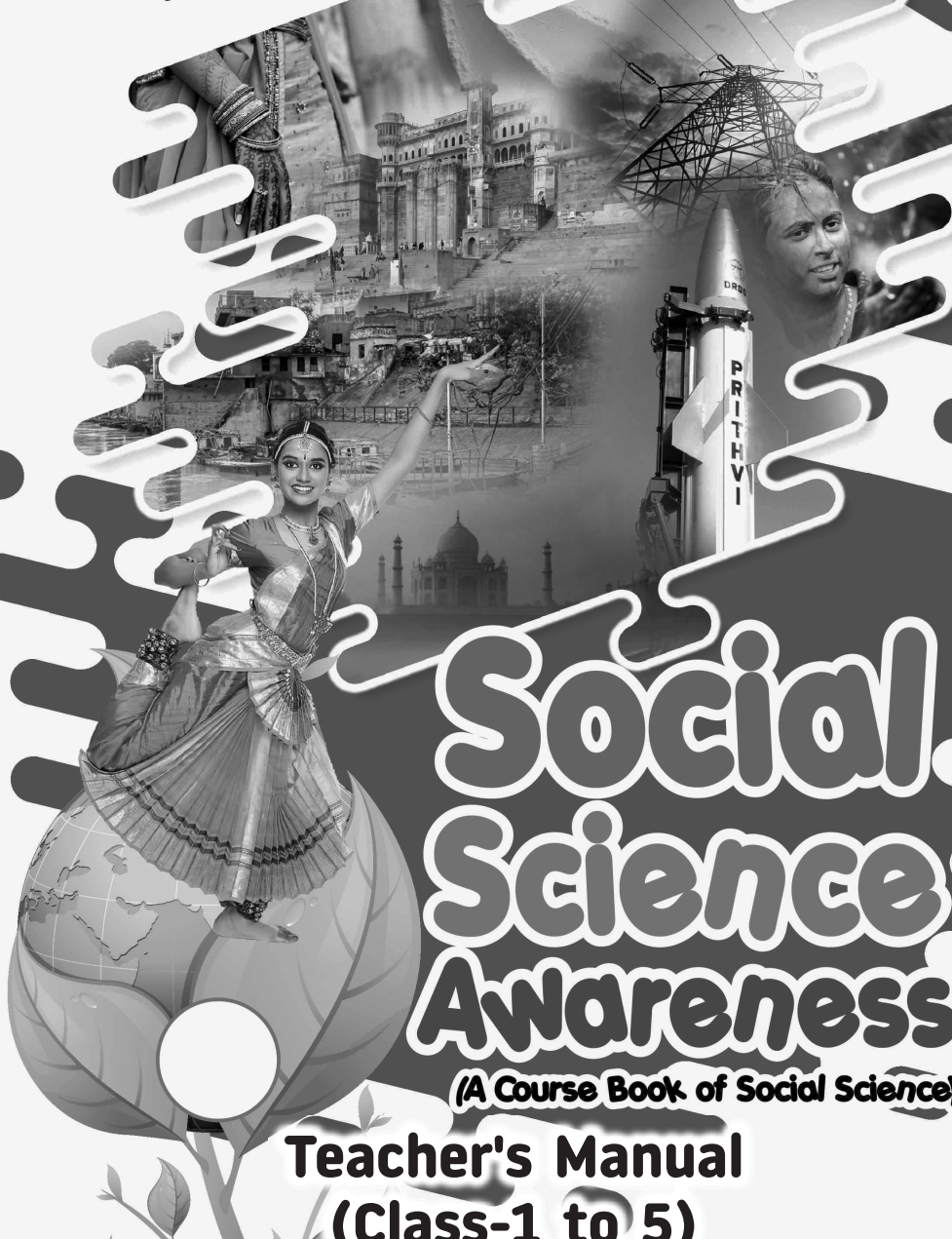




Highbrow
Series



Social Science Awareness

(A Course Book of Social Science)

Teacher's Manual
(Class-1 to 5)

Teacher's Manual

Social Studies-1

UNIT-I : THE FAMILY

CHAPTER 1 : OUR FAMILY

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. Uncle 2. Aunt 3. Cousin 4. Grandfather 5. Grandmother **C.** 1. Parents and their children make a family. 2. A small family is a happy family. 3. A big family has parents and more than two children living together. 4. A joint family is a large family.

CHAPTER 2 : OUR PARENTS

A. Do yourself **B.** Do yourself **C.** 1. Father 2. Father 3. Mother 4. Mother **D.** 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself 3. Father earns money for our family. 4. Mother cooks food in our family.

CHAPTER 3 : FUN WITH THE FAMILY

A. Do yourself **B.** Do yourself **C.** 1. ii 2. i 3. v 4. vi 5. iv 6. iii

UNIT-II : OUR BASIC NEEDS

CHAPTER 4 : OUR FOOD

A. 1. everyday 2. healthy 3. many 4. plants 5. non-vegetarians **B.** 1. alive 2. healthy 3. energy 4. work 5. grow **C.** 1. Vegetable, fruits, milk, eggs, meat, and fish used as food in our family. 2. Do yourself 3. Do yourself 4. Do yourself 5. We eat food to keep us alive.

CHAPTER 5 : OUR HOUSE

A. 1. Protects us 2. Safe 3. live 4. gives 5. need **B.** 1. shelter 2. safe 3. peacefully 4. protects 5. store **C.** 1. Do yourself 2. We take our meals in the dining room 3. Our mother cooks meals in the kitchen for the family 4. We sleep in the bed-room in our house.

CHAPTER 6 : ANIMALS HOUSE

A. 1. kennel 2. stable 3. den 4. nest 5. shed **B.** 1. The shelter of a sheep is called folds. 2. The shelter of a bird is called nests. 3. The shelter of a dog is called kennels. 4. We live in Pucca houses. 5. A shed is made of wood.

CHAPTER 7 : THE CLOTHES

A. 1. cover 2. woollen 3. warm 4. heat 5. rainy **B.** 1. heat 2. Woollen 3. Raincoat 4. uniform 5. cover **C.** 1. We wear clothes to protect

ourselves from cold, heat and rain. 2. Cotton clothes protect us from heat. 3. Woollen clothes protect us from cold. 4. We use raincoat and umbrellas to avoid getting wet in the rain. 5. We wear our uniform for school.

CHAPTER 8 : WATER

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T **B.** 1. Water Pipes 2. vessels 3. clean 4. pure 5. salty
C. 1. We should always drink pure water. 2. We should not drink water from rivers and tanks because it is not pure water. 3. We should always cover the water pot because water is safe to drink. 4. We should clean the water pot, before filling it with water because we need pure water to drink.

CHAPTER 9 : AIR

A. 1. around 2. live 3. air 4. impure 5. fresh 6. burning **B.** 1. We require fresh air for good health. 2. We should go to parks regularly to get fresh air. 3. Dust and smoke make the air impure.

UNIT-III : THE SCHOOL

CHAPTER 10 : THE SCHOOL

A. 1. pray 2. one, room 3. free 4. library 5. canteen. **B.** 1. pray 2. library 3. art room 4. playground **C.** 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself 3. Do yourself 4. Do yourself 5. Do yourself

CHAPTER 11 : OUR CLASSROOM

A. 1. desks, benches 2. table, chair 3. blackboard 4. display board 5. Cupboard 6. lights, fans **B.** 1. Good 2. Bad 3. Good 4. Good 5. Good

CHAPTER 12 : LEARNING AT SCHOOL

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F **B.** 1. write 2. paint 3. habits, manners 4. sums 5. play **C.** 1. teachers 2. late 3. disobey 4. dirty 5. bad

CHAPTER 13 : GOOD HABITS

A. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **B.** 1. bath 2. outdoor 3. teeth 4. cheerful 5. work 6. Sleep

CHAPTER 14 : SAFETY HABITS

A. 1. Bad 2. Good 3. Bad 4. Good 5. Bad **B.** 1. rules 2. zebra 3. walk 4. lean 5. play

CHAPTER 15 : IMPORTANT PLACES

A. 1. school 2. post office 3. dispensary 4. market 5. bank **B.** 1. f 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. d

UNIT-IV : WORSHIP PLACES

CHAPTER 16 : WORSHIP PLACES

- A.** 1. Idols 2. Namaz 3. Bible 4. Guru Granth Sahib 5. Geeta 6. Quran
B. 1. The Muslims go to pray in mosques. 2. The Hindus go to worship God in temples. 3. The Sikhs go to pray in Gurudwaras. 4. The Christians go to pray in church.

