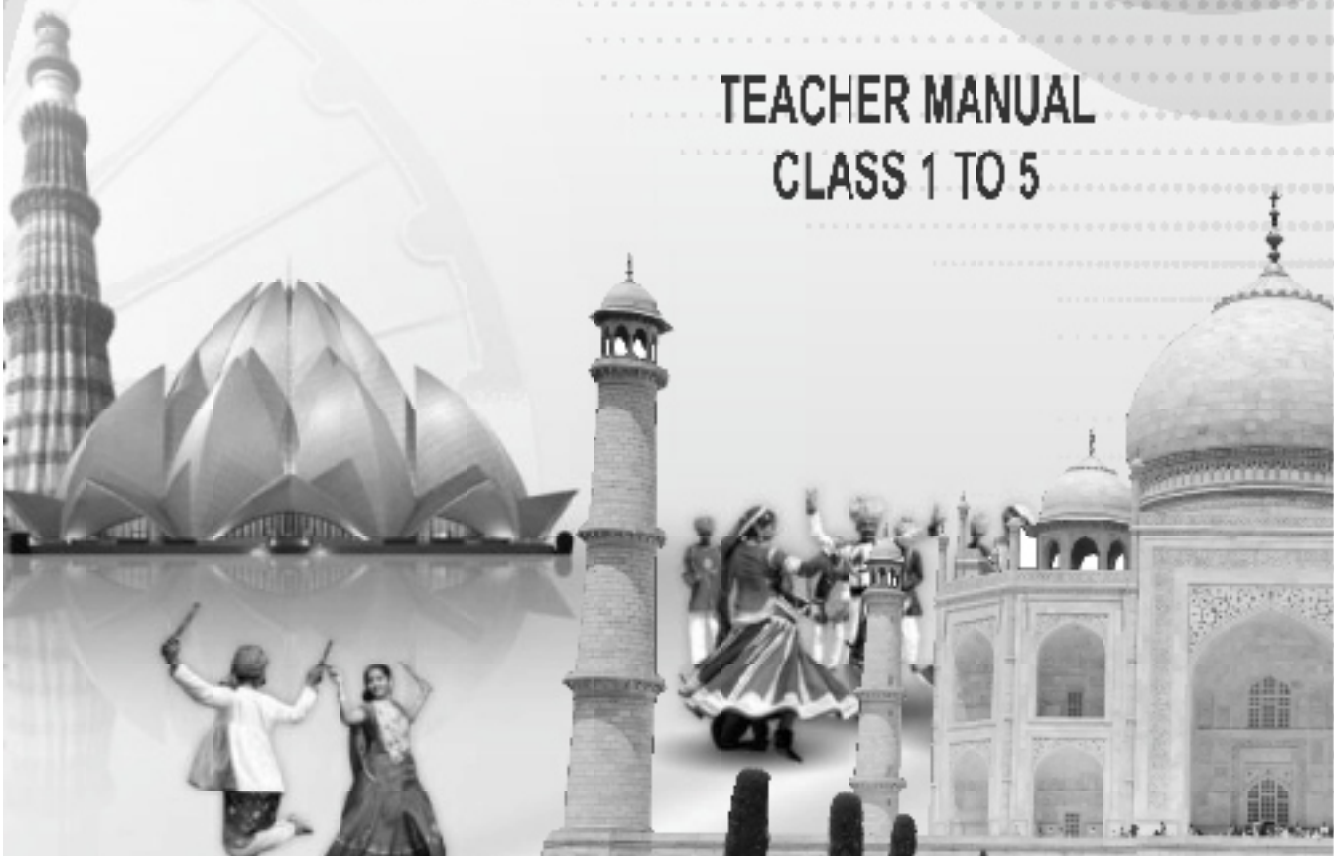




Social Science

TEACHER MANUAL
CLASS 1 TO 5



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Book-1

Lesson - 2 My Family

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii)

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. school 2. small 3. occasions 4. care

C. Rearrange the jumbled words :

1. father 2. family 3. sister 4. mother

D. Answer in the one word :

Do yourself :

E. Answer the following questions :

1. A group that consists of a mother, a father and their children is called family. 2. Kinds of family are big, small and very small. 3. A small family has a mother a father and one or two children. 4. A big family has a mother, a father and more than two children.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Look at the picture given below and write the type of family you see in each picture :

Small; Big; Joint

B. Circle the correct word :

1. Brother - Bhaiya; 2. Uncle - Chacha 3. Father - Papa, Pitaji 4. Grandmother - Dadaji

C. In the picture given below, write down the names of father, mother, daughter and son :

Father - Mr Manik; Mother - Mrs Manik; Daughter - Tina; Son - Tinu

Hots :

It is a big family

Life Skills

A. Paste the picture family members on the family tree given below :

Do your self

B. Circle the picture of family members :

Mother; Sister; Father

Lesson - 3 Food

Scholastic Assessment

A. Complete the following sentences :

1. Strong and healthy 2. to grow; 3. energy to work and play

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. east 2. time 3. four 4. before 5. vegetarians

C. Tick (✓) The correct option :

1. dinner 2. milk 3. do not cook 4. vegetable 5. fruit

D. Write the correct word in the shapes given below :

egg; milk; fish; bread; rice; tomato; cheese

E. Answer in one word :

1. breakfast 2. oily food 3. dal; chapati 4. a glass of milk

F. Answer the following questions :

1. (i) Eat your meal at a fixed time every day. (ii) Close your mouth while chewing food. (iii) Do not talk while eating. 2. We need food to live. Food is our basic need. 3. People who eat

vegetables, fruits milk and food grains are called vegetarians; People who eat eggs, meat and fishes are called non-vegetarians.

Hots :

Do yourself

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. We eat our meals in a day. Now make a chart of what you eat throughout the day :

Do your self.

B. Tick (4) those that you feel are 'healthy'. Cross (8) that you feel are 'not healthy.'

X; ✓; X; ✓; X; ✓

C. Circle vegetables which can be eaten raw from those shown below :

Carrot, radish, tomato

Life - Skills :

A. Different types of food help in different ways :

1. potatoes ; Fresh fruits; meat 2. rice; vegetables; fish / curd

B. Circle the food item you get from plants :

brinjal, banana, radish

C. Write F for Fruits and V for vegetables :

F; V; V; F; F; V; V; V

Lesson - 4 Clothes

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct option :

1. clean 2. uniform 3. rainy 4. smart 5. sheep.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. clothes 2. woolen 3. cotton 4. plants 5. umbrella

C. Complete the sentences :

1. safe from getting wet 2. monsoon 3. fur and leather 4. heat, rain, cold and insects 5. well ironed clothes

D. Answer the following questions :

1. (i) Doctors (ii) Lawyers (iii) nurses (iv) policemen 2. Special clothes are worn on special occasions like weddings, birthday parties, festivals etc. 3. We need clothes to cover our body. 4. we get rubber from rubber plant. 5. Yes, we wear raincoat on top of our clothes.

Hots :

No, I don't wear a uniform in the party.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Write the names of the items in the correct columns :

shirt and shorts; sweater, cap and muffler; raincoat, high boots

B. Match the following :

Do your self

C. Draw / paste pictures of special clothes you wear on :

Do your self

Life Skills

A. The picture given below show some people who wear uniforms. Write their names :

Police; Lawyer; Doctor; Nurse

Lesson - 5 Shelter

Scholastic Assessment

A. Rearrange the jumbled words :

1. red 2. kitchen 3. balcony 4. store 5. clean 6. home

B. Give one word for the following :

1. bathroom 2. kitchen 3. dining room 4. bedroom 5. kitchen

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. share 2. clean 3. thieves 4. kutcha 5. doors

D. Answer the following questions :

1. House is a build structure where people live with their families. 2. We need a house because it saves us from heats cold, rain and sun. 3. The address tells us the house number, the name of the road and the city where the house is located. 4. House made up of strong materials like bricks, stones, cement, iron and steel are called pucca houses. Houses made up of straw, leaves, thatch and mud are called kutcha houses. 5. Parts of a house are – drawing room, one or more bedrooms, dining room, a store, a kitchen and one or more toilets.

Hots :

Do Yourself

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following things to their respective places :

Do your self

B. Write the names of 3 things that we see in the following rooms :

pillow; towel; cylinder; bedsheet; mug; cup; blanket; tap; glass

C. Look at the following picture. Choose the correct answer t he box and write it below the picture :

Do your self

Life Skills :

Look at the picture or different rooms below. Tick (4) the activities you can do in each do in each room and cross (8) the things you cannot do :

Do your self

Chapter - 6 Neighbourhood Places

Scholastic Assessment

A. Rearrange the jumbled words :

1. spit 2. office 3. neighbour 4. market

B. Where will I go?

1. school 2. garden 3. market 4. temple

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

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

D. Match the following :

Do yourself.

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. temple 2. taxistand 3. bank 4. police 5. post card 6. hospital

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Few places of worship are - Mosque, Gurudwara, Church and Temple
2. We call people neighbour who live near our houses. 3. We can keep neighbourhood clean by not spiting on the road, not dumping garbage, not writing on the walls of neighbour's houses and putting used out bottles, packets etc in the dust bin. 4. Doctor takes care of our

health. **5.** Police protects us from thieves. **6.** The persons working at the lives stations save lives of the people who are caught fire.

Hots :

Christians go to the church to pray.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name the places :

hospital; shopping mall; police station; fire station; dairy, park

C. Colour the letterbox as you saw in your neighbourhood :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. With the help of the following things, make a letter holder for your home :

Do yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks with facts about your neighbourhood :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 7 Our School

Scholastic Assessment

A. Unscramble and match :

1. library 2. student 3. sports 4. uniform

B. Tick (4) the correct option :

1. gardener 2. assembly hall 3. good 4. do 5. assembly hall

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. officer 2. many 3. staff room 4. neat 5. library

D. Match the following :

1. canteen 2. music room 3. duster 4. waste paper

E. Answer the following questions :

1. We go to school to learn many things. 2. School is an institution where children and young people receives education. 3. No, we do not go to school on sundays and holidays. 4. School canteen is a place where we can get eatables. 5. School helpers are doctor and nurse, peon, gardener and watch man. 6. The principal tells us about all important things that take place in the school. 7. Our duty towards school is to respect everybody and keeping our school neat and tidy.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Identify the place and write in the space :

library; principal office; class room; garden, computer room; play ground

B. Write any five things you learn in school :

1. We learn to count and do sums. 2. We learn to draw and colour. 3. We learn to sing and dance. 4. We learn about plants and animals. 5. We learn to care for others.

Life Skills

A. Draw the emblem of your school :

Do yourself.

B. Describe the card given below and give it to your class teacher on Teacher's day :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 8 People who help us

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Complete the sentence with words from box :

1. post - office 2. hospital 3. places 4. furniture 5. clothes 6. water taps

B. Tick (4) the correct option :

1. shoes 2. respect 3. fires 4. things 5. police-officer

C. Write on words for each of the following :

1. milkman 2. postman 3. watchman 4. gardener 5. baker

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Different people help us in many ways in our day to day life. They are called helpers. 2. A postman works in a post office. He brings letters and parcels for us. 3. A policeman keeps the neighbourhood safe. He maintains law and order in the city. 4. Doctors who treat animals are called vets. 5. A bus driver takes us to different places.

Hots :

Yes, I respect my teachers.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Unscramble the jumbled words :

1. baker 2. teacher 3. tailor 4. doctor 5. barber 6. post-man

B. Here are some more helpers who do work. Try to write their names :

greengrocer; pilot; vets; dentist

Life Skills :

A. Match the tools used by different helpers :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 9 Good Manners and Habits

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. swimming 2. comb 3. brush 4. sorry 5. dustbin

B. Tick (4) the correct option :

1. polite 2. elders 3. clean 4. having good 5. Wash

C. What you do throughout the day is jumbled up here. Write them in the correct order :

1. I get up early in the morning. 2. I brush my teeth. 3. I take a bath. 4. I wear clean clothes. 5. I go to school.

D. Match the following :

1. when I get something. 2. to guests 3. to interrupt someone 4. to Teacher's 5. to beg

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Good habits make us to be loved by everyone. 2. Good habits keep us healthy. 3. Healthy food help us to grow well. 4. We should take rest to remain active. 5. We should wash our hands after every meal. 6. Our parents and teachers teaches us good habits and good manners.

Hots :

Do yourself

We should not eat on the street balls because they are unhygienic.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Circle the one put in each row ;

1. pen 2. reading 3. tv 4. unclean

B. Full some polite words in the clouds. (one has been done for you) :

excuse me; sorry; thank you; welcome; please.

