



**Lesson - 1 About Me**

Section-I

Do Yourself Whole Chapter

**Lesson - 2 Our Body**

Section-I

- A. Do It Yourself  
 B. 1. c. Pen; 2. a. eyes; 3. b. hungry; 4. b. tongue  
 C. 1. eyes; 2. lips; 3. nose; 4. teeth

Section-II

- A. 1. two; 2. two; 3. one; 4. two  
 B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F  
 B. 1. Our nose helps us to smell things.  
 2. We taste our food with tongue.

**Lesson - 3 My Family**

Section-I

- A. Do Your Self  
 B. 1. a. family; 2. c. cousins; 3. a. big  
 C. Do Your Self

Section-II

- A. 1. family; 2. big, small; 3. big; 4 small; 5. large  
 B. 1. There are three types of family.
  - Large/joint family
  - Small family
  - Big Family
 2. Small family includes one mother one father, one or two children.  
 3. Joint family includes grand-parents, parents, uncles, aunts and their children.

**Model Test Paper-I**

- A. Do It Yourself  
 B. 1. a. family; 2. c. school; 3. b. eyes; 4. b. tongue  
 C. 1. eyes; 2. lips; 3. nose; 4. teeth  
 D. 1. special; 2. skin; 3. joint; 4. small  
 E. 1. big; 2. sad; 3. I-card; 4. children

**Lesson - 4 Community Helpers**

Section-I

- A. Do It Yourself  
 B. 1. b. Doctor; 2. c. Thief  
 C. 1. tailor; 2. gardener; 3. blacksmith; 4. doctor; 5. postman

Section-II

- A. 1. neighbourhood; 2. gardener; 3. safe; 4. sick; 5. thankful  
 B. 1. Doctor treats sick people.  
 2. A postman brings letter for us.

**Lesson - 5 Festivals and Celebrations**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. a. fun; 2. c. 25 December  
 C. 1. Gurupurab; 2. Holi; 3. Eid

Section-II

- A. 1. new; 2. 2 October; 3. Goddess Lakshmi; 4. food and clothes; 5. Christmas Day  
 B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T  
 C. 1. Some festivals are celebrated by all the Indians. They are called National Festivals.  
 2. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December  
 3. People go to 'Gurudwara' to pray. They eat langar on this day.

**Lesson - 6 Back to School**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. c. uniform; 2. a. library 3. c. playground  
 C. 1. home; 2. friends; 3. computer lab; 4. many; 5. teachers

Section-II

- A. 1. read, write; 2. play; 3. swing, slides; 4. library  
 B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F  
 C. 1. We learn how to read and write in the school.  
 2. We get a large number of books in the library.  
 3. There is a big desk for teacher and a blackboard in the classroom.

**Model Test Paper-II**

- A. 1. Diwali; 2. Red fort; 3. Student; 4. Sewain  
 B. Do Yourself  
 C. 1. We celebrate festivals to have fun with friends and relatives.  
 2. The places around our house are called neighbourhood.  
 3. Do Yourself  
 4. School is a place where we learn many things and it is like a big family house where we have many friends.  
 D. Do Yourself  
 E. 1. c. uniform; 2. b. doctor; 3. c. 25th December; 4. b. thief

**Lesson - 7 My Classroom**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. c. chair; 2. a. blackboard  
 C. Do Yourself

Section-II

- A. 1. pictures, charts; 2. teacher; 3. class; 4. play  
 B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T  
 C. 1. The charts put up in the classroom on the walls.  
 2. The teacher keeps all the copies and charts in the cupboard.  
 3. We should be friendly with our classmates.  
 4. By throwing waste papers, pencil shavings, etc. only in the dustbin.

**Lesson - 8 Good Habits**

Section-I

- A. Do yourself  
 B. 1. c. please; 2. c. sorry; 3. b. daily  
 C. Do yourself

## Section-II

- A. 1. polite; 2. sorry; 3. please; 4. twice; 5. clean
- B. 1. These are the words that show our good behaviour and manners.
2. We learn polite words from school and home.
3. a. Brush your teeth twice a day.  
b. Take a bath daily in the morning.  
c. Exercise daily

## Lesson - 9 Food We Eat

### Section-I

- A. Do yourself
- B. 1. c. both healthy and fit; 2. a chips
- C. 1. EGGS; 2. SPROUTS; 3. MILK

### Section-II

- A. 1. energy; 2. parents; 3. dry; 4. pizza, chocolates and burgers
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. We need food to have energy and to grow tall.  
2. Some people eat eggs, meat and fish and chicken. They are called Non-vegetarian.  
3. Breakfast, lunch, dinner

## Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. play; 2. safe; 3. joy and sorrow; 4. foods and clothes; 5. pizza, chocolates, burger
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. 26th January  
2. Fire Station  
3. Large number of books  
4. Special card  
5. More than two children
- D. Do Yourself
- E. 1. Food gives us energy and help us to grow tall.  
2. By throwing waste papers in the dustbin.  
3. Doctor treats the sick people.  
4. We will go into the sick room.  
5. a. Brush your teeth twice a daily.  
b. Exercise daily.  
c. Take a bath daily.

## Lesson - 10 Clothes We Wear

### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. c. clothes; 2. a. clean clothes; 3. b. doctor
- C. Do Yourself

### Section-II

- A. 1. clothes; 2. recent, smart; 3. rain coat; 4. feet; 5. uniform
- B. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.  
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer season.  
3. We wear woolen clothes to protect our body from winter.  
4. Uniforms are a particular clothes of any form, company. People wear uniform to identify themselves.

## Lesson - 11 Our Home

### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. a. hot sun; 2. a strong; 3. b. bedroom
- C. Do Yourself

### Section-II

- A. 1. safe, comfortable; 2. kuchha; 3. strong; 4. house boats; 5. kitchen
- B. 1. A house protect us from hot, sun, cold, wind, wet rain, the thieves and wild animals.  
2. Pucca house is made of cement, iron steel and bricks.  
3. Kutcha house is made of mud, straw, bamboo and leaves.  
4. Bedroom, Dining room, Living room, bathroom, studyroom, kitchen etc.

## Lesson - 12 How to live Safely

### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. b. careful; 2. a. sharpener; 3. c. moving swing
- C. Do Yourself

### Section-II

- A. 1. safety; 2. injury; 3. traffic; 4. waste; 5. safety rules
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. We should follow safety rules because there are many things around us that may not be safe and can cause harm.  
2. At Home  
a. Do not play with sharp objects like blades, scissors and knives etc.  
b. Do not burst crackers or fire works alone.  
On the Road  
a. Always use the zebra crossing.  
b. Always follow the traffic signals.  
In school  
a. We should not fight with our classmates.  
b. We should follow rules in the computer science room.

## Model Test Paper-III

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. cold; 2. study; 3. playground; 4. gloves
- C. 1. c. clothes; 2. a. sharpener; 3. b. hot sun; 4. d. doctor
- D. 1. careful; 2. raincoat; 3. pucca; 4. wall
- E. Do Yourself

## Lesson - 13 Going to Places

### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. a. bullock card; 2. c. cycle; 3. a. Helicopter
- C. 1. car; 2. bus; 3. aeroplane; 4. boat

### Section-II

- A. 1. place, place; 2. means; 3. transport; 4. expensive
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. We move from one place to another by means of transport.

2. We use bicycles, scooters, cars and buses to go to places that are far away. These are called vehicles.
3. Land Transport – Train, cars  
Water Transport – Ship, boat  
Air Transport – Aeroplane, rocket

### Lesson -14 Expressing Our Ideas and Feelings

#### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. Do Yourself
- C. 1. c. communication; 2. a communication; 3. b. television

#### Section-II

- A. 1. letters; 2. post-boxes; 3. telegram; 4. television
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T
- C. 1. Communication means sending and receiving the messages from one place to another place.  
2. The means through which we communicate are called means of communication.  
3. Speed post, fax, radio, telephone, mobile phone, television, e-mail, etc.

### Lesson - 15 Weather and Season

#### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. a. weather; 2. a. summer
- C. Do Yourself

#### Section-II

- A. 1. static; 2. weather; 3. summer; 4. woollen
- B. 1. The sun shines brightly  
2. Very cold  
3. Heavy rains  
4. Beautiful flowers
- C. 1. Weather is the amount of sunshine, rain and wind at a given place. It changes day to day.  
2. Summer is the hottest season.  
3. We like to wear woollen clothes in winter because they keep us warm.  
4. Spring season —  
It is neither very hot nor very cold. Beautiful flowers can be seen all around.  
Autumn season —  
It is the time of the year when the trees shed their leaves.  
5. We wear cotton clothes in summer.

### Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. telephone; 2. fax; 3. vehicles; 4. weather
- B. 1. Winter season.  
2. We travel to go from one place to another place.  
3. and 4. do yourself
- C. Do yourself
- D. 1. a. bullock cart; 2. b. summer; 3. a. television; 4. a weather
- E. 1. We walk to places which are near.  
2. E-mails are fastest means of communication.  
3. Spring is the best season of the year.

4. The telephone has made communication easy.

### Lesson - 16 Our Beautiful Earth

#### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. c. both land and water
- C. 1. Do yourself

#### Section-2

- A. 1. round; 2. water, land; 3. earth; 4. desert
- B. 1. The shape of the Earth is round.  
2. We can save Earth by taken care of it.

### Lesson - 17 Early Humans

#### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. b. caves; 2. a. hard; 3. a. stones

#### Section-II

- A. 1. hard; 2. mountains, caves; 3. animals; 4. sharp
- B. 1. Early human covered their body with leaves or bark of trees.  
2. Early humans make fire by rubbing two stones.  
3. Early humans eat fruits, roots and flesh of animals.  
4. Early humans use sharp stones for hunting.

### Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- B. 1. Hard life  
2. Latest songs and news  
3. Special days  
4. Keep us safe  
5. Means of water transport
- C. 1. waste; 2. winter; 3. safe comfortable
- D. 1. Weather is the amount of sun shine rains and wind at a given place.  
2. When the weather is same for a few months, it si called a season.  
3. The model of the Earth is called a globe.  
4. Communication means sending and receiving the messages from one place to another place.  
5. When it rains, we need to wear a raincoat to protect ourselves.  
6. Safety is the state of beings safe from danger, risk or injury.  
7. Train is mean of land transport.  
8. Stone tools help the early man in hunting.  
9. Kitchen is the place where we cook the food.
- E. 1. Early humans eat row food like, fruits, roots etc.  
2. Aeroplane, Helicopter.  
3. To keep ourselves safe we should follow safety rules.  
4. The students wear clothes in school are called uniforms.  
5. We can save the earth by saving drinking water and not cutting the tree.  
6. Summer is the hottest season.

**Lesson - 1 My Family Life**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. b. four; 2. b. small family; 3. a. family tree
- C. 1. Big family; 2. Small family; 3. Large family
- D. Do Yourself

Section-II

- A. 1. house; 2. nuclear; 3. children; 4. nuclear; 5. drawing
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. The family members share, care, help each other.  
2. A large family includes one father, one mother and two or more than one children.  
3. A joint family includes parents, grandparents, aunts uncles and their children living together.  
4. A family tree is a drawing shows relationship between the members of the family.

**Lesson - 2 Rest and Recreation**

Section-I

- A. 1. By taking rest we got rid of physical tiredness.  
2. We see many animals like elephant, lion, monkey etc.
- B. 1. a. reading; 2. a. fun
- C. Do Yourself

Section-II

- A. 1. Recreation; 2. zoo or picnic; 3. fun; 4. together
- B. 1. Recreation are the things which we do in our free time.  
2. Do Yourself

**Lesson - 3 My Neighbourhood**

Section-I

- A. 1. They helps us in many ways in our emergencies when we need them early.  
2. We should keep our neighbour-hood clean and tidy.  
3. Bank, fire station and hospital and dispensary
- B. 1. c. neighbours; 2. a. ladders
- C. 1. Tailor; 2. Baker; 3. Chemist; 4. Mechanic

Section-II

- A. 1. area; 2. shops; 3. law; 4. children; 5. temples
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- C. 1. The area around our house make our neighbourhood.  
2. People who lives around us are called our neighbours.  
3. Fire fighters help us by extinguishing fire.  
4. We can buy stamps post cards, inland letters form post office.

**Model Test Paper-I**

- A. 1. Family is a group of people living together.  
2. We see many animals late elephant, lion, monkey, etc.  
3. We should keep our neighbourhood clean and tidy.  
4. Do Yourself
- B. 1. b. four; 2. c. new born; 3. a. Reading; 4. b. family tree
- C. 1. free; 2. big; 3. market; 4. postman

- D. Do Yourself
- E. Do Yourself

**Lesson - 4 Festivals We Celebrate**

Section-I

- A. 1. Pongal  
2. 2 October  
3. To do fun together and feel happy.
- B. 1. b. 15 August; 2. c. Christmas; 3. d. Ten days
- C. 1. Christmas; 2. Raksha Bandhan; 3. Diwali; 4. Eid

Section-II

- A. 1. harvest, national, religious; 2. 2 October; 3. Eid; 4. 25 December; 5. Boat races
- B. 1. after playing Holi  
2. the birthday of Jesus Christ  
3. ten Gurus  
4. path of Non-violence
- C. 1. The festivals that are celebrated by all Indians are called national festivals.  
Republic Day : We celebrate our Republic day on the 26th of January. Our constitution came into force on this day in the year 1950.  
2. Diwali is celebrated in the month of November.  
3. Pongal : Pongal is the harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu. This festival falls in January. It is three day festival.  
Onam : Onam is a major festival in Kerela. It is celebrated for ten days. There are boat races during this time.

**Lesson - 5 Places of Worship**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. a. Namaz; 2. b. Derasar; 3. b. Hindus; 4. a. Sundays
- C. Do Yourself

Section-II

- A. 1. God; 2. Ramayana and Gita; 3. Muslims; 4. Synagogue; 5. respect
- B. 1. Christians  
2. Muslims  
3. Sikhs  
4. Hindus  
5. Parsis
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. Flowers, sweets, coconut etc. are offered to God, in a temple.  
2. Christian offer their special prayers on Sundays.  
3. Muslim prayer is called Namaz  
4. We all pray to God.  
5. We should respect all religions because all religions teach us to be kind and respect one another.

