fall off. In these forests, trees shed their leaves annually. These forests are called as monsoon forests. 3. Thorn forests – The trees of these forests are scattered, short and thorny. the thorn forests are also known as desert forests. The thorn forests are found in areas that have very less rainfall. These forests are mainly found in Rajasthan and in parts of Gujarat and Punjab. 4. Tidal forests – The tidal forests are found on the deltas along the coast. They are also known as mangrove forests.

The trees of these forests can survive in fresh as well as salty water of the sea. As the land where mangrove trees grow is extremely marshy. The roots of these trees tend to come out of the surface of the soil. 5. Sanctuaries and national parks not only provide a home but also prevent the killing animals this help in the survival of the endangered species on animals. Because India has a large variety of wildlife. However animals are being hunted and killed in large numbers by human beings for their skin, fur, horn or tusks. In order to protect the wildlife, certain forests are protected. These are known as forests reserves or wildlife sanctuaries. Our government has provided home to wild animals by making various national park and wildlife sanctuaries. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 8 OUR NATURAL RESOURCES : WATER AND SOIL OF INDIA Activity 1. There are six major types of soil found in India :- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil (c) Red soil (d) Laterite soil (e) Desert soil (f) Mountain soil 2. The formation of soil is a long and slow proses. Natural forces like sun, wind and water break large piece of rocks in to smaller piece, which are further broken creating a layer of soil. 2. Even climatic factors like rain and temperature break rocks and hard surfaces and create soil. 3. Because soil is one such natural resource. It is defined as the top layer of the Earth on which plants and trees grow. 4. This soil is made by fine silt brought down by the rivers from the Northern mountains. So, it is extremely fertile. **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Pollute 2. Rain 3. Dams 4. Soil 5. Six **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (d) **(E)** 1. Alluvial soil – Rice, wheat 2. Black soil – Cotton, sugar cane 3. Red soil – Millets, groundnuts 4. Laterite soil – Tea, tobacco 5. Desert soil – Date palms, barley 6. Mountains soil – Wheat, maize 2. Soil erosion – The top layer of the soil contains many minerals and in certain areas, humus. this is good for crops. Sometimes heavy rainfall and strong winds remove this top layer of the soil. This is known as soil erosion. 1. We should not cut trees. 2. We should plant more trees as they hold the soil with their roots. 3. Irrigation is the watering of fields. Example – Tubewells, dams, canals. 4. Because dams have many uses they help in controlling floods in the rivers. Water stored in the reservoir is used for irrigation. The water of the dam is also used to produce electricity. Dams also help in the development of fishing and navigation. There fore dams are also known as multipurpose river valley projects. 5. Flowing water creates energy that can be captured and turned into electricity. The most common type of hydroelectric power plant uses a dam on a river to store water in a reservoir. Water released from the reservoir flows through a turbine, spinning it, which in turn activates a generator to produce electricity. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 9 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES Activity 1. Metallic minerals are minerals such as iron, copper, gold, silver and platinum. These minerals contain metals. Minerals which do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals. Example – lime stone, sand, coal, petroleum etc. 2. Places where minerals are found are called mines. 3. copper used for making electric wires, machinery, pipes, tubes, vessels and utensils. **Exercise (A)** 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. mining 2. fifth 3. Mica 4. Minerals 5. Gold **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (e) 5. (b) **(E)** 1. Minerals from which metals can be obtained are called ores. 2. Bombay high, Digboi, Ankleshwar, Cassbay, Sibsagar. 3. Minerals take millions of years to form. There fore, it is necessary to use them wisely and conserve them. For example – In the place of petroleum and coal, we should try to use other sources of energy like solar, wind and water. 4. Coal and petroleum are called fossil fuels because they were formed over million of years from the dead remains of plants and animals. 5. Minerals are natural substance found deep inside the Earth. They are taken out by the process of mining. Minerals are two types :- Metallic and non-metallic minerals. Metallic :- Metallic minerals are minerals such as iron, copper, gold, silver and platinum. These minerals

