

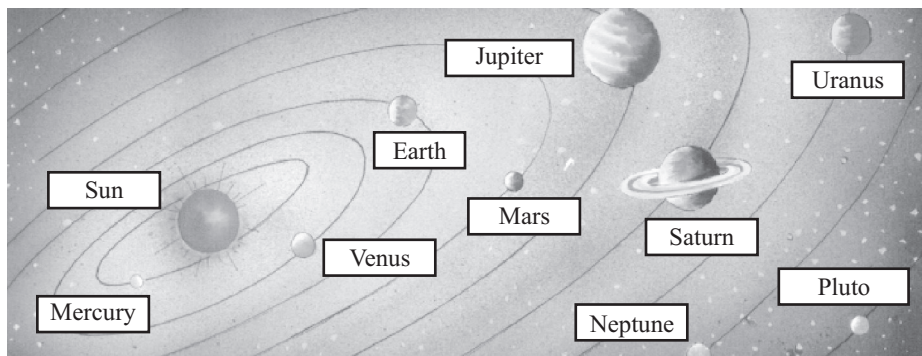
## SOCIAL STUDIES – III

### UNIT 1 : OUR EARTH

#### Chapter 1 : The Earth - Our Home

- A. 1. Life is possible on earth because it has water and air.  
2. The place where land seems to be meeting with the sky is called the horizon.  
3. The thick layer of air surrounding the earth is called atmosphere.  
4. In 1519, a Portuguese sailor Ferdinand Magellan started his voyage from Spain and sailed round the world. He along with his companions sailed in the same direction. After a long voyage of three years, they reached the place from where they had started. This long voyage around the earth proved that the earth had no edges. Its shape is round.  
5. There are nine planets in our solar system.  
6. All the planets except the earth are lifeless because of the absence of air and water.
- B. 1. earth 2. land horizon 3. seventy 4. atmosphere 5. crust
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T
- D. 1. A heavenly body that moves around the sun is called a planet.  
2. The layer of air which surrounds the earth is called atmosphere.  
3. The outermost layer of earth is called the crust.  
4. The middle layer of earth is called the mantle.  
5. The innermost layer of earth is called the core.
- E. (i) Magellan (ii) Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin (iii) Mercury  
(iv) Pluto

F.



#### Chapter 2 : The Earth - How it Looks

- A. 1. A map is a diagram of a part or whole of the surface of the earth.  
2. Globe is a sphere representing the earth.  
3. The seven continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia.

4. The five oceans are the Pacific Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
  5. India lies in the southern part of Asia.
- B. 1. The Arctic Ocean    2. Asia    3. North    4. South    5. West
- C. 1. (v)    2. (vi)    3. (iv)    4. (i)    5. (ii)    6. (iii)
- D. 1. Oceans    2. blue    3. earth    4. four    5. Australia

## UNIT 2 : OUR COUNTRY - INDIA

### Chapter 3 : Land Surface of India

- A. 1. The four physical features of India are the Himalayas, the Northern Plains, the Southern Plateau and the coastal Areas.
2. A plateau is a land flat and higher than the plains.
  3. A very large flat area of land is called a plain.
  4. Thar Desert is mostly in the western part of Rajasthan.
  5. The rivers that originate in the Himalayas are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra.
  6. Lakshadweep islands lie in the Arabian Sea.
- B. 1. southern    2. mountains    3. second    4. triangular
- C. 1. Seventh    2. Mount Everest    3. Deccan Plateau    4. Thar Desert
5. Deccan Plateau
- D. a. (iii)    b. (i)    c. (ii)    d. (v)    e. (iv)

### Chapter 4 : The States of India

- A. 1. From east to west, it is 3000km and from north to south it is about 3200km.
2. There are twenty-eight states and seven union territories in India.
  3. New Delhi is the capital of India.
  4. There is a separate government in each state to look after the state affairs.
- B. 1. Gandhinagar    2. Kohima    3. Sikkim    4. Tripura
5. Kavaratti    6. Pondicherry    7. National Capital Territory
- C. 1. F    2. T    3. T    4. F    5. T
- D.

	J					
P	A	T	N	A		
D	I	S	P	U	R	
A	P					
M	U	M	B	A	I	
A	R					
N						

### Chapter 5 : Differences in Food

- A. 1. Besides food grains people also eat fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs and milk products.