C. Match the good habits with the correct picture :

Do yourself

Life Skills :

A. Tick the things we need to stay clean :

✓; ✓; X; ✓; X; ✓; X; ✓; X; ✓

B. Here are some more helpers who do work. Try to write their names :

vets; green grocer; pilot; dentist

Lesson - 10 Safety Rules

Scholastic Assessment

A. Rearrange the jumbled words :

1. danger 2. traffic 3. shock 4. blades

B. Complete the sentence :

1. We must walk on the foot path. 2. We must never get off from a moving bus. 3. When the traffic light is red it means the traffic to stop. 4. We should cross a road only at the zebra crossing. 5. Cars, buses, cycles, scooters moving on the road are called traffic.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. wet 2. safety 3. pure 4. terrace

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

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. We should follow safety rules because they keep us safe. 2. Traffic follows three safety rules. (i) It stops when the traffic light is red. (ii) It gets ready when traffic light is yellow. (iii) It moves when traffic light is green. 3. We should walk on footpath. 4. These three safety rules must be followed to be safe on the road. These are : (i) Follow the traffic light. (ii) Never run on the head. (iii) Follow the traffic symbols.

Hots :

Yes, I follow the safety rules

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Colour this slogan :

Do it yourself.

B. Match the following :

Do it yourself.

C. Circle the odd one out in each row :

Do it yourself.

D. Match the colour of the traffic lights with their meanings :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Tick (✓) what we should do and cross (X) the ones we should not do :

X; X; ✓; ✓; X; X; X; ✓; X; ✓; X; ✓

B. Read the given description and fill in the blanks :

burnt; shock; hurt

C. Make a model of a traffic light using a toothpaste box. Cover it with a black paper.

Now cut circles of red, green and yellow coloured paper. Paste them on the sides of the box. Your traffic light is ready.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 11 Fun Time And Celebration

Scholastic Assessment

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

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

B. Circle the odd one put in each row :

1. cricket 2. swings 3. music 4. food

C. Match the following :

1. fair 2. home 3. birthday 4. eating out

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. birthday 2. vital 3. entertain 4. ourselves

E. Tick (✓)the correct option :

1. fun 2. with candles 3. swings 4. best clothes

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Wedding is celebrate of by singing, dancing and eating lots of good food. 2. We see lion, deer, giraffe, tiger etc in the zoo. 3. We celebrate birthday with our family and friends. 4. On Sundays and other holidays, we like to visit our friends and relatives.

Hots :

Do yourself.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Here are some ways of having fun in the pictures. Name them :

Do your self.

B. Think and answer :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

C. Draw in the space below, the birthday cake you have always wanted Colour it :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 12 Festivals

Scholastic Assessment

A. Rearrange the letters to get the names of festivals :

1. Eid 2. Onam 3. Pongal 4. Gurupurv 5. Diwali

B. Circle the odd one in each row :

1. X-mass tree 2. colours 3. pray; sewain

C. Match the following :

1. Santa Claus 2. Mosque 3. Goddess Lakshmi 4. Gurudwara

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. babu 2. christmas 3. national 4. 15 August

E. Answer the following questions ;

1. Festivals are the occasions for family gathering. 2. The whole nation celebrates national festivals. These are-Independence day, Gandhi Jayanti and Republic day. 3. Diwali is celebrated by praying to Goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha at home and in temple. 4. On Gurupurv, people go to the Gurudwara and read their holi book the Guru Granth Sahib. 5. The special dish eaten on Eid is called sewain.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Look at the picture given and identify their names :

Goddess Lakshmi; Guru Nanak; Ravana

B. Colour these Gulal plates with your favourite colours :

Do Yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Match the following :

Do yourself.

B. Make greeting cards for your teacher for the following festivals :

Do yourself.

Chapter - 13 Learning Bout Time

Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer the following questions?

1. People tell time by watching the sunrise and the sunset. 2. We tell time through clocks and watches. 3. Do your self. 4. December is the last month of the year. 5. Saturday comes before Sunday. 6. A date indicates the day, month and year.

B. Match the columns :

1. 24 hours 2. 365 days 3. 7 days 4. dawn 5. dusk

C. Write the names of the missing months :

January; February; April; May; July; August; October; November

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. 24 2. 60 3. 365 4. 7 5. 12 6. 60

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Sunday is the fun day of the week. 2. Do yourself.

B. Use the knuckles to find out how many days each month has :

Less than 31 days : February; April; June; September; November

31 days : January, March; May; July; August; October; December

Life Skills :

A. Draw the two hands of the clock to show the time written below :

Do yourself.

B. Write 'M' for morning 'E' for evening and 'N' for noon :

1. E 2. M 3. M 4. N

C. Tell the time when :

Do yourself.

D. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. 24 2. second-hand 3. 12 months 4. 24 Hours.

Lesson - 14 Directions

Scholastic Assessment

A. Rearrange the jumbled word :

1. south 2. east 3. direction 4. star

B. Write T for true and F for false sentence :

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

C. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Four main direction are east, west, north, south 2. A map is a diagram or drawing of a particular area. 3. People travelling by ship also use maps. These are called charts. 4. If you

are facing the rising sun, your right hand point to East. **5.** Directions are important to find a place.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. With the help of the map, write the direction of the given states :

(a) north **(b)** west **(c)** east **(d)** south

Life Skills :

A. Study the pictures and fill in the blanks with suitable directions. One has been done for you :

1. south **2.** east **3.** east **4.** south **5.** south

Book- 2

Lesson - 1 Growing up

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Circle the odd one out :

1. friend 2. grandfather 3. bus

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Write True or False :

1. Ratan is a boy of seven years. 2. A small seed grows into a big plant. First it grows into a small plant called seedling. 3. Ratan's brother is a teenager in his house. 4. Do yourself.

Hots :

I am a child

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Number the picture according to their correct order :

1; 2; 4; 3

B. Tick (✓) the pictures that show care for others :

✓; ✗; ✓; ✗

Life Skills :

Do yourself

Lesson - 2 Healthy Food

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write two examples for each of them :

1. peas; beans 2. rice; sugar; 3. fruits; vegetables

B. Add one more name to each list :

1. dal 2. idli 3. milk 4. carrot 5. tikki

C. Match the following :

1. Rice 2. Dinner 3. Lunch 4. Breakfast 5. Milk 6. Vegetable

D. Complete the following sentences :

1. A Balanced diet include all the nutrients in a needed proportion. 2. A non-vegetarian eats meat, fish and eggs. 3. A meal is the food that we eat. 4. Protective food.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Curd, ghee, butter and cheese 2. Four good food habits are given below : (i) Eat fresh and clean food. (ii) Chew you food well. (iii) Drink at least 6-8 glasses of water (iv) Wash hands before and after eating. 3. We need food to grow, be healthy and to get energy. 4. We have three meals a day. 5. Body building food are peas, beans, gram, cheese, eggs, meat fish and pluses etc.

Hots :

Tomato is put in the category of fruit because it grows from a flower.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. See the picture and complete the words :

A; P; A; A; P; P; A; P

B. Write the time when you eat these meals :

Do yourself.

Life-Skills

A. Put these food items in their right basket by writing their numbers in them :

Do yourself.

B. Who am I?

1. kiwi 2. sprout 3. spinach 4. cheese 5. apple

Lesson - 3 Our Houses

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct option :

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

B. Give one words for the following :

1. walls 2. Roof 3. Floor 4. window 5. Tents

C. Match the following :

do yourself.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. safe 2. walls 3. big cities 4. carvan 5. igloo

E. Answer the following questions :

1. House is a place where we live with our family. 2. Parts of House are floor, Roof, walls, doors and windows. 3. Windows are made up of wood or metal, fitted with glass or wire-net. 4. Doors are useful because they made us safe inside the house. 5. Difference between a bungalow and a duplex is duplex is that a smaller than a bungalow.

Hots :

I live in a pucca house.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

See the picture and complete the words :

1. tent 2. igloo 3. roof 4. house boat

Life Skills :

A. Write your full address :

Do yourself.

B. Write few lines on the type of house you live in :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 4 Weather and Seasons

Scholastic Assessment

A. Give one word :

1. winter 2. spring 3. rainy, autumn 5. summer

B. Circle the odd one in each group :

1. rainbow 2. summer 3. tea

C. In which season we use the following things :

1. winter 2. summer 3. rainy 4. rainy

D. Match the following :

1. winter 2. spring 3. summer 4. monsoon 5. autumn

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. waterproof 2. rainbow 3. pleasant 4. season 5. spring

F. Answer the following questions :

1. India has three main seasons in a year- summer, winter and rainy seasons.
2. The air of a place at a particular time is called weather. When a place has the same weather for a long time, it is known as the climate of the place.
3. In summer season, we keep ourselves cool by putting on the fans, coolers or air-conditioners.
4. During winter season, we like to use heaters or lit the fire to keep the room warm.
5. Coldest months in India are January and December.

Hots :

I see a rainbow in rainy season it has seven colours violet, indigo, blues, orange and red.

Co-scholastic Assessment

winter, cold, summer, monsoon, autumn, spring, rains, dries, pleasant cloudy, winds.

Life Skills :

A. These things are related to a particular season. Can you name them with the help of the given pictures :

1. butterflies
2. leaves
3. umbrella
4. ice-cream

B. Name the following :

1. sweater, coat
2. mango, watermelon,
3. watermelon, tomato
4. cheery

Lesson - 5 Clothes we wear

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write two examples for each of them :

1. kurti, shirt
2. coats; jackets
3. saree with blouse; pyjama-kurta
4. Trouser and shirt; dhoti kurta
5. natural, man-made

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. waterproof
2. light is nylon
3. wool
5. saree with blouse

C. Match the following :

1. summer
2. winter
3. rainy season
4. nylon

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Clothes protect us from heat, cold and rain.
2. During the rainy season, we wear raincoat or use an umbrella to keep ourselves dry.
3. In summer season, we wear light coloured cotton clothes because they keep us cool and comfortable.
4. Two fibres, we get from animals are wool and silk.
5. common head gears used by men are caps and turbans.

Hots :

banarsi; silk, kanjewaram, patola, cotton

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Paste your photographs showing yourself in two different dresses. (in school uniform and in your casual/accessional dress)

Do it yourself

Life Skills :

Do yourself

Lesson - 6 Our School

A. Tick (✓) the right answer :

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

B. Match the following :

1. to small children
2. till class Xth
3. the class VIIIth
4. till class
5. till class XIIth

C. Give one word for the following :

1. Play school 2. vice-principal 3. library 4. assembly hall 5. computer room

D. Answer the following questions :

1. We go to school to study. 2. In assembly Hall, student attend their assembly and function of school. 3. Different type of school are - (i) Play School (ii) Primary School (iii) Middle School (iv) Secondary school (v) Senior Secondary Schools 4. Do it yourself.
5. Children learn about computer in computer room.

Hots :

Yes, I like my school because I learn a lot of things here.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Draw your school building here. Also write the name of your school :

Do yourself.

B. Complete the following to known your school better.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Collect pictures of different types of schools. Paste them on a chart paper. write is types and display it on the display board of your class.

Do yourself.

B. Write four sentences about your school.

Do yourself.

C. Write the importance of the following :

1. experiments are done 2. any problem is asked 3. rest is take when a student is unwell 5. teachers sit here.

Lesson - 7 Place of Worship

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. five 2. Bible 3. Muslim 4. Respect

B. Match the following :

1. temple 2. mosque 3. church 4. gurudwara

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Different places of worship are - Temple, Mosque, Church and Gurudwara. 2. In temple, we find different idols of Gods and Goddesses. 3. Mass prayers are held in the church on Sundays 4. Sikhs worship in the Gurudwara.

Hots :

Do yourself

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Find out and write the name of any one famous—

1. Birla Temple 2. Zama Mosque 3. Catholic church 4. Golden Temple

B. Fill in the table by collecting details from your neighbourhood friends all religions :

1. Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Collect picture of various holy places and paste them on the outline map of India.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 8 Early Humans

Scholastic Assessment

A. Who am I?

1. fire 2. wheel 3. stone tools

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. fire 2. tools 3. stone

D. Give reasons :

1. The early human human killed animals because he used to eat their raw flesh. 2. Early man searched for sharp stones because he could not kill wild animals with his bare hands. 3. Early human tamed cows, sheep and goats milk and ploughing the fields.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Early man kept dogs because they proved helpful in hunting animals.

2. Early man struck two stones together and a spark comes out, in this way he learnt to make fire. 3. Early man covered his body with skin of animals and barks of tree and their leaves. 4. Early human faced many difficulties. He had to live in forest. He did not know how to grow food.

Hots :

Fire changed the life of early man.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

B. Give numbers to the following sentences so that they are in a proper sequence as per the stages of the early human :

1. Started domesticating animals. 2. Started forming to grow food for himself. 3. Learnt how he could travel by water. 4. Started using metals to make tools. 5. Invented the wheel to make travelling easier.

Life Skills :

We have learnt in this chapter that early humans cared for their animals. What will you do if :

Do your self.

Lesson- 9 Discovery of the Wheel

Scholastic Assessment

A. Put the following sentences in correct order :

1. Early man had to carry loads on his back. 2. Later, they used sledges to pull heavy loads 3. They started pulling sledges with the help of animals. 4. He cut a round slice from the log of wood and made a hole in its centre. 5. Thus the first wheel was invented.