UNIT-V : OUR HELPERS

CHAPTER 17 : PEOPLE WHO HELP US

- A.** 1. nurse 2. dancer 3. teacher 4. doctor 5. washerman **B.** 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself 3. Do yourself 4. Do yourself 5. Do yourself

UNIT-VI : NATIONAL FLAG

CHAPTER 18 : OUR NATIONAL FLAG

- A.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **B.** 1. Our National flag has three stripes of different colours. 2. The colour of the top stripe of our National flag is Orange. 3. The colour of the bottom of our National flag is Green. 4. The colour of the Ashok Chakra in the flag is navy blue. 5. There are 24 spokes in the wheel.

UNIT-VII : NATIONAL DAYS

CHAPTER 19 : THE NATIONAL DAYS

- A.** 1. 15th August 2. 26th of January 3. 2nd October 4. 14th November 5. 5th September **B.** 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a

UNIT-VIII : EARLY MAN

CHAPTER 20 : THE EARLY MAN

- A.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **B.** 1. Early man lived on the earth. 2. Early man ate only fruits, nuts and the roots of the plants. 3. Early man used sharp-edged stones for hunting. 4. Early man moved in groups for hunting and protecting himself. 5. Early man made fire by rubbing together two stones.



Social Studies-2

UNIT-I : OUR NEEDS

CHAPTER 1 : OUR FOOD

- A.** 1. both a & b 2. land 3. waste **B.** 1. energy 2. eggs, muscles 3. pulses 4. seeds 5. breakfast **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. Breakfast is an

important meal because the body gets food after about 8 to 10 hours. 2. We must not eat food which has been left uncovered because stale food can cause illness. 3. Food gives us strength and energy. 4. We also eat the roots and leaves of many plants. 5. The three main meals of a day : (i) Breakfast (ii) Lunch (iii) Dinner.

CHAPTER 2 : PRECIOUS LIQUID : WATER

A. 1. both a & b 2. both a & b 3. both a & b **B.** 1. precious 2. food 3. living 4. tanks 5. dirty **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. Water is precious because we cannot live without water. 2. We get water from rivers, wells and rainfall. 3. Water comes to our homes through taps. 4. We should store water in tanks. 5. The best way to purify water is boiling.

CHAPTER 3 : CLOTHES : WE WEAR

A. 1. good 2. summer 3. rubber **B.** 1. cover 2. protect 3. winter 4. leaves 5. clean **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T **D.** 1. Winter clothes made of are wool. 2. Early man wear leaves. 3. Clothes should be washed because washed clothes make us look good. 4. We get cotton from sheep. 5. Rain coat is a special clothes for the rainy season.

CHAPTER 4 : OUR HOUSE

A. 1. Both a & b 2. two 3. many **B.** 1. rain 2. pucca 3. straw 4. light 5. clean **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. We live in Pucca house. 2. We would find Pucca houses in cities. 3. Do yourself 4. We use our drawing room for watching T.V.

UNIT-II : IMPORTANT PLACES AROUND US

CHAPTER 5 : OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

A. 1. Neighbourhood 2. family 3. help **B.** 1. family 2. help 3. together 4. caring **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T **D.** 1. Houses close to each other make a neighbourhood. 2. People live in a neighbourhood like a family. 3. Children play together in the neighbourhood enjoy themselves. 4. The best thing being, sharing and caring for each other learn by living in a neighbourhood.

CHAPTER 6 : OUR SCHOOL

A. 1. many 2. place 3. Principal **B.** 1. learning 2. rooms 3. Principal 4. Uniform 5. family **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Do yourself 2. We would find books in a library. 3. Children do pray in a assembly hall. 4. Children learn to read and write in school.

CHAPTER 7 : PLACES OF WORSHIP

A. 1. different 2. temple 3. meal **B.** 1. temple 2. Quran 3. Church 4. Guru Granth Sahib 5. Bible **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Puja performed in a temple. 2. Pujan is a way pray to god. 3. The holy book of the Muslims is the 'Quran'. 4. The Guru Granth Sahib is holy book of sikhs. 5. The langar is a common meal where people all alike rich or poor, sit together in the house of god and eat together.

CHAPTER 8 : OUR HELPERS

A. 1. farmer 2. plumber 3. soldier **B.** 1. own 2. plumber 3. electrician 4. chair 5. doctor **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **D.** 1. Helper is that man who helps us do everything like plumber, carpenter, farmer, doctor, soldier, electrician and nurse. 2. A farmer grows grains, fruits, vegetables for us. 3. Shopkeeper is a sales man who keeps those things we need us. 4. If there were no helpers we cannot do everything on our own. 5. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 9 : IMPORTANT SERVICES

A. 1. one day 2. both a & b 3. water **B.** 1. market 2. hospital 3. letterbox 4. policeman 5. Fireman **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. buy 2. sick 3. nab 4. fire engines 5. phone **E.** 1. A market is a place where there are many shops to buy different things. 2. The use of a hospital is take care of people who fall sick. 3. Do yourself 4. We call a police station when we are not save for thief. 5. Fireman useful for put out fires.

UNIT-III : THE RECREATION

CHAPTER 10 : THE WAY WE ENJOY

A. 1. park 2. fairs 3. feed **B.** 1. Recreation 2. outdoor 3. indoor 4. zoo 5. fairs **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. Indoor games are like snakes and ladders ludo or carrom board. 2. Fair is generally held during festivals. 3. Playing, having fun or enjoying yourself is known as recreation.

CHAPTER 11 : RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

A. 1. lights 2. children 3. colours **B.** 1. Deepawali 2. Holi 3. Christmas 4. Id 5. Guruparv **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. Deepawali is celebrated because on this day lord Rama returned from exile. 2. Christrians celebrate chiristmas because this day marks the birthday of their God, lord Jesus Christ. 3. National festivals are celebrated to mark important events of the nation. 4. Two national festivals are Independence day and Republic day. 5. Sikhs have ten Gurus.

CHAPTER 12 : NATIONAL FESTIVALS

A. 1. three 2. New Delhi 3. freedom **B.** 1. 15th 2. 26th 3. Gandhi **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **D.** 1. a. Our Independence day is held on the 15th of August every year. b. this day, the 2nd of October is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti. c. The Republic day is celebrated on the 26th of January every year.

UNIT-IV : TRANSPORT, ROAD SAFETY AND DIRECTIONS

CHAPTER 13 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT

A. 1. both a & b 2. Elephants 3. both a & b **B.** 1. foot 2. faster 3. camels 4. Ships 5. Trains **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. We travel to school by bus. 2. Man can easily travel to far off places with the help of engines. 3. Some villages farmers also use tractors to travel. 4. Cargo planes are used to carry or transport goods to any corner of the world. 5. Man travel on oceans and seas by very big ships.

CHAPTER 14 : ROAD SAFETY

A. 1. footpath 2. run 3. moving **B.** 1. road 2. zebra 3. right 4. footpath 5. road **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. Accidents take place because of carelessness. 2. We should one walk to the right side of a road because this would enable you to see the traffic coming towards you. 3. If a person tries to get onto a moving bus you may fall and hurt yourself. 4. Where you have to cross a road, use a zebra — crossing. 5. While you are cross the road the first thing is to watch out while you are on a road.

CHAPTER 15 : DIRECTIONS

A. 1. four 2. East 3. West **B.** 1. east 2. four 3. west 4. north **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

UNIT-V : SEASONS AND TIME

CHAPTER 16 : SEASONS

A. 1. three 2. both a & b 3. rains **B.** 1. changing 2. winter 3. loo 4. cotton 5. raincoats **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. A weather, if remains for a long period of time, can be called a season. 2. People wear woollen clothes in winter because woollen clothes keep us warm. 3. The months of May and June are very hottest months. 4. We use desert coolers in summers to keep their homes cool. 5. When dark clouds appear in the sky then cool winds blow and sometimes there are storms too.

CHAPTER 17 : TIME

A. 1. morning 2. noon 3. 24 **B.** 1. Timepieces 2. morning 3. shortest 4. seven 5. Twelve **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. We tell time to help of timepieces. 2. The name of two timepieces is morning and evening. 3. Our shadow is right below us in the noon. 4. Again our shadow starts to become long in the evening. 5. Four weeks has a month.

