



culture & Society



ANSWER KEY
1-5



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Culture & Society - 1

1. Know me

Do it yourself.

2. Our Food

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Circle the food we get from animals.

egg milk ghee cheese fish
paneer meat

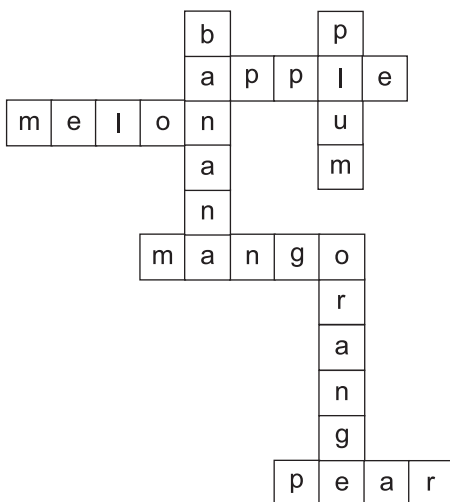
D. Answer the following questions.

- We all need food because we cannot live without food.
- Food gives us energy. It helps us to grow. It makes us healthy and strong.
- Five food items that we get from plants are - rice, bread, chapati, fruits and vegetables.

HOTS

Potato is the underground stem.

Activity :



3. Our Clothes

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

1. wool 2. trousers 3. uniform 4. plants 5. warm

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Clothes protect us from cold, heat, rain, dirt and dust.
2. We wear woollen clothes in winter because woollen clothes keep us warm.
3. Sources of clothes are plants and animals. cotton comes from cotton plants and wool comes from sheep.

HOTS

Uniforms are special. It tells the profession of a person.

Activity :

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|
| (s) | h | i | r | (t) | w | v | u |
| h | g | j | l | r | r | i | a |
| o | f | y | (s) | o | (c) | k | (s) |
| r | s | c | n | u | o | p | k |
| t | i | w | x | s | a | t | i |
| (s) | a | r | e | (e) | (t) | v | r |
| z | a | p | o | (r) | a | k | (t) |

4. Sweet Home

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks with the right word.

1. house 2. home 3. bed room 4. unwanted animals

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A house protect us from heat, cold and rain. It also keeps us safe from unwanted people and animals.
2. A house has a roof and many walls. It also has doors and windows.
3. Different rooms in a house are- drawing room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen and bathroom.

HOTS

Windows are important part of a house. They help to come fresh air and sunlight in the room.

Activity : Do it yourself.

5. Kinds of Houses

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the following.

Do it yourself.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Houses that are made of bricks, iron and cement are called pucca houses.
2. Houses with sloping roof are found in places which get heavy rain and snow.
3. Three types of houses are bungalow, flat and hut.

HOTS

In hilly area, there is heavy rain and snow fall. Therefore, houses of these areas have sloping roofs so that snow can slide easily.

Activity : Do it yourself.

6. Animal Homes

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the columns.

1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a

D. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

1. Tree 2. Pond 3. Stable 4. Animals 5. Beehive

E. Answer the following questions.

1. A house protects animal from heat, cold and rain.
2. A monkey lives on a tree.
3. Cow and horse are two animals whose homes are built by humans.
4. A bird lives in nest.
5. Dog and cow are two pet animals.

HOTS

Animals that are kept in zoo, have to live in a limited area. They need open space so these animals are not happy in the zoo.

Activity : Do it yourself.

7. My Family

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. A family is a group of related people. These people live together in a house.
2. Different kinds of families are- very small family, small family, and big family.
3. Amit lives in a big family. A big family is also called joint family.

D. Fill in the missing letters to complete this family word grid. Use the words in the list. One has been done for you.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| f | a | m | i | l | y | | s |
| | | o | | | | | i |
| f | a | t | h | e | r | | s |
| | | h | | | | | t |
| | | e | | | | | e |
| b | r | o | t | h | e | r | |

HOTS

A surname is part of a personal name that is passed from either or both parents to their children.

Activity : Do it yourself.

8. My School

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

1. learn
2. road, write
3. play
4. office
5. sick room

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A school is a place where we go to study.
2. The principal is the head of the school.
3. I learn good habits and manners in school. I also learn to read and write in school.
4. The teachers sit in the staff room.
5. The doctor and nurse look after us in the sickroom.

HOTS

We should go to school regularly to read, write. We also learn good we habits and manners.

Activity : Do it yourself.

9. People Who Help Us

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

1. fire station 2. school 3. post office 4. tailoring shop
5. hospital

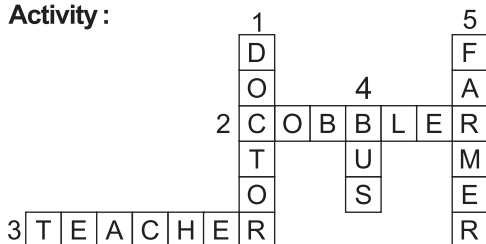
D. Answer the following questions.

1. We cannot do all our work alone, so we need help.
2. A postal worker works in a post office.
3. A fire fighter puts out fires.

HOTS

Five persons who are recognized by the kind of dress they wear are —
police man, lawyer, nurse, soldier, and doctor.

Activity :



10. Festival Time

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Diwali 2. ID 3. Gurburab 4. 26th January
5. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Match the columns.

1. e 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. c

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Festivals are times of joy and celebration.
2. The two types of festivals that celebrated in India are religious festival and national festival.
3. In Id people wear new clothes and pray at mosques. They greet each other by saying 'Id Mubarak'.
4. Christmas is celebrated in the month of December.
5. We celebrate independence day on 15th August year. On this occasion we hoist the national flag at our school. The Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at Red Fort in Delhi.

HOTS

Fire crackers may burn us therefore while we play with fire crackers we should be careful.

Activity : Do it yourself.

11. Being Good

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. This is an incomplete story. Use polite words given in the box to complete the story.

Avi said, 'sorry teacher, it will never happen again'.

'You **please** sit down,' said the teacher. 'Thank you' said Avi and Mini.

'You are **welcome**', said the teacher.

D. Match the pictures and words.

Do it yourself.

E. Answer the following questions.

- Things which are done on regular basis are called habits.
- Five good habits are—
 - getting up early in the morning
 - brushing teeth twice daily
 - taking bath everyday
 - greeting elders and guests
 - keeping things at proper place
- Polite words are— thank you, you are welcome, sorry, and please

HOTS

We learn many things from old people therefore we should be kind to old people.

Activity : Do it yourself.

12. Keeping Healthy

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

1. priceless 2. strong 3. brush 4. rest 5. regularly

D. Match the columns.

1. c 2. a 3. b

E. Answer the following questions.

- Healthy body keeps us fit and strong. If we are healthy, we will not fall ill easily.
- Healthy food helps us fight against diseases. It also helps us to grow.
- Running, playing games and cycling are three good exercises.
- Rest makes us fit to do our work again.
- Some clean habit are- brushing teeth, taking bath and combing hair.

HOTS

Playing helps us fit and healthy therefore our parents ask us to go out and play.

Activity : Do it yourself.

13. Safety Rules

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Complete the sentences.

1. zebra crossing 2. stop 3. footpath
4. bus 5. accident

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Safety means to keep ourselves away from any harm.
2. Five safety rules at school:
 - (a) Do not run in school corridors.
 - (b) Do not jump on desks and benches.
 - (c) Do not push or pulls others.
 - (d) Do not fight with your classmates.
 - (e) Do not carry blades, scissors or knives to school.
3. Safely rules or the road:
 - (a) We must always walk on the footpath.
 - (b) We should not play on the road.
 - (c) We should cross the road only at the zebra crossing.

HOTS

Traffic lights keep us safe and protected from any kind of danger.

Activity : Do it yourself.

14. Early Humans

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

1. T 2. T 3. F

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The early humans used leaves and animals skin to cover their bodies.
2. The main food of the early humans are raw meat, wild fruits and roots.
3. Discovery of fire helped them to cook meat of animals. Fire also kept them warm and protected them from wild animals.

HOTS

Early humans had to move one place to another in search of food. They lived under trees and in caves.

Activity : Do it yourself.

15. Story Time

Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions on the basis of your reading.

1. The old man was anxious because his sons was always quarreled among them selves.
2. He old man called his sons one log because he wanted to give a lesson to his sons.
3. The old man said to his sons that he wanted to give them a treasure which would help them in their life.
4. The sons were happy to know that their father was giving them treasure which would help them in leading a comfortable life.
5. The bundle of sticks broken when all the four sons make combined effort to great them.

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

Model Test Paper - 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. wool
2. plants
3. house
4. bed room

D Answer the following questions.

1. The four food items which we get from plants are— rice, chapati, bread, fruits and vegetables.
2. We wear woolen clothes in winter. Woollen clothes keep us warm.
3. We greet our guests in drawing room and cook food in kitchen.
4. Houses made of bricks, cement, iron and wood are called pucca houses. For example flats.

Model Test Paper - 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the following.

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. b

D Answer the following questions.

1. We learn to read, write, play and good habits in school.
2. We cannot do our work alone. So we need help.
3. The two types of festivals celebrated in India are religious festival and national festival.
4. The four good habits are – getting up early in the morning brushing teeth regularly, taking bath and combing hair.

Culture & Society - 2

1. Family and Its Types

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. There are four members in Sinha family.
2. Arun Sinha is an engineer.
3. Arun Sinha and Bharti Sinha do the cooking, washing, cleaning and shopping. Abhinav and Abhya help their parents.
4. Father, Mother and one or two children make a small family. Such a family is called nuclear family.
5. A family where parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together in one house is called joint family.

HOTS

When we care others and share things with them. These things help to spread love, and ultimately the love comes back to us many times over through loving relationships.

Activity : Do it yourself.

2. Food and its Types

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We all need food because it gives us energy to work and play. It helps us grow and keeps us healthy and strong.
2. There are mainly three types of foods. They are:
(a) Energy giving foods, like rice, bread sugar and potatoes.
(b) Protective foods like fruits and vegetables.
3. Foods that help our bodies to grow and makes our bones and teeth strong. Milk, dal, meat, fish and egg are body building food.
4. The different sources of food are plants and animals.
5. A diet which contains all the essential nutrients is called balanced diet.

HOTS

Most farmers use Pesticides in their crops and these pesticides are poisonous. So we should wash fruits and vegetables before eating.

Activity : Do it yourself.

3. Our Clothes

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. woollen 2. cotton 3. raincoat 4. clean

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain, wind and insect bites.
2. Cotton clothes are made from cotton. Cotton comes from cotton plants.
3. People of different parts of the country has its own special dress for men and women. These are called traditional dresses.
4. We get wool from animals. Wool is used to make woollen clothes. We also get leather from the skin of animals. Leather is used to make jackets, coats, shoes and bags.
We get cotton from cotton plants. Rubber is obtained from rubber tree. Rubber is used in making raincoats.
5. We wear raincoats when it rains.

HOTS

Cotton soaks water therefore cotton is not used to make raincoat. Raincoats are made of rubber and plastic.

Activity : Do it yourself.

4. Houses and its Types

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks with right words.