2. The people who eat meat, eggs and fish are called non-vegetarians. The people who do not eat them are called vegetarians.
3. Tea and coffee are the common beverages in India.
4. Spices make food colourful, tasty and easily digestible.

B. Fruits	Vegetables	Foodgrains	Beverages
Mango	Carrot	Maize	Coffee
Grapes	Peas	Rice	Tea
Orange	Lemon		

- C. 1. Groundnut, coconut and soyabean oil
2. Curd, cheese and butter
3. Mango, orange, muskmelon
4. Raddish, carrot, fruits
5. Rice, maize, potato
6. Tomato, raddish, carrot

### Chapter 6 : Differences in Clothing

- A. 1. We know that climate, seasons and culture are not same in all parts of our country. We have also learnt that people living in different parts of India eat different types of food. Similarly, people living in different areas wear different types of clothes. Thus, the clothing habits of the people of India differ from region to region.
2. Saree is the most common dress of women in India.
3. In Rajasthan, the women wear ghagra-Katchli, and the men wear churidar-kurta with achkan or angarakha.
4. The three people who wear uniforms are doctors, nurses and lawyers.
- B. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- C. 1. colourful 2. bakeu 3. saree 4. cotton 5. maxis
6. uniforms

### Chapter 7 : Our Festivals

- A. 1. People of our country celebrate 26<sup>th</sup> January as our Republic Day because on this day our country became a democratic republic.
2. Gandhiji's weapons were truth and non-violence.
3. Onam is the harvest festival of Kerala.
4. Diwali is known as the festival of light.
- B. 1. Independence Day, Republic Day
2. Onam, Pongal
3. Diwali, Id
- C. 1. Republic Day 2. Independence Day 3. Gandhi Jayanti
4. Christmas

- D. 1. Diwali 2. Baisakhi 3. Republic Day 4. Onam 5. Pongal  
6. Id 7. Ganesh chaturthi 8. Dussehra

### **Chapter 8 : Our Occupations**

- A. 1. The job or work which helps them earn money is called an occupation.  
2. Occupations are mainly of three types- primary, secondary and tertiary.  
3. Rain, rivers, tanks, wells and ponds are the main sources of water to irrigate fields.  
4. The occupation in which finished foods are made available to the people is called tertiary occupation.  
5. Farming is the main occupation in India.
- B. Fishing, Mining, Poultry farming
- C. 1. Farming, fishing, mining  
2. Processing, packing and transporting fish  
3. Wood cutting, collecting gum, resins and herbs  
4. Extracting and processing  
5. Shop-keeping, film making, computer programming.
- D. 1. farming 2. fishing 3. schools 4. herbs 5. forest
- E. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (f) 6. (b)

### **Chapter 9 : Means of Transport**

- A. 1. We go to meet our friends and relatives who live in different places. We go to market to buy things. Sometimes these places are far away. We cannot go on foot to these places. We require some means of transport to go to these places. We also need means of transport to send goods from one place to another.  
2. Our choice of means of transport depends on distance and the amount of money we can afford.  
3. People in villages use bullocks, elephants, horses, donkeys, camels and ponies to carry goods from one place to another.
- B. boats, steamers, ships
- C. Aeroplane, Train, Helicopter
- D. Goods trains, Ships, Aeroplanes
- E. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓

### **Chapter 10 Means of Communication**

- A. 1. The two types of communication are personal communication and mass communication.  
2. Mass communication is when we send messages to a large number of people at the same time.  
3. Letters are very old and most popular means of communication. We write our letters on post-cards, inland-letters, aerogrammes or stamped envelopes. We can get these from the postoffice. We write the complete

address with the pin code of the area where it is to be sent on the envelope. We drop our letters in letter boxes. From there, they are taken to the post-offices. After sorting, they are sent to different places. Letters are delivered by the postman. Urgent letters are sent through speed post or courier.

4. Telephone is the fastest means of communication.
- B. 1. Telephone, Letters, Fax  
2. Television, Radio, Internet
- C. 1. Inland letter  
2. Telegram  
3. Newspaper  
4. Telephone
- D. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. × 6. ✓
- E. 1. Television 2. Washing Machine 3. Letter 4. Tape Recorder
- F. (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (i)

4.

