



SHARVIL BOOKS



Exploring SOCIAL STUDIES

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- Simple and comprehensive language
- Well-supported by diagrams
- Thoughtfully planned exercises
- Activities to gain a deeper understanding
- In strict conformity with NEP
- Learner-focused

1-5

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Book-1

Chapter 1 — About Me/Myself

EXERCISE

- 1. Write about yourself in the blanks.**
Do yourself
- 2. Tick (✓) the correct statement.**
Do yourself
- 3. Match the words with the pictures.**
Do yourself
- 4. Answer the following questions.**
Do yourself

Chapter 2 — My Body

EXERCISE

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
(a) Eyes, (b) ears, (c) nose, (d) legs, (e) skin
- 2. Match the words with the pictures.**
Do yourself
- 3. Answer the following questions.**
(a) Our body has two eyes.
(b) Our body has two ears.
(c) Our body has one tongue.
(d) We walk with our legs.

Activity Corner

Eyes Ears

Chapter 3 — Growing Up

EXERCISE

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
(a) Clean water (b) healthy food
- 2. Fill in the blanks with the given words.**
(a) air, (b) water, (c) food, (d) exercise
- 3. Answer the following questions.**
(a) We breathe clean air.
(b) We drink clean water after food.
(c) Growing up requires clean air, healthy food, clean water, exercise, proper rest and sleep.
(d) (i) We should take clean air, healthy food and clean water.
(ii) We should exercise daily.
- 4. Match the words with the pictures.**
Do yourself

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 4 — My Family

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) cousins, (b) more than four, (c) parents, (d) siblings

2. Answer the following questions.

(a) Family which has parents and their children (not more than 2) living together is known as small family.

(b) A family which has parents and more than two children is known as large family.

(c) A family in which grandmother–grandfather, mother–father with their children, uncle–aunt and their children live together is called a joint family.

(d) Parents of Parents are called as grandparents.

(e) Brother of father is called as uncle.

(f) Children of uncle–aunt are known as cousins.

(g) Brother–sister are called together as siblings.

3. Match the following columns.

(a) Mother, (b) Grandmother, (c) Uncle, (d) Grandfather, (e) Aunt,

(f) Cousins

Activity corner

Do yourself

Chapter 5 — Roles in the Family

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Father (b) mother (c) parents

2. Match the following columns.

Father — earns money

Mother — cooks food

Children — helps to water plants in the garden.

3. Answer the following questions.

(a) Father earns money for the family.

(b) Mother cooks food for the family.

(c) Children helps mother in the kitchen.

(d) Children waters plants in the garden.

(e) Role of a father is to earn money to run the family.

(f) Role of a mother in the family are

(i) She cooks food.

(ii) She keeps home clean.

(iii) Some mothers earn money.

(g) Children help mother in the family by

(i) helping her in cooking food.

(ii) helping her in keeping the house clean.

(h) Children help father in the family by

(i) helping him in his works.

(ii) Going to market to buy things.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Father
↓
Carrying goods
to home | Children
↓
watering plants | Mother and Children
↓
children helping mother
in cooking food |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Activity Corner
Do yourself

Chapter 6 — Food

EXERCISE

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes
- 2. Match the following columns.**
Vegetarian—Rice, Non-vegetarian—Eggs
Breakfast—Morning, Lunch—Afternoon, Dinner—Night
- 3. Fill in the blanks with these words.**
(a) energy, (b) Fresh, (c) three, (d) milk
- 4. Answer the following questions.**
(a) We should eat three times in a day.
(b) We call the morning meal as breakfast.
(c) We call the afternoon meal as lunch.
(d) People who eat eggs, Fish and meat are called non-vegetarians.
(e) Food is necessary to help the body to grow and become strong.
- 5. Write 'Yes' or 'No' to the food items shown below.**
Yes, Yes, No, Yes

Activity Corner
Do yourself

Chapter 7 — Source of Food

EXERCISE

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
(a) Yes (b) Yes
- 2. Match the following words with the pictures.**
Do yourself
- 3. Answer the following questions.**
(a) We get vegetables from plants.
(b) We get fruits from plants.
(c) Cows and goats give us milk.
(d) Animals give us meat.
(e) Plants gives us Foods like rice, wheat, pulses, vegetables, fruits and nuts.
- 4. Look at these foods and write from where do we get these foods.**
plants cows and goat animals

Activity Corner
Do yourself

Chapter 8 — Our Home

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

(a) home, (b) bedroom, (c) drawing room, (d) dining room

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

1. We eat our food in dining room in our home.
2. The room where we sleep is called bed room.
3. The room where food is cooked is called kitchen.
4. We study in study room.
5. Home protects us from heat, cold, rain, thieves and animals.

5. Looking at the pictures below, write down the names of the different rooms.

Drawing room Dining room kitchen Bed room

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 9 — Our Clothes

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) summer (b) raincoat (c) jacket (d) uniform

3. Match the following words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) We wear cotton clothes in summer.
- (b) We wear woolen clothes in winter.
- (c) We wear raincoat during rainy season.
- (d) Students wear uniform while going to school.
- (e) We need clothes to cover our body. It keeps us safe from heat, cold, wind, rain, dust and insects.
- (f) We wear cotton clothes in summer. They help us to keep our body cool.
- (g) During winter season we wear woolen clothes. It keeps our body warm.
- (h) Waterproof clothes made of plastic and rubber which protect us from rains. During the rainy season we wear them.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 10 — Good Habits

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with these words.

- (a) Thank-you (b) Welcome (c) Sorry (d) Please

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) When someone gives us something we should say thank-you.
(b) Good habits make us well-mannered.
(c) We should throw garbage in dustbins.
(d) We should keep our clothes clean to keep ourselves healthy.
(e) Good habits are needed for a peaceful and quality life.
(f) Sorry: If we do something wrong we should say sorry.
Thank-you : When somebody gives us something we should say thank-you.
Please : If we are asking someone to do something we should say please.
Welcome : If someone says 'thank-you' we should reply welcome.
(g) We learn good habits from our teachers, parents and elders.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 11 — Safety Habits

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with these words.

- (a) queue (b) sharp objects (c) Zebra-crossing (d) footpath

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) The colour of traffic signal for shopping is red.
(b) The colour of traffic signal for moving is green.
(c) We should cross the road only at the zebra crossing.
(d) Safety rules to be followed on roads are :
(i) We should always follow traffic rules.
(ii) We should always cross the road at zebra crossing.
(iii) We should always walk on the footpath.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 12 — Good Health

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No (e) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Food (b) Clean (c) Exercise (d) Test

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) We should eat nutritious food.
(b) We should do exercise early in the morning or in the evening.
(c) We should take test when our body gets tired after work.
(d) Exercise keeps us fit, active and strong.

(e) We should take bath daily to keep our body clean.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 13 — People Around Us

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) Milkman (b) Doctor (c) Policeman (d) Cobbler

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

(a) Carpenter makes furniture for us.

(b) Postman brings letter for us.

(c) Milkman brings milk for us.

(d) Doctor treats us during sickness.

(e) Cobbler mends shoes for us.

(f) We need helpers to help in our day-to-day life.

(g) We should always respect them and we should be good to them.

Activity Corner

Doctor, Postman, Gardener, Carpenter, Milkman, Policeman

Chapter 14 — Places Around Us

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) bank (b) school (c) policeman (d) hospital

3. Answer the following questions.

(a) Doctors and nurses give us medicines.

(b) Policeman protects us from criminals.

(c) Teacher teaches us in school.

(d) Postman brings letters to our home.

4. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

5. Answer the following questions in your notebook.

(a) Whenever we fall ill we visit hospital. It gives us medicines.

(b) Children play different games in a park.

(c) Market is useful to buy important things like flour, pulses, vegetables etc.

(d) Policeman safeguards us from criminals and thieves.

(e) Do yourself

6. Looking at the pictures below, write their names in the space provided

Do yourself

Group Activity

Do yourself

Book-2

Chapter 1 — Family

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) parents (b) grandmother (c) siblings (d) cousins

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Small family is called a nuclear family.
- (b) Big family is called a joint family.
- (c) Mother and father are called parents.
- (d) One's brother and sister are called siblings.
- (e) Family is where children live with their father and mother.
- (f) A small family is called nuclear family. In such a family, mother and father live with their children.
- (g) A joint family is a big family. In a joint family grandfather and grandmother, their children, daughter-in-laws and their grandchildren live together.
- (h) Father goes to office and earns money whereas mother performs most of other household duties. Some mothers also go to office and earn money.

Activity Corner

Nuclear family Joint family

Chapter 2 — Human Body

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) legs (b) eyes (c) nose (d) hands (e) ears

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) There are five sense organs in our body.
- (b) Heart pumps blood.
- (c) Stomach helps in digestion.
- (d) Tongue helps in tasting.
- (e) Main organs of the human body are head, eyes, ears, nose, necks etc.
- (f) Important functions of the sense organs are :
 - Eyes : These help us to see.
 - Ears : These help us to hear.
 - Nose : It helps us in smelling and breathing.
 - Tongue : It helps us in tasting, eating and speaking.
 - Skin : It helps us to feel.
- (g) Organs present inside our body are :
 - Brain : It works as a think tank.

