

Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is the only planet on the Solar System known to have water and living things.
2. Three quarters of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
3. Rotation and Revolution.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. c. water 2. a. heat and light 3. b. 24 hours.

C. Correct the underlined words :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is the **third** planet from the Sun.
2. Any closer to the Sun would make the Earth too **hot**.
3. The Earth moves round the **Sun**.
4. One **rotation** of the Earth takes twenty-four hours.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Our **Earth** is a very special planet.
2. We get **heat** and **light** from the Sun.
3. **Three-quarters** of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
4. The Earth spins from **west** to **east** on its own **axis**.
5. **Revolution** of the Earth causes seasons.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Air and water.
2. The water on the Earth is collected in lowlands which form the lakes, rivers, seas and oceans.
3. The Earth spins like a top from west to east on its own axis. This movement is called rotation. One rotation of the Earth takes twenty four hours. The Earth moves round the Sun on its orbit. This movement is called revolution. It completes, one revolution in 365¼ days.
4. The Earth is surrounded by a layer of air. This layer is called atmosphere.



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. There are seven continents in the world.
 2. Deserts have scanty vegetation.
 3. Ferdinand Magellan was the first to prove that the Earth was round.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. orange 2. c. The Pacific Ocean 3. b. valley 4. a. Victoria

C. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is ~~spherical~~/triangular in shape.
 2. The large water bodies are called seas/~~oceans~~.
 3. There are six/~~seven~~ continents on the Earth.
 4. ~~Forests~~/Plateaus are the areas with dense vegetation.
 5. ~~Ferdinand~~ Magellan/Christopher Columbus proved that the Earth was round.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. A globe can be rotated on its **axis**.
 2. **Large maps** can be put on a wall.
 3. The land surface is in seven unequal **shapes** and **sizes**.
 4. Very high areas on the surface are known as **mountains**.
 5. The **North** and **South** of the Earth are called poles.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Globe | → | a. Five in number |
| 2. Atlas | → | b. Dense vegetation |
| 3. Oceans | → | c. Model of the Earth |
| 4. Forests | → | d. Storehouses of minerals |
| 5. Plateaus | → | e. Book of maps |

D. Answer the following questions :

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Ans. 1. Globe | | Map |
| 1. It is a model of the earth. | | 1. It is a drawing of the earth. |
| 2. It is made of wood or plastic. | | 2. It can be small or large. |
| 3. It is difficult to carry a globe form one place to another. | | 3. It can be folded and carried away easily. |

2. Some parts of the globe are coloured other than blue. These are the land surfaces of the Earth. As you see in the globe this land surface is not one connected unit. It is in seven unequal shapes and sizes. These are called continents. There are seven continents in the world. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia.
3. The large water bodies are called oceans. The oceans are five in number. They are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
4. Some places on the Earth get very little rainfall. As a result, these places have scanty vegetation. These are known as deserts.
5. Two astronauts from America were the first to land on the Moon. They were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin. From the Moon, they took many photographs of the Earth. Satellites have also taken pictures of the Earth. These photographs clearly show that the Earth is round like a ball.

3 Neighbours of the Earth



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. The Sun and the Moon are Earth's neighbours.
 2. Akash Ganga or Milky Way.
 3. Because sun has its own light and heat.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. Sun 2. a. Eight 3. a. Satellite 4. c. North

C. Tick (✓) the correct word and cross (X) in the wrong one :

- Ans.** 1. Our Earth is a part of the Milky Way/Andromeda galaxy.
 2. Planet/Stars have light of their own.
 3. A comet/satellite is a heavenly body with a long tail.
 4. The Sun/Moon is our nearest neighbour in the sky.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Sun** and the **Moon** are our neighbours.
 2. The Sun is the centre of the **Solar system**.
 3. **Planets** have no light of their own.
 4. **Asteroids** are chunks of rocks and metal found in the Solar system.
 5. In the dark night, millions of **stars** twinkle in the sky.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are planets. They have no light of their own. They revolve around the Sun.
 2. The Solar System consists of the Sun, eight planets, their satellites, rocky materials and dust. The Sun is the centre of the Solar System.
 3. Some groups of stars form patterns in the sky. These patterns seem to look like the shapes of different objects and animals. They are called constellations.
 4. There are chunks of rocks and metal found in Solar System. These are called asteroids. A comet is a mass of ice, dust and rocky particles with a long tail.

