



Our Body's Parts

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. Our hands help us to hold and lift things. We touch things with our hands. We use our hands for various activities like cleaning, working, writing, painting, gardening, playing, waving, holding and cutting.
2. Exercises are useful for us because they help to keep our body strong and healthy. They make our body active.
3. We can take care of our body with the help of following things :
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Balanced diet | (ii) Proper rest |
| (iii) Proper exercise | (iv) Proper cleaning etc. |

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. 1. We use our **hands** for clapping, waving and writing.
2. The soft part of the body below the ribcage is the **abdomen**.
3. **Legs** make up our lower limbs.
4. The hard parts of the body are the **bones**.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Writing and holding the books etc. are two activities that we carryout in the classroom with our hands.
2. Jumping and running are two activities that we carryout in the playground with our legs.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. There are many parts in our body. Each part of our body has its own importance. We can do different works by using different parts of the body.
2. In our body, limbs are divided into two parts upper and lower. Our arms are our upper limbs and our legs are our lower limbs.

3. Our neck is an important part of our body. It joins our head to the rest of our body. We move our head upwards, downwards, left, and right, only with the help of our neck. We are able to see the things around us with the help of the movement of neck.
4. They give shape to our body. Bones protect the soft inner parts of our body. Muscles join the bones to each other. Muscles are fleshy bundles in the body. They help us to run, walk, swim and move. We would not be able to stand, chew, or even lick without muscles.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Name the parts of the body that rhyme with the words given below.

Follow the example :

Ans.	band	hand	train	abdomen
	nest	chest	rose	nose
	deck	neck	phone	bone
	balm	palm	south	mouth



Unit -2 : Living Together

We All Are A Family

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b).

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.
1. Limbs, ears, teeth, eyes, hair etc. are those body parts which are similar in humans and animals. These body parts are different in the structure but same in the function in both animals and humans.
 2. Hooves are the body parts of some animals. These are the parts of their limbs. Cows, goats, buffalo and horses have four legs, wit four toenails or hooves to move and walk.
 3. Ears are important sense organs of our body. We hear sound by ears. The ear is structured to collect the sounds which travel through air.
 4. Gnawing is the food habit of some animals. Rabbits, rats and squirrels have to strong front teeth to gnaw at fruits and seeds.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.
1. The birds' bodies are covered by **feathers**.
 2. The only flying mammal found on the earth is the **bat**.
 3. Birds use their **beak** to eat food.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our Earth is unique because of life, air and water. The planet Earth has plants, animals, insects, forests, birds and humans. Till now it is the only known planet to have life. So earth is an unique planet.
 2. Humans and animals both have limbs. Humans have two legs with two feet. Each foot has five toes. They help them to stand upright.
 3. In many respects all living beings are similar. The living beings are alike because they have same body parts which are different in shape and structure but perform the same function. Our body parts are not very different from the animals living in our surrounding. All living being have limbs, ears, teeth, skin, eyes etc. All living beings give birth to young ones. These are the reasons which make them alike.
 4. Skin is the major sense organ of the living beings. Skin covers the body and protects the origin inside.
 5. Monkeys and apes have two arms and two legs. A long tail helps them to grasp the branches and keep balance in jumping from branches of the tree. They walk using all four limbs.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Activity

Prepare a poster and write the names of animals which have habits of taking care of their young.

Ans. Do yourself.



Festivals We Celebrate

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. India is a big country which has the people of different cast, culture, religion and language. India is a country with many cultures. So we have a number of colourful festivals to celebrate. Some festivals are religions and some others are connected with seasons.

2. We celebrate a festival with joy and fun with our family, friends and relatives. Festivals and celebrations give us an opportunity to interact with our friends and relatives. They develop in us a feeling of love and brotherhood. A festival is a day of rejoicing. So we celebrate it with fun and joy.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. A **festival** is a day of rejoicing.
 2. Onam is the biggest festival in **Kerala**.
 3. **Prime Minister** hoists the Indian flag at Red Fort in India.
 4. **Christmas** trees are decorated with bells, lights and gifts, etc.
 5. In **West Bengal** Dussehra is celebrated as **Durga Puja**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. When and why these special days are celebrated?

Ans. Special Day	When?	Why?
Independence Day	15 August	India gained her independence from the British rule.
Republic Day	26 January	India became a republic.
Children's Day	14 November	It is the birthday of our first Prime Minister. Pt. Jawaharlal Neru.
Teacher's Day	5 September	It is the birthday of our second president Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
Gandhi Jayanti	2 October	It is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Festivals and celebrations give us an opportunity to interact with our friends and relatives. They also give us a break from our daily routines. They develop in us a feeling of love and brotherhood.
 2. Some festivals are celebrated throughout the country, other festivals are celebrated only in some states. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals and are celebrated all over India. We celebrate them with joy and happiness.
 3. Diwali is a festival of lights and decorations. People clean, whitewash and paint their houses before Diwali. On Diwali, they light candles and earthen lamps called Diyas and decorate their houses with coloured bulbs, and candles etc. Children love to see fire-works and crackers.
 4. Harvest Festivals mark the changes in seasons. These festivals are celebrated differently in most states of our country. Harvest is the time when a crop which has been sown earlier, is ripe and ready to cut down.

- Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal and Bihu are the main harvest festivals of India.
- Christians celebrate Christmas on 25 December. Jesus Christ was born on this day. Christians go to the church to offer their prayers. Christmas trees are decorated with bells, lights and gifts, etc.
 - The main festivals of our state are Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Id, Gurupurab, Christmas, Raksha Bandhan, Basant Panchami, Navroz etc. Besides them National festivals like Independence day, republic day and Gandhi Jayanti also celebrated in our state with great joy and fun.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Draw/paste your idea of having fun and write a few lines on it.

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit -3 : Our Needs



The Food We Eat

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Patter)

A. Oral

- Ans.
- Not all the places in our country have the same land and climate everywhere. Some places are cold while others are hot. It does not rain everywhere at the same time. So, all kinds of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits are grown in our country.
 - Rice is grown in the eastern and southern parts of our country. Rice grows well in places where the climate is hot and wet.
 - My most favourite food is Razma and rice.
 - Grapes in fruits and lady-finger in the vegetables. I like the most.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- Some **fruits** and vegetables are seasonal.
 - Spices make food colourful **tempting** and tasty.
 - Our country has a great **variety** of land and people.
 - People of **North India** prefer wheat.
 - Idlis and dosas are made from **rice**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Three milk products **Ghee Curd Butter**

2. Three spices **Turmeric Cloves Cardamom**
3. Three Indian sweets **rosogullas sandesh burfi**
4. Three food grains **wheat rice millets**
5. Three non-vegetarian dishes **egg fish meat**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. People who eat grains, pulses, vegetables and fruit are called vegetarians. The non-vegetarians along with this also eat meat, fish, eggs, etc.
 2. Wheat, sugarcane, pulses, rice, maize, millets, barley, mustard, sesame, peas, soyabean, groundnut, spices etc. food crops grown in my state.
 3. My most favourite food is rajma and rice. It like the most, lady-finger in vegetables and the grapes in fruits.
 4. Peas, carrot, Raddish, spinach, cauliflower etc. are some vegetables which are generally found in winter.
 5. Rice, wheat, maize and millets are the main foodgrains produced in our country. All these foodgrains are not produced in all parts of India. People of North India prefer wheat whereas in other parts of India, rice is most commonly eaten.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Write the names of different fruits and vegetables which are grown in India in different seasons.

Ans.	Summer only	Winter only	Whole year
Fruits	Mango	Apple	Banana
	Grapes	Orange	Guava
	Cucumber	Apricot	Papaya
Vegetables	Jackfruit	Carrot	Potato
	Pumpkin	Pea	Onion
	Lady-finger	Cauliflower	Tomato

G. Activity

Make a list of fruits and vegetables available only in summer in your state.

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Dresses

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Saree is the most popular dress of women in our state.
 2. In cities trousers and shirts and in villages dhoti-kurta or kurta-pyjama are the most popular dress of men in my state.
 3. People wear thick woollen clothes during the winter season.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans.**
1. People living in hilly and cold areas wear thick **woollen** clothes.
 2. People living in **villages** prefer to wear traditional form of clothes.
 3. On special occasions people wear **formal** dresses.
 4. Women loves to wear gold and silver **jewellery**.
 5. Special clothes are called **uniforms**.
 6. In Tamil Nadu the lungi is called **Vesthi**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Dupatta is used with Saree-Blouse/**Salwar-Kameez**.
 2. Phiran is worn by the people of Punjab/**Kashmir**.
 3. Lungi-Kurta is mainly used by the people of Sikkim/**Punjab**.
 4. Mundu is worn by the men of Rajasthan/**Kerala**.

E. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Lehnga | (i) Choli |
| 2. Salwar | (ii) Kameez |
| 3. Trousers | (iii) Shirts |
| 4. Saree | (iv) Blouse |
| 5. Dhoti | (v) Kurta |

F. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. Phiran **In Kashmir men and women wear a long woollen coat which is known as phiran.**
 2. Vesthi **In Tamil Nadu the lungi is called Vesthi.**
 3. Baku : **The long skirt worn by a woman in Sikkim is called Baku.**

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our country has many landforms and climatic conditions. These factors greatly affect the lifestyle of the people. The dress we wear differ from state to state and also from season because of these factors.
 2. The most popular traditional dresses of men in India are dhoti-kurta, kurta-pyjama, lungi-kurta, kurta with Churidar pyjama, achkan etc. Caps and turban are also considered an important part of the dress.

3. Saree, salwar-kameez, ghagra-kurta, dhoti, ghagra with kachli, lehanga and choli, long skirts with blouses etc. are the most popular traditional dresses of women in India.
4. There are many special jobs. People doing these special jobs wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms.
Soldiers, policemen, firemen, doctors and nurses wear different uniforms at their jobs.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

H. Activity

Make a collage on dresses worn by the people of Indian states.

Collect pictures of traditional attire of people from different states and paste it in your project file.

