**Chapter 4: A Good Citizen**

**Key Terms and Definitions**

1. **Responsibility**: A duty to take care of somebody or something.
2. **Citizen**: A person who belongs to a country or city.
3. **Public Property**: Things owned by the government, like roads, parks, and monuments, that everyone can use.
4. **Private Property**: Things owned by individuals or groups, such as homes, schools, and personal belongings.
5. **Candidate**: A person who stands for election.
6. **Polling Booth**: The place where voters go to vote in elections.

**Questions and Answers**

**1. How does 'civic sense' apply to students while they are in school?**  
**Answer:** Civic sense means understanding responsibility towards neighbours, the school environment, rules, and keeping the school clean and safe.

**2. Who was a ‘good neighbour' to the injured men? Why?**  
**Answer:** The man who stopped his car to take the injured men to the hospital was a good neighbour because he helped people in need regardless of knowing them.

**3. Why do you think the others did not stop to help?**  
**Answer:** They thought only about themselves and did not care about the injured men, showing lack of civic sense.

**4. Can we be good neighbours to people whom we do not know?**  
**Answer:** Yes, being kind and helpful to others, even if unknown, is part of being a good neighbour and citizen.

**5. Why should citizens take care of public and private property?**  
**Answer:** Because public property belongs to everyone, and private property should be respected as it belongs to individuals or groups.

**6. Why do people spoil monuments and burn public property?**  
**Answer:** Sometimes out of carelessness, anger, or lack of respect. These actions harm everyone as they damage property and heritage.

**7. Why is it important for citizens to vote?**  
**Answer:** Voting is a civic duty to elect government representatives and participate in democracy.

**8. Why do we have rules? What would happen if there were no rules?**  
**Answer:** Rules keep society orderly and safe; without them, there would be chaos and confusion.

**Exercises**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. A good citizen cares for **other people**.
2. Facilities such as roads, buses and parks, which are for everyone, are **public property**.
3. Heritage such as **monuments** belongs to everyone.
4. We should respect and take care of **both public and private** property.
5. It is the duty of Indian citizens of **18 years and above** to vote.

**B. Tick (√) or Cross (×):**

1. People throw garbage in a dustbin after a picnic. (√)
2. People spit from vehicles. (×)
3. Cars splashing water on pedestrians. (×)
4. Students help keep the playground clean. (√)
5. Students play cricket using school furniture. (×)
6. People keep quiet after 10 pm. (√)
7. Older children use swings meant for younger kids. (×)
8. People leave public toilets clean. (√)

**C. Match:**

1. Citizen — d. A person who belongs to a country or city.
2. Responsibility — a. A duty to take care of somebody or something.
3. Candidate — b. A person who stands for election.
4. Civics — c. Teaches about citizens’ duties and government.

**D. Answer the questions:**

1. What do we learn in civics?  
   **Answer:** We learn about the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens, and how government works.
2. Who is a good neighbour?  
   **Answer:** A good neighbour is someone who is kind and helpful to people around them, known or unknown.
3. Why should we take care of historical buildings?  
   **Answer:** Because they are our heritage and should be preserved for future generations.
4. What is the difference between public and private property?  
   **Answer:** Public property is owned by the government and for everyone’s use; private property is owned by individuals or groups.
5. Who can vote in India?  
   **Answer:** Indian citizens aged 18 years and above.
6. Write three sentences about a good citizen.  
   **Answer:** A good citizen helps others, respects property, follows rules, and votes responsibly.

**Chapter 5: The Four Domains of Earth**

**Key Terms and Definitions**

1. **Hydrosphere**: All water on Earth including oceans, rivers, lakes, glaciers, and water vapor.
2. **Atmosphere**: The layer of gases surrounding Earth, including air we breathe.
3. **Lithosphere**: The solid outer part of Earth, including the crust and upper mantle.
4. **Biosphere**: Part of Earth where living things live, including all habitats.
5. **Evaporation**: Process of water turning into vapor when heated.
6. **Condensation**: Water vapor cooling and turning back into liquid.
7. **Precipitation**: Rain or snow falling to Earth.
8. **Habitat**: The natural environment where plants and animals live.

**Questions and Answers**

**1. Name the four domains of the Earth.**  
**Answer:** Hydrosphere, Atmosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere.

**2. What happens during evaporation and condensation?**  
**Answer:** Water heats and evaporates into vapor; vapor cools and condenses into clouds.

**3. What is precipitation?**  
**Answer:** Water falling to Earth as rain, snow, or hail.

**4. What gases make up the atmosphere?**  
**Answer:** Mainly nitrogen, oxygen, with small amounts of other gases including carbon dioxide and water vapor.

**5. What is the lithosphere made of?**  
**Answer:** Solid Earth's outer layer including rocks, soil, crust, and upper mantle.

**6. Why is soil important?**  
**Answer:** Soil is necessary for plants to grow and supports all life on land.

**7. What is the biosphere?**  
**Answer:** The part of Earth that supports living organisms and their habitats.

**Exercises**

**A. Match:**

1. Hydrosphere — c. All water on Earth.
2. Atmosphere — d. The air surrounding Earth.
3. Lithosphere — a. The solid outer parts of the Earth.
4. Biosphere — b. The part where living beings live.

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The gaseous form of water is **water vapor**.
2. Water vapour turns into liquid by **condensation**.
3. The solid outer part of the Earth is called the **lithosphere**.
4. The atmosphere protects us from harmful **sun rays**.
5. The biosphere includes all kinds of **habitats**.

**C. Answer:**

1. Why is water essential?  
   **Answer:** Because all living things need water to survive.
2. Name two important gases in the atmosphere.  
   **Answer:** Oxygen and nitrogen.
3. Describe the lithosphere.  
   **Answer:** It is Earth's solid outer shell made of rocks, soil, crust, and mantle.
4. How does the biosphere depend on other domains?  
   **Answer:** The biosphere needs water, air, and soil from the other domains to support life.
5. Name three types of habitats.  
   **Answer:** Underwater, jungle, and desert habitats.