B. Circle the odd one out in each row :

1. table 2. cycle 3. aeroplane 4. cycle

C. Choose the correct option :

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

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. wheel 2. wood 3. walking 4. load

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The wheel was one of the most important invention made by human. It changed the way of human's life. 2. 'Sledges' were the carts made up of logs. 'Raft' was a flat form of straight logs that float on water. 3. Different uses of wheels are - (i) Wheels are used in most of machines

as gears and propellers. **(ii)** the wheel is used to produce energy eg- in water wheels. **(iii)** Potter's wheel is used to shape clay. **(iv)** Animals like horses, donkeys, bullocks for carrying load. **5.** One day an early man must have seen a log of wood rolling down a hill. The idea of making a wheel must have come from there.

Hots :

The invention of wheel improved the life of early man.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Write the name of a transport :

1. Bicycle 2. Rickshaw 3. car

B. Make the wheels of these vehicles :

Do yourself.

C. Make a model of a wheel with the help of clay.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Make a chart showing different types of vehicles.

Do yourself.

B. Organize a tour to a museum to get a glance of the early man's life.

Do yourself.

C. Topic- Write few lines describing how the invention of the wheel changed the lives of human beings.

Invention of wheel changed the way of human's life. Wheel is used in transportation. It became easy for early man to carry load and cover distances.

D. Debate- Have a debate on the topic in class :

Do yourself.

E. Art work- Colour the picture given below.

Do yourself.

Chapter - 10 Means of Transport

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write the name of any three vehicles that move :

1. car; bus; train 2. boat; steamer; ship 3. helicopter; aeroplane

B. Rearrange the jumbled words :

1. ship 2. bicycle 3. steamer 4. raft

C. Circle the odd one out in each row :

1. bus, tonga 2. scooter, motorcycle 3. ship, steamer

D. Match the following :

1. moves on a metal rope 2. carries fire fighters 3. filled with hydrogen
4. carries sick people

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. ship 2. air 3. scooter 4. cable car

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Raft and sledges are later pulled by animals. 2. Four special vehicles- **(i)** Ambulance **(ii)** Life Boat **(iii)** Police Jeep **(iv)** Tractor 3. We can travel across a sea or an ocean through water transport. 4. Early people used to travel on foot. They carried their load on animal's back or on their own back. 5. Vehicle are the means of transport. 6. We take bicycle, rickshaw, scooter and motorcycle for short distances.

Hots :

Do yourself.

Co-Scholastic Assessment**A. Who am I?**

1. aeroplane
2. train
3. ship
4. bicycle
5. life boat
6. fire engine
7. police keep
8. cable car
9. tractor

Life Skills :**A. Name the following :**

aeroplane; ship; jeep

B. A car is a popular means of land transport. Name its parts using the help box :

1. bonnet
2. headlamp
3. mirror
4. roof
5. window
6. tail lamp
7. tyre

C. Draw your favourite mean of transport and colour it. Write four lines about it :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 11 Ways of Recreation**Scholastic Assessment****A. Answer in one word :**

1. outdoor games
2. circus
3. puppet show
4. indoor games
5. fair

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. active
2. recreation
3. reading
4. free time
5. dull

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Two forms of recreation with family are ludo and carrom.
2. Outdoor Games allows us to play out such as : football Indoor games allows us to play inside the house such as : ludo, snakes and ladders.
3. People like to fly kites on festivals like Makar Sakranti, Onam etc.
4. Some recreational activities are kite flying, circus, puppet shows etc.
5. Recreation is important for us because it keeps us active.

Hots :

I enjoy flying kites on Basant Panchmi.

Co-Scholastic Assessment**A. Match the game with the things used while playing it—**

Do yourself.

B. Write 'I' for Indoor games and 'O' for outdoor games :

I; I; O; O; I; O

Life Skills :

What is your daily routine during holiday? Draw hands on the clocks to show the time when you :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 12 Our Universe**Scholastic Assessment****A. Fill in the blanks :**

1. gasses
2. third
3. moon
4. 24 hours
5. milkway galaxy

B. Who am I?

1. Mars
2. Jupiter
3. Neptune
4. Mercury
5. spacecrafts

C. Complete the names of the planets according to their right order in the solar system and colour the picture :

Sun; Mercury; Venus; Earth; Mars; Jupiter; Saturn; Uranus; Neptune

D. Define the following :

1. Bodies that move around planets are called 'Satellites'. **2.** Planets are round bodies that exist in space. **3.** The fixed path in which planets move around the sun is known as orbit. **4.** All planets move in two ways. This movement is called rotation. **5.** All planets revolve around the sun in their fixed orbits. This is called revolution.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. There are eight planets that move around the sun. **2.** The earth takes nearly 24 hours to complete one rotation and 365 days 6 hours to complete one revolution. **3.** The sun is called a star because it is fixed at one place, has its own light and planets move around it. **4.** The Sun gives us heat and light. **5.** A group of thousands of stars is known as Galaxy. **6.** All planets revolve around the sun in their fixed orbits. This is called Revolution. Rotation means rotating like a top

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Name the hidden planets :

1. Saturn **2.** Uranus **3.** Jupiter **4.** Earth

Life Skills :

Colour the given satellite :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 13 Our Beautiful Earth

Scholastic Assessment

A. Explain the following terms :

1. When a river flows over rocks and falls from a height, it is called a waterfall. **2.** High Land having a flat top is also called a table land or a plateau. **3.** A Piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an Island. **4.** Deserts are dry, empty lands where almost nothing grows.

B. Rearrange the jumbled word :

1. ocean **2.** water **3.** forest **4.** desert **5.** plains

C. Explain the difference between the following :

1. Plains are flat area of land. Low lands between two hills is called a valley. **2.** An Area of land that is higher than the land around it is called hill. Very high hills are called mountains.

D. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

E. Complete the flow chart :

River ; Ocean; Water fall; Island

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name the following landforms :

valley; mountain peninsula island, forest

B. Prepare a model showing the following features :

Do yourself.

C. Colour the feature in the model using these colours :

Do yourself.

Hots :

river, mountain, plains, valley etc.

Life Skills :

A. Look at the picture given below. Write 'don't do it' or 'do it' in the blanks :

1. do it 2. don't do it 3. don't do it 4. do it

B. Answer the following questions :

1. Living things need water to live. 2. Plains are very useful because most people live on it and they are good for growing crops and fruits. 3. Sources of water are rain, rivers, lakes and ponds. 4. A piece of land surrounded by water is Island. 5. A Island is a piece of land surrounded by water where as a continent is related to water.

Lesson - 14 My Country

A. Write True or False :

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

B. Tick (4) the right option to fill in the blanks :

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

C. Give one word for the following :

1. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India. 2. Central Government govern a union territory. 3. Offices of a state government are located at the state capital.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. India is the largest democratic country in the world because every Indian has has right to choose people to form a government. 2. Some parts of our country are directly under the control of the central government. These are called Union Territories. 3. The government that runs our country is called the Central Government. The government that run our state is called the State Government.

Hots :

The President lives in the Rashtrapati Bhawan

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Who am I?

1. President 2. Governor 3. Chief Minister 4. New Delhi 5. Uttar Pradesh

B. Circle the odd one out :

1. Delhi 2. Punjab 3. Daman 4. Governor

C. Find out and write the names of the following :

1. Mr Akhilesh Yadav 2. Shri Ram Naik 3. Lucknow 4. Meerut and Bareilly 5. Ganga, Yamuna 6. Mr Narendra Singh Modi

Life Skills :

A. In the given map of India, mark the following states and union territories :

Do yourself.

B. Identify the persons in the picture given :

Indira Gandhi, Narendra Modi; Pt Jawaharlal Nehru A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Lesson - 15 Historical Places

Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following :

1. Ashoka 2. Amrtisar 3. built in 1911 4. four Minarets 5. Mumtaz Mahal

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Meenakhi 2. Five 3. Taj Mahal 4. Ahmed Shah Tomb

C. True or False :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Three Muslim kings built Qutab Minar. 2. Taj Mahal was built in the memory of the queen

Mumtaz Mahal. **3.** Teachings of Buddha are inscribed on the walls of this stupa. **4.** Another name of golden Temple is Harmandir Sahib. **5.** The Sun Temple is in the shape of a chariot of the Sun God.

Hots :

Red Ford and Indian Gate.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Paste any five monuments :

Do yourself.

B. Explain the monument which is one of the seven wonders of world.

Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is situated on the bank of river Yamuna in Agra. King Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal in the memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal.

Life Skills :

Name the monuments given below :

Golden Temple; Gateway of India,
India Gate; Qutab Minar; Victoria Memorial.

Lesson - 16 Mahatma Gandhi

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. 2nd Oct 2. simple 3. barrister 4. truth 5. hurt

B. Write True or False :

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True

C. Circle the odd one out :

1. barrister 2. spinning 3. cheating

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Gandhiji led the Indians to Independence with the golden words- truthfulness and non-violence. 2. His two weapons are truth and non-violence. 3. He was called Mohan, when he was a child. 4. The whole world admires him for his greatness. 5. He ended the British rule in India.

Hots :

Do yourself.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Paste the picture of Mahatma Gandhi and write few lines about him.

Do yourself.

B. Paste some picture of leaders who played an important role in the freedom of our country. Also write their names in the space given below.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 17 Our Great Personalities

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write the name of the person for whom these statements have been said.

1. Amitabh Bachchan 2. Mother Teresa 3. Sachin Tendulkar 4. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam 5. Lata Mangeshkar

B. Match the following :

1. Sachin Tendulkar 2. Mother Teresa 3. Lata Mangeshkar 4. APJ Abdul Kalam 5. Amitabh Bachchan

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rameshwaram, TamilNadu 2. Sixteen 3. Eighteen 4. Sangeet Natak.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is the undisputed father of India's missile program. 2. He had his schooling at Sharadasharm Vidhya Mandir School in Mumbai. 3. He started his career in Hindi film industry. 4. 'Aye mere wantan ke logon, Jara Aankh Me Bhar Lo Pani' Song made tears in the eyes of Pt. Nehru. 5. Contribution of Mother Teresa for Homeless children is open air school.

Hots :

Do yourself.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Paste pictures of great personalities. Write two lines for each of them :

Do yourself.

Life Skills

A. Write about the early life of :

Do yourself.

B. Write about the following people's contribution to nation :

Do it yourself.

Book - 3

Lesson - 1 Globe And Maps

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. equator 2. political 3. map 4. Martin Behaim 5. Ocean

B. Name of the following :

1. atlas 2. longitudes 3. latitudes 4. cartographers

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. plains 2. globe 3. brown 4. colours

D. Answer the following questions :

1. A globe shows the exact size, shape and location of places like continents and oceans as on the real earth. 2. Maps are different from a globe because it is easy to carry them and see all places and details. 3. Physical map shows the natural features of mountains, land, rivers, valleys, lakes and ponds. Political Map shows the boundaries of state and countries including cities and capitals. 4. Different colours are used in the colour keys in the map. It helps us to study the various features of the earth.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Complete the following web chart-

globe, map

Hots :

A Globe comes from the model of earth.

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 2 Continents and Oceans

Scholastic Assessment

A. Unscramble the words in capital letters to find the answers :

1. Pacific 2. Australia 3. Antarctica 4. Asia

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. all land 2. Africa 3. Asia 4. frozen 5. the Atlantic

C. Name the continents and oceans using the given clues :

1. Africa 2. Antarctica 3. The Antarctica 4. The Pacific 5. North America and South America

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Very large and deep water bodies are called oceans. These oceans are- (i) The Indian ocean (ii) The Atlantic Ocean (iii) The Pacific Ocean (iv) The Arctic ocean (v) The Antarctic Ocean 2. The land of earth is divided into seven large parts called continents. The seven continents are- (i) Asia (ii) Australia (iii) Europe (iv) Africa (v) North America and (vi) South America (vii) Antarctica
3. Oceans are useful because salt is produced from the water. Ocean helps to generate electricity from tide waves. 4. Europe and Asia are one great land mass separated by mountains and rivers. It is known as Eurasia. 5. North America and South America are connected by Isthmus of Panama. 6. It is the smallest ocean in the world. Southern ocean lies around the continent of Antarctica.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Complete the following web charts :

oceans; seas; rivers.

Hots :

Indian ocean is located in the south direction.

Life Skills :

On the physical map of world mark the oceans and the continents :

Do your self.

Lesson - 3 Food and Clothing

Scholastic Assessment

A. Circle the odd one out :

1. beans 2. lungi 3. trouser 4. blouse 5. groundnut

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Give one word answer :

1. Uttar Pradesh 2. Rajasthan 3. Spices 4. Saree 5. Kurta and Lungi

D. Match the following :

1. apple 2. clove 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. lehenga and choli 5. ghagra and katchli

E. Answer the following questions :

1. People living in different parts of a country eat different kinds of food because the land forms, climate and crops differ in different regions. 2. Spices are very useful because they make the food tasty and colourful. 3. On special occasions, people wear formal dresses. 4. Saree and sherwani are famous all over the world.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Give two example of each :

1. chillies, cloves 2. Rajasthan, Gujarat 3. dhoti kurta, kurta and lungi 4. ghagra with katchli, lehnga and choli.

