



Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. We buy stamps, postcards and send money orders etc. from the post office.
- 2. The police protects us from thieves.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. The places near our house make up our neighbourhood. Yes
- 2. We keep our money and valuables safe in a Church. No
- 3. The police catches thieves and robbers. Yes
- 4. Christians go to temple to pray. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Match the service to its place :

- Ans. 1. Go for a complaint • 
- 2. Go when we are sick • 
- 3. To catch a bus • 
- 4. To buy a postcard. • 

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The people living within our society, city or town form our neighbourhood.
- 2. People who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.
- 3. We thank God for giving us this wonderful world.

Project/Activity

- Colour the letterbox as you saw in your neighbourhood :

Ans. Do yourself

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We wear clothes to cover our body. They make us look smart and protect us from heat, cold, rain, dust, dirt and wind.
2. We wear woollen clothes in winter.
3. Raincoat is made up of plastic or rubber.
4. We get wool from sheep.

B. These pictures show some people who wear uniforms. Write their names:

Ans.



NURSE



PILOT



POLICE



DOCTOR

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Match the following :

Ans. 1. gloves



2. coat



3. trousers



4. frock



B. Name any three clothes you wear in the :

- Ans.** 1. **Summer** : 1. T-shirt 2. Half pant 3. Half-shirt
2. **Winter** : 1. Gloves 2. Sweater 3. Cap
3. **Birthday party** : 1. Coat 2. Trousers 3. Jeans

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Clothes are very important for us. They cover our body. They protect us from heat and cold. They also protect us from dust and dirt. They protect us from rain and wind. Clothes make us look smart.
2. Uniforms are some special dresses. People like, doctor, nurses, policeman, etc., who do different jobs, wear uniforms.

Project/Activity

- Write the names of the people you see in the pictures given below :

Ans. 1. Tailor 2. Washerman 3. Pilot.



Going to Places

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (a)

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

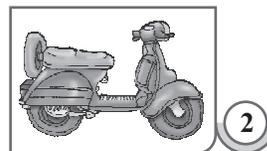
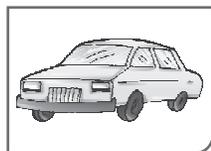
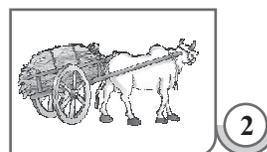
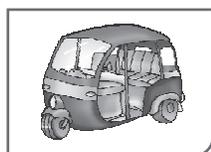
- Ans. 1. The means of transport like bullock cart, tonga, bicycle, tractor etc. are normally found in villages.
 2. The means of transport like bike, van, bus, car, rickshaw etc. are normally found in cities.
 3. The means of transport like boat, ship, steamer etc. are used for travel in water.
 4. Boat, ship, steamer etc. do not have any wheels.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. The fastest means of transport is an aeroplane. **Yes**
 2. We travel by a bus on water. **No**
 3. We use a boat to cross rivers. **Yes**
 4. Most children go to school by bus. **Yes**

C. Find out the number of wheels each means of transport has. Write it in the circles :

Ans.



Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We need transport to go to the places far away.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. We need to tell each other our **ideas** and **thoughts**.
2. **Postal Vans** transport letters to the head post office.
3. Things we use to communicate are called means of **Communication**.
4. Today **e-mails** are the fastest means of communication.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need to tell each other our ideas and thoughts. We call it communication.
2. Things we use to communicate are called means of communication.
3. Letter, telephone, mobile, e-mail, etc. are some means of communication.

Project/Activity

- **Draw and colour a Post box in the space given :**

Ans. Do yourself.

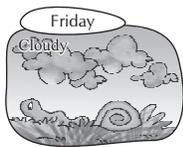
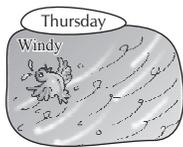
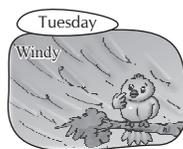
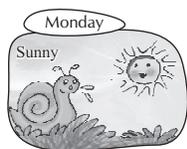
Unit-6 The World We Live In



Weather and Seasons

Pick words from the help box to name each picture.

Ans.



Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Answer it yourself. 2. Answer it yourself.

B. Complete the following sentences :

- Ans. 1. A **season** last for two or three months.
2. We use cotton clothes in **summer**.

C. Look at the pictures below. Write S for the ones that show summer, W for the ones that show winter, and R for the one that shows rainy season :

Ans.



Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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

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

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Three seasons are : Summer season, rainy season and winter season.
2. Summer is the warmest season.
3. We like to stay indoors in summer because the sun shines hot and bright over us.
4. Rain is helpful to us in many ways. Plants get water from the rain. This help them in their growth. Similarly, animals get drinking water from rain.
5. We wear cotton clothes in summer.

Project/Activity

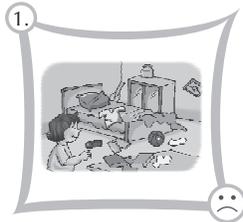
- Write the first letter on each picture to get the name of a bird that loves rain :

Ans.

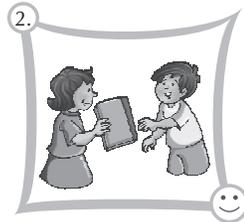


Ans. Peacock

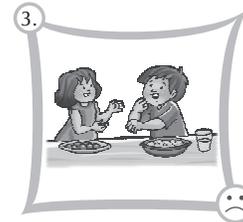
Ans.



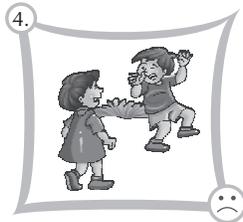
Keeping your room dirty



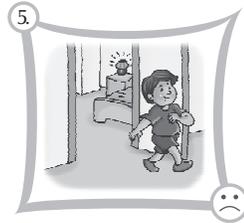
Helping your neighbours



Talking while eating



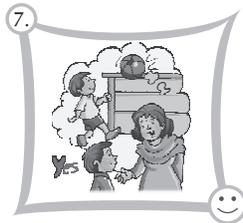
Teasing your friends



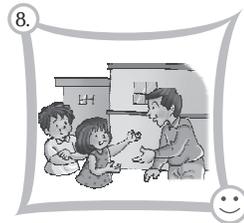
Not switching off lights when leaving the room



Washing hands before every meal



Telling a Truth



Using polite words



Sharing things with friends

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (a)

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Answer it yourself.

2. I wash my hands before and after each meal and after coming from the toilet.

B. Write the correct words for the underlined words :

Ans. 1. early

2. morning

3. day

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. What do you say when :

Ans. 1. Excuse me

2. Sorry

3. Good evening

2. The study of the past is called history.
3. Things that tell us more about the past are called sources of history.
4. Coins, monuments, books etc. are the sources of history.

Project/Activity

- Look at the two pictures carefully. The first one shows a city many years ago. The second picture shows the city today. Describe how things have changed in both the pictures :

Ans. In the first picture we can see that people are using non-polluting means of transport. The houses are small and everywhere there is greenery. The number of people is also less. In the second picture, polluted means of transport can be seen. The small houses give place to the high buildings. The greenery got decreased and more number of people are there.



Myself

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. Do yourself.

B. Who performs the following tasks in your family? You can write more than one name :

- Ans.** 1. Mother 2. Mother 3. Mother
4. Mother & Father (Both) 5. Mother & Father (Both)

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Seema likes to eat **chocolates**.
2. **Seema** likes to watch the animals.
3. Jeetu wants to become a **cricket player** like his uncle.
4. Seema wants to become a **dancer**.

C. Write the names of the following :

Ans. River Pond Handpump

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. salty 2. oceans 3. precious 4. Farmers

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Water is very precious for us because we need it for various purpose such as cleaning, washing, bathing and drinking etc. Plants and animals also need it for their living. As the quantity of fresh water available on the surface of the Earth is very much less, it is called a precious resource.
2. Rain, rivers, lakes ponds, handpump, wells and tubewells are the sources of water.
3. Answer it yourself.
4. Water gets polluted by various activities of us. We throw garbage in water bodies, factories dump their wastes in rivers, people wash their clothes in ponds. All these activities contribute in water pollution.

Project/Activity

- **Make a paper boat and sail it in a tub of water :**

Ans. Do it yourself.



Clothing We Use

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Patter)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We wear light cotton or silk clothes in summer.
2. My favourite party wear are Jeans and T-shirts.

B. Fill in the missing letters to complete the names of the following clothes :

Ans. S K I R T S O C K S S H I R T
C O A T J A C K E T R A I N C O A T

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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

- Ans.** 1. People wear **uniforms** to suit the work they do.
2. Woollen clothes resist **wrinkles**.
3. We should always wear **clean** clothes.

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

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Woollen clothes • Winter
2. Silkworm • Silk
3. Raincoat • Rainy season
4. Party wears • Parties and festivals

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We wear cotton clothes in summer because cotton clothes keep us cool.
2. We wear woollen clothes in winter because woollen clothes keep us warm.
3. Uniform is a special dress. People wear uniforms to suit the work they do. This is so that other people can tell who they are.
4. We should wear clean clothes because clean clothes are good for health.

Project/Activity

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Housing for Us

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. In early times people live in caves and under the trees.
2. Caravans are called mobile houses because they can be pulled by horses and vehicles from one place to other.

B. Circle the materials used in your house :

- Ans.** Circle it yourself.

2. We need a bank for our monetary purposes.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

C. Select the correct option :

Ans. 1. Neighbourhood 2. Patients
3. Post office 4. Bank

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. We keep our **money** and valuables safe in a bank.
2. The places near our house make up our **neighbourhood**.
3. We go to a **market** to buy things we need.

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

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

C. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Doctor	e. Medicines
2. Shops	c. Market
3. Traffic policemen	a. Control traffic
4. Postman	b. Collects letters
5. Firemen	d. Puts out fire

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The surroundings around our house is our neighbourhood.
2. The police maintains law and order in the neighbourhood. They catch thieves, robbers and criminals. The traffic policemen control the traffic on the road.
3. The people who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.
4. Some things we get from a market are clothes, food, medicines, vegetables, fruits, etc.