- Heart : It Collects blood and pump it back into the body.
 Lungs : They take oxygen from the atmosphere and release carbon-dioxide.
 Stomach : It digests the food we eat.
 Skeleton : It gives shape to a human body.

(h) We can see the sense organs but we cannot see the internal organs.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 3 — The Food We Eat

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) dinner, (b) breakfast, (c) energy giving food, (d) junk food, (e) energy

3. Match the following columns :

- Junk Food—chowmein, pizza, noodles
 Energy giving Food—Rice, bread, potato, cheese
 Body building food—Foodgrains, milk, pulses
 Protective Food—Fruits and vegetables
 Sources of food—Plants and animals

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Food gives us energy, which keeps us healthy and strong.
 (b) Pizza is an example of Junk Food.
 (c) Plants and animals are two sources of Food.
 (d) Foodgrains is an example of body-building Food.
 (e) We should take meals three times in a day. Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.
 (f) We get food from plants and animals.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter - 4 — Water

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) water (b) hilly areas (c) Filter
 (d) rain water (e) underground water

3. Match the following columns.

- Rain water —overhead tanks
 Underground water —Filter
 River water — used by villagers for bathing and washing their clothes
 Pond water — boating

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Rain water is the main source of water.
 (b) Water is treated with chlorine, chlorine is used to disinfect water.
 (c) We get underground water easily in plants.

- (d) There are two main sources of water :
 - (i) surface water (ii) underground water
- (e) We need water to drink, to cook food, to wash our clothes and utensils.
- (f) We get water from different sources e.g. rain water, sea/ocean water, river water, water founds in walls and underground water.
- (g) Drinking polluted water causes many serious diseases like jaundice, hepatitis etc.

Let us do

Do yourself

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 5 — Clothes We Wear

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) cotton (b) rainy season (c) summer (d) woolen (e) Culture

3. Match the following columns.

Cotton cloth—summer

Woolen clothes—winter

Waterproof clothes—rainy season

Uniform—policeman

Occassional suit—party

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) We wear cotton clothes in summers because they keep us cool.
- (b) In rainy season we prefer to wear waterproof clothes made up of plastic or rubber.
- (c) Woolen clothes work in winter season.
- (d) Cotton is Fetched from the cotton plant.
- (e) We wear clothes to protect our body from heat, cold, dirst, dust, rain and insect bites.
- (f) The main season of avoiding cotton for making raincoats is cotton doesn't repel water but absorbs it.
- (g) It protect us to cover our body. It also protects us from the ultraviolet rays of the sun.
- (h) We get wool from sheep and cotton from the cotton plant.

5. Looking at the pictures given below, name the season when we can wear the given clothes.

Do yourself

Chapter 6 — Types of Houses

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Two (c) Steel (d) Mud (e) Igloo

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) bricks (b) igloo (c) pucca house (d) kutchha house (e) hut

3. Match the following words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Eskimos live in igloo.
- (b) One example of a pucca house is bungalow.
- (c) One example of a kutcha house is hut.
- (d) Tents are made up of synthetic cloth.
- (e) Huts are mostly found in villages.
- (f) House gives us shelter. It also protects us from heat, cold and rain.
- (g) There are mainly two types of houses :
 - (i) Permanent house
 - (ii) Temporary house
- (h)

Kutcha house		Pucca house	
(i)	People live for a short upon of time	(i)	People live for more than
(ii)	It is made up of mud, wood etc.	(ii)	It is made up of bricks, cement etc.

5. Looking at the pictures given below, name the houses

House boat, multistorey building, log hut, Hut, Caravan, Igloo

Chapter 7 — Our Neighbourhood

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) post office, (b) neighbourhood, (c) society, (d) bank.

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) No, we should not fight with our neighbours.
- (b) The police provide us security by protecting us from thieves, robbers and terrorists.
- (c) Fire extinguishers extinguishes fire.
- (d) Doctors and nurses treat us at hospital.
- (e) We deposit our money in bank.
- (f) Our neighbourhood is important to us as it provide us with essential services.
- (g) Doctors treat us with patience and peace.
- (h) The policeman provide us security by protecting us. They also controls the traffic.

Chapter 8 — Our Helpers

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes (e) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Cobbler (b) tailor (c) helpers (d) respect (e) doctor

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Two of our helpers are cobbler and barbet.
- (b) Doctor treats us when we fall ill.
- (c) Carpenter makes beautiful furniture from logs of wood.
- (d) Postman delivers letters to our loved ones. He also brings letters.
- (e) Helpers help us in our day to day life.
- (f) Doctor treats us by providing medicines when we fall ill.
- (g) Cobbler stiches our shoes and polishes them too.
- (h) We should give respect to our helpers as they help us whenever we are in need.
- (i) Tailor stiches clothes for us according to our choice.

5. Look at the pictures of different helpers given below. Write the names of these helpers in the space provided.

Cobbler Barber Carpenter Doctor Postman Plumber

Chapter 9 — Places of Worship

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) No (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) temple (b) Church (c) Lord Buddha (d) the Quran

3. Match the words with the pictures.

Do yourself

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Muslims pray to Allah.
- (b) Christians pray to Jesus Christ and Mother Merry.
- (c) Guru Nanak Dev Founded Sikhism.
- (d) Mahavira Jain founded Jainism.
- (e) Two holy books of Hindus are the Ramayana and the Bhagwad Gita.
- (f) They after prayer or namaz five times a day in a mosque.
- (g) The holy book of the Sikhs is called Guru Granth Sahib.
- (h) Buddhist worship in temples with the idols of Lord Buddha and also at shipas. Their God is Lord Buddha.

5. Looking at the pictures given below, write down the name of the religion.

Hinduism Christianity Islam Sikhism Buddhism Jainism

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 10 — Our Festivals

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Match the following columns.

Diwali—Festival of lights, Onam—Harvest Festival
Independance Day—15th August

Gandhi Jayanti—Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) 15th August, (b) harvest, (c) Republic Day, (d) national, (e) 2nd October

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Two harvest festivals are Onam and Pongal.
(b) Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year.
(c) Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year.
(d) India got independence on 15th August, 1947.
(e) Different types of Festivals are :
(i) National Festivals
(ii) Religious Festivals
(iii) Harvest Festivals
(f) We celebrate Festivals as it brings joy and peace.
(g) A national festival is celebrated by the whole country and a holiday is been declared for all.
(h) The importance of Gandhi Jayanti is to pay our respect to him.

Activity corner

5. Looking at the pictures, mention the name of the festivals celebrated in India.

Independence Day Gandhi Jayanti Republic Day Onam

Chapter 11 — Seasons Around Us

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) sweaters, (b) shorts, (c) raincoats, (d) flowers

3. Match the following columns.

- Summer—Hot Winter—Cold
Rainy Season—Rains Spring—Between winter and summer.

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) In India we have basically three seasons : Winter season, Summer season, Mansoon/Rainy season. We have autumn and spring as sub-seasons.
(b) We wear cotton clothes in Summer.
(c) In winter, we wear woolen clothes such as sweater, jacket etc.
(d) We wear raincoat to protect ourselves from rain.
(e) Autumn comes between the rainy season and the winter season. Trees shed leaves during this season.

Activity Corner

Do yourself

Chapter 12 — Safety Rules

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) knife (b) left (c) bus (d) Zebra crossing

3. Match the following columns.

Rules—Proper ways to do work.

Road—People walk on it and vehicles run on it.

Zebra crossing—Marks on a road for crossing.

Bus stop—where buses start or stop.

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) We should follow safety rules to protect ourselves.
- (b) We should walk on the left side of the road.
- (c) We should cross the road at the zebra crossing.
- (d) Safety rules on the road :
 - (i) We must always walk on the left side of the road.
 - (ii) We should cross at the zebra crossing.
- (e) Safety rules at school :
 - (i) They should stand in a queue for the school bus.
 - (ii) They should not Fight.
 - (iii) They should not push each-other.
- (f) Safety rules at home :
 - (i) Children should not play with matchsticks or sharp objects.
 - (ii) They should not touch wires or put finger into the sockets.
- (g) Safety rules in travelling :
 - (i) We should stand in queue for bus.
 - (ii) We should never try to get off a running bus or train.
 - (iii) We should always travel with the elders.

Chapter 13 — Means of Transport

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Foot (b) Land route (c) Railway route (d) Air route

2. Match the following columns.

Aeroplane—Air route Ship—Water route

Car—Land route Train—Railway track

3. Fill in the blanks with the following word.

- (a) steamer (b) tractor (c) train (d) aeroplane

4. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Yes, a bus runs on the road.
- (b) No, a train does not run on the road.
- (c) Yes, an aeroplane flies in the air.
- (d) No, a ship does not run on a railway track.
- (e) Land route is the route for the movement of people, animals and goods from one location to another on land.

Activity corner

Do yourself

Book-3

Chapter 1 — The Universe

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Match the following columns.

