



Orchid



Social Movements

A Book of Social Studies

ANSWER KEY





Our Earth in the Solar System

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Earth 2. Movement of the earth around the sun.

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

(B) 1. temperature 2. axis 3. atmosphere 4. hot, cold 5. rotation

(C) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

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

(E) 1. The blanket of air that surrounds the earth is called atmosphere.

2. The movement of the earth around its axis is known as Rotation.

3. The hydrosphere is water surface of the earth which supports aquatic life including many animals and plants.

4. Rotation cause day and night.

5. The movement of the earth around the sun causes different seasons.

(F) 1. The blanket of the air that surrounds the earth is called the atmosphere. It has oxygen, carbon-dioxid, nitrogen and many other useful gases.

2. Earth is called as unique planet because among all planets earth is only planet which has life on it. Provides air, water and suitable weather conditions for all living beings.

3. Almost 71% or three-fourth part of the earth is covered with water in the form of rivers, oceans, lakes and ground water this is the reason Earth is called as the Blue planet.

4. The two movements of the earth are

a) Rotation : The movement of the earth around its axis is known as rotation.

b) Revolution : The earth while spinning on its axis also revolves or move around the sun in a fixed path, this movement is called as revolution.

5. The three realms of the earth are : Atmosphere (air), Hydrosphere (water) and Lithosphere (land).

i) Atmosphere : The layer of air made up of gases such as nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide that surrounds the earth.

ii) Hydrosphere : The water surface of the earth that support aquatic life.

iii) Lithosphere : The land surface of the earth made up of locks and provide us with minerals.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

The life would not have been possible under such circumstance as one side would become very hot and the other side would become very cold. All movements on earth will be disturbed, their will be no formation of seasons and days.

IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Sun 2. Earth 3. Rotation 4. Revolution

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

1. Do Yourself

2. Rakesh Sharma was first man to go in space and Kalpana Chawla was first Indian women to go in space.



Things people do which make air dirty are :-

i) Industrial activities emit several pollutants in the air that affect the air quality.

ii) Usage of toxic products cause air pollution.



- iii) Large numbers of cars and other vehicles on the roads contribute to air pollution.
- iv) Open burning of garbage is much more harmful to our health and environment .
- v) Burning of coal, oil and wood releases harmful gases which impact on air quality.

These all activities can harm the earth in many ways. Their will be ecosystem damage, climate change, soil and water quality will be low, variety of environmental effects.



Earth and its Neighbors in Space

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a.) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Neptune 2. Mercury

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

(B) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

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

(D) 1. Saturn 2. Mercury 3. Jupiter 4. Mars

(E) 1. Large group of stars forms a galaxy. There are many galaxies in the universe.

2. Many scientists believe that universe was born out of a huge explosion or a bang many years ago.

Things were not tightly packed and after the big-bang all the things began to cool and grow bigger. Stars and other heavenly bodies were formed. This is how universe was formed.

3. The groups of stars appear to make patterns in the sky. These groups of stars are known as constellations. For examples Leo, Ursa, Major.

4. Moon is the earth's only natural satellite key feature of moon are :-

i) It moves around Earth in a regular path.

ii) Moon is about one-quarter the size of Earth.

5. The sun is called a star because it is at the center of the solar system and is a massive, hot and glowing ball of gas.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

The universe is bigger than a galaxy. Universe contains billions of galaxies. A galaxy is a huge collection of gas, dust, billions of stars and solar system.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT Do Yourself



Some ways to use solar energy to conserve electricity and fuels are :-

- i) Solar water heaters can save 70-80% on your electricity or fuel bills.
- ii) Solar panels generate electricity by capturing sunlight.
- iii) Install compact fluorescent light bulbs in your home.
- iv) Use solar powers chargers.
- v) Use appliances that are more energy efficient.





