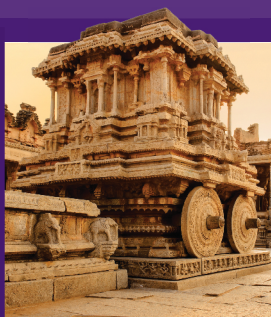




Teacher's  
Manual



# Exploring SOCIAL STUDIES



- Arun Sharma
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# Class - 1

## 2. My Family

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a)
- B. 1. family, 2. small family 3. Grandparents, 4. money.
- C. 1. Do yourself.
- 2. Do yourself.
- 3. Mother and father in a family known as parents.
- 4. Brother and sister in a family known as siblings.

## 3. Our Body

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b)
- B. 1. eyes, ears, 2. tongue, 3. ears, 4. skin, 5. nose.
- C. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- D. 1. Arms and legs are together known as limbs.
- 2. Eyes help us to see.
- 3. We have ears, eyes, hands and legs in pairs.
- 4. All the parts of our body are important because they work together to do different activities.

## 4. Food We Eat

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b).
- B. 1. food, 2. rice, 3. food, 4. Fruits, vegetables
- C. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False.
- D. 1. We all need food to grow, play and work. We need food to stay healthy and strong.
- 2. We get our food from plants and animals.
- 3. We get fruits, vegetables, grains, pulses, etc. from plants.
- 4. Non-vegetarian foods are eggs, meat, fish and chicken.

## 5. Houses We Live In

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a).
- B. 1. home, 2. igloos, 3. Skyscrapers, 4. tent, 5. kutchra house.
- C. 1. A house that moves on wheels.
- 2. A house that floats on water.
- 3. Bedroom and living room. We sleep in the bedroom. We sit and talk in the living room.
- 4. Tents are made of canvas.

## 6. Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b).
- B. 1. sun, cold, rain 2. Cotton, 3. woollen, 4. umbrella, raincoat.
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False.
- D. 1. We wear clothes to protect us from the sun, cold, wind and rain.
- 2. We wear woollen clothes in winter season.
- 3. We get cotton from cotton plant.

## 7. Around Us

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a).
- B. 1. neighbourhood, 2. neighbours, 3. children, 4. post office.
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.
- D. 1. The area around our house is known as our neighbourhood.
- 2. Police station, post office, hospital and market.

3. The people who live close to our house are our neighbours.
4. Park.

### 8. Our Festivals

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a).  
B. 1. Christmas, 2. 15 August, 3. 26 January, 4. Gandhi Jayanti.  
C. 1. Lakshmi, 2. Christmas, 3. new, 4. 15 August.  
D. 1. (v), 2. (iii), 3. (i), 4. (iv), 5. (ii)  
E. 1. Festival is a special event for religious or other celebrations.  
2. We celebrate Diwali by decorating homes and praying Goddess Lakshmi.  
3. We celebrate Eid at the end of Ramzan, the holy month of fasting.  
4. Some festivals are celebrated by all Indians. They are called national festivals.

### 9. Our School

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b).  
B. 1. teachers, 2. classrooms, 3. clean, 4. principal.  
C. 1. We go to school to study and play.  
2. Library is a place where many books are kept for you to read or borrow.  
3. The children learn to use computers in the computer lab.  
4. We all wear uniforms while going to school.

### 10. People Who Help Us

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b).  
B. 1. (b), 2. (e), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (a)  
C. 1. Doctor treats us when we are sick.  
2. Postman helps us by bringing letters for us.  
3. A plumber repairs taps.  
4. Farmer grows food grains for us.

### 11. Animals Around Us

- A. 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (a).  
B. 1. small, 2. feathers, 3. farm, 4. kennel.  
C. 1. (a) Wild animals are those that live in forest.  
(b) We keep some animals as our friends at home. They are called pet animals.  
(c) Some animals are useful to us. They are called domestic animals.  
2. A bullock cart helps to take things from one place to another.  
3. Some animals who usually crawl on their legs. Some of them can also fly. They are called insects.

### 12. Plants Around Us

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b)  
B. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True.  
C. Do yourself.  
D. 1. Plants are found everywhere.  
2. Shrubs are plants smaller than trees.  
3. We get clean air, shade and medicines from plants.  
4. When many trees grow together in a large area, it is called a forest.

### 13. Safety and Manners

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (b).  
B. 1. Safety, 2. sharp, 3. footpath, 4. zebra.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.

- D. 1. (a) Never play with sharp objects.  
(b) Do not play with matchbox.  
2. Three - Red, Yellow and Green.  
3. To be well mannered.  
4. Good morning.