1. home 2. kuchcha houses 3. bungalow
4. flats 5. beehive

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain and animals.
2. Houses made of wood, stones, mud and straw are called kuchcha house.
3. A bungalow is a pucca house. It is an independent house.
4. Flats are houses built one on top of another. There are several flats in the same building.
5. A room where we sit with our friends, watch television, play carrom and Ludo.

HOTS

If there is no ventilation in a house, fresh air will not enter in the house.

Activity : Do it yourself.

5. Water

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. water 2. Plants, animals 3. Rain 4. germs 5. waste

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Four uses of water are drinking, bathing, washing and cooking.
2. Rain is the main source of water. Rainwater collects in ponds, streams and rivers. We also draw water from wells and hand pumps.
3. If we drink dirty water, it will make us ill.
4. We can save water by not making water bodies dirty. We can also save water by collecting rainwater for activities like watering plants.
5. We should always drink clean water. Dirty water can make us ill.

HOTS

The water found in ocean and sea are not fit for drinking. The quantity of fresh water is very small.

Activity : Do it yourself.

6. Places of Worship

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Gurbani 2. Koran 3. temple
4. Sunday 5. fire temple

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

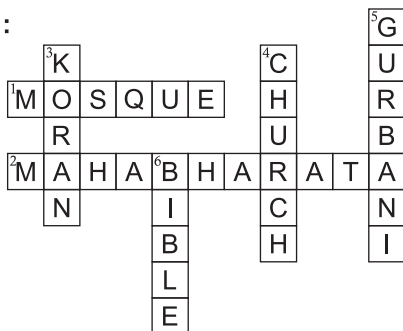
E. Answer the following questions.

1. We all go to some places to worship. These are called places of worship.
2. Muslims offer namaz five times a day.
3. Bible is the holy book of the Christians.
4. Hindus offer sweets and flowers to the idols of God and Goddesses in the temple.
5. Monasteries, jain temples and fire temples are some other places of worship.

HOTS

Buddhists sit on the floor barefoot facing an image of Buddha and chanting accompanied by instruments.

Activity :



7. Festival Time

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 25th December 2. 15th August 3. 26th January
4. 2nd October 5. Rangoli Bihu

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

- Festivals are a time of fun. They bring lots of fun, joy and happiness. They are special days.
- Festivals that are celebrated throughout the country are called national festivals. The three national festivals are Independence days, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanti.
- On Gurupurabs day, the sikhs go to gurudwaras and pray there processions are taken out. Langars are organised in gurudwaras, people read the Guru .
- It is an important festival of the Muslims people pray at mosques. After prayers they embrace each other and great Id Mubarak to each other.
- Harvest festivals are related to crops. Some harvest festivals of India are Onam, Pongal and Bihu.
Onam is celebrated in Kerala. Boat races are hold on this day. Payasam, a sweet dish made with rice is prepared on this day.

HOTS

All festivals of different religions bring joy and happiness. We all wear new clothes on festival day.

Activity : Do it yourself.

8. At School

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The principal is the head of the school.
2. Our teachers teach us different subjects in school.
3. We can get books from the library in our school.
4. In our school playground there are slides, swings and seesaws.

HOTS

School is an important place in our society we learn many things in school which help us in becoming a good citizen. If there is no school in society, children will not be able to learn reading and writing and thus cannot become a good citizen.

Activity : Do it yourself.

9. Fun Time

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Park 2. outdoor games 3. enjoy 4. recreation

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We do different things to enjoy and have fun. The activities which make us happy are called recreation.
2. After all day's work we need time to rest and enjoy. Recreation helps in the proper functioning of mind and body.
3. Games which are played in open areas are called outdoor games. These games keep us fit and healthy. For examples- football, hockey and cricket.
4. Games which are played inside the house are called indoor games. For examples - ludo, snakes, carrom, etc.
5. Some recreation activities are visiting to the zoo, going to fair, drawing, sketching, watching movie or a puppet show and reading story books.

HOTS

Outdoor games are played in an open area. These games keep us fit and healthy.

Activity : Do it yourself.

10. Seasons

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. monsoon 2. cotton 3. boat
4. hot, bright 5. leaves

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Weather tells us if a day is sunny, cloudy, windy or rainy.
2. When the weather is the same for a long time, it is called season.
3. The three main seasons are summer, monsoon and winter.
4. Spring comes after winter. It is the most pleasant season. It is neither too hot nor too cold. Flowers are in full bloom and birds chirp in spring.
5. During autumn leaves turn yellow, orange and brown and trees shed leaves.

HOTS

In the month of June, the rays of sun fall vertically to the earth that is why the month is the hottest during summer.

Activity : Do it yourself.

11. Directions**Exercise Time****A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Directions help us to find places. They show us the right way to go.
2. East, west, south and north are the main directions.
3. When we face the rising sun, our left hand point to north direction.

HOTS

A bright star always appears at the north. This star is called poll star.
Boat sailors find their way in the night with the help of pole star.

Activity :

1. STAR
2. CAT
3. COW
4. BOOK
5. MOON

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

12. Time

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. In olden time, people guessed the time by the positions of the sun and the length of the shadow.
2. When the sun is right above our head it is called noon.
3. Noon comes before evening.
4. There are seven days in a week.
5. There are twelve months in a year. They are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November and December.

HOTS

Second hand of a watch moves 60 times to complete one hour.

Activity : Do it yourself.

13. Means of Transport

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Wheel 2. camel 3. Elephants
4. metro 5. aeroplanes

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Means of transport are such means which help us in travelling from one place to another and moving goods.
2. Transport which runs on the land are called means of land transport. Bus, car, scooter, auto rickshaw, metro are examples of land transport.
3. In cities and towns, people use bicycles, rickshaws, scooters, cars, buses, and local trains as means of transport. Some cities also have the metro and trams.
4. Two animals that are used as means of transport are ox and camel. Ox is used to carry bullock cart in villages and camels are used in desert areas.
5. Trains are comfortable and fast. They carry passengers and goods like coal, machines, food letters, etc. from one city to another.

HOTS

Some means of transport release smoke to the atmosphere. These smoke contain poisonous gas which mix with the atmosphere and cause air pollution.

Activity : Do it yourself.

14. Rules of the Road

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. footpath 2. zebra 3. live 4. moving

C. Answer the following questions.

- Rules keep us safe. Their violation can lead us into trouble. Therefore we should follow rules strictly.
- Five rules of the road:
 - Walk on the footpath.
 - Cross the road at zebra crossing.
 - Not play on the road.
 - Not run on the middle of road.
 - Obey the traffic signal.
- Accidents always happen because of carelessness and negligence of rules of road.

HOTS

Traffic police control the traffic. He helps us to protect ourselves from accident.

Activity : Do it yourself.

15. Our Earth

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. land and water 2. land 3. valley
4. sea 5. air

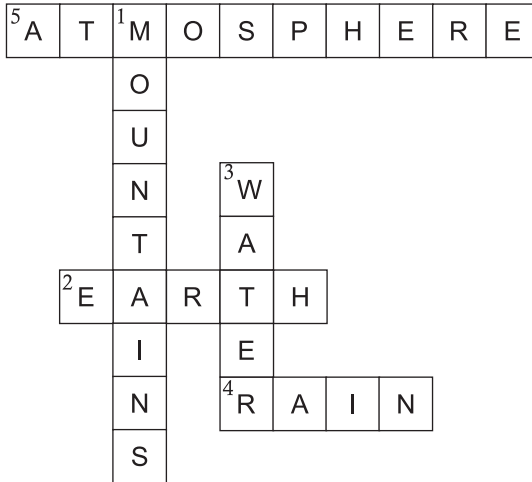
D. Answer the following questions.

- The three different land forms are- plains, deserts and mountains.
- Streams, rivers, lakes, seas and oceans are the sources of water. It is also present under the ground.
- We need water to drink, bathe, cook and wash clothes.
- A plain is a suitable place to live in because we get all things from plain. We build houses and grow food on plain.

HOTS

Soil is very fertile in plain and people can easily grow crops in plain so more people live in the plains.

Activity :



16. Story of Wheel

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) 2. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks using words from the box.

1. feet 2. load 3. wheel
4. wood 5. Wheel

C. Answer the following questions.

1. It might happened that one day an early man have seen a log rolling down a hill. This must have given him the idea of making a wheel.
2. The early man would have been fitted these logs of wood to wooden carts. This helped the carts to move easily.
3. The different uses of wheel is:
 - (a) It is used in almost every kind of vehicle.
 - (b) It helps in transportation.
 - (c) It is used to shape clay.
 - (d) It is used in most machines as gears and propellers.

HOTS

Because of round shape of wheel, it is rolling. If the wheels have square shape, it will not roll at all. So wheels are round.

Activity

1. helicopter 2. cart 3. matchbox 4. cycle 5. aeroplane

Model Test Paper-1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. cotton 2. raincoat 3. Bungalow
4. fire temple 5. 26th January

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We get different types of food from animals and plants.
2. Hindus offer sweet and flowers in the temple.
3. We can save water by not throwing waste in water bodies and closing the taps after use.
4. Policemen work in a police station. They guard the neighbourhood to keep it safe from any danger.
5. On Republic Day, a grand parade takes place on Rajpath Delhi. There is a flypast by the pilots of the Indian Air force. There are also tableaux put up by the different states of India. The president of India hoists the National flag and takes the salute.

Model Test Paper-2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. monsoon 2. leaves 3. live
4. moving 5. land and water

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The activities which make us happy are called recreation.
2. Some recreational activities are - visiting to the zoo, going to a fair, drawing, sketching and reading story books.
3. In autumn, leaves turn yellow, orange and brown and trees shed leaves.
4. Five rules of the road:
 - (a) Walk on the footpath.
 - (b) Cross the road at a zebra crossing.
 - (c) Do not play on the road.
 - (d) Do not run on the middle of the road.
 - (e) Obey the traffic signal.
5. Soil in the plain is very fertile. We can grow all types of food here. Therefore plain is a suitable place to live in.

Culture & Society - 3

1. Our Universe

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The sun 2. The sun 3. Planets
4. The moon 5. Solar system

C. Circle the odd one out.

1. Pluto 2. Uranus 3. Venus

D. Answer the following questions.

1. All things in the space make up the universe. It contains various heavenly bodies like stars, planets and moons.
2. A Star is a huge ball of hot, burning gases. It gives our heat and light.
3. Some groups of stars appear to make patterns in the sky. These groups of stars are called constellations.
4. The sun together with eight planets and other bodies that revolve around it is called solar system. The eight planets are- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
5. The moon is the brightest object that revolve around the earth. It has no light of its own. It shine in the night sky due to light of sun.

HOTS

Earth rotates on its axis toward the east and that's why the sun, moon, planets and stars all rise in the east.

Activity : Do it yourself.

2. Our Planet – Earth

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. sun 2. air 3. sailor 4. coast

D. Short questions.

1. The earth is called the blue planet because of the presence of abundance of water on the surface of the earth.
2. Magellan said that the earth is round like a ball, not flat as it was thought earlier.

E. Long questions.

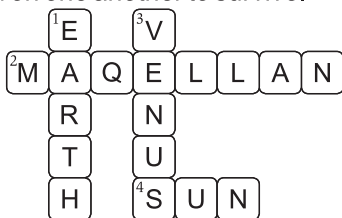
1. The earth is the only planet where life exists. Many different kinds of planets and animals live here. This makes the earth a unique planet.
2. Magellan, started on a long journey with a fleet of ships from Spain. The kept sailing in one direction. After three years his ships reached the same place from where they had started. This proved that the earth is round like a ball.