B. Tick the correct picture for which the following states are famous for?

1. orange 2. banana 3. mango 4. Apple

C. From their dresses, identify the states to which these women belong to :

Himachal; UP; UP; Kerala

D. Find the names of eight dresses hidden in this word search.

ghagra; shirt; kurta; dhoti; sarees; veshti; skirt; choli

Life Skills

A. Collect pictures of dresses of different states. Paste them on the correct states on a big outline map of India. Put it up on your class bulletin board.

Do yourself.

B. Match the fruits with their states through a line.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 4 Means of Communication

Scholastic Assessment

A. Circle the odd one out :

1. stamp 2. post-card 3. courier

B. Which means of communication would you use in the following cases :

1. radio 2. mobile 3. postal-service 4. short message service

C. Arrange the following means of communication in the order their speed. Keep slowest at number 'a' :

1. letter 2. speed Post 3. telephone 4. newspaper 5. e-mail 6. television

D. Match the following :

1. One can listen news on it. 2. It has a fixed cost written on it. 3. It gives news and information in details. 4. One can sent printed matter through phones. 5. One can see and listen on it.

E. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. yes 2. telephone 3. television 4. SMS 5. mobile

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Internet has millions of computers connected to each other. 2. The means of communication in old times pigeons or messengers. 3. Computers are important because the whole world they are linked together hence information sharing is easy. 4. One can only listen on a radio whereas on television, one can see and listen. 5. we can sent a message urgently through SMS service.

7. Two means of personal communication are speed past and courier –8. Mobile can be carried along wherever we go.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Identify the picture and name them :

Do yourself.

Hot :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Write the first letter of each picture to get the name of a means of communication :

Do yourself.

B. Name the following :

1. mobile, postal service, fax 2. radio, television, internet

Lesson - 5 Occupations

Scholastic Assessment

A. Complete the following sentence :

1. sugar cane 2. occupation 3. plants 4. villagers

B. Match the following :

1. coastal areas 2. extracting minerals 3. bicycle 4. hen 5. rope

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. poultry farming 2. wood 3. cotton 4. farmers 5. oil

D. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. wood 2. lumbering 3. cow 4. jute 5. mining

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Any work by which we earn money is called occupation. 2. Textile mills which produce clothes from cotton and jute. 3. The process of obtaining minerals from inside the earth is called mining. 4. Cattle like cows and buffaloes are reared for their milk. 5. Three Minerals are metals, petroleum and diesel. 6. Goods have to be transported from one place to another. So a good transport service work in regarded. 7. Three Public Services are Health, education and travel. 8. In Poultry farming, birds like hen, ducks are reared for eggs and meat where as in dairy farming goats, cows and sheep are reared for milk.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Find out at least two states where these occupations are popular;

Do yourself.

Hots :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Pair these :

1. making sugar 2. making milk products 3. making matchboxes 4. making ears 5. selling eggs.

B. Look at these picture. Identify the objects and name the people who use these in their occupations :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 6 Delhi

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write the names of three buildings constructed by the Mughal rulers and three by the British in India :

1. Qutub Minar, India Gate 2. The Red Fort, Rashtrapati Bhawan 3. Jama Masjid, Lotus Temple

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Yamuna 2. India Gate 3. Loo 4. Mughal Garden 5. Lutyens.

C. Match the following :

1. Shah Jahan 2. Rashtrapati Bhawan 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Qutub-ud-din-Aibak; 5. Largest Mosque

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Climate of Delhi is extreme one. 2. Delhi is called Mini India because it truly represents the diverse culture of India. 3. Amar Javan Jyoti is lit at the India Gate because it burns in the memory of those soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our country. 4. Five places in Delhi are Qutub Minar, The Red Fort, Raj Ghat, Lotus Temple, Jama Masjid. 5. Two neighbouring cities of Delhi are - Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Collect pictures of your favourite tourist spots in Delhi. Paste the pictures in Your scrap book.

Do yourself.

Hots :

I would like to visit zoo, the Red Fort and Lotus Temple in Delhi.

Life Skills :

Find out and write the names of :

1. Zama Masjid 2. Lotus Temple 3. The Red Fort 4. Jama Masjid 5. The Rastrapati Bhawan 6. The Supreme Court.

Lesson - 7 Mumbai

A. Fill in the missing words :

1. Bombay High 2. Chopatney Beach 3. Ganesh Chaturthi 4. Bombay 5. Marathi

B. Complete the following statements :

1. Mumbai Harbor 2. Moderate 3. Chhatrapat Shivaji Terminus 4. Bhabha Atomic Research 5. Mumbai thane route in 1853.

C. Match the following :

1. Mumbaikars 2. landmark of Mumbai 3. institution 4. festival

D. Write True or False :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Mumbai has many places in which people are interested - Elephanta caves, Marin drive, Rajiv Gandhi sea Link, Chowpatty beach, Juhu Beach, Gateway of India etc. 2. Mumbai is located on the western coast of India in Maharashtra state. It faces the Arabian sea. 3. The climate of Mumbai is moderate because it is near the Arabian sea. It is warm and humid in summer and

pleasant in winter. **4.** Gateway of India is in Mumbai. It is an important place. It was built in 1911. **5.** The stretch of Marine Drive is also known as the Queen Necklace because at night the street lights resemble a string of pearls, forming a necklace.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Collect the pictures of the following and paste them in your copy :

Do yourself.

Hots :

Three languages are Marathi, Hindi and Konkani.

Life Skills :

A. Collect pictures of important tourist places and food-items of Mumbai. On a chart paper, make a nice colourful collage out of all these pictures :

Do yourself.

B. Prepare a project report based on your research.

(i) Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. Earlier it was called Bombay until 1995. It is the sixth most popular city in the world. Mumbai is financial capital of India. All important offices lie here. It is the commercial capital because Mumbai is the richest city in India. It is known for its industries. Textiles and petrochemicals are the major industries. Mumbai is famous for its cotton textiles and Bollywood.

Lesson 8 Kolkata : The city of Joy

Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following :

1. Nobel Prize of literature **2.** An International Airport **3.** language **4.** They run on rails along road
5. Festival

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Moderate **2.** Bengali **3.** Sweets **4.** villages **5.** National Library **6.** 1911

C. Answer the following questions :

1. The Howrah bridge and Vidyasagar Setu are two famous bridges on the Hugli river. **2.** White Marble has been used to build Victoria Memorial.
3. 'Tram' run on the rails along road. **4.** Tourists are interested in visiting Eden Garden, Alipuri zoo, Ramakrishna Math etc. **5.** The main railway station of Kolkata is linked to the city by Howrah Bridge. So, it is important. **6.** Unique about Kolkata's transport system is that these are underground railways known as metro.

D. Tick (4) the correct option :

1. Vidyasagar Setu **2.** 1971 **3.** Banyan **4.** Joy

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Complete the following web chart :

Bengali, Hindi, English

B. Find out the names of some famous people from Kolkata :

Do yourself.

Hots :

(i) Dakshineswar Kali Temple **(ii)** Howrah bridge **(iii)** Eden Garden

Life Skills :

A. Collect picture of Durga Puja and famous tourist places of West Bengal and make a collage.

Do Yourself.

B. Paste the pictures of two famous Indians, who belong to the state of West Bengal :

Do yourself.

C. Identify these picture :

National Library; Fort William; Birla Planetorium; Victoria Memorial; Botanical Gardens; Eden Garden

Lesson - 9 Chennai- City of Temple

Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following :

1. southernmost point 2. Marina Beach 3. music 4. Rajaji 5. dance

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Chennai 2. Bay of Bengal 3. Pongal 4. Temples 5. Madras

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Main food items of Chennai are rice, idli, dosa, sambhar, uttapam, rasam and upma. Coconut is commonly used in their food. 2. Temples of Chennai are known for their beautiful stone carvings. 3. The climate of Chennai is warm and humid throughout the year. 4. Important tourist spots of Chennai are the Government- Museum, Fort St. George, Marina Beach and Guindy Snake Park. 5. Important industries in chennai are international airport, chennai central station etc.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Which five places would you like to visit in Chennai? Name them :

(i) Marina Beach (ii) Parthasarathi Temple (iii) Grpuram (iv) Kapaleeswaras Temple (v) Gandhi Mandapam

Hots :

Rice is the main food of Chennai because it grows here in a large quantity.

Life Skills :

A. Complete the names of these famous Tamil film actors from Chennai :

1. Kamal Hasan 2. Chitti Babu 3. Silambarasan

B. Write the names of the south Indian dishes below :

(i) Dosa (ii) Rasam (iii) Idli (iv) Uttapam (v) Upma

Lesson - 10 More Indian Cities

Scholastic Assessment

A. Circle the odd one out :

1. Sabrmati, Navratri, Ahemdabad 2. Hawa Mahal, Char Minar, Gangaur 3. Teej, Rajasthan, Dandiya 4. Rock Garden, Rose Garden, Le Corbusier

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Lucknow 2. Bengaluru 3. Jaipur 4. Gol Ghar

C. Tick (✓) the correct alternative :

1. Pink 2. Chandigarh 3. City of Nawabs' 4. Hyderabad

D. Match the following :

1. Chandigarh 2. Hyderabad 3. Jaipur 4. Ahmedabad

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The silk sarees of bengaluru are very popular, so it is known as the 'silicon valley of India.' 2. In Jaipur, most of the buildings are made up of pink sandstone, so it is called 'Pink city'. 3. Chandigarh is different from other union territories because it is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. 4. Lucknow is located on the bank of river Gomati. 5. India's longest river bridge is 'Mahatma Gandhi Setu'. It is located over the river Ganga is Patna. 6. The major

industries of Hyderabad are ‘medical drugs companies’, computer industry’, ‘Patola Sarees’ etc.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

On the map of India name the following cities :

Do yourself.

Hots :

We all are proud of our country because there is unity in diversity.

Life Skills :

CHANDIGARH, SECUNDERABAND, CHAR MINAR, GHEWAR, HAWAMAHAL, LUCKNOW

Lesson - 11 Our National symbols

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Tri-colour 2. tiger 3. lotus 4. project-Tiger

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Complete the sentences :

1. It is our national tree 2. With tropical monsoon seasons 3. 52 4. Our National animal 5. colourful and beautiful feathers 6. Purity, beauty and knowledge 7. Wheel of Ashoka 8. Dharma 9. National Insignia

D. Answer the following questions :

1. In three colours, saffron colour signified courage and sacrifices white colour stands for peace and purity, the green colour stands for fertility and prosperity. 2. National Anthem is sung on all the national festivals and at official meetings of government. 3. While hoisting the flag, there are three rules- (i) Every one should stand in attention and salute while hoisting the flag. (ii) Flag must be hoisted after the sunrise and must be brought down just before the sunset. (iii) When the flag is unfurled saffron band of the flag should always be on top. 4. National emblem is found on all government letters and other papers. It also appears on all Indian currency. 5. While flag is being hoisted, these 3 rules should be followed - (i) Everyone should stand and salute which hoisting the flag. (ii) Flag must be hoisted after the sunrise and must be brought down just before the sunset. (iii) When the flag is unfurled saffron band of the flag should always be on top.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Identify the countries to which the following flags belong :

Australia, Nepal, Pakistan, America, France, Japan, Srilanka

Hots :

Mr. Narendra Singh Modi is our Prime Minister.

Life Skills :

Paste the national symbol.

Do Yourself.

Lesson - 12 Rules and Duties

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write one rule you will follow in these places. The rule for each place should be different :

1. Take care of public properly like roads, parks and monuments etc. 2. Don't throw garbage in

restaurant. **3.** We should not bunk school. **4.** We should not make the park dirty. **5.** We should maintain silence in library. **6.** Cross the Road at Zebra crossing only.

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. garbage **2.** neat, clean **3.** tules **4.** water, food, electricity **5.** government.

D. Complete the sentences :

1. in India **2.** framed by the Government **3.** electronic products **4.** when rules are followed wisely
5. the queue system

E. Answer the following questions :

1. With the help of rules, we can use the public services easily. **2.** Three rules to be followed by us to be good citizens are- **(i)** Throw garbage in the dust bins. **(ii)** Keep your surroundings clean and tidy. **(iii)** Follow the traffic rules. We should never drive fast. **3.** We should strictly follow the rules and laws set by the government because they are meant for the welfare of the public follow these laws is the prime duty of every citizen. **4.** Three fundamental duties are- **(i)** To protect natural environment. **(ii)** To safe guard public property. **(iii)** To protect wildlife. **5.** Two things essential for peaceful social life are understanding and respect for all.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Draw and write down the names of places where we follow queue system :

Do yourself.

B. Paste picture of the rules which we need to follow ;

Do yourself.

