



The Earth : Our Home

Unit-1 :
The Earth

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. They thought they would fall off the Earth, if they went near its edges and be lost forever.
2. Horizon is the point where Earth and sky seem to meet.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

- Ans.** 1. both land and water 2. water.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The shape of the Earth is like an orange.
2. Coast is the place where the land and sea meet.
3. The Earth is surrounded by a layer of air on all sides. This surrounding air is called Atmosphere.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Ferdinand Magellan started a long journey from **Spain**.
2. The place where the land and sea meet is called **coast**.
3. Seventy per cent of the Earth's surface is covered by **water**.
4. The place where the land and the sky seem to meet is called **Horizon**.
5. **Neil Armstrong** was the first man to land on moon.

D. Name them :

- Ans.** 1. Ferdinand Magellan 2. Neil Armstrong 3. Earth
4. Coast 5. Horizon

Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself.



Continents And Oceans

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. **Map :**

- We can draw a map of the whole earth as well as a part of the earth.
- A map does not show the correct shape of the earth, because it is made on a flat surface.

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The sun seems to rise in the east because the earth rotates from west to east, the eastern parts face the sun earlier than the western part.
2. The path of the earth along which it revolves round the sun, is called orbit of the earth.
3. Spring season is considered to be the best season in India because it is neither hot nor cold. The duration of day and night is almost equal.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth rotates on its axis from **west** to **east**.
2. The spring season comes after the **winter** season.
3. Trees shed their leaves in the **autumn** season.
4. The rainy season is also called the **monsoon** season.

D. Name the related seasons against each of the following months :

- Ans.** 1. May **Summer season** 2. January **Winter season**
3. October **Autumn season** 4. March **Spring season**

Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself.



Indian : Relief and Climate

Unit-2 :

India : Relief, Climate and Administrative Divisions

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Himalayas helps us in various ways. The rivers rising from the Himalayas provides life giving water to us. It helps in causing rainfall and obstructs the cold winds of the north to reach the plains of India. It forms a natural border between India and her neighbours. Also the rivers flowing through the Himalayas bring-fertile soil and deposit it in the plains.
2. The northern plain of India is rich in agriculture because the soil here is rich in silt as it has been deposited by the rivers flowing from the Himalayas. Thus due to highly fertile soil agriculture is done in a large way.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. 2nd 2. Mt. Everest.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The western coastal plain and the north-east hilly states get more rainfall while the desert region receive very little rainfall.

- The climate of the north Indian plain is very hot in summer and very cold in winter while the climate of the coastal plains is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter.
- India has a variety of relief features such as high mountain ranges, vast plains and plateaus.
- The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it can walk easily on the hot burning sand and can live without water for several days.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The highest peak of the world is **Mt. Everest**.
 2. The highest Himalayan peak in India is **Kanchenjunga**.
 3. The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar Desert**.
 4. **Kanya Kumari** is the southernmost part of Indian main land.
 5. The black soil of the Deccan Plateau of India is good to grow **cotton**.

D. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Mussorie (ii) Nainital (iii) Shimla (iv) Darjeeling
 2. (i) Ganga (ii) Yamuna (iii) Indus (iv) Satluj
 3. (i) Aravalli hills (ii) Nilgiri hills (iii) Mahadeo hills (iv) Vindhyas
 4. (i) Godavari (ii) Tapi (iii) Kaveri (iv) Krishna

Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

Formative Assessment-I (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 20

A. Tick (3) the correct option :

5

- Ans.** 1. both land and water 2. water 3. atlas
 4. autumn 5. 2nd

B. Circle the odd one out :

5

- Ans.** 1. **Antarctica**, Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean
 2. Asia, Europe, **the Indian Ocean**
 3. Kanchenjunga, K2, **Deccan Plateau**
 4. Ganga, **Narmada**, Yamuna
 5. Autumn, **Rotation**, Spring

C. Name these :

5

- Ans.** 1. Ferdinand Magellan 2. Neil Armstrong 3. Earth
 4. Coast 5. Horizon

D. Answer the following questions :

5

- Ans.** 1. They thought that they would fall off from the earth, if they went near its edges and be lost forever.
 2. Horizon is the point where earth and sky seem to meet.
 3. Many ships travel in the oceans carrying goods and passengers from one country to another.