Sun—Star Galaxy—Group of stars

Earth—Planet Moon—Satellite

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) galaxy (b) universe (c) sun (d) stars

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

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

5. Answer these questions.

(a) The universe in endless sky containing innumerable stars, the sun, the planets, the satellites and other heavenly bodies.

(b) The solar system is composed of the heavenly bodies revolving around the sun their satellites.

(c) The eight planets are : Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

(d) Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma to go into space. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian woman astronaut to go into space.

Activity Corner

(a) Draw a picture of the solar system in the space below.

Do Yourself

Chapter 2 — The Earth

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) nitrogen (b) rotation (c) orbit (d) axis

3. Match the following columns.

Atmosphere—Layer of air around the earth

Orbit—Path on which the earth goes around the sun

Axis—Imaginary line on which the earth rotates

Revolution—Yearly motion of the Earth

Rotation—Daily motion of the Earth

4. Say 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

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

5. Answer these questions.

(a) The earth is surrounded by a layer of air called its atmosphere. The atmosphere contains many gases like nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-di-oxide, hydrogen, ozone and argon.

(b) All the necessary conditions for presence of life are available on it like air, water and temperature. So, there is life on the Earth.

(c) The daily motion of the Earth is called its rotation.

(d) The yearly motion of the Earth is called its revolution.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 3 — The Physical Features of The Earth

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the names given.

- (a) Sahara (b) Greenland (c) Nile (d) Mount Everest

3. Match the following columns.

Plain—Plain Land

Desert—Land covered by sand completely

Forest—Place of dense trees

Island—Land surround by water on all sides

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

- (a) T (b) T (c) T (d) F

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) Mountain is a raised structure on the Earth's surface with steep slope and tapering top.
(b) A plateau is flat land raised considerably from its surrounding plain. Its top is wide and flat.
(c) The portion of the Earth which is flat and lying relatively low is called plain.
(d) Any portion of land which is covered with sand is called desert.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 4 — Continents and Oceans

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) No (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Continents (b) Oceans (c) Pacific Ocean (d) Continent of Asia

3. Match the following columns.

Continent—Big landmasses on the Earth.

Ocean—Big watermasses on the Earth.

Arctic—Northernmost region of the Earth covered with ice.

Antarctic—Southernmost region of the Earth covered with ice.

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

- (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) The seven continents on the Earth are (1) Asia (2) Africa (3) North America (4) South America (5) Europe (6) Australia and (7) Antarctica.
(b) The five oceans on the Earth are (1) Pacific ocean (2) Atlantic Ocean (3) Indian Ocean (4) Arctic Ocean (5) Antarctic Ocean
(c) The Earth is called the Blue Planet because of large quantity of water on the Earth, it looks blue from the space.
(d) About 29.1% area of the Earth is land and about 71% of the Earth is covered with water.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 5 — India : Political

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the names and numbers given.

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) New Delhi (c) 29 (d) 7

3. Match the following columns.

Asia—Continent

India—Country

Bihar—State

Delhi—Union Territory

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

- (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) The countries touching the western boundary of India are Pakistan and Afghanistan.
(b) The countries touching the northern boundary of India are China, Nepal and Bhutan.
(c) There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.

Activity Corner

Do Yourself

Chapter 6 — Weather and Climate

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Summer (b) rainy (c) winter (d) Autumn

3. Match the following columns.

Summer—It is hot Winter—It is cold

Rainy Season—It rains Spring—Neither very cold nor very hot

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

- (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) T

5. Answer these questions.

1. In winter season the sun rays fall slantingly. So, the earth does not get hot and the air gets cold easily.
2. The time of rainy season is from mid-june to mid-September. In this season, we protect ourselves from rains with umbrellas, raincoats etc. In this season farmers cultivate paddy, maize etc.
3. In the autumn season leaves of trees start drying and withering. Trees start shedding leaves.
4. The season of spring comes after winter. Its duration is mid-February till March end. The weather is neither very cold nor very hot. New leaves come in trees. Flowers bloom in trees.

Activity Corner

Do Yourself

Chapter 7 — Foods and Clothes

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) No (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Match the following columns.

Rice—A food item Apple—A fruit

Coffee—A drink Saree—Cloth

3. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) Spices (b) tea (c) rice (d) cotton

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

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

5. Answer these questions.

(a) The main Foodgrains of India are rice, wheat, maize, pulses, millets etc.

(b) Spices are cultivated in the southern states specially Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Tea is grown in Assam and Tamil Nadu. Coffee is grown in Karnataka. Coconut is cultivated on a large scale in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(c) In winter, people wear woolen clothes like sweaters, jackets, mufflers, shawl, caps etc.

(d) In summer, people wear cotton clothes like shirts, shorts, kurtas, pyjamas etc.

Activity Corner

(a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 8 — Festivals and Dances

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) 26 January (b) Guruparv (c) Baisakhi (d) Dandia

3. Match the following columns.

Dussehra—Religious festival Pongal—Harvest festival

Kathakali—Classical dance Gandhi Jayanti—National festival

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

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

5. Answer these questions.

(a) The national Festivals of India are 26th January (Republic Day), 15th August (Independence Day) and 2nd October (Gandhi Jayanti).

(b) The important religious festivals of India are Holi, Dussehra, Deepawali, Eid, Guruparv, Christmas etc.

(c) The important local festivals of India are Baisakhi, Lohri, Pongal, Onam, Bihu etc.

(d) The important classical dances of India are Kathak, Manipuri, Odissi, Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi etc.

Activity Corner

(a) Do Yourself

(b) Do Yourself

Chapter 9 — National Symbols

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the names given.

(a) Dhyani Chand, (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore, (c) Vande Mataram, (d) Tiranga

3. Match the following columns.

Tiger—National animal	Lotus—National Flower
Peacock—National bird	Hockey—National game

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

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

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) The national anthem of our country is Jana-Gana-Mana.... It was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore. It takes 52 seconds to sing this song. The national anthem is sung on 15 August and 26 January every year.
- (b) The Lion Pillar of Ashoka at Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh is our national symbol. Four lions are shown sitting with their backs facing each other on this pillar. Below this emblem the words 'Satyameva Jayate' are engraved.
- (c) The national flag of our country is a symbol of our Independence and unity. Our national Flag is called Tiranga or Tricolour. It contains three saffron, white and green. In the centre of the Flag is a Chakra of blue colour.
- (d) The peacock is our national bird. It is a very colourful and beautiful bird. Peacock represents the symbol of grace, joy, beauty and love.

Activity Corner

(a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 10 — Being Goods and Safe

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

(a) eye-hole (b) helmet (c) zebra crossing (d) traffic signals

3. Match the following columns.

Zebra Crossing—Road	Seat belt—car
Helmet—Head	Eye-hole—Door

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

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

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) Two rules to be followed at school are :
- (1) We should always wear well-ironed uniform.
 - (2) We should obey our teachers and other staff members.
- (b) Two rules to be followed at home are :
- (1) We should always keep our home neat and clean.
 - (2) We should not touch any electric gadget.

- (c) We should always follow traffic signals while on road. Red light means 'Stop', Yellow means 'Ready to go' and Green means 'Go'.
- (d) Rules to be followed on road are :
- (1) We should not walk alone on roads.
 - (2) We should always use the footpath and walk on the left side of the road.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 11 — Directions And Maps

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South

3. Match the following columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Globe—Map of the world | Location—Where a place is |
| Direction—Position of a place | Sunset—The sun going down |

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

- (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) There are four fundamental direction. North, South, West and East.
- (b) There are four sub-direction. North-East, South-East, South-West and North-West.
- (c) A globe is a three-dimensional scale model of Earth.
- (d) The physical map of a place tells us about the physical features of that place.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 12 — Transport and Communication

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Aeroplanes (b) Steamer (c) airport (d) metro rail

3. Match the following columns.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Aeroplane—Air route | Bus—Road route |
| Rail—Rail track | Ship—Water route |

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

- (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) F

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) Land transport is carried through two routes : road routes and rail routes. The vehicles used for transport through road routes are buses, trucks, cars, motorcycles etc. These vehicles run on road. The vehicles used for transport through rail routes are train, metro rail etc. These vehicles run on railway lines.

- (b) Metro rail is an example of rail routes. Metro rail was started first in Kolkata. Metro rail runs on metro lines.
- (c) In ancient times there were limited means of communication. People used to train pigeons to carry letters. In modern times, there are many means of communication like telephone, fax, internet etc.
- (d) Mass media comprise radio, television, newspapers, magazines etc. Through these, it has become easier to communicate with big population. These media provide news as well as entertainment.

