

Lets Do Some Work**I. Answer the following questions :**

Ans. 1. Earth is the only planet which has life. In previous class you have read that life exists on earth because it has land, water and air.
 Earth is a part of universe, in which there are so many stars, planets, comets, satellites, etc.
 A layer of air, which is called atmosphere, surrounds the earth. One-fourth of the earth is land mass and three fourth of it is covered by water.

2. The layer of air surrounding the Earth is called Atmosphere.

3. When we stand far above the ground we find that the earth and sky are meeting. This meeting point is called horizon.

4. **Parts of Land (Continents)**

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Europe
6. Australia
7. Antarctica

Parts of Water (Oceans)

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean
5. Antarctic Ocean

5. The Earth's atmosphere extends upwards for about 500 kilometres. To someone standing on the Earth, it looks like a huge inverted bowl. This is what we call the sky. The sky looks like a blue colour. In fact, the sky has no colour. There are chemical particles which reflect the sunlight in blue colour.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Earth** is the only planet where life exists. 2. Layer of air is called **atmosphere**.
 3. The Earth is like a huge **ball**. 4. One round of Earth is about **40,000 kms**.
 5. The meeting point of the Earth and sky is called **horizon**.
 6. The Earth is divided into **land** and **water**. 7. There are **seven** continents and **five** oceans.
 8. **Sky** is the outer space as seen from the Earth.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.** 1. (b) Sun 2. (c) atmosphere 3. (a) 5 4. (b) 7

Activity**I. Collect the names of some astronauts and write below :**

- Ans.** 1. Yuri Gagarin 2. Neil Armstrong 3. Rakesh Sharma
 4. Kalpana Chawla 5. Sunita Williams 6. Edwin Eldrin

II. Colour the continents in the given words map.

Ans. Do yourself

III. Colour the oceans in the given words map.

Ans. Do yourself

Lets Do Some Work**I. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The day and night are formed due to rotation of the Earth on its own axis. The part of the Earth facing the sun has day and the other part has night. In this way every part of the Earth has day and night turn by turn.
2. The Earth rotates on its axes and takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.
The Earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution of the sun.
The revolution of the Earth causes seasons.
The rotation of the earth causes day and night.
3. There are four directions. These are East, West, North and South. When we see a map, the top of the map always shows the North direction. East is on our right, west on the left and south is towards the bottom.
4. A map is a drawing of the earth on a flat surface. A map which shows the whole of the Earth's surface is called the world map.
5. Seasons are caused due to the revolution of the Earth. Due to revolution of the Earth some areas face the sun for a longer period in certain months. They get more heat during those months and have summer season. The area which face the sun for a shorter period have winter season in those months.
Seasons of India
1. Winter Season 2. Spring Season 3. Summer Season 4. Autumn Season

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Earth moves on its **axis**.
2. the movement of Earth around the sun is called **revolution**.
3. A leap year has **366 Days**.
4. A **map** is a drawing on a flat surface.
5. The model of the Earth is called **globe**.
6. The path along with the Earth revolves is called **orbit**.
7. Four seasons are **winter, spring, summer** and **autumn**.
8. Europe celebrate christmas in **winter** and Australia in **summer**.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.** 1. (c) centre 2. (d) $365\frac{1}{4}$ days 3. (b) map 4. (c) orbit

Activity

Find the given words in the word maze :

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

Political Divisions of India

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Map of India looks like a triangle. In the north we have the Himalaya, China, Nepal, Bhutan. In the east we have Burma (Myanmar), Bangladesh and Bay of Bengal. In the west we have Pakistan and Arabian sea. In the south we have Indian Ocean and Sri Lanka.
India is divided into 28 states and 7 union territories. They are called political divisions of India.
2. India is divided into 28 states and 7 union territories.
- | Name of the State | Capital | Name of the State | Capital |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 2. Andra Pradesh | Hyderabad |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar | 4. Assam | Dispur |
| 5. Bihar | Patna | 6. Chattisgarh | Raipur |
| 7. Goa | Panaji | 8. Gujarat | Gandhi Nagar |
| 9. Haryana | Chandigarh | 10. Himachal Pradesh | Shimla |
4. **Name of the Union Territories**
- | Name of the Union Territories | Capital |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Port Blair |
| 2. Chandigarh | Chandigarh |
| 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Silvassa |
| 4. Daman and Diu | Daman |
| 5. Lakshadweep | Kavaratti |
| 6. National Capital Territory of Delhi | Delhi |
| 7. Pondicherry | Pondicherry |
5. Central Government looks after the welfare of the whole country. The capital of India is New Delhi. The Prime Minister, President, Vice President and all Central Ministers have the offices in New Delhi.