- The shape of the earth is round like a ball, photographs of the earth taken from space show that the earth is round more like an orange as it is slightly flattened on top and the bottom.
- Our earth is a living planet. All living things need air, water and the right amount of warmth to live. We find all these things on the Earth.
- The point at which the land and the sky appear to meet is called the horizon. It appears that the land and the sky meet because of the spherical shape of the Earth.

HOTS

Plants depend on animals for nutrients, pollination and seed dispersal. Animals like deer, cow, buffalo, etc. feed on plants. Animals like lions, tigers, wolves, etc. eat flesh of other animals. Some animals like bears including human beings eat both plants and animals. All living beings depend on one another to survive.

Activity :



3. Maps and Globes

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

- map
- east
- Asia
- oceans
- continent

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

- F
- F
- T
- T
- F

D. Short questions.

- There are four directions- East, West, North and South.
- pacific ocean is the largest ocean.

E. Long questions.

- A globe is a model of the earth. It shows us the whole earth. But we cannot see all the places in details on globe. To read the earth in detail we have drawing. Such drawings are called maps. A map can be big or small. It is easy to carry from one place to another.
- We have fixed pattern to find the direction on a map. The top part of the map is north, the bottom is south, to your right is the east and to your left is the west.
- Millions of years ago, the earth has only one huge landmass surrounded by water. The huge land mass then split into large pieces. These pieces moved away from each other. These pieces of land are continents.
- There are five oceans on the earth. They are - Arctic ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Pacific ocean and southern ocean.

F. Match the columns.

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

HOTS

To find out the shortest route from my house to the railway station, I will use map instead of globe. Because a map shows countries, cities, towns and villages in detail.

Activity : Do it yourself.

4. India—Our Mother Land**Exercise Time****A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the column.

1. (II) 2. (IV) 3. (V) 4. (I) 5. (III)

D. Short questions.

1. The river Ganga originates from the Himalayas.
2. The height of the Mount Everest is 8,848 metres.

E. Long questions.

1. The chain of high mountains in the north of India is called the Northern Mountains. Northern mountains have some of the highest peaks in the world. The high peaks are covered with snow throughout the year.
2. The climate in a desert is dry and hot in summer and cold in winter. This region gets very little rainfall.
3. Many rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna flow in the plains. These rivers make the land very fertile and suitable for cultivation. That's why the northern plains are thickly populated.
4. Islands are pieces of land surrounded by water. In the Bay of Bengal, there is a group of islands called the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The group of Islands in the Arabian Sea is called the Lakshadweep Islands.
5. I live in Delhi and it is like in northern plain of India. The climate of northern plain is very cold in winter and very hot in summer.

HOTS

The Gangetic plain is the most thickly populated region of India because plain get sufficient rainfall. There are many rivers, streams and lakes. There is also rich vegetation. Major crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses, oil seeds and jute are grown here. This plain is the food bowl of India.

Activity : Do it yourself.

5. India – Political

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Central Government 2. capital 3. seven
4. National Capital Territory 5. Dispur

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Short questions.

1. Parliament house is situated in Delhi.
2. The Central Government looks after safety and welfare of the entire country.
3. The Governor and the Chief Minister live in the state capital.

E. Long questions.

1. The government looks after the needs, welfare and safety of the people of a country. The government frames laws or rules to run the country. It also builds schools, roads hospital and provide services like electricity, water, telephones and communication.
2. India is a very big country with a big population. It is difficult for the Central Government to look after the needs of such a big population all by itself. Therefore the country has been divided into states and union territories.
3. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
4. The Central Government works at the central level. It looks after the safety and welfare of the whole country. It makes laws or rules to run the country.
5. In a state there is governor, chief minister, other ministers and senior government officers who run the government together.

HOTS

Smaller units can have a more responsive administration. The larger units might have more employers. When there is more the number of mid-persons between the public and the government more are the chances for the concern to lose its importance and seriousness.

Activity : Do it yourself.

6. The Food We Eat

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. staple 2. seasonal 3. oranges
4. bajra 5. non-vegetarians

C. Give these examples of the following.

1. cardamon, cloves, oriander
2. cabbage, potato, brinjal
3. pulao, kheer, idlis

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The food that people in a region eat most after becomes their staple food. The rice grows best in areas of Assam, the people of Assam eat mostly the dishes prepared with rice. Hence, rice is the staple food of people of Assam.
2. India produces different kinds of spices. Spices add flavour, colour and taste to our food. In different parts of India, different types of food items are prepared with use of these spices. These spicy or tasty food items are liked by the people of other countries. This makes the Indian food popular worldwide.
3. Different kinds of fruits are found in India. Some fruits are found in all the seasons while some others are found only a specific season. These are seasonal fruits. Some main fruits of India are apple, mango, grapes, papaya, banana, cherries, strawberries, etc.
4. The farmers grow crops in their field or farms. They take their produce to the wholesale markets or mandis. Shopkeepers and vendors buy fruits, vegetables, pulses and grains from here. We buy food from shops and vendors in the market. We bring food in our house and cook. This is the way through which the crop grown by the farmers reach us.
5. The food habits of different regions of India are as follows:
 - (i) The people of northern states eat mostly wheat, because this crop grows well in these states.
 - (ii) Rice is the staple food of the people of eastern and southern states, such as West Bengal, Odisha, andhra Pradesh etc.
 - (iii) People living near the sea coast such as Kerala, Goa, eat rice with coconut and fish.
 - (iv) Maize, millet and bajra grow well in drier regions.

Spoken

1. We eat food to stay alive. Food is main source of energy for our body.
2. Moong, arhar, masur, gram, etc.
3. Oranges
4. Some spices are chilli, cloves, pepper, cardamon, etc.

Value Based Question

We should not waste hard earned money because a large part of our income goes to arrange food for the family members. If we save food, we save money earned by our parents. It is also necessary to provide food to the poor people who have lack of money to buy food to eat.

Hots

These days many non-seasonal vegetables and fruits are available in the market because there are cold storages in each big cities. Which keep them safe and fresh for a longer period of time or after their seasons. It makes them available in off seasons.

7. Our Clothes

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. People in different parts of our country wear different types of clothes because the clothes that people wear is influenced by the climate of the place they live in and their tradition.
2. Some main dresses worn by men are as follows:
 - (i) Most people living in northern and eastern states as well as in the states of central India wear kurta with dhotis, pyjamas, churidar or lungis.
 - (ii) In southern states men wear lungi-kurta or lungi with a shirt.
 - (iii) In Rajasthan, a pyjama or dhoti is worn as the lower garment and angrakha as upper garment. In Gujarat men wear a short frilled white angrakha.
3. The traditional dress worn by the men of Rajasthan and Gujarat pyjama or dhoti with a short frilled white angrakha.
4. Sari is the most common dress of Indian women. It is tied in different ways in different states. From the way the sari is draped or tied one can tell which state the woman belongs to.
5. We wear special dresses on the occasions of weddings, festivals, ceremonies or rituals etc.

Spoken

1. We wear cotton clothes in summer season.
2. We wear woollen clothes in winter season.
3. Turban is a head gear worn by men of several Indian states.
4. The traditional dress of women of Rajasthan is ghagra-Kanchli and odhni.
5. Some types of beautiful expensive clothes, skirt and trousers or skirts some special dresses for special occasions.

Value Based Question

People of different regions wear different types of clothes because the clothes which people wear depend largely on the climate of the place they live in. So the people living in different regions of the country wear different kinds of clothes according to the climate of their own regions. For example it is cold in Kashmir and hot in Tamil Nadu throughout the year. So the clothes worn by people in Kashmir are very different from the clothes that people wear in Tamil Nadu.

Hots

We wear cotton clothes in summer because they keep our body cool in hot weather, as they have a capacity to absorb sweat.

8. Our Festivals

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Festival brings joy and happiness in our life. That is why we celebrate festivals.
2. On 26th January 1950 India became a Republic. So we celebrate Republic Day on 26th January every year. A grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. The armed forces, police, folk dancers and school children are some of those who take part in it.
3. Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam. Young girls wear traditional Assamese clothes and perform special Bihu Songs and dances. Buffalo fights, big bonfires and feasting are attractions of the festivals.
4. Onam is a harvest festival celebrated in Kerala. People wear new clothes and eat a special meal which is served on banana leaves. Boat races are the centre of attraction.
5. Festivals which are related to religions are called religious festivals. People belonging to different religions have their own special festivals. Religious festivals bring joy and happiness in our life. They also bring people together to have a good time. Therefore festivals are celebrated of all religions.

HOTS

We should not burst fireworks on Diwali because fireworks pollute the air in the atmosphere. Fireworks also create noise pollution. Besides, fireworks can catch fire within a second. During Diwali fire accidents are heard and there.

Activity : Do it yourself.

9. Our Occupations

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. utensils 2. oil 3. mines 4. milk 5. Bullocks

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We often buy many things in our life. We buy all these things with money. For money, all of us have to do some or other kinds of work. This work is called occupations.
2. Dairy farming is an occupation of rearing animals like cow, buffaloes, etc. for milk. We obtain milk and milk product in dairy farming.

3. Wood is used in making furniture, packing boxes, matchboxes, matchsticks paper and cardboard.
4. People working in transport services help us in many ways. They help us to move from one place to another. They also help us in carrying goods from one place to another.
5. There are many other occupations also. Many people are engaged in art field. Some of them are good artist like singing, acting and dancing.

HOTS

Nupoor should have work hard on her studies. Only those person can be a good engineer who are very sincere in their studies.

Activity : Do it yourself.

10. Means of Transport

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Elephants
2. Airport
3. Railway
4. Aeroplane
5. Helicopters

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The vehicle which we use to travel from one place to another are called the means of transport.
2. When we want to travel we chose a means of transport according to the distance and the money we can spend and also the time available.
3. The five means of land transport are car, bus, train, like and bullock cart.
4. The common means of transport in our villages are bullock carts, bicycles, tractors, camel carts, etc.
5. Animals are also used as means of transport in many areas. Mules and panies are used to carry goods and people in hilly areas. In desert, camels are used to carry people and bull carts. Elephants are use to move legs and people in thick forests. Horse and bullock are also used to bull carts and tongas.

Spoken

1. We use school bus far going to school.
2. Bus, train, scooter, bike, car, bicycle.
3. (i) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad
(ii) Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi
(iii) Chennai International Airport, Chennai
(iv) Raja Sansi International Airport, Amritsar
(v) Calicut International Airport, Calicut.
4. Cargo is a ship that is used to carry goods.

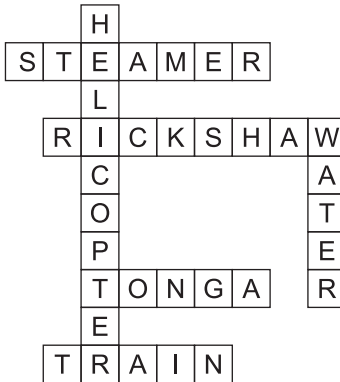
Value Based Question

Faster means of transport have brought us closer to our near and dear, as they take very less time to cover long distances and make possible to meet our friends or relatives living far away or in other states or countries. This creates closeness between us and our friends or relatives.