Studying the Earth Maps and Globes

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)

Oral Questions >>



1. Water bodies, Ocean and river. 2. There are seven continents.
- (A) 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c
- (B) 1. Globe 2. Australia 3. Flat 4. Pacific 5. Compass needle
- (C) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- (D) 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a
- (E) 1. A globe is round in shape like a ball and is much smaller in size. It is a three dimensional model of the Earth.
2. A map is a representation of the earth on a flat surface like paper.
3. A book of maps is called an atlas.
4. East, west, south and North are four main directions.
5. When we look far away, they earth and the sky seem to meet. This meeting place is known as horizon.
- (F) 1. Colour keys help us to study the various features of the earth. In a map. Water bodies are represented by blue colour, mountains and higher landforms by brown colour, plateaus by orange or yellow colour and plains by green colour.
2. North, South, East and West are the four main directions. On a map North is at the top, South at the bottom, West to the left and East to the right.
3. The Mariner's compass is very useful for the sailors to fields their way in the open oceans.
4. Oceans are large bodies of salt water that cover about 71 % of the Earth. There are five oceans on the earth :
- i) The Pacific Ocean ii) The Atlantic Ocean iii) The Indian Ocean
- iv) The Southern Ocean v) The Arctic Ocean
5. Seven continents are Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

The Indian Ocean is named after India because :

- i) India has the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean.
- ii) India has a central location between East and West Asia.

Creative Skills

North - East (NE), North - West (NW), South - East (SE) and South - West (SW).

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- (Map)
- Do Yourself



Do Yourself





Indian : Physical Features

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. June to September. 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (A) 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a
(B) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
(C) 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b
(D) 1. The Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
2. An Island refuse to a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
3. The rivers Ganga and Yamuna Originate from the Himalayas.
4. Lakshadweep Island
5. Kikar and Babool mostly found in desert area.
- (E) 1. Indian has a diverse geography with many physical features including mountains, plains, deserts, Islands and rivers. The physical features of India can be divided into six broad categories :-
i) The Himalayan Mountain Range
ii) The plains
iii) The Peninsula Plateaus
iv) The Thar Desert
v) The Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep Island
vi) The Rivers : Ganga, Yamuna, Kaveri, Tapi and Narmada.
2. In India there are mainly two Island groups :
i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
ii) The Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea.
3. The southern part of India is called a peninsula because it's surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side. Indian Ocean on the South, the Arabian sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east.
4. The climate of India keeps on changing from one place to another. The Northern mountains experience cold climate throughout the year, the Northern plains experience hot summers and cold winters and the coastal areas experience moderate climate neither too hot nor too cold.
5. A plateau refers to a flat - topped surface that is raised above the surrounding land. This region has many rivers like Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri and Mahanadi.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Yes, few ever people live in northern mountains compared to the northern plains primarily because of the harsh climate, steep slopes, less fertile soil in mountainous region, making agriculture difficult, while the northern plains offer flat land, fertile soil, better access to water and making it ideal for large populations and agriculture.
2. The Ganga and Yamuna rivers are important to the Northern plains of India in several ways :
i) For formation of the plains.
ii) To maintain the fertility of the soil.
iii) These rivers act as natural highway that connect towns and encourage trade.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- (Map)
- Do Yourself





Indian : Political Divisions

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Dispur 2. 15 August 1947
 (A) 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b
 (B) 1. eight 2. state government 3. 28 4. odisha
 (C) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
 (D) 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c
 (E) 1. The pollution of India is more than one hundred forty crore.
 2. There are twenty eight states in India.
 3. Central government governs the union territories.
 4. Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand.
 (F) 1. India is the largest democratic country in the world. It is the seventh largest country in the world with the population of more than one hundred forty crore. It is surrounded by three large water bodies in the east, west and south. There are 28 states and 8 union territories.
 2. The role of government is to ensure the welfare of the people of the country. There are two types of government :
 i) The central government.
 ii) The state government.
 3. India has been divided into states and union territories for administrative and governance purpose. The division help to :
 I) Promote overall development
 ii) Ensure both local and national intrests are balanced.
 iii) Maintain law and order.
 4. The District Magistrate looks after the needs and solves the problem of the people of his/her district.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. A country's capital city is important for many reasons :-
 i) As a symbol of nationhood.
 ii) For the country's social, political and economic development.
 iii) Capital city holds primary status in a country, state, province.
 2. The union territories are directly ruled by the union or central government, while states have a separate government for administrative purpose.