Project/Activity

• **Know your neighbourhood**

Do you have these places in your neighbourhood? Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. Bank	Yes	Zoo	No	Club	Yes
Mosque	Yes	Library	Yes	Gym	Yes
Post Office	Yes	Railway Station	No	Cinema hall	No
Telephone Booth	Yes	Petrol Pump	Yes	Church	No
Playground	Yes	Auto Stand	No	Museum	No
Temple	Yes	Taxi Stand	No	Hospital	Yes

3. Sikhs have
 - Ten Gurus
4. Holi is the
 - Festival of colours

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Diwali is called the festival of lights because on this day people light their homes with diyas and candles. Children light crackers.
2. Eid is celebrated after the holy month of Ramzan. The Muslims keep fast during this month.
3. Onam and Pongal are two harvest festivals of India.

Project/Activity

- **Collect pictures of different festivals and paste them in your scrap book.**

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit-5 : Transport and Communication



Transport

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Early man carry loads on animals.
2. In cities people used bicycles, rickshaws, scooters, cars, buses, trams and local trains.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

C. Unscramble the names of some of the cars made in our country. Write the correct names :

- Ans.** 1. Swift 2. Santro 3. Scorpio 4. Qualis

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. tongas 2. cargoplanes 3. long 4. ship

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

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

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Sending and receiving messages is called **communication**.
2. Stick a **stamp** on the envelope.
3. **Telephone** is the most popular way of communication.
4. Newspapers are the means of **mass** communication.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The process of communication takes place with the help of various means. These are called the means of communication. Letter, telegram, telephone, fax, e-mail, telex, radio, newspaper, television, etc. are some means of communication.
2. When a piece of message is sent to a number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication. The method of mass communication is called the means of mass communication as radio, newspaper, television, internet etc.
While when the message is sent to a single person, it is called individual communication. The method of individual communication is called the means of individual communication as letter, telephone, telegram etc.
3. A cellular phone, fax, pager, newspaper, magazines, journals, radio, television and internet are some of the means of mass communication.

Project/Activity

- **Collect pictures of different means of communication and paste them in your project file.**

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit-6 : The Environment



Plants and Animals

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

C. Choose the correct word from brackets :

Ans. 1. roots 2. Rose 3. fish 4. Donkeys

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. clean 2. beverages 3. ship 4. wood

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Beverages are any sort of drink except water. Two beverages are tea and coffee.
2. We get silk from the cocoon of the silkworms.
3. Lizards help us by eating dust mites, spiders and other insects.
4. Elephant and horses are used as transport, to go from one place to another. They also carry loads for us.

Project/Activity

Ans. When animals are put into a cage they feel bad. They don't like to be kept in a cage. Similarly, When we cut trees, they too do not feel good.



The Weather Around Us

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Hill stations are those places which have snowfall during winter season.
2. Hills remain cold in summer. So people go to hills in summer to protect them from the heat of the sun.

B. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Three seasons :

Winter, Summer, Monsoon

2. Three eatables you like to eat in summer :

Cold drink, ice-cream, Mango shake

3. Three clothes you wear in winter :

Sweater, Coat, Gloves

4. Three colours you have noticed in a rainbow :

Green, Red, Yellow

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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

Ans. 1. The sun, wind and **clouds** decide the type of weather.

2. Trees shed their leaves in autumn.

3. It is neither too hot nor too cold in **spring**.

4. We wear waterproof clothes in **monsoon** season.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Sun, wind, clouds or rain are the factors which affect the weather.

2. During winter season we like to wear woollen clothes and also like to eat hot things, we sit near the fire or in the sun.

3. We like to wear light cotton clothes. We use fans, room coolers and air conditioners to keep ourselves cool in the summer season.

4. Yes, I like the monsoon season. In tis season the cool breeze makes the weather pleasant.

Project/Activity

- **Write the first letter of each picture to get the name of a bird that loves rain.**

Ans.



P



E



A



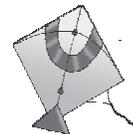
C



O



C



K

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The sun is important for us because it gives us heat and light. It makes our days bright and warm. The warmth of the sun is essential for all living beings.
2. The sun rays warm all the water bodies existing on the land. Water vapour rises in air and forms clouds.
3. Moon is the brightest object in the sky during nights.

B. Identify Me! Who Am I?

- Ans. 1. Sun 2. Stars

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The moon changes its **shape**.
2. The earth is smaller than the **sun**.
3. When moon looks round it is called **full** moon.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
2. We see moon and stars at night in the sky.
3. On some nights it looks like ● . This is called the Full moon. We cannot see the moon at this night.

Project/Activity

- Find out the shapes of the moon for four weeks and sketch the shapes in the table given below :

Ans. Do yourself.



Time

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. No, if the time once gone it never comes back.

- During noon it is very bright and hot because at this time sun shines brightly.

B. What do you do at the following time on a Sunday?

- Ans.** 1. **Morning** : Take a bath and eat breakfast.
 2. **Afternoon** : Takes lunch and play games.
 3. **Evening** : Study and go for walking.
 4. **Night** : Watching television and take dinner.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

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

- Ans.** 1. There are **sixty** seconds in a minute.
 2. There are **twenty-four** hours in a full day.
 3. The day begins at **sunrise**.
 4. The clock helps us to know **time**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions in one word.

- Ans.** 1. The big hand of a clock shows minutes.
 2. Clock is a device which used to see the time.
 3. We see moon and stars in the sky at night.
 4. The period of time from sunset to sunrise is called the night.

Project/Activity

- Read the time in the following clocks. (Take help from your parents).

Ans.



6:30



12:05



2:45



9:00

Unit-8 : The Early Humans



Life of Early Humana

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The food of the early man was in the form of flesh and wild fruits and roots.
2. Wheels are used for transporting people and things from one place to another place.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Early humans made tools of **stones**.
2. Early human beings killed animals and ate their **flesh**.
3. Early human beings lived in **caves**.
4. Animals were scared of **fire**.

B. Match the columns :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Fire | • Rubbing two stones |
| 2. Tool | • A sharp edged stone |
| 3. Clay pots | • For storing food |
| 4. Sledge | • A cart without wheels |
| 5. Food | • Raw flesh |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. When early humans noticed that when some seeds were thrown on the ground, after some days, new plants came out. This encouraged the early humans to grow food.
2. Early human beings did not have a house to stay and they did not know how to cook. They were also known as wanderers or food gatherers. They plucked fruits and gathered roots for food. They also hunted animals and fish. Early human beings lived in caves. Some of them lived in shelters made of leaves and animal skin. They made clothes out of leaves. They covered themselves with animal skin to protect themselves from the cold winters.
3. Fire helped early human beings in various ways.
- With the help of fire they could cook their food.
 - They protect themselves from wild animals.
 - They use fire to keep themselves warm.

B. Match the followings :

Ans. 1. Atmosphere 2. North pole 3. Seasons 4. The Earth

C. Answer the followings questions:

- Ans.** 1. The earth is round in shape like an orange. it is a bit flatter at the top and bottom.
2. Rotation and revolution are the two movement of the Earth. The movement of the Earth around the sun in its orbit is called revolution. Similarly the movement of the earth on its own axis is called rotation.
3. The layer of the air that surrounds the earth like a blanket is called the atmosphere.
4. Water , air and optimum temperature makes life possible on the earth.
5. The North Pole and the South are the two reference points on the Earth.

Project/Activity

- **Activity Work**

Ans. Do it yourself.



Weather and Climate

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct word :

Ans. 1. We wear [✓]**woollen**/cotton clothes in winter.

2. **Autumn**/Monsoon is the season for celebration.
3. Christmas is celebrated in spring/**winter**.
4. Winter/**Autumn** is a short season.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

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

B. Match the following :

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

C. Define the following :

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

D. Give reasons for the following :

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

2. The area where there is production of noise is in large quantity the noise pollution is the maximum.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. pollution 2. water 3. noise 4. harmful

B. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. 1. Noise pollution happens when the air is filled with loud sound that harms our ears and damage our hearing.
2. Smoke from cars and chimneys , bursting firecrackers on Diwali cause air pollution.
3. Throwing garbage on the land makes it dirty, This is called land pollution, Throwing waste on roads, parks and other open spaces make the land dirty.
4. Throwing garbage in the water bodies such as rivers and ponds makes them dirty . This is called water pollution.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit-3 : Our Needs



The Food We Eat

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The main diet of the people of region is known as 'staple diet'
2. Oranges is grow in Nagpur in abundanee

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

C. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. summer 2. rajasthan 3. food grain 4. summer

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Write the name of the fruit, grow in abundance in the following regions :

- Ans.** 1. Oranges 2. Apricots 3. Cherries
4. Apples 5. Pineapples 6. Pineapples

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. energy , help 2. Wheat 3. Jowar, bajra
4. Aromatic or pungent 5. Flour

C. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. North India. 2. Rajasthan 3. Southern India
4. Garam Masala 5. Himachal Pradesh

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Wheat, rice , millets , fish , seafood and coconut are staple foods of the people in India.
2. We use spices in our food to make it colourful and tasty.
3. Jowar and bajra are food grains commonly eaten in Rajasthan.
4. In India, people follow different religious, eat different food, wear different type of cloths, enjoy different types of customs and tradition and have different life style This makes India a diverse country.
5. This is because when people move from one part of the country to another, they learn to eat the dishes that are popular in those parts of the country. In turn the local people learn to cook some new dishes from them. So, popular dishes of one region become popular in other regions as well.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do it yourself.



Our Dresses

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Saree is the most popular dress of women in our state.