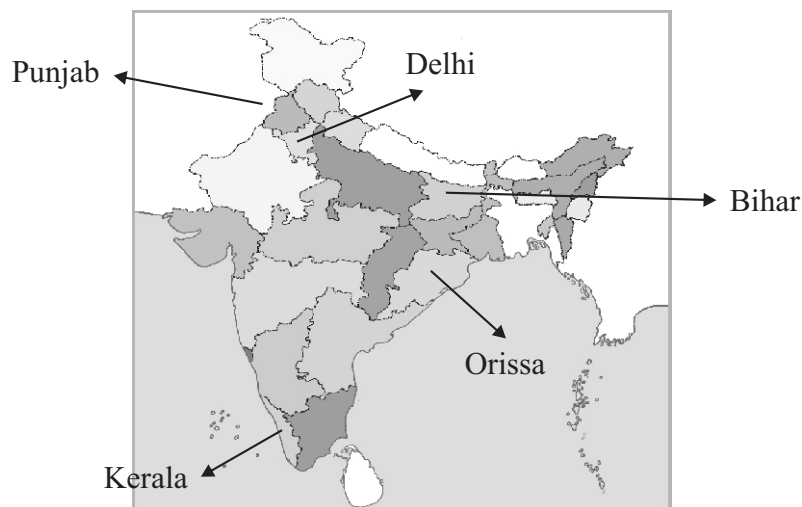
II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Map of India looks like a **triangle**.
2. India is divided into **28** states and **7** union territories.
3. **Jana Gana Mana** is our National Anthem.
4. **Tiger** is our National Animal.
5. **Peacock** is our National Bird.
6. **Hindi** is our official language.
7. **15th August** is our Independence day.
8. **26th January** is a Republic Day.
9. There are two types of government **central** and **state**.
10. **Central Government** looks after the welfare of the whole country.

Activity

I. Locate the given states in the map of India.

- Ans.** 1. New Delhi 2. Orissa 3. Punjab
4. Bihar 5. Kerala



II. Write the names of the following :

Ans. 1. Shri Man Mohan Singh

2. Shri Pranav Mukherji

3. Shri Hamid Ansari

4. Shri Akhelesh Singh Yadav

III. Colour given Tricolour and write few lines on it.

Ans. Do yourself



Surface of India

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Mt. Everest (8848 metres) is the highest peak of the Himalayas. It is the highest peak in the world but it is in Nepal. The highest peak in India is Kanchenjunga 8598 metres.

2. Southern part of Himalayas is a vast plain called the northern plain. Number of big rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and Indus begin from the Himalayas. These are number of cities situated on the bank of river. The plain of Himalayan ranges are very fertile.

3. The great mountain range extending from west to east is called the “Himalayas”. The word Himalaya means abode of snow.

There are beautiful hill stations in the middle ranges of Himalayas such as Mussoorie, Nainital, Shimla, Manali and Darjeeling, etc.

4. A plateau is the land, which is higher than the plains surrounding it. In south there is a plateau called Deccan plateau. It is generally hard and rocky. It covers a large part of our country.

5. The north-western part of India has a very large area covered with sand. It is called Thar Desert. It is mainly in the state of Rajasthan.

6. Narmada, Tapi, Godawari, Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri.

II. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The highest mountain peak of Himalayas is **Mt. Everest**. It is in **Nepal**.

2. The **Northern** plains are thickly populated.

3. India is divided into four land forms mountains, plains, plateaus and deserts.

4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the **Bag of Bengal**.

5. Western part of Rajasthan is called **Thar desert**.

III. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Shimla, Nainital and Manali. 2. Narmada and Godawari
3. Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar island

Activity

I. Colour the given landforms in the maps of India :

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the pictures of various landforms and paste in the space given below :