UNIT-VI : THE EARTH AND WATER

CHAPTER 18 : FORMS OF LAND

A. 1. both a & b 2. plain 3. valley **B.** 1. land 2. air 3. plains 4. valley 5. plateau **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. The earth is made up of land and water. 2. The name of different landforms is plains, valley, plateau. 3. Small towns in hilly areas are also known as hill stations. 4. High area of land which is flat on the top or table-like is known as a plateau.

CHAPTER 19 : WATER AND IT'S SOURCES

A. 1. sea 2. diseases 3. salty **B.** 1. water 2. mountains 3. washing 4. salty 5. filter **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

UNIT-VII : EARLY MAN AND GREAT PEOPLE

CHAPTER 20 : EARLY MAN

A. 1. thousands 2. wheels 3. clever **B.** 1. changing 2. wheel 3. wood 4. wheel **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **D.** 1. Early man must have invented the wheel. 2. Early man must cut such logs to make wheel. 3. Cycles, scooters, cars and buses run on wheels. 4. Early man must cut such logs to make wheel.

CHAPTER 21 : ARUNI

A. 1. gurukul 2. guru **B.** 1. T 2. F 3. T **C.** 1. In the early days, students used to go and live with their teacher. Such a school was known as a gurukul. 2. Aruni was different from other students because he was very intelligent. He always respected and obeyed his guru. 3. One day it rained very heavily the stream and crops were flooded this would destroy the crops. 4. Aruni lay himself between the crack.

CHAPTER 22 : ASHOKA THE GREAT

A. 1. Maurya 2. Kalinga 3. Bindusara **B.** 1. Maurya 2. Kalinga 3. fierce 4. pledged 5. people **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F **D.** 1. Bindusara was Ashoka's

father. 2. Ashoka was a very powerful ruler. 3. The war of kalinga was a very fierce battle was fought thousands of people died.



Social Studies-3

UNIT-I : OUR NEEDS

CHAPTER 1 : OUR FOOD

A. 1. diet 2. animals 3. cherries **B.** 1. essential 2. cattle 3. Shrikhand 4. necessary **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c **E.** 1. The food that is most commonly eaten in an area is their staple food. 2. Name of the some foodstuffs which can be cooked and eaten raw are cucumber, tomato, radish, carrot, and cabbage etc. 3. Butter, cheese, curd, cream and ghee are get from milk. 4. Misti doi, rasgollas and sandesh are common in west Bengal. 5. Food provide us energy, food also helps us to grow well. It protects us from diseases. 6. Do yourself.

CHAPTER 2 : OUR CLOTHES

A. 1. both a & b 2. woollen 3. phiran **B.** 1. wool 2. hair 3. Cashmilon 4. heat 5. special occasionally **C.** 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. e **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. Our three basic needs are water, food and clothes. 2. Early man cover himself with the leaves of a tree and skin of animals. 3. The woollen of clothes are worn in a cold climate. 4. Cotton is good to be worn in summer because cotton clothes are very comfortable to wear. 5. Suit, Saree and ghaghra worn dresses by women. Payjama-kurta, kurta-lungi and Pant-shirt are worn dresses by man.

UNIT-II : OUR COUNTRY

CHAPTER 3 : PHYSICAL FEATURE OF INDIA

A. 1. 7th 2. plain 3. south **B.** 1. plateau 2. Indian 3. desert 4. hot nor cold 5. Andaman and Nicobar islands **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Himalayas is in Northern India. 2. the highest mountain peak is Mount Everest in the world. 3. The Ganges, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, the krishna, the Cauvery and the Godavari flow in or through India. 4. A plateau is a piece of that land which is higher than the land that surrounds it. 5. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

CHAPTER 4 : THE STATES OF INDIA

A. 1. 29 2. 7 3. New Delhi **B.** 1. New Delhi 2. state 3. population 4. religions 5. government **C.** 1. Punjab 2. Lucknow 3. Jaipur 4. Bihar 5. Jammu and Kashmir 6. Karnataka 7. Tamil Nadu 8. Bhubaneswar 9. West Bengal 10. Mumbai **D.** 1. Punjab : Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh : Lucknow, Rajasthan : Jaipur, Bihar : Patna, Srinagar : Jammu and Kashmir. 2. Such Parts which remain under the direct control of the central Government are known as Union territories. 3. Delhi is officially known as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. 4. New Delhi is the capital of India.

CHAPTER 5 : OUR LOCAL AGENCIES

A. 1. 18 2. Pradhan 3. cities **B.** 1. eighteen 2. Sarpanch 3. Panchayat 4. Government 5. lady **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. Village Panchayat get roads and drains constructed. They also make water available for the people of the village 2. From the villagers, the village panchayats get the money for their work. 3. Each ward has an elected member, who is elected by the people of the ward. Each Municipal corporation must have at least one lady member. 4. The city is divided into various sections which are called wards. 5. In small cities Municipal Corporation is called a Municipal committee.

CHAPTER 6 : DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

A. 1. DM 2. Police 3. Traffic Police **B.** 1. Supreme 2. District Judge 3. Post 4. District Inspector of Schools 5. Chief development officer False **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. Our country is divided for better administration into states. 2. The head of the highest authority of a district is the District Magistrate. 3. The police prevents the crimes from taking place, the traffic police takes care of the running of traffic on the city roads The head of these is an officer of the police called the Superintendent of police. 4. The chief Medical officer takes care of the welfare of hospitals and other medical organisations of the district.

CHAPTER 7 : OUR FESTIVALS

A. 1. Festival 2. Id 3. Guruparv 4. Christians **B.** 1. colours 2. Chacha Nehru's 3. Grand Parade 4. Tamilians 5. Holi **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d **E.** 1. The three kinds of festivals are national, religion and local festivals. 2. We celebrate our

Independence day on 15th August. 3. Teacher's day celebrated because it is the day when Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was born. He was a scholar, and also the second President of India. 4. Christmas is celebrated because Jesus christ was born on this day. 5. The Muslims celebrate the Id-UI-Fiter and the Id-UI-Zuha. 6. The People perform Garba while in Maharastra and the people perform the Dandia Raas in and the last for nine days for Navratra.

CHAPTER 8 : OUR OCCUPATIONS

A. 1. farming 2. farming 3. Agriculture **B.** 1. engaged 2. Jute 3. milk 4. Chicken 5. Fishing **C.** 1. Farming : (i) foodgrains (ii) vegetables (iii) fruits 2. Mining : (i) Machines (ii) bicycles (iii) Cars 3. Cutting wood : (i) furniture (ii) Carpenter (iii) wood cutter **D.** 1. Any job which helps us to earn money is called an occupation. 2. Farming is the main occupation of the people of India. 3. Bullocks are used to plough fields. 4. Fishing is the most common occupation in coastal India. 5. The manufacturing industry of making machines, bicycles, tractors, car, buses, scooters etc. are dependent on mining.

CHAPTER 9 : THE PEOPLE WHO HELP US

A. 1. family 2. doctor 3. both a and b **B.** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. family 2. Education 3. medicines 4. citizens 5. Postman **D.** 1. Teacher teaches us to read and write. He teaches us how to live in the society he makes us understand things, he trains us to become good citizens. 2. A doctor takes care of us when we fall sick. 3. Mobile dispensaries for villages where there are not many medical facilities. 4. The duty of a postman to bring us our letters, telegrams, parcels etc. 5. The traffic policeman helps us to control the traffic on the roads.

UNIT-III : OUR METROPOLIS

CHAPTER 10 : DELHI

A. 1. Yamuna 2. Republic day 3. both a and b **B.** 1. Delhi 2. August 3. Connaught Place 4. Mahatma Gandhi 5. Amar Jawan Jyoti **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d **E.** 1. Delhi is located in the north of India. 2. Delhi is now officially called the National Capital Territory of Delhi. 3. The river Yamuna flows through Delhi. 4. The president of India lives in the Rashtrapati bhawan. 5. The Qutab Minar, The Jama Masjid and The Red Fort are few places of public interest in Delhi.

CHAPTER II : MUMBAI

A. 1. Maharashtra 2. 7 3. humid **B.** 1. Maharashtra 2. seven 3. Important Port 4. Crude 5. Nuclear **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. Mumbai was previously known as Bombay. 2. The people of Mumbai speak Marathi. They also speak English and Gujarati. 3. The climate of Mumbai is humid. 4. About eleven kilometres from the Gateway of India, into the sea, are the Elephant caves. They are one of the major tourist attractions. 5. The Ganapati Puja or the Ganesh Chaturthi is the major festival which Maharashtrians celebrate. 6. The 'loved dishes' of Maharashtra are Bhelpuri, Pao-Bhaji, chakli and Shrikhand.