contain metals. Non-metallic – Minerals which do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals. Example – lime stone, sand, coal, and petroleum. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 10 OUR AGRICULTURE Activity 1. India is one of the largest agricultural countries in the world. Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people. More than seventy percent of India's population is connected to agriculture. 2. Some cash crops are grown on large scale in special farms. These special forms are known as plantation's and the crops grown there are called plantation crops. Example – tea, coffee and rubber. 3. Livestock refers to domestic animals that are used for food, fiber and labour. For example – Oxen and bullocks are called as cattles and cows give milk. Milk is used to make cural, butter, cheese and ghee. Cattle waste is used for producing bio-gas and manure. **Exercise (A)** 1.(d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. humid 2. Black 3. jaggery 4. jute **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(E)** 1. Livestock refers to domestic animals that are used for food, fiber and labour. Oxen and bullocks are called as cattles and cow give milk. Animals like camels and sheep are reared to provide us with wool. Camels are also used in the deserts as means of transport. So livestock plays an important role in the economic growth of our country. 2. Food crops are grown to feed the people in the country. Examples of food crops are wheat, rice, maize, millet and pulses. Cash crop grown for selling in the market. Examples of cash crops are cotton, jute, sugar cane and oil seeds. 3. Rubber – Rubber plants grow in hot and wet climate. It is used for making tubes and types of vehicles. Rubber is grown in large plantations in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Oil seeds – Oilseeds grow well in warm climate with moderate rain fall. They are grown mainly for producing oil The oil extracted from these oils seeds is called vegetables oil. Oil seeds are mostly grown in the states of M.P. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. 5. Coffee grows in cool weather with heavy rainfall. Coffee is grown in large plantations in the state of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 11 OUR INDUSTRIES Activity 1. Means of transport like railways, trucks, canters, etc. are used to carry raw materials to various industries and the finished goods to the market. 2. Cottage industries are very small. They are set up in their own home. In these industries, work is usually done by craftsmen and artisans belonging to the same their own home family. 3. Bhopal, Gurgaon, Guwahati, Bhilai, Chittaranjan. 4. Raw material, power transport, machinery and human resource. **Exercise (A)** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Mathura 2. Ahmedabad 3. large 4. skilled 5. cottage **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(E)** 1. Heavy machinery, automobile, oil refineries, iron and steel, railway engines and textile are some important industries of India. 2. Because large-scale industries refer to the industries that require huge amount of money to establish and employ thousands of people. They produce large quantities of goods. 3. large scale industries refer to the industries that require huge amount of money to establish and employ thousands of people. Small scale industries use small machines and employ less people. 4. Heavy machinery, automobile, oil refineries, iron and steel, railway engines/coaches, textile etc. 5. Most of the products of our daily use are produced in Industries. These industries use raw materials to make different products. The combination of machines and manual labour convert these raw materials in to finished goods. Raw material, power, transport, machinery and human resource are key factors for the growth of industries. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 12 OUR HERITAGE Activity Exercise (A) 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Qutub-ud-din Aibak 2. Bhopal 3. Buland Darwaza 4. Red fort 5. Qutub Minar **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T **(D)** 1. Agra Fort, Taj Mahal,

Humayun's Tomb, Qutub Minar 2. Monuments are A statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a notable person or event. Monuments reflect the heritage of our country and stand as evidences portraying the excellence of architectural styles of India. 3. The iron pillar, though exposed to sun and rain, is not corroded or rusted till date and stands as an evidence for the metallurgical skills and ancient Indians. 4. ASI means Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). This Agency protected and looked our monuments. 5. (1) The Sanchi Stupa (2) Sermon of Buddha at Sarnath **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 13 MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION (A) 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Courier 2. Airways 3. T.V. 4. Short messaging service 5. Helicopter **(C)** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) **(E)** 1. Transport refers to travelling from one location to another. It involves movement of people and goods from one place to another. 1. (Roadways) – India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Since Independence, a lot of progress has been made in the construction of road. We now have roads connecting most of the villages and towns. (Water ways) – Water transport has been one of the most cheapest modes of travel. People used rafts, boats and ships to travel from one place to another since ancient time. Big cargo ships are used to carry goods from one place to another tanker ships are used to carry oil and other petroleum products from one place to another. 2. Big cargo ships are used to carry goods from one place to another. 3. Mass communication – Through mass communication or mass media, messages can reach a larger number of people at the same time. Radio, news paper, television, magazines and books are some examples of mass communication. 4. Airways – Travelling by air is the fastest means of transport. It is also the most expensive mode of transport. It helps us to cover very long distances in a short time. It is only means by which we can get to places which cannot be reached by road and railways or takes very long time to do so. Main International Airports – (1) Delhi :- Indira Gandhi International Airport (2) Mumbai :- Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport 3. Chennai :- Annadurai International Airport 4. Kolkata :- Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport 5. Indian Railways is one of the largest railway systems in the world. Each day, more than 11,000 trains run through the country, covering almost eighteen lakh kilometers. Railway carry a large number of people from one place to another at the same time. They are known as the 'life line of the country'. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 14 OUR RELIGIONS (A) 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **(B)** 1. 2500 2. 1496 3. Bible 4. Kapilvastu **(C)** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. Hinduism is the oldest religion of India. It was not found by any person like most of the other religions. There is not particular religious book of Hinduism. 2. He taught people that all forms of worship led to the same God. 3. The founder of Sikh religion was Guru Nanak Dev. 4. He founded four Mathas (Monasteries) at Sringeri in Karanataka, Dwarka in Gujarat, Puri in Orrisa and Jyotirmath in Uttarakhand. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 15 OUR PRIDE : OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS Activity 1. Peacock 2. Lotus **Exercise (A)** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Saffron 2. Saffron 3. Peacock 4. Lotus 5. Tiger **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **(D)** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) **(E)** 1. Our national emblem has been adapted from the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. 2. The Jana-Gana-Mana is the national anthem of India. It is sung on all official public occasions. The national anthem was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore. Our national anthem is the first stanza of the poem Jana-Gana-Mana. It was selected as the anthem on 24th January, 1950. The national anthem should be sung in 52 seconds. 3. The Royal Bengal tiger is our national animal. It stands for bravery, strength and power. The tiger is a symbol of India's wealth of wildlife. 4. Every aspect of our emblem

conveys a meaning. The lions stand for power and the wheel signifies movement and progress. The bull depicts constant firmness and labour while the horse symbolizes speed. 5. Our national bird is peacock. It stands for the beauty and pride of our nation. It has important place in India art and culture.

Project/Activity – Do yourself.