Ans. Do yourself

5

Food

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The main crops grown in different regions are as follows :
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-------------|--------------------------|----|--------------|
| 1. Northern part of India | \$ | wheat, rice | 2. Eastern part of India | \$ | rice |
| 3. Southern part of India | \$ | rice | 4. Rajasthan | \$ | bajra, jawar |
| 5. Hilly areas | \$ | maize | | | |
2. Primary food products are obtained directly from the soil and secondary food products are obtained from animals.
3. **1. Vegetarian** : Rice, pulses, chapatis, milk etc. are called vegetarian foods. People who eat vegetarian food are called vegetarians.
2. Non-vegetarian : Fish, meat and eggs are called non-vegetarian foods. People who eat non-vegetarian food are called non-vegetarians.
4. Spices add flavour to dishes. The commonly used spices are :
Chillies, turmeric, pepper, cloves, ginger, cardamom, etc.
5. Some famous regional dishes of India are as follows :
- | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-----------------|----------------|----|------------|
| Maharashtra | \$ | Bhelpuri, Vada | Tamil Nadu | \$ | Idli, Dosa |
| Gujarat | \$ | Dhokla | Rajasthan | \$ | Dal Baati |
| Punjab | \$ | Makke-lo-roti] | Sarson-ka-saag | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | \$ | Kachori, Samosa | | | |
- There are many kinds of sweet dishes eaten in India such as Kheer, Halwa, Laddu, Burfi, etc.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Food** is our basic need. 2. **Bajra** is the famous crop of Rajasthan.
3. Maize is mainly grown in **hilly** areas. 4. **Spices** are used to add flavour to dishes.
5. **Rasogulla** is the famous dish of Bengal. 6. **Magpur** is the largest producer of oranges.
7. India is the largest producer of tea and coffee.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans. 1. (c) wheat 2. (b) hilly areas 3. (c) both 4. (a) North India

Activity

I. Write five items for each column :

- | Eaten after cooking | Eaten Raw after cooking | Eaten raw as well as Cooked |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Potato | Carrot | Onion |
| 2. Brinjal | Onion | Tomato |

3. Wheat
4. Spinach
5. Rice

- Apple
- Mango
- Tomato

- Cabbage
- Carrot
- Cheese

II. Write any five vegetarian and any five non-vegetarian dishes :

Ans. Vegetarian

1. Dal Bati
2. Dhokla
3. Dosa
4. Samosa
5. Bhelpuri

Non-Vegetarian

1. Chicken Curry
2. Murg Mussaldam
3. Halim Biryani
4. Kabab
5. Egg Curry

6

The Clothes we wear

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Clothes is also our basic needs. We need clothes to cover our body and to protect us from heat, cold, wind and rain.
 2. Now a days shirt, jeans and trousers are the common dresses for men. Salwar-kurta and saree are the famous dresses of women.
 3. The common and popular dress for men is shirt and trousers. Men also wear dhoti-kurta, kurta pyjama or kurta lungi.
 4. Some people wear clothes according to the work they do. These clothes are their uniforms. Like nurses, armymen, policemen have uniforms. When they are on duty they wear uniforms. While going to school you also wear your school uniform.
 5. Some of the materials are as follows :
 1. Cotton
 2. Silk
 3. Wool
 4. Synthetic fibres

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Shirt is worn by men on the **trousers**.
 2. Saree and blouse is **traditional** dress of women.
 3. People wear dresses according to the **climate**.
 4. **Education** has brought great change in dresses.
 5. **Saree** and **blouse** are the famous dresses of women.
 6. For specific job people wear **uniform**.
 7. **Terycot** is a mixture of synthetic fibres and natural fibres.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.**
1. (a) climate
 2. (b) western dresses
 3. (a) Punjab
 4. (a) Rajasthan

Activity

I. Write the names of states each belongs to :

Ans.



Gujarat



Haryana



Maharashtra



Kerala



Punjab

II. Write any five clothes we wear in the given seasons :

Ans. Do yourself

III. Write the names of the professions of the given persons :

Ans.



1. Postman



2. Nurse



3. Policeman



4. Doctor

IV. Write the names of any five ornaments made up of gold and silver.

Ans. 1. Ear rings

2. Ring

3. Necklace

4. Bangles

5. Anklets

Unit-3 : TRADE, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

7

Occupations

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Food, clothes and shelter are our basic needs. We can get these with money. We do work to earn money. Any kind of work that helps us to earn money is known as occupation. Thus an occupation is a job or work that helps us to earn money.
2. Farming is one of the main occupation of India due to villages.
3. India is a large country and rich minerals. Some states in our country are very rich in minerals like iron, coal, mica, copper, manganese, petroleum, etc.
Mining requires a lot of labour. So people living in these states take up mining as their main occupation. They dig out minerals from earth and send them for processing to big industries for manufacturing various instruments and vehicles.
4. Primary occupations are those occupations which produce raw material for further use.
Secondary occupations make the raw material useful.
5. **Tertiary Occupation** : These occupations are also called services. All trade, transport, banking, insurance are tertiary occupations.
Example : Doctors, Teacher, etc.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. An **occupation** is a job or work that help us to earn money.
2. **India** is the country of villages.
3. **Farmer** grow crops for us.
4. **Fishing** is the main occupation of people in coastal areas.
5. **Primary occupations** produce raw material.
6. Some people work **indoor** and some work **outdoor**.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans. 1. (b) crops 2. (b) villages 3. (b) medicines 4. (c) Tertiary Occupation