#### **14. Moving Around**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a).  
B. 1. (v), 2. (i), 3. (iv), 4. (iii), 5. (ii)  
C. 1. Different ways in which we travel from one place to another are called means of transport.  
2. Car, bus, scooter, bicycle and train.  
3. Vehicles that move on water are called water transport.  
4. Vehicles that move in air are called air transport.

#### **15. Places of Worship**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a)  
B. 1. temple, 2. Bible, 3. God, 4. Muslims.  
C. 1. Hindus pray in temple.  
2. Muslims offer their prayers in mosque.  
3. Christians pray in the church by lighting candles.  
4. All religions teach us that we should love and respect each other and never hurt anyone.

#### **16. Our Universe**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c).  
B. 1. Earth, 2. blue, 3. moon, stars, 4. rainbow.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.  
D. 1. Land, air and water.  
2. Round.  
3. When the rain stops and the Sun comes out, we may see a rainbow.  
4. West.

## **Class - 2**

### **1. My family**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b).  
B. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (c).  
C. 1. Do yourself.  
2. A small family has three or four members. Father, mother and their children live together in a small family.  
A joint family has grandmother, grandfather, parents, uncles, aunts, cousins. A joint family is also a large family.  
3. A big family has five or six members. Grandparents, parents and children live together in a big family.  
4. Sunday is a special day for a family because everyone is at home. Mother cooks special dishes and children get to spend more time with their parents.

### **2. Houses We Live In**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b).  
B. 1. places, 2. poles, stilt, 3. tents, 4. air.  
C. 1. Kutcha houses made of mud, straw or thatch. These houses are weak.  
Pucca houses made of bricks, cement and steel. These houses are strong



than kutcha houses.

2. In some places, people build houses on boats called houseboats. They float on water and can be taken from one place to another.

3. A good home has doors and windows to allow sunlight and fresh air to enter the rooms. The sunlight helps us to keep our house free from germs. Doors and windows with wire netting help to stop flies and mosquitoes from coming in.

4. Many people live on different floors of the same building. This is called a multi-storeyed building.

### 3. Clothes We Wear

A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a).

B. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.

C. 1. Cotton clothes keep our bodies cool and dry by absorbing our sweat. We get cotton from the cotton plants.

2. People wear special clothes according to the work they do. This is called a uniform.

3. We wear clothes to cover our body and to protect ourselves from heat, rain, cold and insect bites.

4. (a) Clothes should be washed well with a good detergent.

(b) Clothes should be dried in the sun.

D. 1. Soldier, 2. Player, 3. Policeman, 4. Nurse, 5. Postman.

### 4. Plants Around Us

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

B. 1. trees, 2. shrubs, 3. leaves, 4. Fruits, 5. seed.

C. 1. Rose, 2. Peas, 3. Mango Tree, 4. Spinach, 5. Pumpkin.

D. 1. The tall and strong plants that we see around us are called trees.

2. The small plants with woody stems are called shrubs, while some small plants have green and soft stems are called herbs.

3. We get fruits, vegetables, grains, wood, paper, clothes and medicines from plants.

4. Plants that need some support like walls, sticks, etc. to grow straight. They are known as climbers. Money plant, peas.

5. We should water the plants regularly at home. We should keep them in clean pots.

### 5. Animals Around Us

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

B. 1. horse, 2. wool, 3. eggs, 4. swim, 5. honey.

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

D. 1. Animals that live in jungles called wild animals.

2. Animals that live in our homes are called pet animals.

3. Sheep give us wool. Cows, buffaloes and goats give us milk.

4. Fish swim in water with the help of fins. Birds walk on their legs and fly with the help of wings.

5. Doctor's that take care of animals.

### 6. The Neighbourhood

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

B. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True.

C. 1. Fire, 2. chemist, 3. neighbourhood, 4. medicines, 5. bank.

D. 1. The people who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.

2. A police station is a place where the police works.
3. We buy stamps, postcards and stamped envelopes at a post office.

### 7. Festivals and Fun

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (b).  
B. 1. Bihu, 2. Lohri, 3. Tamil Nadu, 4. Gandhi Jayanti, 5. church.  
C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.  
D. 1. India got freedom from British rule on 15 August 1947. So we celebrate every year on 15 August as independence day.  
2. People celebrate festivals at time when crops get ripe. They are known as harvest festivals.  
3. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti.  
4. The different kinds of religious festivals are Diwali, Holi, Eid, Gurupurab and Christmas.