Hots

The animals which we use for riding carrying goods or pulling vehicles do very difficult task for us that causes a lot of work or worry. Therefore they are called beasts of burden. We should treat these animal with love and kindness.

Activity



11. Means of Communication

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pigeons 2. Letter 3. Fax 4. Satellites
5. Computers, Internet

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Communication means sending and receiving messages.
2. The letters which we post in a letter box in our town or city reach their destination by the help of a postman.
3. Masses means a large number of people. When we communicate to a large number of people at one time, it is called mass communication. The important means of mass communication are newspapers, magazines, radio and television. Newspapers give us detailed information of events taking place in our country and in the world as well. Radio and television are electronic means of mass communication. They provide important information on important events. They also provide programmes related to entertainment.

and education. The radio is an audio means of mass communication while television is an audio video means of mass communication.

4. Artificial satellites help us in many ways, such as:
 - (i) They help to send telephone messages.
 - (ii) They help in transmission of radio and T.V. programmes around the world instantly.
 - (iii) They help us to see sports and other events taking place in any part of the world 'live'.
5. Internet has made communication through computers possible. We can send e-mails instantly through Internet. We can also get information about the weather, latest happenings around the world and anything we want to know through the Internet.

Spoken

1. Communication means sending and receiving messages. It helps in cultural and economic development of country.
2. Speed post is a system through which urgent letters or parcels can be sent to a destination with a day or two only.
3. Five means of mass communication are newspaper, magazine, radio, television, cinema etc.

Value Based Question

Means of communication help us to stay in touch with our friends and relatives. It is good for us because it keeps us in touch with our relatives and make us able to take part in their joys and borrows when they need it.

Hots

1. Telephone
2. Fax
3. Internet
4. Television

12. Our Helping Hands

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. dispensaries
2. patrol
3. Traffic police
4. Postal services
5. Postal worker

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We need the help of others to live a happy life.
2. When we are sick or injured we got a doctor for treatment.
3. The traffic police controls the traffic on the road. It also catches the people who do not follow the traffic rules.
4. The duty of a postal worker is to collect letters from the letter box and send them to their destination through a proper postal channel.
5. The letter which we write are posted in post boxes. A postal worker collects them from the post boxes and takes them to the local post

office. Here all the letters are sorted out according to their addresses. They are then sent to post offices in these places. The postmen in these post offices deliver these letters. In this way the letters reach at their proper address.

Spoken

1. Home servant
2. I help my parents in their household jobs.
3. We call the police station where we have a problem.
4. Some water born diseases are cholera, jaundice, etc.

Value Based Question

Every one of this society has same importance in our life because each of them helps us whenever we need it. We cannot do all our works on ourselves, so we need other people for doing these works. This process their importance in our life.

Hots

- We would face the following difficulties:
 - (i) We are unable to fight with anti-social persons.
 - (ii) It will be a difficult task to keep law and order in the society.
- Some such other people are gardeners, cobblers, sweepers, carpenters, plumbers, motor mechanics, etc.

13. Local Government Agencies

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Gram Panchayat 2. Sarpanch 3. health
4. Councillors 5. Mayor

D. Answer the following questions.

1. People of our country live in villages, towns and cities. They need drinking water electricity, roads, schools and hospitals. These are called civic amenities.
2. Members of the Gram Panchayat are elected by the people of the village who are 18 years old or above 18 year.
3. Following are the four main functions of a Gram Panchayat:
 - It provides safe drinking water to villagers.
 - It keeps the village clean.
 - It looks after the education of the children and adults of the village.
 - It sets up and runs health centres in the village.
4. The local body that takes care of the needs and problems of the people in town is called Municipal committee. The members of the Municipal committee are elected by the people of that area who are 18 years of age or above.

5. Municipal committee get money from the taxes which we pay for the use of roads, houses, land, electricity and water. A part from there, the state government also gives funds and grants to the Municipal committee.

HOTS

If there is no light on the road in the night. Municipal office or Gram Panchayat install electric pole and make possible to supply electricity.

Activity : Do it yourself.

14. Our Environment

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We see many things around us like people, plants, animals, buildings, cars, roads and so many other things. People, plants and animals are living things. Roads, buildings, cars, chairs and tables are non-living things. Both living and non-living things together make up our environment.
2. Natural environment includes things made by nature like soil, water, air, plants and animals. Building, roads, cars, computers are parts of the man-made environment.
3. Needs are essential parts of our lives. We cannot live without these things. For example. We need air to breath, water to drink, food to eat.
Beautiful clothes, television, mobile phone are our wants we can live without these things.
4. Pollution happens when something harmful enters the environment and spoil it. Pollution is of four types - air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution.
5. Following are the ways to save our environment:
 - We should plant more trees.
 - We should avoid use of plastic bags.
 - We must get our vehicles checked regularly.
 - We should not play music loudly.

HOTS

Filtered water is fit for health. If we use filtered water we shall keep away from diseases.

Activity : Do it yourself.

15. Early Humans

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. food 2. fire 3. animals 4. spear 5. wheel

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Early humans lived in natural caves or under large trees. They used skins of animals or leaves of trees to cover themselves.
2. Fire helped the early humans to keep away wild animals and cold. Fire also made the flesh of animals tastier and easier to eat.
3. Early humans found that whenever they threw the seeds of the fruits they ate, new plants grew from them. They noticed that when these plants became big, fruits grew on them, with this great discovery their life changed. They could now settle down in one place.
4. Early humans settled near rivers because they had not to go anywhere in search of water.
5. Early humans must have seen round logs of wood rolling down a hill. They realised that round things could move much more easily on land. This gave the early humans idea of the wheel.

E. Match the columns.

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

HOTS

Early humans did not use money. Their needs were limited. They obtained all the things by themselves. After many many years they used barter system to get things.

Activity : Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper-1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. milk 2. Oxen 3. Harvest 4. Elephants 5. railway

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The food that people in a region eat most is called staple food. For example, rice and chapati.
2. People wear different types of clothes in different regions of India. It depends largely on the climate of the place we live in. We wear different clothes in different season.

3. On Republic Day a grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. The armed forces, police, folk dances and school children are some of those who take part in it.
4. People working in transport services help us in many ways. They help in to move from one place to another. These people also help to carry goods from one part of country to another part.
5. Animals are also used for transport. Mules and ponies are used to carry goods and people in hill areas. In deserts, camels are used to carry people and pull carts. Oxen and horses are also used to pull carts and tongas respectively in villages.

Model Test Paper-2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the column.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Sending or receiving messages is called communication. It also means exchanging ideas and information with others.
2. I am the most common means of communication. I am available in the forms of inland letter. Postcard and stamped envelop. People buy me from the post office. They write message on me. Some people write messages on a sheet of paper and put it in a stamped envelopes. They drop me in a letter box. A postal worker taken me out from the letter box. Then I am carried by road, rail, air or water transport to different cities and countries.
3. Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna.
4. In Indian cinema has been a very important means of entertainment. Originally, in India the cinema people could only see the stars acting and there was no sound, no talking and no songs. As time passed by, the Indian cinema got converted into talkies. This made the cinema more interesting and entertaing.
Now the country produces more than 1000 films every year in over 20 languages.
5. Kolkata has many tourist places to visit. It is also called the city of joy with rich cultural heritage and age old traditions.
Some of the famous tourist places to visit in Kolkata are • Indian Museum • St. Paul's Cathedral Church • Victoria Memorial Hall • Town Hall • Saheed Minar and Howrah Bridge.

Culture & Society - 4

1. The Northern Mountains

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. mountain range 2. mount everest 3. terai
4. glaciers 5. earthen post

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

- The ranges that make up the Himalayas are as follows:
 - The Himadri or the Greater Himalayas.
 - The Himachal or the Middle Himalayas.
 - The Shivalik or the Outer Himalayas.
- The Greater Himalayas is the northern most range of the Himalayas. It is the highest range and therefore snow clad. All the highest peaks in this range. Kanchenjunga and Amapurana are two of the highest mountain peaks of this range Kanchenjunga (8586 metres) is the highest peak in India. Glaciers are found in this mountainous region. Several big river like Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, etc originate from these glaciers.
- Himalayas are useful to use as they help us in many ways:
 - The Himalayas act like a wall on our northern borders, and protect our country from enemies.
 - They also protect us from the cold winds blowing from central Asia.
 - The forests of Himalayas region are home of several wild animals. They are also a source of used, medicines and other useful forest products.
 - They stop the monsoon winds from going further north, and thus. Bring heavy rainfall to the northern plains of India.
 - Several big rivers originate in the Himalayas. They provide us water, and make our land fertile.
- The people of Kashmir keep themselves warm during winters with the help of an earthen pot with burning coal, known as Kangdi, which they keep beneath their phiran.
- The main north-east states of India are Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram. All these states collectively are known as seven sisters. Assam is the biggest state in them. Assam is famous for its tea production. The Kaziranga National Park is also in Assam. Meghalaya is well known for receiving the heaviest rainfall in India. Nagaland is the home of Nagas. All these northern-east states are rich in natural beauty. The people living in these states are mainly tribal people. Some main tribes are Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, etc. Manipuri dance is famous all over the country.

Spoken

1. The Greater Himalayas, the middle Himalayas and the Shinalik Hills.
2. The third highest mountain peak in the world is Bhaulagiri in Nepal.
3. Assam is the biggest norther-east state in India.
4. Shikaras are a kind of goats that can be seen in the Dal lake of Kashmir.

Value Based Question

It is not advisable to cut tree in large number because it damages our natural environment and causes global warming and other kinds of environmental problems.

2. The Northern Plains

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Alluvium
2. Satluj
3. Gasins
4. Chhat
5. Rhinoceros

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra, Inlus and Satluj make the northern plains fertile. These rivers bring with them fine soil called silt or alluvium. This make the soil fertile and very good for growing crops.
2. The area natural by a river and its tributaries is called its basin. The three main river basins make up the northern plains. They are Satluj basin, Gaga basin and the Brahmaputra basin.
3. The names of the main states that lie in the three river basins in th northern plains are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, etc.
4. Bihar is located to the east of Uttar Pradesh. It is also situated is the Ganga basin. The capital of the state is Patna. The soil of this state is fertile and the main occupation of people is farming. The people of this state speak Hindi, Urdu, Bhojpuri and Maithli languages. The popular festival of Bihar is Chhat. Nalanda and Bhodh Gaya are the cities of historical importance in Bihar. It is the land of two great religious teachers Budha and Mahavira.
5. The four major occupations of the people living in the northern plains are farming, cattle rearing, working in industries, walking in mines.

Spoken

1. Northern Plains means the flat and fertile land area of India located to the south of Himalayas.
2. Indira Ganshi Canal is a canal that supplies the water to the farmers of Rajasthan and make them able to grow crops in this dried region.
3. The Ganga or Padma river forms the Sunderban Delta.
4. Budha and Mahavira.

Value Based Question

When a flood occurs in any area the silt brought by it is deposited on the land of the region. this silt make the soil of that area fertile or very good to grow

crops. This is the benefit of flood which people get after face the loss of life and property at the time of floods.