Activity

I. Write the names of occupations of persons given in the pictures :

Ans.



Washerman



Carpenter



Jeweller



Barber



Farmer



Nurse

II. Write primary, secondary and tertiary occupation against each of the following :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tertiary occupation | 2. Tertiary occupation | 3. Tertiary occupation |
| 4. Primary occupation | 5. Secondary occupation | 6. Primary occupation |
| 7. Primary occupation | 8. Tertiary occupation | 9. Tertiary occupation |
| 10. Tertiary occupation | | |

8

Our Helpers

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. In a society people help each other by doing different types of jobs. The farmers grow food, masons build houses for us, weavers make clothes. The electrician fix and repair electricity of our houses, etc. All these person are called helpers.
 2. We live in a society. All the members of neighbourhood or society help each other and in this way we are able to lead an easy and comfortable life.
 3. Whenever we fall sick we go to doctor. Doctor helps us in remaining healthy. Doctor examines us and give medicines. Doctor also tells us what we should eat when we are not well.
 4. A policeman protects law and order in the society. He protects the society from thieves and criminals. You might have seen the policeman controlling traffic on the roads. In fairs and public gathering the policeman control the crowd to maintain law and order.
 5. Teacher is a very important person of the society. Teacher teaches the children various subjects and teach them good manners. Teacher helps us to become good citizens of the country.
 6. Postman collects letters from the letter box and takes them to the post office. Then he sorts and stamps the letters. These letters are then sent by road, rail, air or sea to the post office of their destination. Now again postman sort them and delivers to the proper addresses.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We cannot do all the works ourselves . | 2. In a society people help each other . |
| 3. The electrician fix and repair electricity. | 4. Doctor help us to keep healthy . |
| 5. The policeman mountain law and order. | 6. The teacher teaches us in schools. |
| 7. The person who brings us letters, money order is called postman . | |
| 8. Postman works in all types of weather . | |

III. Multiple choice Questions :

- Ans.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. (c) tailor | 2. (c) farmer | 3. (b) post office | 4. (c) citizen |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|

IV. Write the list of helpers in your society.

- Ans.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Doctor | 2. Barber | 3. Cobbler | 4. Carpenter | 5. Teacher |
| 6. Nurse | 7. Postman | 8. Policeman | 9. Electrician | 10. Plumber |

Activity

I. Why do we need helpers? Write in your own words.

Ans. We in a society. We need help of many people because we can not do all the works ourselves. All the members of our neighbourhood or society help each other and in this way we are able to lead an easy and comfortable life.

II. Write five more helpers of our society with the help of your guardian and teachers.

Ans. 1. Masson 2. Sweeper 3. Tailor 4. Grocer 5. Shopkeeper

9

Transportation

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. We travel by different means of transport. These means of transport are bus, car, three wheeler, rickshaw, train, etc.

The means of transport are called the lifelines of a country because they help in the economic development.

2. We can divide the various means of transport into three main groups :

1. Land transport 2. Water transport 3. Air transport

3. (i) Kachcha Road : These roads are generally used by bullock-carts, buffalo-carts and horse-carts, etc. Such roads are found mainly in villages. These roads connect the small villages with the towns.

(ii) Pucca Roads : These roads are made by metal bricks, stones, cement, tar, etc. These roads are used by vehicles like car, scooter, bus, trucks, etc. These roads are found in cities.

4. Road transport is better to travel short distances but rail transport is better and cheaper to travel long distances.

5. The means of transport through air are aeroplanes and helicopters. They are expensive means of transport.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The means of **transport** is called the lifeline of a country.
2. **Transport** is the way by which the people or goods are moved.
3. **Water transport** is the cheaper means of transport.
4. **Trains** run on iron rails.
5. **Huge ships** carry passengers and goods from one country to another.
6. The driver of an aeroplane is called **pilot**.
7. Ocean transport is mainly used for **carry goods**.