### 8. Praying to God

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c).  
B. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.  
C. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b).  
D. 1. Guru Nanak Dev Ji.  
2. They offer flowers, fruits, sweets, etc. to their God.  
3. Prophet Muhammad is the founder of Islam.  
4. Sikhs worship in a gurudwara.  
5. Buddhists go to a monastery to pray. Jains go to a jain temple and Parsis go to a fire temple to worship.

### 9. Weather and Seasons

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (b).  
B. 1. weather, 2. coldest, 3. Spring, 4. air.  
C. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True.  
D. 1. Changes in the air make a place hot or cold. This is called weather.  
2. There are five main seasons in India. They are summer, monsoon, autumn, winter and spring.  
3. Summer is the hottest season of the year. The air during this season is mostly warm and dry. We wear light cotton clothes.  
Winter is the coldest season. The sun is not very bright. Cold winds blow during winter. Days and nights are cooler. We wear woollen clothes.  
4. Autumn comes after monsoon and marks the arrival of winter. It is a pleasant season and is neither too hot nor too cold. Trees shed their leaves in this season.

### 10. Land, Air and Water

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a).  
B. 1. water, 2. mountains, 3. 20, 4. food.  
C. 1. Land differs according to its level, slope and shape. Plains, hills, mountains, valleys, deserts, plateau, island and peninsula are the different landforms of the Earth.  
2. A peninsula is a body of land which is surrounded by water from three sides.  
3. Sandy and dry plain areas are called deserts. There is scarcity of water. A high area of land which is flat on top is called a plateau.  
4. Gentle blowing wind is called breeze. Strong blowing wind is called

storm.

### 11. I Love My India

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

B. 1. India, 2. people, 3. Tiger, 4. mango.

C. 1. The people belonging to India and living here are the people of the country. People living in India are called Indians.

2. Hindi and English.

3. Indian Ocean.

4. Peacock and lotus.

5. There are some things that have been chosen to represent India. These are called our national symbols.

### 12. Staying In Touch

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

B. 1. radio, 2. telephone, 3. car, train, 4. postman, post office, 5. aeroplanes.

C. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (a).

D. 1. When we speak to people staying in the other parts of our country it is called STD.

When we dial to speak to people staying in other countries we use the ISD.

2. Sending and receiving letters and pictures using the computer. This is called 'electronic mail'.

3. In ancient times people used to beat drums to communicate.

4. The person who sends the messages is called a sender.

The person who receives the messages is called a receiver.

5. Through television we get information about floods, diseases, war, sports, politics and many other things.

### 13. Time Talk

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

B. 1. small, 2. 60 seconds, 3. hours, 4. twelve, 5. clock.

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

D. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (e), 5. (b).

E. 1. 7 days. These are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

2. To see date, day and months.

3. 12 o' clock in the day is called midday. 12 o' clock at night is called midnight.

4. The small hand tells us what hour it is. The big hand tells us what minute it is.

5. 24 hours in a day.

### 14. Working For a Living

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

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

C. 1. To earn money.

2. Doctors, nurses, chemist and ambulance drivers are help to run a hospital smoothly.

3. Vegetables sellers, fruit sellers, baker and florist.

4. When we go to a new place for a holiday.

### 15. Life of Early Humans

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

- B. 1. early humans, 2. wooden, 3. animals, fish, 4. roast, 5. wheel.  
 C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.  
 D. 1. They did not live in houses like us. They lived in caves.  
 They did not know how to cook food.  
 2. They made clothes out of leaves and animal skin.  
 3. They used fire to roast their food and to keep themselves warm.  
 4. Early humans made tools out of stones.  
 5. They noticed that when some seeds were thrown on the ground, after some days, new plants grow out.

## **Class - 3**

### **1. The Earth**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a).  
 B. 1. ball, 2. temperature, 3. one-third, 4. day.  
 C. 1. The flat end at the top is called the North Pole and the end at the bottom is called the South Pole.  
 2. Its atmosphere and presence of water.  
 3. The movement of the Earth around an imaginary axis.  
 4. In rotation Earth spins on its axis while in revolution Earth moves around the sun in its orbit.

### **2. Taking Care of the Earth**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b).  
 B. 1. things, 2. human, 3. Plants, 4. Water.  
 C. 1. Air, water, land and noise.  
 2. Air, water, place makes our environment.  
 3. Air pollution causes breathing problems, bad for plants and animals too.  
 4. Grow more and more trees and don't use polythene bags.