Hots :

One should follow the laws made by the government because they are meant for the welfare of public.

Life Skills :

Make a chart on rules and duties for good citizen.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 13 Our Government

Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following :

1. Shimla **2.** Dispur **3.** Bhopal **4.** Chandigarh **5.** Jaipur

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. 5 years **2.** central **3.** Legislative Assembly **4.** State Government
5. Parliament

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Freedom gave us rights and responsibility. **2.** It was not possible for government to look after such a big country. So India was divided into states. **3.** A government is a group of people for the welfare of the country. **4.** There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India. **5.** The Central Government run the whole country where as the Government look after the welfare of every state. **6.** The members of Lok Sabha are chosen by the people of each state. The members of Rajya Sabha choosed by the members of the state governments. **7.** Union Territories are ruled directly by the central government. There 7 union territories. These are :
1. Delhi **2.** Daman and Diu **3.** Dadra and Nagar Haveli **4.** Chandigarh **5.** Lakshadweep **6.** Pondicherry **7.** Andaman and Nicobar Islands

D. Complete the sentences :

1. Rashtrapati Bhawan **2.** Rajya Sabha **3.** The head of the state **4.** Divide the people

E. Fill in the blanks :

1. speaker
2. lok sabha
3. 15 August 1947
4. British

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Paste the following picture and write one line about each of them :

Do yourself.

Hots :

I live in Uttar Pradesh.

Life Skills :

On the political map of India, mark the following states of your country :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 14 Local Bodies

Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following :

1. pradhan
2. big cities
3. voting age
4. democratic
5. gram sewak

B. Unscramble the letters in bracket to form correct words :

1. village
2. tax
3. cities
4. election

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. sarpanch
2. disputes
3. municipal councillors
4. election
5. eighteen

D. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. basic
2. villages
3. pancayat
4. five
5. corporation

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The basic need of people are known as Civic Amenities. Three civic Amenities are electricity, sanitation and postal system.
2. Villages elects a pradhan.
3. The main functions of village Panchayat are as follows - **(i)** To keep the village clean. **(ii)** to look after the education of the children and adults of the village. **(iii)** to provide safe drinking to villagers.
4. We pay taxes because government needs money for public services.
5. Four type of taxes are sale tax, income tax, water tax and house tax.
6. Four important functions of Municipal committee- **(i)** To maintain street lights, parks, roads etc. **(ii)** To organise literary programmes for adults. **(iii)** To provide free education for children up to the age of 14 years. **(iv)** To keep the city clean.
7. We can help the local self government agencies of our country by following rules and regulations, established by them.
8. Municipal committee get money for its working through different taxes.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Identify these pictures and name them :

park, fire-station; mumbai municipal corporation, hospital

B. Find out a few service that are provided by the local government of your area ;

Street provided by local government : **(i)** Street lights, roads and parks are maintained. **(ii)** Organise literary programmes for adults. **(iii)** Keeping city tidy.

Hots :

We can not choose the member of Gram Panchayat because we belong to city.

Life Skills :

Write the functions of Municipal committee with the help of of these pictures :

Prove education to children.

Keeping road clean.

Provide Medial care.

Providing water.

A village Panchyat

Maintain travel system of city.

Lesson - 15 Great Indians

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write the names of the great Indian with the help of the clues given :

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 2. CV Raman 3. Rabindarnath Tagore 4. Sarojini Naidu

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Rabindarnath Tagore 3. Porbandar 4. Prime Minister 5. Nathuram Godse

C. Write True or False :

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Rabindranath Tagore wrote Jana-Gana-Mana. 2. Rabindranath Tagore founded Vishva Bharti University. 3. Motilal Nehru and Swaroop Rani were the parents of Jawaharlal Nehru. 4. Sarojini Naidu was known as 'Nightanlge of India.'

Hots :

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is known for his love for children.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Complete the following web chart :

Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Radha Krishnan, 2nd October, 14th November, 5th September, Gandhi Jayanti, Childrends Days, Teacher's Day.

B. Paste pictures of great Indians.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

1. Write the names of these great people of India?

(i) Rabindarnath Tagore (ii) CV Raman (iii) Mahatma Gandhi (iv) Rabindranath Tagore (v) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

B. (i) Write down when and where were Rabindranath Tagore, C.V. Raman and Sarojini Naidu born? (ii) The Contribution they made to the country.

(i) Rabindarnath Tagore was born on 7th May 1861 in Kolkata., He contributed in literature. (ii) C.V. Raman was born in the year 1888 in Tamil Naidu. He contributed in science (iii) Sarjini Naidu was born on 13th February 1879 in Hyderabad. She contributed in politics.

Lesson - 16 Environmental Pollution

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. living, non-living 2. pollution 3. disease 4. land and soil 5. toxic

B. Circle the odd one out :

1. uncovered rains 2. germs 3. air pollution

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

D. Write True or False :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Environment means the surroundings in which from environment live. It includes both living and non-living things. 2. Four Basic needs are- air, soil, water and heat. 3. (a) wastes from factories. (b) throwing plastic bags and bottles in the garbage. (b) (i) bathing of animals in ponds or river. (ii) Bathing, washing and clothes in water bodies as lakes, and rivers. (c) (i) Bursting of

fire crackers. **(ii)** Smoke from factories and industries. **(d) (i)** Honking vehicles **(ii)** Listening to loud music. **4.** We can save the environment by doing certain things- **(i)** Saving water **(ii)** Growmore trees **(iii)** Don't bursting firecrackers **(iv)** Walking or using a cycle for short distances.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

Paste pictures showing the following things that harm the environment :

1. Do yourself. **2.** Do yourself. **3.** Do yourself. **4.** Do yourself.

Hots :

1. We boil water before using it for cooking or drinking because after boiling its jermis are died. So they do not pollute water. **2.** Air in a garden is more clean and fresh more than air in a market place because in market there is air pollution through vehicles.

Life Skills :

Make a poster with the slogan :

Do yourself.

Book - 4

Lesson - 1 Our Beautiful Country India

Scholastic Assessment

A. Write True or False :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. six 2. 3000 kilometres 3. Palk Strait 4. plateau 5. Bay of Bengal

C. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

B. India is located in Asia continent. It has many high mountain ranges, rivers and plains. **2.** Plains are flat and level land where as plateau is flat and higher than its surrounding areas. **3.** India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow strait called the Palk Strait in the South. **4.** The Southern Plateau covers the largest part of our country. **5.** Island of India are Andaman and Nicobar. They are located in the Bay of Bengal. **6.** A desert is a very large area of land having very little or few plants growing in it. It is hot and dry in day and pleasant at night.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Locate the neighbouring countries on the given map of India :

Do yourself.

B. Name them :

1. India 2. Nilgiri hills 3. Northern Plains 4. Plateau 5. Peninsula

C. Identify these landforms and write their names in the boxes :

Himalaya; Desert; Port Blair Island; Plateau; Plain

D. Complete the web chart :

Northern plains; Plateaus; Desert; Peninsulas; Island Gangetic Plains; Southern Plateau; Thar desert; Indian Peninsula; Nicobar Islands, Andaman Islands.

Life Skills :

An isthmus is a narrow strip of land which joins two larger parts of land. The continents of North America and South America are joined by an isthmus. Read the clues and fill the space below:-

1. Island 2. Bay 3. Peninsula 4. Dal 5. Arabian sea 6. Strait 7. Isthmus 8. seas

Lesson - 2 Rivers

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. landforms **B.** river **3.** rainbow **D.** silt **5.** triangular **6.** the river

B. Match the following :

Do yourself.

C. Who am I?

1. tributaries **2.** course **3.** waterfalls **4.** river bed **5.** silt **6.** mouth

D. Answer the following questions :

1. A river flows very fast because it rubs against the rocks on the mountain side and breaks them down to smaller pieces. **2.** Soil brought down from the mountains by the river is called silt. Silt is useful because it is very fertile. **3.** A river form a delta or an estuary when it carries a lot of silt and it is difficult to flow in one stream through the silt. **4.** Three importance of rivers are- **(i)** River water help to produce electricity. **(ii)** River water is used to water crops when there is not enough rain. **(iii)** River carry silt which is left behind when a river floods and this

makes the soil very fertile. **5.** When the silt carried down, collects and is deposited in the spaces between the smaller river, a triangular shape is formed. This region is called 'Delta.'

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Think and answer :

1. Yes, rivers can be dangerous and harmful to people because sometimes due to heavy rains the water level increases and it results in flood. **2.** Rivers get dirty because animals are made to bath in river water and factories throw their waste in rivers. **3.** Making animals not bath in rivers and throwing garbage at right place can make the river clean.

B. How good are you at giving clues?

1. edge of river **2.** joining rivers **3.** a place formed fromed deposition of silt **4.** Path of a river **5.** falling of water from a height.

C. On A-4 sheet place your hand palm downwards, fingers spread out. Trace the outline of your palm and fingers down to about three inches below you wrist. Remove your hand. Your outline will look as in the given figure.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

You know that you flowed on.

Being a drop of water, first of all I fell down on the mountain; from that mountain I flowed with the water of a river in form of waterfall. Then, with the water I got mixed with simple water and flows from different ways. There occurred a flood and it spoiled things crops and fields. I was in that water. After it again I flows with the river water.

Lesson - 3 The Northern Mountains

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. mountain range **2.** kashmir **3.** ranges **4.** think forest with wild animals **5.** sugarcane **6.** cold, windy

B. Give one word answer for the following :

1. Nepal **2.** Himalayas **3.** Mt Everest **4.** Karakoram Mountains **5.** the Shiwalik **6.** terrace **7.** valley

C. Name the following :

1. Tenging Norgay **2.** The Himachal **3.** Mt everest **4.** Shimla, Shrinagar, Nainital **5.** Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Nagar Hill

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The Himalayas are located in North India from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east. **2.** Shiwalik range is different from the other Himalayan ranges because it lies in the south of low mountains. **3.** People can not live in high mountains because farming on the hills slopes in not easy. The height of the mountains, the cold and snow are the difficult living conditions. **4.** It was built for the people of the plains to approach the high mountains in earlier times because there were no roads, better transport and communication. **5.** The farmers cut the hill side to make terrace, on which they can grow crops. **6.** The Himalyas causes rainfall in our country because it block the path of rain-bearing clouds during the monsoon.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name the parallel ranges of Himalayas :

1. the Himadari or the Greater Himalyas. **2.** the Himachal or the Middle Himalyas. **3.** the Shiwaliks or the Outer Himalayas.

B. Match the following :

1. Badrinath **2.** Glaciers **3.** Nagar **4.** National Parks **5.** Mt Everest

C. Are there tourist places in the following ranges? If yes, name them.

1. The climate is very cold and mountains are higher so its all up to the interest of people.
2. In the middle Himalyas, there are many tourist places like Shimla, Shri nagar, Nainital, Mussoorie, Darjeeling etc. The lesser himalyas have many religious places like Badrinath, Kedarnath etc.
3. In the outer Himalya, there are many hills to visit like Nagar hills etc.

D. On the given outline map of India mark the following :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

The names of six mountain sports are in this grid. How many of these can you find?

1. rafting
2. skiing
3. rock climbing
4. hang - Gliding
5. motor Rallying
6. mountain climbing.

Lesson - 4 The Northern Plains

A. Write True or False :

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. Tree

B. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

C. Give one word answer :

1. Bhakra Nangal Dam
2. Indira Gandhi Canal
3. Allahabad
4. Sunderbans
5. Gangotri
6. The river Ganga
7. Ganga Action Plan

D. Answer the following questions :

1. When the river Yamuna joins the river Ganga at Allahabad, this is known as confluence.
2. The Northern plains are very fertile because they lie between the Himalyas and the southern plateaus.
3. The Ganga and Brahamputra.
4. A delta is low lying flat land near the sea where river deposits its sediments; eg : Sunderbans.
5. The Northern plains lie between the Himalyas and the south-ern plateaus. They are extended from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
6. The government has started project to clean the Ganga river and prevent its further pollution. This is known as the Ganga Action Plan.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name any three of the following :

1. The Ganga River Basin, The Brahamputra River Basin, The Satluj River Basin.
2. Ghaghara, Gandak, Gomti.
3. Kanpur, Allahabad, Patna
4. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh.

B. Take a map of India and try to mark the passage of the rivers Ganga and Brahmputra. Also mention the cities located on the banks of these rivers.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

A. Organize a group discussion on the topic 'Importance of the Northern Plains'.

Do yourself.

B. Make a list of important cities you find between the origin of river Ganga to its find flow into the Bay of Bengal.

Kanpur - Famous for shoes.

Allahabad - Famous for Guava.