4 Natural Regions of India

Unit-2 : Our Country 

Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. India is a big country. It extends for about 3,214 kilometres from north to south and about 2,933 kilometres from east to west.
 2. The Northern Fertile Plains are known as the Food Bowl of India.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. India 2. c. Indian 3. a. Bay of Bengal

C. Cross (x) out the wrong word :

- Ans.**
1. Lakshadweep Islands are located in the (Arabian Sea/~~Bay of Bengal~~).
 2. India is (seventh/~~sixth~~) largest country in the world.
 3. (Mt. Everest/~~Mt. Kilimanjaro~~) is the highest peak in the world.
 4. (~~Krishna~~/Ganga) river rises in the Himalayas.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **land surface** of our country is not even everywhere.
 2. The Himalayas cover the entire **northern** region of our country.
 3. The Great Northern Plains are located at the **south** of the Himalayas.
 4. A **desert region** remains hot and dry throughout the year.
 5. The Lakshadweep Islands are the smallest **Union Territory** of India.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Lakshadweep → a. The Arabian sea
2. The Himalayas → b. The Northern Plain
3. The Ganga → c. North
4. The Thar desert → d. Triangular
5. Deccan plateau → e. Rajashtan

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The land surface of our country is not even everywhere. There are mountains, plateaus and plains. Some areas have rocky land. Some parts of the land are covered with loose sand.
2. The Great Northern Plains are located at the south of the Himalayas. The Northern Plains are even and flat. They stretch from Punjab in the west, to Assam in the east. The great plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains.
3. A plateau is a flat uneven land which is higher than its surrounding area. Most of the land surface is uneven and rocky here.
4. Availability of water and fertile soil make plains very fertile. They are known as food bowl of India. There are perfect conditions of living here. That's why northern plains are densely populated.
5. A desert region remains hot and dry throughout the year. There is a very little or no rainfall. During winters, days are warm and the nights are very cold. This region has thin population because of difficult living conditions.

5 The Political Divisions of India



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
2. Central government has to look after the welfare and security of people.
3. Lieutenant Governor.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. New Delhi b. c. 29; 7 3. c. Chandigarh 4. a. Mumbai

C. Unscramble and write the names of the following States and Union Territories :

- Ans.** T P U R R I A T R I P U R A S A H I O D O D I S H A

MURPINA
BARIH

MANIPUR
BIHAR

ARHNAYA
JABPUN

HARYANA
PUNJAB

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. All states together make a **country**.
2. The Central Government is an **elected** government.
3. **New Delhi** is the capital of India.
4. There are **29** states in our country.
5. **Delhi** has the status of National Capital Territory.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Rajasthan → a. 29
2. States → b. Islands
3. Andaman and Nicobar → c. Capital
4. Union Territories → d. Largest state
5. New Delhi → e. 7

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Someone has to look after the welfare and security of the people. For this, we have elected a government, the Central Government. The main offices of the Central Government are located in New Delhi, the capital of India.
2. However, India is a very big country. It is difficult for the Central Government alone to look after the welfare of such a big population. The country is therefore divided into smaller parts. These are called States and Union Territories.
3. The seven Union territories are as follows :

Union Territories	Capital
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Puducherry	Puducherry
Daman & Diu	Daman
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Delhi	New Delhi

4. The Central Government deputes a Lieutenant Governor to lead the people of each Union Territory.

6 Indian Food



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans. 1. Rice. 2. Turmeric, chillies, ginger and clove.
3. In East India.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. a. China 2. c. Maize 3. b. Non-vegetarians

C. Name them :

Ans.



Maize



Spices



Rice



Millets

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Rice** is the most important food crop.
2. Wheat is a **winter** crop.
3. Millets include **jowar, bajra** and **ragi**.
4. **India** is the largest producer of spices.
5. Vegetarians eat only farm products like **foodgrains** and **vegetables**.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Moong → c. Oilseed
2. Mango → e. Sweet
3. Clove → b. Spices
4. Rasogulla → d. Pulses
5. Mustard → a. Fruit

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. **Rice** : Rice is the most important food crop. It is the staple food of people living in the eastern and southern parts of India. Rice grows well in places where the climate is hot and wet.