CHAPTER 12 : KOLKATA

A. 1. West Bengal 2. Bengali 3. both a & b **B.** 1. Hoogli 2. trading 3. Howrah 4. Underground 5. city **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. Kolkata is situated on the eastern end of India. 2. Special about Howrah bridge is that it has no pillars. Previously this bridge could lift up on both the sides. 3. Kolkata has two important modes of transport. The Metro rail and the rail tram ways. 4. Some places of sight seeing in Kolkata are the Victoria Memorial, Birla Planetarium, Alipore zoo, Belur Math, Botanical Gardens and the Ravindra sarovar. 5. The people of Bengal widely speak Bengali. Hindi also is commonly spoken the people of Bengal are fond of painting and singing. The Misti doi, Rasagolla and sandesh are the delicacies of West Bengal their main food is rice and fish. The Bengalis celebrate Durga Puja with a lot of gaiety.

CHAPTER 13 : CHENNAI

A. 1. Tamil Nadu 2. Pongal 3. Tamil **B.** 1. Tamil 2. coffee 3. Pongal 4. Bharat natyam **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. Chennai is on the coast of Bay of Bengal. 2. Chennai was previously known as Madras. 3. The people of Chennai celebrate Pongal with pomp and show. 4. Some delicacies of the people of Tamil Nadu are idli, dosa, wada and sambhar. 5. Some places of tourist interest are the VGP Golden Beach, the St. Thomas Cathedral, Snake Park, Parthasarathy temple, Kapaleswar temple and the Marina beach.

CHAPTER 14 : SOME IMPORTANT CITIES

A. 1. Chandigarh 2. Pink city 3. Jaipur 4. Gomti 5. Lucknow **B.** 1. Rose 2. Chikan Embroidery 3. Ganga 4. Seventh 5. Silk Sarees **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c **E.** 1. The Rock Garden and

the Rose Garden in Chandigarh which are worth seeing. 2. Jaipur is Pink city because most of the buildings in old city are made of pink sandstone. 3. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the bank of river Gomti. Lucknow is famous for its chikan embroidery all over the world. Hazratganj and Aminabad are the best shopping centres of Lucknow food, handicrafts and electrical goods are the main industries of Lucknow. There are many famous landmarks as the Residency, Bara Imambara, Rumi Darwaza, the clock Tower and the Shaheed Smarak. 4. Maharaja's palace, Raj Bhawan, High court, Patna sahib Gurudwara and St. Mary's Church are worth seeing in Patna. 5. Today Bengaluru is Asia's fastest growing most advanced industries in India. Bengaluru industries include machines, aircrafts, electronic goods, telephones, soaps, chemicals, textiles and watches. The silk sarees of Bengaluru are very popular.

UNIT-IV : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

CHAPTER 15 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT

A. 1. three 2. railway track 3. both a and b **B.** 1. Travelling 2. linked 3. launches 4. oceans **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. true 5. true **D.** 1. Bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, car, buses, three wheelers etc. are few modes of transport used to travel short distances. 2. We travel to our distant relatives by trains. 3. Water transport is the slowest mode of transportation of the three modes of transport. 4. Ferries, cruisers and hovercrafts are the modern modes of water transport. 5. Air transport has the disadvantage of being expensive. Not all people can afford to travel by air.

CHAPTER 16 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

A. 1. two 2. radio 3. both a and b **B.** 1. personal 2. Letters 3. air transport 4. languages 5. Broadcast 6. satellite **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F **D.** 1. Communication means to convey or to make known the information by speech, writing or sign. 2. Communication of one single person with another person is called personal communication. 3. Some means of written personal communication are letter or a stamped envelope. 4. A telegram is a written message transmitted by using an electric device. 5. Pager is a one-way communication device where a message can be sent to the person who has a pager. 6. When we communicate a message to a large number of people, it is known as mass communication. 7. Every day in the morning the newspaper

gives us news of the country and the whole world. 8. Similarly man made objects that revolve around the earth are known as artificial satellites.

UNIT-V : THE EARTH

CHAPTER 17 : OUR EARTH

A. 1. round 2. both a and b 3. season **B.** 1. round 2. brave sailor 3. Moon 4. axis 5. season **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. We live on planet earth. 2. Yuri Gagarin was the first human to journey into outer space, when his Vostok spacecraft completed an orbit of the Earth on 12 April 1961. 3. Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to go into space. 4. The Earth's rotation causes day and nights. 5. Four time, the earth take to go, once around the sun.

CHAPTER 18 : THE EARTH : ITS ENVIRONMENT

A. 1. millions 2. Both a and b 3. air **B.** 1. Earth 2. Air 3. land **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. The planet earth is made up of land and water. 2. We use plants for food. 3. Food, water and air are the basis of life. 4. Some places have very little or no often very cold such places are called deserts. 5. The type if weather found in a particular area is called its climate.

CHAPTER 19 : GLOBE AND MAP

A. 1. globe 2. blue 3. seven **B.** 1. seven 2. ocean 3. Indian 4. blue 5. south **C.** Continents : 1. Africa 2. Asia 3. North America; Oceans : 1. Pacific 2. Atlantic 3. Indian **D.** 1. A globe is a model of the earth. 2. Very large areas of land are known as continents. 3. Continents are Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica. 4. Very large bodies of water are known as oceans. 5. Oceans are five : 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Atlantic Ocean 3. Indian Ocean 4. Arctic Ocean 5. Antarctic Ocean. 6. Four directions are — the East, the West, The North and the south.

UNIT-VI : THE EARLY MAN

CHAPTER 20 : THE STORY OF MAN

A. 1. forests 2. both a and b 3. stone **B.** 1. animals 2. roots 3. food 4. plants 5. great achievement **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Early man lived in jungles just like animals. 2. Early man was different from modern man because he ate was different food, he wore were different

clothes. 3. Tools brought about major changes in the life of early man he could even kill animals which were stronger than him. 4. Early man learnt to make fire by striking stones and rubbing bamboo sticks. 5. Early man realised that cooking food made it softer and tastier.



Social Studies-4

UNIT-I : MY INDIA AND ITS PEOPLE

CHAPTER 1 : THE FACE OF INDIA

A. 1. China 2. Indianocean 3. 29 4. north-eastern **B.** 1. Asia 2. Andaman and Nicobar islands 3. Indira 4. British 5. Country **C.** 1. Himalayas 2. Plains 3. Desert 4. Island 5. Hills **D.** 1. The southern part of India is a peninsula. 2. Our neighbouring countries are Pakistan and Afghanistan towards the West, Nepal, Bhutan and China towards the North, Bangladesh and Myanmar towards the east and Sri Lanka and Maldives are our southern neighbours. 3. Andaman and Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Island in the Arabian sea. 4. India is located to the north of 0° latitude, also known as Equator. It is also located to the east of 0° longitude known as Prime Meridian. So, we can say that India lies in the north-eastern quarter of the world.

CHAPTER 2 : THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

A. 1. Nepal 2. k2 3. Ice **B.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T **C.** 1. The Himalayas ranges stretch from Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east of our country. 2. The highest Himalayas peak, the Mount Everest, lies in Nepal. 3. These zones are : (a) The Himadri of the Great Himalayas (b) The Himachal or the lesser Himalayas. (c) The shivalik or the lower Himalayas. (d) The North-eastern hills. 4. Bachhendri pal, an Indian woman who successfully scaled the mount Everest. 5. Srinagar, Kullu, Manali, Mussoorie, Shimla Nainital, Darjeeling are some beautiful hill stations for public interest.

CHAPTER 3 : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

A. 1. fertile 2. Brahmaputra 3. world **B.** 1. Plateau 2. Alluvial 3. Satluj 4. basin 5. Sunderban **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. Northern Plains lie just below the northern Himalayas wall. The stretch from Punjab in the west, to Assam in the east. 2. The satluj, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra are the most important rivers of the northern plains.

3. The Ganges and the Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal, the Satluj flows into Pakistan and then into the Arabian sea. 4. A basin is the total area drained by a river and its tributaries. 5. Rainfall is less because the cloud bearing monsoon winds coming from the Bay of Bengal, hit the hills of Assam and do not reach the Satluj basin. 6. The tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna are the Gandak, Ghagra, Gomti and Kosi. 7. The city of kolkata is situated on the bank of the river Hugli. 8. Huge islands are formed from its deposits and the river hence breaks up into smaller branches. These branches form a delta.