Creative Skills

1. Shri Narendra Modi 2. Smt. Droupadi Murmu 3. Om Birla

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- Do Yourself
- (Map)



Yes, we should respect people who belong to different parts of India as it keeps our friendly relations with each other. We are able to learn new culture, languages and traditions. We should live peacefully with them.



Delhi : The Capital of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Pandava kings 2. Delhites
(A) 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b
- (B) 1. old, new 2. summer 3. Qutub Minar 4. east delhi 5. flag
- (C) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- (D) 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b
- (E) 1. Delhi
2. Qutub Minar, India Gate and Red fort.
3. Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
4. Indraprastha
- (F) 1. Delhi was first built by Pandava kings and was named 'Indraprastha'. Later, Mughal king Shah Jahan rebuilt the city and named it as Shahjahanabad.
2. Places of tourist attraction in new delhi are :
i) Qutub Minar : known as the world's tallest brick minaret, built by Qutub - ud - din Aibak. It is 73 meters high.
ii) Red Fort : also known as Lal Qila, was built in the seventeenth Century by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
iii) Jama Masjid : also known as the largest mosque in India and was built by mughal emperor Shah Jahan.
iv) Signature Bridge : latest attraction of Delhi and an engineering marvel. It is constructed over river Yamuna.
3. Diwali, Dussehra, Durga Puja, Holi, Eid, Christmas, Gurupurab are Festivals celebrated in delhi.
4. Iron Pillar is next to the Qutub Minar. It is made of iron but till the date there is no rust on it.
5. In delhi, men wear trousers and shirts. Women wear sari or salwar kameez, trousers and skirts.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

- Delhi has extreme type of climate. Due to its geographical location in the northern Indian plains. Being land locked far from the sea, it experiences.
- Delhi transport system has improved in recent years and is considered as one of the best in India. The Metro train rapid transit system is a quick and convenient way to get around delhi.

Creative Skills

- President House of India
- Signature Bridge
- India Gate

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- Do Yourself
- (Map)



There are many things that need to be improved, but our focus should be on ensuring the youth get good education and training. Infrastructure can be fixed later, education is important. There should be better schools, colleges, universities, improved training programs for both teachers and students.

Yes, being courteous and helpful towards people from other countries is important for building friendly relations between countries.



Mumbai : The Financial Capital of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. In 1995 Bombay renamed as, Mumbai 2. Trombay
(A) 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c
- (B) 1. Mumbai 2. Vada - pav, Pav Bhaji, Bhelpuri 3. Juhu and Chowpatti 4. Mumbai high is the India's largest oil field.
- (C) 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F
- (D) 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c
- (E) 1. As we know Mumbai is the biggest seaport of India many big ships carry passengers and goods to other countries. People travel by local trains to office everyday. There is also service of Metro and Mohorail. CST and Bombay VT busiest railway station in India. Also there is domestic airport at Santacruz and international airport at Sahar.
2. The climate of Mumbai is neither too hot nor too cold. It gets heavy rainfall during the months of June, July and August.
3. Marine Drive offers a beautiful view of the Arabian sea. At night when electric lights are lit up they make a beautiful view that is the reason it is called as 'Queen's Necklace'.
4. Mumbai has India's largest oil field, Bhabha Atomic Research centre (BARC) India's first atomic power plant and it is a big centre for film industry too.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. 'Mumbai' is known as the "City of dreams" because it's a symbol of hope and opportunity for many Indians. Mumbai is the India's financial hub and one of the wealthiest cities in the world. It is home to Bollywood, India's film industry. It is a city of culture exploration, with beaches, museums and classic architecture.
2. The Mumbai high oil field is a major source of oil and diesel in India because it's the country's largest and most productive oil field. Oil produced from Mumbai high is considered to be very good quality as compared to other.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT • (Map)



Ganesh Chaturthi is a cultural festival in Mumbai that unites people of different backgrounds through a variety of ways; the festival provides a space for mass participation across the Hindu community, street food stalls at the time of festivals provide a variety of local delicacies that showcase the city traditions and flavours. Pandals offer daily aartis, creating an atmosphere filled with devotion and positive energy.