Hots

The land or soil of the Northern Plains is very fertile and most of the wheat of the country is produced in this region. Thus, it provides food to the larger part of India population and it is called the food bowl of India.

3. The Great Indian Desert

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. desert 2. dunes 3. oasis 4. Banjaras 5. Camel

D. Short questions.

1. The Satluj Basin 2. Scattered bushes and thorny shrubs

E. Long questions.

1. A desert is a very dry area of land usually having sandy or rocky soil and little or no vegetation. There is very little rainfall in the desert.
2. The Great Indian desert lies to the West of the Northern Plains. It is about 800 kilometres long and 500 kilometres wide. It covers a large part of Rajasthan.
3. An oasis is small area in a desert that has a supply of water and is able to support vegetation. Date palms, kikar, babul trees and grasses grow in this area.
4. The life of people in Rajasthan especially in the desert area is very hard due to shortage water and the dry sandy soil. Most people in the desert lead a nomadic life. they keep moving from place to place in search of food. The nomads of the Thar Desert are called Banjaras.

HOTS

Deserts are caused naturally. These natural causes include the Earth's air circulation patter, the rain shadow effect, the distance from the ocean and proximity of cold ocean currents.

Activity : Do it yourself.

4. The Southern Plateau

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Plateau
2. Vindhya
3. Narmada
4. Eastern, Western
5. central

E. Short questions.

1. The shape of the southern Plateau is triangular.
2. Important rivers of the central Highlands are Chambal, Betwa and Son.
3. The two rivers which flow westward are Narmada and Tapi.
4. The Capital of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal.
5. Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee.
6. Bidri is a famous handicraft of Andhra Pradesh.
7. The famous of Tamil Nadu is Kaveri.
8. Pongal is the main festival of Tamil Nadu.

F. Long questions.

1. A Plateau is a raised stretch of land that is flat at the top. The Southern Plateau is bordered by the Aravali Range on the north, the Rajmahal Hills or the north-east, the Eastern Ghat on the east and the Western Ghat on the west.
2. The Central Highlands include the Malwa Plateau in the north-west and the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in the north-east. The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravali Hills and the Vindhya Hills. It includes part of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau includes much of Jharkhand, part of Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. Chambal, Betwa and Son are important rivers of the central Highland.
3. The Deccan Plateau includes the region lying south of the Satpura Range. It is surrounded by the western and eastern ghats. Many rivers such as Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri originate from the western ghats and flow towards the east and fall into the Bay of Bengal. Two rivers Narmada and Tapi flow westwards and fall into the Arabian sea.
4. The southern Plateau is divided into two parts by the Narmada river. In the north it is called the central Highlands while in the south it is called the Deccan Plateau.
5. Maharashtra along with parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh falls in the Deccan plateau region. Agriculture is the main occupation the people though there are numerous industries and mines in the area too. Maize, rice, tobacco, spices, coffee, sugarcane, etc. are grown here.
In Maharashtra, women wear a nine yard sari, and men wear dhoti and kurta. Women in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh wear sarees or long Skirt, blouse with a chunni. The men wear lungi and shirts.

HOTS

Chota Nagpur Plateau is a store house of minerals like iron, copper, mica, bauxite, etc. That is why the iron and steel industry in the Chota Nagpur Plateau is very well developed.

Activity : Do it yourself.

5. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kanyakumari 2. Mumbai 3. Konkan 4. The cellular 5. Odissi

D. Short questions.

1. Puducherry was formerly under the control of France. Therefore many people in Puducherry know French.
2. Kovalam Beach is a famous sea beach. The Lagoons or backwaters of Kerala, the wildlife sanctuary at Periyar and the famous temples are some tourist attractions of Kerala.
3. The delta formed by the Kaveri River is called rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.
4. West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu lie in the Eastern coastal plain. Durga puja is the main festival of west Bengal. Odissi is the popular dance form in odisha. The delta formed by the Kaveri River is called the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.

E. Long questions.

1. The western coastal plain lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It begins from Gujrat in the north and passes through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. The western coastal plain is divided into three main parts. These parts are — the Gujarat Coast in the north, the Konkan coast in the middle and the Malabar Coast.
2. The Eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and The Bay of Bengal. It begins from West Bengal in the north, and passes through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The northern part of the Eastern coastal plains is the Northern circars. The Southern part is called the coromandel coast.
3. There are two groups of islands – The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea. Andaman and Nicobar islands are groups of about 300 islands in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is Capital of Andaman.
4. Lakshadweep Islands are of group of about 30 islands in the Arabian Sea. Many of these islands are made of deposits of the skeletons of animal Called Coral. Therefore these islands are called coral islands.
5. The fertile plains along the coast produce large amount of rice, sugarcane, coconut, various spices, etc. Through The ports of Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi, etc. most of the international trade of India is conducted. Due to the suitable environment in the coastal regions population density is high.

HOTS

Fishing is an important occupation of the people living in the coastal areas of India. It provides employment to millions of people and contributes to food security of the country.

Activity : Do it yourself.

6. Soils of India

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. natural 2. alluvial 3. black 4. sand 5. Desert soil

D. Match the columns.

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

E. Short questions.

1. Remains of dead plants and animals make the soil fertile.
2. A five-grained fertile soil carried by rivers and deposited where the stream slows down.
3. Humus is the remains of dead plants and animal.
4. Desert soil is found mainly in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

F. Long questions.

1. Soil is an important natural resource because it supports plant life and enhances their growth. We also depend on the soil for many other thing. In villages people use mud to make the walls of their houses. Potters use soil to make earthen pots.
2. Formation of soil takes place when natural forces break large rocks into smaller pieces. Rocks on the earth are broken down into small pebbles by rain, flowing water and the roots of plants. These pebbles break down further to form tiny pieces of soil. Remained of dead plants and animals mix with the soil to make it fertile.
3. The rivers coming from the Himalaya mountains bring large quantities of sand and silt with them. These get deposited on the land around the rivers. That is why it is found near rivers.
4. Black soil is found in the central and north western parts of the southern plateau. It is found in most of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and parts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Karnatake and Rajasthan.
This soil can hold a large amount of moisture. It is suitable for growing cotton, sugarcane, wheat, millets tobacco and oilseeds.
5. Sometimes, the top layer of the soil is carried away by the wind and water to a different place. This is called soil erosion.

Steps of preventing soil erosion:

- Planting trees.
- Covering bare land with grass or dried vegetation.

- Building embankments along river banks.
- Stopping overgrazing.

HOTS

An earthworm breathes oxygen by absorbing it through its moist skin - It likes damp soil, but if the rain is heavy. The oxygen in the water logged soil may run out. Therefore the earthworm come out of the soil to breathe.

Activity : Do it yourself.

7. Forests of India

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. wood 2. Evergreen 3. thorn 4. Chipko 5. Gujarat

C. Match the tree with the forest in which it grows best.

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

D. Short questions.

1. Trees that are not planted by humans but grow naturally in the region. They are called natural vegetation.
2. There are five kinds of forests. These are Evergreen forest, Deciduous Forests, Thorn Forests, Mountain Forests, and Tidal Forests.
3. Trees that are found in evergreen forest are Rose wood, ebony and mahogany.

E. Long questions.

1. A large area of land where trees and plants grows naturally is called natural vegetation.
2. Forests are very useful to us. We get pure air, wood, herbs, fruits, gum and medicines from the forest. Forests prevent soil erosion and control floods. They also provide shelter to wild animals.
3. Evergreen forests remain green throughout the year. The trees do not shed all their leaves at the same time. Trees found in deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year in the dry season when there is scarcity of water.
4. To save forests by preventing trees from being cut and planting more trees, people of uttarakhan started a unique method. It was started in 1974. this movement was led by Sundarlal Bahuguna. It is called as the chipko movement. People in this movement put their arms around trees and refused to move.

HOTS

We should plant trees before cutting down trees. This will help to maintain our forests.

Activity : Do it yourself.

8. Our Water

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Tube 2. dam 3. hydroelectricity 4. canals
5. Krishna

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Sea water cannot be used for drinking and irrigation because it is salty.
2. Dams provide different kinds of benefits to us or are used for several purposes so, they are called multipurpose projects.
3. Several environmentalists are opposed to large dams because dams cause environmental problems and displace people living in the reservoir area of the dam. They also destroy animal and plant life in the area.
4. Irrigation canals are useful because they supply the water to the areas of scarcity of water. They make water available for the agricultural lands as well as the people to fulfil their daily needs of water.
5. Water conservation means to stop the wastage of water. As we know, that the water is a precious natural resource. We must save each drop of water.

Spoken

1. Tube wells are wells in which pumps are installed.
2. Irrigation canals are those which supply water for the irrigation of fields in dried parts of the country.
3. Dams are wall like huge structures built across the rivers to control and hold the flow of water.
4. The electricity generated from the force of water is called hydroelectricity.

Value Based Questions

Dams should be constructed because these are beneficial in many ways. They control floods, provide water for irrigation and are useful to generate hydroelectricity.

Hots

If an earthquake happens, the huge walls of the dam can be damaged that will cause a terrible flood and serious loss of life and property.

9. Our Minerals

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. minerals 2. Mining 3. Metallic minerals 4. coal 5. separated

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Match the columns.

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

E. Short questions.

1. Copper is mainly found in Rajasthan and Jharkhand.
2. Iron, copper, gold and silver are some examples of metallic minerals.
3. The process of separating petroleum into different products is called refining of petroleum.
4. The mineral resources of the earth are exhaustible and non-renewable. Therefore we should conserve them.

F. Long questions.

1. A rock containing large amounts of a particular mineral is called the ore of that mineral. Most of the Mineral ores are found below the surface of the earth.
2. Iron is one of the most useful metals. It is used to make utensils, machines, tools, bridges, building, railway engines and coaches, and many other things.
3. Copper is mainly found in Rajasthan and Jharkhand. It is used to make tools and utensils. It is mainly used in making electrical wires as electricity flows easily through copper.
4. (a) Coal is an important source of energy. It is used to generate electricity, to run factories and as a domestic fuel.
(b) Petroleum is a fossil fuel. It is an important source of energy. We get fuels such as petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas from petroleum. We also get a number of other things from petroleum such as lubricants, plastics and cosmetics.
5. The mineral resources of the earth are exhaustible and non-renewable. Mineral fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take millions of years to form. We are using these resources too fast. If we continue to do so, the petroleum deposits will probably last us for about 250 years.

Therefore, we should use them carefully and not waste them.

HOTS

Aluminum is lighter metal than Iron, therefore, it is used to make bodies of airplanes.

Activity : Do it yourself.

10. Agriculture and Industries

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Match the columns.

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

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. rice 2. pulses 3. sugarcane 4. raw 5. cottage

E. Short questions.

1. India is the largest producer of tea in the world.
2. Rice is grown in hot and wet climate.
3. cotton is grown mainly in Gujrat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh.
4. Large - scale industries employ thousands of people, use large machines and produce goods in large quantities.