CH. 16 SOCIAL REFORMERS, SCIENTISTS AND KINGS OF OUR INDIA Activity 1. His greatest contribution was his work towards improving the condition of women. He was a great supporter of widow re-marriage. 2. After the battle of Kalinga, he was greatly moved by huge loss of human lives and blood shed. He gave up war forever and became a follower of Buddha. **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) **(B)** 1. Raja Krishan Dev Raya 2. Sushurta, Physicians 3. Dayanand Saraswati 4. Sir Sayeed Ahmed khan 5. Scientists **(C)** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. The Unani medicine system was introduced in India by Turks and Mughals. 2. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were great astronomers. 3. He built tanks for his people and encouraged trade for the prosperity of his people. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Telugu. He contributed a lot for the promotion of Kannada and Telugu languages. That is why, he is considered to be one of the great king of India. 4. He gave his message through meaning ful Doha to the whole mankind. He was against the worship of statues. The language used by him very simple and easy to understand by the common people. 5. (1) Raja Ram Mohan Rao (2) Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 17 OUR CONSTITUTION RIGHTS AND DUTIES Activity 1. A constitution is a set of rules according to which a government governs or runs a country. 2. Democracy means that people are free to choose their representative. These representatives would then form a government. Therefore, a democratic government is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. 3. There are six fundamental Rights our lined in our constitution. (1) Right to equality (2) Right to freedom (3) Right to freedom of religion (4) Right against exploitation (5) Cultural and educational rights (6) Right to constitutional remedies. 4. The Indian constitution was adopted on 26th January, 1950. Since then this day is celebrated as Republic Day. **Exercise (A)** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) **(B)** 1. Secularism 2. Republic Day 3. India 4. 14 5. religion **(C)** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **(D)** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) **(E)** 1. Democracy – Democracy means that people are free to choose their representatives. These representatives would then form a government. Therefore, a democratic government is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Socialism – It means all the citizens of India should enjoy social equality and economic prosperity. The government makes continuous efforts to achieve this. 2. Our constitution provides certain rights to all is citizens. These rights are called the fundamental rights. there are six fundamental rights outlived in our constitution. (A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom (C) Right to freedom of religion (D) Right against exploitation (E) Cultural and educational rights (F) Right to constitutional remedies. If a citizen of our country is denied any of these rights, he or she may go to the court. 3. (1) People should have better living conditions. (2) All children should get free education up to fourteen years. (3) People should get equal wages for equal work. (4) Government should provide work to all men and women. 4. A constitution is a set of rules according to which a government governs or runs a country. 5. Secularism means treating all the religions equally. No discrimination can be made on the basis of religion. People have the freedom to practice any religion. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 18 OUR GOVERNMENT Activity 1. The union government is also known as central government. It governs the entire country. It makes laws for the whole country and implements them. It is based at New Delhi, the capital of India. the state government is responsible for the governance of the state. It

makes laws for the state and responsible for maintaining law and order. 2. Each state has legislative assembly. The members of this assembly are directly elected by the people for five years. the legislative assembly makes law and runs the government at the state level. The governor is the head of state. He/she is appointed by the president of India. the president of India. The chief minister is the head of the administration of the state. He/she is assisted by several ministers. **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) **(B)** 1. Democratic 2. Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha 3. Chief Minister 4. five **(C)** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **(D)** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) **(E)** (1) Union government (2) State government (3) Local government 2. The governor is the head of state government. 3. Supreme court is the highest court of law. It is located in Delhi. 4. The local government takes care of the local administration of cities and villages. The main jobs of local government bodies are :– Keeping an area clean and supply clean drinking water. To register birth and death. To provide free education to poor children. To clear garbage and dispose sewage. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

CH. 19 GREAT ACHIEVERS OF OUR INDIA **Exercise (A)** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) **(B)** 1. Body guards 2. Indian 3. fifth 4. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam **(C)** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **(D)** 1. Dr. Abdul Kalam was very fond of children. He encouraged children from different parts of the country to visit him and kept contact with them through his website and answered their questions. 2. She achieved great heights through her work as a leader of the developing nation. (3) She came across a dying woman in front of a Kolkata hospital and she cared for her till her death. She then decided to dedicate the rest of her life for the poor people in India. She founded an order of nuns called the Missionaries of charity to serve the poor and the needy in Kolkata in 1950. 4. She held the post of information and public relations minister in the Cabinet. 5. He believed that God and Science both take us towards truth and reality. He said that God is important for spirituality and Science is important for material progress and hence both are important. **Project/Activity** – Do yourself.

Class - 5



CH. 1 OUR PLANET **A.** (1) b (2) c (3) c (4) b **B.** 1) shallow 2) key 3) seven, five 4) sphere, surface **C.** (1) False (2) False (3) True (4) True **D.** (1) We can't show details on a globe because the space is limited. (2) We divide the world into continents and oceans because our earth is covered by landmass and water bodies only. **E.** (1) The scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground. (2) There are four major directions on a map namely North, South, East and West. (3) A globe cannot be carried. We see one part of the Earth at one time. The space is limited on a globe so details can't be shown on it. (4) Different colors indicate different things on a map. (5) A common scheme of colors is used for maps all over the world like water bodies are shown in blue. Plains or lowlands are shown in shades of green. Highlands are shown in shades of brown. **(HOT QUESTIONS)** 1) The signs and symbols are the medium through which we can indicate mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges etc on a map. 2) There are two types of map namely physical and political maps. **PROJECT, ACTIVITY, LIFE SKILLS:** Children will do themselves.