CHAPTER 4 : THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

A. 1. deserts 2. both a & b 3. Luni **B.** 1. rain 2. barren 3. Luni 4. hot 5. salty **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Among the variety of landforms found in India, there is a great desert too. 2. Thar Desert lies to the west of India, in the state of Rajasthan. 3. There are hardly any dwellings in a desert because there is scarcity of water. 4. The climate is very hot during the day, whereas the nights are cold. 5. Sand dunes are very common in the desert. These are small hills that are formed from loose sand. 6. Such a place is called an Oasis. But generally the water here is salty and it is not good for plants or for drinking.

CHAPTER 5 : THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS

A. 1. Both a & b 2. four 3. moderate **B.** 1. Mahanadi 2. Black 3. Nilgiri 4. water 5. Nettur **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. A plateau is a piece of land which is flat and higher than sea level. 2. The states which lie in the plateau region are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala, Bihar and Rajasthan. 3. The North-eastern part lie the Chhota Nagpur plateau and Chhattisgarh plain in the plateau region. 4. The malwa plateau also lies in the north -western part of the Deccan plateau. This area does not receive a good rainfall. The soil here is deltblack. This black has soil been got by lava of volcanoes once existing here. this soil is good for the growth of cotton and sugarcane. 5. A waterfall is formed when a river falls into a valley.

CHAPTER 6 : THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

A. 1. three 2. three 3. 36 **B.** 1. A piece of land surrounded on all, but one side, by water is called a peninsula. 2. India's coastline

stretches. to about 7000 kilometre of land from Gujarat in the west to west Bengal in the east. 3. lagoons are salt water lakes formed by the main sea. We find lagoon in Malabar coast in southern India. 4. (i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal and the lakshadweep Island in the Arabian Sea. (ii) The Andaman and Nicobar are formed by a group of about 300 Islands. About 36 Islands form the Lakshadweep islands.

CHAPTER 7 : THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

A. 1. Three 2. both a and b 3. unequal **B.** 1. rainfall 2. moderate 3. equator 4. summer, monsoon, winter 5. April **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. There are many factors affecting the temperature of a place — latitude, Altitude, Pressure the wind system, distance from the sea. 2. The factors which influence the climate is India are as follows: (a) The Himalayan Ranges (b) The long Indian Coastline (c) Rainfall (d) The Equator 3. Moderate climate means that the climate of area is neither hot nor cold. 4. The reason for this is, that the rays of the sun fall directly on the equator all the year round. 5. Weather conditions reamaining nearly constant for a month or few month is called a season. 6. India has three main seasons : Summer, Monsoon and winter. 7. It is hot in summer because the earth is closer to the sun in summer.

UNIT-II : USING NATURAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER 8 : THE SOILS

A. 1. three 2. Alluvial 3. Coarse **B.** 1. Crust 2. soil 3. alluvial 4. small bandh **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks. Soil forms the top most layer of the earth's crust. 2. Sub soil is made up to soft earth and pebbles. 3. This soil is very fertile and very good for growing cotton and sugarcane. 4. To check this erosion various measures are taken these measures are known as soil conservation. 5. Soil can also be conserved by making small bandhs around the fields.

CHAPTER 9 : OUR FORESTS

A. 1. 23% 2. Evergreen 3. Deciduous **B.** 1. Natural Resources 2. conservation 3. Rajasthan 4. Sunderbans 5. One-fourth **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. f 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c 6. b **E.** 1. A large area of land covered with trees and plants is called a forest. 2. We get many invaluable things like wood, timber, resin, honey, bamboo, cane, lac, gum, grasses, herbs etc.

3. The trees in the forest never shed their leaves, hence they are called Evergreen forest unlike the evergreen forest the leaves of the trees of these forest fall during the summer months. 4. These forests are found in the marshy lands of the deltas. 5. In the Ganga delta region these tidal forests are called the sunderbans. 6. Wild life attracts tourists to our country. 7. The Vana Mahotsav is another step towards conservation of forestry. 8. The people taking part in chipko Movement, cling to the tree trunks to prevent them from being cut down. 9. Jungle Bachao Andolan any other movement. 10. Today no one is allowed to hunt animals or birds living in restricted areas. These restricted areas are called sanctuaries.

CHAPTER 10 : WATER RESOURCES

A. 1. rain water 2. irrigation 3. canals **B.** 1. precious 2. rain 3. canals 4. electricity 5. floods **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. Irrigation of farms and fields is the most important use of water. 2. Being man-made, is just the difference. Now-a-days water is even being got from tube wells and water tanks. 3. Canals are channels dug in the ground for irrigation fields. 4. A dam is built to provide regular supply of water and electricity. 5. In the olden days, the methods of irrigation were very different from those we use today. In the olden days, too, people used underground water.

CHAPTER 11 : OUR MINERAL WEALTH

A. 1. Mining 2. Ore 3. Coal **B.** 1. agricultural 2. minerals 3. ores 4. mineral 5. Rig **C.** 1. (a) Orissa (b) Madhya Pradesh 2. (a) Bihar (b) West Bengal 3. (a) Bokaro (b) Durgapur **D.** 1. We use many articles in daily life, which are made of different metals like gold, silver, iron, copper, aluminium etc. These metals are taken out from minerals which are present in rocks lying below the surface of the earth and some are present at the bottom of the sea. 2. An ore is a combination of many things which form naturally. 3. Iron is used to make utensils, knives, scissors, tools, cars and even railway engines, coaches and railway tracks. 4. Coal is used in many homes for cooking. It is also used in big factories and mills. Use in a thermal power. plant is a very important use of coal. 5. Coal found in Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. 6. All fuels are got in the form of crude oil. Crude oil is mined in Mumbai, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam Baroda, Barauni, Cochin, Guwahati and Mathura.

CHAPTER 12 : LIVESTOCK

A. 1. Cattle 2. Milk 3. Both a and b **B.** 1. Manure 2. Buffalo 3. wool 4. fish 5. crime **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. Cows, buffaloes, bullocks, goats, sheep and camels are animals tamed by man. 2. Dogs guard houses, camels help in deserts, elephants lend a helping hand to man in forests in various ways. Mule and yaks are a boon for man on mountains. Cattle are great friends of the Indian farmer. 3. The most important is the milk we get from cows and buffaloes the hair of sheep, goat and camel is used for making wool. The meat got from animals. 4. The waste got from them is used as manure today, scientists have made it possible to even produce gas from manure. It is called bio-gas. 5. The production of milk is on the increase. This increase is known as the white revolution. 'White' word stands for milk.

CHAPTER 13 : HUMAN RESOURCES

A. 1. 1947 2. both a & b 3. 40 **B.** 1. 1947 2. tripled 3. independence 4. population 5. small **C.** 1. Man himself is a resource. 2. India has progressed both in agriculture and industry. Our agricultural produce has more than tripled large industries have been set up to cater to our needs. 3. A large population has a number of effects. 4. The large population of India has added to its problems. It becomes very difficult to produce food for all.

UNIT-III : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

CHAPTER 14 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT

A. 1. three 2. two 3. camels **B.** 2. (1) (a) Mumbai (b) Cochin (c) Chennai 2. (a) bullock - carts (b) camel Carts (c) tractors (d) cars 3. (a) Aeroplane (b) Helicopter (c) Seaplanes **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T **D.** 1. The three modes of transportation are land, water and air. 2. The two kinds of land transport are road and rail. 3. Cars, buses and scooters very common used in India. 4. Their main advantage to man today is that they can carry very heavy loads from one place to another with ease. 5. In Kolkata, local railway tracks have been constructed under the ground. This is known as the Metro service. 6. The major port of India are: Mumbai, Cochin, Chennai, Kolkata, Kandla, Marmagao and Vishakhapatnam. 7. The main advantage of air transport is man today is that they travel one place to another. It was possible in a few hours.

CHAPTER 15 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

A. 1. letters 2. telephone 3. Newspapers **B.** 1. (a) Telephones (b) Pagers (c) Fax (d) Mobile 2. (a) Newspaper (b) Radio (c) Television (d) Media **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. We send a parcel and letter in post office. 2. A telephone is very different because two people can talk to each other even if distance is thousands of kilometres or even more. 3. A fax machine is a little different. It can send and receive printed message from another fax machine. 4. The means of mass communication are newspapers, magazines, radio and television. 5. The means of modern means of communication are telephones and television.