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-I

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. We can take care of our body with the help of following things :
 - (i) Balanced diet
 - (ii) Proper rest
 - (iii) Proper exercise
 - (iv) Proper cleaning etc.
 2. Rice is grown in the eastern and southern parts of our country. Rice grows well in places where the climate is hot and wet.
 3. Limbs, ears, teeth, eyes, hair etc. are those body parts which are similar in humans and animals. These body parts are different in the structure but same in the function in both animals and humans.
 4. A republic is a country which is independent and free. It selects its own leaders and has the same laws and rules for all its citizens.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Christmas** trees are decorated with bells, lights and gifts etc.
 2. The soft part of the body below the ribcage is the **abdomen**.
 3. The birds' bodies are covered by **feather**.
 4. People of **North India** prefer wheat.
 5. To speak with sign language, we use our **hands**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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



India : Our Motherland

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. Our country has almost a triangular shape. It is surrounded by the Indian ocean on the south the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the West.
2. Sarpa Taging (India) and Sir Admond Helari (Newzealand) were the first people to climb Mt. Everest.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Northern Plains are also known as **Gangetic** plains.
2. India is bounded by high **mountain** on the northern side on the other three sides it is surrounded by the **water**.
3. India is a very **big** country.
4. The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar** desert.
5. **Mount Everest** is the highest peak in world, found in te Himalayas.
6. Very fertile soil is called **silt**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Great Indian desert | (i) Western Rajasthan |
| 2. Lakshadweep | (ii) Lies in the Arabian Sea |
| 3. Andaman and Nicobar | (iii) Lies in the Bay of Bengal |
| 4. Mount Everest | (iv) Highest peak in the world |
| 5. Narrow strip of land | (v) Coastal plains of India |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The main physical divisions of India are as follows :
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Northern Maintains | (ii) Northern Plains |
| (iii) The Great Indian Desert | (iv) Southern Plateau |
| (v) Coastal Plains | (vi) Island Groups |
2. Our country is a part of the continent of Asia. It lies in the southern part of the continent. It has almost a triangular shape. It is surrounded by the India Ocean on the South, the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the West.

3. These regions have flat or even level land which is watered by the Himalayan rivers. These rivers bring very fine soil called silt making the area very fertile. That is why many types of crops are grown here. Due to this, the region is densely populated.
4. It is dry and sandy land. It does not receive much rainfall throughout the year. There is scarcity of water. Therefore life is very hard here.
5. India also has two groups of islands. Islands are pieces of lands surrounded by water from all sides. Lakshadweep, a group of islands, lies in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in the Bay of Bengal.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Name any three :

- Ans.** 1. The name of three neighbouring countries of India are as :
 (i) Nepal (ii) Bhutan (iii) Bangladesh.
 2. The three major rivers that flow from the Himalayas are as the :
 (i) Ganga (ii) Yamuna (iii) Brahmaputra.

G. Activity :

On an outline map of India :

- Ans.** Do yourself.



The States of Our Country

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a).

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.** 1. The President of India is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for a term of five years. He is the head of the whole country. He is the first citizen of the country. The President is the supreme administration of the country.
2. It is not convenient for a single government to rule the whole country efficiently. So India has been divided into several states and Union Territories. Union territories are under the control of the Central Government while each state has its own elected government. There are 7 Union Territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India.
3. The Governor is the head of the State. He is appointed for a term of five years by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.
2. **Rajasthan** is the biggest state of India.
3. **Union Territories** are directly under the control of the Central Government.
4. **Goa** is the smallest state of India.
5. India is divided into **28** states and **7** union territories.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following states and union territories with their capitals :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | (i) Bhopal |
| 2. Goa | (ii) Panaji |
| 3. Jharkhand | (iii) Ranchi |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | (iv) Silvassa |
| 5. Sikkim | (v) Gangtok |
| 6. Kerala | (vi) Thiruvananthapuram |
| 7. Lakshadweep | (vii) Kavaratti |
| 8. Aruanchal Pradesh | (viii) Itanagar |
| 9. Andhra Pradesh | (ix) Hyderabad |
| 10. Odisha | (x) Bhubaneshwar |

E. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Rajasthan | (i) Largest State |
| 2. Uttarakhand | (ii) New State |
| 3. Lakshadweep | (iii) Smallest Union Territory |
| 4. President | (iv) Rashtrapati Bhawan |
| 5. Prime Minister | (v) Central Government |

F. Fill in the blanks with the four directions : East, West, North, South :

- Ans.** 1. The state of Jammu and Kashmir lies in the **North** of India.
2. The state of Rajasthan lies in the **West** of India.
3. The state of Sikkim in the **East** of India.
4. Tamil Nadu lies in the **South** of India.

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Britishers ruled over India for a long time. India got freedom on 15th August, 1947 and administration of its government came in the hands of the people's representatives.
2. The Capital of India is new Delhi. Delhi is called the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT). It is located on the bank of the Yamuna river. Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.
3. India is a big country. A single government cannot govern a big country. So India has been divided into several states and union territories. There are 28 states and 7 union territories.

4. Central government runs the Government of Union Territories. Because Union Territories are under the control of the Central Government.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

H. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Two states that lie in the north of India.
Jammu and Kashmir **Himachal Pradesh**
2. Two states that lie in the south of India.
Tamil Nadu **Andhra Pradesh**
3. Two states that lie in the east of India.
Sikkim **Manipur**
4. Two states that lie in the west of India.
Rajasthan **Punjab**

I. Activity

Ask four students of your class about their native places. Fill in the table accordingly.

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Delhi

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b).