CH. 2 WEALTH OF NATURE **A.** (1) b (2) b (3) b (4) d (5) d **B.** 1) Cutting of trees 2) Earth 3) Industries 4) Population **C.** (1) Nature (2) Electricity (3) Solar (4) Renewable **D.** (1) False (2) False (3) False (4) True **E.** (1) Water, Wind (2) Water, Sunlight (3) Petroleum, Uranium **F.** (1) We can conserve the basic resources like air, water and land. The future of our future generations and our Earth rely upon our ability to maintain and preserve the natural resources. (2) The resources that we acquire from

nature are called natural resources. (3) **Water**- Help us to live; **Air** - We can breathe; **Coal**- Energy created due to which industries work. (4) The resources which can be used again and again and are exhaustible are called non-renewable resources. Examples are iron, uranium, fossil fuels, petroleum and coal. **(HOTS QUESTION)** 1) Solar energy will always be available to us. The research is being done on how solar energy can be used for different applications. Japan has already made a car that runs on solar energy. The cost of tapping solar energy is still high. But very soon, it will be affordable when that happens, many of the appliances that we use at home will run on solar power, Solar energy is rightly called 'resources of future.' **PROJECT, ACTIVITY, LIFE SKILLS:** Children will do themselves.

CH. 3 WEATHER AND CLIMATE **A.** (1) d (2) d (3) d (4) d **B.** 1) Shimla, Ludhiana 2) Weather 3) Hot 4) Three 5) Torrid **C.** (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) False (5) False (6) False **D.** (1) c (2) d (3) e (4) a (5) b **E.** (1) The atmospheric conditions that comprise the state of the atmosphere. (2) Distance from the Equator, height above the sea level, distance from the sea, directions of the wind and humidity and rainfall determine the climate of a place. (3) The places near the Equator receive direct rays of the Sun. As we move from the Equator towards the poles, the rays become slanting and spread out over a larger area. This means that land near the Equator gets more heat than the land near the two poles. (4) The Torrid zone, the Temperate zone and the Frigid zones are the three heat zones of the Earth. **F.** (1) The climate of a place is also affected by the direction of the winds. It blow in particular directions in different parts of the world. They may be hot, dry, dusty, cool or full of moisture. (2) The weather in some location averaged over some long period of time is called climate. (3) **Torrid Zone :** The climate is hot and humid throughout the year because the sun's rays fall directly on this area. **Temperate Zone :** This area is neither very hot nor very cold as it is away from the equator. **Frigid Zone :** This area remain cold throughout the year as the sun's rays are slanting and are very weak. (4) Mountain regions are generally cooler than the plains. At very mountains, there is always snowfall instead of rainfall. The peaks of the mountains are covered with snow and ice. This means as we go higher and higher, the temperature decreases and air becomes thinner. The air with lower density absorbs less heat. **(HOTS QUESTIONS) :** The temperature of Shimla is lower than Ludhiana although they are of same distance away from the Equator. Thus, the higher a place is from the sea level, the cooler it's climate will be.

CH. 4 THE LAND OF DENSE FOREST-DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO **A.** (1) a (2) a (3) a (4) d **B.** 1) Cassava 2) French 3) Pygmies 4) Cotton, tobacco 5) Gorillas **C.** (1) True (2) False (3) True (4) False (5) True **D.** (1) Cedar, Mahogany (2) Wolves, Leopards (3) Corn, Rice (4) Land transport, Water transport (5) French, Spanish **E.** (1) Albert, Edward, Kivu and Mweru are the four major lakes in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (2) Copper, cobalt, gold, uranium and diamonds are the major minerals found in the country. (3) The Democratic Republic of Congo lies between the tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. (4) Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia are the nine countries sharing border with it. (5) The major crops are cassava, corn, rice, plantains, beans and peanuts are the major crops grown in this region. **F.** (1) The climate is hot and humid in the river basin. Rainfall is fairly regular throughout the year. (2) Bantu speakers have traditional lifestyle. The Pygmies, the earliest settlers, inhabit forest and river sites about the nation. They get their food by hunting animals. (3) The vegetation is extremely varied. Teak, ebony, cedar, mahogany and redwood are the main species. Larger animals such as, elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees, hippopotamuses and giraffes are found in this region. (4) Kinshasa is the capital and the largest city with well developed industries. **(HOT QUESTIONS) :** 1) Cash crops are the crops produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower. 2) Agriculture, horticulture and hunting are the chief means of livelihood of people in this region. **PROJECT, ACTIVITY, LIFE SKILLS :** Children will do themselves.