**Lesson - 6 Food**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself

- B. 1. c. strength; 2. c. apple; 3. b. meat; 4. a. sick  
 C. 1. rice, wheat; 2. milk, eggs; 3. fruits, vegetables

Section-II

- A. 1. fit, healthy; 2. plants, animals; 3. food; 4. water; 5. talk  
 B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F  
 C. 1. source of energy  
 2. milk products  
 3. body-building food  
 4. non-vegetarian food  
 5. unhealthy  
 D. 1. We eat food to get energy and strength. Food keeps us fit and healthy.  
 2. Wheat, rice, bread etc.  
 3. We can buy stamps post cards, inland letters form post office.
  - Some food such as rice, wheat, etc., give us energy to work and play. These foods are called energy-giving foods.
  - Some foods such as milk, eggs, etc., help us grow. They make our bones muscles strong. These foods are called body-building foods.
  - Fruits, vegetables and nuts protects us from falling ill. These foods are called protective foods.
 4. a. We should not talk during eating.  
 b. We should wash our hands before and after eating.  
 c. We should not eat junk foods.

**Model Test Paper-II**

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. water (7); 2. Derasar (7); 3. Holi (7); 4. Eat (7)  
 C. Do Yourself  
 D. Do Yourself  
 E. 1. strength; 2. Namaz; 3. Sick; 4. Hindus

**Lesson - 7 Water is Essential for Us**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. b. sleeping; 2. c. water  
 C. 1. Rain; 2. Tap; 3. Handpump; 4. Water purifier

Section-II

- A. 1. life; 2. Earth; 3. ocean, seas; 4. water filter  
 B. 1. We need water to drink, cook, bathing and washing clothes, etc.  
 2. Rain, seas, ocean, lakes and ponds.  
 3. Because it contains salt in it.  
 4. By filtering it by filters.

**Lesson - 8 Clothing We Use**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. a. warm; 2. a. summer; 3. c. rains  
 C. 1. COAT; 2. SKIRT; 3. JACKET; 4. SHIRT; 5. SOCKS; 6. RAINCOAT

Section-II

- A. 1. heat, cold; 2. summer; 3. school; 4. woven; 5. washed  
 B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T

- C. 1. Winter  
 2. Silk  
 3. Rainy season  
 4. Parties and festivals  
 D. 1. Clothes cover our body and protect us from cold and heat.  
 2. We wear cotton clothes in summers and woollen clothes in winters.  
 3. We wear raincoat in rainy season.  
 4. We should wear clean clothes because their make us look smart and happy.

**Graded Assessment-I**

- A. 1. Geeta and Mahabharata; 2. eat; 3. fun; 4. children; 5. students  
 B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. f; 4. T; 5. f  
 C. 1. Sources of food  
 2. Christians  
 3. Republic Day  
 4. Uniforms  
 5. Lives in a nuclear family  
 6. Stamps, letters and envelopes  
 D. Do Yourself  
 E. 1. Are fighters help s be extinguishing fire.  
 2. Diwali is celebrated in the month of November.  
 3. We car rain coat to protect us from rains.  
 4. In a nuclear family, father, mother and their two or less children live together.  
 5. We can buy stamps post cards, inland letters form post office.
  - Some food such as rice, wheat, etc., give us energy to work and play. These foods are called energy-giving foods.
  - Some foods such as milk, eggs, etc., help us grow. They make our bones muscles strong. These foods are called body-building foods.
  - Fruits, vegetables and nuts protects us from falling ill. These foods are called protective foods.
 6. By filtering it by filters.

**Lesson - 9 Housing for Us**

Section-I

- A. Do Yourself  
 B. 1. b. kutchha houses; 2. a caravans; 3. c. clean 4. a. labourers  
 C. 1. painter; 2. mason; 3. carpenter; 4. plumber

Section-II

- A. 1. house; 2. kutchha; 3. sticks or poles; 4. caravan; 5. doors, windows  
 B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F  
 C. 1. To live in.  
 2. In Dal lake, Srinagar and in lakes of Kerala.  
 3. A pucca house is a house made of steel, cement and brick. A kutchha house is a house made of mud, straw and wood.

4. a. By sweeping the floor every day.  
b. By washing it regularly.  
c. By keeping things in their place.
5. Electrician does all electrical wiring and fittings.

### Lesson - 10 Ways of Travelling

#### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. a. wheels; 2. Bullock Cart
- C. Do Yourself

#### Section-II

- A. 1. engine; 2. wheel; 3. long; 4. electricity; 5. heavy, bulky
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. We use vehicles like bicycles, rickshaws, buses and cars to go from one place to another. These are called means of transport.  
2. We will use donkey, mules as means of transport.  
3. We travel on roads and by rail on land. The means of transport used on roads are called vehicles.  
4. Water transport is a very good means to transport heavy and bulky goods from one place to another.

### Lesson - 11 Communication

#### Section-I

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. b. postal communication; 2. c. telephone
- C. 1. Telephone; 2. fax; 3. mass means of communication

#### Section-II

- A. 1. talking, writing; 2. communication; 3. postal services, speed post; 4. e-mails; 5. mobiles
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. Exchanging messages with other people is called communication.  
2. The telephones are attached with wire while mobiles are not attached with wire.  
3. Postal services, telephones, mobiles, etc.

### Model Test Paper-III

- A. Do Yourself
- B. 1. All vehicles are known as means of transport.  
2. We all should live in an clean and safe houses.  
3. Radio and television are the means of mass communication.  
4. Boats and ferries are common features in Kerela.
- C. 1. c. Postal Communication; 2. a. caravans; 3. c. bullock cart; 4. c. telephone
- D. Do Yourself

### Lesson - 12 Communication

#### Section-I

Do Yourself

#### Section-II

- A. 1. carelessness; 2. footpath; 3. bench, table; 4. careful
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Free from danger or injury  
2. Safe way to cross the road  
3. Useful information

4. Dangerous to play with
5. In a queue
6. A simple medical treatment
- D. 1. Carelessness of the safety rules is the main cause of accidents.  
2. • We should on the footpath.  
• We should walk on the left side of road.  
3. Safety at home :  
• Do not take medicines on your own.  
• Never touch an electric switch with wet hands.  
• it is dangerous to play with match box, fire, knife or blade.  
4. Safety while playing :  
• Follow the rules of the game always play a fair game.  
• Do not play near lake or pond.  
• Never push or pull other while playing.  
5. First aid is a simple medical treatment given to a person before a doctor arrives.

### Lesson - 13 Communication

#### Section-I

Do Yourself

#### Section-2

- A. 1. land, water; 2. plains; 3. mountains; 4. oceans; 5. fresh
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Blanket of air  
2. Flat fertile lands  
3. Lowlands formed between mountains and hills  
4. Clean air
- D. 1. We use means of transport to move from place to place on land. On land, we grow our food.  
2. plains are flat fertile lands. Many people live and grow crops here.  
3. Valleys are low lands formed between mountains or hills.  
4. Because ocean water is salty.  
5. When the air is not fresh and clean we call it polluted air.

### Lesson - 14 Weather Around Us

#### Section-I

Do Yourself

#### Section-2

- A. 1. hot, cold; 2. weather; 3. hot; 4. fans, coolers; 5. rainy season
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Change very often  
2. Cold season  
3. Hot season  
4. Rainy season  
5. Beautiful season
- D. 1. The water does not remain the same for a long period.  
2. We like to wear light cotton clothes and love to eat cold things.

3. We like monsoon season because it brings cool, wet winds.
4. Spring is beautiful because trees and plants grow new leaves and flowers.

#### **Model Test Paper-IV**

- A. 1. footpath; 2. summer; 3. plains; 4. dangerous  
 D. 1. a. air; 2. a. zebra crossing; 3. c. seven; 4. a. cold  
 E. 1. In our country there are four main season.  
 2. First aid is a simple medical treatment.  
 3. Plains are flat fertile lands.  
 4. Spring comes after winter and before summer.

#### **Lesson - 15 Directions and Time**

##### Section-1

Do Yourself

##### Section-2

- A. 1. East, West, North; 2. compass; 3. morning; 4. moon; 5. stars  
 B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T  
 C. 1. The sun rises in morning.  
 2. The sailors uses a compass to tell the directions at sea.  
 3. We see moon and stars in the night.  
 4. The period of the time from sunset to sise is called the day.

#### **Lesson - 16 Early Humans**

##### Section-1

Do Yourself

##### Section-2

- A. 1. wonders, food gatherers; 2. club, pear; 3. sledges; 4. crops  
 B. 1. Wanderers and food gatherers  
 2. Sharp stones  
 3. A great discovery  
 4. Circular discs  
 5. Sprouting grains  
 C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T  
 D. 1. The early human beings learn farming from sprouting grains and little plants growing from the ground.  
 2. Early human being looked a lot like the apes. Their foreheads and brains were smaller and their arms were longer than ours.  
 3. The fire was very useful for lighting keeping themselves warm and for roasting the meat of animals to improve its' taste.  
 4. The early human beings used leaves to cover their body.

#### **Graded Assessment-I**

- A. 1. Lived in the forest  
 2. Heavy and bulky goods  
 3. Ways of Communication  
 4. Protection from injuries  
 5. Morning  
 B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F  
 C. 1. show; 2. careful; 3. kutcha; 4. battery; 5. speed post, quick mail service; 6. compass

summer season.

5.
  - We should never play on the road.
  - Always play in the play ground.
  - Never push or pull other while playing.
6. Water transport :  
 At places near rivers, seas and oceans water transport is a popular way to travel. It is a very good means to transport heavy and bulky goods from one place to another.



**Lesson - 1 Universe and Us**

## Section-I

- A. 1. There are eight planets in our solar system.  
2. The name given to our galaxy is Akash Ganga or Milky Way  
3. Meteoroids are called shooting stars.
- B. 1. a. blue; 2. c. star; 3. b. Venus; 4. c. Jupiter
- C. 1. constellation; 2. star; 3. Mars; 4. Orion

## Section-II

- A. 1. Akash Ganga, Milky Way; 2. stars; 3. rock, metals; gases 4. round; 5. Meteoroids
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. The planets are made of rocks, metals and gases.  
2. The solar system consists of the Sun, the eight planets and their moons and other celestial bodies.  
3. Moons are the natural satellites of the planets. They are small celestial bodies that move around the planets. They are round in shape.  
4. Asteroids are small, rocky things that orbit the Sun. Meteoroids are solid objects that travel in space. Comets are made of rock, ice and gas. They also move around the Sun.

**Lesson - 2 Our Earth**

## Section-I

- A. 1. The model of the Earth is called Globe.  
2. The Earth take 365 days to revolve around the Sun.  
3. The largest continent is Asia and the smallest continent is Australia.
- B. 1. a. Nicolaus Copernicus of Poland; 2. c. blue planet; 3. Map; 4. Revolution
- C. Do Yourself

## Section-II

- A. 1. rocky; 2. Globe; 3. water, land, 4. Australia; 5. Rotation, Revolution
- B. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d
- C. 1. We know that Earth is spherical in shape if you stand at a sea beach and watch an approaching ship, it would appear as if it emerged from beneath the sea. The bow of the ship would be seen first. This happens due to the spherical shape of the Earth.  
2. Life exists on Earth because of the following three favourable factors :  
• Suitable temperature  
• presence of soil and water.  
• presence of atmosphere (envelope of air)  
3. Globe and map help us study the Earth because the globe is round like the Earth. It rotates as the Earth and help us to study the Earth. Map is a drawing on a flat paper which helps to study the particular place of Earth.  
4. We can use Sun to find directions as the Sun rises in the

east and sets in the west. Imagine we are standing with our right hand stretched towards the rising Sun. So our right hand is pointing towards the east. We stretch the left hand so that it points towards the west. North will be in front of us while south will be behind us.

5. The movement of the Earth around its axis is called rotation. The Earth moves around the Sun. This movement is called revolution.

**Lesson - 3 Physical Features of India**

## Section-I

- A. 1. The major physical features of India are the Northern Mountains, the Northern plains, the peninsular plateau, the Thar desert and the islands.  
2. The *terai* region lie in the foothills of Himalayas.
- B. 1. a. Asia; 2. b. north; 3. a. Bay of Bengal
- C. 1. Terai; 2. Silt; 3. Camel; 4. Island

## Section-II

- A. 1. Himalayas; 2. silt; 3. triangular; 4. Great Indian Desert
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. c; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. d
- D. 1. The Indian Peninsula is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the west and Bay of Bengal in the east. Indian Ocean lies in the south.  
2. The Northern Plains are densely populated because the rivers flowing through the plains deposit silt. This silt makes the soil of this region very fertile which helps the farmers of the region to grow plenty of crops here.  
3. A mountain is a large land form that stretches above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak, while a plateau is a flat uneven land which is higher than its surrounding area.  
4. The two island groups of India are Andaman and Nicobar. It is situated in the Bay of Bengal. It is a group of about 572 big and small islands. The other group is Lakshadweep. It consists of small, horse-shoe shaped 36 islands in the Arabian sea.  
5. A plateau is a flat uneven land which is higher than its surrounding area. The deccan plateau is topographically variagated region located south of the Gangetic plains, the portion laying between the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal and includes a substantial area to the north of the Satpura range.