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

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

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

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

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Ans. 1. Lehnga | • Choli |
| 2. Salwar | • Kameez |
| 3. Trousers | • Shirts |
| 4. Saree | • Blouse |
| 5. Dhoti | • Kurta |

D. Answer the following questions :

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

4. Odisha • Bhubaneshwar
5. Andhra Pradesh • Hyderabad

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

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

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

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

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

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

C. Match the columns :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Rajasthan | • Largest State |
| 2. Lakshadweep | • Smallest Union Territory |
| 3. President | • Rashtrapati Bhawan |
| 4. Prime Minister | • Central Government |
| 5. Governor | • Head of state |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Britishers ruled over India for a long time. India got freedom on 15th August, 1947 and administration of its government came in the hands of the people's representatives.
2. The Capital of India is New Delhi. Delhi is called the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT). It is located on the bank of the Yamuna river. Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.
3. At present there are 28, 29 after formation of Thiland states in India.
4. Central government runs the Government of Union Territories. Because Union Territories are under the control of the Central Government.
5. India is a big country. A single government cannot govern a big

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Festivals and celebrations give us an opportunity to interact with our friends and relatives. They also give us a break from our daily routines. They develop in us a feeling of love and brotherhood.
2. Some festivals are celebrated throughout the country they are called national festivals. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals and are celebrated all over India. We celebrate them with joy and happiness.
3. Diwali is a festival of lights and decorations. People clean, whitewash and paint their houses before Diwali. On Diwali, they light candles and earthen lamps called Diyas and decorate their houses with coloured bulbs, and candles etc. Children love to see fire-works and crackers.
4. Harvest Festivals mark the changes in seasons. These festivals are celebrated differently in most states of our country. Harvest is the time when a crop which has been sown earlier, is ripe and ready to cut down. Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal and Bihu are the main harvest festivals of India.
5. Christians celebrate Christmas on 25 December. Jesus Christ was born on this day. Christians go to the church to offer their prayers. Christmas trees are decorated with bells, lights and gifts, etc.
6. The main festivals of our state are Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Id, Gurupurab, Christmas, Raksha Bandhan, Basant Panchami, Navroz etc. Besides them National festivals like Independence day, republic day and Gandhi Jayanti also celebrated in our state with great joy and fun.

Project/Activity

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

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Local Bodies

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. A Panchayati Raj is a system of local government found in our villages.
2. We can help local bodies in their work by keeping our surrounding clean and tidy.
3. Do yourself.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No 6. Yes

C. Tick (✓) the right answer :

- Ans.** 1. Villages 2. pucca 3. panch
4. Municipal Corporation 5. low 6. 18 years

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Mayor 2. Municipal Corporation 3. Gram
4. Many wards 5. Pradhan 6. Arpanch
7. Fairs and festivals

B. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Local self-government • Villages or Cities
2. Gram Panchayat • Villages
3. Mayor • Municipal Corporation
4. Chairman • Municipal Committee
5. Local tax • Octroi

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The main functions of a Gram Panchayat are :
- it provides clean drinking water to all.
 - it looks after the village cleanliness and hygiene.
 - it starts school for the education of children.
 - it provides better health care facilities at the dispensaries.
 - it settles minor disputes between villagers.
 - it organizes fairs and festivals.
 - it guide farmers to adopt new techniques in farming
 - it looks after the roads of the village.
2. Municipal Committees is formed by the elected members called Municipal Councillors.

2. Keep your surroundings **clean** and **tidy**.
3. Do not play on the **roadsides**.
4. Do not waste **water, electricity** and **food**.
5. Keep your **desks** and **bags** neat and tidy.

B. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ans. 1. Use the footpath | • for walking |
| 2. Do not play | • on the roadside |
| 3. Keep your surroundings | • clean and tidy |
| 4. Keep your desks and bags | • neat and clean |
| 5. To cross the road use | • Zebra crossing |

C. Answer the following questions :

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

Project/Activity

- **Write three rules of safety :**

Ans. At home	At School	At road
Do not play with sharp objects.	Obey the teachers	Do not play or run on the road.
Keep our home neat and tidy.	Keep our desks and bags neat and tidy.	Follow the traffic signals.
Do not handle electric gadgets.	Do not rush to school always leave on time.	Use a zebra crossing to cross the road.

- **Draw a picture of the traffic light and colour it.**

Ans. Do it yourself.

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The earlier name of Kolkata was Calcutta.
2. The favourite food of the people of Kolkata is rice and fish curry.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Rabindra** Sangeet is very populat in Kolkata.
2. **Rice** and **fish** are the staple food at Kolkatans.
3. **Rasgulla** is a famous Bengali sweet.
4. **Hugli** is the name of the port.
5. Kolkata has an underground railway called the **Kolkata**.

B. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Rabindranath Tagore | • Poet |
| 2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose | • International airport |
| 3. Durga Puja | • Main festival |
| 4. Calcutta | • Kolkata |
| 5. Hugli | • Howrah Bridge |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Kolkata is situated on the bank of river Hugli.
2. Rice and fish are the staple food of kolkata
3. Hugli river connects Kolkata to the sea.
4. The climate of Kolkata is tropical wet and dry . It is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. Most of the rainfall is during the summer season . The weather is humid and sultry during the rainy season.

Project/Activity

- **Find out the names of some famous people from kolkata.**

- Ans.** 1. **Singer : Sumit Roy** : He is the king of calypso and he also one of the best pianist in Kolkata . As a singer in kolkata he is the most sought singer in the Kolkata.
2. **Dancer : Suman Sarangi** : She is a famous , prominent , reputed , classical dancer in Kolkata specialized in Manipuri dance , one of the most popular classical of India.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

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

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Wheel is the most important invention in the scientific history. For centuries, the only way to move around on land was to walk or to use animals as a beast of burden. The invention of wheel probably around 8000 BC, and the later development of wheeled vehicles brought revolution in mode of travel.
2. The means of transport can be divided into three groups :
(i) Land transport (ii) Air transport (iii) Water transport
3. Modern means of transport use various fuels like coal, petrol, diesel and gas to run the engines.
4. The way or means by which people and goods are moved from one place to another is known as the transport. The means can be anything—animals, cars, buses, ferries, trains or aircraft. The ways of transport can be through—land, water, or air.
5. Ships, motorboats, boats and steamers sail on water. These are called means of water transport. It is the cheapest means of transport. Ships can carry passengers and very heavy and bulky goods in a large quantity. This is sometimes not possible in land transport.

Project/Activity

- **What do you understand by the following?**

- Ans.** 1. Metalled roads have been built throughout the county. The big roads between town and cities are called highways.
2. A train has engine and coaches for carrying passengers and wagons for carrying goods.
3. Aeroplanes take off or land in a place called airport. In India we have airports in all major cities and towns.
4. Tankers are the large boxes which used for keeping goods.

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

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Means of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Radio and television are two means of communication.
2. The means by which we communicate are called means of communication.

B. Cross out the odd one in each group :

- Ans. 1. Postcard 2. Radio 3. Pencil
4. Newspaper 5. courier

C. Unjumble to get communication words :

- Ans. 1. Satellite 2. E-mail 3. Newspaper 4. Television.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We can send a written document instantly through a **fax** machine.
2. We can see cartoon films on the **television**.
3. We can read the daily news in the **newspaper**.
4. We can see 'live' telecast of events because of **satellite**.
5. To send an e-mail, we need an **Internet** connection.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Sending and receiving message is called communication .
2. A television is a both audio - visual means of communication where as a radio is only an audio mean of communication.
3. We can communicate with a large number of people at the same time then we have to use mass means of communication . These include newspaper radio magazine and television etc.
4. The different means of communication are post, telephone, fax, newspaper , radio , television etc.
5. Telephone, mobile, fax e-mail etc are the fastest means of communication today.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. Fire | • Rubbing two stones |
| 3. Tool | • Knives, spears and scrapers |
| 4. Clay pots | • Storing food |
| 5. Pre-historic era | • A sharp edged stone |
| 6. Food | • Raw flesh |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Food was the main problem of the early man. He did not know how to cultivate crops. Thus, he moved from one place to another in search of food. He ate raw meat and fruit and roots of trees or leaves of plants.
 2. To gather fruits, berries, nuts, vegetables and honey for food and to hunt animals for flesh the early man needed tools. His first ever tool was stone. He used all kind of stones to make his tools and weapons.
 3. No one knows exactly when or how the fire was discovered but it is believed that accidentally the early humans found that fire could be made either by rubbing two sticks together or by striking two stones together.
 4. The early humans found out that fire could be very useful to them. It gave them warmth, made raw food tastier and protected them from wild animals as they were scared of the fire. Fire also helped them to fight with darkness and cold.
 5. Early humans were hunters and food gatherers. They used to eat fruits and throw away their seeds. Somehow they noticed that new plants grew where the seeds fell. Soon they started collecting seeds and throwing them on clean pieces of land. When new plants grew from these seeds, they learnt the method of growing food. This was the beginning of farming.
 6. It is difficult to say how the idea of the wheel originated. Perhaps rolling stones gave him the idea of rounding off the things that he wanted to move. Then again he found that a round piece of wood could be rolled easily on the ground. He might have seen a log of wood rolling down the hill at a great speed. In this way, he discovered the idea of wheel.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

3. Meghalaya gets the heaviest rainfall in the country.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. K2 is located in the **Karakoram** range.
2. **Dehradun** is a hill station in the state of Uttarakhand.
3. Men and women in Kashmir wear **phiran and salwar**.
4. People in Ladakh rear **yak, pashmina** and **sheep**.

B. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Importance of Himalaya Mountains Ranges : The Himalayas are natural gift for us.

The Himalayan mountain ranges are useful for our country in many ways. Some of them are :

- The Himalayas form a wall along the northern border of the country in many ways. Some of them are from the invasions of the foreign countries.
- Passes and gaps in the mountains help in crossing them.
- They protect us from the extreme cold winds of the North.
- The Himalayas cause heavy rainfall in the northern plains. They check the rain bearing clouds coming from the sea within Indian boundaries.
- Rivers coming from Himalayas never become dry.
- They provide water to our farms.
- The forests provide timber and herbs. They are the natural homes of different kinds of birds and wild animals.

2. Tourism is the main occupation of people in Jammu and Kashmir. During summer, most people grow rice, maize, rajma, vegetables, fruits and saffron. During winter, they make handicraft from wood and paper-mache. Some weave silk and woollen cloths. The carpets and shawls of Kashmir are very famous.

3. The Himalayas are about 2400 km long with a varying width of 240 to 320 km. They stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas are wider in Kashmir and narrow down towards the east. They are lower in height in the north-eastern part. The Naga, the Garo and the Khasi hills are parts of the Himalayas.

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The days are hot and nights are cool in the desert. This happens because sand heats up quickly and also cools down very fast.
2. As the land is dry and there is very little vegetation, soil erosion occurs due to wind blowing across. The hot winds called sandstorms carry lot of sand with them.