Patna - Famous for its history

Varanasi - Famous for Education

Lesson - 5 The Indian Desert

A. Writ True or False :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. south-west
2. Rajasthan
3. rain
4. hot, cool
5. oasis

C. Match the following :

1. sand dunes 2. Satluj 3. hump 4. oasis 5. nomands

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Many people in the Thar desert are nomands because of the shortage of food. 2. Traditional clothes of people of Rajashtan are dhoti-kurta and a colourful turban worn by man and ghaghra - choli with an odhini for women. 3. The Thar desert is also known as the Indian Desert. It is the largest desert. Its location is in the western part of Rajashthan. 4. Hill of sand are called sand-dunes. They are formed by the flow of air.
5. Camel is useful for the people of Rajasthan because it can move easily on the sand and it has a lump of fat in its hump. 6. The water from the Satluj has been brought to the desert through the Indira Gandhi Canal.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Completes these words with the help of the clues given. The letters in the boxes will give you a new word that you have learnt.

1. monsoon 2. Bikaner 3. Thar 4. oasis 5. Indira Gandhi

B. On an outline map of India, mark and label the following :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Here is an experiment that will help you understand the climate of the desert.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 6 The Coastal Plains and Islands

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Match following :

1. Konkan coast 2. Malabar Coast 3. Mahandi Delta 4. Cape Comerin;
5. Lakshwdeep

C. Define them :

1. A mass of land which is surrounded on three sides by water is called a Peninsula. 2. All around the peninsula is the coast. 3. An island is surrounded on all sides by sea. 4. A lagoon is a saltwater lake or pond that cuts itself from the main sea. 5. A narrow inlet of sea partly surrounded by land is known as gulf.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Western coastal plains starts from Gujarat and ends at KanyaKumari. The eastern coastal plains begin from West Bengal in the north and end at Kanyakumari. 2. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshdeep Island in the Arabian sea are parts of India. 3. The long coastline is useful for fishing. 4. Such a land which is surrounded on three sides by water is called Peninsula. An Island is surrounded by sea on all sides. 5. We sea light house along the Konkan Coast because they warn ships against the rocks. 6. The rivers are- Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri and other small rivers. The deltas formed by these rivers are very fertile.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name some states of India which have sea coast :

1. Mumbai 2. Kochi 3. Chennai 4. Puducherry

B. Name the important seaports along the coast of India :

1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Kochi; Jawaharlal Nehru sea port; Kandla

C. Unscramble the following words and write a sentence about each :

1. Malabar 2. Konkan 3. Coromandle 4. Kanyakumari

Life Skills :

1. Create a picture picture interesting.

Do yourself.

2. Make a your model.

do yourself.

3. Match the following :

1. Cape Comorin 2. Port Blair 3. Rann of Kuchch 4. Orissa 5. Kerala 6. Vishakhapatnam 7. Coromandel coast

Lesson - 7 The Southern Plateaus

Scholastic Assessment

A. Give one word answer :

1. Narmada 2. black soil 3. Jog falls 4. Narmda river 5. Mettur Dam

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Deccan plateau 2. sharewati 3. Nilgiri Hills 4. Chota Nagpur 5. Kaveri 6. central highland

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The Southern plateau is formed by the Malwa plateau, Chota Nagpur plateau and Deccan plateau. It is bounded by the western ghats in the west and by Aravalli Hills in the north-west by the Raj Mahal Hills in the north- east. It looks like a cone. 2. The location of southern plateau is it is bounded by the western Ghats in the west and by Aravalli hills in the north west by the Raj Mahal Hills in the north-east. 3. The Malwa plateau includes parts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. 4. The rivers in Deccan Plateau flow from west to east because the Deccan plateau slopes from west to east. 5. Many rivers in the Deccan plateau are dry during summer because they are not fed by the melting snow.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Read the clues and find the answer :

1. Indian Plateau 2. Nilgiri Hills 3. Black soil 4. Narmada river 5. Aravelli Hills 6. Chota Nagpur Plateau

B. On an outline map of India, mark and label the following :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

List out the statesPlateau.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 8 The Indian Climate

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. useful weather of a place. 2. different 3. Indian subcontinent and moisture 4. coming from the sea

B. Give the differences between :

1. There is hot summer with a very rainy monsoon. There is hot summer with very little or no rain. 2. In arid climate, there is hot summer with a very little rainy monsoon where as in semi air

climate there is hot summer with a little more rain. **3.** Cool summer rain in the monsoon and a very cold winter. Hot summer and rain which is heavier in the east than in west.

C. Match the following :

1. March to May **2.** December to February **3.** June to September
4. October to November

D. Write True of False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The climate of a place affects the food habits, clothing and way of living of the people. Our country has different climate because different seasons are there in different areas. **2.** The moisture-bearing winds bring rain in our country. **3.** In the summer season, the general weather remains hot and dry. **4.** Rajasthan and Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat get very little rainfall. The western coast of India gets more rainfall than the eastern coast. **5.** The factors that affect India's climate are their different location.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. tropical wet climate **2.** arid **3.** tropical wet and dry **4.** humid subtropical **5.** highland **6.** semi-arid **7.** winter monsoon

B. Today, the world climate is changing rapidly. What do you think about this change? Is it good/favourable for human being? Prepare a group discussion of about 5-6 students in the class on this topic.

Do yourself.

C. What do we do in which season? Write winter, summer or rainy season :

1. summer **2.** winter **3.** winter **4.** rainy season **5.** winter **6.** monsoon
7. summer **8.** summer **9.** rainy

D. Guess who am I?

1. Winter **2.** summer **3.** hot and dry **4.** December **5.** winter

Life Skills :

On the given outline map of India mark the following :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 9 Soil in India

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. long **2.** Regur soil **3.** fertilizers **4.** Himalyan ranges **5.** soil erosion
6. embankments

C. Write True or False :

1. True **2.** False **3.** True **4.** True **5.** False **6.** False

D. Match the following :

1. Is known as regur soil **2.** Is a mixture of clay and sand **3.** Is brown red and yellowish in colour **4.** is found in the deltas **5.** has a high soil content **6.** is red due to iron oxide

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth surface. It takes thousands of years to form.
2. The soil depends upon a number of factors like climate, type of rocks, minerals, vegetation etc. **3.** The Alluvial soil is most important because it is very fertile. **4.** No crops grow in the desert soil because it is most barren type of soil. **5.** The black soil is good for cultivation of cotton and sugarcane because it is made up of lava rocks and is very fertile soil. **6.** Soil erosion

is a process in which soil gets washed away by some natural agents. It can be prevented by deforestation, dams, embankments.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name the type of soil that is :

1. black soil
2. mountain soil
3. laterite soil
4. red soil
5. alluvial soil
6. laterite soil

B. A large number of people in our country are farmers as the soil is fertile. In this word search circle the names of eight major crops grown in our country are hidden. Find write in the spaces below.

millet, tea, coffee, rice, wheat, ragi, cotton, bajra

Life Skills :

1. Write the types of soil found in the area marked with a dotted line below. Also name the area.

1. alluvial soil
2. black soil
3. red soil
4. desert soil
5. laterite soil
6. mountain soil

Lesson - 10 Agriculture in India

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. fill
2. Punjab
3. subsidiary
4. increasing
5. white

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Agriculture is the art of cultivating crops.
2. Traditional agriculture results in low productivity. Modern Agriculture results in high productivity.
3. The old agriculture methods were replaced with new ones. This change is called 'Green Revolution'.
4. The other three revolutions are - **(i)** White Revolution: Tremendous increase in milk production. **(ii)** Yellow Revolution : Tremendous increase in oilseed production. **(iii)** Blue Revolution : Instant increase in fibre production.
5. Modern methods of farming are : **(i)** Tractors and threshers are now used to till the land. **(ii)** Tube wells are used to irrigate the field.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Match the following :

1. slash and burn cultivation
2. low and inferior yields
3. combine harvester
4. two crops simultaneous planted in one field.
5. crops grown alternatively.

B. Identify the revolution :

1. Green Revolution
2. White Revolution
3. Yellow Revolution
4. Blue Revolution

Life Skills :

Visit a field for them.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 11 The Earliest People

Scholastic Assessment

A. Complete the following sentence :

1. They lived by hunting wild animals, fishing and gathering wild foods.
2. In this period, many stone tools have been made.
3. Stone tools but they catch birds and animals.

B. Answer in short :

1. The famous rock painting in Bhimbetka cave. 2. Early man's tools were made up of stones. 3. Colours used in painting were made from coloured minerals found in the soil.

C. Answer the questions :

1. Early man learnt from hominids the hunt for food and usefulness of fire. 2. Hunter-gatherers led a wandering life because they had to move from place to place in search of food and water. 3. The Hunter-Gatherers lived in large groups because they needed each other to survive, e.g. people were needed to hunt, to carry the food home, to gather fruits and look after children. 4. The tools of hunter-gatherers have changed over the years because of modern influences. 5. The tools of the stone age were shaped like almonds.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Find out in which continents the hunter-gatherers are still found today. Then mark them on the given world map.

Do yourself.

B. Draw two tools made of stones and two made of animal's bones in the space given below.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 12 A Steeled Life

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. wanders 2. planting 3. artifacts 4. settled 5. early man

B. Who am I?

1. ground stone 2. artifacts 3. rice 4. iron 5. pottery

C. Match the following :

1. gold 2. copper 3. bronze 4. artifacts 5. west Asia

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Hunter-gatherers wandered about in the search of food where as farmers grow almost all the food that we eat. 2. The first crops grown were cereals such as rice and millets. 3. Farming changed the life of early man. Two reasons are- (i) Life became more settled : The hunter-gatherers had to wander over a large area to gather enough food. Farmers could grow crops near their homes and had not to wander. 2. Small villages grew up : Small villages were grown up as people's life became more settled. 4. Domestic animals like sheep, cows and goats provide wool, meat, milk and skin. Hence, they were useful. 5. Discovery of bronze was useful because it was more better for making tools.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Unscramble these words, write them in the blanks and then write one or two sentences about each.

1. pottery 2. copper 3. bronze 4. cereals

B. What are the differences?

1. wandered 2. fish, meat, milk, rice and beans 4. many, wanders, villages 5. No 6. Stones, Metals

Life Skills :

Get Some cerealsthey feel.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 13 Our Rich Heritage

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. modern 2. Sanskrit, Tamil 3. the British 4. culture 5. languages

B. Give one word answer :

1. Bihu 2. scrafs kurta 3. Hindi 4. Yakshagana 5. dialects

C. Write short answer :

1. Kashmiri, Sindhi and Urdu are written from right to left. 2. The painting of Ajanta caves indicate the life of people in those times and the life of Buddha. 3. Mughals brought the paintings means the art of miniature paintings to India. 4. Tansen was the most popular singer of India.

D. Match the following :

1. folk 2. Ghagra 3. Santhali 4. Carnatic 5. Ajanta caves 6. Onam

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The themes of mineature paintings are version of court scenes, landscapes etc. They were brought by the Mughals. 2. Seasonal festivals are Basant, Baisabhi, Onam and Pongal. They are celebrated as harvest festivals. 3. Folk dances are an expression of joy on various events. Two folk dances are- Bihu and Garba. 4. Classical dances are Bharatnatyam, Kathakali and Odissi, Hindustani and carnatic. 5. Two styles of classical music are beats and rhythms. 6. The style of architecture has been changed because Europeans came to India.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Each of these sweets is made on a particular festival. Match festival with the sweet on which it is made.

Holi; Onam; Pongal; Christmas; Eid

B. Name them.

1. (a) Taj Mahal (b) Kailash Temple (c) Gol Gumbaz (d) Gwalior Fort

2. (a) Sanskrit (b) Tamil (c) Punjabi (d) Bengali

3. (a) Independence day (b) Eid (c) Christmas (d) Holi

4. (a) Gidda (b) Garba (c) Bihu (d) Odissi

5. (a) Flute (b)Sitar (c) Veena (d) Tabla

6. (a) Pandit Ravi Shankar (b) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan (c) Tansen (d) AR Rehman (d) Ustad Bismillah Khan

Life Skills :

Our country (orange)

Do yourself.

Lesson - 14 Our Constitution

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Answer in one word :

1. Our constitution was adopted on 26 adopted on 26 January 1950. 2. It is set of guidelines and rules prepared by the members of the constitution assembly is called directed principles. 3. Abraham Lincoln has defined democracy as the Government of the people, for the people and by the people. 3. A citizen can not deny the fundamental rights.

C. Match the following :

1. India is an independent country. 2. All religious are equal. 3. All citizens are equal. 4. People choose their representatives.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The Constitution Assembly was set up to prepare a set of guidelines, rules and regulations known as constitution. **2.** The Constitution of India provides certain guidelines for the government of a state. These are known as Directive Principles Three of them are as- **(i)** The government should provide better living conditions for their citizens. **(ii)** It should provide employment to all men and women. **(iii)** It should provide education for children up to the age of fourteen years. **3.** We should follow our fundamental duties in orders to grow as a responsible citizen. **4.** Our three national rules are- **(i)** Right to equality. **(ii)** Right to freedom. **(iii)** Right to freedom of religion.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Learn and write the preamble of the constitution of India :

Do yourself.