Wheat : Wheat is a winter crop. It needs less water. People of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan grow wheat.

2. Millets or coarse grains include jowar, bajra and ragi.
3. India is the largest producer of spices. Spices give flavour, colour and fragrance to food.
4. Laddoo, Burfi, Gulab Jamun, Sondesh etc.

7

Dresses of India



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Clothes protect our body from heat, cold and dust.
 2. The most popular dress of women in India is saree.
 3. In Tamil Nadu, men wear lungi which is called veshti while in Kerala it is called mundu. In Rajasthan, men wear churidar kurta with achkan.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. hot 2. c. saree 3. b. baku

C. Rewrite the underlined words correctly :

- Ans.**
1. India is a country of **contrasts**.
 2. The women of our country wear **colourful** dresses.
 3. Women of **Kashmir** wear phiran.
 4. In **Rajasthan**, men wear churidar kurta with achkan.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. We wear clothes according to the **climate** of our region.
 2. **Styles** and **designs** of women's dresses differ from place to place.
 3. Veshti is wear by men in **Tamil Nadu**.
 4. **Turbans** and **caps** are very popular for covering the head.
 5. The tribes in **Nagaland** wear shawls.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Saree.
 2. Shirt and Trousers.
 3. The women of our country wear colourful dresses. They wear sarees, Salwar-kameez, Lehnga-choli, Ghaghra-kurta and Odhni. Some women wear jeans, frock and skirts too. In Kashmir, they wear a long woollen kurta, called phiran.

4. In some places, the weather is very cold. In other places, it is hot. We wear clothes according to the climate of our region. In hill stations, like Shimla, Srinagar and Darjeeling, we wear warm woollen clothes. In hot places, like Delhi, Jaipur and Kolkata, we wear light cotton clothes.

8 Festivals We Celebrate



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. The word 'festival' means a happy feast day. It is a day to enjoy and make merry with family and friends.
 2. Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Zuha.
 3. New Delhi.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. 15 August 2. c. ten days 3. c. Assam

C. Which festivals are associated with the following ?

- Ans.** 1. Earthen lamps **Diwali** 2. Sikh Gurus **Guruparva**
 3. Water balloons **Holi** 4. Santa Claus **Christmas**
 5. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru **Children's Day**
 6. Crackers **Diwali** 7. Namaz **Eid**
 8. Red Fort **Independence Day**

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Festivals bring **enjoy** and **happiness**.
 2. **Lord Ganesha** and **Goddess Lakshmi** are worshipped on Diwali.
 3. Ganesh Chaturthi is an important festival of **Maharashtra**.
 4. Pongal is celebrated continuously for **three** days.
 5. **Langar** is a common community meal.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Raksha Bandhan → a. 2nd October
 2. Gandhi Jayanti → b. Ram Lila
 3. Onam → c. Langar
 4. Dussehra → d. Rakhi
 5. Guruparabs → e. Boat races

C. State true or false :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The word 'festival' means a happy feast day. It is a day to enjoy and

make merry with family and friends. We do many things during festivals. We wear new clothes and share sweets. We also distribute alms to the poor, receive guests, visit people and sing and dance.

2. Dusshera marks the victory of good over evil. According to legend, on this day Lord Rama killed King Ravana of Lanka. Effigies of Ravana and his brothers, Kumbhakaran and Meghnath, are burnt at many places all over India.
3. Dussehra, Diwali, Eid-ul-Zuha, Eid-ul-Fitr, Holi and Guruparva.
4. Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti and Teacher's Day.
5. Harvest festivals are celebrated when the crops are being cut. Some harvests festivals are : Pongal, Onam, Bihu and Baisakhi.

9 How We Travel

Unit-3 : Transport and Communication



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans. 1. Vehicles are called means of transport.
2. Aeroplanes and Helicopters.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. c. Bus 2. a. deserts 3. a. trucks

C. Circle the odd one out :

- Ans. 1. Car Bus Train
2. Boat Rickshaw Truck
3. Van Aeroplane Taxi

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Travelling** is a necessary part of our lives.
2. **Land transport** consists of vehicles which move on the land.
3. Highways are the big roads between **towns** and **cities**.
4. Water transport requires no **road** or **metal tracks**.
5. Air transport is more **expensive** than the other means of transport.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Travelling is a necessary part of our lives. So we use various kinds of vehicles to transport people and goods from one place to another. Vehicles are called means of transport.
2. Air transport.