B. Choose the correct alternative :

- Ans.** 1. The Aravalli Range divides Rajasthan into **two**/three parts.
2. The **eastern**/western part of Rajasthan is well populated.
3. Camel is the most **useful**/harmful animal in a desert.
4. The Indira Gandhi Canal takes water form the **Sutlej**/Ganga.
5. Cactus plants are **common**/rare in the desert.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. **Thar** desert is located in the state of Rajasthan.
2. The **Indira Gandhi** canal brings water from river Satluj to Rajasthan state.
3. **Oasis** is a water body found in a desert.
4. People travel on camels across the desert in groups called **caravan**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Thar Desert is located in the north-west part of Rajasthan and to the west of Aravalli hills. It is an extension of the Arabian Desert of Saudi Arabia, spread into Pakistan as Sind Desert.
2. It hardly rains in the desert. This is because the day winds that pass over the deserts carry no moisture with them. If there is occasional shower, streams fill up with water. This water does not fulfil the needs of the people. Sometimes it does not rain for many years at a stretch. The hot climate in desert regions does not allow the growth of trees.
3. The desert is full of small hills of sand, called sand dunes. There are two types of sand dunes. Crescent shaped sand dunes are called barchans and long ridge shaped dunes are called seif dunes.

occupation for a large number of people. It helps to develop the trade with other countries. It provide pleasant climate and good rainfall.

2. The deltas formed by Kaveri, Krishna, Mahanadi and Godavari make the Eastern Coast so fertile.

B. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.**
1. India's coastline is about **6000** kilometres long.
 2. The **western** coastal plain is famous for its lagoons.
 3. **Kavaratti** is the capital of Lakshdweep Islands.
 4. **Mumbai** is the biggest port in India.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Land surrounded on three sides by water is called **peninsula**.
 2. Land surrounded on all sides by water is called an **Island**.
 3. The **Canvara** coast comprises the coastline of Karnataka.
 4. The western and eastern coasts of India meet at **Kanniyakumari**.
 5. **Lagoons** are salt water lakes, which get cut off from the sea.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Backwaters | • Kerala |
| 2. Coral Islands | • Lakshadweep |
| 3. Biggest port of India | • Mumbai |
| 4. Hunters and food gathers | • Tribals of Island groups |
| 5. Ship building centre | • Vishakhapatnam |

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

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The western coastal plain is a narrow strip of land stretched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It is divided into three divisions the Konkan Coast, the Canara Coast and the Malabar Coast. Eastern Coastal Plains are situated between Eastern Ghats in the west and the Bay of Bengal in east. The Eastern Ghats much eroded range that the Western Ghats. The Eastern coastal Plains have two divisions. The norther part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is called the Northern circars, and the southern part is called the Coromondal coast.
 2. Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are the water bodies where the two groups of islands of India lie.
 3. The coastal plains of peninsular India have a tropical humid climate.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Jim Corbett National Park • Uttarakhand
2. Gir Forests • Gujarat
3. Sunderban Forest • West Bengal
4. Kaziranga Rhino Project • Assam

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

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Renewable Resources :** Some resources like the sun, air and soil will never totally exhaust.

Resources such as water, plants and animals are used up but get replaced by nature. Such resources are called renewable resources.

Non-renewable Resources : However, some natural resources like coal, petroleum and minerals are found in limited amounts in nature. Once they are used up, they will not get replaced. These resources are called non-renewable resources.

2. A forest is large area of land which is thickly covered with trees, bushes and is full of wild animals. Forests have natural vegetation. Natural vegetation means plants, trees, bushes, grasses, herbs, etc. growing on their own.

Importance of Forests

Forests are useful to us in many ways :

We get firewood, timber, lac, pulp, gum, resin, honey, herbs, rubber etc. from the forests.

Forests give us soft wood for making crates, matchsticks, plywood etc. They give us oxygen, and their roots hold the soil firmly preventing soil erosion.

They make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant.

Forests give us wood pulp from which paper can be made.

They help in good rainfall.

Wood is one of the most precious forest resources. It is used for building houses tools, furniture etc.

They provide shelter to wild animals.

3. There can be different types of forests in different regions. It depends on the rainfall, temperature and soil of a particular region. Due to variation in climate and physical features, the main types of forests found in India are :

Evergreen, Deciduous, Coniferous, Thorny and Scrub and Tidal.

Coniferous forests : These forests are found in the higher Himalayan Mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. These trees bear cones. The main trees in these forests are fir, chir, deodar and spruce.

Tidal Forests : Tidal forests are mostly found in the deltas of all major rivers and in areas which are flooded by sea water. The forests are dense and the wood is hard. Sundari tree is a well-known tree grown in the delta of Ganga. So, this area is called Sunderbans. These forests are also called Mangrove forests.

4. Areas which have a heavy rainfall and high temperature are termed as tropical. The trees in such forests remain green throughout the year. As such these forests are called evergreen forests. Such forests are found in the Western Ghats in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The hilly areas of Assam and West Bengal also have such forests. The wood is hard and expensive.
5. Coniferous forests are found in the higher Himalayan Mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. These trees bear cones. The main trees in these forests are fir, chir, deodar and spruce.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Soils of India

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Soil is of many kinds— alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, desert soil, mountain soil.
2. This type of soil is found in Western Ghats and parts of Tamil Nadu. It is also red in colour. It is rich in iron oxide but deficient in nitrogen,

potash, etc. It is good for crops such as tea, coffee, spices, coconut and rubber.

3. Desert soil is less fertile.

B. Choose the correct alternative :

- Ans.**
1. Red soil is good for growing **groundnut**.
 2. Black soil is made of **black rock**.
 3. Humus makes soil **fertile**.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Cotton grows best in **black** soil.
 2. Soil is an important **natural** resource.
 3. Laterite soil is found in **western ghats**.
 4. Desert soil is not **fertile**.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is an important natural resource. It is the loose top layer of the earth's surface on which the plants and trees grow. Soil is an important resource that supports life on the earth. We depend on soil for food. Plants are rooted in the soil. Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks. Weathering is a slow process of breaking of rocks.
 2. Soil is an important resource. It is the basic resource for all food production. It is made up of rocks which are broken to pieces. The breaking up of the rocks takes thousands of years. The heat and cold break up the rocks and turn them into layers of soil. It is spread over wide areas by wind and rain. Soil contains other things too. It contains dead leaves, remains of dead animals, etc. It also contains a certain amount of moisture, the quantity of these components make the soil of one place different from that of another.
 3. This soil is very rich in remains of dead plants and animals, called humus. This makes the soil very fertile. It is found in the Himalayan region and in north-eastern parts of India. The soil is very good for growing fruits such as apple, pear, plum, peach, etc. Farmers also grow crops such as rice by cutting steps in the hills. This is known as terrace or step farming.
 4. Soil is a basic resource important for the progress of a country. Sometimes heavy rains carry away the upper layer of the soil. In the desert, wind blows it away. This is called soil erosion. It is our duty to preserve soil. We can prevent soil by planting grass and plants on it.

2. Latex is collected from the **rubber tree**.
3. Oilseeds are crushed to get **oil**.
4. Spices are added to **flavour** to food.

B. Match the columns :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Ans. 1. India</p> <p>2. The millets</p> <p>3. Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>4. Cotton</p> <p>5. The crop of tobacco</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the second largest producer of rice in the world. • include jowar and bajra. • is the largest producer of sugarcane. • grows well in black soil. • needs a long hot season. |
|--|--|

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. We can also differentiate the crops on the basis of their consumption. Such as wheat is a food crop. Rice, millets, and pulses are other food crops. On the other hand, we cannot eat cotton. So it is not a food crop. It is sold for money or cash to industries that turn it into thread and, then, into cotton. Hence, it is a cash crop. Crops like jute, coffee, tea, sugarcane, oilseeds, spices, and coconut are all cash crops.
2. Oilseeds are the main source of cooking oil. We grow mostly groundnut, coconut, mustard and linseed. Groundnut is mostly grown in South India, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Mustard is grown in the wheat producing areas.
3. The Green Revolution was launched in India in the 1960s. Under this the government took several steps to increase agricultural output in India.

These include :

- Using better quality seeds.
- Increasing areas under irrigation.
- Using manures and fertilisers.
- Using modern machinery such as tractors and harvesters.

As a result of this, our agricultural production has gone up several times. Today we are not only self sufficient in food production, but we also export agricultural products.

4. Along with farming, people also raise cows, bulls, and other animals like goats, sheep, camels, ducks, and hens to earn more money. Some of these animals are also helpful in the fields. This is known as livestock rearing or animal husbandry.
5. Jowar, bajra, ragi, and maize are known as millets. These crops are

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

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

C. Match the following :

Ans. Column A

1. Ship building
2. Aeroplane
3. Iron and Steel plant
4. Cotton textile

Column B

- Bhilai
- Chennai
- Nasik
- Vishakhapatnam

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Industry is the place where raw materials are converted into useful finished goods.
2. Handloom cloth, shoes, shawls, blankets and toys are the some products of cottage industry.
3. Railway coach and aeroplane manufacturing are two products taht are only manufactured in large scale industries.
4. In a large-scale industry goods are manufactured on a very large scale. It has big machines. It requires a large amount of money to established it. Thousand of workers work here. While in a small-scale industry scale small machines. It does not require more money. In a small scale industry more people work and use small machines and produce goods like hoisery garments, utensils, plastic goods etc.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Mineral Wealth

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mineral fuel can be conserved by using them judiciously and using other resources in place of them.
2. We should use mineral resources with great care because these

resources are very precious for us. They take million years to form. Once used, they are exhausted.