F. Long questions.

1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of our country. Agriculture includes cultivation, horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing. India has several different soil types and climatic conditions. These help in producing a wide variety of agricultural products like rice, wheat, millets, pulses, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, sugarcane, spices and oilseeds.
2. Rice is the most important food crop of India. It is the staple food of the people of southern and eastern parts of India. Rice grows best in hot and wet climate. River basins and deltas are ideal for growing rice.
3. In India there are two main cropping seasons. Rabi crop such as wheat and pulses are sown in winter and harvested in summer. Kharif crops such as rice, maize, jute and cotton are sown in summer and harvested in winter.
4. Small-scale industries use small machines, furniture, utensils, plastic goods and electrical goods are made in small-scale industries.
Large-scale industries employ thousands of people, use large machines and produce goods in large quantities. Textiles, steel, automobiles and ships are manufactured in large-scale industries.
5. Large - scale industries provide employment to thousands of people. They produce goods in large quantities. These goods can be exported to other countries. This increases the inflow of revenue in country.

HOTS

Small scale industries use local resources. The tribes living in forest can have plenty of raw materials in the forms of bamboo and leaves of trees. The tribals can make baskets plates etc. Therefore, due to availability of raw materials these small scale industries have made the means of livelihood for tribals.

Activity : Do it yourself.

11. Means of transport and Communication

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. highways 2. Metro 3. Helicopters 4. Mumbai 5. Radio

D. Match the column.

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

E. Short questions.

1. The Golden Quadrilateral is the largest express highway project launched in India. It links Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
2. The name of some Private Airlines are Indigo, Spice Jet, Go Air, Air Asia India, Air Costa and Vistara Airlines.
3. Mumbai is the largest in India.
4. Smartphones are like iphones. They can also be used to connect to the internet, send and receive e-mails, take pictures and download and listen to music.

F. Long questions.

1. The four modes of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
2. Roads are the most convenient mode of transport to move people and goods. They can be built anywhere, even on high mountains. Roads enable people and goods to be taken right up to their doorsteps.
3. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. It is used to transport people and goods such as fresh fruits, flowers and vegetables to far off places.
Air transport is very useful during times of natural calamities such as floods, earthquake and famine or when there is war.
4. Telephone is the fastest means of communication. We can instantly talk to anyone, anywhere in India or in the world through the telephone.
5. Television has become the biggest source of mass media. News, educational and entertainment programmes telecast on television are watched by millions of people. We also watch live programmes on television. This is because of satellites.

HOTS

Due to smooth surface of sea, comparatively less tractive power is required for operation which results in a lesser cost of operation. Therefore it is the cheapest mode of transport.

Activity : Do it yourself.

12. Our Culture and Heritage

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Match the columns.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hindi 2. folk, classical 3. Hindustani, Carnatic
4. miniature 5. Sun Temple

D. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

E. Short questions.

1. Hindi is the official language of India.
2. Phiran is worn in Kashmir.
3. Five folk dances of India are - Bhangra, Bihu, Ghoomar Garba and Tribal dances.
4. Miniature paintings display landscapes, hunting, battle scenes and stories from the life of lord krishna.

F. Long questions.

1. Over the centuries, peoples from different lands came and made India their home. They brought with them their customs and traditions and mixed with the local traditions of India. This intermingling caused a rich and unique culture and heritage in India.
2. People of India wear different dresses in different region. Ghaghra is common in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Women of Assam wear mekhela chadar, a two piece saree. Saree and salwar-kameez are worn by women all over the country.
The most common traditional clothing among men are dhoti-kurta, kurta-pyjama and lungi shirt. In kashmir salwar-kameez and phiran are popular.
3. The art of miniature paintings was made popular in India by the Mughal kings. They invited painters from other countries to their courts. These artists made the art of miniature painting popular in India. Miniature paintings are small in size but show things in great detail. They depict landscapes, hunting and battle scenes.
4. India is known for its world famous monuments. Stupas built by Emperor Ashoka at sanchi and sarnath and many other magnificent temples are examples of architectural traditions.
The Kailash Temple, The Sun Temple, Meenakshi Temple, Khajuraho Temple, etc. are famous for their architecture.
5. Harvest festivals are celebrated when a crop is harvested. Onam in Kerala, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Holi in North India and Baisakhi in Punjab are harvest festivals.

HOTS

Harvest festivals bring Joy and happiness in our lives. These festivals are celebrated when crop is harvested.

Activity : Do it yourself.

13. Immortal People

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Answer the following questions.

1. A person who works to improve society is known as social reformer.
2. Kabir fought against social evils such as the caste system, and the importance given to rituals by Hindu and Muslim projects.
3. Ashoka fought and won several battles. But after winning the famous battle of Kalinga, he was very sad to see thousands of dead and injured soldiers. It changed his heart and he gave up.
4. Akbar is remembered as great ruler because he established the unity among the Hindus and Muslims during his rule.
5. Mathematics, astronomy and medicine were well-developed sciences in ancient India. To prove this the following evidences can be given:
 - (i) The concept of zero was born in India.
 - (ii) The decimal system developed by Indians.
 - (iii) Jeeval was the great physician in ancient time.
 - (iv) Surgery was also performed at that time in India.
 - (v) The Ayurveda system of medicine was available to cure diseases of people.

Spoken

1. Gautam Buddha leave the comforts of his palace to try to understand the meaning of life.
2. Prophet Mohammed was the founder of Islam.
3. Guru Nanak Dev believed in one God. People had given him different forms and names.
4. Some famous modern scientist of India are S. Ramanujam, J.C. Bose, CV Raman, Hameed Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, etc.

Value Based Question

Education changes the life of a person because it makes a man able to understand world clearly or deeply. It provides him the opportunities to make his life successful and happy. It gives a knowledge of good or bad and makes him a good citizen or responsible person of the society.

Hots

Social reformers influence our life, as they fight against various social evils and do a work to improve society. An improved society makes our lives easy and happy.

14. Our Rights and Duties

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Constitution
2. 26 January 1950, Republic
3. Directive
4. rights and duties

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Short questions.

1. Constitution is a set of rules which help in the running of a government.
2. The practice of treating all the people equally by the government is called socialism.
3. The principal that all people of the country would be to follow whatever religion they want is called secularism.
4. Honouring the national flag and national anthem, help to keep our country united, protecting national property, treating all Indians as equal are some fundamental duties.

E. Long questions.

1. Constitution is a set of rules which help in the running of a government. It was adopted on 26th January 1950. Every year We celebrate this day as Republic Day. The constitution of India is the longest written constitution.
2. When all the people of the country choose or elect leaders to form government, this kind of government is known as democracy.
3. There are six fundamental right of the people of India. These are: Right to equality, Right to particular freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion, Cultural and educational rights and Right to constitutional remedies.
4. The three important duties as citizen of India are: Following the rules laid down by the constitution, Honouring the national flag and national anthem, Protecting national property.
5. Directive Principles are some guidelines for the government. These are meant for the welfare of the people. Some important guidelines are: Providing proper living conditions for all citizens, providing work for everyone, etc.

HOTS

If people of a country only demand rights and do care about their duties the country will collapse. Nobody will not care other people. There will be war like situation. The situation of might is right will prevail everywhere. Weak and poor people will not be able to survive.

Activity : Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper – 1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Gangtok 2. Ganga 3. Rajasthan
4. uncomfortable 5. fossil fuel

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Everything in our environment that was not made by man is called natural resources. These things include water, land, soils, rocks, forest, animals, fossil fuels and minerals.

2. Red soil is mostly found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. It is not as fertile as black soil crops like Jowar, bajra and ground nut are grown in this soil.
3. Islands are pieces of lands surrounded by water. In India there are two groups of islands — the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
4. The life of people in the great Indian desert is very hard due to shortage of water and the dry sandy soil. Many people in the desert lead a nomadic life. They keep moving from place to place in search of food.
5. The Deccan Plateau is located to the south of the northern plains. It is triangular in shape and covers a large part of India. It is broad toward the north and narrow down as we go southwards. The land here is rocky and uneven.

Model Test Paper – 2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Uttarakhand 2. canals 3. Copper 4. six
5. National emblem

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Large-scale industries use large machines and produce goods in large quantities. Textiles, steel, automobiles and ships are manufactured in large-scale industries. These industries employ thousands of people.
2. Roads are the most convenient mode of transport. They can be built anywhere, even on high mountains. Roads enable people and goods to be taken right up to their door steps. India has one of the largest networks of roads in the world.
3. Harvest festivals are celebrated when a crop is harvested. Onam in Kerala, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Holi in Uttar Pradesh and other states of North India and Baisakhi in Punjab are harvest festivals.
4. Krishnadeva Raya was a king in south India about 500 years ago. He worked for the welfare of the people. He encouraged artists, poets and writers. He also encouraged foreign trade to increase the prosperity of his kingdom. He was also a great poet and wrote in Telugu.
5. Directive Principles are some guidelines for the government. These are meant for the welfare of the people. Some important guidelines are — Providing proper living conditions to all citizens, providing work for everyone, etc.

Culture & Society - 5

1. Movement of the Earth

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Orbit 2. winter 3. axis 4. rotation 5. South

D. Short questions.

1. The earth is tilted towards the north direction.
2. The shape of the earth's orbit is oval.
3. When the sun reaches its highest or lowest point in the sky is called solstice. This happens two times in the year.
4. The earth moves on its axis from west to east.

E. Long questions.

1. The earth have two motions—rotation and revolution.
2. When the earth spins about its axis in the same way at an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, it is called rotation. The rotation of the earth around its axis causes day and night.
3. The earth completes one rotation around its axis in 24 hours. that is why one day and one night are of 24 hours.
4. In the month of June the North pole is tilted towards the sun and the south pole is tilted away from the sun. That is why the northern Hemisphere has summer and the southern Hemisphere has winter.
5. The revolution of the earth gives us the different seasons—summer, winter, autumn and spring. The earth revolves around the sun repeatedly. That is why the seasons repeat year after year.

HOTS

We cannot feel earth's rotation because we are all moving with it at the same constant speed.

Activity : Do it yourself.

2. Weather and Climate

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Torrid 2. Frigid 3. Temperate 4. humidity 5. cooler

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Match the columns.

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

E. Short questions.

1. The water content in the form of water vapour present in the air is called humidity.
2. We experience five seasons in India.
3. The word tundra generally refers only to the area where is frozen soil. It may also refer to the treeless plain because trees do not grow here.
4. Climate is a weather condition of a place over a long period of time. It does not change very often.

F. Long questions.

1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. it is day to day change in atmospheric condition climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. It is different at different places of the world.
2. The factors that determine the climate of a place are: Distance from the equator, Attitude, Distance from the sea, Winds, and Humidity.
3. The height of a place from the sea level is called its altitude. The altitude of a place affects its climate. The higher one goes, the cools it becomes.
4. There are three heat zones – Torrid zone, Temperate zone and Frigid zone
Torrid zone receives maximum heat as it lies near the equator. This zone remains hot throughout the year. Temperate zone has a mild climate – neither very hot nor very cold.
Frigid zone lies near the poles. It receives very little heat from the sun. It is very cold and large part is covered with snow throughout the year.
5. Wind also determines the climate of a place. It may be hot, cool, or full of moisture, depending on where it is coming from. The monsoon wind brings rain in the large parts of India. The hot wind makes a place very hot during summer.