UNIT-IV : OUR CULTURE AND GOOD THOUGHTS

CHAPTER 16 : OUR CULTURE

A. 1. 22 2. Hindi 3. two **B.** 1. Dialect 2. Ghaghara 3. Nati 4. Bharatnatyam 5. Caves **C.** 1. d 2. e 3. g 4. f 5. i 6. a, 7. h, 8. c, 9. b **D.** 1. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Oriya are the major Indian languages. 2. The Sikhs wear a turban on their head. The turban or pagris can be of various Colours. In Rajasthan the man wear a pigger turban their shape varying from place to place. 3. Both dance and music are of two types. They are folk and classical. 4. Bhangra of punjab, Ghoomar of Rajasthan and Nati of Himachal Pradesh are the dances. 5. National festivals are Republic day, Independence day and Gandhi Jayanti.

CHAPTER 17 : THOUGHTS THAT MAKE US BETTER HUMAN BEINGS

A. 1. Hindu 2. Mahavira 3. Guru Nanak Dev **B.** 1. Hindu 2. Christians 3. Swami Ramanand 4. British rule 5. Emperor **C.** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. c 6. b **D.** 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true **E.** 1. To be truthful, not to steal, be kind and be a man are people follow. 2. Budha preached the people to follow non-violence. 3. Jesus Christ taught the people to be not follow the principles of tit for tat or an eye for an eye. 4. Prophet Mohammad taught them the importance of peace and brotherhood. They change the people of Arabia were divided into numerous nomadic tribes. 5. The holy book of the sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib. 6. Kabir is still remembered because he spread his message to the common man in his own way. He sang bhajans

and dohas in the simplest of language. 7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against sati. 8. Sir Saiyad Ahamad khan and Srimati Ramabai Ranade worked to uplift. 9. The turks and Mughals promoted Unani medicines in our country. 10. Ashoka was a great king who lived about two thousand years ago. He fought and won many battles. But the battle of kalinga changed his life.

UNIT-V : WE GOVERN OURSELVES

CHAPTER 18 : OUR GOVERNMENT

A. 1. 29 2. three 3. 545 **B.** 1. Sovereign 2. High 3. president 4. New 5. Central Government **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. India constitutes 29 states and 7 union territories. 2. We have a government which governs at the national level. It is called the central Government. 3. Every government has three main things to do : (i) Making of laws (ii) Executing the laws (iii) Dispensing justice 4. The President of India is elected by the members elected in the lok Sabha. 5. There are 545 members in Lok sabha. 6. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the state hegislative Assembly. A fixed number of the numbers of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the president of India. 7. There are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha number of the member. 8. The chief Minister forms the council of ministers. 9. The Governer is the highest authority of the state Government.

CHAPTER 19 : OUR AIMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

A. 1. religion 2. duties 3. environment **B.** 1. Constituent Assembly 2. rights 3. religion 4. rights 5. Directive **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Government framed the consitution. 2. Some of our fundamental rights :- (a) We must follow the ideals which have been laid down in the constitution. (b) We must always respect our National Anthem and the National flag. (c) We must always co-operate with the government, whenever it is in trouble or any danger. (d) We must always treat everyone equally (e) We must protect Public property and not destroy it. (f) We must protect our environment (g) We must shun violence. (h) We must always be ready to maintain the unity of our country. 3. Two of the the Directive principles. (a) The government must always try and improve the living conditions of its people. (b) Every citizen must have equal opportunity for education.



Social Studies-5

UNIT-I : OUR EARTH

CHAPTER 1 : THE GLOBE

A. 1. geoid 2. Pacific 3. globe **B.** 1. One-third 2. Oceans 3. Parallels, Latitude 4. Equator **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F **D.** 1. A globe is a model of the earth. A globe is marked with countries, continents, seas, oceans and bays. 2. The equator is called so because it divides the earth into two equal halves. 3. Together there are 360 circles running from pole to pole these lines form a grid. Grid lines make it easy to locate places on the globe. 4. Imaginary lines on the globe running from east to west are called Parallels of Latitude and running north to south are called meridians of Longitude these form a gridlines help us to spot places.

CHAPTER 2 : MAPS

A. 1. North 2. four 3. both a & b **B.** 1. language 2. directions 3. distances 4. blue 5. symbols **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F **D.** 1. (i) Maps can be prepared to show great detail. (ii) The can show mountains ranges, hills, plateaus, plains, desert, grasslands, river and valleys. 2. More commonly, maps show us towns, cities, villages, roads, railway lines etc. there's are books which contain only maps such a book is called an Atlas. 3. The four major directions are East, west, north and south. 4. The four sub-directions are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. 5. Scale shows on a map is 1 cm = 100kms. 6. Colours play a very important role in a map they very easily show the terrain. Waterbodies like seas, oceans, lakes, rivers etc., are shown in blue. pale blue and deep blue may show deeper water. Green is used to show lowlands. Yellow and light brown are used to show lands which are higher than the green areas or lowlands. Deep brown shows highland and mountains.

CHAPTER 3 : WEATHER AND CLIMATE

A. 1. hottest 2. both a and b 3. cold **B.** 1. hottest 2. coastal 3. neither be hot nor cold 4. thermometer 5. rain-guage **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. Places near the equator are the hottest because equator area lying between the tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is the hot. 2. A higher altitude have a cool climate because they are situated on higher altitude where the effect of the earth's heat is lost. 3. Coastal areas generally face a moderate climate because coastal city is located

close to the sea. The climate here would neither be hot nor cold. 4. The movement of air from one place to another is known as wind. The direction of the blowing wind also greatly affects the temperatures of a place. As the air becomes hot, it rises above. This happens because hot air is light. As it moves up, it makes way for the cool air, which takes its place. This moving cool air and warm air is the wind which blows across the earth. The moving cold or hot air makes particular areas cold or hot. 5. Yes, Humidity or rainfall are very active factors which influence the climate of an area.

CHAPTER 4 : ZAIRE-LAND OF DENSE FORESTS.....

A. 1. Africa 2. bushes 3. forests 4. **B.** 1. Matadi 2. Zaire 3. Evergreen 4. Cassava 5. diamonds, copper, gold and manganese. **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **D.** 1. The climatic condition of Zaire varies through the day. The climate of a place is affected by temperature and rainfall. 2. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. 3. A very peculiar thing about these forests is that the trees, flower, bud, bear fruit and even shed their leaves at the same time. They do not have a particular season for bearing fruit, budding or shedding their leaves. These forests remain green all the year round. Hence these forests are rightly called Evergreen forest. 4. Cassava is a root of a plant which is pounded to paste to make bread. 5. The minerals found in Katanga are diamonds, copper, gold and manganese. 6. The crops grown in Zaire are rice, coffee, rubber, bananas and groundnuts. 7. The people of Zaire are tall and strong. They are dark complexioned. They have short and curly hair and they lead a modern lifestyle. They live in pucca houses. They are fond of music and dance.

CHAPTER 5 : GREENLAND-LAND OF ICE AND SNOW.....

A. 1. ice-cap 2. Godthaab 3. Arctic circle **B.** 1. Tundra 2. Icebergs 3. Igloo 4. Harpoon 5. Kayak **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Greenland lies in the Tundra region. 2. No, there is nothing green in Greenland. 3. Icebergs are a threat to sailors. 4. These icebergs are extremely dangerous for ships because this land is covered with thick sheets of ice which sometimes slide down the sloping land and fall into sea. 5. The people of Greenland have to face the biting cold of the Tundra region. This has made them very tough. They are called Eskimos. 6. The clothes of the Eskimos are made of animal skins. 7. The food of

the Eskimos is animals. 8. Eskimos hunt animals with a harpoon. 9. A sledges are wheel-less carts and a kayak is a small boat made of seal skin and bones. 10. Eskimos live in house made of snow called the igloo. 11. Today great changes have taken place in the lives of Eskimos. Many of them live in wooden houses instead of igloos. They use motor boats, powered sledges and guns to hunt. They even export tinned fish and fur. They have schools, hospitals, libraries, markets, clubs etc. Children have started studying in schools. In Greenland many such towns have come up. Nwik being the largest of them all with a population of over 15,000 people. Large ships carry goods from other parts of the world to these people. Today, towns of Greenland are even, connected to North America and Europe by airways.