Activity Corner

Do Yourself

Chapter 13 — New Delhi

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Rashtrapati Bhawan (b) Akshardham Mandir
(c) Shanti Vana (d) India Gate

3. Match the following columns.

Jama Masjid—Shah Jahan	Metro Rail—Underground railway
Raj Ghat—Mahatma Gandhi	Shakti Sthal—Indira Gandhi

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

- (a) F (b) F (c) F (d) T

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) New Delhi was become the capital of India in 1947.
- (b) New Delhi has many historical monuments and people all over the world visit these places. Some of the famous monuments are Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Jantra Mantra, India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan etc.
- (c) In New Delhi, the underground railway is a major means of conveyance. It is called the Metro Rail. It passes through all the important areas of the city.
- (d) The airport in New Delhi is called the Indira Gandhi International Airport.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself (b) Do Yourself

Chapter 14 — Mumbai

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) Yes

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Financial capital (b) Elephant Caves
(c) Film industry (d) Marathi

3. Match the following columns.

Marathi—A language spoken in Mumbai
Marine Drive—Sea coast area
Ganesh Chaturthi—Worship of Lord Ganesha
Mumba Devi—Goddess of the Koli Fishing tribe

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

- (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) The geographic location of Mumbai port leads to economic growth, center for business hub and textile industry makes Mumbai as a financial capital of India.
- (b) The famous places of Mumbai are the Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Elephanta Caves, Haji Ali Dargah, Hanging Garden etc.
- (c) Bollywood, the film industry of India, is situated in Mumbai. Films in hindi and other Indian languages are made here. Many famous film actors live here.
- (d) Mumbai is situated on the western coast of India. It is situated on the shores of the Arabian sea.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself
(b) Do Yourself

Chapter 15 — Kolkata

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Yes (d) No

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

- (a) Metro Rail (b) Gitanjali (c) Hugli (d) Shanti Niketan

3. Match the following columns.

Hugli—A river

Howrah Bridge—Bridge over the River Hugli.

Shanti Niketan—A famous centre of education.

Gitanjali—A book

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

- (a) T (b) F (c) F

5. Answer these questions.

- (a) Earlier Kolkata was called Calcutta.
- (b) Some important places of Kolkata are Howrah Bridge, Victoria Memorial, Eden Garden, Botanical Garden, Belur Math, Kalighat, Birla Planetarium etc.
- (c) Rabindra Nath Tagore was the first Indian who got the Nobel prize for his book 'Gitanjali'.
- (d) Eden Garden is famous for Cricket.

Activity Corner

- (a) Do Yourself
(b) Do Yourself

Book-4

Chapter 1 — My Family : My first School

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. unmarried children, 2. residence, 3. two, 4. nuclear families, 5. love, 6. responsibilities, 7. interaction

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

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Family is the first school of social life. It consists of a married couple and their children, family have the common residence for all the members.
2. There are two types of families in India—joint family and nuclear family.

Joint Family : A joint family consists of parents and their married children living together.

Nuclear family : It consists of a married man and his wife and their unmarried children.

3. Joint family cares for the old and the unemployed family members also. In adverse situations like parent's death, a child finds emotional as well as economic support of the family members.
4. Differences between a joint family and a nuclear family :

Joint Family :

- (1) A joint Family consists of parents and their married children living together.
- (2) All the family members provide support.

Nuclear Family :

- (1) A nuclear family consists of a married man and his wife and their unmarried children.
- (2) Parents have to provide all the support.
5. Two reasons that are responsible for the changing family fibres in India are :
 - (i) Industrialisation : Due to increase in the size of joint family, the land seemed insufficient. Because of which youth moved to cities for employment.
 - (ii) Large size : Due to increase in size of the joint family, it is not possible to accommodate large families. Due to which some members move out and shift to another house.
6. Education, Employment and large size of the family are the main reasons for people shifting to other cities or towns or countries.

D. Home Assignment

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself

Activity Corner

Do Yourself

Chapter 2 — The Face of Our Country : India

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks with correct options.

1. Asia 2. Arabian Sea 3. Ranchi 4. Raipur

4. **Shivalik (Lower Himalayas) :** The shivalik hills form the lowest or the southern most ranges. They consist of hill slopes covered with thick forests. These forests are the homes for wildlife. People practice terrace farming, rear cattle and grow fruit trees in Orchards. Garo, Khasi, Naga etc. are found here.
5. The Northern plains are rich and fertile due to alluvium. Alluvium is silt which is brought by rivers during flood. This area is called the 'Rice Bowl of India.'
6. **The sutlej Basin :** This basin covers the westernmost part of the northern plains. Punjab and Haryana are located here. Wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and millets are grown here. It is called 'wheat bowl of India'. Irrigation through canals is done for cropping. The Bhakra Nagal Dam is built on river Sutlej.
7. **The Ganga Basin :** The Ganges is the most important and pious river of the northern plains. The Ganga originates from Gangotri Glacier at Gomukh Dwar. The Ganga river basin is the largest as the river has number of tributaries. This region is called the 'Food Bowl of India.'

Activity Corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 4 — The Great Indian Desert

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (b)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (c)

B. Match the following columns.

1. Hills of sand—Sand dunes
2. Camel—Ship of the desert
3. Great Indian Desert—Thar Desert
4. Rajasthan Canal—Indira Gandhi Canal
5. Suratgarh—wheat farm

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The great Indian desert stretches from the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat in the south to Haryana in the north. It lies to the west of Aravalli hills and the Northern plains. It covers major parts of Rajasthan and extends into Pakistan in the west.
2. A small area in a desert that has a supply of water and is able to support vegetarian known as oasis.

Importance of oasis are :

- (i) These are crucial to support life in deserts.
 - (ii) It also provide habitat for animals.
 - (iii) Wheat, Bajra, Jawar, Maize and gram are cultivated near these oasis.
3. Indira Gandhi Canal, the northern part of the desert, receives water from Sutlej river. It is 959 kilometres long. This is the second largest canal of the world after the Suez Canal.

4. A named is a member of a group of people who travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time. They are called banjaras in Rajasthan.
5. Mirage : Sometimes desert travellers believe that they see water but this is an illusion caused by the reflection of a far-away object, which may give a false appearance of a sheet of water. It is known as mirage.

Activity Corner

Do yourself.

Chapter 5 — The Southern Plateaus

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Plateau
2. Cauvery
3. Malwa plateau, chota nagpur
4. minerals
5. Jayakwadi, Godavari

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

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

C. Give one word answer.

1. Jog Fall
2. Kolar Gold Mines
3. Narmada River
4. Anamudi
5. Nilgiri Hills

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it. It has a flat top. The southern plateaus extend from the south of the northern plains upto kanyakumari in south. It is triangular in shape and covers most of the peninsular India.
2. River Narmada divides the Southern plateaus into two parts—
 - The Central Highlands
 - The Deccan Plateau
3. The Malwa plateau is drained by the rivers Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Sone and Donodar, Chambal and Betwa rivers join River Yamuna and River Sone joins River Ganga.
4. Central Highlands : The Central highlands consist of the Malwa Plateau to the north-west and Chota-Nagpur Plateau to the north-east. The Malwa plateau is drained by the rivers Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Sone and Damodar. The Malwa Plateau has fine black soil which is good for growing cotton. The Chotanagpur Plateau are rich in minerals like coal, bauxite and mica.
5. The Deccan Plateau : It lies to the south of Narmada river and across the Satpura Mountain. Anai Mudi is the highest peak of the peninsular region and is situated in Kerala. This plateau is bound by Western Ghat in the West and Eastern ghat in the east. Godawari is the longest river of it and is called Dakshin Ganga.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 6 — The Coastal Plains and The Islands

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. (a)
5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Gujarat Plain
2. The West-coast of India
3. back water
4. Kerala
5. 36

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Eastern coastal plains :
 - (i) It lies between the Eastern Ghat and Bay of Bengal.
 - (ii) River mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri form a delta here.
 - (iii) The plain is very fertile and is known as the 'Rice Bowl of India.'
 - (iv) It is wider than the Western coastal plan.
 - (v) Sea ports like Rameshwaram, Paradip etc. are found here.
2. Western coastal plains :
 - (i) It lies between the Western Ghat and the Arabian Sea.
 - (ii) It is divided into three parts : the Gujarat Plain, Konkan coast and Malabar coast.
 - (iii) Gujarat plain is the widest.
 - (iv) Konkan coast is narrow and rocky.
 - (v) A large number of lagoons are found in Malabar coast.
3. Lagoons are salt water lakes that cut themselves off from the sea by rock or sand bars.
4. Light houses have been built to guide ships and boats and prevent them dashing against the rocks.
5. A coral island is a type of island formed from coral detritus and associated organic material. Corals are the hard body covering animals.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 7 — India : The Land of Monsoon Climate

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Weather
2. Climate
3. Summer
4. monsoonal
5. loo

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

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. F

D Answer the following questions.