CH. 5 THE LAND OF SNOW- GREENLAND A. (1) c (2) a (3) a (4) a B. 1) Greenland 2) Nuuk 3) Peaceful 4) Huskies 5) Greenlandic C. (1) b (2) d (3) c (4) e (5) a D. (1) Greenland had considerable mineral deposits including off shore oil fields as well as deposits of gold, uranium, iron and diamonds. (2) A large mass of ice- floating on sea is called an iceberg. (3) Greenland has a Arctic climate. Winters can be severe, and the summers relatively mild. Precipitation, mostly snow, is moderately heavy near the coast. (4) Inuits are the native people of Greenland. They hunt animals and catch fish because due to severe cold there can be no agriculture. E. (1) The lifestyle have undergone many changes. They have begun to use rifles for hunting and motorboats for fishing. They have also settled in cities and have facilities such as shopping, education ,medical and entertainment. (2) Greenlandic ash and various species of willow, evergreens, ferns and several species of herbs also grow in south Greenland. White whale, humpback whale, minke whale are the species found here. The reindeer, the Arctic foxes and wolf-like dogs called huskies are found here. (3) Greenland is located towards the north-east of North America. The Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait separate Greenland from the northern islands of Canada. **(HOTS QUESTIONS)** : The science and technology has connected Greenland to the world due to air connectivity by the means of airplanes. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 6 THE GOLDEN LAND : SAUDI ARABIA A. (1) a (2) d (3) c (4) a B. 1) Mohammad 2) Bedouins 3) Petroleum 4) Arabic 5) Mecca, Medina C. (1) e (2) c (3) d (4) b (5) a D. (1) A member of a community of people who live in different locations, moving from one place to another (2) Fertile areas in the desert where underground water come to the surface in the form of springs. (3) A nomadic tribe living in Saudi Arabia. (4) A group of people travelling together with their belongings. (5) A kind of hat worn by Saudi Arabian men to keep the Sun out of their face. E. (1) Saudi Arabia is surrounded by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north. The Persian Gulf, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in the east. The Arabian Sea, Oman and Yemen in the south. The Red Sea in the west. (2) Cactus is the most common plant of this region. Wheat is chiefly grown here. (3) Bedouins are the people of nomadic tribe living in Saudi Arabia. (4) Rub-Al-Khali and An Nafud are the two desert regions of Saudi Arabia. F. (1) Most of the Saudi Arabia is a rocky plateau covered by vast desert.) Rub-Al-Khali and An Nafud are the continuous bodies of sand. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the north. The Persian Gulf, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in the east. The Arabian Sea, Oman and Yemen in the south. The Red Sea in the west. (2) Saudi Arabia has a desert climate characterized by extreme heat during the day, an abrupt drop in temperature at night and very low annual rainfall. (3) Petroleum has changed the economy of Saudi Arabia by providing it vast foreign reserves by exporting petroleum around the world. (4) Babool, keekar, cactus, thorny shrubs and bushes can survive the dry climate of Saudi Arabia. Some wild animals such as hyenas, foxes, gazelles, bexes, hedgehogs and various types of insects and reptiles such as bugs, scorpions, spiders etc are found in the deserts. **(HOT QUESTIONS)** : Most men and boys wear the traditional long piece of clothing called a thobe. They also wear a hat called gufra, to keep the sun out of their face. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 7 TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS: THE PRAIRIES A. (1) b (2) b (3) a (4) b B. 1) grasses 2) wheat basket 3) ranches 4) farms 5) fire C. (1) c (2) a (3) e (4) d (5) b D. (1) Grasslands are the large plains of grass. (2) Tall Grass prairies, Mixed Grass Prairies and Short Grass Prairies are the three different types of prairies. (3) USA and Canada are the largest wheat producers in the world and they export a lot of

wheat. This is the reason the Prairies are called the wheat basket of the world. (4) The soil found in Prairies is less fertile and the rainfall is also very low so cattles are reared on a large scale. (5) The people in Prairies are mainly farmers. Their livelihood depend on agriculture and rearing cattle. Surplus production of wheat and meat, and milk products have made them very rich. **E.** (1) The summers are hot with an average temperature of 18 degree C and the winters are cold with an average temperature of 10 degree C. (2) A vast stretch of gently sloping grassland is situated in the interior of North America. It extends from Canada to Mexico. (3) Bison, hawks, foxes and ferrets are found in this region. (4) Besides wheat, crops such as maize, oats, barley, oil seeds etc are grown here. **(HOT QUESTIONS):** Cattles are reared for meat, milk and milk products. Milking of cows is done with the help of machines. All big dairy farms have modern machines. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 8 OUR ENVIRONMENT A. (1) b (2) b (3) c (4) b (5) d **B.** 1) False 2) True 3) true 4) False 5) False **C.** (1) Deep ditches dug in the ground, where the garbage is dumped. These are found in the outskirts of the city. When full, these ditches are covered with soil. (2) In villages, people make a pit in the ground and dump their all household waste in that. After sometime this waste turns into manure. It is called as compost. (3) Manure is the substance which make the soil more productive. **D.** (1) Burning, open dumping, landfills and creating compost pits are the ways of disposal of waste. (2) We can protect the environment in the following ways:- A) Do not throw waste material or household garbage on road. Throw them in bins. B) Do not spit, urinate or defecate in open or public places. C) Do not use plastic. Use eco friendly products. (3) For a cleaner environment the three R's mean Reduce, Refuse, and Reuse. It ensure proper use of resources with no wastage. **(HOTS QUESTIONS) :** E-waste means discarded electronic appliances such as mobile phones, computers and televisions. Used electronics which are destined for reuse, salvage, recycling or disposal are also considered e-waste. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT< LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 9 ENVIRONMENT POLLUTANTS A. (1) c (2) b (3) d (4) b **B.** 1) human made factors 2) smog 3) pollen 4) underground 5) plants, animals **C.** (1) False (2) False (3) True (4) true **D.** (1) Horns of buses and car, fire crackers, loudspeakers and loud music are the main causes of noise pollution. (2) Population, Urbanization and industrialization are the factors due to which we are facing pollution today. (3) The mixing of harmful gases and other particles in the air is called air pollution. **E.** (1) The land or soil pollution is the result of harmful substances reaching into the soil or accumulating on the land. (2) Harmful substances that are released in the water cause water pollution. It is caused due to the following reasons:- a) Dumping waste including harmful chemicals from factories. B) Dumping household waste. Sewage water is often dumped untreated into rivers. C) Bathing of cattle in river d) Leakage from oil tankers. (3) Noise pollution is caused when excessive and unpleasant sound spread in our environment. It results in stress, irritation and can result in loss of hearing. **(HOT QUESTIONS)** (1) Pollution means the contamination of the environment. The main types of pollution are- air, water, soil and noise pollution. (2) Noise pollution can badly affect our hearing capacity and slowly make us deaf. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 10 NATURAL DISASTERS A. (1) a (2) c (3) d (4) d **B. (ACROSS)** 1) Volcano 4) Tornado 5) Drought 6) Cyclone **(DOWN)** 1) Vent 2) Earthquake 3) Flood **C.** (1) True (2) False (3) False (4) True (5) False **D.** (1) Introducing better flood warning system and modifying homes to help them withstand excess water are the two ways in which floods can be controlled. (2) A cyclone is a large scale air mass that

rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure. (3) The 'Ring of Fire' is located in the Pacific Ocean. (4) Tsunami is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake. It is caused due to undersea earthquake. (5) Natural disasters are extreme, sudden events caused by environmental factors that injure people and damage property. **E.** (1) Deep within the Earth it is hot that some rocks slowly melt and become a thick flowing substance called magma. Because it is lighter than the solid rock around it, magma rises and collects in magma chamber. Some of the magma pushes through vents. The erupted magma is called lava. (2) The following precautions have to be taken in the earthquake: A) get out of your house or school building quickly and move to open areas. B) Sit under a heavy table if you are unable to go into the open. C) Do not stay near windows, bookcases, mirrors and fans. D) Keep away from trees, signboards, poles, and electric wires. (3) Drought is the unusual dryness of soil, resulting in crop failure and shortage of water and for other uses which is caused by significant low rainfall over a prolonged period. It can be prevented by growing trees, developing rain water harvesting systems, growing drought resistant crops such as sorghum, millets and maize and spraying water directly on the base of plants so that less water is used. (4) We can prepare for volcanic eruptions in the following ways:- a) Listen to the radio or watch television for warnings. B) move to a safer place at once. C) Always keep a first-aid kit ready with a torch. D) stay away from volcanic mud, lava and hot gases. E) keep important phone numbers handy. **(HOT QUESTIONS)** : Rainwater harvesting is a system of catching rainwater where it falls. In rooftop harvesting, the roof becomes the catchments, and the rainwater is collected from the roof of the house/building. It can be stored in a tank. In case of less rainfall it can be used so it has a great utility for us.

CH. 11 COMMUNICATING THE WORLD **A.** (1) d (2) b (3) d (4) c (5) a **B.** 1) newspaper 2) e-mail 3) documentaries 4) John Logie Baird 5) mass communication **C.** (1) True (2) False (3) false (4) True (5) True **D.** (1) The large system of connected computers around the world that allows people to share information and communicate with each other is called internet. (2) E-mail is the exchange of computer- stored message by telecommunication. (3) There are two types of communication - personal communication and mass communication. **E.** (1) Everything was written by hand till 1443. The invention of printing press by Johannes Gutenberg produced more books in less time and less cost. It revolutionized the life of people across the world. (2) Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. It is the most common and fastest means of communication. (3) Radio is a source of education and news, as well as entertainment. (4) Newspapers and magazines inform us about the developments around the world. They give us latest news about events of national and international importance. (5) We can send e-mail by internet. **PROJECT, ACTIVITY, LIFE SKILLS :** Children will do themselves.

CH. 12 CONQUERING MILES **A.** (1) b (2) b (3) c (4) d **B.** 1) James Watt 2) ropeways 3) Suez Canal, panama 4) railways 5) aeroplane, 1903 **C.** (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True (5) False **D.** (1) Land, water and air transport are the different modes of transport in the country. (2) Ropeway connects two places on the hills or across a valley or river. (3) Railways are called the lifeline of the country because it is the most dependable mode of transport to carry goods and passengers over a long distance. (4) The advantages of airways are due to the coverage of greater distance in less period of time. **E.** (1) The advantages of land transport is due to its lesser risk, being suitable for short distance, affordable cost of transportation and services in rural areas. (2) The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea are joined by the Suez Canal. It is about 17 km long and about 150m wide. It was completed in

1869. Now, one can go from India to England in just 15 days, whereas earlier it would take as much as six months. (3) Modern airplanes can carry more than 500 passengers and a large amount of cargo. They can fly at a height of about 10 km above the sea level and at a speed of over, 1000 km per hour. (4) Waterways are cheaper than other means of transport because unlike roads and railways, waterways require no roads or tracks. Only ports are needed for loading and unloading.