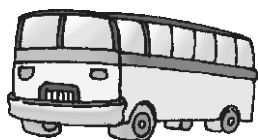
III. Multiple Choice Questions :

Ans. 1. (c) both 2. (a) kachcha road 3. (c) water 4. (c) air

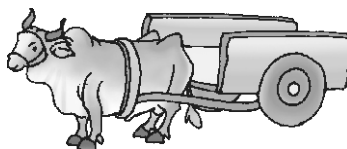
Activity

I. Write the names of the given means of transport :

Ans.



Bus



Bullock cart



Helicopter

II. Collect more information about means of transport and write five more means of transport of each :

Ans. **Land**

1. Bus
2. Car
3. Scooter
4. Train
5. Tonga

Water

- Ship
- Boat
- Steamer
- Sail boat
- Sail ship

Air

- Aeroplane
- Helicopter
- Rocket
- Parachute
- Glider

10

Communication

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The process of talking and writing and understanding other's message is known as communication.
2. There are numbers of ways by which communication takes place. Some of them are as follows :
1. Telephone
 2. Radio
 3. Film
 4. Telegraph
 5. Television
 6. Computer
3. (a) **Telephone** : Telephone is the fastest means of communication. We can talk to friends and relatives in any part of the world within seconds. Many people are now using mobile phones which can be carried anywhere you go.
- (b) **Fax** : Fax machine is used to send written text from one place to another by fax machine.
- (c) **Paper** : Pager is the wireless method to send and receive messages.
- (d) **E-mail** : E-mail means electronic mail. E-mail is the facility provided by websites on internet. You can send text, picture, graphics, etc. by computers with in a second in all over the world.
4. Mass means of communication are those which give messages to the general public. Some of the means of communication are as follows :
- (i) Radio
 - (ii) Television
 - (iii) Newspaper and Magazines
5. (a) **Radio** : Radio is a wireless mass communication. You can listen news. Besides news you can listen educational and recreation programmes.
- (b) **Television** : Television is the most popular means of mass communication now a days. You can watch entertainment programmes, matches, news, etc. anywhere in the world. This is possible through satellites.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. In olden days people passes messages through **pigeons animals** etc.
2. The means of **communication** are used to send messages.
3. We can talk with our friends and relatives on the **telephone**.
4. E-mail stands for **electronic mail**.
5. **Fax** and **e-mail** are used to post urgent messages.
6. The **e-mail** is the most useful means of communication now a days.

III. Write (T) for true and (F) false statements :

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

Activity

I. Write any ten more means of communication with the help of your guardian.

- Ans. 1. Telephone 2. Letter 3. Radio 4. Television 5. Fax
6. E-mail 7. Courier 8. Speed post 9. Newspaper 10. Pager

II. Collect and paste some means of communication in the space given below :

Ans. Do yourself

Unit-4 : OUR GOVERNMENT

11

Local Governance

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Local bodies like municipal committees and gram panchayats look after the cities, towns and villages.
2. Civic amenities in a village are provided by the gram panchayat. Municipal committees provide civic amenities in towns and cities.
3. A group of eminent persons of the villages form a gram panchayat. They are elected by the people of village. The head of the village panchayat or Gram Panchayat is called Pradhan. Regular meetings of gram panchayat are held to discuss the welfare and needs of the village.
4. Some functions of gram panchayat are as follows :
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) It looks after the cleanliness | (b) Availability of drinking water. |
| (c) Repair and construction of roads. | (d) Lighting of streets. |
| (e) Children education. | (f) Adult education. |
| (g) Health care. | |
5. A group of persons forms a municipal committee to look after the affairs of the city. They are the members of the municipal committee. The members are elected by the people of the city or town. In big cities it is called Municipal Corporation. A municipal corporation is headed by a Mayor.
6. To manage the finance the municipal committee collects octroi on goods brought the traders from other towns. They also collect property tax, house tax, water tax, etc.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The had of the Gram Panchayat is **Pradhan**.
2. The head of the Municipal Committee is called **Mayor**.
3. Municipal Committee provide civic **amenities**.
4. Gram Panchayat looks after the affairs of the **village**.
5. In big cities Municipal Committee is called **Municipal Corporation**.
6. Municipal Committee gets financial aid from the state Government.
7. Municipal Committee collects **octori** and **taxes**.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans. 1. (b) pradhan 2. (a) mayor 3. (c) by the people 4. (a) Municipal Committee

Activity

I. Write the name of mayor of your city.

Ans. Mr. Marikant Ahalewallia.