1. Weather is the atmospheric condition of an area over a short period of time while climate is the atmospheric condition of an area over a long period of time.
2. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, the Northern Plain, Rajasthan, Bihar and Odisha are the places that experience extreme heat in summer.
3. The period of winter season is from November to March. Days are shorter and nights are longer during this season. Heavy rainfall occurs in the Himalayan region. January is the coldest month of the winter season.
4. Do yourself

Activity corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 8 — Soils of India

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. resource 2. Soil 3. rock 4. slow 5. soil

C. Match the following columns.

Red soil—Rich in iron

Black soil—Cotton

Desert soil—Cactus

Mountain soil—Orchards

Alluvial soil—Silt

D. What term is used for the following.

1. Afforestation 2. Soil erosion 3. Fertility of soil
4. Soil conservation 5. Deforestation

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Soil is a very important natural resource. It is the thin covering of land on which all plant life grows. It is formed by breaking down of rock particles.
2. The various types of soil found in India are :
(i) Alluvial soil (ii) Black soil (iii) Red soil (iv) Laterite soil
(v) Desert or sandy soil, (vi) Mountain soil
3. **Alluvial soil** : This soil is mainly found in the northern plains of India and coastal plains also. This soil is very fertile due to the presence of alluvium. This soil is mainly found in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Rice, Wheat etc are grown in this soil.
4. **Black soil** : This soil is also known as tegur soil, black lava soil, black cotton soil. This soil is made up of hard igneous rocks whose colour is black. Its particles are very fine and retain moisture for a longer time. It is good for growing cotton.
5. **Red soil** : This soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in the area of low rainfall. This soil is found in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan plateau. Its colour is red due to the presence of iron oxide. Important crops cultivated here are rice, millet, groundnut, sugarcane and pulses.
6. Due to very low rainfall in this region, no crop can be grown in desert soil.
7. The carrying away of the top layer of soil by wind or water to a different place is called soil erosion.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself

Chapter 9 — Forests and Wildlife

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Carbon di oxide, (b) dry forests, 3. rain forest, 4. deciduous

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A large area covered with grasses, shrubs, creepers, bushes and trees is called forest. Forests grow naturally depending on the climate and type of landform of those areas.

2. Different types of forest in India are :
 - (i) Evergreen Forest (ii) Deciduous Forest (iii) Coniferous Forest
 - (iv) Thorny Forest (v) Tidal Forest
3. Different uses of trees are :
 - (i) They absorb carbon di oxide and give out oxygen which is must for human beings and animals.
 - (ii) It provide many useful things like pulp, resin, cane, medicinal plants, herbs, gum etc.
 - (iii) From trees we get timbet.
 - (iv) Pine tree is used in making paint and varnish.
4. Deforestation is defined as the cutting down of trees in a large area. Harmful effects of deforestation are :
 - (i) Loss of habitat for millions of species.
 - (ii) It also drives climate change.
 - (iii) It causes floods, droughts, global warming etc.
 - (iv) It causes air pollution.
5. The government has set up wild life sanctuaries and forest reserves to protect wildlife. There are 441 wildlife sanctuaries and 80 national parks in India where animals like lions, tigers, leopards etc live in their natural habitats. Noone is allowed to disturb, hunt and kill them here.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 10 — Our Mineral Resources

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Copper 2. Mica 3. Gold 4. Rich 5. Open pit 6. Surface
7. Diamond 8. Iron 9. Chattisgarh 10. Assam and Gujarat

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

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. An ore is a substance formed naturally in the ground and from which metal can be extracted.
2. Minerals is a natural substance. Buried deep beneath the earth's surface is a wealth of resources which are called minerals.
3. By the process of mining minerals are extracted from earth.
4. Metallic Minerals : gold, silver, copper, iron, aluminium Non- Metallic Minerals : petroleium, coal, mica
5. Uses of metallic mineral :

Iron : It is used in cars or for foames of buildings.

Copper : It is used in electrical writing.

Aluminium : It is mainly used in the aircraft industry.
6. Solar energy and wind energy are two alternate sources of energy.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 11 — Agriculture and Industries

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. raw 2. small scale 3. small 4. Jharkhand
5. Cotton clothes 6. Pharmaceutical 7. Gurgaon 8. Iron and steel

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. These are three types of industries in India, on the basis of the number of workers.
(i) Cottage Industry, (ii) Small Scale Industry, (iii) Large Scale Industry
2. Differences between small scale industry and large scale industry are :

Small scale Industry	Large scale Industry
→ It uses smaller machines.	→ It uses larger machines.
→ Less/small capital is invested	→ Large capital is invested
→ Example are clothes, Furniture, utensils etc.	→ Examples are steel plants, automobiles etc.

3. **Food crops** : These are grown to fulfil the food requirement of people. The main food crops in India are rice, millets and maize.
Cash Crops : These are grown for selling in the market for cash, not for self consumption. Examples of cash crops are sugarcane, cotton, jute and oilseeds.
4. **Rice** : It is the most important food crop. It grows best in high rainfall and hotter regions like Bihar, Jharkhand etc. Due to canals and new agricultural techniques, rice is also grown in Punjab and Haryana. India is the largest producer of rice after China. It is a Kharif crop.
5. **Wheat** : It is the second most important food crop. It is a Rabi crop and staple food for the people of northern India. India is the fourth largest producer of it. It grows best in cool and dry conditions. Punjab, Haryana, western U.P. and chhattisgarh are the major wheat-producing states.
6. **Rubber Plantation** : These are found in Kerala. latex is extracted from rubber trees and processed in factories for making rubber types, tubes, mattresses, shoe-soles and variety of other useful things.
7. (a) village and cottage industry : basket weaving, handicraft
(b) Small scale industry : Clothes, furniture
(c) Large scale industry : Steel plants, automobiles
8. The raw material for paper industry are soft wood and grass which are converted into pulp.

Activity corner

Do yourself

Chapter 12 — Transport and Communications

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mumbai, thane 2. water 3. 3 million 4. helicopters 5. Cheap

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Transportation means carrying people or things from one place to another. Transportation routes are called the lifelines of a country. Land, water and air are the three means of transport.
2. Land, water and air are the three means of transport.
3. Roads are most important means of transport as they provide door to door service. India has a vast network of roads connecting different villages and cities to each other. A variety of vehicles can run on roads. It is less expensive. These are the most flexible, means of transport as they can reach the remote areas. It plays an important role in the economic development of a country.
4. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport. Bulky and heavy goods are transported across oceans, seas or rivers by ships, steamers, barges and lines. Sea routes are used for transportation of goods between countries. The lagoons or backwaters of Kerala are used largely for water transport known as inland waterways.
5. Airlines are the fastest means of transport, but they are costly also. Airlines are of two types : domestic and international. India has air links with most of the countries of the world. Food and perishable items are often transported by airways. In hilly or flood-affected areas, helicopters are used.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself

Chapter 13 — Our Rich Heritage and Culture

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Urdu, 2. 22, 3. Hindustani Music, 4. Carnatic Music, 5. Mural, 6. Agra

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Match the following columns.

- 1—(b) 2—(a) 3—(d) 4—(c) 5—(e) 6—(h)
7—(f) 8— (g) 9—(j) 10—(i)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Heritage is our glorious past which should be protected and preserved for future generations. It includes traditions, buildings and qualities. Our country is rich in its heritage.
2. The famous singer in the court of Mughal Emperor Akbar was Tansen.

3. Mural paintings are immovable as they are generally done on walls whereas miniahue paintings are movable as they are done on paper, leaves etc. Murals are generally large and miniatures are small in size.
4. Folk dances of India : Bhangra, Nati, Bihu, Garba. Classical dances of India : Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Kathak.
5. The taj mahal was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the loving memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Activity corner

Do yourself

Chapter 14 — Great Indians

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Rabindra Nath Tagore, 2. Father of Hindi Literature, 3. Our National Anthem, 4. The Arya Sanraj, 5. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, 6. Social, 7. Pune seva sadan, 8. Aryabhata, 9. Ayurveda

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False statements.

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan was a great Muslim social reformer. He was against purdah system and other types of injustice to women. He devoted his life for improving the conditions of Muslims.
2. Ramabai Ranade, worked for the upliftment of women in the India Society. She founded 'Pune Seva Sadan'. She invited girls for training to be self reliant. Many girls became nurses. She worked for the welfare of orphan children.
3. Atyabhata was our ancient astronomer mathematicians. He gave the concept of zero. Charaka was pioneer of Ayurveda.
4. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the only child of Jawahar Lal Nehru. She was born on 19th November, 1917 at Allahabad. In 1938 she joined the congress party and became active in the freedom struggle. She was the first lady prime minister of India. She was shot dead by her own bodyguard in 1984.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself

Chapter 15 — Our Constitution, Rights and Duties

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 15th August 1947
2. 26th January 1950
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
4. Democracy, people
5. Fundamental
6. Fundamental
7. Directive Principles

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A constitution is a set of rules and regulations to run a government. It is a guideline for the government. India's constitution is compiled in the form of a book.
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the father of the constitution. due to his seminal role in the framing of the Indian constitution, he is called so.
3. Democracy is the government of the people for the people, and by the people. Democracy is not only a form of government but a way of life. We elect our representatives to form a government.
4. Secularism means the country has no religion of its own but people are free to follow or adopt a religion of their choice. There will be no discrimination on the basis of religion :
5. Socialism means equal rights to all the people of the country.
6. Two fundamental duties are :
 - (i) Government must follow the ideas set by the constitution.
 - (ii) Government should provide free and compulsory education to all.
7. The Directive principles of State Policy are the guidelines for the framing of laws by the government. Its aim is to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life.