3. Some animals are used as means of travel. Camels carry people and goods from one place to another in the desert areas. So, they are called the ships of the desert. Horses, elephants, mules, donkeys and ponies are also used for travel.
4. Aeroplane and Helicopter.

10 How We Communicate



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Very often we need to speak or write to other people who are far from us. It is not possible to meet them everytime. So we need to communicate with others.
 2. In early times, runners and pigeons were used to carry messages. Animals like horses and camels were also used. These methods took a long time.
 3. E-mail is an electronic mail. It can be sent through computers to any part of the world in a matter of seconds through the Internet.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. pigeons 2. c. post office 3. a. letter writing 4. c. Fax

C. Cross the odd one out in each group :

- Ans.**
1. Radio, Television, Fax, ~~Truck~~ 2. ~~Pencil~~, Newspaper, Book, Fax
 3. Radio, Television, ~~Post card~~, Newspaper
 4. Telephone, Television, Mobile, ~~Post card~~

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The means of **sending** or **receiving** messages are called the means of communication.
 2. **Letter** is the most popular and the cheapest means of communication.
 3. Telephone is the **quickest** means of communication.
 4. **Newspaper** bring us information all around us.
 5. Satellites have made **communication** faster.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In early times, runners and pigeons were used to carry messages. Animals like horses and camels were also used. These methods took a long time.
 2. Internet is a system of world wide computer network.

3. However, all people cannot read the newspaper. Radio is the medium through which we can listen news music and other programmes. We can watch important events on television like a live cricket match, events taking place anywhere in the world. It has more than hundred channels. This is made possible through satellites.

11 Our Occupations

Unit-4 : Services



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. People do some kind of work to earn money.
 2. Poultry farming is also an important occupation. Poultry are birds which are breed to get eggs and meat.
 3. Other services such as postal service, telecom, medical, education, travel, entertainment, publishing newspaper and books are some of them.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Agriculture 2. c. paper 3. b. factory 4. c. pisciculture

C. Guess my name :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. I do the work that helps us to earn money | : | Service man |
| 2. I give you various crops | : | Farmer |
| 3. I am used for making furniture | : | Carpenter |
| 4. I am caught in rivers and lakes | : | Fishes |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The work which helps us to earn money is called an **occupation**.
 2. Indian farmers grow many **crops** and **vegetables**.
 3. **Pisciculture** is the breeding and rearing of fish.
 4. We use **latex** to make rubber.
 5. Working in **service sector** also can be an occupation.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. People do some kind of work to earn money. The work or job which helps us to earn money is called occupation.
 2. Farming or agriculture is the main occupation of the rural people. Indian farmers grow many crops and vegetables. Wheat, rice, pulses, jowar, bajra, maize, sugar cane, jute, cotton, rubber, etc., are some of them. In growing these crops and vegetables, soil, climate and irrigation play an important role.

3. Some areas of our country, which are on hilltops, have thick forests. The trees are cut and the wood from the trees is used for producing many items such as doors and windows of the houses, furniture, packing, boxes, etc. Paper, matchboxes and matchsticks are also made from wood. Some people collect the latex from the rubber trees to make rubber. Others collect gum and herbs from the forests and sell them in the market.
4. Mining is an important activity in many parts of India. Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. Three important minerals are : Iron, Aluminium, Copper etc.
5. Suppose sugar is ready in the sugarmill. It is then packed. It is loaded in trucks or trains. It is sent to the big stores. From big stores it is distributed to the shopkeepers and from the shopkeepers it reaches direct to the common man. Transport service plays a key role in transporting manufactured goods from one place to another. Thus, working in service sector also can be an occupation.