HOTS

Chennai is located near a sea and Delhi is farther from sea. That is why Delhi is hotter than Chennai in summer.

Activity : Do it yourself.

3. DRC – The Land of Dense Forest

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kinshasa
2. Africa
3. Congo
4. evergreen
5. Savana

D. Short questions.

1. DRC became independent in 1960.
2. DRC was ruled by Belgium.

3. Tropical rainforests are evergreen forests.
4. Name of some animals that are found in DRC are– elephants, buffaloes, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, hippopotamuses and rhinoceros.

E. Long questions.

1. The Democratic Republic of Congo is located deep in the continent of Africa. This country is situated between 5°N and 10°S latitudes. One third of the country lies in the Northern Hemisphere while the other two-thirds lies in the southern hemisphere.
2. The climate of DRC is generally hot and wet. The evaporation of water due to the high temperature during the day makes the humidity very high.
3. The climate of the Democratic Republic of Congo is generally hot and wet. The hot and humid climate is ideal for the growth of dense forests called tropical rainforests.
4. Savana is a grassland. Savana grassland is located in southern part of DRC where the climate is not so hot and wet.
5. Majority of the people are Bantus. They are tall and have curly hair. The local language is Bantu and the official language is French. Most people live in villages in the highlands in the east and along the rivers. Villagers live in thatched huts. There are about 200 tribes in the DRC. The most well known inhabitants of DRC are the pygmies. Pygmies lead a nomadic life.

HOTS

The government of DRC exports minerals instead of manufacturing goods from them. It is because of the instability of the political framework in DRC. Apart from this, mass scale looting of mineral assets takes place frequently by the combatant forces.

Activity : Do it yourself.

4. Greenland – The Land of Ice and Snow

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nuuk, Godthab
2. Tundra region
3. icebergs
4. Eskimos, Inuits
5. Igloos

C. Match the Columns.

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

D. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

E. Short questions.

1. Greenland is the largest island in the world.
2. Nuuk is the capital of Greenland.
3. The south-western coast of Greenland is the warmest part of Greenland.
4. The original inhabitants of Greenland are Eskimos and Inuits.

F. Long questions.

1. Greenland experiences very cold climate throughout the year. It experiences cool summers and severely cold winters. The average temperature in Greenland ranges between -23°C in winter to 5°C in summer.
2. Animals that can resist the extreme cold are found in Greenland. Among them are polar bear, reindeer, musk ox, wolf, arctic fox and seal. Apart from these several varieties of fish and seabirds are also found here.
3. The main occupation of Inuits is fishing and hunting. They use boat called kayaks for fishing in the sea.
4. The people of Greenland wear clothes made of animal's skin and fur. Men, women and children wear jackets with hoods lined with fur, called parkas. Long boot made of seal skin keep their feet warm in the snow.
5. Modern facilities have changed the lives of the Inuit. Earlier the Inuits used bows and harpoons to hunt but now they use guns. In the past the Inuits were nomadic but now they lead a settled life with modern facilities such as electricity, permanent houses, schools and hospitals.

HOTS

The south coast of Greenland is the warmest part of the country. Therefore most people live here.

Activity : Do it yourself.

5. Saudi Arabia – The Land of Hot Sands

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Arabian Peninsula
2. Saudi Arabia
4. The coastal region
4. coastal areas
5. nomadic life

D. Short questions.

1. Sand dunes are small hills of sand.
2. Strong winds and dust storms make sand dunes.
3. Cacti, short shrubs, date palms, crops like wheat and barley are some vegetation of Saudi Arabia.
4. Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of petroleum products in the world. The people have modern facilities and the standard of living is quite high.

E. Long questions.

1. Saudi Arabia is located between the Red Sea on the west and the Persian Gulf on the east. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of Saudi Arabia.

2. Saudi Arabia receives very little rainfall, therefore the soil is not fertile here, cacti and some short shrubs can be seen growing in the desert region of Saudi Arabia.
The total arable land in Saudi Arabia is less than 2% Date palms and some crops like wheat and barley are grown in the oases. In some areas melons and tomatoes are also grown on a small scale.
Wildlife such as camels, Arabian horses, Jackals, Wolves and hyenas are found in Saudi Arabia. Birds like pigeons, quails, flamingos and pelicans are also found in Saudi Arabia.
3. Saudi Arabia is one of the hottest countries in the world. Here the sun shines bright and hot throughout the year. The night is cool. During winter, the nights are very cold. The country gets very little rainfall, the humidity is very low. But the coastal region of Saudi Arabia is humid throughout the year.
4. Some people of Saudi Arabia are moving from place to place. These people are called Bedouins. Their main occupation is rearing cattle.
5. The two famous Islamic pilgrim centres, Mecca and Medina are located in Saudi Arabia. Muslims from all over the world visit these places. That is why Saudi Arabia is important for the Muslims of the world.

HOTS

Saudi Arabia is one of the hottest countries in the world. Also strong and dust storms keep blowing here. Therefore people in Saudi Arabia wear clothes which cover their entire body. These clothes protect them from heat and dust.

Activity : Do it yourself.

6. Grasslands of the Temperate Zone

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. temperate 2. hot, cold 3. ranches 4. cattle 5. Chicago

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Short questions.

1. Grasslands are the largest green pastures on the earth.
2. The different grasslands are Prairies, Steppes, Downs, Savannas, Pampas, and Velds.
3. The two rivers are Mississippi and Missouri which flow through the Prairies.
4. Agriculture is main economic activity of prairies. Cattle are also reared for their meat, milk and milk products.

E. Long questions.

1. The location of different grasslands of the world are: prairies in North America, Steppes in Russia, Downs in Australia, Savannas in Central Africa, Pampas in South America and Velds in South Africa.

2. Prairies are grassland in North America. The grass in Prairies is green in summer and turns brown in autumn. There are hardly any trees. The soil of the prairies is very fertile.
3. The prairies have hot summers and cold winters. In summer the temperature in this region can rise up to 38°C whereas during winter, the temperature may drop below 0°C. The grassland experience moderate rainfall between 25–30 inches during late spring and early summer.
4. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Wheat is produced in large quantities in the central and northern prairies. It is called the wheat basket of the world. It makes the United States of America the largest exporter of wheat in the world.
Cattles are also reared in prairies for their meat, milk and milk products.
5. A ranch is an area of land including various structures where cattles are raised for beef and dairy product. People who own or operate a ranch are called ranchers or cattlemen. Ranching is also a method used to raise less common livestock such as elk, American bison or even ostrich and emu.

HOTS

If all the grasslands of the world are converted into farm lands, there will be surplus of food in the world. But millions of animals will extinct from the earth because forests serve as home to these animals.

Activity : Do it yourself.

7. Transport and Communication

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Fax 2. Telephone 3. Radio 4. Television

D. Short questions.

1. Movement of people from one place to another using mode of transport is called transportation.
2. Air India is the national carrier of India.
3. The Internet is the global system of interconnected computer networks.
4. Communication satellites are sent into outer space by rockets. These are used for television telephone, radio, internet, etc.

E. Long questions.

1. India is surrounded by seas on three sides. Its long coastline has a number of ports such as Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Marmagao. A major portion of goods exported and imported through ships in India. Several rivers within India such as the Brahmaputra and the Ganga are also used as water ways.

2. Airways are the fastest means of transport. Perishable goods like fruits and vegetables are transported by airways. Modern aeroplanes can carry a few hundred passengers and travel at about 800 kilometres an hour.

Airways are the most expensive means of transport therefore this means of transportation is not very popular among common people of India.

3. Personal means of communication are used to communicate with our friends and relatives. Letters, telephone, fax and e-mail are examples of personal communication.
4. Several television channels broadcast news, educational and entertainment programmes. Important sports and cultural events are shown live on television. That is why television is the most popular means of mass communication.

HOTS

India is a country of villages. More people live in villages. Most villagers are illiterate. Therefore radio and television are more popular means of mass communication in India.

Activity : Do it yourself.

8. Health is wealth

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Stethoscope
2. penicillin
3. Louis Pasteur
4. carbolic acid
5. nutritious

D. Short questions.

1. Health is very important to us because a healthy person is a resource for the country.
2. Stethoscope is a medical device which is used to listen the sounds of the internal body organs such as lungs and hearts.
3. The stethoscope was invented by a French scientist Rene Laennec.
4. We eat nutritious food and keep our surroundings clean.

E. Long questions.

1. A microscope magnifies a tiny object and makes it look bigger. Doctors examine the blood or write of a patient under a microscope to see the germs. This helps them find out the disease the patient is suffering from.
2. Several new machines have been developed that produce pictures of our organs. The different types of medical imaging are x-ray, cat scanner and MRI. These machines help doctors in seeing image of bones and internal organs and find out the disease a patient is suffering from.

3. Edward Jenner, observed that people who had a wild disease called cowpox did not suffer from smallpox. So he injected cowpox jermes into the body of a young boy. A few weeks later he injected him with smallpox germs. The boy did not get smallpox. He successfully tried this method to other people. In this way Edward Jenner had discovered a vaccine of smallpox.
4. Louis Pasteur studied the causes of diseases. He also discovered that heat kills germs. Milk or water can be boiled to kill germs and prevent diseases. The process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling, especially in milk is called pasteurisation.
5. Some basic rules which help us to lead a healthy life are as follows:
 - Eating healthy food.
 - Keeping our surroundings clean.
 - Washing hands before and after eating.
 - Doing exercise regularly.

HOTS

Fever is a condition when the temperature of our body increases. It indicates that we have infection in our body.

Activity : Do it yourself.

9. The Age of Machines

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. stone 2. iron 3. steam engine 4. natural 5. Dams

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Short questions.

1. Bronze was made by mixing copper and tin.
2. The early carts were pulled by humans.
3. Producing goods in large quantities is called factory systems.
4. Dams are built across rivers to produce hydroelectricity.

E. Long questions.

1. The discovery of iron changed the life of man. Hunting of animals became easier with the use of iron weapons. As iron was harder than copper and bronze, it is used to make much better tools and weapons.
2. Earlier, goods were made manually in their houses with the invention of steam engine, goods could be produced in large quantities. This significant change from hand made goods to machine made goods is known as Industrial Revolution.
3. The discovery of steam engine was a major cause for the growth of Industrial Revolution. We use the term revolution because of the large scale changes it brought about in our economy, society and culture. It was the modernisation of production system.

4. Coal and petroleum are non-renewable sources of energy. The amount of coal and petroleum is limited on the earth constant and regular use of non-renewable sources of energy may lead to energy crises.
5. The force of flowing water of rivers is used to generate electricity. This process of generating electricity is called hydroelectricity. To produce hydroelectricity dams are built across rivers.

HOTS

When we cook food in pressure cooker, the steam gets compressed inside the cooker. When this compression reaches beyond its limit it blows whistle.

Activity : Do it yourself.

10. Conserving Our Environment

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Match the columns.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. environment 2. air 3. diseases 4. biodegradable 5. reusing

D. Short questions.

1. Our environment consists of living and non-living things like air, soil, water, plants animals and all other natural resources.
2. Human activities have damaged the environment in many ways. The overuse of resources has polluted soil, land, water and air.
3. Any material that is no longer useful to us is called waste when these wastes are disposed properly is called waste management.
4. The waste which is obtained from plants and animals such as vegetable and fruit peels, meat and bones. Flowers, leaves and paper is called biodegradable waste. Biodegradable waste rots and finally mixes with the soil.