Bihar
Karnataka
Orissa
Himachal Pradesh

Patna
Bengaluru
Bhubaneshwar
Shimla

E. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Uttar Pradesh (iii) Bihar (iv) Chhattisgarh
2. (i) Gujarat (ii) Kerala (iii) Maharashtra (iv) Karnataka
3. (i) Chhattisgarh (ii) Jharkhand (iii) Uttarakhand

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.



The Food We Eat

Unit-3 :
The Life of the People in India

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Fruits and vegetables are rich in minerals and vitamins. They protect us from diseases. They are called protective foods.
2. A balance diet is contain all the nutrients such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins in proper quantity is called a balanced diet. We should take a balanced and nutritious diet to keep good health and protect our body from diseases.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. wheat 2. Fish.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Vegetarians are the people who don't take meat, fish and eggs but they take plant and diary products. The non-vegetarians take meat, fish and eggs other than plant and dairy products.
2. Rasgulla, Sandesh and Chamcham are the popular sweets of Bengal.
3. Wheat is the main food cereal of some north-western states such as, Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, because the climate of these states is suitable to grow wheat.

B. Fill in the blanks : (Choose the correct word from the brackets.)

- Ans.** 1. The major food cereal used by most Indian is **rice**.
2. Bhelpuri is a popular dish of **Maharashtra**.
3. Rice and fish is the most popular food of **Bengal**.
4. Himachal Pradesh is famous for **apples**.
5. Dosa is a popular dish of **Tamil Nadu**.

C. Match the following :

D. Match the following :

Ans. Saree	Blouse
Dhoti	Kurta
Salwar	Kameez
Lehnga	Choli
Ghaghra	Kachli
Jeans	Tops

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.



Our Occupations

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mining is a process in which we excavate things such as coal, iron etc. from the earth.
2. We rear animals for obtaining products such as milk, eggs, meat, etc. We also rear them for other purposes such as ploughing, farming etc.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. farming 2. weaving cloth.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The work which is done to earn money is called occupation.
2. Agriculture and mining are called primary occupations because in these occupations we directly produce or collect various things from nature.
3. Trade, transport, communication, banking, insurance and all types of service sectors are called 'Tertiary Occupations'.
4. The industries which can be set up in the houses or shops and where very few people are engaged in work are known as cottage industries. These differ from big factories as unlike them these can be set up in the villages also.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The most common occupation of the people in our country is **farming**.
2. Most of the tribal people are engaged in **forestry**.
3. Near the sea coast many people earn their livelihood by **catching fish**.
4. In our country **bullocks** and **buffaloes** are used to plough the fields and draw carts.

- Bricks, stones, cement and tar are material used to make surfaced roads.
- The helicopter gives useful service in distributing food, medicines etc. to the victim of natural disasters.

B. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The means of transport are called the **lifelines** of a country.
 - Unsurfaced roads are found mainly in **villages**.
 - There are **sleeping** coaches in long distance trains.
 - Water** transport is the cheapest and earliest means of transport.
 - The special planes carrying goods are called **Cargo** planes.
 - Ocean transport is mainly used for **international** trade.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.



Means of Communication

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
- The means which are used to send messages to individuals or general public are called 'Means of Communication'.
 - The artificial satellites have helped in communication by providing the live telecast of various events on our television sets.

B. Multiple Choice Questions : (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. radio 2. transistor.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Difference between means of individuals and Mass communication.

Individual Communication : Individual communication are used to send message from one person to another. Such as : post and telegram, fax and e-mail.

Mass Communication : Mass communication are used to give message to general public. Such as : radio, newspaper, television, cinema.

- These days there is an international network of computers. It is called internet. It is used to obtain all kinds of information as well as for sending instant message to a person through the means of e-mail.
- Television is the most popular means of mass communication because it transmits both sound and pictures over a long distance. It is capable of broadcasting all types of programmes live into our homes. Also various types of entertainment programmes are telecast on it.