B. Write any three-

1. Fundamental rights are- **(i)** Freedom of Association **(ii)** Freedom of Movement **(iii)** Freedom of Assembly **2.** Fundamental duties are **(i)** We should follow the rules laid down in the constitution and respect the national flag and the national anthem. **(ii)** we should work for the unity of our country. **(iii)** We should protect and take care of our country.

Lesson - 15 They showed us the way

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (b) **4.** (b) **5.** (b) **6.** (a) **7.** (a)

B. Match the following :

1. Bhagwad Gita **2.** Quran **3.** Bible **4.** Tripitak **5.** Zen Avesta **6.** Guru Granth Sahib

C. Who founded the following religions :

1. Prophet Mohammed **2.** Jesus Christ **3.** Zoroaster **4.** Gautam Buddha **5.** Lord Mahavir

D. Give one word answer :

1. Ramabai Ranade **2.** Sir CV Raman **3.** Aryabhata **4.** Sir Shyed Ahmed Khan **5.** Sushruta **6.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Social reformers are people who worked for the betterment of the society. Two social reformers are- **(i)** Raja Ram Mohan Roy **(ii)** Ramabai Ranady **2.** The main teachings of Prophet Mohammed are importance of peace, love and brotherhood. **4.** Kabir fought against false beliefs, rituals and exploitations of common people. **5.** Common teachings of Jainism are non-violence, peace and kindness to all living beings. Common teachings of Buddhism are truth, charity and control over passions. **6.** The contribution of Indian scientist in ancient times is the description given by them. Several plants and herbs used as medicine.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Can you name the following people :

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy **2.** Charaka **3.** Sir Shyed Ahmed Khan **4.** Swami Vivekananda **5.** Gautam Buddha **6.** CV Raman

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy championed women's rights and freedoms of press. **2.** Charka described various stages through which food passes before beings digested. He described several plants used as medicine. **3.** He worked a lot for muslims. **4.** He opposed the cast system, untouchability and lowly status of women in the society. **5.** He emphasized on truth, charity and control over passions. **6.** His experiments led to the discovery of new information about what happens to rays of light when they pass through water.

B. In one sentence write down the main teachings of the following religions :

1. He emphasized on truth, charity and control over passions. **2.** He preached non-violence, peace and kindness to all living beings. **3.** He taught that all men are brothers because they are the

children of the same God. **4.** The parsi religion taught that good actions lead to happiness and are necessary to strengthen the forces of good.

Life Skills :

A. Find out the names of persons who preached the following :

1. Jesus Christ **2.** Saint Kabir **3.** Lord Mahavir **4.** Mahatma Gandhi **5.** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

B. List three social evils that you feel still prevail in your society. Organise a class debate on how you can help in removing them.

1. dowry **2.** false beliefs **3.** non-violence

Book - 5

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Give one world answer :

1. Atlas 2. Asia 3. spherical 4. the Arctic Ocean

C. Write True or False :

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

D. Match the following :

1. Europe 2. map maker 3. southern hemisphere 4. northern hemisphere 5. astronomer 6. cartography

E. Answer the following questions :

1. A map is more useful than a globe because a map can give us detailed information but a globe is small and model of earth. (ii) There are three different types of maps. They are - (i) Political Map (ii) Physical Map (iii) Thematic Map 3. There are seven continents in the world. These are - Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. 4. We should have a scale on the map because we can not make maps showing the actual size of a place. 5. Directions are usually shown on the map in such a way that top of the maps shows the north, the bottom represents the south, towards your right hand side is the east and the west is on the left hand side.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Compare the following :

1. Political map shows different countries, states, districts, cities etc. Physical map shows physical features such as mountains, rivers, plains, plateaus etc. 2. The thematic map shows details of certain theme such as rainfall, type of soil etc where as physical map shows physical features such as mountains, rivers etc. 3. Four major direction are called cardinal directions. These are North, South, East and west. Apart from main directions, there are also four sub-directions. These are - North-east, North-west, South-east, South-west 4. A map is a drawing of the whole or a part of the earth's surface on a flat sheet while a sketch is a drawing of a place without scale.

B. Draw a map of your school giving the appropriate scale and standard symbols.

Do yourself.

C. Name the following signs and symbols used on maps :

Do yourself.

D. Both the globe and maps can show the whole world. Can you say which if these is much better? Justify and answer.

Globe and map both can show the whole world. But Map is better than a Globe. A map shows detailed information and easy to understand different places mentioned on it where as a globe is a small model. It has three dimensions. It is not easy to carry the globe from one place to another.

E. Mark the continents and oceans on the given world map :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 2 Parallels and Meridians

Scholastic Assessment

1. Fill in the blanks :

1. north, south 2. 360 3. Greenwich 4. north 5. right 6. International date line

B. Write True or False :

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False

C. Write the name of the following :

1. North pole 2. International Date line 3. Tropic of cancer 4. Antarctic circle 5. Equator

D. Answer the following questions :

1. We take the greenwich meridian for numberining the meridians. Green which meridian is also known as prime medirian. 2. The latitudes and the latitudes form a network called the Earth Grid. It is used to locate a place. 3. The imaginary lines drawn parallel to the equator are called Parallels. Lines which run from north to south on the globe are known as meridians.

4. Four important parallels are - (i) Tropic of cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$) (ii) Tropic of Capricorn

($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}S$) (iii) Artic circle ($66\frac{1}{L}^{\circ}N$) (iv) Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}3$) 5. We see a number of

lines at the globe. These line are parallels and meridian. To prove, there are 181 parallel, we can count parallels on globe.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Unscramble the following letters to form a word :

1. equator 2. pole 3. grid 4. greenwich 5. capricorn

B. Name the following :

1. The equator or grid circle is the longest parallel. 2. Meridian marked at 0° passes through Greenwich and is known as Prime meridian. 3. (i) $90^{\circ}N$ - The North Pole is written as $90^{\circ}N$

(ii) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$ - is known as tropic of cancer. (iv) 0° - is the equator. (v) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$ - Tropic of

Cancer. (vi) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$ - Arctic circle. (vii) $90^{\circ}s$ - The South Pole.

Life Skills :

A. Find out the latitude and longitude of the following places. Take help up an atlas.

Do yourself

B. Find out the parallels and meridian of the Indian cities given below.

Do yourself.

C. In the given world map mark the parallels.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 3 Earth's Major Landforms and Water Bodies

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Asia, Australlia 2. range 3. black 4. northern Semisphere 5. Circular

C. Match the following :

1. Mt Everest 2. Australia 3. Greenland 4. Antarctica 5. The Alps 6. Fujiyama

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The land of mass surrounded by water on three sides is known as continents. There are seven continents. The continents of th world are - Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North - America, South America and Antarctica. 2. A Plateau is a large area of firmly level and rising much above the surroundings areas. Two plateaus are - Deccan plateau and plateau of Tibet. 3. A land mass that is completely surrounded by water is called an Island where as vast area of water surrounding the land masses of earth are called oceans. 4. A mountain is a conical mass of land rising to much greater heights than the surrounding areas where as a plateau is a large area of fairly level rising much above the surrounding land. 5. When the rivers reach gentler

slopes, they slow down and the material they carry gets deposited on the plains. In this way, an alluvial plain is formed. example - Gangetic Plains.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Identify the type of mountains :

1. The Alps 2. The black forest 3. The Fujiyama

B. Name the following :

1. Asia 2. Eurasia 3. Island 4. The Plateau of Tibet 5. Australia 6. Letter's 7. Glacier 8. Tributary

Life Skills :

A. On an outline map of the world, mark the following-

Do yourself.

B. Look at the physical map of India your atlas. Learn the names of the major landforms and rivers of the country. Also learn the names and oceans and seas bordering India's coast.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 4 Weather and Climate

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Write True and False :

1. hill stations 2. water vapour 3. hot and humid 4. very cold 5. moderate 6. USA

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Earth is divided into three Heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall.
2. Many factors influence climate of a particular place. Two factors are - Latitude, Altitude. 3. The equator is near the sun. 4. Weather is defined as the condition of air temperature etc. Climate means the average weather conditions over a large area for a longer period of time.
5. Wind changes the season and their duration in this way it affect the climate of a place.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Define the following :

1. The degree of hotness and coldness in the air. 2. It means height above the sea level. 3. Climate means the average weather conditions over a large area for a longer period of time.

B. Match the following :

1. (c), (ii) 2. (a) (iii) 3. (b) (i)

Life Skills :

A. What kind of climate would the following places have in the month of January and June.

Do yourself.

B. On an outline map of the world, mark and colour the areas with.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 5 The Land of Dense Forest - Congo

Scholastic Assessment

1. second 2. nine independent 3. Bantu 4. Matadi 5. forest

B. Name the following terms related to Democratic Republic of Congo :

1. Kinshasa 2. Cassava 3. Cobalt 4. Bantu Negras 5. French

C. Match the following :

1. Capital of congo 2. seaport 3. Main food crop 4. Primitive 5. Tribble 6. Language

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Congo is located on the western side of Africa.
2. These countries are control African Republic and Sudan, Uganda, Rawanda, Burundi, Tanzannia.
3. Climate of congo is hot and wet through out the year.
4. River Zaire has its vast basin. A major part of congo lies in it. This is second longest river in the Africa.
5. The Original inhabitent of congo are known as pygmies. They are hefty with dark skin.
6. Congo has such a wide variety of wildlife that it is called the Natural Zoo of the world.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Given in the grid below are the names of animals found in congo :

Do yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. hot, wet
2. thick
3. cassawa
4. textile, shoes
5. cobalt

Life Skills :

A. Collect the picture of Pygmies and Bantu tribes and find out more about their lifestyle. Compare their lifestyle with other tribes.

Do yourself.

B. On the world map, mark congo and Kinshasa, the capital of Congo.

Do yourself.

C. Mark the sea route between Mumbai and Matadi. Then with the help of the map scale, find the approximate distance the route in kilometres. Take help of Atlas.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 6 The Land of Sand-Saudi Arabian

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. petroleum
2. very hot, dry and harsh
3. Aba
4. nomads
5. hot peninsular desert
6. Arabic

B. One word answer :

1. Riyadh
2. Kuwait
3. Jeddah
4. petrolium
5. nomads

C. Match the following :

1. hardly have any rainfall
2. Is very useful in deserts.
3. experts petroleum
4. are nomads
5. are religious cities

D. Explain these terms :

The wadis or streams that are formed after the rains are temporary. 2. The nomads move from one place to another in search of fresh - pastures for their cattle.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The climate of Saudi Arab is very hot, dry and harsh.
2. Bedouins live in tents made of camel skin. They are nomads. They sell animals and their product in market.
3. Petroleum has made Saudi Arabic a rich country, there are several industries.
4. Traditional dress of Arabian men are cotton gown called a Thaub a head covering called Gutra. Women wear long robes called Aba and cover their faces with a veil.
5. Saudi Arabia is located in the Arabian Desert.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. On the given map of Asia locate Saudi Arabia and India. Write the names of countries surroundings Saudi Arabia and India :

1. Iraq
2. Kuwait
3. Israel

B. Name the following :

1. cacti, shrubs
2. Meeca, Medina
3. oil refinery, petroleum production

Life Skills :

Find the names of the animals, Economic resources and crops associated with Saudi Arabia in the Wordsearch.

Animals	Economic Resources	Crops
Lambs	Kerosene	Rice
Goat	Petroleum	Afla
Camels	Diesel	Wheat

Lesson - 7 The Land of Snow Greenland

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Match the following :

1. spear 2. boat to hunt whales 3. jacket with hood 4. kalallit Nunnat 5. skin tents

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The climate of Greenland is very cold throughout the year. 2. A sledge is pulled by huskies, it is used for carrying goods. 3. In recent time, eskimos use harpoon to hunt the animals. They are short, stout people. 4. Huge pieces of ice frequently break away from the glaciers and form ice bergs. 5. Most of the Greenland covered with snow throughout the year because of its cold climate. 6. Inuits hunt animals for their food and they use their fat as fuel.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the boxes :

1. Eskimos 2. Antarctica 3. Harpoon 4. Canada 5. Tundra 6. Eric, red

B. Look at the pictures carefully and name them :

Egloo, Sledge, Walrus, Kayak

1. Eskimos live in Egloo. 2. Sledge is used to carry goods. 3. Walrus is a different type of animal. 4. Kayak is a small boat used for hunting animals.

Life Skills :

On the outline map, mark and label.

Do yourself.

Lesson - 8 The Treeless Grasslands - The Prairies

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Match the following :

1. Prairies 2. Pampas 3. Downs 4. Steppes 5. Velds

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Climate of Prairies has hot summer and cold winters with moderate rainfall of about 50-70 cm

in summer. **2.** Prairies is so rich in producing wheat that it is called the wheat Basket of the world. **3.** Crops grown in prairies are wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc. Farming is the other activity that is done here. **4.** The industries developed in prairies are meat-packing factory and flour mills. **5.** Bison or American Buffalo is the most important animal of this region. Cattle are reared for beef. Many farmers rear cattle for milk. **6.** Prairies have plenty of water because of the rivers available that are Mississippi and Missouri.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the boxes :

1. Temperate **2.** Prairies **3.** Chinook **4.** Silas

B. Give reasons :

1. The prairies were once a grazing ground for bisons because there is enough grass. **2.** Prairies have extreme type of climate because it has rainfall of about 50-70 cm in summers.