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.** 1. Delhi is considered a metropolitan city because it has a vast area and a large number of people live in it.
2. Amar Jawan Jyoti is a monument. At the Amar Jawan Jyoti a flame is kept burning 24 hours the day in the honour of these who laid their lives for the nation.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Yamuna** river passes through Delhi.
2. Red Fort was built by **Shahjahan**.
3. The climate of Delhi is **extreme**.
4. Delhi is popularly known as **mini** India.
5. Delhi is surrounded by **Haryana** and **Uttar Pradesh**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

D. Tick (✓) those which are in NCT of Delhi :

- Ans.** (i) Iron Pillar (✓) (ii) Jama Masjid (✓)

(iii) Char Minar		(iv) Belur Math	
(v) Ellora Temple		(vi) Red Fort	(✓)
(vii) Snake Park		(viii) Birla Mandir	(✓)
(ix) Janar Mantart	(✓)	(x) Parliament House	(✓)
(xi) Raj Ghat	(✓)	(xii) Gateway of India	
(xiii) India Gate	(✓)	(xiv) Lotus Temple	(✓)

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- In Delhi, people of all languages, religions, castes and sects live together. It is a typical example of a unified Mini India.
 - Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.
 - Delhi has an extreme type of climate. The summers are very hot and the winters are cold. Hot and dry winds called loo, blow during the months of May and June. The rainfall is mostly in July, August and September.
 - At the Amar Jawan Jyoti, a flame is kept burning 24 hours the day in the honour of those who laid their lives for the nation. This is the significance of Amar Jawan Jyoti at the India Gate.
 - Delhi has many worth visiting places. These includes Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Iron Pillar, Mehrauli, Humayun's Tomb, Old Fort, Safdarjung Tomb, Lotus Temple, Birla Mandir, Nehru Planetarium, Jantar Mantar, Akshardham Temple and many other monuments.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Collect the pictures of the Republic Day Parade held in Delhi.

Ans. Do yourself.



Mumbai

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
- Mumbai is the most important metropolitan city and business centre of India. It is also called the commercial capital of India. It is a famous seaport on the west coast of India. From here trade in a big way is done with other countries by the sea route.
 - Chowpatty, Juhi Beach, Marine Drive, Nariman Point, Gateway of India, Essel World, Art Gallery, Taraporevela Aquarium, Elephanta caves are those places which would I like to visit in Mumbai.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra**.
2. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has been set up at **Trombay** near Mumbai.
3. The most popular festival of Mumbai is **Ganesh Chaturthi**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Pav Bhaji | (i) Snack |
| 2. Chaupati | (ii) Beach |
| 3. Marathi | (iii) Language |
| 4. Ganesh Chaturthi | (iv) Festival |
| 5. Essel World | (v) Amusement Park |

E. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. (i) Santa Cruz Airport (ii) Sahar International Airport
2. (i) Bhelpuri (ii) Batata Wada

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The climate of Mumbai is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. It enjoys a moderate climate. However it receives heavy rain during the August. During summer, the sea beaches are crowded with people in the afternoon, as the cool sea breeze blows at this time.
2. Mumbai has many places of interest. Some of the places of worth visiting in Mumbai are the Chowpatty, Juhu Beach, Marine Drive, Nariman Point and Gateway of India and Essel World. The other important tourist attractions in Mumbai are Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Kamla Nehru Malabar Hills, Park, Art Gallery and Taraporevala Aquarium. There is a Mumba Devi Temple in Mumbai. Many tourists come to visit the famous Elephanta Caves which are situated at a distance of 10 kms from Mumbai.
3. Mumbai played an important role in the struggle for freedom. Mahatma Gandhi lived here for many days. Also Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the celebration of Ganesh festival to arouse national feelings. In 1853, the British built her first railway line in India from Mumbai to Thane.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity

Which are the important food items and festivals of Mumbai. Name them. Find out and stick their pictures in your project file.

- Ans.** Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**A. Oral**

- Ans. 1. Santiniketan was founded by the Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Trams are the buses which runs on rail tracks built on roads.
3. Durga Puja is the most popular festival celebrated in Kolkata.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The famous Howrah Bridge is also called **Rabindranath**.
2. Kolkata is the capital of **West Bengal**.
3. Kolkata is the headquarters of **Eastern** Railway Zone.
4. The main food of Bengalis is **rice** and **fish curry**.
5. The International Airport of Kolkata is called **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**D. Match the following :**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Rabindranath Tagore | (i) Shantiniketan |
| 2. Durga Puja | (ii) Festival |
| 3. Underground Railway | (iii) Metro |
| 4. Hoogly River | (iv) Howrah Bridge |

E. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans. 1. One of most popular game in Kolkata is hockey/**football**.
2. Kolkata was formely known as Calicut/**Calcutta**.
3. West Bengal is situated along the **East Coast**/West Coast of India.
4. The most important industry of Kolkata is cotton/**jute textile**.
5. Kolkatans are fond of eating rice with **fish**/egg curry.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Kolkata's main industry is jute processing. It is the largest center for jute manufacture in India. Its other industries are textiles, footwear, vehicles, chemicals, electrical goods, iron and steel.

2. Kolkata has a moderate climate, neither very hot very cold. During the rainy season it receives heavy rains. Then the weather becomes quite that and damp.
3. Kolkata is one of the most crowded cities in India. People celebrate a number of festivals, but Durga Puja is the most popular festival celebrated here. At this festival Goodless Durga is worshipped by the people.
4. Kolkata is the only Indian city where trams are still in use. These are the buses which runs on rail tracks built on roads.
It was the first city in India where underground railway system called Metro was started. It is the headquarter of Eastern Railway zone.
The International Airport of Kolkata is called Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport.
5. Some of the important places of tourists interests are Victoria Memorial, Birla Planetarium, National Museum, National Library, Alipur Zoo, Fort Williams, Rabindra Sarovar, Botanical Gardens and Belur Math, Howrah Bridge, Eden Gardens and the temples of parashnath, Kalighat and Dakshineshwar etc.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity

Look at the map of India and find out all the states bordening West Begnal. Also paste pictures of tourist interest found all around Kolkata.