II. Name of given pictures :

Ans.



Gram Panchayat



Municipal Committee

III. Write any five works of Municipal Committee in your colony.

- Ans. 1. It looks after the city cleanliness. 2. Lighting of streets. 3. Availability of drinking water
4. It maintains the parks 5. Maintains sewers.

Unit-5 : METROPOLITAN CITIES OF INDIA

12

Mumbai

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. It is situated on the west coast of India. It is the biggest port of India. Mumbai is also called financial capital of India.
Mumbai faces the Arabian sea and has a natural harbour. Mumbai city is a group of seven islands. It is connected to the mainland by bridges.
2. Some of famous tourist places are as follows :
(a) Marine Drive (b) Nariman Point (c) Gateway of India (d) Elephanta Caves
3. Some of the popular dishes of Mumbai are as follows :
(a) Bhelपुरi (b) Pavbhaji (c) Srikhand (d) Vada Pao
4. Ganesh Chaturthi is the famous festival of Mumbai.
5. Mumbai is an important industrial centre of India. Some of the famous industries of Mumbai are as follows :
(a) Cotton Textile Industries (b) Petrochemical Industries (c) Engineering Industries
(d) Pharmaceutical Industries (e) Film Industries
Due to this Mumbai is called the commercial capital of India.
6. The climate of Mumbai is neither very hot nor very cold in winter. It enjoys a moderate climate. However it receives heavy rain during the months of June, July and August.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Mumbai** is the capital of Maharashtra.
2. The climate of Mumbai is **moderate**.
3. The Bhabha Atomic Research Center has been set up at **Trombay** near Mumbai.
4. The most popular festival of Mumbai is **Ganesh Chaturthi**.
5. **Mineral oil** has been discovered in the sea near Mumbai.
6. **Mumbai** is called the commercial capital of India.
7. **Film** Industry is famous of Mumbai all over the world.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans. 1. (c) film industry 2. (c) 7 3. (a) Bollywood 4. (c) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

Activity

I. Write the name of the places.

Ans.



Nariman Point



Elephanta Caves



Gateway of India



Juhu Beach

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal.
Kolkata is situated on the banks of the Hoogly river.
 - Some of the tourists places are as follows :

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Victoria Memorial | (b) Birla Planetarium | (c) Fort William |
| (d) National Library | (e) Ravindra Sarovar | (f) Botanical Gardens |
| (g) Alipur Zoo | (h) Hawrah Bridge | |
 - Do yourself
 - Kolkata's climate is mild. During summer it rains heavily. In the rainy season, weather is warm and humid.
 - The Hawrah Bridge has been built on River Hugli. It is also called Rabindra setu. This bridge lies between the two cities Hawrah and Kolkata.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Kolkata** is the capital of West Bengal.
 - Howrah Bridge** is situated on the banks of the Hoogly river.
 - The climate of Kolkata is **Moderate**.
 - Resogolla** is the popular sweet of Kolkata.
 - Mostly people like to eat **rice** and **fish**.
 - Bengali** is the main language of Kolkata or West Bengal.
 - Eden Garden** is the famous stadium of Kolkata.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.**
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (c) Hoostly | 2. (d) none of these | 3. (a) British | 4. (a) Shanti Niketan |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|

Activity

I. Write the names of the given places :

Ans.



Victoria Memorial



Birla Planerium



Eden Gardens

II. Write short note on Kolkata with the help of your guardian.

Ans. Do yourself

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Chennai was earlier known as Madras. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the East Coast. It is an important port that faces Bay of Bengal.
2. Some of the famous tourists places are of follows :
- (a) Marina Beach (b) VGP Golden Beach (c) St. Thomas Cathedral
(d) Kapaleshwar Temple (e) Parthasarathi Temple (f) Snake Park
3. The main festival of Chennai is Pongal. It is a harvest festival.
4. Some of the famous dishes of Chennai are as follows :
- (a) Idli (b) Dosa (c) Vada (d) Upma (e) Rasam (f) Uttapam
5. The climate of Chennai is warm throughout the year. Chennai gets rain during summer as well as winter.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Chennai was earlier known as **Madras**.
2. Chennai is divided into two parts **George Town** and **Ana Salai**.
3. Marina Beach is the **famous** in the world.
4. **Pongal** is the harvest festival of Chennai or Tamil Nadu.
5. **Bharat natyam** is the popular dance of Chennai or Tamil Nadu.
6. The climate of Chennai is **warm**.
7. **Tamil** is the main language of Chennai.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.** 1. (a) Marina Beach 2. (a) George Town 3. (b) Bharatnatyan 4. (a) Meenambakham

Activity

I. Write the names of the dishes.

Ans.