CHAPTER 6 : SAUDI ARABIA-THE SANDY DESERT

A. 1. peninsula 2. crude oil 3. hot **B.** 1. Peninsula 2. Riyadh 3. Dunes 4. Some, Oasis 5. Mecca, Medina **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. The countries surrounded by Saudi Arabia are Jordan and Iraq. 2. The climate of Saudi Arabia in the day are hot and the nights though are relatively cold. This area receives very little rainfall. The coastal areas are comparatively cold. 3. The Bedouins wear loose clothes because as the sun rises the temperature also rise. 4. Sometimes green watery spots may be found in desert. Such spots are called oasis. Wheat and barley grown here. 5. 'Liquid gold' is mineral oil. It is called 'liquid gold' because it has large reserves of Mineral oil. 6. Bedouins people keep moving from one place to another throughout their life. 7. The camel called 'the ship of the desert' because the camel is very useful animals for these people. It can travel very easily on burning hot sands. Even though it is extremely hot. Camels can stay without water for several days. 8. Riyadh is the capital city of Saudi Arabia.

CHAPTER 7 : PRAIRIES-THE TREELESS GRASSLAND

A. 1. North America 2. season 3. machines 4. ploughing **B.** 1. Grassland 2. Sowing, reaping and the winnowing 3. wheat 4. rye, oats 5. Chicago **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. d, 2. e, 3. c 4. a 5. b **E.** 1. The prairies are temperate grasslands, plains of grass that get hot in the summer and cold in the winter. 2. These farms have small homesteads where the farmer lives with his family, here, a few farm laboures also live, who help the farmer in farming. 3. The river Mississippi and Missouri flow through the prairies. 4. The Prairies also called the 'Wheat basket'

because the produce here is not only enough for the country's need, but large quantities are exported too. 5. The animals are grazed on vast open grasslands which are called ranches. 6. Beef is the staple food of the Americans. 7. Machine play an important role in this area because they are even used to milk cow and these highly efficient machines that very few people need to work in fields and dairy farms. 8. The Pampas, velds, steppes and downs are known by a different name in each continent.

UNIT-II : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

CHAPTER 8 : TRAVELLING FAR AND NEAR

A. 1. engines 2. 1869 3. industries **B.** 1. Burden 2. diesel 3. roads 4. trains 5. grand truck 6. Europe 7. Mumbai, 1853 **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. true **D.** 1. Beasts of burden means an animal such as a mule or donkey that is used for carrying loads. 2. Special bridges have been provided for, under or over the road for the same. Such roads are called freeways. 3. In india the first highway ran between Mumbai and thana is 1853. 4. The grand trunk road (G.T. Road) connects Calcutta to Peshawar in Pakistan. It then loads to Afghanistan through the khyber pass. 5. The other major problem is the increasing number of road accidents each year. 6. The major purpose do trains serve in world today because trains are best suited for travelling long distances. 7. Rafts are made with logs tied together to become a flat floating. structure.

CHAPTER 9 : SENDING AND RECEIVING MESSAGES

A. 1. communication 2. both a & b 3. Personal **B.** 1. Postal 2. Telegram 3. one-way 4. fax 5. radio **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. In olden day, man himself had to carry messages. 2. Letters sent and received by postal stamps. 3. Urget messages sent by telegram. 4. Today it is very easy to talk to anyone with in the country with a facility called the STD (Subscriber's trunk Dialling). Talking to anyone outside the country would require the ISD (International Susbscriber's Dialling) facility. 5. A telephone, till recently was an immobile object. This meant that a person could not carry it where he went. but mobile phones, also called cellular phones, which be carried anywhere. 6. Television Programmes from any part of the world can be seen because of the television. This is made possible with the help of man-made satellites. 7. Documentaries are a film or television or radio programme that

provides factual report on a particular subject.

CHAPTER 10 : THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE

A. 1. Pictures 2. India 3. Egypt **B.** 1. caves 2. pictorial 3. Devanagari 4. India 5. China **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T **D.** 1. Ancient scripts using picture and symbols are called pictorial scripts. The earliest of writing by man were pictorial in nature. Such a script was simple to read but very difficult to write. 2. A script was needed as pictorial representation took a lot of time. 3. The art to printing was developed in China. 4. The disadvantages of books written by hand these books curious to learn, had to spend a lot of time, too, to learn from books. 5. In most languages, counting and numbering from one to ten was common. One may believe this made him count very easily that to early man, fingers came in very handy to tell the number of his catch. This was of counting first developed in India.

UNIT-III : OUR DISCOVERIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

CHAPTER 11 : LIVING LONGER AND HEALTHIER

A. 1. 98.4°F 2. temperature 3. small **B.** 1. Thermometer 2. Malaria 3. Phipp **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **D.** 1. Man leads a much better and a healthier life. 2. A thermometer helps to find out the temperture of the human body. 3. Galileo was a famous scientist in Italy. He, too, made 'fleaglasses' but named it the 'Microscope'. 4. X-ray helps doctors to find out the condition of almost everything inside our bodies. A x-ray can easily tell the cracks and fractures in our bones. 5. Pasteurization is a process that kills microbes in food and drink. It helps us to save or preventing diseases. 6. Edward Jenner has been completely removed smallpox from the face of the Earth. 7. Basic Health Care is a temporary health coverage program. If we make preventive measures so as to keep off at least some of them. (a) The first way is to keep ourselves and our surrounding clean. (b) Regular exercise, to a great extent keeps diseases away, this is because when the body is healthy and fit, it very easily fights against germs.

CHAPTER 12 : THE AGE OF MACHINES

A. 1. iron 2. rail 3. coal **B.** 1. Machines 2. George stevenson 3. Mineral Oil 4. Gobar Gas **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **D.** 1. The discovery of copper was probably accidental it again must be by chance that man happened to throw some pieces of rock in

the fire and when the fire died down, he would have observed a ball in the ashes. It was heavy and slove when cleaned. 2. Man discovered iron. Iron was much stronger than copper. New discoveries of man had changed his life to a great extent. Man made many tools and weapons from this wonder metal. The discovery of iron had made man powerful. 3. Blacksmith very carefully designed the rifle and made moulds of its parts carefully, he then got different parts of it made from different blacksmiths on assembling these parts, the final product was ready. This method is producing. Thing is called mass production. 4. The main advantage of mass production method of production is that with the improvement of quality of goods produced, it also reduced costs. Hence it results in more profits. 5. Benjamain franklin, an American scientist thought about the Leyden Jars. He thought that the lightning in the sky and the sparks in the glass were in some way similar. One was big while the other small. But this he needed to be sure about. So, one day, when the sky was overcast with clouds in the sky he flew a kite in the sky. When there was lighting followed by thunder he flew his kite higher he had attached to the kite a piece of wire, the other end however had a piece of metal attached to it. Soon after the lightning when he touched the piece of metal he received a shock which he had expected, he thus confirmed that the sparks in the Leyden Jars and lightning in the sky were similar. This is now electricity was discovered inspire to the Leyden Jars. 6. It is important to search new sources of energy because since these resources are limited, alternative sources of energy have to be found out. Man has been trying to use wind, water and even the sun's rays to produce energy.

UNIT-IV : GREAT PEOPLE AND UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER 13 : SOME PERSONS NEVER DIE

A. 1. 2500 2. 1809 3. 1929 **B.** 1. 2500 2. reasoning 3. lawyer 4. Communist Manifesto, Das kapital 5. Non-violence 6. 1968 **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Socrates advised people to think and reason things and not to have blind faith he taught people that man should use his power of reasoning and not accept things with thought. But people belived that socrates was misleading them. 2. Abraham lincoln fought for civil war but he was assassinated because his half country while to be under slavery. 3. The Ideas of karl Marx is the workers to free themselves

from the slavery of the Capitalists. His ideas were not followed. 4. There Gandhi ji could not bear the way the Blacks were treated by the white minority. He could see that the Black and even Indians living there were prisoners in their country. He believed that difference of colour was no reason of discrimination of man. He believed that all man are equal. he organised the Indians living in south africa and inspired them to lead their lives themselves. 5. Gandhi ji started war against the British, but peacefully and in a non-violent manner. He was successful in bringing together and uniting the Indians to fight against the British. Gandhi ji dedicated all his life to the upliftment of mankind and most of all got India its freedom. 6. Satyagraha means 'insistence of truth'. 7. For example, until all were seated in a bus, no Black was allowed to seat himself. It was against these things that Dr. Martin Luther king raised his voice very strongly. He decided to finish what Abraham Lincoln could not. He adopted the path of non-violence shown by Mahatma Gandhi.