**Model Test Paper-I**

- A. 1. The model of the Earth is called Globe.  
2. There are eight planets in our solar system.  
3. The Terai region lie in the foothills of the Himalayas.  
4. The largest continent is Asia and the smallest continent is Australia.
- B. 1. c. The Penninsular Plateau; 2. c. blue planet; 3. c. star; 4. a. revolution
- C. 1. star; 2. Mars; 3. Orion; 4. rocky things

- D. 1. Atmosphere contains humidity and cloud.  
2. The Earth is a rocky planet.  
3. Continents are the large landmasses.  
4. The Southern part of India is triangular in shape.
- E. 1. Orion constellation; 2. Ferdinand Magellan; 3. Globe; 4. Desert

#### Lesson - 4 Political Divisions of India

##### Sector-I

- A. 1. There are 29 states in India.  
2. Rajasthan is the largest state (in area) of India.
- B. 1. c. Arunachal Pradesh; 2. a. Manipur; 3. b. 7

##### Section-II

- A. 1. State Capital; 2. Goa; 3. Punjab and Haryana; 4. Unit in Diversity
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. The Central Government consists of the President, the Prime Minister and several other Ministers. All these have their offices in New Delhi.  
2. India has been divided into states and union territories to make it easy to rule.  
3. The southern states are Andhra Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; Telangana; Karnataka and Kerala.  
4. A Governor is the head of a state.

#### Lesson - 5 Delhi

##### Section-I

- A. 1. Delhi shares its border with Haryana on three sides and Uttar Pradesh in the east.  
2. Five places of tourist interest in Delhi are : the India Gate, the Red Fort, the Qutub Minar, Old Fort, Humayun's Tomb and Lotus temple.  
3. A flame called Amar Jawan Jyoti always keeps burning at the India Gate in the memory of the martyrs.
- B. 1. c. Rashtrapati Bhawan; 2. a. Raj Ghat; 3. c. Shah Jahan; 4. a. Summer
- C. 1. Yamuna; 2. South Block; 3. metro; 4. Shah Jahan; 5. Golden Temple; 6. loo

##### Section-II

- A. 1. area; 2. North India, Yamuna; 3. Red Fort; 4. Rashtrapati Bhawan; 5. extreme
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Delhi is located in North India on the banks of river Yamuna.  
2. The India Gate is a historical Building built during the British rule. A flame called Amar Jawan Jyoti always keeps burning at the India Gate in the memory of the martyrs. The Red Fort is one of the most famous historical building in Delhi. It is made-up of red sandstone. The Qutab Minar is a tall tower situated in Mehrauli. It is about 73 mts high. It was built by Qutab-ud-din Aibak.  
3. Various places to visit in Delhi, its location, Central Government, modern metro, industries offices and business units make Delhi such an interesting place.  
4. Delhi is a big trade centre. It has many industries, offices

and business units. People from all the states of India live here and practice their own culture, language and festivals. That is why Delhi is called Mini India.

#### Lesson - 6 Kolkata

##### Section-I

- A. 1. Calcutta was the earlier name of Kolkata.  
2. Kolkata is the only Indian city where trams are still in operation.
- B. 1. a; Hugli; 2. c. 1911; 3. b. Rabindra Setu

##### Section-II

- A. 1. West Bengal; 2. 1911; 3. National Library; 4. Football; 5. wet, dry
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. Howrah bridge connects the city of Kolkata with Howrah. That is why it is very important.  
2. The climate of Kolkata is tropical wet and dry. Most of the rainfall is received during the summer season. The weather is humid and sultry during the rainy season.  
3. People like to eat rice and fish, Rasogulla, mishti doi and Sondesh and their favourite sweets. Their street foods include Kathi roll and Begni.  
4. Men traditionally wear dhoti and kurta while women wear sarees.

#### Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. Twenty nine; 2. Red Fort; 3. Job Charnok; 4. Durga Puja
- B. 1. state; 2. India Gate; 3. thickly; 4. Srinagar
- C. 1. Goa is the smallest state in India, in terms of area.  
2. Calcutta was the earlier name of Kolkata.  
3. The Qutub Minar was built by Qutab-ud-din Aibak.  
4. Central Government looks after needs of all the people of India.
- D. 1. Jama Masjid; 2. Howrah Bridge; 3. Rail Museum; 4. Victoria Memorial
- E. 1. c. Rashtrapati Bhawan; 2. b. 1911; 3. a. Manipur; 4. c. Shah Jahan

#### Lesson - 7 Mumbai

##### Section-I

- A. 1. Mumbai the capital of Maharashtra state.  
2. Mumbai High a drilling centre near the shore.
- B. 1. c. Bombay; 2. c. 1911; 3. a. Ganesh Chaturthi
- C. 1. seven; 2. Gateway of India; 3. Shiva; 4. 1853; 5. Ganesh Chaturthi

##### Section-II

- A. 1. west; 2. Gateway of India; 3. shore; 4. Mumbai, Thane, 1853; 5. Bhelpuri, Pav Bhaji
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Mumbai high is a drilling centre near the shore. Here petroleum is drilled from the seabed. That is why it is important.  
2. The Gateway of India is in Mumbai.  
3. Mumbai has beautiful beaches like Chowpatty, Juhu and Girchowpatty. Marine Drive offers a beautiful view of the Arabian Sea.

4. Elephanta Caves are located 10 kms from Mumbai and are dedicated to Lord Shiva. They are famous for beautiful stone carvings.
5. The climate of Mumbai city is moderate, it is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. There is heavy rainfall from June to September due to the north-west monsoon.

### Lesson - 8 **Chennai**

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Chennai is located on the southeast coast of India called the Coromandel Coast.  
2. The two most famous beach in Chennai are Marina Beach and VGP Golden beach.

- B. 1. a. Shore temple; 2. b. Madras; 3. c. rice; 4. b. Kapaliswarar

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Tamil Nadu; 2. governor, Chief Minister; 3. VGP Golden beach; 4. Pongal; 5. Tamil, English

- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 3. F

- C. 1. Chennai is located on the southeast coast of India called the Coromandel Coast.  
2. Chennai is famous for its cotton textile industry. Railway coaches are manufactured in Perambur.  
3. The climate of Chennai is moderate due to its location near the sea coast. The summers are hot and dry and the winters are warm and wet. Most of the rainfall is during the winter season.  
4. The main food of the people of Chennai is rice, sambhar and curd. Their dishes like dosa, idli, upma, vada and rasam and quite popular in other parts of the country.  
5. Anna International Airport connects the city to other cities. It has a very efficient transport system.

### Lesson - 9 **The Food We Eat**

#### Section-1

- A. 1. The most important food crops grown in India are rice, wheat, ragi, jowar, maize and bajra.  
2. Oil is used for cooking food.
- B. 1. c. Uttar Pradesh; 2. b. eastern region
- C. 1. Cotton; 2. Jowar; 3. Bajra; 4. Ragi

#### Section-II

- A. 1. rainfall; 2. Rice; 3. Pulses; 4. apples, cherries, strawberry; 5. tasty, colourful

- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T

- C. 1. The two most important food grains grown in India are rice and wheat.  
2. Spices make food tasty and colourful. Spices have made Indian food popular all over the world.  
3. Different states are famous for their fruits. Such as Jammu and Kashmir is famous for its apples, cherries and strawberries; maharashtra for oranges and mangoes; uttar Pradesh and Bihar for mangoes; Gujrat for papayas and bananas; Assam, Goa and Kerala for their pineapples. Vegetables are also grown region-wise, though they are grown seasonally. Certain vegetables like

lady's finger, gourd and bitter gourd are available only during summer. Vegetables like cauliflower, peas, carrots and leafy greens like spinach, fenugreek and mustard are available only during winter.

#### Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. map, globe; 2. metropolitan; 3. unity in diversity; 4. Himalayas; 5. Governor, Chief Minister
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. d; 2. f; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c; 6. e
- D. 1. The Earth moves around the Sun. This movement is called revolution.  
2. The most famous festival of Tamil Nadu of Pongal. It is a harvesting festival and is celebrated for three days. people worship the Sun God and prepare different dishes made of rice.  
3. The Rashtrapati bhawan is the residence of the President of India. it is situated on top of Raisina Hills. It has a beautiful garden called the Mughal Gardens.  
4. Spices make food tasty and colourful. Spices have made Indian food popular all over the world.  
5. Lakshdweep Islands are a group of islands. It consists of small, horse-shoe shaped 36 islands in the Arabian Sea. This group is also a union territory, the capital of which is Kavaratti.  
6. Eden Gardens is a cricket ground in Kolkata. It is the home of the Bengal cricket team.  
7. The Red Fort is one of the most famous historical building in Delhi. It is made-up of red sandstone.  
8. Moons are the natural satellites of the planets. They are small celestial bodies that move around the Planets.  
9. Small parts of India are under the direct control of the Central Government. These are called Union Territories. There are 7 Union Territories, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In these territories, the Central Government guides the local governments.
- E. 1. Globe and map help us study the Earth because the globe is round like the Earth. It rotates as the Earth does and help us to study the Earth. Map is a drawing on a flat paper which helps to study the particular places of Earth.  
2. The climate of Chennai is moderate due to its location near the sea coast. The summers are hot and dry and the winters are warm and wet. Most of the rainfall is during the winter season.  
3. Spices make food tasty and colourful. Spices have made Indian food popular all over the world.  
4. Delhi is located in North India on the banks of river Yamuna.  
5. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala.  
6. Asteroids are small, rocky things that orbit the Sun. Meteoroids are solid objects that travel in space. Comets are made of rock, ice and gas. They also move around the Sun.

## Lesson - 10 Clothes We Wear

### Section-I

- A. 1. Clothes protect our body from heat, cold and dust.  
2. Phiran is a woollen suit worn by the people in Kashmir.
- B. 1. a. saree; 2. b. pugree; 3. c. baku; 4. b. Tamil Nadu
- C. 1. Clothes protect our body from heat, cold and dust.  
2. Women use odhni to cover their heads.  
3. In villages most of the men wear dhoti and kurta.  
4. Veshti is worn by the men in Tamil Nadu.  
5. Lucknow is famous for its chikankari embroidery work.
- D. 1. Ghagra Choli; 2. Kashmiri Dress; 3. Tribal Dress; 4. Lawyer

### Section-II

- A. 1. contrasts; 2. phiran; 3. shirts, trousers; 4. saree; 5. Patiala salwar
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. d; 2. c; 3. b; 4. e; 5. a
- D. 1. People in India wear different types of dresses as every state in India has its own typical way of dressing up.  
2. Main dresses worn by men in India are shirts and trousers or jeans while in villages, they often wear dhoti and kurta and turbans or pugrees on their heads.  
3. The people wear the dresses made from cotton in the hot weather.  
4. Tribals from the north eastern states of India, such as Nagas, Mizos, Manupuris and Arunachalis, wear colourful hand-woven shawls, skirts and scarves.  
5. People wear turbans to protect their head and hair.

## Lesson - 11 Celebrating Together

### Section-I

- A. 1. Religious festivals are called so because they are related to various religions.  
2. Ral Lila is a stage play which is enacted for ten days to depict the heroic tales of Lord Rama.  
3. During Onam, snake boat races are held.
- B. 1. c. both enjoyment and fun; 2. c. Diwali; 3. a. Dussehra; 4. a. Pongal

### Section-II

- A. 1. clean, decorate; 2. Tableaux for different states; 3. Diwali; 4. Ramzan; 5. boat races, decorated elephants
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. d; 2. a; 3. f; 4. e; 5. c; 6. b
- D. 1. A festival is a day of celebrating an important event. Festival is the time of enjoyment and fun. They develop a feeling of love and brotherhood in us. We clean and decorate our homes on festivals. We distribute sweets to our relatives.  
2. We celebrate 26th January as the Republic Day every year. The main function is held at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi. The president of India unfurls the National Flag. National Anthem is sung. A big parade is held. The President takes the salute of the parade.  
3. Religious Festivals are those festival which are

celebrated every year by the person who belong to a particular religion.

4. Some religious festivals of the Hindus are : Diwali, holi, Dushhra and Raksha Bandhan.
5. Some birthdays are celebrated as festivals as
- The birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated as Children's Day on 14th November.
  - The birthday of Dr. S Radhakrishnan, it celebrated as Teacher's Day on 5 September.
  - Birthday of Lord Mahavira is celebrated as Mahavir Jayanti.
  - Birthday of Lord buddha is celebrated as Buddha Purnima.

## Lesson - 12 What We Do

### Section-I

- A. 1. The main occupations of people living in rural areas are farming, animal rearing and poultry.  
2. Urban occupations are those of doctors, engineers, teachers, soldiers, actors, singers, architects, reporters, pilots, bankers, lawyers, artists, etc.
- B. 1. a. money; 2. c. fish
- C. 1. Dairy farming; 2. Forestry; 3. Farming; 4. Doctor

### Section-II

- A. 1. Occupation; 2. Farming; 3. meat, eggs, 4. leaves; 5. service
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. People work to earn money and to fulfill their day to day needs.  
2. Forests are sources of important materials such as wood, gum, rubber, resins and herbs. They provide raw materials for many industries.  
3. Mining is the process to bring out important minerals by digging.  
4. Urban occupations are those of doctors, engineers, teachers, soldiers, actors, singers, architects, reporters, pilots, bankers, lawyers, artists, etc.

## Model Test Paper-III

- A. 1. Saree is the national dress of women in India.  
2. 15th August is our Independence day.  
3. Cattle means cows, bulls and buffaloes.  
4. Special clothes worn by people on work are called uniforms.
- B. 1. Independence Day; 2. Turban; 3. Occupation; 4. Industry
- C. 1. c. both enjoyment and fun; 2. a. baku; 3. a. money; 4. b. Pongal
- D. 1. Raj Ghat; 2. Kurta; 3. Tea Plantation; 4. Golden Temple
- E. 1. During Onam festival snake boat races are held.  
2. Urban occupations are those of doctors, engineers, teachers, soldiers, actors, singers, architects, reporters, pilots, bankers, lawyers, artists, etc.  
3. Miners are those who bring out minerals from mines.  
4. Clothes protect our body from heat, cold and dust.