12 People Around Us



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. The teachers look after us in the school. They teach us many subjects. They guide and direct to go in the correct way.
 2. A dispensary operated in a mobile van for the purpose of providing medical services to people is called mobile dispensary.
 3. The postman handles our letters. He collects them from the Letter-Box. He stamps them in the post office and send them according to the addresses. He delivers the letters, telegrams, parcels and money-orders.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. learn 2. b. Policemen 3. c. Post office

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. There are so many **helpers** around us.
 2. Our teachers encourage us to **be disciplined**.
 3. The **policemen** work in a police station.
 4. **Private hospitals** are called clinics.
 5. There are many **postmen** in a city.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Many people help us in many ways. Our teacher helps us to learn. A doctor helps us by curing us when we are ill. A bus driver helps us by dropping us to school. There are so many helpers around us.
 2. We study in a school. Here we learn to read and write. The teachers look after us in the school. They teach us many subjects. They guide and direct to go in the correct way. They encourage us to be disciplined and to take part in extra-curricular activities also. Thus, the teachers play an important role in moulding our life.
 3. Whenever we fall ill, we go to our family doctor in the neighbourhood. He helps us to stay healthy. The doctor gives us injections and vaccinations to protect us from diseases like cholera, polio, typhoid and other diseases.
 4. The postman works in a post office. There is one postman in every big village. One postman can look after many small adjoining villages. There are many postman in a city. The postman handles our letters. He collects them from the Letter-Box. He stamps them in the post office and send them according to the addresses. He delivers the letters, telegrams, parcels and money-orders.
 5. A policeman helps in maintaining law and order. He protects our life and property from criminals. He arrests those who break the law and puts them behind the bars.

13 Delhi

Unit-5 : Our Metropolitan Cities



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
 2. Cosmopolitan city means a city in which people from different cultures and religious settled here.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.**
1. a. 1956 2. c. February 3. b. Raj Ghat

C. Circle the correct word(s) :

- Ans.**
1. Delhi is divided into (two) /three) parts.
 2. The Jama Masjid was built by (Qutub-ud-din Aibak/ Shah Jahan).
 3. The Mughal Garden is in (Rashtrapati Bhawan) /Parliament).
 4. The Red Fort is built of (red sand stone) /white marble).

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Delhi is situated on the banks of the river **Yamuna**.
2. **Raj Path** is the wide road leading to the Rashtrapati Bhawan.
3. The Jama Masjid is near the **Red Fort**.
4. The **Delhi Metro** is a fast and comfortable way of travelling.
5. **Hindi** and **English** are the two main languages for communication.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Delhi → c. Capital of India
2. The Mughal Gardens → a. A tall tower
3. Qutub Minar → b. A beautiful mosque
4. Jama Masjid → e. Rashtrapati Bhawan
5. Delhi Metro → d. Modern system of transport

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A major road called Ring Road is all around Delhi. An outer ring road and a network of roads help people to go from place to place.
2. Delhi has its own elected government inspite of being a union territory. It has a legislative Assembly with the Chief Minister. Since it is the captial of India, all important offices of Central Government are located here. The President, the Prime Minister, all Cabinet Ministers and senior Government officers live in Delhi. The Chief Minister, other Ministers and Lieutenant Governor also live in Delhi.
3. Many historical and important places make Delhi an interesting place. Some of them are : Jama Masjid, India Gate, Old Fort, Gurudwara, Sish Ganj, Doll's Museum, Akshardham Temple, Jantar Mantar, Pragati Maidan, Raj Ghat etc.
4. Delhi is a cosmopolitan city. People from various states of India come here in search of work and settle here. Food items like tiki, chole bhature, gol gappe and seekh kababs are popular all over the city. People from different cultures are settled in Delhi. So it has places of worship of all faiths. Hindi and English are the two main languages for communication.

14 Mumbai



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. Bombay. 2. Ganesh Chaturthi.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. c. third 2. b. moderate 3. a. 1911 4. c. Maharashtra

C. Rewrite the underlined words correctly :

- Ans.** 1. Maharashtra is located on the **western** coast of India.
2. Earlier Mumbai was a group of **seven** islands.
3. Mumbai is famous for its **beaches**.
4. The **Gateway of India** is the most famous landmark of Mumbai.
5. **Ganesh Chaturthi** is celebrated in Mumbai with great fonfare.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Mumbai is located on the **western** coast of India.
2. The most famous landmark of Mumbai is the **Gateway of India**.
3. **Juhu** and **Chaupati** are the two beautiful beaches.
4. The BARC is situated at **Trombay** near Mumbai.
5. **Shrikhand** is a sweet dish made of yoghurt.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Ganesh Chaturthi → a. The most famous monument in Mumbai
2. Gateway of India → b. Language
3. Marathi → c. A sweet dish made of yoghurt
4. Shrikhand → d. Oil field
5. Bombay High → e. Festival