Uttapam



Rasam



Vada

II. Write short note on Chennai in your own words :

- Ans.** Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the East Coast. Pongal is the famous festival of Chennai. Pongal is the famous festival of Chennai. It is a harvest festival. Chennai is the largest city and industrial centre in South India and a major part on the East coast. The climate in Chennai is warm throughout the year.

III. Mark the Chennai and its various tourists places in the map of India and paste in your notebook.

- Ans.** Do yourself

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Delhi

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna. Edward Lutyens designed the city of New Delhi. Delhi is now given the status of a state. The centre government has

its offices in Delhi.

The President and Prime Minister of India live in Delhi. It has also the offices of all Ambassadors of other countries.

2. Tourists from all over the world visit Delhi to see the old monuments like :
(a) Red Fort (b) Qutub Minar (c) India Gate (d) Jantar Mantar
3. Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi is called Raj Ghat.
4. Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate always remain lit in the memory of Jawans who sacrificed their lives for the nation.
5. Delhi is an important Industrial and business centre. Some of the main industries in Delhi are the textiles, chemical, electronics, food processing, etc.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. **Delhi** is the capital of India.
 2. It is situated on the bank of river **Yamuna**.
 3. We call Delhi **Mini-India**.
 4. Every religious **community** live in Delhi.
 5. All foreign countries have their Embassies in Delhi.
 6. Veer Bhumi is the samadhi of **Shri Rajeev Gandhi**.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.
1. (b) Edward Lutyens
 2. (d) Phoolwalon ki Sair
 3. (d) Pragati Maidan

Activity

I. Write the names of the given places or monuments.

Ans.



India Gate



Qutub Minar



Red Fort

II. Write any five more famous places of Delhi with the help of your guardian.

- Ans.
1. Birla Mandir
 2. Lotus Temple
 3. Aashar Dham
 4. Jantar Mantar
 5. Chandni Chowk

III. Mark Delhi and its tourists places in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

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Unit-6 : EARLY MAN

Early Man

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. He was afraid of animals that were stronger. To protect himself from these animals he developed tools.
 2. Soon he observed that rubbing of two stones could make fire. He learnt how to lit the fire and its many uses. He also learned to use fire to protect himself from cold and to fear animals. He started to cook the food.

3. Early man travelled a lot in search of water, vegetation, etc. He did vegetation always near the rivers, so he used to move near the rivers.
4. He observed hollow logs floating in the river. This gave him the idea of travelling on water on logs. Thus the first boat was invented.
5. Early man also found that round stones roll down the hills freely and it is easy to move the small round log of trees. He thus invented the wheel. Then travelling was easy.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Earlyman lived in **jungle**.
 2. The age of **stone tools** is called stone age.
 3. The early man was afraid of **animals**.
 4. Earlyman traveled for **food, water. etc**.
 5. Earlyman observed **hollow logs** floating ion the river.
 6. Earlyman mostly lived in the **near** of river.
 7. **Wheel** is most important invention of Earlyman.

III. Multiple Choice Questions :

- Ans.** 1. (b) stone 2. (a) river 3. (b) wheel 4. (b) jungle 5. (a) boat

Activity

I. Write one by one invention of Earlyman :

- Ans.** 1. Stone tools 2. Fire 3. Boat 4. Wheel 5. Cultivation

II. Distinguish between early age and modern age in your words.

Ans. Do yourself

III. Collect more information about ancient times and tell to your friend.

Ans. Do yourself

Model Paper-I

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Earth is the only planet which has life. In previous class you have read that life exists on earth because it has land, water and air.
Earth is a part of universe, in which there are so many stars, planets, comets, satellites, etc.
A layer o fair, which is called atmosphere, surrounds the earth. One-fourth of the earth is land mass and three fourth of it is covered by water.
 2. The day and night are formed due to rotation of the Earth on its own axis. The part of the Earth facing the sun has day and the other part has night. In this way every part of the Earth has day and night turn by turn.
 3. Map of India looks like a triangle. In the north we have the Himalaya, China, Nepal, Bhutan. In the east we have Burma (Myanmar), Bangladesh and Bay of Bengal. In the west we have Pakistan and Arabian sea. In the south we have Indian Ocean and Sri Lanka.
India is divided into 28 states and 7 union territories. They are called political divisions of India.
 4. A plateau is the land, which is higher than the plains surrounding it. In south there is a plateau called Deccan plateau. It is generally hard and rocky. It covers a large part of our country.
 5. Some of the materials are as follows :
 1. Cotton 2. Silk 3. Wool 4. Synthetic fibres

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **India** is a country of villages.
 2. The **Policemen** maintains law and order.
 3. The driver of an aeroplane is called **pilot**.