2. (i) Firoz Shah Kotla stadium (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
(iii) Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium
3. (i) Zoo (ii) Dolls Museum
4. (i) Red Fort (ii) Qutub Minar
(iii) Lodhi Tomb (iv) Humayuns Tomb
5. (i) Birla Mandir (ii) Lotus Temple
(iii) Saint James Church (iv) Gurudwara Shish Ganj

Formative Assessment-III (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 20

A. Name the following :

5

Ans.



Postman



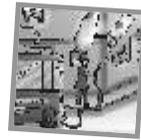
Teacher



Pilot



Traffic Police



Extinguish fire

B. Tick (3) the correct option :

5

Ans.

1. family
2. villages
3. railways
4. radio
5. transistor.

C. Circle the odd one out :

3

Ans.

1. Blacksmiths, Washermen, **Post Office**
2. Firoz Shah Kotla, **Dolls Museum**, Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
3. **ISBT**, Palam Airport, Indira Gandhi International Airport

D. Name these :

2

Ans.

1. Doctors
2. Porter

E. Answer the following questions :

5

Ans.

1. A society is formed by all the people living in a neighbourhood.
2. A doctor treat the patients by different methods such as giving medicines, injections or by doing surgical operations.
3. The rail transport better than road transport to travel long distances because it provides many facilities for a comfortable journey.
4. The means which are used to send messages to individuals or general public are called 'Means of Communication'.
5. The artificial satellites have helped in communication by providing the live telecast of various events on our television sets.



Kolkata

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans.

1. Kolkata is situated on the bank of the Hugli river at a distance of about 128 km from the sea coast. So, it is called riverine port. The ships can reach Kolkata through the Hugli river.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mumbai has a good network of local trains, so many people use the local trains to travel from their homes to their work places.
2. The important places of tourists interest in Mumbai are : Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Chaupati, Nariman Point and other places worth visiting are the Prince of wales Museum, Jahangir Art Gallery, Flora Fountain, Tower of silence and Hanging Gardens.
3. Mumbai is an important industrial centre. It is famous for cotton textile industry. The other important industries of Mumbai are petro-chemical industries, engineering industries and pharmaceutical industries.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra** state.
2. Mumbai is situated along the **Arabian** sea coast.
3. Crude oil was discovered near Mumbai at **Mumbai High** in the sea.
4. **Ganesh Chaturthi** is the most important festival celebrated in Mumbai.
5. The two international airports of Mumbai are **Santa Cruz and Sahar**.

Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself.



Chennai

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. (i) St. Thomas Cathedral is a famous place because this church is one of the oldest churches in India. It is built in the name of St. Thomas who was one of the twelve apostles of Christ.
- (ii) St. Mary's Church is famous because this church is the oldest Anglican Church of Indira.
- (iii) Fort of St. George is famous because it was founded by the British East India Company in 1657.
2. The traditional boat race and bull race are the main features of Pongal.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. 4th 2. Bharatnatyam.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Kapleshwar, Parthasarthi and Maylapore temples are the famous temples in Chennai, the main features of these temples are that these have the

statues of gods and goddesses carved in stones. Also thousands of devotees gather at Mylapore temple to witness the colourful statues of gods taken out in a grand parade.

2. Traditionally men wears a white dhoti called vesthi with shirt and women wears saree and blouse.
3. Fishing and Farming are the main occupations of the people of Tamil Nadu.

B. Write True or False :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Chennai is the capital of **Tamil Nadu**.
 2. The Union Territory of **Puducherry** is in the south of Chennai.
 3. **Bharat Natyam** is the famous classical dance of Tamil Nadu.
 4. The main festival of Tamil Nadu is **Pongal**.
 5. Chennai is the headquarters of **Southern** Railways.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.



Early Men And His Discoveries

Unit-6 :
Early Man

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The early man discovered fire by rubbing two stones.
 2. The early man invented wheel when he use the round logs in his carts and draw them over a distance.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. wheel 2. cart.