Ans. Do yourself.



Chennai

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. Ramanuj was the great mathematician from Chennai.
2. Chennai was earlier known as Madras.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

- Ans. 1. The climate of Chennai is **moderate**.
2. Chennai has the **oldest** Municipal **Corporation** in India.
3. People are fond of eating **dosa** and idli.
4. Chennai is the capital city of **Tamil Nadu**.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bharatnatyam | (i) Dance form |
| 2. Pongal | (ii) Festival |
| 3. VGP Golden Beach | (iii) Amusement Park |
| 4. Perambur | (iv) Coach factory |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Pongal is the main festival of Chennai.
 2. Rice is the popular food in Chennai.
 3. Chennai is the most important metropolitan city of South India and capital of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the south-eastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal.
 4. Chennai is base to a large number of India's automobile industry and auto components industry. The Integral Coach Factory manufactures railway coaches and other rolling stock for Indian Railways. The Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi produces military vehicles, including India's main battle tank (MBT) Arjun.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Activity

Collect pictures related to Chennai city and paste them in your scrap book.

- Ans.** Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-II

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. During the British rule, Delhi was planned by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Sir Edwin Lutyens was a famous British architect of early 1900s.
 2. Most people wear thick woollen clothes in the winter season.
 3. The Governor is the head of the State. He is appointed for a term of five years by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.
 4. Our country has almost a tringular shape. It is surrounded by the Indian ocean on the south the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the West.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a).

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Northern Plains are also known as **Gangetic** plains.
 2. **Union Territories** are directly under the control of the Central Government.
 3. Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra**.

4. People living in **villages** prefer to wear traditional form of clothes.
5. Raj Ghat is the samadhi of **Mahatma Gandhi**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Summative Assessment-I

A. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Gandhi Jayanti | (i) Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi |
| 2. Christman | (ii) Decorated Christmans tree and cake |
| 3. Independence Day | (iii) National Anthem |
| 4. Diwali | (iv) Festival of lights |
| 5. Holi | (v) Festival of colours |

B. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. **Island** : Islands are pieces of lands surrounded by water from all sides.
 2. **Phiran** : In Kashmir men and women wear a long woollen coat which is known as phiran.
 3. **Union Territories** : India has been divided into several states and Union Territories. There are 7 Union Territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India. When Territories are under the control of the central Government.
 4. **Limbs** : Humans and animals both have limbs. Humans have two legs with two feet. Each foot has five toes. They help them to stand upright.
 5. **Amar Jawan Jyoti** : Amar Jawan Jyoti is a monument. At the Amar Jawan Jyoti a flame is kept burning 24 hours the day in the honour of those who laid their lives for the nation.
 6. **Uniforms** : There are many special jobs. People doing these special jobs wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms.

C. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Three milk products are as :
 (i) Ghee (ii) Cheese (iii) Butter
 2. Three Indian sweets are as :
 (i) Burfi (ii) Sondesh (iii) Rosogullas
 3. Three important industries in Kolkata are :
 (i) Jute processing (ii) iron and steel (iii) chemicals
 4. Writing and holding the books etc. are two activities that we carry out in the classroom with our hands.
 5. Jumping and running are two activities that we carry out in the playground with own eggs.

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Dupatta is used with Saree-Blouse/**Salwar-Kameez**.
 2. Phiran is worn by the people of Punjab/**Kashmir**.

3. Lungi-Kurta is mainly used by the people of Sikkim/**Punjab**.

4. Mundu is worn by the men of Rajasthan/**Kerala**.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our country is a part of the continent of Asia. It lies in the southern part of the continent. It has almost a triangular shape. It is surrounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west.
 2. Monkeys and apes have two arms and two legs. A long tail helps them to grasp the branches and keep balance in jumping from branches of the tree. They walk using all four limbs.
 3. Delhi has an extreme type of climate. The summers are very hot and the winters are cold. Hot and dry winds called loo, blow during the months of May and June. The rainfall is mostly in July, August and September.
 4. Our country has many landforms and climatic conditions. These factors greatly affect the lifestyle of the people. The dress we wear differ from state to state and also form season to season because of these factors.



Means of Transport

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Car, bus, train, aeroplane, helicopter, ship etc. are the means of transport used for long distance travel.
 2. Camel is the most popular means of transport in desert.
 3. Rajdhani, Frontier mail, Shatabdi express are some superfast trains of India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. In villages, bullock-carts and **tractor** are used.
 2. Different means of transport are used to carry **things and people**.
 3. For travelling long **distance** we use taxi, train or car.
 4. Transport helps in moving people and **things** to distant places.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each statement :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name any three means of :

- Ans.**
- Three means of land transport are :
(i) Bus (ii) Scooter (iii) Car.
 - Three means of Air transport are as :
(i) Aeroplane (ii) Helicopter (iii) Rocket.
 - Three means of water transport are as :
(i) Boat (ii) Ship (iii) Steamer.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Wheel is the most important invention in the scientific history. For centuries, the only way to move around on land was to walk or to use animals as a beast of burden. The invention of wheel probably around 8000 BC, and the later development of wheeled vehicles brought revolution in mode of travel.
 - The means of transport can be divided into three groups :
(i) Land transport (ii) Air transport (iii) Water transport
 - Modern means of transport use various fuels like coal, petrol, diesel and gas to run the engines.
 - The way or means by which people and goods are moved from one place to another is known as the transport. The means can be anything animals, cars, buses, ferries, trains or aircraft. The ways of transport can be through land, water, or air.
 - Ships, motorboats, boats and steamers sail on water. These are called means of water transport. It is the cheapest means of transport. Ships can carry passengers and very heavy and bulky goods in a large quantity. This is sometimes not possible in land transport.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. What do you understand by the following?