Guoli Padwa and Parsi New Year are two other festivals celebrated in Mumbai.





Kolkata : The City of Joy

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Belur Math 2. Mohun Bagan

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

(B) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

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

(D) 1. Calcutta

- Football and cricket are famous sports or games played in Kolkata.
 - The first underground railway system in Kolkata is Metrorail.
 - Cotton, jute, rice, chemical and glass are few main industries in Kolkata.
 - Sandesh and Rasgulla are two famous sweet dishes of Kolkata.
- (E) 1. The climate in Kolkata is moderate. Summers are warm and humid. Winters are not so cold. Receive heavy rainfall during monsoon.
2. Durga puja is markas the victory of good over evil. It is celebrated for four to five days. People worship goddess Durga, exchange gifts with friends and relatives.
3. Tourist sites of Kolkata are :-
- The National Library : It is the biggest library in India.
 - Ramakrishna Mission : Situated at Belur Math is another important place in Kolkata.
 - Shantiniketan : founded by the famous bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore.
4. Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, C.V. Raman, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Sourav Ganguly are famous personalities of Kolkata.
5. In Kolkata people like to eat fish curry and rice Sandesh and Rasgulla are famous sweet dish. Dhoti-kurta is a traditional dress for men and women wear traditional saree. Bangla is the main language spoken by people in Kolkata. Urdu and Hindi is also spoken.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

- People of kolkata are widely considered to be fond of sweet dishes because 'Sweet' or 'Mishti' are a deeply in grained part of their culture. Every celebration includes variety of sweet treats like rasgulla, sandesh, mishti doi and more.
- Howrah Bridge is iconic landmark in kolkata. It is a huge steel bridge over the hooghly river. It is important for it's engineering marvel, historical and cultural significance. Also it is the important industrial and transportation hub.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- Do Yourself



Do Yourself





Chennai : The Detroit of Asia

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. Bharatanatyam 2. Kollywood

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

(B) 1. Madras 2. October and December 3. South-east 4. Longest

(C) 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

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

(E) 1. Chennai was known as 'Madras' earlier.

2. Kollywood is the name of industry in Chennai.

3. Automobiles, silk and cotton textiles are famous industries of Chennai.

4. Marina Beach, Fort St. George, the Snake Park, Kapaleeshwarar Temple, Gandhi Mandapam are tourist places in Chennai.

5. The traditional dress of men is Veshti.

(F) 1. The climate or weather of Chennai is warm and humid throughout the year.

It receives rainfall mainly in the month of October and December.

2. The people of Chennai are very fond of music and dance. Bharatanatyam is a popular dance form of Tamil Nadu. Carnatic music is very popular here.

3. Chennai got its first stretch of Metro Rail on 29 June, 2015. It has an International Airport called Meenambakkam.

4. The people of Chennai like or love to eat rice, sambar, fish, idli, dosa, upma, vada and uttapam.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

The Governor, Chief Minister and other ministers of the state government of Tamil Nadu are located in Chennai because it is the capital of the state and houses the state's executive and legislative headquarters.

Creative Skills Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

We can make Marina Beach famous as the 'Cleanest Beach' by following ways :-

- Join a voluntary organization that cleans up the beach and protect it.
- Reduce plastic waste.
- Remove trash properly from the site.
- Don't leave waste.