## Lesson - 13 Our Useful helpers

### Section-I

- A. 1. A doctor is helpful to us because he does our medical check-up and gives us medicines when we are sick.  
2. Traffic police helps in the smooth running of the traffic.
- B. 1. a. patients; 2. c. teachers; 3. a. our doorsteps
- C. 1. Delivery person; 2. Hospital; 3. Teacher; 4. Policeman

### Section-II

- A. 1. Nurses; 2. dispensaries, primary health; 3. to read, write; 4. policeman; 5. emergency
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. The vehicles that carry Medicines to remote places are called Mobile dispensaries. Such mobile vehicles have doctors and nurses who treat sick people.  
2. The teacher is important to us because we learn to read and write from our teachers. They also teach us many other things, like painting, singing and dancing.  
3. The policeman protects our life and property. He looks after the law and order in his area and arrests the thieves and criminals. He maintains peace in the area under his charge.  
4. A delivery person is someone who delivers things to our doorstep. It is because of the delivery persons that we can buy things without actually going to the market. We depend on them because they have made our lives convenient and changed the way we shop.

## Lesson - 14 Means of Transport

### Section-I

- A. 1. Transport means to take to carry persons or goods from one place to another.  
2. Aeroplanes and helicopters are some means of air transport.
- B. 1. b. House boat; 2. c. truck; 3. a. yacht
- C. 1. camel; 2. goods trains; 3. animals 4. fort

### Section-II

- A. 1. people, goods; 2. land; 3. air; 4. freighters; 5. camels
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. e. iii; 2. d. ii; 3. b. iv; 4. a. v; 5. c. i
- D. 1. We need means of transport to carry persons or goods from one place to another.  
2. Modes of transport run on water are called water transport. Boats and ferries are used for travelling short distances while ships cover extremely long distances. Large ships called freighters are used to carry heavy cargoes from one part to another.  
3. The means of transport have made the world a smaller place with the help of various means of transport. Specially airplanes and helicopters. This is because almost all cities and countries of the world are connected by air.  
4. Air transport is important because it has made the world a smaller place as with the help of it all cities and countries of the world are connected by air.

## Lesson - 15 Communication

### Section-I

- A. 1. The process of sending and receiving message is called communication.  
2. Expanded term of fax is Facsimile Automated Xerox.  
3. We can listen to or watch news bulletins, entertainment programmes, films, cricket matches and education programmes on television but on radio, we can only listen them.
- B. 1. c. radio; 2. b. post offices; 3. a television

### Section-II

- A. 1. thoughts, feelings; 2. time-consuming, reliable; 3. inland letters, postcards; 4. telephone; 5. easier, quicker
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Early man used actions, signs and symbols to communicate. People used drums or gave smoke signals to announce a message. When people learnt to write, they began to use homing pigeons to carry the messages which were tied to their legs. This was called pigeon post. Later, messages were carried by men or horseback.  
2. When messages are sent through post, it is called postal communication. A letter is the most popular means of communication.  
3. A telephone helps use to talk to people anywhere in the world. The telephones that people carry with them are called mobile phones or cell phones.  
4. Newspapers, magazines, books, radio and television are means of mass communication. They are used to communicate with a large number of people at the same time.  
5. Satellites have made communication easier and quicker. While sitting in our homes, we can watch a cricket match being played in any part of the world.

### Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. policeman; 2. teacher; 3. delivery person; 4. doctor
- B. 1. A doctor is helpful to us because he does our medical check-up and gives us medicines when we are sick.  
2. A bicycle, a rickshaw, a car, a bus, a train, etc. are all means of transport.  
3. Expanded form of fax is Facsimile Automated Xerox.  
4. Transport means to take to carry persons or goods from one place to another.
- C. 1. Helicopter; 2. Inland letter; 3. Oil tanker; 4. Computer
- D. 1. c. teacher; 2. b. house boat; 3. c. post office; 4. c. truck
- E. 1. Nurses help doctors in their work.  
2. Transport means to take or carry persons or goods from one place to another.  
3. The telephone is the fastest mode of communication.  
4. The policeman protects our life and property.

## Lesson - 16 Early Human Beings

### Section-I

- A. 1. The life of early humans was very hard and difficult.  
2. The early humans lived in caves in jungles.

- B. 1. a. stone; 2. b. stone age
- C. 1. The early human lived in caves.  
2. They early humans used stones to kill animals.  
3. Most of the tools of the early humans were made from stones.  
4. The early humans used to cover their bodies by skins of animals and bark of tree.

#### Section-II

- A. 1. difficult; 2. food; 3. spear-shaped tools; 4. cold
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. The early humans did not live for long at one place because they have to wander there and there in search of food.  
2. The tools of the early human beings were stones, spear-shaped tools, bones of the animals, roots and stems.  
3. Cave painting are very old. These were made by early humans. They are about animals and hunting scenes. They are helpful to us in knowing about the life of the early humans.

### Lesson - 17 Discovery of Fire and the Wheel

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Early humans used sledge to travel by land.  
2. Discovery of fire was of great importance. Man now could cook food. It could keep the dangerous animals away.
- B. 1. b. in forests; 2. c. tree trunks

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Early human, animals; 2. fire; 3. seeds; 4. potter's wheel
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. The wheel was invented when the early humans saw some round boulders rolling down the mountain. This gave them an idea. They cut round pieces of tree trunks and attached them to his cart.  
2. Farming led to the beginning of settled life. The early human beings began to live at one place. Now there is no need to go in search of food.  
3. Sheep, goats and cows were the other animals were domesticated by early humans.  
4. Travelling by land, early humans found that loaded animals were slow and difficult and the sledge was difficult to pull on rough surfaces.

#### Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- B. 1. c; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. d

- C. 1. Food; 2. emergency; 3. Ramzan; 4. camels; 5. wheels; 6. leaves
- D. 1. Cave paintings are very old paintings. These were made by early humans. They are about animals and hunting scenes. They are helpful to us in knowing about the life of the early humans.  
2. Poultry means keeping birds for meat or eggs. It includes hens, ducks and geese. These birds need very little to feed as compared to sheep or cows.  
3. A place where raw materials such as cotton, jute, sugarcane, wood are processed into much more valuable goods is called an industry. A large number of people work in different industries. Industries can be small scale, medium scale and large scale.  
4. Tribals from the north eastern states of India, such as Nagas, Mizos, Manupuris and Arunachalis, wear colourful hand-woven shawls, skirts and scarves.  
5. The internet is also extremely helpful for communication. We can send e-mails (electronic mails) over the Internet.  
6. Sometimes, people are carried in special vehicles to the hospital. These vehicles are called ambulances.  
7. Early humans carts which made the job of carrying loads little easier. The first cart did not have wheels. It was called a sledge.  
8. Large ships called freighters are used to carry heavy cargoes from one port to another.  
9. Dussehra marks the victory of good over evil. Effigies of Ravana and his brothers, Kumbhakaran and Meghnath, are burnt at many places all over India.
- E. 1. We need means of transport to carry persons or goods from one place to another.  
2. The wheel was invented when the early humans saw some round boulders rolling down the mountain. This gave them an idea. They cut round pieces of tree trunks and attached them to his cart.  
3. The policeman protects our life and property. He looks after the law and order in his area and arrests the thieves and criminals. He maintains peace in the area under his charge.  
4. When messages are sent through post, it is called postal communication. A letter is the most popular means of communication.  
5. People wear turbans to protect their head and hair.  
6. The tools of the early human beings were stones, spear-shaped tools, bones of the animals, roots and stems.

**Lesson - 1 India-Our Nation**

Section-I

- A. 1. The fundamental difference between states and union territory is states are the administrative units having their own governments whereas UTS are ruled directly by the central government through Lieutenant Governor as the administrator.
2. The Arabian Sea
3. A peninsula is a piece of land extending out into a body of water that is still connected to mainland.
- B. 1. c. South East Asia; 2. a. Punjab; 3. c. peninsula
- C.
- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Sate/Union Territory | Capital   |
| 1. State             | Bengaluru |
| 2. Union Territory   | Kavaratti |
| 3. State             | Kohima    |
| 4. State             | Chennai   |
| 5. State             | Shimla    |
| 6. State             | Ranchi    |

Section-II

- A. 1. religions; 2. north-west; 3. New Delhi; 4. geographical
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. The neighbouring countries of India are Pakistan which lies in the north-west, Nepal, China and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh to the east.
2. India has a varied landform. It has high mountains, vast plains, extensive plateaus, a large desert, long coastlines and beautiful hills and forests. Accordingly, India has been divided into six geographical regions as follows :
- The Northern Mountains
  - The Northern Plains
  - The Coastal plains
  - The Great Desert
  - The Great Indian Plateau
  - The Islands
3. People in India follow different religions. They speak different languages and wear different dresses. They have different cultures, customs and traditions. Yet, they are united. This is the cultural beauty of India.

**Lesson - 2 The Northern Mountains**

Section-I

- A. 1. States of the Northern Mountains are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, northern West Bengal, Sikkim and the north-eastern states.
2. Sikkimese celebrate most of the Hindu festivals like Maghey Sankranti, Durga Puja, laxmi Puja and Chaite Dassai/Ram Navami, Diwali and Dusseha.
- B. 1. b. Kanchenjunga; 2. a. tea gardens; 3. c. Kohima
- C. 1. Dal Lake, Jammu & Kashmir; Hiamchal Pradesh; Uttaranchal

Section-II

- A. 1. Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh; 2. Gangotri, Yamunotri; 3. Dal Lake; 4. Dehradun; 5. Nagas
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. In the north of India, huge ranges of mountains lie. These are called the Northern Mountains.
2. A mountain pass in a narrow gap over or through the mountains which are either natural or man made. Passes help people to travel from one region to another. Some of the important passes in the Himalayas are :
- Shipki la and Rohtang in Himachal Pradesh.
  - Nathu in Sikkim
  - Bomdi La in Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Terrace farming is practised by the people due to hilly terrain. Apples and saffron are grown here. Some people make handicrafts like carpets, shawls, furniture and papiermache items.
4. Manipur is a small state with hills, valleys and lakes. Most of the people are farmers and they grow rice, maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, pineapple, oranges and vegetables. Manipuri dance is famous throughout India. Imphal is the capital of Manipur. Aizawl is th capital of Mizoram. Farming is the main occupation of the people. They grow rice, maize, mustard and cotton. Also fruits like oranges, bananas and pineapples are grown hare. Bamboo dance is one of the famous dances of Mizoram.

**Lesson - 3 The Northern Plains**

Sector-I

- A. 1. Perennial rivers are called so because they have water throughout the year make the plains rich and fertile.
2. The literal meaning of Tripura is "The Three Worlds".
- B. 1. a. east; 2. b. Pakistan; 3. c. Chandigarh

Section-II

- A. 1. flat; 2. bear; 3. Golden Temple; 4. minerals, forests
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- C. 1. The Northern Plains are thickly populated because many rivers which originate in the Himalayas flow through the plains which make the plains rich and fertility. A wide variety of crops grow here to provide food.
2. Assam and Arunachal Pradesh states lie in the Brahamaputra river basin.
3. Gurupurabs, Baisakhi, Holi and Diwali are celebrated in Punjab. People speak Punjabi and Hindi. Bhangra and Gidda are popular folk dances. The people of Punjab are fond of *makke ki roti, sarson ka saag, curd and lassi*.

**Model Test Paper-I**

- A. 1. The Arabian Sea, the Bay fo bengal and the Arabian Sea.
2. Sikkimeese celebrate most of the Hindu festivals like Maghey Sankranti, Durga Puja, laxmi Puja and Chaite

Dassai/Ram Navami, Diwali and Dusseha.

3. The literal meaning of Tripura is "The Three Worlds".
  4. The fundamental difference between states and union territory is states are the administrative units having their own governments whereas UTS are ruled directly by the central government through lieutenant governor as the administrator.
- B. 1. b. tea gardens; 2. b. 29, 7; 3. c. Chandigarh; 4. b. Kanchenjunga
- C. 1. Dal Lake; 2. Himachal Pradesh; 3. Uttarakhand; 4. Meghalaya
- D. 1. New Delhi; 2. not as high as; 3. Tibet, Tsangpo; 4. eastern most
- E. 1. Houseboats; 2. Bhakra Dam; 3. The Golden Temple; 4. Aizawl

#### Lesson - 4 The Great Indian Desert

##### Section-I

- A. 1. The main festivals of Rajasthan are : Teej, Gangaur, Holi, Diwali and Dussehra.
2. Mount Abu is the name of the hill station of Rajasthan
- B. 1. a. Thar Desert; 2. c. Bengaluru; 3. a. Dunes; 4. a. forts

##### Section-II

- A. 1. rainfall; 2. sand dunes, sand hills; 3. tough; 4. agriculture; 5. Jaipur
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. The desert is covered by sand dunes or sand hills. These are moved by strong winds. Dust storms are common because there is no vegetation to hold the soil together. Due to heat and lack of rain, there is very little vegetation. Some scattered bushes and thorny shrubs like cacti, *keekar*, prickly pear and *babool* are found here.
2. The main crops of Rajasthan are wheat, maize, millet, gram are also cultivated near these oases.
3. The music loving gypsies are called banjaras. They earn their living as traders by roaming from village to villages supplying desert families with food supplies and other goods.
4. The people of Rajasthan wear bright colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti-kurta and a colourful turban. The women wear ghaghra-choli with an odni to cover the head.

#### Lesson - 5 The Southern Plateau

##### Section-I

- A. 1. A plateau is an area of flat and located higher than the land around it. It is also called tableland.
2. Some temple-towns of Tamil Nadu are Madurai and Thanjavur.
- B. 1. a. table land; 2. c. Jharkhand

- C. 1. Kanha National Park; 2. Vellore; 3. Kalamcari; 4. Narmada

##### Section-II

- A. 1. hill; 2. Godavari; 3. mineral, forests; 4. Karnataka
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F

- C. 1. Malwa Plateau : The Malwa plateau is in the north-west of Central Highlands. It lies between the Aravalli hills and the Vindhya Hills. It slopes towards the North. Therefore, many rivers in this area join the Ganga and the Yamuna.

Chhota Nagpur plateau : The other part of the central Highland is Chhota-nagpur plateau. It lies in the north-west. This area is rich in minerals like iron, manganese, mica and coal.