B. Name any three places where :

- Ans.** 1. The three places where coal is mined are as :
(i) Bokaro (ii) Jharia (iii) Raniganj
2. The three places where iron and steel plants are located are as :
(i) Durgapur (ii) Rourkela (iii) Bhilai
3. Three places where oil refineries are located are as follows :
(i) Mathura (ii) Mumbai (iii) Digboi
4. Three places where mineral oil is mined are as follows :
(i) Assam (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mumbai

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Digging out mineral ores from the Earth is called **mining**.
2. The **Chota Nagpur** is the largest mineral-rich area in our country.
3. **Iron** is the most useful of all the minerals.
4. Coal is also known as the **black diamond**.
5. The **sun**, and **wind** are sources of energy which are available forever.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Mineral resources are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. Though we have good reserves of the natural reserves, they will not last forever. Once used, they are exhausted. They are called non-renewable source of energy. Therefore, we must be very careful while using our mineral wealth. We should try to replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible, with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water. We must remember that mineral resources once used are lost forever.
2. Iron is the most useful to all the minerals. Most of the things of daily use like utensils, needles, buses, cars, machinery, railway engines, tools etc. are made of iron and steel.
3. (i) There are many resources hidden inside the Earth. They are very useful to us. Such underground wealth created by natural process is called minerals. They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness and chemical behaviour.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Government of India has a ministry of **Human Resource Development**.
2. The full form of HR is **Human Resource**.
3. Nature has gifted us with many **resources**.
4. **Living** condition of the people is not so good.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Match the columns :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Welfare schemes | • Betterment of poor people |
| 2. Literacy programmes | • Education of people |
| 3. Primary health centres | • Eradication of diseases |
| 4. People of country | • Human resource |
| 5. Improvement of human skills | • Human resource development. |

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **Human Resources** : The progress of a country depends largely upon here human resources. People themselves are an important resources because it is they that make a proper and wise use of natural resources. Farmers plant seeds that grow into crops which are harvested for food. Scientists work to improve the quality of seeds, find ways of growing better crops, and think of ways and means of making life easy and comfortable. Engineers find minerals hidden under the ground and dig them out for use in industries. Many people work in factories to convert raw materials into finished products.
2. Despite all efforts done by the government, we are still unable to check the growth of population. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, health, drinking water, housing are some of the problems linked to the rising population. Our natural resources are limited but our population is increasing. Shortage of food, water and shelter are also common problems of rising population.
- All this affect the health of the people. Living conditions of the people are also not so good.
3. India has made progress in every field after independence. The production of food and other crops has increased many times. Now we are self sufficient in food production. Many new industries have been established in India for the good of the people.
- To improve the quality of life of our people, schools and hospitals have been opened in every part of India. They have helped to

5. E-mail works within the Internet with the help of a **modem and computer**.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The word communication means to send message or interchange of thoughts, opinions or informations by speech, writing, etc. The communication system includes the various means used to send messages to other people. Today we have quite different means of communication from those of the olden times. We are connected with one another through a vast communication network. Today our means are so fast that we can send our message outside the country in a few moments. There are various means of communication like letters, fax, telephone, telegraph, telex, radio, television, newspaper, internet, mobile, etc.
 2. Television– Doordarshan is the television broadcaster of India. There are many private channels as well. Like All India Radio, Doordarshan broadcasts programmes in Hindi, English, and regional languages as well. We can catch the news and live sports, along with a whole range of programmes on the television. It keeps us informed all the time.
 3. The largest scientific device which is a landmark in the history of communication, is satellite. It is a small metallic body floating high over the earth. It has made available communication all over the world. It is used for sending and receiving message, audio (sound) and video (picture) everywhere in the world. People can see different matches directly wherever they are being played. With its help we can have live telecast.
 4. There is a large network of post offices all over the country. The number of post offices in rural areas is greater than that of urban areas. From there the letters are sent by bus, train or an aeroplane to the addresses. Complete address and pin code number is necessary for a letter to reach the right person quickly.
Aerogrammes are used to send mails to foreign countries.
Speed Post Service helps to deliver the letters quickly than the ordinary post.
Courier Services also help in quick delivery of letters.
We can buy postcards, inland letters, envelopes or stamps from the post office. We can also send parcels and even money through the post office. Letters are one of the cheaper means of communication.
 5. A satellite is a body that revolves around a planet. It can be both natural or man-made.



Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The constitution is very important for a country. It is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government of a country. All duties, rights, rules and regulations are based on the constitution.
2. India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. The State treats all religion equal. It does not favour any religion. So in this way India is different from Pakistan.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The set of rules according to which our government runs is called our **Constitution**.
2. Our Constitution was accepted on **26th January 1950**.
3. The **Directive** Principles give guidelines to the government for the welfare of the citizens.
4. Every citizen of India has certain fundamental **rights**.

B. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ans. 1. All religions are equal | • Secularism |
| 2. 26 January | • Republic Day |
| 3. Right to follow any religion | • Fundamental Right |
| 4. Protecting our national property | • Our duty |
| 5. Equal pay for equal work | • Directive Principle |

C. Explain the following terms :

- Ans. 1. **Socialist** : India is a socialist country. There is no difference will be made between people. The India constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress.

This is called socialism.

2. **Right to equality** : The constitution of India has provided every citizen certain rights. These are called fundamental rights. Right to equality is one of them. According to this right everybody is equal before law.
3. **Secularism** : India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called secularism. The state treats all religions equal. It does not favour any religion.
4. **Right against exploitation** : Certain are provided by the constitution of India to the every citizen of the country. No government can deny him these rights. Right against exploitation is one of them. According to this right, no one has a right to exploit others.
5. **Democratic** : India is a democratic country. The constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called democracy.

Preamble : The Preamble is an introduction to the constitution. It lays the aims and purposes of the constitution.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Indian constitution is a written document. We need it because it lays down the powers of the government.
 2. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our constitution was adopted on 26th January, 1950. To mark this occasion, we celebrate 26th January every year as Republic Day.
 3. The Constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called Democracy. The constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress. This is called Socialism. No difference will be made between people. Also according to it, no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called Secularism. The State treats all religions equal. It does not favour any religion. Thus democracy, socialism and secularism are our national goals.
 4. Five Fundamental Rights are as follows :
 1. **Right to Equality** : Everybody is equal before law.
 2. **Right to Freedom** : Everybody can express his views freely.
 3. **Right Against Exploitation** : No one has a right to exploit others.
 4. **Right to Freedom of Religion** : Everybody can preach and follow religion of his choice.
 5. **Right to Culture and Education** : Everyone can take steps to

2. **Language** is a medium of communication.
3. The classical music is of two types : **Hindustani** and **Carantic**.
4. **Miniature** paintings show court scenes, battle scenes, hunting, etc.

B. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Some of the famous folk dances and their states are :

Bhangra and Gidda	:	Punjab
Nati	:	Himachal Pradesh
Bihu	:	Assam
Gonph	:	Goa
Rouf	:	Jammu and Kashmir
Tamasha	:	Maharashtra
Ghoomar	:	Rajasthan
Garba and Raas	:	Gujarat
Classical Dances	:	Some of the famous

classical dances of India and their states are as follows :

Kuchipudi	:	Andhra Pradesh
Bharatnatyam	:	Tamil Nadu
Odissi	:	Odisha
Kathak	:	North Indian States
Manipuri	:	Manipur
Kathakali dance and drama	:	Karnataka
Yakshagana	:	Kerala

2. Jewellery in India is worn by almost all. Payal or nupur for feet, small and large earrings, bangles for hands and necklace for the neck are the most common ornaments worn by women all over India.
3. We have a rich collection of literature (books) which is an important part of our heritage. This includes religious literature (books that deal with religion) and non-religious literature. Religious literature includes the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagwad Gita, the Vedas and the Puranas. Non-religious books include stories, dramas, poems, etc. written by famous writers.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

north of the equator are marked N and the latitudes south of the equator are marked S.

Longitudes : Apart from the latitudes, there are lines which are drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. They are not parallel like the latitudes. All these lines meet at the poles. All these lines are of the same length. They are called the longitudes or meridians. These are also numbered in degrees. Their total number is 360. Since all the meridians are equal in length, the numbering can start from any meridian. To avoid confusion one line of longitude which passed through Greenwich which is near London in UK is numbered 0°.

2. Equator and Prime Meridian :

(i) **Equator** : It is the longest latitude. It divides the Earth into two hemispheres—Northern and Southern.

(ii) **Prime Meridian** : It is a longitude. It divides the Earth into the two hemispheres—Eastern and Western.

3. Ocean and Sea :

(i) **Ocean** : The large masses of water that separate the continents are called oceans.

(ii) **Sea** : It is a large water body that is smaller than an ocean. There are many seas in the world.

4. Meridians and Parallels :

(i) **Meridians** : These are lines joining the north pole with the south pole.

(ii) **Parallels** : These are the lines which run parallel to the north pole and the south pole.

D. Write short notes on the following :

1. **Asia** : Asia is the largest continent of the world. It is larger than North America and South America put together.

Half of the world's population lives in Asia. Asia is in the Northern Hemisphere and occupies one-third of the land area of the earth.

2. **Antarctica** : Antarctica is an icy continent that lies entirely in the south pole. It was discovered in 1819. It is very cold in Antarctica because it is covered with ice and snow all the year round. Human beings and plants cannot survive in this cold region. Only birds like penguins and animals like whales live in Antarctica.

3. **Oceans** : The large masses of water that separate the continents are called oceans. The floors of the oceans are made of flat plains. Deep craters, deep than the Mount Everest's height and valleys lie inside

the oceans. There are five oceans on the earth. They are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic.

4. **Globe** : The Globe is a small model of the earth. It shows us the shape and location of the continents, oceans and seas on a smaller scale. It also shows the shape and location of countries and the location of important cities.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The globe is useful for us as it show us the correct location of various places on the surface of the Earth such as continents, oceans, islands, etc.
2. Different types of maps are as follows :
 - (i) Political maps which show different countries, states, administrative divisions, cities, towns and villages in a country.
 - (ii) Physical maps which show different physical features such as mountains, rivers, plains, plateaus and other features.
 - (iii) Thematic maps which show details of a certain themes such as rainfall, forest, soil, weather, roads and crop distribution.
3. Antarctica is called an icy continent because it permanently covered with ice and show for almost whole year.
4. An ocean is a large body of water which separates oceans from one another.

Examples : The Pacific ocean the Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean.

5. The important lines of latitude are as follows :
 - (i) $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N : Tropic of Cancer
 - (ii) $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S : Tropic of Capricorn
 - (iii) $66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N : Arctic Circle
 - (iv) $66 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S : Antarctic Circle
6. The lines of longitude are useful for us in the many ways. They help us to find a the time of a particular place.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do Yourself



Movements of the Earth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. There are two movements of the earth - rotation and revolution .
2. The certain part on which the planet moves around the sun, is called its orbit.

B. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word :

Ans. 1. Leap 2. Orbit 3. Axis 4. Rotation

C. Give one word for the following :

Ans. 1. Rotation 2. Revolution 3. Axis
4. 22 December and 21 July

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The **Tilt** in the earth's axis causes seasons.
2. The main effect of rotation is **Day and night**.
3. The **February** has the shortest day of the year.
4. The main effect of revolution is **formation of seasons**.
5. The two movements of the earth are **Rotation** and **Revolution**.