CHAPTER 14 : THE UNITED NATIONS

A. 1. 1945 2. 51 3. both a & b **B.** 1. 1914 to 1918 2. 1945 3. 1945 4. Peace and security **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **D.** 1. The rich countries of the world had started to exploit the poor and underdeveloped countries. 2. The reason of the fights between the European countries is the Untied States dropped atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. 3. The world war I and world war II make man realise that worl war was the greatest mistake ever made. 4. He could clearly see how the next war would be, he realised that the wealth used up in war could be used for bringing prosperity and happiness for the entire human race. 5. The UN, ever since its inception has been trying to implement these human rights through the co-operation of its member countries.

CHAPTER 15 : THE WAY - THE UNITED NATIONS WORKS

A. 1. third 2. New York **B.** 1. fifteen 2. Secretariat 3. New York 4. Anganwadi 5. WHO **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. The main organs of the UN are General Assembly, Security Council and Secretariat. 2. The security council is the most important part of the UN. 3. The headquarters of the UN are located at New York in the USA. 4. General Assembly elects the secretary general of the UN. 5. 'Anganwadi' is one such step towards the betterment of children which covers the area

of their health, education and even entertainment. Anganwadi brings children together.

CHAPTER 16 : INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS.....

A. 1. 1945 2. both a & b **B.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F **C.** 1. India has been actively participating with the UN agencies like the UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO. It has also been taking keen interest in its activities. 2. India, in its endeavour to help the UN, has sent troops to Korea, Zaire and on the Iran-Iraq border to bring about peace. 3. Countries which were newly independent had to join one of these groups. It posed danger to the freedom and development of poor countries, it had hampered the progress of newly independent countries. 4. Egypt and Yugoslavia helped to form the Non-Aligned Movement. 5. The basic aim of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement was to Co-operate with each other, they wanted to take up programmes to bring prosperity to their nation. to solve problems of poverty, ignorance and disease and to develop trade and commerce.

UNIT-V : OUR NATIONAL STRUGGLE AND NATIONAL SYMBOLS

CHAPTER 17 : THE REVOLT OF 1857.....

A. 1. 1857 2. prosperous **B.** 1. Trade 2. rich British traders 3. Plassey, Britishers 4. Meerut 5. Viceroy **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F **D.** 1. They wanted to be the only ones among the Europeans to be allowed to trade. 2. The rich British traders formed the East India company. This company was formed to trade with India. 3. The Britishers, in order to protect their godowns in these places started maintaining their armies here. 4. The Indian soldiers were not treated properly. They were in the British Army but not allowed higher positions inspite of thier abilities. 5. The Indian revolt of 1857 had shown the Indians a ray of hope the more the British tried to supress the Indians, the stronger became their urge to attain freedom.

CHAPTER 18 : THE BEGINING OF THE STRUGGLE.....

A. 1. 1885 2. 1914 **B.** 1. 1885, Mumbai 2. The kesri 3. Swdeshi 4. Revolutionary 5. Divide and rule, British **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F **D.** 1. Indian National Congress was set up in the year 1885. The aims of the INA were very limited when it was started. They wanted the British to take heed to their demands. It pleaded to the government to employ as many Indains possible in its administration. 2. The early

leaders of INA were W.C. Benerjee, Dada Bhai Naroji, S.N. Benejee, Gopal krishan Gokhale, Badruddin. Tayyabji and G.Subramaniyam Aiyer. 3. The Indians had more in store against the British and their mischevious ideas. A movement known as the Swadeshi movement. The British had trouble facing determined Indains. The British had to accept defeat and abolish the partition of Bengal in 1911. 4. A boy name khudi Ram Bose was a famous revolutionary. He was just fifteen years old when the British Governments hanged him. In this way the cruelty of the British kept increasing. 5. British thought of the divide and rule policy. Their aim under this would be; to make Indians fight among themselves so that they could easily rule. No, they did not really succeed.

CHAPTER 19 : GANDHIJI LEADS THE NATION

A. 1. 1939 2. Mahatma Gandhi **B.** 1. Jallianwala Bagh 2. Policeman 3. Non-violant 4. Swadeshi 5. 15th **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Gandhiji visited various parts of the country to see the plight of the Indians he saw poverty, hunger and disease. 2. Gandhiji saw that unity was the strongest weapon against the British. 3. Gandhiji appealed to the people of India to forget the barriers of caste, creed and religion. It was the right thing to do for condition of the womenfold and freedom to the people. 4. In Chauri Chora, a violent mob attacked a police station and set it to fire as they could not tolerate the inhumane behaviour of the police. Some policemen died. 'Non-Co-operation movement' followed this incident. 5. The aim of the salt satyagraha to Dandi to protest against the British with prohibited indians to collect or make salt from the sea. Gandhiji wanted to show the British government that he was no longer going to obey their laws. 6. 'Do or Die' meant that either the Indians win their freedom or die for it. In 1945, the war came to an end. the Britishers had agreed to free India, On 15th of August 1947 the British Raj in India came to an end. India was at last free. The sacrifices of Indians had borne fruit.

CHAPTER 20 : OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

A. 1. 15 2. 3 3. rectangular **B.** 1. 26th January 2. respect 3. 24 hours 4. attention 5. Satyameva Jayate **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. We celebrate our Independence Day on 15 August and our Republic day on 26 January. 2. Our three national symbols are National flag,

National Anthem and National Emblem. 3. Our National flag is rectangular in shape. the uppermost band is saffron in colour. This middle band is white and the lowermost band is green. 4. The saffron colour stands for courage and sacrifice. the white colour stands for truth and peace and the green colour stands for prosperity. 5. Flag will flutter at half most only during national mournings or sorrow. 6. The National Anthm is sung of played during national festivals and other important functions. 7. Our national Anthem has been written by the great poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore. 8. The National Emblem is four lions standing back to back but we see only three. Under the lions there is a wheel. It is the same wheel which we see on our National flag. It is found on all Government documents, coins, currency notes, letters and envelops. To the left of the wheel is a horse and to the right is a bull, Underneath it we read: Satyameva Jayate; which means — 'Truth alone Triumphs'.

UNIT-VI : OUR NATURE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

CHAPTER 21 : SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT

A. 1. Atmosphere 2. 30 decibels 3. Nuclear waste **B.** 1. Pollution 2. Air 3. Purifiers 4. water **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **D.** 1. In our environment, there is a very delicate balance between all the elements like breathing air in the form of oxygen, clean water, cultivable land which produces food items for us etc. Unfortunatly, this delicate balance is getting terrible disturbed by the contamination of natural resources like air, water, soil etc. This contamination is called pollution. 2. The mixing of harmful gases such as carbon-dioxide along with the dust particles in air causes air pollution. 3. When the water sources get contaminated, it is called water pollution. Water is polluted due to human activities. 4. Few important step needed to reduce soil pollution— • There should be a proper waste disposal system. • The use of plastic and polythen items should be minimised. • Plastic and Polythen should not be buried under the ground. • Excessive use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides should be discouraged. • More and more trees should be planted to minimise soil erosion and reduce pollution. 5. The pressure of noise in the atmosphere is called sound or noise pollution. Human beings can hear the softest sound with an intensity of 20 decibels is harmful for human ears. 6. Pollution caused by the use of nuclear power and nuclear weapons

has also been an issue of debates and concern in the past few decades. Nuclear pollution is very dangerous and has dire consequences.

CHAPTER 22 : NATURAL DISASTERS

A. 1. Accident 2. focus 3. volcanic eruption 4. coastal areas **B.** 1. life, property 2. vibrations 3. Seismograph 4. Cyclones **C.** 1. Precaution against a tsunami— • The people living in coastal areas must listen to the tsunami warnings and never ignore them. • They should not go near the coasts during such times. • Whenever there is a warning sign, one should try to evacuate low lying coastal areas and reach the higher areas. 2. When the magma under the earth's crust spills over on its surface, it is called a volcanic eruption. 3. Floods generally occur when there is a heavy rainfall a flood is caused by a combination of heavy rainfalls causing river/oceans to over flow their banks and can happen at any time of the not, just in the winter. floods cause excessive loss of life and property. 4. The excess rainfall causes floods while its scarcity causes droughts. This results in the scarcity of food grains, starvation and death of a large number of cattle and people. 5. Cyclones are more frequent in the coastal Gujarat, Odish, a West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. In these areas, they have caused severe damage to life and property. The coastal belts in India are prone to cyclones.