2. Maharashtra is famous for its mangoes.
3. Some places of tourist interest in Karnataka are Gol Gumbuz and Bijapur, Mysore Palace at Mysore and Daria Daulat Bagh at Srirangapatna. Jog Falls and Shivanasamudra Falls are the famous water falls on of the state.
4. Tamil Nadu lies in the southernmost part of the Indian peninsula and is bordered by Puducherry, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Chennai, the capital of the state is an important software development centre. The main festival is Pongal. Bharatnatyam is the most popular dance form of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is famous for its temples.

#### Lesson - 6 Coastal Plains and Islands

##### Section-I

- A. 1. The Western Coastal plain is divided into three parts. They are, the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast, the Malabar Coast.
2. Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Puducherry and Kolkata.
3. Lakshadweep island group is located in the Arabian Sea.
- B. 1. b. Indira Point; 2. a. Asiatic Lion
- C. 1. COAST; 2. PORT; 3. LAGOONS

##### Section-II

- A. 1. triangular; 2. Eastern Coastal plain; 3. iron ore; 4. Fishery
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- C. 1. A coastal plain is flat, low lying land adjacent to a seacoast. To the west of the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats lie the coastal plains.
2. The Eastern Coastal plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
3. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Kerala. However, more land is used for the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa coffee, tea, rubber, spice and coconut rather than food grains. A large number of people work in the coconut industry. Fishery is also well developed in Kerala.
4. The Andaman and Nicobar is a union territory comprising of 572 islands. The Andaman lies towards the north and the Nicobar lies towards south. The Ten Degree channel separates these two groups of islands. Port Blair is its capital town.

##### Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. Panaji; 2. Puducherry; 3. Kanha National Park; 4. Vellore
- B. 1. The Malwa Plateau; 2. Khajiraho Temple; 3. Gangour celebration; 4. Chennai Port



- C. 1. The Western Coastal plain is divided into three parts. They are, the Gujarat coast, the Konkan coast, the Malabar  
 2. Mount Abu is the name of the hills station of Rajasthan  
 3. Some temple-towns of Tamil Nadu are Madurai and Thanjavur.  
 4. Lakshadweep island group is located in the Arabians Sea.
- D. 1. Post Blair (7); 2. Sloping (7); 3. Bharatnatyam (7); 4. Cold (7)
- E. 1. a. Indira Point; 2. b. Telangana; 3. b. 572; 4. c. tableland

### Lesson - 7 The Climate of India

#### Section-I

- A. 1. The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period is called climate.  
 2. Many fruits like apples, guavas, oranges, grapes and green vegetables are available in winter season.  
 3. The winds carrying moisture blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land. These winds are called monsoon winds.
- B. 1. b. humid; 2. a. draught; 3. c. lull
- C. 1. March to June; 2. November to February, cold winds, snowfall; 3. Monsoon, Moisture, rain cloud

#### Section-II

- A. 1. weather; 2. hot and dry; 3. June; 4. January; 5. Rajasthan, Gujarat
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. c; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. d
- D. 1. The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period is called climate.  
 2. The three main seasons of India are the Summer Season, the Rainy Season, and the Winter Season.  
 3. The monsoon or the rainy season starts in June and continues till the end of September. During this season, the winds carrying moisture blow from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land. These winds are called monsoon winds.

### Lesson - 8 Soils of India

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Some gifts of nature of man are soil, water, air, animals, birds, etc.  
 2. Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil of India.  
 3. Afforestation is one of the method of soil conservation.
- B. 1. c. centimeters; 2. c. iron oxide; 3. a. humus; 4. b. planting trees
- C. 1. Soil is the topmost layer of our earth.  
 2. Alluvial soil is highly suitable for agriculture.  
 3. Black soil is generally used for growing cotton.  
 4. Terrace farming is common in hilly areas.  
 5. We should use organic fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers.

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Soil; 2. moisture; 3. bricks; 4. rainfall; 5. soil erosion

- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is the topmost covering of the Earth's surface.  
 2. Paddy (rice), wheat and sugar cane grow best in alluvial soil. Oilseeds, maize, pulses and tobacco are also grown.  
 3. Alluvial soil is the most fertile. It is found in the plains from Punjab to Assam, and also in the deltas of rivers Narmada and Tapi in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, Mahanadi in Odisha and Kaveri in Tamil Nadu. In the delta region, it is ideal for jute cultivation.  
 4. Black soil is formed due to the solidification of lava that had spread over large areas during volcanic eruptions in the Deccan plateau, thousands of years ago.

### Lesson - 9 The Forests and Wildlife

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Evergreen forests are mostly found in Odisha, Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the eastern states of India.  
 2. There are 492 wildlife sanctuaries and 92 national parks in India.
- B. 1. b. important; 2. c. Keekar; 3. c. mountain forests
- C. 1. The Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary is in Assam.  
 2. The trees of deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year.  
 3. Tidal forests are found in the deltas of rivers.  
 4. Trees like *keekar*, *balool* and date palms are found in thorn forest.  
 5. Deforestation leads to many problems.

#### Section-II

- A. 1. plants, birds, animals; 2. Tropical; 3. scrub, desert; 4. marshy areas, river deltas; 5. Sundarbans
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T;
- C. 1. Forest are an important part of our environment. Plants and trees clean the air by maintaining the level of carbon dioxide and oxygen. They also fulfil our needs by providing herbs for medicines, wood for timber and paper, rubber, etc. Forests prevent soil erosion. They are a home to a variety of plants, birds and animals.  
 2. Deforestation leads to soil erosion, floods and landslides. There is less rainfall and also less oxygen in the air for us to breathe.  
 3. Mountain forest are found in the higher regions of the Himalayas mountains and parts of the Nilgiri Hills. Some of these forests are called coniferous forests. The main trees in these forests are chir, deodar, fir and spruce. The pulp of these trees is used to make paper. Thorn forest are found in dry areas of Punjab, Rajasthan, parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. *Keekar*, *babul* and date palms grow in these forest.  
 4. Wildlife sanctuaries are set up by the government in order to protect the wildlife.

#### Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. weather; 2. 6000km; 3. mineral wealth, forests; 4. capital; 5. scrub, desert

- B. 1. c; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. d
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F
- D. 1. Do yourself  
2. Do yourself  
3. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta has the largest area under mangrove forests. The main tree is 'sundari', whose woods is used for making boats. This area is called Sundarbans.  
4. Do yourself  
5. Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is the topmost covering of the Earth's surface.  
6. Do yourself  
7. Do yourself  
8. Do yourself  
9. Do yourself
- E. 1. The music loving gypsies are called banjaras. They earn their living as traders by roaming from village to villages supplying desert families with food supplies and other goods.  
2. The difference between weather and climate is a measure of time. Weather is what conditions of the atmosphere are over a short period of time and climate is how the atmosphere 'behaves' over relatively long periods of time.  
3. Alluvial soils are the most fertile.  
4. People in India follow different religions. They speak different languages and wear different dresses. They have different cultures, customs and traditions. Yet, they are united. This is the cultural beauty of India.  
5. Gurupurabs, Baisakhi, Holi and Diwali are celebrated in Punjab. People speak Punjabi and Hindi. Bhangra and Gidda are popular folk dances. The people of Punjab are fond of *makke ki roti*, *sarson ka saag*, curd and *lassi*.  
6. Malwa Plateau : The Malwa plateau is in the north-west of Central Highlands. It lies between the Aravalli hills and the Vindhya Hills. It slopes towards the North. Therefore, many rivers in this area join the Ganga and the Yamuna.  
Chhota Nagpur plateau : The other part of the central Highland is Chhota-nagpur plateau. It lies in the north-west. This area is rich in minerals like iron, manganese, mica and coal.

### Lesson - 10 Our Mineral Resources

#### Section-I

- A. 1. The process of digging out minerals from the Earth is called mining.  
2. Coal, petroleum, mica, limestone, salt and precious stones are non-metallic minerals.
- B. 1. a. ores; 2. c. Iron; 3. a. Copper; 4. c. oil field
- C. 1. Iron; 2. coal; 3. petroleum; 4. copper; 5. Aluminium

#### Section-II

- A. 1. mining; 2. Non-metallic; 3. India; 4. electricity; 5. paint, glass

- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. Minerals can be metallic or non-metallic. metallic minerals contain metals in them. Iron, aluminium, copper, manganese, zinc, salt and precious stones are non-metallic minerals.  
2. Minerals are extracted from the Earth by the process called mining.  
3. Iron ore is the most important mineral because machines, bridges, houses and railway, tracks are all made of iron ore.  
4. Coal is found deep inside the Earth. It is dark brown or black in colour. It is used mainly as a fuel for running factories and trains. It is also used for cooking and generating electricity. Petroleum is known as a mineral oil. It is found under the seabed and deep inside the Earth. Oil wells are dug to pump out the oil. In oil refineries, this is made into petrol, diesel, kerosene, and cooking gas.

### Lesson - 11 Agriculture and livestock

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Kharif crops are those crops that are grown in monsoon and harvested in winter.  
2. The sugar cane producing states are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- B. 1. a. kharif; 2. a. rice; 3. c. Wheat

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Agriculture; 2. winter; 3. Pulses; 4. hot, wet; 5. Dairy farming
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. c; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. d
- D. 1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in our country. More than two out of three people in our country are occupied in agriculture, in some form or the other. It is one of the most important forms of livelihood.  
2. Kharif crops are also known as monsoon crops. The main kharif crops are rice, pulses, maize, groundnut, jowar and cotton.  
Rabi crops are also known as winter crops. These crops are grown from November to April. The main rabi crops are wheat, barley, mustard and gram.  
3. Food crop : A crop produced for use as food, either for sale commercially or for use by the grower. For example : wheat, rice.  
Cash crop : A crop produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower. For example : tea and coffee.  
4. The challenges faced by Indian agriculture are erratic monsoon, farmer indebtedness, small size of farms, lack of markets and degraded soil. In order to combat these issues, high quality seeds were introduced to farmers along with chemical fertilisers which increased the farm yields.

5. Cattle or livestock are domestic animals used for food, fibre and labour.
  - Oxen and bullocks help the farmer to plough the land and move the water wheel.
  - Goats and sheep give meat.
  - Animal skin is used to make leather.
  - We get wool from sheep.
  - Cattle waste is used as manure and to produce biogas.

## Lesson - 12 Our Industries

### Section-I

- A. 1. The things which are transformed into finished products are called 'raw materials'.
2. Iron and steel industry is termed as the backbone of all other industries.
3. Bengaluru
- B. 1. c. Electricity; 2. c. large scale industry; 3. b. Kolkata
- C. 1. aircraft; 2. Naihati; 3. Kochi; 4. Chandigarh

### Section-II

- A. 1. manual labour, machines; 2. forest based; 3. Textile; 4. grass, bamboo pulp; 5. backbone
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. e; 5. d
- D. 1. To set up an industry certain things are required.
  - The raw material is the most important factors as the availability and price decides the production and price of the final product.
  - Machines are required for the manufacturing process.
  - Without electricity it is impossible for the machine to operate.
  - Cheap and abundant labour is required.
  - Finance is important and that is why factories are set up around big cities.
  - Transport helps in bringing the raw materials and taking the finished goods to the market.
2. Some people process the raw materials in their houses, generally with help from their family members. Such industries are called cottage industries.  
A small-scale industry uses small machines and employs more people than that employed in a cottage industry. Its capital investment does not exceed ` 10 lakh.
3. A small-scale industry uses small machines and employs more people than that employed in a cottage industry. Its capital investment does not exceed ` 10 lakh. Small-scale industries make hosiery items, electric and electronic parts, cycle and motorcycle parts. They also make automobile parts, furniture and clothes on powerloom, handloom, utensils, etc.  
These industries employ large number of workers to work on big machines. Large amounts of raw material and money are invested to produce goods in large quantities. The products include iron and steel,

machines, fertilizers, automobiles, cement, chemicals, heavy electrical goods, various textiles, electronic items, buses, cars, aeroplanes, etc.

4. Most of the iron and steel plants are located near the coal and iron ore mining regions. They are at Durgapur in West Bengal, Rourkela in Odisha, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh, and Salem in Tamil Nadu.
5. Industries and environment are related to each other as industries are the backbone of a country. Different kinds of machines and articles of daily use are produced by industries. Industries give employment to millions of people. However, they are also a major cause of air and water pollution. Smoke from the chimneys of industries is a major cause of air pollution. At times industrial waste is carelessly dumped into rivers, thus polluting them. Also, providing raw materials for some industries may mean cutting down trees or using up the non-renewable resources.

### Model Test Paper-III

- A. 1. rice; 2. Bengaluru; 3. gold; 4. limestone
- B. 1. manganese; 2. gold; 3. coal; 4. mineral oil
- C. 1. a. kharif; 2. c. iron; 3. c. electricity; 4. b. Assam
- D. 1. solar cooker; 2. spices; 3. pollution; 4. oil refineries
- E. 1. The things which are transformed into finished products are called 'raw materials'.
2. The process of digging out minerals from the Earth is called mining.
3. The sugar cane producing states are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
4. Iron and Steel industry is termed as the backbone of all other industries.

## Lesson - 13 Human Resources

### Sector-I

- A. 1. Human resources are the most valuable assets to a country.
2. Most of our people live in village and their occupation is farming.
- B. 1. a. India; 2. c. both of these; 3. b. compulsory

### Section-II

- A. 1. rich; 2. human resource; 3. unevenly; 4. villages towns and cities; 5. small family
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. India is rich in natural resources like forests, minerals, wildlife, soil, etc., but these natural resources have value only when they are converted into useful goods. This can be done by skilled and educated people. We referring to people need to be educated and have to learn skills to make the right use of natural resources for the progress of their country.
2. We can improve our human resources by—
  - a. decreasing our population
  - b. spreading literacy
  - c. Increasing poverty
  - d. having even distribution of population

- e. developing works in villages also
3. The measures taken by the government to improve human resources are:
- The government has a human resource department to look into the ways in which the human resources of India can be developed.
  - Primary education has been made compulsory and free for all up to the age of fourteen years.
  - More factories are being opened in the village to provide work to the villagers.
  - Land and houses are being allotted to the poor people.
  - Many scholarship schemes have also been launched for the girl child.
  - The *Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan* has been launched. It aims at providing education to the children between the age-group of six to fourteen.
  - Hospitals and medical facilities are being provided to them.
  - The benefits of having a small family are being promoted.