Activity corner

Do yourself

Chapter 16 — Our Government

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chief justice 2. Governor 3. Rajya sabha 4. Lok sabha 5. own candidate

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The Indian parliament makes law for the whole country. It has two houses. Lok Sabha is among one of these. It consists of 545 members elected by citizens over 18 years of age. Each lok sabha member should be 25 years old or above.
2. The Rajya Sabha has 245 members. They are elected by the members of state legislative assemblies. Twelve members are nominated by the president.
3. The head of the state government is the Governor appointed by the president.
4. The President is the head of the country. He is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the legislatures of different states. The President is elected for five years. He lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan.
5. Justice is done by the Judiciary or by the courts of law. The court at the state level is high court appointed by the president of India.

Activity corner

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself

Book-5

Chapter 1— Globe :A Model of the Earth

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Continents, 2. Oceans, 3. Flat, 4. Ferdinand Magellan
5. Astronomer and Mathematician, 6. Orange, 7. Top, the bottom,
8. Axis, 9. Polish, 10. Sun

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

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

D. Match the Following columns :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. A globe is a true representation of the Earth. It is a model of the Earth. It represents the three dimensional view of the Earth. It shows the shape of the oceans and the continents correctly.
2. The equator is the longest imaginary line drawn around the globe dividing it exactly into two equal halves called Hemispheres. The area north of the equator is called the northern hemisphere and the area south of the equator is called the southern hemisphere. Equator is called great circle.
3. The horizontal imaginary lines running east to west and drawn parallel to the equator are called the lines or parallels of latitude. These lines decrease in size as we move towards the poles. These are measured in degrees. There are total 181 numbers of latitudes.
4. Longitudes are vertical imaginary lines running from North to South on the globe. They are also known as Meridians of Longitude. The most important longitude is the 0° longitude also called the Prime Meridian. The purpose of it is to determine the local time of a place.
5. Parallels of latitude and lines of longitude intersect each other at right angle, is called a grid. This helps us to locate places on a globe or map.
6. Every 15° of longitude has a time difference of one hour. There can be many longitudes passing through one country. Such countries have different time zones in it. So to avoid such confusions, every country adopts its own time called as the standard time of that country.

F. Give these measurements in degrees.

1. 0° latitude 2. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N 3. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S 4. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N 5. $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S
6. 90° N 7. 90° S 8. $^\circ$ longitude 9. 180° longitude

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself 2. Do Yourself

Chapter 2 — Maps : Our Friends and Guides

EXERCISE

A. Choose the Correct Option.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Earth (b) Maps (c) Blue (d) Flat (e) Atlas (f) small (g) Top (h) blue

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

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

D. Answer the Following Questions.

1. A map is a diagrammatic representation of the Earth or a part of it on two dimensional surface. Maps are drawn on a Flat surface like paper.
2. A book of maps is called an Atlas.
3. There are three types of Maps :
Physical Map : It shows important natural features of the Earth such as mountains, rivers, lakes, Forests etc.
Political Map : It shows countries, states, Capitals, Cities etc.
Thematic Map : These are special purpose maps which give any specific kind of information like population density map, map showing the rainfall pattern of a place and so on.
4. Plains are always shown with green. Oceans are always shown in blue. Mountains are generally shown in brown colour.
5. Maps are usually shown with North at the top. Once we see the North, the South is directly opposite to North. The East is to the right and west to its left.
6. A scale shows the ratio or relationship between actual distances on the Earth and distance on maps. This ratio is represented by units of measurement such as centimetre or inch to a metre or kilometre. Maps are always drawn according to some scale.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself 2. Do Yourself

Chapter 3 — Climate and Weather

EXERCISE

A. Choose the Correct Option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

- (1) Moderate (2) Lower altitude, higher altitude
(3) Cold (4) Water (5) Location
(6) Geographical Location (7) Height (8) Equator

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

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T

D. Answer the Following Questions.

1. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. The Climate of a place tells us about the season. It also affects our way of life. It influences our clothing, housing etc.
2. Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place at a particular time. It changes from day to day, hour to hour, even from morning to evening.
3. Climate affects our lifestyle. It influences our clothing, housing, transportation and the Food we eat. For example, European countries have a cold climate so people of these countries eat a lot of fat to keep warm.
4. Temperature of a place depends on altitude or height above sea level and distance from the Equator. Most of the mountain peaks are covered with snow & ice, even during the summer season, while on the lower slopes the snow melts at this time. This shows that at higher

altitude the temperature is low, Places nearer to the equator have higher temperature than those away from it.

5. Temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, precipitation and cloudiness are the basic factors that determine the weather.
6. Wind brings in moist, heat/cold from the direction it has been blown from, thus changing the temperature of the place which affects the climate. Winds that blow from the sea often bring rain to the coast and dry weather to inland areas.
7. Delhi is colder than Mumbai in the winter season because Mumbai is a coastal area which makes it neither very hot in the summer nor very cold in winter.
8. Srinagar is cool even in the hot month of June because it is at higher altitude due to which the temperature of Srinagar is low.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself
3. Do Yourself
4. Do Yourself

Chapter 4 — Equatorial Region : Zaire

EXERCISE

A. Choose the Correct Option.

1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (a)
6. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- (1) Third
- (2) The Northern
- (3) Pygmies
- (4) 1960
- (5) Farming, Mining
- (6) Hot, Wet
- (7) Rainfall
- (8) Less
- (9) Tall
- (10) Direct

C. Write short notes on :

1. **Evergreen Forests :** These Forests have a large variety of trees and plants. The trees are tall, hard and evergreen. There is no fixed time of shedding leaves, hence the forests remain green.
2. **Shifting Agriculture :** The Semangs and the Kubus do clearing in the forest, and grow crops on this land for two or three years. After that they shift to a new area. This method of farming is called shifting agriculture.
3. **Plantation Agriculture :** During colonial rule, the Europeans introduced plantation agriculture by clearing the Forests. It is a type of Farming in which a single crop is grown for commercial purposes. Example coffee plantation in India.
4. **Life in the equatorial region :** They practice primitive type of farming. Most of them live in scattered villages. Some of them migrated to towns to work in mines and factories. They are tall and have curly hair. They are mostly farmers.
5. **Rainfall in the equatorial region :** These regions receive direct sunlight due to which temperature is high. The water vapour rises from the river and forms dense clouds. In the afternoon around 3 or 4 p.m., the sky gets overcast with clouds which gives heavy rainfall.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. It is surrounded by nine independent states :
 - Central African Republic and Sudan are in the North.
 - Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the East.
 - Zambia and Angola in the South and
 - Congo in the West
2. In the Congo basin, there are extensive equatorial forests.

3. The Climate in this region is hot and wet throughout the year as it receives direct heat of the sun. The water vapour rises from the river and forms dense clouds which gives heavy rainfall.
4. Monkeys, Chimpanzees, Gorillas, Birds and Butterflies are found in these forests. The rivers and lakes are full of crocodiles and alligators. A variety of Snakes and Pythons are also found. Aquatic animals like snakes and turtles are also found. Elephants, Lions, Giraffes, Antelopes are also found.
5. Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Cinchona and Rubber etc are the trees found in these forests.
6. Pygmies live by hunting, trapping animals and gathering food. Pygmies live in small huts and migrate to new areas from time to time. They are short in height.
7. A number of dams have been built across rivers which produce hydro-electricity.
8. Zaire is called the “natural zoo of the world” because of the large variety of animals and birds found here. Monkeys, Chimpanzees, Gorillas, Birds and Butterflies are found in these forests. The rivers and lakes are full of crocodiles and alligators. A variety of snakes and pythons are also found. Aquatic animals like snakes and turtles are also found here.
9. Some of the Bantu negroes have migrated to towns to work in mines and factories. They have adopted modern lifestyle.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself

Chapter 5 — The Tundra Region : Greenland

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Arctic 2. Northern Island of Canada 3. 1500
4. Motorboats 5. Animals Skins and Furs 6. 0°C 7. Godthab

B. Explain these terms.

Igloo : It is a dome shaped ice house and a hole is kept in the centre for smoke and air to pass outside.

Iceberg : Iceberg are big blocks of ice floating in water.

Kayak : A kayak is a skin covered canoe which can hold only one person. It is used for fishing.

Harpoon : It is a long, Sharp weapon attached to a rope, used for killing large fish or whales.

Huskies : Wolf-like dogs are called huskies. The huskies are important domestic animals and are widely used in hunting and for pulling sledges.

C. Match the Following columns :

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

D. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Towards the northeast of North America is the largest island of the world. Erik the Red, A Norke explorer named it as Greenland. The northernmost tip of Greenland is about 650 km from the North Pole. It is a part of Denmark.
- (b) As we teach near Greenland, we see big blocks of ice floating in water. These are known as icebergs. Due to thick fog in this area, the icebergs

cannot be seen. They are thus dangerous for the ships passing near grass land.