**Chapter 6: Major Geographical Forms**

**Key Terms and Definitions**

1. **Continent**: Largest landmasses on Earth.
2. **Ocean**: Large bodies of saltwater around continents.
3. **Sea**: Smaller saltwater bodies connected to oceans.
4. **Mountain**: Very high land; peaks are mountain tops.
5. **Hill**: Smaller than mountains, rounded tops.
6. **Valley**: Low land between hills or mountains.
7. **River**: Flowing water from highlands to oceans or lakes.
8. **Plateau**: Elevated flat area of land.
9. **Plain**: Large flat land suitable for farming.
10. **Desert**: Very dry land receiving little rainfall.
11. **Island**: Land surrounded by water.
12. **Archipelago**: Group of islands close together.
13. **Isthmus**: Narrow strip of land connecting two bigger areas.
14. **Strait**: Narrow water between two land areas.
15. **Peninsula**: Land almost surrounded by water except one side.
16. **Bay**: Curved indentation of sea into land.

**Questions and Answers**

**1. How much of Earth’s surface is water?**  
**Answer:** About three-fourths of Earth's surface is covered by water.

**2. Name the seven continents.**  
**Answer:** Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia.

**3. What are oceans and seas?**  
**Answer:** Oceans are large saltwater bodies; seas are smaller saltwater parts connected to oceans.

**4. What is a mountain range?**  
**Answer:** A series of mountains joined together, such as the Himalayas.

**5. Define plateau.**  
**Answer:** High flat land, sometimes called tableland.

**6. What forms plains?**  
**Answer:** Soil deposited by rivers during floods over many years.

**7. Name two types of deserts.**  
**Answer:** Hot deserts (Sahara) and cold deserts (Antarctica).

**Exercises**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Largest landmasses are called **continents** and largest water bodies **oceans**.
2. Mountains are the highest land; hills are **smaller** landforms.
3. An **island** is land surrounded by water; a **lake** is water surrounded by land.
4. **Isthmus** is narrow land connecting two areas; a **strait** is narrow water connecting two water bodies.
5. A **bay** is water curving into the land.

**B. Match:**

1. Highest mountains — b. No plants can grow.
2. Hills and valleys — d. People and animals live here.
3. Cold deserts — e. No life.
4. Hot deserts — a. Few plants and animals.
5. Plains — c. Soil is good.

**C. Multiple Choice (write the correct word):**

1. Hills of sand are called - **dunes**.
2. A group of islands is an - **archipelago**.
3. Land surrounded by sea on 3 sides - **peninsula**.
4. Where land meets sea - **coast**.
5. Mountain tip - **peak**.
6. Small water bodies - **seas**.
7. River start - **source**.
8. River end - **mouth**.
9. Raised waves in ocean - **wave**.

**Chapter 17: Our Environment – Pollution and Protection**

**Key Terms and Definitions**

1. **Pollution**: Adding harmful substances to the environment.
2. **Pollutant**: Harmful substance causing pollution.
3. **Ozone**: Gas that protects Earth from harmful sun rays.
4. **Sewage**: Waste water from toilets.
5. **Treat**: To clean or make safe.
6. **Decibel**: Unit measuring sound intensity.
7. **Biodegradable**: Able to break down naturally.
8. **Smog**: Mix of smoke and fog causing air pollution.

**Questions and Answers**

**1. What kind of pollution causes watery eyes in traffic?**  
**Answer:** Air pollution from smoke and gases released by vehicles.

**2. What causes fish to die suddenly in water?**  
**Answer:** Water pollution from chemicals, sewage, or industrial waste.

**3. How does noise pollution affect people and animals?**  
**Answer:** It causes hearing loss, stress, and disturbs rest and health.

**4. What causes soil pollution?**  
**Answer:** Dumping plastic, chemicals from factories, pesticides, and acid rain.

**5. Who needs to vote?**  
**Answer:** All citizens aged 18 and above must vote as a civic duty.

**Exercises**

**A. Crossword clues:**  
(Refer to words like OZONE and SMOG).

**B. Multiple Choice:**

1. The harmful substance added to air is called - **Pollutant**.
2. Sound level is measured in - **Decibels**.
3. Waste that breaks down is called - **Biodegradable**.
4. Factories must \_\_\_ before releasing waste - **Purify**.
5. A low pollution vehicle fuel is - **CNG**.

**C. Identify pollution types:**

* Rubbish dumped on land - Soil pollution.
* Bathing in rivers - Water pollution.
* Spraying pesticides - Soil pollution.
* Factory smoke - Air pollution.
* Loudspeakers - Noise pollution.
* Cutting trees - Air pollution.

**D. Identify the correct R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle):**

1. Going to school by carpool - Reduce.
2. Wrapping gifts with reused newspaper - Reuse.
3. Composting kitchen waste - Recycle.
4. Making notebooks from leftover paper - Reuse.
5. Reusing old towels for cleaning - Reuse.

**E. Answer:**

1. How do humans cause pollution?  
   **Answer:** By releasing waste and harmful substances into air, water, noise, and soil.
2. What is non-biodegradable waste?  
   **Answer:** Waste like plastic that does not break down naturally.
3. Problems of oil spills?  
   **Answer:** They harm aquatic life and pollute water.
4. Effects of more vehicles?  
   **Answer:** More air and noise pollution.
5. Effects of noise pollution?  
   **Answer:** Hearing loss, stress, and disturbance.
6. Long-term effects of soil pollution?  
   **Answer:** Reduced soil fertility and harm to plants and animals.