#### Lesson - 14 Means of Travel

##### Section-I

- A. 1. Transport refers to the movement of people, animals, goods and services from one location to another.  
2. Kolkata was the first city to have metro rail service.  
3. The different types of roads in India are national highways, state highways, district roads and village roads.
- B. 1. c. villages; 2. a. Air India
- C. 1. State Highways; 2. Kolkata, Delhi; 3. Helicopters; 4. Air Deccan, Indigo

##### Section-II

- A. 1. emergencies, natural calamities; 2. kutch roads; 3. railway lagoons; 4. rivers, canals, lagoons
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. Transportation is important because it facilitates trade, exchange and travel. Without effective transportation, regions are largely isolated from each other. Effective affordable transportation also play a role in letting people move to new areas.
2. The National Highways are the roads that connect important towns with each other. National Highways are built and maintained by the Central Government. The state Highways are those which connect important place within a state. Many state Highways are also connected to the National Highway.
3. Water transport is the cheapest transport means of transportation for heavy and bulky items.
4. Air transport is best suited for the transportation of perishable items because it is the safest and quickest means of air transport being that capable of delivering perishable goods.

#### Lesson - 15 Means of Communication

##### Section-I

- A. 1. Communication is the process of expressing feelings or ideas or giving information to people.  
2. Three means of personal communication are postal communication, telephone and E-mail.
- B. 1. b. the internet; 2. c. letter
- C. 1. Postcards; Inland letters  
2. Radio; Television  
3. Doordarshan; Star Plus  
4. E-mail; voice chat

##### Section-II

- A. 1. Pigeon Post; 2. cheapest; 3. anywhere, anytime; 4. radio
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. The postal service is perhaps the most common and cheapest means of communication. India has the largest postal network in the world. Postcards, inland letters, envelopes, and postage stamps are some things we need to communicate through this means.
2. Telephone is an important means of communication as it helps us to have a direct contact with friends and relatives living anywhere in the world. Cellular phones or mobiles are immensely popular. Through them, we can contact a person anywhere and anytime.
3. Mass media are the means of mass communication which means communicating with a large number of people. Through mass media messages can be sent to many people at the same time. Radio, television, newspapers, magazines and cinema are the means of the mass media.
4. Radio is a very effective means for listening to news, receiving information and entertainment programmes. Television is similar to a radio. The advantage television offers is that one can hear as well as see that is happening unlike in a radio where one can only hear. This makes it more interesting and helps people absorb things better. It educates and entertains people.

#### Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. migration; 2. express ways; 3. E-mail; 4. air transport
- B. 1. Communication is the process of expressing feelings or ideas or giving information to people.  
2. Human resources are the most valuable assets to a country.  
3. The different types of roads in India are national highways, state highways, district roads and village roads.  
4. Most of our people live in village and their occupation is farming.
- C. 1. The Taj Express; The Deccan Queen  
2. Air Deccan; Indigo  
3. Radio; Television  
4. E-mail, Chatting

- D. 1. b. the Internet; 2. narrow gauge; 3. a. India; 4. c. fax  
E. 4; 3; 2; 1

## Lesson - 16 Inspiring Reformers

### Section-I

- A. 1. The four Vedas are : Rig-veda, Sama-veda, Yajur-veda and Arthava-veda  
2. Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism.  
3. The main teaching of Lord Mahavira were the concept of 'Live and Let Live' and taught *Ahimsa*.
- B. 1. a. Lord Vishnu; 2. c. Sikhs; 3. a. Zend Avesta; 4. B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

### Section-II

- A. 1. Religion; 2. just, honest, true; 3. zarathustra, Iran; 4. Hypocrisy; 5. Ramabai Ranada
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- C. 1. Hinduism is one of the ancient religions of the world. Hinduism believes in avatars or incarnations of God on Earth. For examples, Lord Rama and Lord Krishna are considered the avatars of Lord Vishnu, The sacred books of Hindus are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, etc., and the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the two great epics.  
2. The main teaching of Lord Mahavira were the concept of 'Live and Let Live' and taught *Ahimsa*.  
3. Gautam Buddha founded Buddhism which was based on truth and non-violence. The *Dhammapada* contains his teachings.  
4. The social reformers of India have taught people to give up social evils, superstitions, respect human beings and live together.  
Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Ramabai Ranade tried their best to reform the society.

## Lesson - 17 India's Rich heritage

### Section-I

- A. 1. Hindi language is considered as the official language of India.  
2. Some monuments built by the Mughal emperors are the Jama Masjid, the Red Fort (Lal Qila) and the Humayun's Tomb in Delhi. The Taj Mahal in Agra is a grand Structure with beautiful domes and minarets.  
3. The south Indian dishes are *dosa*, *idli* and *vada*.
- B. 1. b. English; 2. a. Delhi; 3. c. Onam
- C. 1. Good Friday; 2. Churches; 3. Sattria; 4. Mundu

### Section-II

- A. 1. Uttar Pradesh; 2. Constitution; 3. Pongal, Onam; 4. Portuguese; 5. Sikhs, Rajasthanis
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- C. 1. The constitution had recognized 22 official languages namely, Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujrati, Hindi, Kannads, Kashmiri, Konkani and Maithili.  
2. Classical dances were performed in temples as a form of worship. Later, Kings encouraged these forms of dances

in their courts. The popular classical dances include the Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu, Kathakali and Mohiniattam of Kerala etc. Folk dances are performed during festivals and special occasions. Some of the popular folk dances are Bhangra of punjab, Garba of Gujarat etc.

3. Architecture is the art of making building. The town planning at Indus Valley is the earliest example of architecture in India.  
The main examples of Buddhist art and architecture are the stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath and the rock-cut caves at Ajanta.
4. A large variety of costumes can be seen in India. People living in different parts of India wear different dresses. India is the land of villages so it can be commonly seen that *dhoti kurta* is the main dress of men. Men in big cities wear official dress like, trousers, shirts, coats. Women of different parts of India wear different types of dresses. The saree is most common among Indian women.  
In the desert areas, we can find loose dresses like, *ghagra* and *choli*.

## Lesson - 18 Our Goals, Rights, and Duties

### Section-I

- A. 1. Sovereign means a country is independent and governed by its own people.  
2. Three fundamental rights are :  
a. Right to Equality  
b. Right to freedom  
c. Right to Freedom of Religion
- B. 1. a. the people; 2. c. secularism; 3. a. equal

### Section-II

- A. 1. Sovereign; 2. socio-economic; 3. Right to equality; 4. united; 5. rich, poor
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. Secularism : There is no official religion. Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. Government treats all religions with equal respect.  
Socialism : Government should try to reduce socio-economic inequalities.  
2. Fundamental Rights refer to the privileges offered to every citizen of our country. When these are denied to a citizen, it becomes a punishable offence. We have seven Fundamental Rights mentioned in our Constitution. These are listed below.  
a. Right to Equality : It means that we all are equal before the law.  
b. Right to freedom : It means that we all are free to speak, travel and practice any profession our country.  
c. Right to Freedom of Religion : It means that all religions are treated equally in the eyes of law.  
d. Cultural and educational freedom : It means that we can promote any culture or language we like.

- e. Right against exploitation : It means that one cannot hurt or injure anyone in any way. It make child labour illegal.
  - f. Right to Education : This right ensures that children in the age group of 6-14 get free education.
  - g. Right to Constitution Remedies : It means that we can seek justice from the court when we face unfairness of any manner.
3. Four fundamental duties as mentioned in the Constitution are :
- We should follow the rules laid down in the constitution and respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
  - We should help to keep our country united.
  - We should defend the country at the time of danger.
  - We should take care of our natural environment.

#### Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Mining; 2. villages, towns; 3. manual labour, machines; 4. Dairy farming; 5. Portuguese; 6. Secularism
- D. 1. Some people process the raw materials in their houses, generally with help from their family members. Such industries are called cottage industries.
2. Iron, aluminium, copper, manganese, zinc, and gold are some metallic minerals.
3. Moving of villagers to cities in search of employment, housing etc is called migration.
4. Classical dances were performed in temples as a form of worship. Later, Kings encouraged these forms of dances in their courts. The popular classical dances include the Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu, Kathakali and Mohiniattam of Kerala etc.
5. It means that we all are free to speak, travel and practice any profession in our country.
6. Lord Mahavira was the 24th *Tithankara*, who propagated and revived the Jainism.
7. Air transport is the fastest and the most expensive means of transportation. It is mostly used for covering long distances. All major cities in India are connected by air.

8. Means of communication in written form are called letters. They are sent from one piece to another.
9. Millets are the coarse grains that do not require huge quantity of water. For example : jowar, bajra and ragi.
- E. 1. We can improve our human resources by —
- a. decreasing our population
  - b. spreading literacy
  - c. Increasing poverty
  - d. having even distribution of population
  - e. developing works in villages also
2. Petroleum is known as a mineral oil. It is found under the seabed and deep inside the Earth. Oil wells are dug to pump out the oil. In oil refineries, this is made into petrol, diesel, kerosene, and cooking gas.
3. Some people process the raw materials in their houses, generally with help from their family members. Such industries are called cottage industries.  
A small-scale industry uses small machines and employs more people than that employed in a cottage industry. Its capital investment does not exceed ` 10 lakh.
4. Hinduism is one of the ancient religions of the world. Hinduism believes in avatars or incarnations of God on earth. For examples, Lord Rama and Lord Krishna are considered the avatars of Lord Vishnu, The sacred books of Hindus are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, etc., and the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the two great epics.
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**Lesson - 1 The Globe**

Section-I

- A. 1. A globe is a small model of our Earth.  
 2. The imaginary line exactly in the middle of the two poles is called the Equator. The Equator divides the globe into two hemispheres.  
 3. The meridian that passes through Greenwich in London is chosen as the Prime Meridian.
- B. 1. a. Earth; 2. c. Seven; 3. b. North Pole; 4. a. 23½°N
- C. 1. Tropic of Cancer; 2. Tropic of Capricorn; 3. North Pole; 4. South Pole; 5. Arctic Circle; 6. Antarctic Circle


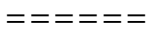

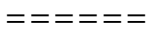

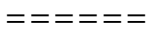



Section-II

- A. 1. land; water; 2. globe; 3. land; 4. equal; 5. meridian
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. Seven great landmasses  
 2. Two end points of the globe  
 3. Helps us to study Geography  
 4. Run from the North Pole to the South Pole  
 5. Run from east to west
- D. 1. The globe is a small model of our earth. The Earth consists of oceans and continents. So, a globe shows us the correct shapes and size of continents and oceans.  
 2. Longitudes are imaginary lines that run from the North pole to the South Pole. These lines are of equal length.  
 3. We need parallels and meridians to find the exact location of a place. These set of lines intersect at right angle, resulting in the formation of a network called grid. The grid helps to locate places on a globe.  
 4. Latitudes are the imaginary lines that run from east to west. These lines are parallel to each other. The distance between latitudes is equal. They are also called the Parallels of latitude.

**Lesson - 2 Maps-Our Guides**

Section-I

- A. 1. Maps can be folded and kept in our pockets whereas the globes cannot be.  
 2. A road map is a map that shows roads, railways, airports, ports, etc.,. It is helpful to a tourist.  
 3. A pale blue colour is used to show shallow waters of the sea. Deep blue colour is used to show deep water.
- B. 1. a. flat; 2. a. political map; 3. c. north; 4. b. south-west
- C. 1. map; 2. road map; 3. four; 4. wall; south-east

Roads	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Metalled</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unmetalled</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Metalled		Unmetalled	
Metalled					
Unmetalled					
Dam					
Railway					
Church					
Post Office	PO				
Police Station	PS				

Section-II

- A. 1. maps; 2. true surface; 3. forests, plants, grasslands; 4. map; colour
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. We use different types of maps according to requirement.  
 A physical map shows us the physical features of an area. The landforms and the water bodies can be clearly seen on these maps.  
 A Political map shows boundaries of an area. It shows townships, cities, states and countries. A capital city is marked with a star.
2. To read the map correctly and accurately, we need to understand the language of a map. Every map has directions, signs, symbols and scale. This is called the language of the map. The features represented on a map are greatly reduced in size.
3. We use different types of maps according to requirement.  
 A physical map shows us the physical features of an area. The landforms and the water bodies can be clearly seen on these maps.  
 A Political map shows boundaries of an area. It shows townships, cities, states and countries. A Climatic Map shows rainfall, temperature, wind direction, pressure, etc.  
 An Economic map shows areas of agricultural production, industries, mining, ports, trading routes etc. this map is also called a resource map or a commercial map.  
 A road Map shows roads, railways, airports, ports, etc. It is helpful to a tourist.
4. Directions are usually shown in maps when we place a map on a table :
- The farthest side of the map (we call it the top of the map) is North.
  - South is always opposite to North, that is at the bottom.
  - To your right is East and to your left is west.
- The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow which is marked 'N'. This shows the North direction. Once you know where North lies, it is easy to find the other directions.
- Between the North and the East lies the North-East; between the North and the West lies the North-West; between the south and the west lies the South-West; between the south and the east lies the South-East.
5. We should have a scale for the map because a scale helps us to know the distance between two places. All the maps are drawn according to a scale.