B. Match the columns :

Ans. 1. Speed of the earth	• 30 kilometres per second
2. Axis	• imaginary line on which the Earth rotates
3. Orbit	• Earth revolves on it
4. 22 December	• Winter Solstice
5. The year 2016	• Leap year

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **The two movements of the Earth are** : Rotation and Revolution.
Rotation : The Earth is moving all the time, spinning like a top on its own axis This is called rotation. The Earth rotates from west to east on

its axis once every 24 hours. The spinning of the Earth causes day and night as the sun lights up only half of the Earth at a time.

Revolution : The Earth also revolves the sun. The Earth takes a fixed path or route to move around the sun at a speed of 30 kilometers per second. This path is the orbit. The Earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the Sun.

2. The seasons are caused by revolution. As the Earth moves round the Sun, it comes nearer to the Sun and also goes far away from it. This means that it is not when the Sun is near and cold when it is farther away. But the Earth's seasons are not caused by revolution alone. It happens also because the Sun heats up the atmosphere unequally. Since the Earth is a sphere, the sunlight does not strike the Earth at the same angle everywhere. The seasons are also the result of the tilt of the Earth's axis. As the Earth travels along its orbit, it sometimes leans towards the Sun and sometimes away from the Sun. Because of this, different parts of the globe face the Sun at different times of the year. This gives us the seasons.
3. The Earth is moving all the time, spinning like a top on its own axis. This is called rotation. The Earth rotates from west to east on its axis (its poles) once every 24 hours.
4. Generally, the days and night are not of equal length. Equinox can be defined as the time or date when day and night are of equal length. The equinoxes occur twice a year (March 20 and September 22) when the Sun is exactly above the equator or crosses the equator. On the other hand, solstices occur when the tilt of the Earth is maximum towards the sun or away from the Sun. It also happens two times a year. The summer solstice has the longest day of the year and winter solstice has the shortest day of the year.
5. On 21 June when the Sun is shining directly overhead the Tropic of Cancer and the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun it experiences Summer Solstice. The number of hours of daylight goes on increasing as we move to the north and beyond the Arctic Circle there is six months of continuous daylight. All the places in the northern hemisphere have their longest day on this date.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself

C. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Regions in Frigid Zone a. are the hottest
2. Places near the Equator b. are the coldest
3. Places near the poles c. have hot and wet type of climate
4. Regions in Torrid Zone d. have very cold climate

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short period. The weather be sunny and cloudy today, but it may change the next day. Weather change from day to day. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Climate is not the same everywhere. It changes from place to place.
2. The factors that determine the climate of a place are :
Distances from the Equator
- Latitude • Altitude • Distance from the sea
 - Humidity • Winds
3. The Earth is spherical in shape and the equator divides it into two parts the northern and the southern hemisphere. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, the sun's rays fall directly or perpendicularly at the equator. So here more heat is received per unit area. Therefore the places near the equator receive more heat and are hotter than other areas.
4. We can divide the earth into three climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall. These are :
- (i) Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone (ii) Frigid Zone
(iii) Temperate Zone.
5. Winds affect the place they blow to. Winds coming from hot regions make a place hot. Winds coming from cold regions make a place cool. Winds blowing in from the desert are hot while winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. Thus they cause rainfall also.
6. The area lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere is called the Frigid Zone. This area remains very cold throughout the year. Due to this life is difficult in this zone.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Congo : An Equatorial Region

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The Democratic Republic of Congo was earlier known as Zaire.
2. The Democratic Republic of Congo have equatorial type of Climate.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **Equator** passes through the country of Congo.
2. The equatorial region falls in the **Torrid** zone.
3. **Cassava** is the staple diet of the people of Congo.
4. **Pygmies** are skilled hunters.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The equatorial region falls in the torrid zone and is found on both sides of the equator. In terms of degrees, the region lies between 10° North latitude and 10° South latitude from the equator. This region experience an equatorial type of climate.
2. **Main Characteristics of the Forest of Congo :** The forests of Congo cover about half of the area of land. There are trees of all size and shapes. They are so dense that they form a canopy over the whole forest. The tallest trees reach a height of above 60 meters. They hardly allow any sunlight to reach the ground and it remains virtually dark even in the day. Under the tall trees, there are shorter ones, and under those- shrubs and bushes. Besides, the forest land is covered by dead leaves and fallen tree trunks. Their rotting gives the soil plenty of manure and make it very fertile. As water is in excess, most of the tree here have short roots since they do not need to go deeper to find water. Leaves are usually large and remain green all the year round. Among the bamboo and oil palm, etc .Some of the plants grow as

much 15 cm. a day. The forest are so thick that they can't be easily exploited.

Wildlife : A large variety of wildlife is found in the forests and savannas of DRC. Elephants, buffaloes, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, hippopotamuses and rhinoceros are some mammals found in the forests. Lions, leopards, giraffes, Zebras, wolves as well as elephants and chimpanzees roam the savannas. Crocodile are found in plenty in the rivers. There are many types birds and insects in the forests . Among the insect is found the dangerous tsetse fly, which causes sleeping sickness.

3. **Climate** : This region is found on either side of the equator. It receives the direct rays of the Sun almost throughout the year and has equal duration of day and night. The humidity is very high because moisture evaporates from the river, ponds, plants and forms clouds. These clouds rise slowly and around 4'o clock, rainfall occurs along with thunderstorm. This type of rainfall is typical to the equatorial region. There is no winter season here. Here days are quite humid and uncomfortable, but the daily showers cool off evenings and nights.
4. In the northern part, the people are short in height and called pygmies. They are nomads. Their huts are small and can protect their families from heavy rains. They are skilled hunters. They are skilled hunters. They are found of honey.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself



Prairies : Temperate Grasslands

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. The Prairies are a vast stretch of land in the centre of North America. This land is either flat or hilly and covered with tall grass for miles. Hardly and trees are found here. This region has a extreme type of



Saudi Arabia : The Land of the Hot Sun

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Due to shortage of water , only grasses with long roots and thorny bushes are found in Saudi Arabia.
2. Mineral oil is found in Saudi Arabia so its is such a rich country
3. King Abdul Aziz Airport is the largest Airport in Saudi Arabia.

B. Write the names of at least one desert in each continent :

- Ans. 1. The Thar Desert
2. The Namib : Kalahari Desert
3. The Majava and Sonoran Desert
4. The Atacama Desert

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The tropic of **cancer** passes through Saudi Arabia.cancer
2. **The Sahara** is the biggest desert in the world.
3. Saudi Arabia has big deposits of **Mineral oil**.
4. **Jeddah** is the most important seaport of Saudi Arabia.
5. Red Sea is towards the **west** of Saudi Arabia.

B. Match the columns :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Jeddah | • Port city |
| 2. Mecca & Medina | • Pilgrim centrees |
| 3. Bedouins | • nomads |
| 4. Riyadh | • capital city of Saudi Arabia. |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Deserts are of two type—hot deserts and cold deserts. Hot deserts are found on the west coast of continents north and south of the

equator. The biggest desert is the Sahara Desert located in North Africa.

2. Due to shortage of water, only grasses with long roots and thorny bushes are found. However, there are several places where there is a store of underground water. Such a place is called an oasis. Villages and cities have grown up around these oases, and the people in these villages use the land close to the oases to grow food crops such as wheat, barley, dates, fruit, coffee and vegetables. The date palm trees are the only tree which grows easily in this region.
3. Petroleum has brought immense wealth to the Arabian countries. That is why petroleum (mineral oil) is also called the 'liquid gold'.
4. **Climate** : The general climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. Day temperature is very high so the sand becomes very hot. Dust storms are common. Nights are cool and pleasant. The summer season continues from May to September. During the winter months days are warm, but nights are cold. It is from October to April. There is hardly any rainfall. The climate along the coastal areas is pleasant. Dust storms are quite common. They appear all of a sudden and make the sky hazy.
5. Saudi Arabian dress is loose and flowing. Men usually wear an ankle-length shirt known as a thawb and a head gear called ghutra. Women wear a black cloak called abaya. These clothes protect the people from the heat, dust and sand.
6. **Recent Changes** : The lifestyle of the Bedouins and other people living in Saudi Arabia is changing very fast due to the discovery of oil. Mineral oil is taken out of the ground and refined in the oil refineries into petroleum. It is transported to the ports in tankers. These ships carry the oil to various countries. Science and technology is being used to make the life of the people more comfortable. Huge farms are being cultivated. Salty water of the sea is being changed into drinking water in the huge desalination plants.

Large cities in the country are Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia and Mecca, an important centre of pilgrimage for the Muslims all over the world. All the cities are full of skyscrapers with modern facilities like air-conditioning, swimming pools etc. There are hospitals, markets, international airport, school and broad roads, Big cars and buses are a common sight. The trucks are replacing the caravans. People of Saudi

4. **Nuuk** is the capital of Greenland.
5. The Inuits do not live in **permanent** homes.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The regions around the North Pole and the South Pole are the Polar regions. There is Arctic Ocean around the North Pole and Antarctica around the South Pole. This region remains very cold throughout the year because from the equator towards the Poles, the sun rays become more and more slanting and therefore the same amount of heat received from the sun spreads over a wider area. So they are less hot than the areas near the equator.
2. Eskimos (now Inuits) are the original inhabitants of Greenland. They are short and stout. They have learnt to live in extreme climate. Their clothes, such as coats and trousers are made of animal fur. Hood-lined jackets with fur called parka are worn by men, women and children. They wear long leather boots.
3. Icebergs consists of heavily compacted snow that fell on the Greenlandic ice cap several thousand years ago. The ice cap is in a constant state of change and movement, and every year it produces thousands of icebergs that are primarily formed in the sea from glaciers in the central and north-western region of Greenland and on Greenland's east coast.
4. The Inuits are skilled hunters Harpoon is their main weapon. It is a spear with a rope attached to it. It is used in hunting seals, walruses, whales and polar bears. They make holes in the ice and wait near it for the fish or seals to come. Then they pierce the animals with the harpoon.
5. Greenland is very cold throughout the year. During the winter season, the sun does not rise above the horizon. We may not see the sun for several weeks. There is heavy snowfall. The temperature is always below freezing point. Extremely cold and chilly winds blow here. The climatic conditions are reversed during the summer season. The weather is bright and sunny, especially in the coastal areas. There is continuous sunlight for several weeks. Temperatures, however still remain below freezing point. Due to that climate it is not possible to grow crops in Greenland.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

hydrogen and other rare gases such as argon, krypton and helium are found in traces

4. Water cycle : The heat from the Sun warms the water the water in seas, rivers and lakes. The water changes into water vapour. Since water vapour is lighter, it rises up in the sky. Evaporation is the process in which the Sun heats up water in oceans, river, lakes, and ponds and turns it into vapour or steam. The water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into drops of water, forming clouds. This is called condensation. More tiny drops of water join to form larger clouds. When clouds become heavy and cannot hold any more water, water falls on the ground as rain. This is called precipitation. The rain flows back into oceans, seas, river, ponds and lakes. The Sun again heats up this water and it goes up again to form clouds. Thus, the water cycle goes on and on.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Pollution : Causes and Prevention

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. To reduce the source of noise and the proper designing of machines are the best methods to reduce noise pollution.
2. Pollution of water is due to both natural and man-made factors. For example, storms often cause soil and other particles to dissolve in water. This water gets polluted. It cannot be used for drinking and cooking.