- Ans.**
- Metalled roads have been built throughout the country. The big roads between town and cities are called highways.
 - A train has engine and coaches for carrying passengers and wagons for carrying goods.
 - Aeroplanes take off or land in a place called airport. In India we have airports in all major cities and towns.
 - Tankers are the large boxes which used for keeping goods.

G. Activity

Collect pictures of different means of transport and paste them on a chart paper.

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Means Of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.
1. Graham Bell invented the telephone.
 2. We can say that a mobile phone is very useful because mobile phones have the advantage that they can be carried along with us wherever we go. These are very popular these days.
 3. Newspapers provide information to a large number of people all over the world. They carry news from different parts of our country and the world.
 4. Means of communication are important for us. With the helps of these means we can communicate with our friends and relatives easily and quickly. Now-a-days an information can spread throughout the world at minimum time and east with the help of these means of communication.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. Sending and receiving messages is known as **Communication**.
 2. The various means of **Communication** help us to send written or spoken messages.
 3. The most popular means of communication are **letters**.
 4. **Telegrams** are sent through telegraph offices.
 5. We can avail STD and ISD facilities on a **telephone**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.
1. A **computer**/radio is used to send an email.
 2. The postcard/**telephone** is the fastest means of communication.
 3. Radio/**T.V.** is both audio and visual.
 4. In olden days **pigeons**/crows were used to send messages.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Which means of communication would you use to :

- Ans.
1. Send a written message on an office immediately.
 2. Send an invitation card of marraige to your relative.
 3. Call a doctor to see your sick mother immediately.
 4. Make an announcement along with the photo of a lost person.

Fax
E-mail
Telephone
Newspaper

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. It is not always possible to visit relatives and friends living in distant places. So, we send messages to them and also receive messages from them. This is called communication.
 2. Newspapers provide information to a large number of people all over the world.
Television and radio broadcast messages, news and information which reach us quickly. TV brings to us the news and even happening in the country and in the world. Newspaper, radio and television are means of mass communication.
 3. Telephone is my favourite means of communication because it is the fastest means of communication by which we can speak to the person directly. We can make direct calls on STD and ISD in cities and countries all over the world. It is an easy and cheapest way of communication.
 4. Letters, telegrams, telephone, mobile phone, radio, television, newspaper etc. are some of the common means of communication. While E-mail, Video cameras, fax, pagers etc. are some modern means of communication.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Write the names of any five individual and mass means of communication. Stick their pictures and write in short about each.

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-III

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Graham Bell invented the telephone.
 2. We can say that a mobile phone is very useful because mobile phones have the advantage that they can be carried along with us wherever we go. These are very popular these days.
 3. Scooter, motorcycles, autorickshaw, bicycle etc. are the means of transport used for short distance travel.
 4. Camel is the most popular means of transport in desert.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. In villages, bullock-carts and **tractor** are used.
 2. The wheel was probably developed around **8000 BC**.
 3. The ways of transport can be through **land, water** and **air**.
 4. PIN stands for **Postal Index Number**.
 5. **Satellites** are now used for long distance communication.

D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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



The Heavenly Bodies

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. The sun is about 149.8 m. km far away from the earth.
2. Rotation of the earth causes day and night on the earth.
3. Revolution of the earth causes seasons on the earth.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The sun and eight planets make the **solar system**.
2. **Neptune** is the farthest planet from the sun.
3. The moon reflects the **light** of the sun at night.
4. The moon revolves around the **earth** and the Earth revolves round the **sun**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans. 1. The sun rises in the west/**east** and sets in the **west**/east.
2. The **sun**/moon gives us energy.
3. The Sun/**Great Bear** is a constellation.
4. The **sun**/moon and **eight**/nine planets make the solar system.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. The sun | (i) A big star |
| 2. The moon | (ii) A satellite |
| 3. Atmosphere | (iii) Layers of air |
| 4. The earth | (iv) A planet |
| 5. Rotation of earth | (v) Formation of day and night |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The Earth moves around the sun on its orbit. This movement is called revolution. It completes one revolution in 365 1/4 days. Revolution of the Earth causes seasons.
2. Some groups of stars form particular patterns in the sky, resembling with the outline of animals or some other shapes. These groups of stars are called constellations.

Some constellations are Ursa Major (Great Bear), Scorpius (Scorpion), Orion (Hunter) and Leo (Lion).

3. The moon appears to change its shape. The changes in the moon's shape are called phases of the moon. The full moon, new moon, crescent and Gibbous are the different phases of the moon.
4. Moon is much smaller than the Earth. It has no water and air. So there is no life on the moon. Only a part of the moon is lighted by the sun which we see at night.
5. Moon has no light of its own. It looks bright due to the reflection of the light that it gets from sun.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Obtain a star map from the local library. Take a pair of binoculars and go out on a clear starry night. Refer to the star map you have and identify the stars visible in the sky. Write down the names of the stars using the star map as a guide.

Ans. Do yourself.