### Lesson - 3 Weather and Climatic Condition

- A. 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short time.  
2. Hill stations have cool climate even in summer because air density decreases up the hills so does the temperature. Air becomes cooler with altitude because the heat is lost by radiation from the Earth and as the air expands, it cools.
- B. 1. c. education; 2. b. temperate zone; 3. a. global warming 4. b. cool

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Weather; 2. climate; 3. land, water; 4. hottest; 5. Green house
- B. 1. ii. average weather                      d. monsoon  
2. v. direct sunlight                          a. hot  
3. iv. Moderate climate                      c. North America  
4. iv. The Arctic                                  e. The antarctic  
5. iii. Altitude                                  b. Thin Air
- C. 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short period. The weather may be sunny and cloudy today, but it may change the next day. Weather changes from day to day.  
2. The factors that affect climate are :  
a. Distance from the Equator : Proximity to the Equator affects the climate of a place. The equator receives more direct sunlight than anywhere else on the Earth. This is due to its position in relation to the Sun.  
b. Distance from the Sea : A place near the sea is usually neither very hot nor very cold. On the other hand, a place far away from the sea is usually very cold in winter and very hot in summer.  
3. As the Earth is affected by an unequal amount of heat energy from the sun, the state of the air differentiates between different regions, warm air expands and rises up while cold air condenses and sinks, hence resulting in the flow of air and forms wind.

#### Model Test Paper-I

- A. 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short time.  
2. A Road Map shows roads, railways, airports, ports, etc., It is helpful to a tourist.  
3. Ghat divides the Earth into two equal hemispheres.  
4. Hill stations have cool climate even in summer because air density decreases up the hills so does the temperature. Air becomes cooler with altitude because the heat is lost by radiation from the Earth and as the air expands, it cools.
- B. 1. a. Earth; 2. b. cool; 3. c. north; 4. 23½°N
- C. 1. Equator; 2. equatorial; 3. map; 4. Longitudes
- D. 1. cartography; 2. equator; 3. parallels of latitude; 4. grid
- E. 1. Atlas; 2. Globe; 3. map; Land 4. Breeze

### Lesson - 4 The Equatorial Regions

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Equatorial regions are located in a band around the Equator and cover about 6% of the Earth's surface.  
2. Cassava and banana are the main food crops of the cassava, a root crop, is pounded to DRC.
- B. 1. c. Equator; 2. a. Africa; 3. b. Congo. 4. a. Bantu
- C. 1. Africa; 2. high; 3. tall; 4. Rivers

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Equator; 2. Zambia; Angola; 3. dark; dim; 4. Hunting; 5. hydro electricity
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. The Equatorial region is situated along the Equator on both sides. The region includes the Amazon Basin in South America, the Congo Basin in Africa and Malaysia and Indonesia in Asia.  
2. The Democratic Republic of Congo is called a 'gigantic zoo' because DRC is famous for its wildlife. The dense forests provide an excellent shelter to animals. Insects such as ants, butterflies, beetles and bees are found here. Reptiles include snakes, crocodiles, alligators, lizards and chameleons also live in the forests. Crocodiles and hippopotamuses are found in the swamps and rivers. The 'Okapi', a rare kind of giraffe, and Congo peacocks are found only in DRC. The forests are famous for many kinds of colourful birds as well.  
3. The most important industries are textiles, chemicals, paper, soap, cement and cigarettes. Industrial diamonds, copper, tin, gold and uranium are some of the important minerals which are extracted from the mines of Congo. Means of transport are not well developed. Roads and railways serve a few cities and the mining centres. Rivers are the most important means of transport here.  
4. The Pygmies are the original inhabitants that live in forests. Hunting is the main occupation of these people. Fruit and honey gathering provide them livelihood. They live in small huts.

### Lesson - 5 The Polar Regions-Greenland

#### Section-I

- A. 1. We can find the polar regions between 66¼°N.  
2. The native or original inhabitants of Greenland are called the Inuits. They live in snow houses called igloos.  
3. The major airport of Greenland is Kangerlussuaq Airport on the West coast at Kangerlussuaq.
- B. 1. b. United States of America; 2. c. island; house; 3. a. animal 4. skin

#### Section-II

- A. 1. coldest; 2. south-western; 3. mosses, lichens; 4. Reindeer, seal; 5. fishing, fish experts
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Greenland is the world's largest island and a territory of Denmark, lies on the North of the Arctic Circle.



2. Sometimes big pieces of ice break from the thick ice sheet and float in the ocean. These are called icebergs. These icebergs are dangerous for ships. They are like hills of ice. If an iceberg strikes a ship, it can break it and the ship may get drowned in the ocean.
3. Fishing is the dominating occupation and accounts for 95 percent of total export of the people of Greenland.
4. Inuits hunt seals, walruses, bear, fox and other animals for their food. Many of Inuits wear clothes made of seal's skin which is warm and waterproof. The men wear loose-fitting thick coats and trousers with fur-lined hoods drawn tight over their heads, called a *parka*. The women also dress like men, only their hoods are much bigger because they have to carry their babies in them.

### Lesson - 6 Hot Deserts-Saudi Arabia

#### Section-I

- A. 1. A desert is a landscape or region that receives an extremely low rainfall, less than enough to support growth of most plants.
2. About 6.5% of the Saudi Arabians are nomads. They are called Bedouin.
3. Date Palm trees are found in Saudi Arabia.
- B. 1. c. Empty Quarter; 2. a. Saudi Arabia; 3. c. Riyadh
- C. 1. Arabian Desert; 2. Arabian Desert; 3. Oasis; 4. Gutrah; 5. Mineral Oil

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Arabian Desert; 2. Rub-al-Khali, Empty Quarter; 3. rugged, mountainous; 4. oxyx; 5. manufacturing
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Saudi Arabia is located in the Middle East. It occupies three-fourth of the Arabian peninsula. It lies between the Persian Gulf in the East and the Red Sea in the west.
2. About 6.5% of the Saudi Arabians are nomads. They are called Bedouins. They have no fixed homes. They are a wandering tribe. They live in tents in the desert. They mostly wear loose clothes. They keep wandering from place to place, in search of new feeding grounds for their flocks. They pitch their tents wherever they find an oasis. They regularly move in caravans with long rows of camels.
3. Petroleum has changed the economy of Saudi Arabia as from here mineral oil is exported to almost every country of the world. India also buy large quantities of mineral oil form Saudi Arabia.  
There are many oil-refineries in Saudi Arabia, where crude oil is converted into petroleum, diesel, kerosene and many other useful products.
4. Saudi Arabia is a sparsely populated country because it has an unfavourable climate and lacks the resources necessary of sustain a dense population.
5. Saudi Arabia has a great importance as a pilgrimage centre.  
Muslims from all parts of the world come here by sea and air. From here they go to Mecca, which is the most

important centre of pilgrimage for the Muslimes, the followers of Islam. Medina, to the north of Mecca, is another religious centre. The pilgrimage to these places is called Haj.

### Model Test Paper-II

- A. 1. Greenland; 2. Saudi Arabia; 3. Congo; 4. Inuits
- B. 1. heavy; 2. kayak; 3. Ghutrah; 4. tall
- C. 1. About 6.5% of the Saudi Arabians are nomads. They are called Bedouins.
2. Cassava and banana are the main food crops of the cassava, a root crop, is pounded to DRC.
3. The major airport of Greenland is Kangerlussuaq Airport on the West coast at Kangerlussuaq.
4. The plants having high resistant and less water requirement grow here. Most of these plants have deep routes in the soil.
- D. 1. Arctic tern; 2. Desert; 3. Kinshasa; 4. Harpoon
- E. 1. a. Equator; 2. c. Empty Quarter; 3. c. house; 4. b. Riyadh

### Lesson - 7 The Temperate Grasslands- The Prairies

- A. 1. Some grasslands are Steppes, Downs, Velds, Pampas and Prairies.
2. Ranches are modern farms.
3. Homesterdsare the huge farm houses at ranches where the farmers live.
4. The main crops of the prairies region are wheat, barley, millet, oats, corn (maize), rye and cotton.
- B. 1. c. Asia; 2. a. American bison; 3. b. west; 4. a cotton
- C. 1. Temperate; 2. grasses, trees; 3. Grazing; 4. wheat basket; 5. Agriculture

#### Section-II

- A. 1. Temperate; 2. hot; 3. Grass; 4. Wheat; 5. ranches
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Most grasslands of the world are situated Steppes in Asia, Downs in Australia, Velds, in Africa, Pampas in South America and Prairies in North America.
2. Prairies are a vast stretch of gently sloping grasslands located in the interior part of North America.
3. The prairie region is called the 'wheat basket of the world' because production of wheat is so high in this region.
4. The advantage of farming with big machines are :
  - They allowed big farmers to rapidly clear large tracts, breakup the soil, remove the grass and prepare the ground for cultivation.
  - These machines reduced dependence on labour and increased efficiency.
  - The machines helped increase production.
5. In the eastern part of the Prairies, corn is the main crop. Whereas in the western part, the land is hilly and receives scanty rainfall. Animal rearing in an important occupation in this region. Modern farms called ranches are run by farmers here.

## Lesson - 8 Conquering Distances

### Section-I

- A. 1. Wheel is considered as the most historic invention in the field of transportation.  
2. A trunk road, trunk highway or strategic roads are the roads connecting two or more countries.  
3. "The Flyer" was the name given to their air plane by the Wright Brother, the first airoplane.
- B. 1. a. cycle; 2. c. freeways; 3. b. 1903
- C. 1. Diesel (7); 2. narrow (7); 3. mughals (7); 4. 320 (7)

### Section-II

- A. 1. wheel; 2. tar, concrete; 3. Switzerland; 4. Luxury liners; 5. Western Europe, North America
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Early man used to carry things on his shoulders. Then he tamed animals to do that work.  
2. Some international highways are Kolkata to Peshawar in Pakistan. It led to Afghanistan through the well-known Khyber Pass. The Bharat-Tibet Road beyond Shimla connects India with China through Tibet. Our country also connected by roads to Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Beyond. The Burma Road connects Kuming in China to Lashio in North-East Myanmar.  
3. Trains are specially useful for long travels because railways are the chief means of transportation of bulky goods on land. They help in speedy distribution of imports.  
4. Inland water transport is restricted to inland waterways such as navigable rivers and canals. Rivers like Hwang-Ho in China, Nile in Africa and Rhine in Europe are some rivers used for inland transport.  
5. Air Transport is fastest and the most expensive means of transport. Though expensive, this means of transport is still popular and the most preferred for being the fastest.

## Lesson - 9 Keeping in Touch

### Section-I

- A. 1. We need to communicate with other to express our thoughts and feelings.  
2. The importing or exchanging of information on a large scale to a wide range of people is called mass communication.  
3. John Logie Baird invented television.
- B. 1. c. smoke signals; 2. c. Television; 3. b. 1927
- C. 1. computer; 2. TV; 3. pigeons; 4. TV

### Section-II

- A. 1. Homing pigeons, horseback messenger; 2. Postal system; 3. Alexander Graham Bell; 4. John Logie Baird, 1926; 5. chatting, e-mail and music
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- C. 1. In ancient time, the Early man draw pictures on the cave walls. The Native Americans used smoke signals to send messages form one place to another. Homing pigeons

and horseback messengers were used in all parts of the world.

2. We can communicate with a large number of people at the same time with the help of radio and television.
3. Postal system began in the early nineteenth century. It is still the most commonly used means of communication. Each county has a well-established network of Posts and Telegraph. In the beginning, we used to send out letters, cards, money orders, parcels etc., anywhere in the world by post. Urgent short messages where sent through telegram.
4. We can listen to the letest news, music and plays, running sports commentary, up-to-date market rates and even school lessons. TV Channels also broadcast news and entertainment programmes.

### Graded Assessment-I

- A. 1. Prairie region  
2. Prime Meridian  
3.  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  to  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$   
4. Extremely hot climate  
5. Mass media
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. true surface; 2. hot, dry; 3. Luxury Liner; 4. tar, concrete; 5. climate; 6. coldest
- D. 1. Latitude is the angular distance of any object from the equator measured in degrees. The angular distance from the equator to itself is 0, thus the latitude at the equator is  $0^{\circ}$ . If we move either up or down from the equator, our distance increases, and so does our angle to it. Eventually we reach either the North or South Pole. Standing on the these poles, places us at exactly a  $90^{\circ}$  angle to the equator.  
2. The Internet is a network of computers that is available to us through an instrument called the modem.  
3. The Pygmies live in forests. Hunting is the main occupation of these people. Fruit and honey gathering provide them livelihood. They live in small huts.  
4. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short period. The weather may be sunny and cloudy today, but it may change the next day. Weather changes from day to day.  
5. Ranches are modern farms.  
6. Luxury Liner carry passengers, mail and parcels.  
7. A key give to let us understand the colour given in maps.  
8. Sometimes big pieces of ice break from the thick ice sheet and float in the ocean. These are called icebergs.  
9. Liquid gold is commonly known as oil (petroleum) because of its high price and value and its economic need.
- E. 1. The prairie region is called the 'wheat basket of the world' because production of wheat is very high in this region.  
2. Directions are usually shown in maps when place a map on a table :

- The farthest side of the map (we call it the top of the map) is North.
- South is always opposite to North, that is at the bottom.
- To your right is East and to your left is west.

The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow which is marked 'N'. This shows the North direction. Once you know where North lies, it is easy to find the other directions.

- Between the North and the East lies the North-East; between the North and the West lies the North-West; between the south and the west lies the South-West; between the south and the east lies the South-East.
3. Inland water transport is restricted to inland waterways such as navigable rivers and canals. Rivers like Hwang-Ho in China, Nile in Africa and Rhine in Europe are some rivers used for inland transport.
  4. Postal system began in the early nineteenth century. It is still the most commonly used means of communication. Each country has a well-established network of Posts and Telegraph. In the beginning, we used to send out letters, cards, money orders, parcels etc., anywhere in the world by post. Urgent short messages were sent through telegram.
  5. About 6.5% of the Saudi Arabians are nomads. They are called Bedouins. They have no fixed homes. They are a wandering tribe. They live in tents in the desert. They mostly wear loose clothes. They keep wandering from place to place, in search of new feeding grounds for their flocks. They pitch their tents wherever they find an oasis. They regularly move in caravans with long rows of camels.
  6. Modern facilities have changed the lives of the Inuits as they learned to settle. They adopted modern equipment and machinery to hunt. Schools, colleges and health care centers are also built.