Water pollution is usually caused due to human activities such as :

- dumping waste including harmful chemicals from factories
- dumping household wastes
- leakage from oil tankers

- Sewage pollutants should be subjected to chemical treatment to change them into non-toxic substances.

Control of Soil Pollution

- Afforestation should be encouraged.
- Cropping techniques should be improved to prevent growth of weeds.
- Special pits should be selected for dumping wastes.
- Use of pesticides and fertilizers should be minimized and judicious.

Prevention of Noise Pollution

- It depends upon three factors :
- To safeguard the receiver of the noise. For this to happen, vehicular traffic should be diverted away from dwelling sites.
- To reduce the source of noise.
- To put checks in path of its transmission.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Natural Calamities and Mitigation

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The full form of NGO is - Non - Governmental Organization.
 2. The full form of OXFAM is- The Oxford Committee for Famine- Relief

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Farming** is the overflowing of river water on land.

2. During a drought there is a shortage of **food**.
3. Earthquakes are caused by **vibration** within the earth.
4. In hilly areas heavy rains cause **landslide**.
5. **Japan** experiences the maximum number of earthquakes in the world.

B. Match the columns :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Ans. 1. Flood</p> <p>2. Drought</p> <p>3. Rainwater harvesting</p> <p>4. Cyclones</p> <p>5. Tsunami</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overflowing of river water on land • Heavy shortage of rain • Collecting rainwater falling on roof tops • Coastal Gujarat, Odisha, West Bengal • Tidal wave |
|---|---|

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Wherever there is a shortage of rain over a long period of time, there is a drought. Drought affects plants, animals, and people, It is a serious problem for farmer. Drought results from changes in the Earth's atmosphere. Some droughts are caused by shifts in the winds that bring rain to an area. Other are caused by changing ocean currents which affect the temperature and moisture of the air.

The monsoons in India are very erratic, sometimes they are early and other times, they are late.

Precautions : Reservoirs and water tanks should be built to store water. Farmers should be educated to avoid overgrazing .Rainwater harvesting, which involves collecting rainwater falling on rooftops on the ground for future use, can be useful . This will help farmers in case there is no rain.

2. A tsunami is a devastating wave of gigantic size. It is also called a tidal wave. A tsunami can be caused by underwater volcanic eruption, or an undersea earthquake. A tsunami cannot be seen clearly in deep waters, but it travels thousand of km without losing its energy. when it approaches land, it becomes a wall of water towering 10 to 15m above the surface, charging in at a furious speed. The wave destroys everything in its path.

Precautions : Tsunami give little warning before they approach. Similar to preparing for floods, keep an emergency kit ready. If a tsunami warning has been issued, leave immediately with the emergency kit. Reach the high ground as soon as possible.

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. A vaccine is in the liquid form and given to the sufferers by an injection while a medicine is in the solid form and taken directly by a person.
2. Surgery was unsafe 150 years ago because at that time there were no instruments and machines to assist a surgical operation. Now-a-days these equipments make the surgery safe.

B. In the word grid, find the names of the scientists who discovered the following :

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. | Pencillin | Alexander Fleming |
| 2. | Smallpox vaccine | Edward Jenner |
| 3. | Pasteurisation | Louis Pasteur |
| 4. | Clinical thermometer | Grabiell Daniel-Fahrenheit |
| 5. | Stethoscope | Rene Laennec |
| 6. | carbolic acid | Joseph Lister |

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The normal temperature of the human body is **98.4°F**.
2. **Stethoscope** is used to check the heart and the lungs.
3. Penicillin was discovered by **Sir Alexander Fleming**.
4. **Microscope** is used to make small objects larger.
5. Modern surgery is quite **safe**.

B. Match the following column A with column B :

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Ans. 1. | Penicillin | • Antibiotic |
| 2. | X-Rays | • Joseph Lister |
| 3. | Microscope | • Dr. Edward Jenner |
| 4. | Anaesthesia | • Wilhelm Conard Roentgen |
| 5. | Vaccination | • Galileo |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. For measuring fever, the thermometer is placed in a patient's mouth below the tongue or in the armpit. The body heat expands the mercury which rises along the scale and indicates the exact temperature. It is very helpful for doctors in deciding the kind of treatment a patient needs.

2. It was invented by Rene Laennec. It has an interesting story behind it. Once, Rene noticed two children were sitting at the ends of a long hollow log of wood. One was whispering through it and the other was listening. He could not understand their game. He enquired from them. The children told him that even the faintest sound can be easily heard through this hollow log.
He thought about it. He rolled a paper to make a hollow tube and placed it on the chest of patient. He could hear the heart beats and the sound produced by air in the lungs. This observation and practice finally led to the invention of the stethoscope.
3. Currently, microscopes are widely used by the doctors for examining urine, stool, blood, spectrum, etc. The results of examination help them to treat the patient in a proper way.
4. Today, surgery is quite safe. A wide range of latest instruments and machines are now there to assist in a surgical operation. Damaged body organs can now be repaired or removed, for example, a kidney or a lung. The patient lives long after the operation. Doctors can now explore even the most complicated organs like heart or brain to cure certain incurable diseases.
5. James Simpson introduced the use of chloroform the medicine. It is used to make a person unconscious. Before an operation, a person is made unconscious so that he does not feel pain.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



The Age of Machines

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Due to industrial revolution many industries take place. They provide a large number of employment to the people. Now people from

villages came to work in these factories and big towns grew.

2. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the early nineteenth century. The steam engine made it possible to run big machines. Machines took up the work of animals and man. Goods could be produced in large quantities now. They were cheap and of good quality. The demand for the goods increased. This led to the beginning of factory system.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

- Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The tools of early man were made of **stone** and **bone**.
2. Railway engine was invented by **George Stephenson**.
3. **Coal** and **petroleum** are called fossil fuel.
4. The energy we get from water is called **hydroelectricity**.
5. The simplest lifting machine is a **pulley**.

B. Match the columns :

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Fishing ship | • Trawlers |
| 2. Pulley | • Lifting machine |
| 3. Dams | • Hydroelectricity |
| 4. Animal Dung | • Biogas |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Once, someone casually threw some small pieces of rock into a fire. After the fire died down, he noticed a red ball-like object in the ashes. The man picked it up and started observing it curiously. The object was heavy and it shone on being rubbed. The man got pretty excited at his discovery. He had discovered the metal copper.
2. When water is dropped with great force from a height onto a wheel or turbine, it turns it. This produces electricity. Dams produce hydroelectricity. Dams are also known as hydroelectric projects.
 3. The main sources of power are sun, water, wind, coal, petroleum, etc.
 4. Preparing food to eat can take a lot of time. But there are many machines that save time and effort in the kitchen. Some kitchen tools, such as a can opener, are based on simple machines. More complicated machines, such as food processors, are powered by

din Aibak but it was complete by Illutmish.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Taj Mahal is the most famous monument of India. Located on the banks of the river Yamuna, Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, who ruled India from 1628 to 1658. Taj Mahal means the 'pride of the palace'. In the year 1631, Mumtaz Mahal Shah Jahan's wife died. The emperor decided to build the most beautiful tomb in the memory of his wife.
2. Not far from the Taj, is the Taj, is the fort-city of Fatehpur Sikiri (meaning the City of Victory). This fort-city was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar, to mark his victory in Gujarat. An important structure of the fort is the Buland Darwaza-a tall gateway leading to a mosque.
3. The Stupa is a Buddhist place of worship. There are many stupas and viharas at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh. These stupas are funeral mounds of Buddhist monks. The Sanchi Stupa built in Madhya Pradesh by Emperor Ashoka in the third century BC, is one of the best specimens of Buddhist art. The Stupa consists of a solid hemispherical stone or wooden dome surrounded by four gateways. These gateways depict various stories of Lord Buddha's lives from the Jataka Tales. It is a fine example of Buddhist architecture and sculpture of ancient India. Visitors and pilgrims from all over the world come to see the Sanchi stupa
4. India has a rich tradition of painting- both wall paintings and miniature paintings. The paintings at the Ajanta and Ellora caves are some of the best examples of ancient wall paintings. Also amazing are the cave paintings at Bhimbekta, some of which were done in pre-historic times. Wall paintings are also known as frescos.
5. The Meenakshi Temple in Madurai in the state of Tamil Nadu, is the best example of Dravidian architecture. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. The temple has a stunning architecture and houses 12 magnificent gopuras or towers that are elaboratory sculpted and painted.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself

large numbers. In fact, there was all round development in his reign.

2. Kalidasa wrote some very famous works. These include Meghadutam, Ritusamhara and two long poems Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava. The most famous work of Kalidasa is the play Abhijnana Shakuntalam (The recognition of Shakuntala). It is based on the events and characters taken from the Epic Mahabharata.
3. Sushruta is called the father of plastic surgery.
He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataract. He also knew about hundreds of medicinal plants and how they could be used to treat different diseases.
Charaka lived about 2,000 years ago. In his book, he described the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. He described in detail the various stages through which food passes before it is fully digested. He stressed on the importance of hygiene in the treatment of diseases. Charaka also knew the medicinal properties of many plants. In his book Charaka Samhita he also listed the responsibilities of a doctor and how he should conduct himself with his patients.
4. Kabir composed hundreds of dohas or couplets. He also composed many songs. He tried to show, through his poems, that Ram and Rahim are the same. There is only one God and you can call him by whatever name you like. Kabir made fun of people who pretended to be religious but who had on real love in their hearts.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Coming of the British

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. The Sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857.