(HOT QUESTIONS) : Ships are used by exporters to send their export items in bulk to distant places because it is a cheaper means of transport. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves

CH. 13 WORTH OF KNOWLEDGE A. (1) c (2) c (3) c (4) c (5) d B. 1) 1443 2) Bible 3) Braille 4) Hieroglyphic C. (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) True D. (1) Papyrus is a substance from which paper is made. (2) India formulated the concept of zero. (3) Ancient scripts using pictures and symbols have been found in Egypt. They are called hieroglyphics. E. (1) The printing press made it possible to make more copies in lesser time and at a much lower cost. Over the time the quality of printing improved. (2) For a long time, papyrus was used as a means of writing material. Then Chinese reformed this art of making paper by using pulp of bark. And today, wood pulp is used to make paper. (3) In the beginning the books were written with hand. Such books were very expensive and very few people could afford it. With the invention of printing press the scenario changed. (4) India was the first country where the concept of decimal counting developed. Earlier figures, symbols, and dots were used for counting. The Hindu-Arabic system is used all over the globe. **(HOTS QUESTIONS)** : The letters in 'Braille script' are formed by raised dots on thick paper. Blind people can read the dots by running their fingers lightly on them, across the page. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT WORK, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 14 INDIAN WAR FOR FREEDOM A. (1) b (2) d (3) b (4) d B. 1) factories, mills 2) 1857 3) Mangal Pandey 4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy 5) 1909 C. (1) False (2) false (3) true (4) False (5) True D. (1) d (2) a (3) b (4) f (5) c (6) e D. (1) The mill made cloth produced in England was cheaper than the cloth made in the handloom industries of India. In this way they destroyed the handloom industry in India. (2) Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh and Rani Laxmi Bai are some of the leaders who led the First War of Independence. (3) Divide and Rule was the policy adopted by the Britishers to gain political control over India. (4) On 24th April, 1857 the first revolt took place. (5) Many social reformers fought against social practices like Sati, caste system, killing female babies and child marriage. E. (1) It was believed that the cartridges of new rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The use of these cartridges was against the religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims so the soldiers were against them. (2) The immediate cause of the revolt was the introduction of new rifles. (3) The Britishers tried to suppress the revolt by brutally punishing the soldiers who refused to use the rifles. (4) The leaders were weak and hardly organized. The uprising failed to extend to all parts of the country. The Britishers were harsh in suppressing the revolt. The Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons so all led to the failure of revolt. (5) After the First War of Independence were a period of growing political awareness, manifestation of public opinion and emergence of leadership at national and provincial level. The educated Indians started awakening the common masses. All this led to the rise of nationalism. **(HOT QUESTIONS)** : The modern Indians felt that the English wanted to keep Indian poor and backward. Indians lacked equal job opportunities. All this angered them and they played an important role in arising the feeling of nationalism among the masses. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS**: Children will do themselves.

CH. 15 INDIA WINS FREEDOM A. (1) c (2) d (3) d (4) d B. 1) Lord Curzon 2) South Africa 3) General Dyer 4) Indian National Army 5) Jawaharlal Nehru C. (1) False (2) false (3) True (4) true (5) True D. (1) e (2) b (3) d (4) f (5) c (6) a E. (1) Moderates believed in the British sense of justice and felt that the British government will accept just demands to bring reforms in their administrative policies while the radicals believed that request and begging are of no use so strong measures have to be taken against the Britishers. (2) The Britishers partitioned Bengal to prevent the Hindus and the Muslims from uniting against them. (3) Swadeshi movement popularized to promote the things produced in one's country so that it can generate employment in the country itself. (4) Aurobindo Ghosh, Barun Ghosh, Khudiram Bose and Sardar Ajit Singh were the few revolutionaries. (5) Gandhiji asked people to disobey the laws peacefully but in Chauri Chaura some people set fire to a police station. Gandhiji was against violence and he withdrew the Non Cooperation movement. F. (1) There was no Indian in the Commission appointed to reform the law and order in the country so the Congress boycotted the Simon Commission. (2) The aim of Civil Disobedience Movement was complete disobedience of the order of the British government. (3) Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army to overthrow British from India. (4) Gandhiji marched to Dandi to break the British Salt Law. **(HOTS QUESTIONS)** : The philosophy of Gandhiji was to achieve freedom by the means of truth and non-violence. It helped the freedom fighters to achieve freedom from Britishers. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

CH. 16 GOVERNING INDIA A. (1) a (2) a (3) b (4) d B. 1) Lok Sabha 2) President 3) MLAs 4) independent 5) Rajya Sabha C. (1) False (2) True (3) True (4) False (5) True D. (1) d (2) c (3) a (4) e (5) b E. (1) Any citizen of India who has completed the age of 18 years can vote in the general elections. (2) Any citizen of India who has completed 25 years of age can contest the election of Lok Sabha. (3) The President is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. (4) The Supreme Court is located in the national capital of Delhi. (5) Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is the president of our country at present. F. (1) The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected on the basis of adult suffrage. (2) Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament whose members are directly elected by the people while Rajya Sabha is called the upper house of the Parliament whose members are indirectly elected. (3) The President must be a citizen of India and must have completed the age of 35 years. He/She is qualified for the election as a member of the either house of Parliament or a house of Legislature of any state. (4) Every state government has a Legislative Assembly. It makes laws for the state. The MLAs are elected by the people for a term of five years. (5) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in India. It acts independently. There are High Courts at the state level, District courts at district level and Lok Adalats at the village and panchayat level. **(HOTS QUESTIONS)** : A person lost case in the Supreme Court cannot appeal further because it is the highest and supreme court of justice whose verdict is final and cannot be challenged further.