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

1. Telephone 2. Television  
3. News Paper 4. Magazine  
5. Telegram 6. Fax  
7. Internet 8. Envelope  
9. E-mail 10. Letter  
11. Radio

### Chapter 11 : People Who Help Us

- A. 1. When we fall sick, a doctor comes to our help. He examines us carefully and prescribes medicines. He gives advice about food. He also advises how to be healthy. He also helps in preventing the spread of diseases. He vaccinates us against them.
2. The children study various things in the school. Teachers teach them how to read, write, draw and learn. They make them learn through various activities. They also teach singing, dancing and playing games in the school. The teachers teach us good habits and manners. They tell us what is good and what is bad for us.
3. There are separate doctors who treat the sick birds and animals. They are called veterinary doctors.
4. A postman helps us in sending and receiving messages.
5. Mobile dispensaries move from place to place to help the sick people in the rural areas.

6. In big, cities, there are traffic policemen. They are trained to guide the traffic on the roads. They wear uniform. They tell us how to follow the traffic rules. If we follow them properly, we can avoid accidents.
- B. 1. Postman 2. Teacher 3. Doctor 4. Policeman  
5. Traffic Policeman
- C. 1. (v) 2. (vi) 3. (i) 4. (vii) 5. (iii) 6. (viii) 7. (ii) 8. (iv)
- D. 1. × 2. × 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓

### **Chapter 12 : Our Local Bodies**

- A. 1. The panches elect their head who is called the Sarpanch or Pradhan.  
2. In big cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Kanpur, the Municipal Committees are called Municipal Corporations.  
3. The main source of income of the Village Panchayat is the property tax levied on the buildings and open spaces within the village boundaries.
- B. 1. (a) It makes arrangements to keep the village neat and clean.  
(b) It maintains roads and street lights.  
(c) It makes arrangement for digging wells to provide drinking water.  
2. (a) It makes proper arrangements for keeping the city clean.  
(b) It provides clean drinking water to the people.  
(c) It builds parks and playgrounds for the children.

### **UNIT 3 : OUR METROPOLIS**

#### **Chapter 13 : Delhi**

- A. 1. The climate of Delhi is extreme. It is very hot during the summer and excessively cold during the winter. Hot, dry winds blow here in summer. Delhi receives maximum rain during the months of July and August.  
2. People from all states of India live in Delhi. So, we also call it Mini India.  
3. Rashtrapati Bhawan is the official residence of the President of India.  
4. Red Fort was built by great Mughal king Shah Jahan.
- B. 1. The Yamuna 2. Mughal Garden 3. Qutub Minar 4. Raj Ghat
- C. 1. Hindi 2. Parliament House 3. Central Secretariat 4. Delhi  
5. Handicrafts

#### **Chapter 14 : Kolkata**

- A. 1. Howrah bridge is not like any ordinary bridge. There are no pillars to support it. This is done to allow big ships pass through the river Hoogly.  
2. The staple food of Kolkata is fish and rice.  
3. Jute industry is the biggest industry of Kolkata.
- B. 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- C. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

### **Chapter 15 : Mumbai**

- A. 1. The climate of Mumbai is mild. It is neither too hot nor too cold. It receives heavy rains during the rainy season.  
2. Mumbai is situated near the Arabian sea.  
3. Trombay is famous for India's first atomic power plant, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.  
4. The most popular festival of Mumbai is Ganesh Chaturthi. It is celebrated with great pomp and show.  
5. Mumbai is called the Industrial Metropolis of India because there are a number of industries in Mumbai. Textile is the main industry of Mumbai. The other major industries include automobile, chemicals, sugar, electronic equipments and edible oils.
- B. 1. Juhu and Chauppati  
2. Hindi and Marathi  
3. Automobiles and Sugar  
4. Bhelpuri and Vada pao
- C. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No
- D. 1. mild 2. Greater 3. Thane 4. Caves
- E. 1. Marine drive 2. Sahara International Airport 3. Tamasha  
4. Ganesh Chaturthi
- F. 1. Elephant Caves 2. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre  
3. Church Gate 4. Gateway of India 5. Marine Drive