Some Other Cities

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)



Oral Questions

1. Chandigarh. 2. Guwahati
 (A) 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a
 (B) 1. Jaipur 2. Kathak, Hindustani 3. Lucknow 4. Hyderabad
 (C) 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
 (D) 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. f 5. e 6. b
 (E) 1. Chandigarh 2. Hussain Sagar Lake 3. Kovalam Beach and Napier Museum
 4. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II 5. Lies along the banks of river Brahmaputra.
 (F) 1. Jaipur is called as the 'Pink City' as most buildings in the old city are made up of pink sand stone.
 2. Uttarayan (annual kite - flying) and Navaratri are main festivals celebrated in Ahmedabad.
 3. Lucknow is famous for 'chikan embroidery' work across the globe and kathak dance and Hindustani music.
 4. The tourist spots in Chandigarh are Sukhna lake, Rose garden, Rock Garden and Chattbir Zoo.
 5. Bengaluru city has become a major computer software centre that is why it is called as the silicon valley of India.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

Do Yourself

Creative Skills

States	Language	Industries	Festival
Assam	Assamese	Tea processing petrochemicals	Bihu
Karnataka	Kannada	BHEL, ITI, HM	Karaga Durga Puja
Punjab and Haryana	Punjabi, and Hindi	Food Products, Woolen Textiles	Baisakhi Rose festival
Bihar	Hindi, Bhojpuri	Sugarcane, chemicals	Makarsankranti
Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi	Vegetable oils, textiles	Navratri, kite festival

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Do Yourself

Assessment Time-1

(Based on Chapters 1 to 10)

- (A) 1. Earth 2. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
 3. A map is a representation of the earth on a flat surface like paper. 4. Delhi 5. Twenty - eight
 (B) 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c
 © 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T
 (D) a. Marine Drive : offers a beautiful view of the Arabian sea. It is also called the 'Queen's Necklace'.
 b. Marina Beach : it is the longest beach in India. It is the second longest beach in the world.
 c. Signature Bridge : it is constructed over river Yamuna. It is the latest attraction of Delhi and an engineering marvel.
 d. Howrah Bridge : Rabindra setu and the Vidyasagar setu connected the twin cities. It is located on the river Hooghly.
 e. Neptune : it is the farthest planet from the sun. It has moons and faint rings around it.
 (E) 1. EARTH 2. VENUS 3. JUPITER 4. MARS 5. NEPTUNE 6. MERCURY
 (F) 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b



3. Spices add taste and colour to our food. Cloves and turmeric.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

Maharashtra is famous for many fruits, mangoes, chikoo, custard apple and guava.

Creative Skills Do Yourself

ACTIVITY/PROJECT Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Measures that we can follow to make sure that food is not wasted:

1. Make a meal plan and list to avoid buying too much.
2. Use left over food in new recipes.
3. Store food properly in your fridge, different food is stored in different ways.



Indian Dresses

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c)
2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a)
2. (b)



Oral Questions

1. Do Yourself
 2. Kashmir
- (A) 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b
- (B) 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T
- (C) 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b
- (D) 1. Kashmir people wear a loose and long woollen kurta (phiran) with a salwar.
2. Saree is the most common dress of Indian women.
3. For men jeans and T-shirt or trousers and shirts are the most popular dress.
4. Mekhela - chadar is worn by women in Assam on festivals and weddings.
- (E) 1. Phiran is a loose and long woollen kurta worn with a salwar. In Kashmir people wear it.
2. Climate of a region affects the dress that people wear as some places are very hot throughout the year, while some places are very cold most of the year.
3. Following are some other dresses popular all over India :-
i) Kurta dhoti, kurta - pajama worn by men in eastern, northern and central India.
ii) Shirt with lungi worn by men in southern states.
iii) Mekhela chadar a traditional attire worn in Assam.
iv) Rajasthani Lehenga with bandhej work worn by women in Rajasthan.
4. Headgear is worn in different styles in different states. Headgear, turbans or pagris are worn by men in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab. Peta (a type of headgear) worn by people in Mysore.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. People wear different kinds of clothes in different regions due to variations in climate, cultural traditions, available resources and local customs.
2. You should carry light weight, breathable cotton clothes that are appropriate for the seasons and will keep you cool and comfortable.





Yes, we should help our parents in storing clothes. If clothes are not stored properly it may damage. Storing dirty clothes will develop into a dirt and pests problem. Molds and bad odors will develop if your clothes will be in danger of getting wrinkled or even damage or ruined.