CH. 17 THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS A. (1) b (2) b (3) a (4) b B. 1) United Nations 2) Franklin D. Roosevelt 3) Security Council 4) International Court of Justice 5) 1944 C. (1) d (2) a (3) e (4) c (5) b D. (a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (b) United Nations Children's Fund (c) World Health Organization (d) Food and Agriculture Organization (e) International Labour Organization. E. (1) The leaders of some countries felt the need of forming the United Nations to prevent any world war in the future. (2) To keep peace throughout the world, to develop friendly relations between the nations, to work together to help people live better lives and to stop

environmental destruction are the main objectives of United Nations. (3) China, USA, Britain, Japan and Russia are the permanent members of the Security Council. (4) The headquarters of the United Nations are located in San Francisco. (5) India was among the original members of the United Nations. It strongly supports the purposes and principles of the UN and has made significant contributions to implement the goals of the Charter. **F.** (1) The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals. (2) The Security Council has primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 members and out of which five are permanent. It calls upon the parties to settle dispute by peaceful means and negotiations. (3) UNICEF contributes to peace and security by encouraging international co-operation in education, science and culture. It protects human rights. (4) The Secretariat comprises the Secretary General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry the day to day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs. (5) The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All member nations are represented in it. They meet once in a year. Decisions on important questions such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters are taken together. (6) FAO is an agency working towards removing hunger from the world. **(HOTS QUESTIONS)** : UNESCO would be working for the preservation of historical monuments in a country. **ACTIVITY, PROJECT, LIFE SKILLS** : Children will do themselves.

MODEL TEST PAPER-1 **A.** (1) a (2) a (3) b **B.** 1) Camel 2) Greenlandic, Danish 3) Agriculture 4) Weather 5) Solar **C.** (1) False (2) true (3) true (4) false (5) true **D.** (1) d (2) f (3) a (4) b (5) c (6) e **E.** (1) North, South, West and East (2) Renewable and Non-Renewable resources (3) Kinshasa (4) Nuuk **F.** (1) There are two types of maps namely political maps and physical maps. (2) We can conserve the basic resources like air, water and land. The future of our future generations and our Earth rely upon our ability to maintain and preserve the natural resources. (3) Distance from the Equator, height above the sea level, distance from the sea, directions of the wind and humidity and rainfall determine the climate of a place. (4) The Democratic Republic of Congo lies between the tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. (5) Saudi Arabia has a desert climate characterized by extreme heat during the day, an abrupt drop in temperature at night and very low annual rainfall.

MODEL TEST PAPER-2 **A.** (1) Wheat basket (2) Biodegradable (3) Flood (4) Alexander Graham Bell (5) Farmers **B.** (1) true (2) false (3) true (4) True (5) False **C.** (1) d (2) a (3) f (4) b (5) c (6) e **D.** (1) a (2) d (3) a **E.** 1) Drought 2) Decibel 3) Wheat 4) letter, telephone **F.** (1) Radio is a source of education, news as well as entertainment. (2) Deep within the Earth it is hot that some rocks slowly melt and become a thick flowing substance called magma. Because it is lighter than the solid rock around it, magma rises and collects in magma chamber. Some of the magma pushes through vents. The erupted magma is called lava. (3) It is caused due to the following reasons:- a) Dumping waste including harmful chemicals from factories. B) Dumping household waste. Sewage water is often dumped untreated into rivers. C) Bathing of cattle in river d) Leakage from oil tankers. (4) Burning, open dumping, landfills and creating compost pits are the ways of disposal of waste. (5) USA and Canada are the largest wheat producers in the world and they export a lot of wheat. This is the reason the Prairies are called the wheat basket of the world. (6) Drought is the unusual dryness of soil, resulting in crop failure and shortage of water and for other uses which is caused by significant low rainfall

over a prolonged period. It can be prevented by growing trees, developing rain water harvesting systems, growing drought resistant crops such as sorghum, millets and maize and spraying water directly on the base of plants so that less water is used. (7) Soil pollution is contamination of soil by dumping waste like garbage and refuse from mines into it.

MODEL TEST PAPER-3 A. (1) f (2) c (3) a (4) e (5) b (6) d B. 1) five 2) Lok Sabha 3) Gandhiji 4) Egyptians 5) W.C.Banerjee C. (1) True (2) True (3) False (4) True (5) False D. (1) a (2) b (3) a E. 1) Jawaharlal Nehru 2) Rajya Sabha 3) James watt 4) UNESCO F. (1) To keep peace throughout the worlds, to develop friendly relations between the nations, to work together to help people live better lives and to stop environmental destruction are the main objectives of United Nations. (2) Every state government has a Legislative Assembly. It makes laws for the state. The MLAs are elected by the people for a term of five years. (3)) Gandhiji asked people to disobey the laws peacefully but in Chauri Chaura some people set fire to a police station. Gandhiji was against violence and he withdrew the Non Cooperation movement. (4) The leaders were weak and hardly organized. The uprising failed to extend to all parts of the country. The Britishers were harsh in suppressing the revolt. The Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons so all led to the failure of revolt. (5) Railways are called the lifeline of the country because it is the most dependable mode of transport to carry goods and passengers over a long distance. G. The Red Fort, The Taj Mahal, The India Gate, The Qutub Minar, The Charminar Gate, The Gateway of Indai H. (1) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2) United Nations Children's Fund (3) World Health Organization (4) Food and Agriculture Organization (5) International Labour Organization.