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Earlier Mumbai was a group of seven islands, namely, Mahim, Worli, Parel, Mazagaon, Bombay, Little Colaba and Colaba. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. It is second largest city of India.
2. Mumbai is a 'City of Industries'. It has a large number of cotton textile mills. It also has factories producing chemicals, medicines, edible oils, fertilizers and electronic goods. These factories provide jobs to a large number of people from all parts of India.
3. The climate of Mumbai is neither too cold nor too hot. It gets heavy rains during the rainy season.
4. Mumbai has a very good transport system. People travel by the BEST buses and local trains. Mumbai is connected with other parts of the country by air and rail and road. The Sahar (Chhatrapati Shivaji) International Airport is the busiest airport in India.
5. Mumbai is a cosmopolitan city. People from different parts of India work and live in Mumbai. Languages like Marathi, Konkani and Hindi are commonly spoken here. Pav bhaji, vada pav and bhelpuri are the special delicacies of this region. Mumbaikars are also fond of eating shrikhand. It is a sweet dish made of yoghurt. Ganesh

Chaturthi, the most important festival of the city, is celebrated grandly. The city also celebrates other Indian festivals with equal enthusiasm.

15 Kolkata



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. Rabindra Setu.
2. A tram is like a small train with two coaches. They move on their own rails.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Job Charnok 2. c. 1911 3. c. Bengali 4. b. Durga Puja

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Till 1911, **Calcutta** was the capital of India.
2. **Eden Gardens** is a famous cricket stadium.
3. **Tram** can be seen only in Kolkata.
4. The Kolkata airport was earlier called **Dum Dum airport**.
5. Bengalis are fond of sweets like **rasogulla**, **Sondesh** and **Misthidoi**.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Rice and fish | → | a. An International airport |
| 2. Tram | → | b. River |
| 3. Hugli | → | c. A small train with two coaches |
| 4. Calcutta | → | d. Kolkata |
| 5. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport | → | e. Staple food |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Kolkata (or Calcutta) is the capital city of West Bengal. Kolkata is not located on the sea coast, but it is connected with the sea through the Hoogly river.
2. There are many places of tourists attraction in Kolkata. In the heart of the city are Fort William and the Maidan. Indian Museum, Victoria Memorial, Birla Planetarium, the Botanical Gardens, Alipur Zoo, Rabindra Sarovar and Belur Math are important centres of the city. Also the Eden Gardens, the famous cricket stadium, is located here.
3. Bengali is the official state language. Hindi and English are also

spoken by many. Rice and fish are staple foods of the city. Bengalis are also fond of sweets like rasogulla, sondesh and misthi doi. Traditional wears include dhoti and kurta for men and sarees for women.

4. Bengalis are also fond of sweets like rasogulla, sondesh and misthi doi. Traditional wears include dhoti and kurta for men and sarees for women. Kolkatans adore dance, music, poetry and other forms of art. Durga Puja, the main festival of this land, is celebrated in a very grand manner.

16 Chennai



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans. 1. Bharatnatyam. 2. Mahabalipuram.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. a. Marina Beach 2. b. Madras
3. c. Maxi cabs 4. c. dance and music

C. Write the missing letters :

- Ans. 1. Fort St. **G E O R G E** is in Chennai.
2. Chennai was earlier known as **M A D R A S**.
3. **P O N G A L** is a harvest festival.
4. Chennai is the capital of **T A M I L N A D U**.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Chennai is located on the **eastern** coast of India.
2. The **Perambur Coach factory** supplies railway coaches to Railways.
3. Chennai transport system is well-known for its **punctuality** and **discipline**.
4. The people of Chennai speak **Tamil**.
5. **Pongal** is the most important festival.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. Earlier, it was called Madras. It is on the eastern coast. Chennai is the biggest city of India after, Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi.
Chennai, earlier known as Madras, was the capital of British

presidency of Madras.