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The early man led a nomadic life by moving from one place to another place in search of food.
 2. He gathered fruits, berries, nuts, vegetables and honey for food. He also hunted animals for flesh and for all this he needed tools.
 3. Fire was useful to the early man because fire gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also brought light and warmth into the caves.
 4. They started collecting seeds and throwing them on clean pieces of land. When new plants grew from these seeds they learnt that in this way they could grow food. This was the beginning of farming.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The early man lead a **nomadic** life.
2. Fire can be made by rubbing two **sticks** together.
3. Animals were scared of **the fire**.
4. Early man gathered **fruits, berries, nuts** and **vegetables** for food.
5. The **knives** and **spears** helped the early man to kill animals for food.

C. Match the columns :

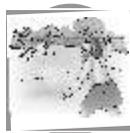
- Ans.** Fire rubbing two stones
Clay pots for storing food
Sledge hollow trunks off trees used for floating on water
Raft a sharp edged stone
Food raw flesh
Tool a cart without wheels

D. Below each picture write activity of early man :

Ans.



Cooking food



hunting



making pots

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

Formative Assessment-IV (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 40



A. Name the following :

5

Ans.



Gateway of India



Elephanta Caves



Howrah Bridge



Underground Railways



St. Thomas Cathedral Church

B. Tick (3) the correct option :

5

- Ans.** 1. biggest 2. second 3. fourth
4. Bharatnatyam 5. wheel.

C. Circle the odd one out :

6

- Ans.** 1. Howrah Bridge, Vidyasagar Setu, **Hugli River**
2. **Santa Cruz**, Bhelpuri, Sambhar
3. **Pongal**, Marima Beach, VGP Golden Beach

D. Name these :

4

- Ans.** 1. Durga Puja 2. Ganesh Chaturthi

E. Answer the following questions :

20

- Ans.** 1. Kolkata is situated on the bank of the Hugli river at a distance of about 128 km from the sea coast. So, it is called a riverine port. The ships can reach Kolkata through the Hugli river.

- Jute industry has suffered a setback after partition because the main jute growing areas are in East Bengal (Bangladesh).
- Mumbai is the most important centre of trade and commerce, it is called the commercial capital of India.
- The traditional boat race and bull race are the main features of Pongal.
- The early man invented wheel when he use the round logs in his carts and draw them over a distance.

Summative Assessment-II (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 40



A. Fill in the blanks :

10

- Ans.**
- The soldiers of the army help the **victims** of natural disasters.
 - Water** transport is the cheapest and earliest means of transport.
 - Kolkata is situated on the bank of the **Hugli** river.
 - Mumbai is situated along the **Arabian** sea coast.
 - Chennai is the headquarters of **Southern** railways.

B. Write True or False :

5

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True.

C. Match the following :

5

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru | Shantivana |
| Lal Bahadur Shastri | Vijay Ghat |
| Indira Gandhi | Shakti Sthal |
| Ch. Charan Singh | Kisan Ghat |
| Rajiv Gandhi | Veer Bhoomi |

D. Answer the following questions :

20

- Ans.**
- The special feature of Qutub Minar is it is a very tall minaret and about 90 meters high. The special feature of Iron Pillar is that even after so many years it has not rusted.
 - The climate of Kolkata is hot and moist in summer. It gets plenty of rain. The winter season is cool.
 - The important places of tourists interest in Mumbai are : Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Chaupati, Nariman Point and other places worth visiting are the Prince of wales Museum, Jahangir Art Gallery, Flora Fountain, Tower of silence and Hanging Gardens.
 - Traditionally men wears a white dhoti called veshti with shirt and women wears saree and blouse.
 - They started collecting seeds and throwing them on clean pieces of land. When new plants grew from these seeds they learnt that in this way they could grow food. This was the beginning of farming.
 - The firemen extinguish fire with the help of big hosepipes.
 - The helicopter give useful service in distributing food, medicines etc. to the victim of natural disasters.
 - Difference between means of Individual and Mass communication :
Individual Communication : Individual communication are used to send message from one person to another. Such as : post and telegram, fax and email.
Mass Communication : Mass communication are used to give message to general public. Such as : radio, newspaper, television, cinema.