Weather And Climate

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. I like the most spring season because in this season the weather is pleasant. We see flowers blooming all over our place and there is greenery all around. It is also a time for festivals like Holi and Baisakhi.
 2. July, August and September are the rainy months in our country.
 3. Holi and Baisakhi are the major festivals celebrated during the spring season.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The axis of the Earth is tilted at an angle of **23.5°**.
 2. Weather can change **everyday**.
 3. **Shimla, Darjeeling** and **Srinagar** are cooler than the other places.
 4. **Weather** causes seasons.
 5. **July, August** and **September** are rainy months.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. We wear **woollen**/cotton clothes in winter.
2. **Autumn**/Monsoon is the season for celebration.
3. Christmas is celebrated in spring/**winter**.
4. Winter/**Autumn** is a short season.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Monsoon (i) This season brings rain.
2. Winter (ii) It is the coldest season.
3. Spring (iii) Weather becomes warmer and trees have new leaves.
4. Summer (iv) Days are longer and nights are shorter.
5. Autumn (v) Weather begins to cool and leaves fall.

E. Define the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Season** : Weather can change every day or after some days. When the weather remains the almost same for many weeks together, we call it a season.
2. **Weather** : Weather is the condition of air or atmosphere which surrounds the Earth, over a short period of time. It can be of various types such as rainy, cloudy, sunny, windy, cold, etc.
3. **Climate** : The weather that a place has for many years is called the climate of that place. If the place is hot or cold throughout the year, we say that the place has a hot or cold climate.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The revolution of the earth in tilted position cause seasons. In our country the year is divided into five seasons. These are summer, rainy, autumn, spring and winter.
2. Wear thick clothes, play outdoor in the sun and take hot tea or coffee are those things which we do not like in summer seasons.
3. Monsoon or rainy season is very important because it causes heavy rainwater, which is healthy for agriculture. In our country most of the rainfall occurs in monsoon season.
4. Seasons affect our food habits, clothing and general activities. For example we do not like to wear thick woollen clothes or drink hot tea or coffee in summers. Thus seasons affect the way we live, the clothes we wear and the food we eat. The kind of homes we like in, also depend on the climate of a place.
5. **Autumn** :Autumn is a short season lasting for about two months. In it the weather begins to cool down and leaves change their colour to yellow and fall from the trees. This is the time for celebrations in most parts of India. In northern India Dussehra is celebrated with great pomp.

Spring Season : Spring is a short season. It falls in the months of March and April. In this the weather is pleasant. We see flowers blooming all over our place and there is greenery all around.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans.**
1. During summer we wear light-coloured and loose cotton clothes because cotton is cool and it absorbs the sweat from our body, this helps us to feel cool.
 2. In winter, we prefer dark-coloured clothes. Woollens keep us warm because they do not allow the warmth of our body to escape.
 3. In the rainy season, we wear waterproof clothes to protect our body and clothes from getting wet. They are made of plastic or rubber.

H. Project

- Ans.** Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b).

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Safety rules saves us from accidents.
 2. Discipline refers to the good manners. It tells what we should do and what we must not do. It is a part of our lives.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Use a **zebra crossing** for crossing the road.
 2. Keep your surroundings **clean** and **tidy**.
 3. Do not play on the **roadsides**.
 4. Do not waste **water**, **electricity** and **food**.
 5. Keep your **desks** and **bags** neat and tidy.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T)

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Use the footpath | (i) for walking |
| 2. Do not play | (ii) on the roadside |

3. Keep your surroundings (iii) clean and tidy
4. Keep your desks and bags (iv) neat and clean
5. To cross the road use (v) Zebra crossing

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. To adopt safety rules we can be safe and happy. It is best to follow certain rules to be safe and happy. These rules are necessary for our safety. So we must follow the safety rules. We should not avoid them.
 2. As citizens of our country, it is our duty to follow the rules that are made for our welfare. People should cooperate and support the system of discipline in public places like roads, parks, libraries, banks, hospitals, etc. We should use them efficiently. It is our duty not to damage or litter these facilities.
 3. Rules are the part of our lives. Rules tell what we should do and what we must not do. These rules are made for our welfare. To be safe and happy we should follow certain rules of safety. If there is no rules or if we avoid them then it may be harmful for us. An accident may happen.
 4. Rules tell what we should do and what we must not do. They are a part of our lives. Whether, it is our home, the school or the road.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity :

Write three rules of safety :

At home

Do not play with sharp objects.

Keep our home neat and tidy.

Do not handle electric gadgets.

At School

Obey the teachers

Keep our desks and bags neat and tidy.

Do not rush to school always leave on time.

At road

Do not play or run on the road.

Follow the traffic signals.

Use a zebra crossing to cross the road.

Draw a picture of the traffic light and colour it.

Ans. Do it yourself

Make a poster displaying traffic rules.

Ans. Do it yourself



Early Man And His Discoveries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Fire gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also helped them to fight with darkness and cold. In this way fire was useful to early man.
 2. By fixing wheels to sledges, man made a wheeled cart. Carts made movement of people and goods much easier. People of different areas came into contact. They exchanged and learnt many things from one another. The wheel was used for making pottery. The potter's wheel helped in making better clay pots. This is used even today for making clay pots. This invention has done so much to bring comfort to man. To this day, the wheel is used in almost all kinds of vehicles and machines.
 3. Farming prompted man to lead a settled life. Farming brought a great change in their life. Now they decide to settle down in one place to look after the plants. Discovery of fire also made the life of early man more comfortable.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The First ever tool of the Early man was **stone**.
 2. The early man lead a **nomadic** life.
 3. The **tools** and **weapons** helped the early man to kill animals for food.
 4. Fire can be made by rubbing two **sticks** or **striking two stones** together.
 5. Early man gathered **fruits, berries, nuts** and **vegetables** for food.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. (F) 2. (T) 2. (F) 2. (F) 2. (T)