Our Festivals

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. 26th January, 1950 2. Ramzan

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

(B) 1. harvest 2. snake boat 3. Republic Day 4. harvesting season 5. Independence Day

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

(D) 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

(E) 1. Pongal 2. Baisakhi 3. 2nd October 4. The festival after a month-long of fasting.

5. Pongal is four - day long festival. Rice cooked in milk and jaggery. Cows are washed, decorated and fed with Pongal rice.

(F) 1. We celebrate Republic day on 26th January. The main function is held in New Delhi. A grand parade is taken out at kartavya and state capitals. The armed forces, police and school children take part in it. The president of India takes the salute of the parade. Bravery award are given to the brave children.

2. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year as birthday of Jesus Christ. Special prayers take place in churches people exchange gifts, house and christmas trees are decorated with lights, plum cakes are specially prepared.

3. Gurupurab is celebrated by the sikhs as the birthdays of sikh Gurus. Prayers are held and huge procession are taken out from Gurudwaras. Celebrations are held on Golden Temple and Langars are organised in many Public places.

4. India celebrates Independence Day and Republic Day to commemorate important events in the country's history :

Independence Day :- Celebrates the end of British rule on August 15, 1947.

Republic Day :- Celebrates the adoption of the Indian constitution on January 26, 1950.

5. Onam is a harvest festival in kerala and is also called the festival of flowers. It falls during month of August or September. Snake boat race is an important event.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

- Natural colors are recommended for Holi because they are safe for the skin and the environment, as chemicals colors may cause allergic reactions.
- Harvest festivals are important because they celebrate the harvest and thanks god for food and strengthen communities. Also they mark the end of one seasons and beginning of another.



1. Map

2. Following are the festivals that are celebrated in different season of India :

Basant Panchami : Celebrated in the spring season mainly celebrated in Punjab, Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Makar Sankranti : this festival marks the sun's transition into capricorn and the end of winter.

Navaratri : is an annual hindu festival observed in honour of the goddess Durga.

Lohri : Is a celebration of the harvest season. Mainly celebrated in Punjab and Part of North India.

Gudi Padwa : One of the most important festivals the people of Maharashtra and mark the begining new year and harvest season.



Do Yourself



Our Occupations

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Iron 2. Farmer

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

(B) 1. money 2. oil 3. rice 4. milk and dairy products 5. latex

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

(D) 1. occupation 2. mining 3. fish farming 4. poultry farming

(E) 1. People need to have an occupation to earn money and to buy things of their daily needs, for example bread, books, clothes, etc...

2. Rearing of hens, ducks and geese for their meat and egg is called poultry farming.

3. Fish are reared in big ponds and tanks, this process is called fish farming. We get oil and other Products from fish.

4. So many occupations depends on mining as it help us to dig out many minerals and metals from the earth's surface which are used in our to day life, used vehicles. People get employment in such factories.

5. After the manufacturing of these goods, they have to reach businessmen, shopkeepers and us. People working in transport service help us in transporting goods from one place to another.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Minerals and forest are considered resources because they are useful to humans and have value.

2. If everyone did the some work it would likely lead to a significant disruption in society, causing major problem in economy. Also value of that particular job will degrade.



Self doing





Means of Transport

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. Walking 2. Wright Brothers

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

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

(C) 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

(D) 1. Horses, camels, donkeys and elephants are used by man to travel.

2. Trucks, Rickshaws, Buses and Trucks

3. Aeroplane and Helicopters.

5. i) We should walk on the footpath only.

ii) Keep to the left of the road while riding a bicycle :

iii) We should never cross the rail track when gates are closed.

(E) 1. People need transport to move from one place to another for various reasons. Transport is also required to carry goods from one place to another.

2. In villages bullock carts, tractors and bicycles are mainly used to carry people and goods.

3. In Arctic region people use trained dogs to pull their sledges to carry goods and people.

4. The ideal way to travel in a metro is to purchase a ticket or metro card then board a train and travel to your destination.

5. The Air transport is the fastest means to transport which make travel easy. For example Aeroplanes can carry hundred of passengers and goods to far off places in a short time. Air transport connect us to major parts of the world.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

While traveling, you might need your travel documents, a change of clothes, toiletries and a way to pay, portable power bank to recharge your devices, prescribed medicines that you may need while traveling.