C. Give two examples of each :

1. Sea of Grass, grassland **2.** Mississippi, Missouri **3.** Wheat **4.** Bison, Rabbits **5.** Cool, Iron **6.** Farming, slaughtering animals **7.** Chinook **8.** Chicago

Life Skills :

A. The Prairies are known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World'. This is a sobriquet. Can you identify these countries from their sobriquets :

1. England **2.** Thyland **3.** America **4.** Japan

B. On the given map of USA, mark and label the following :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 9 Natural Disasters

Scholastic Assessment

A. Tick (4) the correct answer :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Landslide **2.** Food **3.** Earthquakes **4.** Earthquake proof **5.** Property **6.** Law order

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Floods occur due to heavy rainfall. **2.** Earthquakes are caused by sudden movements or vibrations within the earth. **3.** During disaster an organisation that provide relief and support. It is known as national or international organisation. There are some organisation - **(i)** The prime Minister Relief Fund (PMRF) **(ii)** Volunteers of India Development and Empowerment **(iii)** The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) **(iv)** The Red Cross Society. **4.** Epidemics are the post - climate effects. It occurs when disease spread on a very wide scale and cause a large no of deaths in a short period of time. **5.** **(i)** The armed forces play a vital role during disasters. **(ii)** The television, radio and news papers i.e. media also play a major role in connecting people and communicating message to the disaster affected people. **(iii)** It is the duty of every community to arrange food, water, shelter and clothing for the affected people.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Name the states in India which are prone to these disasters :

1. Bihar, West Bengal **2.** Gujrat, Orissa **3.** Ahmendabad, Uttarakhand

B. Name these natural disasters :

1. Jwar **2.** Earth-quake **3.** Flood **4.** Tsunami **5.** Drought

C. Match these earthquake related terms to their description :

1. strong vibration on the earth's surface
2. study of earthquakes to detect an earthquakes fore measured on this.
4. an instrument used to detect an earthquake.
5. place where an earthquake originates
6. point directly above the focus on earths surface.

D. Find out from the internet some recent natural disasters round the world collect pictures and make a collage and display it in your classroom.

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Find the names of some natural disasters in the grid and write with space given below.

1. Floods
2. Drought
3. Earthquakes
4. Cyclones
5. Tsunamis
6. Landslide
7. Forest Fire
8. Collapse of a dam

Lesson - 10 Caring for our Environment

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. sound
2. infertile
3. pollution
4. the living, non-living
5. environment

B. Give one word answer :

1. photo
2. noise
3. decibees
4. water
5. herbicides

C. Write any two affects of the following pollution :

1. (i) It causes breathing problems to mankind. (ii) It also causes harm to the plants.
2. (i) It is harmful for plants and animals. (ii) It makes people sick.
3. (i) Land pollution makes the soil infertile. (ii) It harms the tiny organisms living in the soil.
4. (i) It causes irritation and anger. (ii) It causes impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Major threats to the environments of human beings because of his wrong actions.
2. Photo pollution is obtrusive light created mainly by humans.
3. (i) The main causes are hamper the natural equality of the environment. (ii) Mixing of undesirable contaminants in air, water, land or soil. (iii) Pollution degrade natural equality of the environment.
4. Four causes of water pollution - (i) Discharge of industrial waste. (ii) Untreated sewage. (iii) Draining of agriculture waste like fertilizers, insecticides pesticides etc. (iv) Oil leakage from tankers.
5. Noise is considered as pollution because it is unwanted sound.
6. A compost pit is dug in the ground and the household waste with cattle litter and dung is dumped into it.
7. At domestic level, we can rouse things that are usually thrown away.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Separate the degradable and non-degrade waste materials in the following bins :

Degradable : Fruits and vegetable peels, paper, leaves, newspapers, left over food, dead plants, cow dung.

Non-Degradable : Plastic bag, silver foil, glass bottles, electronic goods, aluminium cans, plastic bottles, torn shoes.

B. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross out the wrong ones :

1. ✗
2. ✗
3. ✓
4. ✗
5. ✗

C. Write the type of pollution beings caused. Write 'A' for air pollution, 'w' for water pollution, 'S' for soil pollution and 'N' for noise pollution :

1. N
2. W
3. S
4. A
5. N
6. N
7. N
8. W
9. N
10. W

Life Skills :

A. Find out about five pollution related diseases in humans and the type of pollution that causes it.

1. Breathing problems - Air pollution
2. Jaundice - Water Pollution

- 3. High Blood Pressure - Sound / Noise Pollution
 - 4. Affect growth of vegetables - Land Pollution
 - 5. Affects our ecosystem - Light / Photo pollution
- B. You can contribute to saving your plant.**
Do yourself.

Lesson 11 - Conquering Distances

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Air 2. Wheel 3. Coal 4. USA 5. Underground

B. Match the following :

1. connects paris and Istanbul 2. the connect Mediterranean Sea and The Red sea 3. Connects the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean 4. connect Kolkata and Peshawar 5. connects India and china

C. Give one word answer for the following :

1. James Watt 2. Aeroplanes 3. Highways 4. Palace on wheels

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Wright brothers made the first successful attempt to fly in the sky by “Flyer”, an aeroplane made by them. 2. Transpotation is the act of moving people or goods from one place to another. Transpotation is an important medium for exchange of goods and is important for the growth of the economy of the country. 3. India is number two country in the world having the largest network of railways. Railways was introduced by the British in 1853. 4. The invention of wheel was a turning point in transpotation because wheels were used to build carts. The carts were because first driven by men. 5. Water transport is cheaper than other transport because it is used for trade and commerce. 6. Pipelines are those lines through which water flows easily.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. With the help of internet find out some names of Deluxe trains in India. Write their destinations to and from and mark the map of India given below :

Do yourself.

B. The Carcorde was a surpersonic jet operated by British Airways and Air France between 1976 and 2003. Find more about it and write its positive and negative points :

Do yourself.

C. Metro plays a vital role in metropolitan cities in India. Have you ever been to a place in a Metro? If no, then have a travelling experience in a Metro of your own choice. Write a short paragraph on the Metro :

Do yourself.

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 12 What Happened When

A. Write True or False :

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

B. Give one word for the following :

1. code 2. Oral Sources 3. Artifacts 4. Archiologist 5. The Ramanyana 6. Sanskrit

C. Answer the following questions :

1. The study of ancient people cultures and periods of history by examining the things that they

have left behind. **2.** Sources of history are written records, artefacts and monuments, coins, stories, songs, poems etc. People have been living on the earth for thousand of year. These people have left behind their goods. These are called “Artefacts” **4.** Three things we learn from studying old coins are - **(i)** From the name or picture on an old coin, histories learn which ruler or king had the coin made. **(ii)** From the data they learn when they ruled. **(iii)** From the writing on the coin, they learn which language was used at that time. **5.** Archeologist plays an important role in the study of history as they use a special technique to know how old the artefact is. **6.** People came to know about ancient egyptians because they found inside a lot about their lives.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Look at these of the 2 sides of a coin. Now write down the information you get from it :

1. India **2.** One Rupee **3.** 2007 **4.** Hindi, English **5.** Satyamave Jayate

B. Copy the following table in your notebook and then complete it by filling in the blanks :

1. Religious book	The Ramayana	Story of Lord Rama
2. Historical Thing	Jewelry	Artefacts
3. Stories	Oral Sources	Folk Tales
4. Iscription	Coins	Code

Life Skills :

Here is a part of written source found in an old building. It is damaged and some of it is lost. very experts have to work with such demanded written material.

In this house, there lived a rich man and his family. Walls of the house were painted with beautiful paintings. Man was the owner of the fields. Slaves helped after the man went to his work because there was abundance of gold.

Lesson - 13 World Personalities

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Athens **2.** Abraham Lincoln **3.** slavery **4.** Soviet Union **5.** Bharat Ratna **6.** Memphis

B. Match the following :

1. Plato **2.** Civil Right Movements **3.** Das Kapital **4.** Satyagraha **5.** Negroes slavery **6.** Missionaries of Charity

C. Give one word answer for the following :

1. Satyagrah **2.** Abraham Lincoln **4.** Friedrich Engles **5.** People of God **6.** Mother Teresa

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Socrates was a philosopher who lived in Athens in Greece nearly 2400 years ago. His ‘Socratic Method’ was arriving at the truth by asking questions. **2.** Lincoln was known as the Honest Abe because he was an honest man and he always helped the poor. **3.** civil war was fought in America because of the problem of slavery. **4.** Books written by Karl Marx are Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital. He gave the slogan that ‘Workers of the World unite.’ **5.** People Missionaries of charity took a vow to serve the poor. Works done by them are - opening school, orphanages and homes for the dying poor. **6.** Mahatma Gandhi fought against the British by using the weapon of Satyagraha.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Identify the following great personalities of the world. You can take the help of Internet :

Mr. Nardendra Singh Modi, Mr Barak Obama, Late Mr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Indira Gandhi, Sachin Tendulkar, Mother Teresa, Abraham Lincoln, Aeberteinstens, Martin Luther King Junior

B. Match the slogans with their personalities :

1. Subhash Chandra Bose 2. Karl Marx 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 4. Mother Teresa 5. Mahatma Gandhi

Life Skills :

Find out from the internet about some more great personalities of the world. You may choose one each from the following fields.

1. Indira Gandhi 2. Dr. Radha Krishnan Sarvpalli 3. Mother Teresa 4. Sachin Tendulkar 5. Amitabh Bacchan 6. Mangal Panday

Lesson - 14 Governing Ourselves

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Upper house 2. Vice President 3. Union Territories 4. head of our country 5. Union Government 6. leader

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

1. A form of government in which power rests in the hand of people is known as Democratic Government. 2. The members of Lok Sabha are elected by the citizens of India. 3. The constitution of India provides for distribution of power between both types of government. 4. Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the parliament where as Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the parliament. 5. Some political parties of India are - (i) Bhartiya Janata Party (ii) Janta Dal (iii) Communist Party of India (iv) Bahujan Samaj Party (v) Samajwadi Party 6. Some parties come together and form government. This type of government is known as coalition Government. 7. The party that get maximum seats from its government.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

1. Write Ls for Lok Sabha and RS for Rajya Sabha :

1. Ls 2. Rs 3. Rs 4. Ls 5. rs 6. Ls 7. Ls 8. Ls 9. Ls 10. Rs

B. Number the Presidents of India in their order of sequence. Also write their names :

Dr Rajandra Prasad; VV Giri; Dr Fakhuddin Ali; Dr Zakir Hussain; Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan; Shankar Dayal; R Venkatraman; KR Narayanan; Giani Iol Singh; APJ Abdul Kalam; Pratibha Patil; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy; Pranab Mukharjee

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

Lesson - 15 United Nations

Scholastic Assessment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. 50 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 3. 11 4. whole world 5. two-third majority

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Match the following :

1. largest body of UN. 2. solve the economic, social and health problems 4. appointes for five years. 5. solves disputes between countries. 6. world bank

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The United Nations is an international organization aimed at facilitating cooperation among the nations and world peace. It came into existance to pressure peace and settle disputes. 2. Four objectives of UN- (i) To work for peace and security in the world. (ii) To Develop

friendly relations and co-operation among the nations. **(iii)** To promote human - rights and freedom for all. **(iv)** To solve economic, social, cultural and human problem. **3.** Principles of UN- **(i)** All member countries have soverigh equality. **(ii)** All member countries must obey the charter. **(iii)** Countries must try to solve the their disputes by peaceful means. **(iv)** The UN must not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country. **4.** The main organs of UN are - **(i)** General Assembly **(ii)** Security Council **(iii)** Economic and Social council **(iv)** Secretiriat **(v)** International Court of Justice **5.** The main function of General Assembly is to exchange idea and decide what need to be done. **6.** The six official languages of united nations, used in inter government meetings are - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. **7.** The Secretariat takes care of the daily operations of the UN.

Co-Scholastic Assessment

A. Answer in one word :

- 1.** 192
- 2.** General Assembly
- 3.** The Secretary General
- 4.** New York
- 5.** General Assembly
- 6.** Economic and Social council
- 7.** FAO
- 8.** Banki-Moon

B. Identify the symbols of these UN agencies :

- 1.** Education (UNESCO)
- 2.** Children (Unicef)
- 3.** Health (WHO)
- 4.** Aviation (ICAO)
- 5.** Work (ILO)
- 6.** Environment (UNEP)

C. Look the given picture and answer the questions given below :

- 1.** It is the head quarter of United Nation.
- 2.** It is located in New York.
- 3.** It came into existence on October 24,1945.
- 4.** It was formed to preserve peace and settle disputes.

Life Skills :

Do yourself.

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