- (c) Seal is hunted with the help of harpoons by the Eskimos. Harpoons are long and sharp weapons attached to a rope, used for hunting seals, whales etc.
- (d) Farming is not important in Grassland due to its climate condition. During Summer there is continuous sunlight even during the night. In winter, the air is extremely cold and hilly winds blow.
- (e) Tundra Regions are very cold throughout the year. The Climate is called Polar Climate. During winter, we can't see the sun for several weeks. There is continuous snowfall. The area is extremely cold and hilly winds blow. The temperature is always below 0°C. It may drop to -40oC. Summer temperature may rise to 120°C. The climate is bright and sunny in summers.
- (f) Hunting is the main occupation of the people of Greenland.
- (g) It is not possible to grow trees in the Tundra Region because of the climate conditions.
- (h) Animals like reindeer, Polar bear, musk ox, Wolf-like dogs called huskies, carbon etc are the names of some of the animals found in this region.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself 2. Do Yourself 3. Do Yourself

Chapter 6 — The Land of Hot Sand

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) Riyadh (ii) Improvement in lifestyle
- (iii) Cactus (iv) Saudi Arabia, Extremely hot and dry
- (v) Western (vi) Date Palms
- (vii) South (viii) Oman
- (ix) Jeddah (x) West

B. Match the Following columns :

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

C. Explain these terms.

- 1. **Desert** : The hot regions of the world with very low rainfall is called a desert. Arabian, than and Sahara are examples of some of the desert.
- 2. **Sand Dune** : Hills of sand in deserts are called as sand dunes.
- 3. **Caravan** : It is a vehicle equipped for living in and used by a group of people, especially traders.
- 4. **Oasis** : It is a fertile place where the underground water comes to the surface.

D. Answer the Following questions.

- 1. The Arabian desert is a vast desert wilderness in Western Asia. It stretches from Yemen to the Persian Gulf and Oman to Jordan and Iraq.
- 2. The Bedowins are nomads and move in caravans. They carry their tents, belongings, animals and families with them.
- 3. The Camel is the most important animal of the desert. It can carry heavy burdens through the burning hot sand. It can live without water for many days. Its feet are adapted to walk of sand. That's why camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.

4. Men wear a long cotton gown called a thawb or chope which is sometimes covered by a jacket or a robe. A head covering called ghutra is used by men to protect their head from the Sun. Women Wear Abaya or Burka and cover their face with a veil called Niqab.
5. Plants which can withstand hot and dry conditions can grow in deserts. Most desert plants have long roots which go deep into the earth in search of water. Cactus plant is common.
6. The money earned from the sale of petroleum is used to develop various industries such as petroleum refining petrochemical etc. A variety of consumer goods are also manufactured here. Hot and barren land is converted into a prosperous land with the help of latest farming method. A large number of schools and colleges have been also set up.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself
3. Do Yourself

Chapter 7 — Prairies : The Treeless Grasslands

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Temperate
2. Steppes
3. Merino
4. Mississippi and the Missouri
5. The Wheat basket of the world
6. Western
7. Sheds
8. Chicago

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

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Extreme climate means summers are very hot and winters are very cold.
2. Most of the grasslands of the world are found in the temperate zone.
3. The Farmers produce enough wheat for the whole country and also for export. Therefore the prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World.'
4. Farmers live on the farms with their families. Homesteads are built for the farmer's family and workers. The farmers are rich and live with modern comfort. often far from towns.
5. Cattle rearing is important in the hilly west. Here the soil is less fertile because they are at the foothills of rocky mountains. It is more suitable for dairy farming.
6. **Eastern Prairies**
 - These are mostly a moisture region
 - These are flat
7. **Western Prairies**
 - These are mostly drier when they get closer to the desert.
 - The Western part of prairies region is hilly & undulating.
8. Those grasslands have an extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. Moderate rainfall occurs mostly in summer that is 50cms. to 90cms. and is brought by the westerly winds in the early summer season. There is light snowfall in winter. The fertile prairies soils are intensively cultivated to produce corn in the eastern part, wheat in the central part and rearing cattles in the western part.

8. The Farms are huge, covering thousands of hectares. Therefore farming is mainly done using large machines such as tractors and harvesters.
9. The soil of the western part of prairies is less fertile due to which it is more suitable for dairy farming. These dairy farms are known as ranches. The cattles are mainly reared for beef.
10. Temperate grasslands are known by different names in different countries.
 - Prairies in North America
 - Pampas in South America
 - Steppes in Europe & Asia
 - Downs in Australia
 - Velds in South-Africa

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself

Chapter 8 — Conquering Distances : Our Shrinking World

EXERCISE

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. National, 2. Mud, Stone, 3. Asia, 4. Paris, Istanbul, 5. Walking & Cycling 6. Bombay, Thane, 7. 1914, 8. Roadways, Railways, 9. North Atlantic, 10. Mumbai, Thane, 11. North Atlantic

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False Statements.

1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F, 7. F, 8. F, 9. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. There are basically three means of Transport : Land, Water and Air Transport. Land transport includes roadways and railways while water transport includes canals, rivers, oceans and seas.
2. Road Transport is the most commonly used means of transport as it provide door to door service as well as it is most suited for rural areas.
3. Advantages of water transport are :
 - (i) It is cheaper than any other mode of transport.
 - (ii) Its carrying capacity is much greater than that of a truck or a train.
4. The Grand orient express and the trans - Siberian Railways are two trans - continental Railways.
5. The Suez Canal shortened the sea route between New York (in the east) and San Fracisco (in the west) by more than 1,260 km.
6. The problems caused by increase in road transport are :
 - (i) The increased traffic on roads causes pollution of air by dust and smoke.
 - (ii) Rash driving has led to the increase in the number of accidents on the highways.
7. Road transport is the most commonly used means of transport in the world.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself
3. Do Yourself

Chapter 9 — Communication

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5.(b) 6. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Actions, 2. Invention of Telegraph, 3. Letters & Postcards,
4. Newspaper, 5. Teleprinter, 6. STD, 7. Satellite, 8. Guglielmo Marconi,
9. Dangerous

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Early man communicated each other through actions and drawings. In some parts of the world, messages were even conveyed by drum beats or smoke signals. The earliest symbols used for writing were pictorial in nature.
2. Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Radio, Television etc. are the important means of mass communication.
3. Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages. All of us need to communicate with each other by sharing our thoughts and exchanging ideas and messages.
4. Samuel Morse invented a system of sending messages by telegraph in 1837. The invention of telegraph helped us to send and receive messages quickly and easily.
5. Mass communication creates awareness as well as shares information with the large number of people at the same time like through Books, Magazines, Newspapers etc. Books, Newspapers and Magazines are examples of print media and bring latest information to their readers about progress, development, people and events from all over the world.
6. Newspaper bring latest information to their readers about progress, development, people and events from all over the world.
7. Letters, telegram, Fax, E-mail, telex and telephone are the various means of communication between individuals.
8. Mobile phone is the most popular form of personal communication because of its portability. It provide users with instant access to communicate. It also allow users to access the online services.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself.

Chapter 10 — Our Changing World

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (a)
6. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Louis Braille
2. The Sumerians
3. Greeks, alphabetical
4. India
5. 1455, 15th
6. Hindsa

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

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T

D. Match the Following columns :

1. — (d)
2. — (c)
3. — (e)
4. — (f)
5. — (b)
6. — (a)
7. — (g)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Early man knew about the things around him by looking, trying and testing. This knowledge was passed on to the next generation orally. It was difficult to remember everything. This made early man feel the need to draw and paint.

- Arabs called the numbers as 'Hindsa'. Its meaning is 'of India.'
- The word 'Paper' comes from 'Papyrus'. It is a kind of reed used by the ancient Egyptians for writing. They cut the stalks of the papyrus reeds into thin strips and pressed the intertwined layers of strips into sheets.
- In 1824, Louis Braille, a blind French boy, developed a special kind of writing. This letter is known as the Braille letter. In this script, the raised dots on the paper represent the letters. The dots form words and full sentences. Blind people feel those dots with fingers and read the words.
- The first printing press was developed by Johannes Gutenberg of Germany in 1455. He used the movable metal type of print. He made many letter types each letter in Lead. Words were composed in a line within a wooden frame which was the size of a page. Ink was applied on the letter types and then it was pressed by hand on the paper.
- The Early Egyptians made paper by 'Papyrus'. It is a kind of reed used for writing. They cut the stalks of the 'Papyrus' reeds into thin strips and pressed the intertwined layers of strips into sheets.

Activity Corner

- Do Yourself
- Do Yourself
- Do Yourself

Chapter 11 — Living Longer and Healthier Lives

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

- (d)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)

B. Fill in the Blanks.

- 95°F, 110°F,
- Small Pox,
- Quinine,
- X-Ray Machine & Scanner
- Fly passing from glass, Fleaglass

C. Name These.

- Galileo,
- Gabriel David Fahrenheit,
- WHO,
- Alexander Fleming,
- Tuberculosis, Polio, Typhoid, Tetanus

D. Write a Few lines on each of the these.

- Microscope** : Galileo made a fleaglass to examine insects and called it microscope. The microscope made up of different lenses magnifies the size of small objects.
- Penicillin** : was discovered by Alexander Fleming in the year 1928.
- Vaccine** : An antigenic substance prepared from the causative agent of a disease or a synthetic substitute, used to provide immunity against one or several diseases.
- Thermometer** : A thermometer is used to measure the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or Celsius (°C). A scale is marked on the thermometer in °F. It ranges from 95°F to 110°F.