Creative Skills

1. Parking 2. Pedestrian crossing 3. No horn 4. Speed Breaker

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Do Yourself



Do Yourself



Means of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. Smart phone 2. Newspaper



- (A) 1. c 2. a 3. b
- (B) 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d
- (C) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- (D) 1. The act of sharing or exchange in information, ideas or feelings.
 2. Post offices help us to communicate by delivering our letters to different cities and countries.
 3. Electronic mail.
 4. Short message service.
- (E) 1. Satellites are widely used to relay telephone messages, radio and television signals. Satellite have taken communication to another level and make it possible to watch various events live from around the world.
 2. Newspaper, Magazines, radio and television are modern means of mans communication
 i) Newspaper, provide the latest information on important events.
 ii) Television has become the most popular means of in our country.
 3. Advantages of smartphone are :-
 i) A smartphone has dual uses as it combines the feature of both a phone and a computer.
 ii) Smartphone make easy for us to make calls, send and receive e-mails and check office documents.
 4. Computer is a key means of communication we can send videos, pictures to another. We can see and talk to our relatives and friend through webcam. We can get weather report and latest information from all over the world.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. In ancient time people use trained pigeons to carry messages from one place to another. Then people went on foot or on animals to deliver messages.
2. We can use computer, smartphone to send message to our friend living in other city.

Creative Skills

- Watching videos (✓) Seeing e-mail (✓) Seeing SMS (✓)

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Do Yourself



Our Environment

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a)
2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c)
2. (a)



Oral Questions

1. Water
2. i) Smoke released from factories cause air pollution.
 ii) Over honking by vehicles cause noise pollution.

- (A) 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c
- (B) 1. Water 2. breathing, Asthma 3. Paper 4. Covered 5. Chemical fertilizers
- (C) 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. b 5. a
- (D) 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

- (E) 1. All the physical surroundings on this earth like people, plants, trees, animals, cars, building are known as our environment.



2. Plants, animals and Humans.
3. Air, water, Noise and Land.
4. Noise pollution.

1. Natural Environment	Man-Made Environment
i) It includes things which are made by nature ii) Things like soil, water, air, plants and animals	i) It include things which are made by men. ii) Things like cars, clothes, computer, roads and buildings.
2. Human activities like washing, bathing in water bodies, and releasing chemicals and factories waste into water bodies make water dirty.	
3. Air gets polluted due to different human activities.	
i) Smoke released from factories and vehicles. ii) Smoke given out by burning wood and garbage.	
Air pollution leads to breathing problems like Asthma and is harmful for Humans Plants and animals.	
4. Water gets polluted due to many human activities.	
i) Bathing of animals in water bodies. ii) Passing remains of dead bodies in rivers. iii) Waste release from houses and factories. iv) Bathing, washing clothes in water bodies.	
5. We can save our environment by following ways :	
i) We should plant more trees to keep air fresh. ii) By saying No to polythene bags and use jute, cloth or paper bags. iii) We should save water as every drop is precious for life. iv) We should always throw waste in covered bins. v) Say No to fire crackers.	

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

Steps we can take as a child to prevent the spread of pollution are :-

- i) As an older kid you can bike or walk to school.
- ii) Think twice before throwing something out. Recycle or compost things.
- iii) Avoid usage of plastic things and bags.
- iv) Do not waste water. Try to make less usage of water.

Creative Skills

Safe Environment

- Jute bags
- Covered bins
- trees

Unsafe Environment

- Washing clothes in river
- Fire crackers
- Loud music
- Smoke from factories

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

Do Yourself



Do Yourself



Story of the Early Humans

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a)
2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c)
2. (c)