### **Chapter 16 : Chennai**

- A. 1. The climate of Chennai is hot throughout the year. It is very humid in summer. The sea breezes blow in the coastal areas. Chennai gets maximum rainfall in winter.  
2. The famous industries of Chennai are textile, cement, bicycles, leather goods, tractors, motor cars, fertilizers, etc.
- B. 1. Idli, dosa 2. Marina Beach and VGP Golden Beach  
3. St. Thomas Cathedral and Kapleshwar
- C. 1. Tamil Nadu 2. Industry 3. Meenambakkam 4. Winter  
5. Pongal

## **UNIT 4 : THE STORY OF DEVELOPMENT**

### **Chapter 17 : Life of the Early Man**

- A. 1. The early man needed tools because it was difficult for him to kill animals with empty hands. It was also very difficult for him to pluck fruits from the high branches of trees.  
2. The various tools of the early man were weapons shaped like hammers, choppers and axe heads. He also made spears by tying sharp stones to wooden sticks.

3. The early man made fire by rubbing two stones together.
  4. The early man observed that the seeds which he threw away on the ground took root. He also noticed that plants bear fruits which had seeds. This gave him the idea of farming. So he began to collect seeds and threw them on land and waited for them to grow.
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
- C. 1. difficult 2. raw 3. weapons 4. fire

### **Chapter 18 : Invention of the Wheel**

- A. 1. The early man often saw logs of wood floating on water. He used them to cross the river. He then took a log of wood and carved it hollow. He used these hollow logs of wood as boats. Thus he got the idea of making rafts and boats.
2. A sledge is a cart without wheels.
  3. The early man noticed round logs of tree trunks rolling down from a high place. He found that a round object rolls over the ground easily. Later he thought of fitting the sledge on rolling logs. He cut small slices of a tree trunk and made holes in the centre. These were perhaps the first wheels invented by man.
  4. Potter's wheel is a large moving wheel used for making pots and other things from clay.
- B. 1. raft and boats 2. sledge and cart.
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

### **Model Test Paper I**

- A. 1. Life is possible on earth because it has water and air.
2. A continent is a huge unbroken mass of land.
  3. An ocean is a very large body of water.
  4. On Republic Day, the main function is held at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi. The President of India unfurls the National Flag. He takes the salute of the Republic Day parade. Tableaux from different states are the big attraction of the parade. Besides, the armed forces, school children also participate in the parade.
  5. There are 28 States and 7 Union Territories in India.
- B. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (c)
- C. Haryana - Chandigarh  
 Bihar - Patna  
 Orissa - Bhubaneswar  
 Kerala - Thiruvananthapuram
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

### **Model Test Paper II**

- A. 1. Wheat is the main food of the people of north India.
2. We celebrate Christmas on 25<sup>th</sup> December.



3. Holi is called the festival of colours.
  4. The men and women in Kashmir wear a long woollen kurta. It is known as *Phiran*.
- B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- C. 1. Durga Puja 2. Diwali 3. Id
- D. 1. Asia 2. Pacific Ocean 3. Mount Everest 4. Thar Desert

### Model Test Paper III

- A. 1. Telephone is the quickest means of communication.  
 2. Veterinary doctors treat the sick animals and birds.  
 3. The duties of Municipal Committees are as follows :  
 ◆ It provides clean drinking water to the people.  
 ◆ It runs primary schools for children.  
 ◆ It runs dispensaries and health centres.  
 ◆ It registers births and deaths.  
 ◆ It builds parks and playground for the children.
4. Trombay is famous for India's first atomic power plant, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
5. Aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.
- B. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- C. 1. Postman 2. Cobbler 3. Farmer 4. Teacher 5. Doctor
- D. Mumbai

### Model Test Paper IV

- A. 1. The climate of Kolkata is mild. It is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It receives rain during the rainy season. The weather is humid during the rainy season.  
 2. Ganesh Chaturthi is the world famous festival of Mumbai (Maharashtra).  
 3. People gather at the Gateway of India in the evening and watch the ships in the harbour.  
 4. The early man made fire by rubbing two stones together.  
 5. The early man noticed round log of tree trunks rolling down from a high place. He found that a round object rolls over the ground easily. Later he thought of fitting the sledge on rolling logs. He cut small slices of a tree trunk and made holes in the centre. These were perhaps the first wheels invented by man.
- B. 1. The Yamuna 2. Metro 3. Mayor 4. Pongal  
 5. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport
- C. 1. Gateway of India 2. Victoria Memorial 3. St. Thomas Church  
 4. Qutub Minar