E. Answer the following questions.

- The development of the microscope started when a Dutch Optician Zacharias - Janssen placed two different glass lenses, one on top of the other. He noticed a fly through these glasses. It appeared very big as a lamb! This observation helped him to make a toy called 'Fleaglass'. Galileo made a Fleaglass to examine insects and called it microscope.
- The development of microscope helped scientists to see those organisms which they could not see with the naked eyes with the help

of microscope, Scientists were able to identify the germs or microbes, that cause various diseases and made it easier to find methods of curing them.

3. The X-Ray machine, ultrasound machines and the CT Scanners enable the doctors to learn about everything inside our body.
4. The French scientist who invented the process of pasteurization was Louis Pasteur. Pasteurization is a method of treating food by heating it to a certain point to kill disease causing organisms but not harm the flavor or quality of the food.
5. Anaesthesia is a state of controlled, temporary loss of sensation or awareness that is induced for medical purposes. Laser rays machines paved the way for modern anaesthesia.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself.

Chapter 12 — The Age of Machines

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Iron
2. James Watt
3. George Stephenson
4. Industrial
5. Hydro Electricity

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

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

D. Match the Following columns :

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Copper was the first metal to be discovered by man. It was used to make bronze as bronze was a mixture of copper and tin.
2. Discovery of Iron changed the lifestyle of people as
 - Different tools like axes, ploughs, sickles and shovels were made by it.
 - Forests could easily be cleared with these tools.
 - Ploughing of land for cultivation and hunting of animals become easier.
 - Its discovery made man a skilled hunter, farmer, potter, carpenter and blacksmith.
3. The change in the method of production, from hand made goods to machine made tools is known as the Industrial revolution.
Its effects :
 - (i) Goods were produced in larger quantity and in better quality.
 - (ii) It reduced the cost also.
 - (iii) It gave employment to many people.
 - (iv) Change of the life style of the people.
4. Scientist are developing renewable or non-conventional sources of energy from wind, tide, sun's heat such as wind power, tidal energy, solar energy. These are less polluting and thus keeps the environment clean.
5. Kerosene, petrol, diesel, Chemicals etc are the different products obtained from mineral oil.

- Benjamin Franklin made a paper kite and tied to it a strong silk thread. One day, during a thunderstorm he flew his kite high into the sky. He had attached a piece of wire to the kite and a metal key at the other end of the thread. The moment there was a flash of lightning, he touched the metal key. As expected, Franklin got a strong electric shock. Thus he showed that lightning was electricity.

Activity Corner

- Do Yourself
- Do Yourself

Chapter 13 — Pollution and Conservation of Our Environment

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

- (d)
- (d)
- (c)
- (a)
- (c)
- (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Pollution
- Ecological Balance
- Soil
- Conservation
- Afforestation

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

- T
- F
- T
- F
- T

D. Answer the following question.

- Human beings are the major threat to the environment because
 - The desire of human beings for urbanisation has led to the destruction of forest which has increased pollution.
 - It makes people, animals and plants sick and even kills them.
- Pollution is basically the mixing of undesirable contaminants in air, water, land or soil. We are polluting the environment by various activities.
 - Exhaust Fumes from vehicles causes air pollution.
 - Litter Found on the side of the road causes air pollution.
 - Extra, unnecessary lights around the home causes light pollution.
 - Construction noise causes noise pollution.
- Disadvantages of water pollution :
 - It affects marine life and disturbs the ecological balance of nature.
 - Drinking contaminated water causes disease like cholera, skin diseases, Typhoid etc.
 - Thermal pollution is caused by water getting heated up by the introduction of some pollutants. This causes a decrease in the oxygen level affecting plant and marine life.
- Main sources of land pollution are :
 - By dumping of solid wastes such as plastic bags, glass bottles and metal containers.
 - By pesticides, improper sanitation and unhygienic conditions.

Main sources of air pollution are :

 - Smoke coming from vehicles and industries.
 - Volcanic eruptions and forest fires.
- Open dumping is a method to dispose waste. In this, waste is taken far away from towns or cities by trucks and dumped in the open, but this pollutes the environment.
- The degradable materials decompose and mix with the soil. They are fruits and vegetables peel, paper etc. The non-degradable materials do not decompose easily. These materials do not mix with the soil and

remain in the environment for a long period. They are plastic goods, silver foil etc.

7. A compost pit a dug and degradable wastes with cattle litter and dung is dumped into it. After sometimes this turns into manure. Farmers use this manure in their field.

E. Match the Following columns :

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

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself 2. Do Yourself 3. Do Yourself 4. Do Yourself

Chapter 14 — Natural Disaster and Migration

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Land Slides 2. Mount Vesurius 3. Epicentre
4. Drought 5. Life and Prosperity

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

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

D. Match the Following columns :

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. It is a sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.
2. The earth's lithosphere is made up of major and minor plates which float over semi liquid mantle. These plates are always in motion and when they collide, vibrations are produced. These vibrations causes an earthquake.
3. A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot molten magma from the interiors of the earth comes out.

Volcanoes are of three types -

(1) Active : They have erupted recently and are likely to erupt again.

(2) Dormant : They were active in the past, but have remained quiet in recent times. They are also called 'sleeping volcanoes'.

(3) Extinct : They have not erupted in recent history.

4. Flash floods is sudden flooding of water in low lying areas due to heavy rain or cloud break.

Precautions :

- Afforestation should be promoted.
- Good shock of food, water and medical supplies should be maintained.

5. The 2001 Gujarat Earthquake, also known as the Bhuj Earthquake, occurred on 26 January. The earthquake struck near the town of Bhuj on the morning of India's Annual Republic Day. It was felt throughout much of northwestern India and parts of Pakistan. The moment magnitude of the quake was 7.7 (6.9 on the richter scale.)

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself 2. Do Yourself

Chapter 15 — The United Nations

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Once 2. 15 3. Secretary - General 4. New York 5. Paris

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

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

D. What are the main aims and objectives of the following :

- 1. International Court of Justice :** The court settles international legal disputes. The court gives its advice to the General assembly and other bodies of the UN on all kinds of legal matters.
- 2. Economic and Social Council :** It entrusted with the tasks of upholding human rights in countries and promoting better ways of living, related to health, education and social progress.
- 3. Security Council :** It has the major responsibility of maintaining peace and setting disputes among member countries.
- 4. United Nations Children Fund :** It works for the survival, protection and development of Children.
- 5. World health Organisation :** It controls the spread of various diseases like Malaria etc. It warns against epidemics and promotes research on health and disease.

E. Write down the full forms of these abbreviations :

1. International Monetary Fund
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
3. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.
4. The International Labour Organization
5. Food and Agriculture Organization

F. Answer the Following questions.

1. The security Council looks after peace and security in the world.
2. General Assembly is the main part of the UN. This body works like a world Parliament. It is the main policy making body that meets once every year.
3. The six main organs of the UN are
 - (i) General Assembly
 - (ii) Security Council
 - (iii) International Court of Justice
 - (iv) Economic and Social Council
 - (v) Secretariat
 - (vi) Trusteeship Council
4. The official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish while the Secretariat uses two working language English and French.
5. Palau was the last trust of the Trusteeship Council. It became independent in 1994.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself 2. Do Yourself 3. Do Yourself 4. Do Yourself

Chapter 16 — India and the UN : Its Contribution

EXERCISE

A. Choose the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Democracy, 2. Stop, 3. USA, USSR, 4. 1955, 5. Military

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

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. India is one of the founder members of the United Nations. It has always worked for world peace, and for the betterment of Humanity through the United Nationals and its agencies.
2. India was not interested in joining military blocs because they posed a serious threat to the freedom and development of poor countries.
3. In 1960, India succeeded in getting a resolution passed which demanded freedom for all countries in the world. India always opposed the misuse of atomic power and supported it for only peaceful purposes.
4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sensed the danger of an other war. He consulted the leaders of countries like Yugoslavia and Egypt. The leaders of small and many developing countries in Africa and Asia met in 1955. At that time, India, Egypt and Yugoslavia Founded the Non-aligned movement, whereby the poorer and weaker nations were urged not to joint any of the two superpower camps.
5. India, Egypt and Yugoslavia took the lead in forming the Non-Aligned movement.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself

Chapter 17 — Our Freedom Struggle**EXERCISE****A. Choose the correct option**

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

B. Fill in the blank.

1. Portuguese, 2. 1600 A.D., 3. Meerut, 4. Bahadur Shah Zafar

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

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The Portuguese enjoyed the monopoly of the spice trade and acquired great wealth. The properly of the Portuguese attracted other Europeans to India.
2. The British acquired control over india through policies such as the subsidiary alliance and the doctrine of lapse.
3. Indian soldiers were unhappy with the new Enfield rifles because the cartridge of the rifle was greased with the fat of pigs and cows and had to be bitten off before it could be used.
4. Doctrine of Lapse : Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Laps. Under this they declared that the states of the rulers who do not have natural born heir would be annexed by the East Indian Company.
Subsidiary Alliance : It was introduced by Lord Wellesley, stated that Indian rulers have to maintain a permanent British army in their kingdom and pay for its maintenance.

Activity Corner

1. Do Yourself
2. Do Yourself.