Oral Questions

1. Early humans 2. Hands
- (A) 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b
- (B) 1. Comforts 2. Stones 3. goats and sheep 4. wheel 5. skin, branches
- (C) 1. d 2. b 3. e 4. a 5. c
- (D) 1. Early humans hit and hunt animals and ate their meat raw.
 2. Early human start using sharp stones of different sizes and bones of animals as their tools.
 3. Early man observed that hitting two stones together produced sparks, so they start using stones to make fire.
 4. hand carts help early humans to carry heavy objects.
 5. Dog
- (E) 1. Early humans started living near water bodies because when they started growing crops, they realized the soft soil and lots of water was needed to grow healthy plants, then they decided to settle down near rivers.
 2. Early humans slowly understand that some small animals were friendly. They gave them food and began to keep animals like sheep and goat for milk and meat. This process is known as domestication of animals dogs and cows are two domestic animals.
 3. Early humans noticed that round logs of wood could roll on the ground easily. They thought it would be easier to carry heavy objects if they can roll them over these logs. They started rolling more than one log and moving goods on the rolling logs and turned up to make the first hand cart.
 4. Early humans discovered various uses of fire like :
 I) It kept them warm.
 ii) It kept their dark caves bright and warm.
 iii) Food cooked in fire was soft, easy to eat and tastier than raw meat.
 5. In early time when early humans lived the life of hunter gatherers, they noticed that the small plant grew into big ones and observed that the seeds that they threw away or dropped on the ground, grew into new plants and realise they can also sow seed in the soil. This is how early humans learn to grow plants.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

Early humans were called hunter-gatherers because they obtained food by hunting animals and gathering plants. Early humans were nomadic, means they moved from place to place in search of food, water, prey and shelter.

Creative Skills Do Yourself

ACTIVITY/PROJECT Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

The earth has abundant resources to satisfy everyone's need but in our greed and hurry to develop, we have been recklessly exploiting these natural resources, because of our greedy nature we are trying to keep a lot more than what is required for ourselves.



- (A) 1. Smartphone 2. Bus 3. Republic Day 4. Kerala 5. Dog
- (B) 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c
- (C) 1. Independence Day : India got freedom from the Britishers on 15th August 1947. The main function is held on Red fort in New Delhi
2. People do work to earn money and buy things of their daily needs like food, clothes, etc... is called as occupation
3. All the physical surrounding on earth such as people, plants, animals, building, cars and other things. All living and non-living things makes up environment.
- (D) 1. 😊 2. 😞 3. 😊 4. 😞
- (E) 1. Diwali 2. Jutebag 3. Invention of wheel
- (F) 1. c 2. f 3. d 4. e 5. b 6. a
- (H) 1. We use spices to add more colour flavours and taste in our food.
2. Headgears is tied in different styles in different states, called with different names; turbans, headgears, pagris worn by men in Gujarat Rajasthan, Punjab Peta (headgear) worn by people in Mysore.
3. i) Train, Bus, Car, Bicycle, are land transport.
ii) Aeroplane and Helicopter are Air transport.
iii) Boat, ship motor boat submarine are water transport.
4. Smartphones, Laptop, Computer, Satellites, Newspaper, Radio, television, Letters, speed post, Fax machine are few means of communication.
5. Onam is a harvest festival people in kerala. Also known as festival of flowers. It falls during the month of August or September. Snake boat race is an important event related to this festival.
6. All living and non-living things, physical surroundings on this earth such as plants, animals, humans, cars, building, so many other things are called environment.
7. People need to have an occupation to earn money and to fulfill their daily needs like clothing and fooding.
8. We can save our environment following ways :
- i) Say 'No' to plastic bags and use jute or cloth bags instead.
ii) Say 'No' to fire crackers.
9. Farming changed the life of the early humans to big extent. Early human learned to grow crops and take care of their plants, for that they start living in one place and formed a village and learned to make nuts by using animal. Skin, branches of trees, dry grass and bones.
10. Road safety rules are :-
i) We should walk on the footpath only.
ii) Keep to the left of the road while riding a bicycle.
iii) We should never cross the rail track when gates are closed.
11. Early humans used their hands to dig up small roots and later start using sharp stones of different sizes to dig out big roots and to kill small animals.
12. Early humans discovered that fire kept them warm. while making stone tools they observe that hitting two stones together produced sparks, and they started using stones to make fire.

MAP ACTIVITY

Do Yourself