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Sledge | (i) Wheelless cart |
| 2. Fire | (ii) Rubbing two stones |
| 3. Tool | (iii) Knives, spears and scrapers |
| 4. Clay pots | (iv) For storing food |
| 5. Pre-historic era | (v) A sharp edged stone |
| 6. Food | (vi) Raw flesh |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Food was his main problem. He did not know how to cultivate crops. He moved from one place to another in search of food. He ate raw meat and fruit and roots of trees or leaves of plants.
 2. To gather fruits, berries, nuts, vegetables and honey for food and to hunt animals for flesh the early man needed tools. His first ever tool was stone. He used all kind of stones to make his tools and weapons.
 3. No one knows exactly when or how the fire was discovered but it is believed that accidently the early humans found that fire could be made

either by rubbing two sticks together or by striking two stones together. Discovery of fire made the life of early man more comfortable.

4. Soon the early humans found out that fire could be very useful to them. It gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also helped them to fight with darkness and cold.
5. Early humans were hunters and food gatherers. They used to eat fruits and throw away their seeds. Somehow they noticed that new plants grew where the seeds fell. Soon they started collecting seeds and throwing them on clean pieces of land. When new plants grew from these seeds, they learnt the method of growing food. This was the beginning of farming.
6. It is difficult to say how the idea of the wheel originated. Perhaps rolling stones gave him the idea of rounding off the things that he wanted to move. Then again he found that a round piece of wood could be rolled easily on the ground. He might have seen a log of wood rolling down the hill at a great speed. In this way, he discovered the idea of wheel.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Below each picture write the use of fire :

Ans.



Protection from wild-animals



Cooking the food



To get warmth

G. Activity

Observe how the wheel is used in many things around you. Collect at least fifteen pictures showing how a wheel is used. Paste them in your project file.

Ans. Do it yourself

Formative Assessment-IV

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.
1. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
 2. Revolution of the earth causes seasons on the earth.
 3. I like the most spring season because in this season the weather is pleasant. We see flowers blooming all over our place and there is greenery all around. It is also a time for festivals like Holi and Baisakhi.
 4. Discipline refers to the good manners. It tells what we should do and what we must not do. It is a part of our lives.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Weather** causes seasons.
2. Keep your surroundings **clean** and **tidy**.
3. The early man lead a **nomadic** life.
4. The moon **reflects** the light of the sun at night.
5. Fire can be made by rubbing two **sticks** or **striking two stones** together.

D. Tick (✓) the correct word :

Ans. 1. The **sun**/moon gives us energy.
2. **Mercury**/Earth is the smallest planet.
3. We wear woollen/**cotton** clothes in summer.

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F).

Summative Assessment-II

A. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Do not play (i) On the roadside
2. Ship of Desert (ii) Camel
3. Email (iii) Internet
4. Atmosphere (iv) Blanket of air
5. Stone (v) First tool

B. Name any three means of :

Ans. 1. Land transport : Bus Scooter Car
2. Water transport : Boat Ship Steamer
3. Air transport : Aeroplane Helicopter Rocket

C. Name the activities you love to do in the following seasons :

Ans. 1. Summer : wear light colour cotton clothes, eat ice-creams, take cold drinks
2. Rainy : wear waterproof clothes, play with water, eat snacks etc.
3. Winter : wear thick woollen clothes, take hot tea and coffee, take sunbath
4. Spring : celebrate festivals like Holi and Baisakhi and see flowers blooming all over our place.

D. Define the following :

Ans. 1. **Season** : Weather can change every day or after some days. When the weather remains the almost same for many weeks together, we call it a season.

2. **Mass communication :** When a piece of message is sent to a number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication. The method of mass communication is called the means of mass communication as radio, newspaper, television, internet etc.
3. **Constellations :** Some groups of stars form particular patterns in the sky, resembling with the outline of animals or some other shapes. These groups of stars are called constellations.
Some constellations are Ursa Major (Great Bear), Scorpius (Scorpion), Orion (Hunter) and Leo (Lion).
4. **Zebra Crossing :** Zebra crossing is that place where we cross the road. It is painted with black and white stripes on the road. It is called zebra crossing because it looks like the stripes of a zebra.
5. **Metro Train :** In some big cities like Delhi and Kolkata there are big networks of underground train called the metro train.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. It is not always possible to visit relatives and friends living in distant places. So, we send messages to them and also receive messages from them. This is called communication.
 2. Fire gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also helped them to fight with darkness and cold. In this way fire was useful to early man.
 3. Modern means of transport use various fuels like coal, petrol, diesel and gas to run the engines.
 4. Seasons affect our food habits, clothing and general activities. For example we do not like to wear thick woollen clothes or drink hot tea or coffee in summers. Thus seasons affect the way we live, the clothes we wear and the food we eat. The kind of homes we like in, also depend on the climate of a place.
 5. Newspapers provide information to a large number of people all over the world.
Television and radio broadcast messages, news and information which reach us quickly. TV brings to us the news and even happening in the country and in the world. Newspaper, radio and television are means of mass communication.
 6. As citizens of our country, it is our duty to follow the rules that are made for our welfare. People should cooperate and support the system of discipline in public places like roads, parks, libraries, banks, hospitals, etc. We should use them efficiently. It is our duty not to damage or litter these facilities.