2. At the time of partition of Bengal, Calcutta was the capital of India.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

C. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word:

Ans. 1. FRENCH 2. SWADESHI 3. BOYCOTT
4. PLASSEY 5. SEPOY

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. There were large cotton mills in **England**.
2. The British wanted to divide the **Hindus** and **Muslims**.
3. The soldiers declared the Mughal emperor **Bahadur Shah Jafar** as their leader.
4. **Divide** and **Rule** was the policy of British in India.
5. Indians were not allowed to open mills and **factories**.

B. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Governer General	• Viceroy
2. Siraj-ud-Daulah	• Nawab of Bengal
3. INC	• Indian National Congress
4. First War of Independence	• 1857
5. Vasco da Gama	• Portuguese explorer

C. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a portuguese explorer discovered a new sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese were the first to come to Calicut of Good Hope. The Portuguese were the first to come to Calicut (now Kozhikode) and start trading with India. They built trade centres at Cochin (now Kochi), Cannanore (now Kannur) and Calicut. Spices were the most important item of trade that the Portuguese dealt in. That was because they helped in preservation of meat in winter and made the food tastier. They also traded in silk and gold, which were very valuable in the whole of Europe.

2. The Mughal Empire became weaker after the death of Auranzeb in 1707 and the East India Company became more ambitious. They wanted to take control over various parts of India. They wanted to bring Bengal under their control first because it was the richest state in the country. This is how the Battle of Plassey took place in 1757. The

East India Company wanted control over Bengal in the beginning. Without the permission of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab (ruler) of Bengal, the East Company started to maintain its own army at Calcutta. The Nawab declared war on the East India Company but was defeated due to the treachery of his own general Mir Zafar, at the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

3. Indian rulers were unhappy with British rule and so were the sepoys or Indian soldiers in the British army. The peasants were also unhappy, as they had to pay a lot of taxes and were suffering from poverty. All this led to an uprising in 1857, widely known as the Revolt of 1857, or the Sepoy Mutiny. The main cause of the Revolt was the introduction of the Enfield rifle. The cartridge of this rifle had a greased cover, which had to be bitten off before use. It was rumored that beef and pig tallow (fat) was used to grease the cartridge. Since beef is forbidden for Hindus, and pig is forbidden for Muslims, the sepoys revolted rather than use the cartridge. The revolt began at Meerut. It spread to large parts of northern and central India. It was joined by farmers, craftsmen and other sections of society. The soldiers declared the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. The revolt continued for two years before it was crushed by the British. The mutiny failed because it lacked proper leadership and wasn't planned properly. The British were better armed and organized. Also some Indian rulers helped the British. Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed and so was Nana Sahab. Bahadur Shah II was captured and exiled to Burma (Now Myanmar) where he died later. His two sons were killed bringing an end to the once mighty Mughal empire.
4. **Result of the Revolt :** The revolt marked a turning point in the history of India. The rule of the English East India Company came to an end.
 - The Crown and the British Parliament took over the responsibility of governing the Indian territories.
 - The Indian princes were permitted to rule their territories but under the authority of the British Raj.
 - The British Government appointed the Government-General of India. He was also called the Viceroy. He was the representative of the British representative of the British Crown to rule over this country.
 - The Revolt of 1857 created an urge in the minds of the Indian

The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to this policy if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory.

3. Soldiers the peaceful agitations, the revolutionaries also continued their struggle. They believed that only force can drive out the British from India. Subhash Chandra Bose a prominent Congress leader, believed in using force to attain freedom. He formed Indian National Army, outside India. He went to Japan after escaping from his house arrest and became the commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army in 1943. With the help of the Japanese he fought against the British.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option in each of the following statements :

- Ans.** 1. Subhash Chandra Bose passed the B.A./M.A. in second/**first** class.
2. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October, 1869 at Porbandar in **Gujarat**/West Bengal.
3. Indian National Army was formed in **1943**/1934.
4. Rani Laxmi Bai took active part in the revolt of 1587/**1857**.
5. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to become the **Governor**/Chief Minister of U.P.

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Simon Commission was appointed in the year **1928**.
2. In 1942, the Congress passed a resolution called **Quit India**.
3. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was also known as Lokmanya.
4. Rani Lakshmi Bai's childhood name was **Manu**.
5. Newspaper 'Pratap' was run by **Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarathi**.
6. Noted works of Sarojini Naidu are **Broken Wings** and **The Golden Threshold**.

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

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

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. In 1930, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement. Under this movement, the people were asked to peacefully disobey the Britishers. Gandhi led 'Dandi March' or the 'Salt Satyagraha' from Sabarmati Ashram in Amedabad to Dandi, a sea coast near Surat. This march was against the unjust laws in which Indians were not

- permitted to make salt from sea water. He himself broke the law and got arrested.
2. Non-cooperation Movement, Swadeshi Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement are some of the movements led by the Gandhiji.
 3. Subhash Chandra Bose became the active member of the Congress. But since Gandhiji's principles and policies were not acceptable to him, he quit the Congress and got engaged in revolutionary activities to free India from the British rule. As a result he was imprisoned several times. He went to Japan after escaping from his house arrest and became the commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army in 1943. With the help of the Japanese he fought against the British.
 4. Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were Lal, Bal and Pal.
 5. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. According to this policy, if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory. With the help of such policies the British annexed Jhansi and Nagpur. Other princely states like Oudh also fell from the hands of Wajid Ali Shah.
 6. Bhagat Singh was arrested in the case of hurling a bomb in the Central Legislative Council during a session in 1929 and was sentenced to death in 1931 for the killing of John Saunders, a British Police officer who was responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. On March 23, 1931 Bhagat Singh was hanged along with Shivam Rajguru and Sukhdev.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Governing Ourselves

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c)

2. (b)

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We need a constitution because lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures principles, establishes the structure, procedures, power, and duties of government institution, and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens.
2. We can say that the President is not the real head of the executive because all the decisions are taken by the Prime Minister and the Council of Minister.
3. Fundamental rights are the basis rights of a citizen. They give us rights of equality, freedom and protect us from exploitation

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. There are **29** states and **7** union territories in India.
2. The **Constitution** came into effect on 26 January 1950.
3. The **State** government is responsible for law and order in a state.
4. The **speaker** guides the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Lok Sabha, or the house of people, is composed of representative of the people chosen by direct election on the basic of adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, up to 530 members to represent the states, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President, if , in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. The total effective membership is distributed among the states in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each state and the population of the state is, so far as practicable, the same for all states.
2. The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is the Upper House. Unlike the Lok Sabha, its members are elected by members of the state Legislative assemblies. You will read about state legislative assemblies

later. Twelve members are nominated by the President of India. The nominated are usually well-known persons and intellectuals from the fields of art, literature, science, social science, are also sportspersons. The Vice President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

3. The president is the head of state of the Republic of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The President is indirectly elected by the people through elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya) as well as of the state legislature (Vidhan Sabhas), and serves for term of five years.
4. All citizens of India have certain fundamental rights which have been specified in the constitution.

One of the six fundamental rights recognized by the constitution is as follows :

1. Right to equality, including equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchables and abolition of titles.
2. Right to freedom which includes speech and expression, assembly, association or union or cooperatives, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of that state, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality), right to life and liberty, right to education, protection in respect to conviction in offences and protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
3. Right against exploitation, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.
4. Right against exploitation, including freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes.
5. Cultural and Educational rights preserving Rights of any sections of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

mostly territory and wealth.

2. After the Industrial Revolution, some countries very quickly got themselves industrialized. They started manufacturing things on very large scale. By exporting their surplus goods to other countries, they made huge profits and became very rich. Gradually, their interests (mostly economic) began to clash and that prepared ground for war.
3. The development of all sorts of highly destructive weapons, like guns and tanks, fighter and bomber planes, warships and aircraft carriers etc. They greatly multiplied the striking power of the rich nations. Wars were no longer confined to the battle-fields or borders. They now destroyed cities and towns and even industries, the backbone of any economy. Above all, there was unlimited loss of life and property. Millions of people were deprived of their near and dears, homes and jobs. Human misery was at its worst.
4. At last after the world war the warring nations agreed to sit together and talk. After many rounds of talks and conferences, it was decided to form an international organization which could prevent wars and maintain peace in the world. The outcome was the United Nations. The name United Nations was first suggested by the US President Roosevelt. Finally representatives of 50 nations met in San Francisco on April 1945. They decided to establish an international organisation called the United Nations Organisation or UNO.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Organs of the United Nations

Multiple Choice Questions

(MCQs CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. General Assembly is the largest body of the UN.
2. The Secretariat is the executive branch of U.N.

B. Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

Ans. 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

Section 2 : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Match the columns :

Ans. 1. Security Council	• World peace and security
2. General Assembly	• Eradication of diseases
3. WITO	• Largest body of the UN

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The General Assembly is the largest body of the UN. The members countries from the General Assembly. It meets once in a year and discusses various issues. The members give suggestions for solving the problems. It is like an International Parliament. Over a two-week period at the start of each session, all members have opportunity to address. Each member country has one vote. The routine matters are divided by the members with a simple majority vote. The important decisions require a two-third majority. Normally, the General Assembly meets once every year in the third week of September to discuss important international problems. and issues. The Assembly seeks to resolve mutual conflicts of nation by peaceful means. It deals with problems like poverty, increasing population, social inequality and illiteracy and suggests ways to solve them.
2. The most important achievement of the UN is that it has been able to prevent third world war.
3. The UN tries to help the countries to settle their disputes in a peaceful manner and prevent war. When a country attacks another country, the UN sends a peace-keeping force to put down the attack. The UN and its agencies are active in almost every country of the world, paying most attention to the poorer, less-developed nations and to areas of the world affected by war, civil strife, drought, or famine.
4. **United Nations Education Scientific and Culture Organization (UNESCO)**
It helps in the development of education and scientific research. It gives special importance to adult education and women education in the developing countries. It help in the exchange of knowledge between various nations by organizing international exchange

programmes in education and scientific techniques. Its headquarters is at Paris.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF provides help to children for their all round growth and development. It was set up in 1946. It provides funds for help of poor children. In our country we have started many programmes with the help of UNICEF. 'Anganwadi' is one of them.

It helps the mother and child in the fields of health, food and education. Have you seen the UNICEF greeting cards? The cards are sold to collect money for such programmes. The UNICEF also undertakes teachers training for programmes for physically and mentally challenged children.

Project/Activity

Ans. Do yourself.