### Lesson - 10 Knowledge is Power

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Early man used signs, odd sounds and gestured to communicate with each other.
2. Cuneiform was written by Sumerians made wedge-shaped symbols on wet clay tablets which were later hardened by baking.
3. The Braille Script is a script read by the blind people with their fingers.

- B. 1. a. Egyptians; 2. b. Egyptians; 3. b. writing; 4. c. India

#### Section-II

- A. 1. writing; 2. pictures; 3. wood, chemicals; 4. printing press, 1440, 5. Louis Braille
- B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. Clay, papyrus, bamboo books, wax, leaved and wood were used for writing before paper was invented.
2. The earliest systems of counting based on ten. The

Indian system had symbols for each number from one to nine.

3. Writing is a way of recording information and passing it on to others. The earliest written records were in the form of pictures. Human beings drew pictures of animals and hunting scenes on rocks and walls of caves. The Egyptians developed a script based on pictures, which conveyed meaning. The pictures and signs took the form of letters as time passed. The Egyptians made twenty-four letters from the pictures.
4. The invention of printing press considered a boon for the common people because it enable people to read and write books. It help in spread of knowledge.

### Lesson - 11 The Journey of Machines

#### Section-I

- A. 1. Copper was the first metal to be discovered.
2. Most common sources of energy are coal, mineral oil, petrol and electricity.
3. Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity.
- B. 1. c. iron; 2. c. Rudolf Diesel; 3. b. diesel; 4. b. coal

#### Section-II

- A. 1. stone; 2. steam; 3. mass production; 4. fuels; 5. pollution free
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. The discovery of iron changed the lifestyle of people as it was harder than copper. It was also cheap and available in plenty. Iron made it possible to make a variety of agricultural tools such as plough, skilled, shovels and spades on a large scale. Axes made of iron also made it possible to fell trees and clear jungles on a large scale. The importance of iron weapons in warfare is also immense. Thus, man became more skilled blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, hunter and potter.
2. Mass production is the production of large amounts of standardized products, including and especially on assembly lines.
3. Various sources of energy are coal, mineral oil or crude oil, electricity, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy and tidal energy are other sources of energy. These are renewable sources. They will never exhaust and they are pollution free also.
4. Benjamin Franklin was an American scientist. A man in the Netherlands developed a toy called Leyden Jar that had two wires, one in a glass and the other outside it. On joining the two wires, sparks were produced. Something, it also produced a mild shock. As he prove that lightning was electricity.

### Lesson - 12 Healthy Living

#### Section-I

- A. 1. The normal human body temperature is 98.4°F.
2. Dr Rene Laennec invented stethoscope.
3. The expanded form of LASER is 'Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation'.

4. Penicillin prevents infections in the body by preventing growth of bacteria. Many diseases such as cholera, plague, TB, etc. can be cured by using penicillin.
- B. 1. a. Clinical thermometer; 2. a. bone fractures; 3. c. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek; 4. a. 1928

#### Section-II

- A. 1. nineteenth, twentieth; 2. stethoscope; 3. surgeon; 4. Quinine; 5. Penicillin, 1928
- B. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- C. 1. A thermometer is an instrument that measures temperature. To measure the intensity of fever, the thermometer can be put in the armpit. The rise in mercury helps the doctor in treating the patients.
2. Louis Pasteur developed the pasteurization technique in killing germs.
  3. Antibiotic medicines prevent the spread of diseases through bacteria.
  4. A French scientist Louis Pasteur discovered that heat can kill germs. The process of killing germs in this way is called pasteurization.

#### Model Test Paper-III

- A. 1. Dr Joseph Lister; 2. Sir James Young Simpson; 3. Galileo; 4. Sir Alexander Fleming; 5. Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit; 6. Edward Jenner; 7. Dr Rane Laennec; 8. Louis Pasteur
- B. 1. clean; 2. electricity; 3. Indian; 4. Pollution free
- C. 1. b. Egyptians; 2. b. Coal; 3. a. bone fractures; 4. c. Iron
- D. 1. Fleming; 2. Laennec; 3. Louis Pasteur; 4. Benjamin Franklin
- E. 1. The huge farm houses at ranches where the farmers live are called homesteads.
2. Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity.
  3. Literacy means the ability to read and write.
  4. The normal human body temperature is 98.4°F.

#### Lesson - 13 The United Nations

##### Section-I

- A. 1. Presently 192 countries are members of it.
2. President Franklin Roosevelt suggested the name of United Nations.
  3. The headquarters of the UN is in New York.
  4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.
- B. 1. a. World War I; 2. b. World War II; 3. 24th October

##### Section-II

- A. 1. international; 2. Second World War; 3. membership; 4. peace; 5. force
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- C. 1. F Roosevelt
2. 1914
  3. J Stalin
  4. 1939
  5. W Churchill
- D. 1. US President Franklin D Roosevelt; Soviet Premier; Stalin

and British Prime Minister W Churchill.

2. The objectives of UN are :
  - To maintain peace in the world.
  - To develop friendly relations among member countries.
  - To cooperate in solving international problems.
  - To promote respect for human rights and freedom.
3. Right to living and Right to employment.
4. The atom bomb dropped on Japan was destructive as hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives. Industries, towns and cities were reduced to ashes in minutes.

#### Lesson - 14 The Way the UN Works

##### Section-I

- A. 1. The International Court of Justice of the UN is termed as the World Court.
2. UN has fifteen members. Out of them, five are permanent members-the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, France and China.
  3. Expanded form of UNICEF is 'UNITED NATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND'
- B. 1. a. The Security Council; 2. b. APO; 3. b. The Hague
- C. 1. unequal (7); 2. fifty (7); 3. Trusteeship Council (7); 4. Brisbane (7)

##### Section-II

- A. 1. assistance; 2. permanent; 3. security council; 4. arms
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. The General Assembly is important because all the member nations have equal representation in the General Assembly. It does its work through its committee. Its functions are to maintain peace, to encourage international cooperation and control the finances of the United Nations.
2. The main function of the Security Council is to maintain peace throughout the world. It tries to help the countries to settle their disputes in a peaceful manner and prevent war.
  3. Three main achievements of the UN are :
    - The UN has successfully mediated between nations to prevent wars and conflicts.
    - The UN's role in controlling the spread of arms is important.
    - The UN has been successful in helping the developing countries to fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy.
  4. India is one of the founding members of the UN. It has lent full support to the ideals of the UN. It actively participates in all the activities of the UN.

#### Lesson - 15 Colonial Rule

##### Section-I

- A. 1. India was known all over the world for its wealth. India's geographical locations and its wide resources with rich culture had made it prosperous. It was well-known for

spices, cotton and silk textiles, pearls, jewellery and other thing.

2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor.

- B. 1. b. 1498; 2. a. Siraj-ud-Daulah; 3. a. Bahadur Shah Zafar; 4. c. Lord Dalhousie

#### Section-II

A. 1. Portuguese; 2. 1764; 3. Lord Richard Wellesley; 4. Mangal Pandey; 5. Governor-General

B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T

C. 1. The British were ambitious. They wanted to control Bengal. They made a factory in Bengal. They started maintaining an army. The Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah ordered the company to remove the army which led to the Battle of Plassey.

2. Swat, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

3. The policy of the Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General of India from 1848-56. It enabled the British to take control of any Indian state if the ruler of that state had died without leaving a natural-born heir, which had to be the ruler's own son.

4. The Revolt of 1857 was unsuccessful because of the following factors :

- Disorganised leadership
- Lack of people's support

#### Model Test Paper-IV

- A. 1. Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO)  
2. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)  
3. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
4. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
5. International Labour Organization (ILO)  
6. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
7. United Nations United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)  
8. World Health Organization (WHO)
- B. 1. UN has fifteen members. Out of them, five are permanent members-the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, France and China.  
2. The name "United Nations", was coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt.  
3. India was known all over the world for its wealth. India's geographical locations and its wide resources with rich culture had made it prosperous. It was well-known for spices, cotton and silk textiles, pearls, jewellery and other thing.  
4. The International Court of Justice of the UN is termed as the World Court.
- C. 1. UN building in New York  
2. Vasco da Gama  
3. Symbol of Food and Agriculture Organizations

4. Rani Laxmi Bai

D. 1. b. 1498; 2. b. APO; 3. b. 24th October; 4. a. The Hague

E. 1. 1764; 2. World War I; 3. WHO; 4. 1945

#### Lesson - 16 The Beginning of Struggle

##### Section-I

A. 1. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in different parts of India.

2. A section in the INC felt that moderate ways would not serve the purpose of getting things done. These people were called Revolutionaries or Extremists. The extremists wanted immediate action against the British.

3. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a lawyer, returned to India after stay in South Africa. There he helped the Indians and showed them a new way to fighting injustice. He believed that there is always a peaceful way of doing things.

B. 1. a. 1885; 2. c. Tilak; 3. b. Bengal

##### Section-II

A. 1. policies; 2. A. O. Hume, 1885; 3. Extremists; 4. Bengal; 5. secret societies, planned covert operating against the British

B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T

C. 1. The British used the *Divide and Rule* policy to weaken the freedom movement. They planned to divide Bengal in two parts on the basis of Hindu and Muslim population. They wanted to set Hindus against Muslims. The moderates and extremists united to oppose the partition of Bengal.

2. The Swadeshi Movement started for popularizing the use of Indian goods and rejecting the foreign goods and services. Men, women and children joined this movement, boycotting the foreign goods.

3. The demands of the Congress in the early years were to change in its political system in a peaceful manner. They asked for employment of Indians in Government Services, goods to be made in India and government to reduce the hike in taxes. Because of their peaceful mode of operation these leaders were called as Moderates.

#### Lesson - 17 India Achieves Freedom

##### Section-I

A. 1. General Dyer came to the park and ordered his soldiers to fire at the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.

2. Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad

3. Satyagraha means insistence on the truth.

B. 1. b. 2 October 1869; 2. a. 128; 3. c. Both of these; 4. c. Frontier Gandhi

C. 1. Do or Die; 2. Simon Commission; 3. Civil Disobedience; 4. Dandi March

##### Section-II

A. 1. Satyagraha; 2. 1920; 3. Simon Commission; 4. Gandhiji; 5. Indian National Army

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

C. 1. Gandhiji started satyagraha which means insistence on

the truth. It was a method of non-violent resistance.

2. The result of the Jallianwala Bagh episode was that Hundred of men, women and children were killed and thousands were injured. The whole country was shocked by this incident.
3. Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt Law. Gandhiji marched on foot with some people from his Ashram at Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to the sea shore village of Dandi. They travelled for a distance of 385 kms and reached Dandi on 6 April, 1930. He broke the salt law by making salt from sea water. This movement is called Dandi March.
4. Shubhash Chandra Bose, a prominent Congress leader, waged a war for freedom from outside India. He escaped from prison and reached Germany via Afghanistan. From there he went to Japan, Singapore and Malaysia. Subhash Chandra Bose become the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army or Azad hind Fauj. His famous slogands were *Jai Hind* and *Dilli Chalo*.
5. The British policy of *Divide and Rule* led to the partition of India. Muslim league under Jinnah declared the Muslims were a separate people and must have a separate homeland called Pakistan. All hopes of uniting the Hindus and Muslims in a united India came to an end.

#### Graded Assessment-II

- A. 1. Lord Richard Wellasley; 2. penicillin, 1928; 3. Mass Production; 4. pictures; 5. Security Council
- B. 1. Helps children all over the world  
2. 13 April 1919  
3. 28 December 1885  
4. Printing Press  
5. 24th October
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T; 6. F
- D. 1. A section in the INC felt that moderate ways would not serve the purpose of getting things done. These people were called Revolutionaries or Extremists. The extremists wanted immediate action against the British.  
2. The result of the Jallianwala Bagh episode was that Hundred of men, women and children were killed and thousands were injured. The whole country was shocked by this incident.  
3. The Charter of the UN is like its constitution. It outlines the objectives of the UN in detail.  
4. This organ is the executive branch of the UN. It takes care of the UN Programmes and policies and carries out day-to-tay operations.  
5. Surgery means repair, removal or replacement of the damaged part of organ of the body. Surgery was practised even in ancient time in India.  
6. Mass production is the production of large amounts of standardized products, including and especially on assembly lines.

7. A script is a form of writing. The Greek and the Roman alphabets were derived from these scripts. The same scripts paved the way for the development of the English language.
  8. The British used the *Divide and Rule* police to weaken the freedom movement. They planned to divide Bengal in two parts on the basis of Hindu and Muslim population. They wanted to set Hindus against Muslims. The moderates and extremists united to oppose the partition of Bengal.
  9. Liquid gold is commonly known as oil (petroleum) because of its high price and value and its economic need.
- E. 1. The prairie region is called the 'wheat basket of the world' because production of wheat is so high in this region.
2. Directions are usually shown in maps when place a map on a table :
    - The farthest side of the map (we call it the top of the map) is North.
    - South is always opposite to North, that is at the bottom.
    - To your right is East and to your left is west.
- The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow which is marked 'N'. This shown the North direction. Once you know where North lies, it is easy to find the other directions.
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  4. Postal system began in the early nineteenth century. It is still the most commonly used means of communication. Each country has a well-established network of Posts and Telegraph. In the beginning, we used to send out letters, cards, money orders, parcels etc., anywhere in the world by post. Urgent short messages were sent through telegram.
  5. About 6.5% of the Saudi Arabians are nomads. They are called Bedouins. They have no fixed homes. They are a wandering tribe. They live in tents in the desert. They mostly wear loose clothes. They keep wandering from place to place, in search of new feeding grounds for their flocks. They pitch their tents wherever they find an oasis. They regularly move in caravans with long rows of camels.
  6. Modern facilities have changed the lives of the Inuits as they learned to settle. They adopted modern equipment and machinery to hunt. School colleges and health care centers are also built.