4. Municipal Committee collects **octroi** and **taxes**.
5. **Mumbai** is called the commercial capital of India.

III. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Mumbai is an important industrial centre of India. Some of the famous industries of Mumbai are as follows :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Cotton Textile Industries | (b) Petrochemical Industries | (c) Engineering Industries |
| (d) Pharmaceutical Industries | (e) Film Industries | |

Due to this Mumbai is called the commercial capital of India.

2. The climate of Chennai is warm throughout the year. Chennai gets rain during summer as well as winter.
3. Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna. Edward Lutyens designed the city of New Delhi. Delhi is now given the status of a state. The centre government has its offices in Delhi.

The President and Prime Minister of India live in Delhi. It has also the offices of all Ambassadors of other countries.

4. A map is a drawing of the earth on a flat surface.

A map which shows the whole of the Earth's surface is called the world map.

Activity

1. Find the words given in the word maze :

Ans.

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

Model Paper-II

I. Multiple choice questions :

Ans. 1. (c) atmosphere 2. (b) map 3. (c) both 4. (a) climate

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Fishing** is the main occupation of people living in coastal areas.
 2. Postman works in all types of **weather**.
 3. E-mail stands for **Electronic mail**.
 4. The head of the Gram Panchayat is **Pradhan**.
 5. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.

III. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Kachcha Road : These roads are generally used by bullock-carts, buffalo-carts and horse-carts, etc. Such roads are found mainly in villages. These roads connect the small villages with the towns.
 (ii) Pucca Roads : These roads are made by metal bricks, stones, cement, tar, etc. These roads are used by vehicles like car, scooter, bus, trucks, etc. These roads are found in cities.

2. (a) **Telephone** : Telephone is the fastest means of communication. We can talk to friends and relatives in any part of the world within seconds. Many people are now using mobile phones which can be carried anywhere you go.
 (b) **Fax** : Fax machine is used to send written text from one place to another by fax machine.
 (c) **Paper** : Pager is the wireless method to send and receive messages.
 (d) **E-mail** : E-mail means electronic mail. E-mail is the facility provided by websites on internet.
 You can send text, picture, graphics, etc. by computers with in a second in all over the world.
3. A group of eminent persons of the villages form a gram panchayat. They are elected by the people of village. The head of the village panchayat or Gram Panchayat is called Pradhan. Regular meetings of gram panchayat are held to discuss the welfare and needs of the village.
4. The climate of Mumbai is neither very hot nor very cold in winter. It enjoys a moderate climate. However it receives heavy rain during the months of June, July and August.
5. Some of the famous dishes of Chennai are as follows :
 (a) Idli (b) Dosa (c) Vada (d) Upma (e) Rasam (f) Uttapam

Model Paper-III

I. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Earth** is the only planet where life exists.
 2. A leap year has **366 Days**.
 3. **Jana-Gana-Mana** is our national anthem.
 4. India is divided into four land forms **mountains, plains, plateaus and deserts**.
 5. **Food** is our basic need.

II. Multiple choice questions :

- Ans.**
1. (c) Farmer 2. (b) Water 3. (b) Mayor 4. (c) 7

III. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Some of the tourists places are as follows :
 (a) Victoria Memorial (b) Birla Planetarium (c) Fort William
 (d) National Library (e) Ravindra Sarovar (f) Botanical Gardens
 (g) Alipur Zoo (h) Hawrah Bridge
 2. Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate always remain lit in the memory of Jawans who sacrificed their lives for the nation.
 3. Earlyman lived in Jungle. Life was very difficult for him.
 4. The layer of air surrounding the Earth is called Atmosphere.
 5. Some functions of gram panchayat are as follows :
 (a) It looks after the cleanliness (b) Availability of drinking water.
 (c) Repair and construction of roads. (d) Lighting of streets.
 (e) Children education. (f) Adult education.
 (g) Health care.