2. There are a number of places worth-visiting in Chennai. These are Fort St. George, Rajaji Hall, Chepauk Palace, Chennai Museum, Art Gallery, St. Thomas Church, St. Mary's Church Gandhi Mandapam, Snake Park, Parthasarathy Temple and Kapalishwarar Temple. The temples are well-known for their beautiful stone-carvings.
3. Foods such as rice, dosa, idli, sambar, rasam and upma are eaten here.
4. The Marina Beach and the Elliot's Beach are two famous beaches of Chennai. The Marina Beach is the longest beach in India. Also VGP Golden Beach is a great attraction for children. It has a toy train and a number of swings.
5. The climate of Chennai is neither very hot nor very cold. It gets more rain in winter than in summer. In Chennai it is very humid during summers.

17 How The Early Humans Lived

Unit-6 : Our Past



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. The words 'early humans' refer to the human beings who lived in the very early times.
 2. Early humans felt the need for some tools to kill wild animals and to dig out plants. They used simple stones with sharp edges to hunt animals. Later, they started shaping them to suit their purposes. The first weapon they made was a club.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. c. hard 2. a. forests 3. b. club 4. a. fire

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The early humans lived like any other **animals**.
 2. Early humans wore the **skin of animals** or **leaves of trees**.
 3. Most of the **tools** of early humans were made of stone.
 4. **Fire** kept early humans warm.
 5. The flesh of animals became **soft and tasty** when roasted on fire.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. They lived in forests. They roamed about from place to place. They did not wear any clothes. They wore the skins of animals or leaves of

trees. The early humans were not farmers. They did not know how to grow crops. They ate fruits and roots when they were hungry. They had no house to live in. They lived on trees or in caves to protect themselves from sun, winds and rain.

2. No one is sure how early humans invented fire. It is believed that fire was first discovered when two stones struck against each other and sparks were formed. When these sparks fell on dried leaves, it caught fire. Early humans then, started rubbing two stones together in order to make fire.
3. Gradually, early humans learnt other uses of fire. They may have realised that the flesh of animals became soft and tasted better when roasted on fire. This might have made them give up raw food. This was the beginning of cooked food. They could now light up their caves using fire. This protected them from wild animals. Animals would not go near the caves for the fear of fire.

18 Farming and Wheel



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Early men realized that water helped in farming. So they began setting near water bodies. This is called settlement.
 2. Domestication of animals was done for various purposes. Dogs were used during hunting and to guard homes and fields during the nights. Cows and goats were domesticated for milk and meat.
 3. Carrying loads on land was still difficult. Carts without wheels were used to pull loads on land. That type of cart is called a sledge.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. a. farming 2. b. water bodies 3. c. riding 4. a. sledge

C. Cancel out the wrong option :

- Ans.**
1. Growing of seeds was the beginning of ~~communication~~/farming.
 2. The early humans started living near water bodies/~~volcanoes~~.
 3. The dog/~~tiger~~ was the first animal to be tamed.
 4. A ~~raft~~/sledge was a cart without wheels.
 5. The ~~wheel~~/potter's wheel was used for making pots.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Fire** helped early humans to settle down in an area for some time.
2. The **dog** was perhaps the first animal to be tamed.
3. Logs of wood were tied together to make a **raft**.
4. The sledge was pulled by **people** and **animals**.
5. Invention of the **wheel** was a landmark in the history of human beings.

B. State true or false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Farming → a. Milk and meat
2. Settlements → e. Near water bodies
3. Cows and goats → b. Logs of wood
4. Raft → c. Growing of plants
5. Wheel → d. An important invention

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Fire helped early humans to settle down in area for some time. During this time, they saw that the seeds of fruits, when thrown carelessly on the soil, grow into new plants. They soon realised that plants could grow if seeds were thrown in the soil. This was the beginning of farming.
2. After sometime, the early humans realised that the use of water helped them grow more crops. So they started living near rivers, lakes or any other water body. Thus settlements started coming up near water bodies.
3. Dogs were used during hunting and to guard homes and fields during the nights. Cows and goats were domesticated for milk and meat. Bullocks were used for ploughing the fields and carrying heavy loads from one place to another. Horses were used for riding.
4. Sledge was pulled by people and animals. But it was difficult to move a sledge on uneven surface. After some time, they observed that round stones and logs of wood roll down a hill more easily. So they fitted small pieces of trees trunks below their carts. The cart could now move easily even on uneven surface. Thus the wheel was invented. Land travel now became easier and faster. Thus, the man learnt to make a wheel.
5. The early humans made pots with their hands. The potter's wheel helped the potter to make more beautiful pots in lesser time.