E. Long questions.

1. Humans have found many ways of making their life comfortable. However is doing so they have damaged the environment in many ways. The overuse of natural resources has polluted soil, land, water and air.
2. The burning of fuels in houses, factories and vehicles are the main causes of air pollution.
Trees take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. They therefore help in cleaning the atmosphere. So we should grow more and more trees to reduce air pollution.
3. The different types of pollutions are air pollution, water pollution and land pollution.
4. Biodegradable waste rots and mixes with the soil. It is obtained from plants and animals such as fruit and vegetable peels, meat and bones, flowers, leaves and paper non-biodegradable waste does not rot. It is obtained from plastic bags, metal cans, glass bottles and broken pieces of glass.

5. The policy of 4 R's are Refuse, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. These are very helpful in reducing waste.
- We must refuse things that added to garbage.
 - Reduce the use of things that create garbage.
 - Instead of away waste like plastic bottles, they can be used to store water
 - Things that cannot be reused can be used to make other useful things.

HOTS

Global warming happens when there is an increase in the amount of gases like carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere. These gases trap heat from the sun and increase the Earth's temperature. Due to this increase in temperature glaciers and polar ice caps are melting faster than before. This causes the sea level to rise.

Activity : Do it yourself.

11. Natural Disasters

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. calamity 2. Earthquaker 3. Tsunami
4. stagnate 5. seismograph

D. Short questions.

1. Richter scale is a device used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.
2. In case of flood prepare to move out of your house to a safer place, store food, water and essential medicines, avoid flood prone area and building dams help to check the flow of water and prevent flood.
3. In India, states like Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal are frequently affected by flood.
4. The states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra are often hit by cyclones.

E. Long questions.

1. A sudden natural event that causes loss of life and property is called a natural disaster. Floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts and hurricanes are all examples of natural disasters. They cause immense damage to human life and property.
2. When we feel an earthquake, we should run out of the building immediately. If we are unable to run out we should take shelter under a table to protect ourselves from falling objects. We should not enter any building even after the earthquake stops.
3. Cyclones are violent storms that cause tremendous damage to the coastal areas. They are accompanied by very strong winds and

heavy rainfall. They can cause flood and high tidal waves known as storm surges.

4. To prevent the occurrence of drought:
 - We should plant more and more trees, it increase rainfall.
 - Dams or rivers store excess water in reservoirs. This water can be used in times of drought.
 - We should use water wisely.

HOTS

I totally agree that a severe drought in the Northern plains of India can affect the entire India. Because these plains provide food to the entire country.

Activity : Do it yourself.

12. The United Nations

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

C. Match the columns.

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

D. Short questions.

1. The world war (I) broke out in 1914.
2. The two cities are Hiroshima and Nagasaki who the USA dropped atom bombs.
3. The devastation of the world war (II) forced the nations of the world to come together to find ways to prevent wars in future.
4. Ban ki- Moon is the current secretary general of the UN.

E. Long questions.

1. The loss of life and the destruction of cities in world war (II) was greater than the world war (I). The devastation of the world war (II) force the nations of the world to come together to find ways of preventing wars in future. As a result of their efforts, the United Nation was born in the year 1945.
2. The aims of UN are:
 - To maintain international peace and security.
 - To develop friendly relations between nations.
 - To encourage respect for human sights and the freedom of all the people.
 - To help fight diseases and preserve the environment.
 - To settle disputes between member states peacefully.
3. The General Assembly works like a parliament where all the issues related to world peace are discussed. Members decide routine matters with a simple majority vote. Important decisions required a two-third majority.
4. UNESCO was establish by the UN in 1946. Its aim is to encourage nations to work together in the areas of education, science and

culture. The UNESCO educates people about health and farming methods, spreading scientific knowledge, teacher training, and cultural exchange of students and teachers between countries.

5. The Specialised agencies of UN deal with food aid, health, education environment and agriculture. The name of four specialised agencies of the UN are—

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

WHO (World Health Organisation)

FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation)

ILO (International Labour Organisation)

HOTS

The International Cricket Council (ICC) banned South Africa from competing in all forms of international cricket in 1970. This ban was a direct result of the South Africa government's policy of racial segregation known as 'Apartheid'. The ban lasted until 1991.

Activity : Do it yourself.

13. The British Raj and The Revolt of 1857

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Vasco da Gama | 2. Plassey | 3. Barrackpur |
| 4. Bahadur Shah Zafar | 5. Government | |

D. Short questions.

1. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese.
2. Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal Emperor.
4. Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Liaquat Ali were some prominent leaders of the Revolt of 1857.

E. Long questions.

1. The first European country which started trade with India was Portugal.
2. The three other European countries which started trading with India were the Dutch, French and English.
3. Their fought among themselves for control over trade with India. Later the British defeated most of the other competitors and entered into an agreement for doing business at different places.
4. When the Mughal Empire in India had started declining several regional kingdoms emerged. The British took advantage of the constant fighting among them and started going control over India.
5. The officers of the East India company used unfair means with the Indians. The farmers in India were forced to grow crops like indigo

and cotton which provided the British with raw materials for their factories. These are the reasons why Indians were discontent with the British.

6. The British used policy of divide and rule to capture the number of kingdoms. They also used other policies like Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse to capture the different parts of India.
7. A rumor spread among the soldiers that the cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The Hindus regard cows as sacred and Muslims regard pigs as unclean. So the rumour angered both the Hindu and the Muslims soldiers.
8. The revolt of 1857 was ruthlessly crushed as the British had superior weapons and greater military strength. Many Indians also sided with the British.

HOTS

Though the revolt of 1857 failed but it laid the foundation for the future freedom struggle and awakened the Indians. It inspired the Indians and soon the Indian Independence Movement started.

Activity : Do it yourself.

14. The Struggle for Independence

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. reformers 2. 1885 3. moderates 4. extremists
5. Kesari 6. Swadeshi

D. Short questions.

1. The educated Indians realised that removal of outdated customs and superstitions can be done only by educating the people.
2. Some prominent social reformers who fought against evil practices were Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati and Syed Ahmed Khan.
3. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Womesh Chandra Bannerjee were referred to as the moderates.
4. The revolutionaries failed because the general public did not join them as they used violent means to fight the British.

E. Long questions.

1. Practices like the caste system, Killing the female babies, sati and child marriage were evils that divided the society and kept it backward. These evil practices could be eradicated only by educating people.
2. The moderates had a soft approach towards the British. Their demand was to bring reforms so that Indians could lead a better life under the British. However several other leaders opposed the idea of a soft approach. They thought they would gain nothing by this approach. They were called the extremists.

3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an extremist. He declared, 'Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it'.
4. The growing nationalism was a matter of concern for the British. They were apprehensive that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw the British out. So in 1905 they decided to divide Bengal into two parts - one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.
5. A movement started to oppose the division of Bengal. This movement was called swadeshi Movement. People boycotted British goods, Bonfires of British goods were made at several places. Women and students also participated in the movement. The British tried best to put down the movement but ultimately the British were forced to reunite it.

HOTS

If it is not possible to boycott all foreign goods in the current situation because if we import goods we also export goods to other countries.

Activity : Do it yourself.

15. Our Government

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Parliament 2. Council 3. Rajya Sabha 4. President

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Match the following.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Central Government, State Government and Local Government.
2. India is big country. It is not possible for single government to look after the entire country properly. So, we have three levels of government to look after the whole of the country.
3. The two responsibilities of Central Government are:
 - (i) Making laws for the country and their implementation.
 - (ii) Providing help to the State Governments whenever required.
 The two responsibilities of State Government are:
 - (iii) Making laws for state and their implementation.
 - (iv) Making planning for economic development of the state.
4. To give justice to the citizens of India is the main responsibility of the court in India.
5. Supreme court is the highest court in India.

Spoken

1. There are three levels of government in India.
2. Local government means municipal corporations or gram panchayat.
3. Lok Sabha is the lower houses of the Parliament.
4. 552 members.

Value Based Question

Local government feels the problems of people very clearly or closely than other governments. It also provides immediate solution to the people. In this way local government helps in better governance.

Model Test Paper-1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. axis 2. rotation 3. Congo 4. Icebergs
5. Saudi Arabia 6. Greenland 7. 1853

C. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

D. Match the columns.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. An imaginary line forming a great circle around the earth's surface equidistant from the poles is called equator.
2. The earth has two types of motions – rotation and revolution.
3. The height of a place from the sea level is called its altitude. The altitude of a place affects its climate. The higher one goes, the cooler it becomes. Thus, the higher a place is from sea level, the cooler is its climate.
4. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is located in the continent of Africa. It is situated between 5° N and 10° S latitude. One third of the country lies in the Northern Hemisphere while the two thirds lie in the Torrid zone and the Equator passes through the northern part of the country.
5. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the prairies. The soil here is fertile. Water is available in plenty from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and their tributaries.

F. Answer in one sentence.

1. Network of lines is called grid.
2. 21st December is called winter solstice.
3. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
4. The height of a place from the sea level is called its altitude.
5. It rains everyday in DRC at afternoon which is called 4 o'clock rainfall.
6. Velds are grassland found in South Africa.
7. Prairies are called the wheat basket of the world.
8. Modern means of transport are, bus, trains, ships and aeroplanes.

Model Test Paper-2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

B. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1945 2. World court 3. 1946 4. 1764 5. Richter

D. Match the columns.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Earlier, goods were made by hand by people in their houses, using simple tools. Now with the invention of the large steam - driven machines, goods could be produced in large quantities. This significant change from hand - made goods to machine - made goods which began in Britain in the 18th century is called Industrial Revolution.
2. Humans have found many ways of making their life comfortable. In doing so they have damaged the environment in many ways. The overuse of resources has polluted soil, land, water and air.
3. The Indian soldiers were unhappy with introduction of new rifles. To load these rifles, the soldiers had to bite off the ends of greased cartridges. A rumor spread among the soldiers that cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. This made the Indian soldiers unhappy.
4. The aim of UNESCO is to encourage nations to work together in the areas of education, science and culture. The UNESCO educates people about health and farming methods and spreading scientific knowledge.
5. The growing nationalism was a matter of concern for the British. They were apprehensive that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw the British out. One of the ways in which they could prevent Indians from uniting was to divide them on the basis of religion. So in 1905 they divided Bengal into two parts one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.

The Indians protested strongly against the division of Bengal. They started a movement called Swadeshi Movement to oppose the division of Bengal. People pledged to use goods made in their own country and boycotted British goods.

F. Answer in one sentence.

1. Environment is the surrounding or conditions in which an organism can survive.
2. A sudden natural event that causes loss of life and property is called natural disaster.
3. Fighting against injustice and tried to bring reforms to the society make people great.
4. Practices like caste system, sati pratha, child marriage are some social evils of the Indian society.
5. The United Nation was formed in 1945.
6. The aim of WHO is to improve the health of the people world wide.
7. The British fought the Battle of Buxar against the combined army of the Nawabs of Bengal, Oudh and the Mughal emperor.
8. After the partition Bengal several young Indians were ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. They were called revolutionaries.