### **3. Our Universe**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a).  
 B. 1. galaxy, 2. scientists, 3. satellites, 4. sun's, 5. light.  
 C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False.  
 D. 1. The universe was born out of a huge explosion called the Big Bang.  
 2. A large group of cluster of stars forms a galaxy.  
 3. Our solar system made up of sun and eight planets.  
 4. Planets are heavenly bodies that moves around in fixed path called orbit. The eight planets in the solar system are– Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.  
 5. The first man to land on the moon was Neil Armstrong.

### **4. Finding Places**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (b).  
 B. 1. Earth, 2. maps, 3. features, 4. largest, 5. seven.  
 C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True.  
 D. 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d).  
 E. 1. A globe is a small model of the Earth while a map is a drawing of the Earth.  
 2. A globe is useful for studying the different parts of the Earth.  
 3. Maps show various features of the Earth such as mountains, seas, plateaus, hills, rivers, plains, lakes, oceans, etc.  
 4. Pacific is the largest ocean.  
 5. North, East, West and South are four main directions.

## 5. Physical Features of India

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b).  
B. 1. Himalayas, 2. The Thar Desert, 3. minerals, 4. fertile, 5. islands.  
C. 1. (a) The Northern Mountains. (b) The Northern Plains. (c) The Great Indian Desert. (d) The Southern Plateau. (e) The Coastal Plains. (f) The Island Regions.  
2. They stop the cold winds that blow from the north. Without them even the plains of the north would be filled with snow.  
3. These are flat lands formed by the fertile soil left behind by the Himalayan rivers. A lot of people live in the Northern Plains.  
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep Islands.  
5. The Southern Plateau is a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides - Arabian sea (west), Indian Ocean (south) and Bay of Bengal (east).

## 6. India – Political Features

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a).  
B. 1. government; 2. states; 3. 29,7; 4. Rajasthan;  
C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True.  
D. 1. India's location in the southern part of Asia is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area.  
2. India formed the four new states named Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Telangana.  
3. The Prime Minister, the President and other Ministers of the Central Government live in the capital city.  
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the largest while Lakshadweep is the smallest Island.

## 7. Indian Village

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c).  
B. 1. cities, 2. chairperson, 3. villages, 4. pucca, 5. small.  
C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.  
D. 1. The basic needs of the people living in villages include safe drinking water, electricity, roads, schools and health centres. These are called civic amenities.  
2. A sarpanch or pradhan is a person who heads the gram panchayat.  
3. In towns, the government at the local level is called the municipal committee.  
4. In a village, at the local level, the government is called the panchayat.  
5. The duties of gram panchayat is to meet the civic amenities to the villages.

## 8. Prehistory - The Early People

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a).  
B. 1. bare, 2. caves, 3. milk, wool, 4. streams.  
C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.  
D. 1. Human beings that first appeared on Earth.  
2. The bones of the animals they hunted for making tools.  
3. They used leaves, barks of trees and skins of animals to protect themselves from the cold.  
4. As early humans wandered from place to place. So, early men learnt how to farm by scattering seeds on soft earth.  
5. They fitted the logs under carts and rolled them back on uneven grounds. In this way, they invented the wheel.

## 9. History

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b).  
B. 1. past, 2. Timeline. 3. lived, 4. BCE, 5. ancient.  
C. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.  
D. 1. When different events are placed in the correct order, it is known as a timeline.  
2. Present events are happening now while future events will happen tomorrow.  
3. The important events are known as milestones.  
4. People who study events that happened long ago. Such people are known as historians.  
5. Books, papers and manuscripts, paintings, coins and seals.

## 10. India : Food and Clothes

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b).  
B. 1. climate, 2. summer, 3. Bajra, 4. famous, 5. fruits.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.  
D. 1. Food. Food gives us energy to work.  
2. Rice.  
3. Tea and coffee. Tea (North India), Coffee (South India).  
4. Men and women.  
5. Kashmir for cherries and Nagpur for oranges.

## 11. Culture and Tradition

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b).  
B. 1. three, 2. Republic, 3. Holi, 4. mridangam.  
C. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False.  
D. 1. Harvest is the time when farmers cut the ripe crops that they have grown.  
2. Independence Day is celebrated because we won our independence from the British on this day.  
3. The birthdays of different gurus are celebrated as Gurupurab. These days are marked by processions singing of 'kirtans' and 'langars' in the Gurudwaras.  
4. Classical Music and Folk Music.  
5. Kathak (U.P), Manipuri (Manipur).

## 12. Capital of India : New Delhi

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b).  
B. 1. densely, 2. foreign, 3. largest, 4. Qutub Minar, 5. New Delhi.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.  
D. 1. The big cities are known as the metro. Delhi, Mumbai.  
2. Qutub Minar is built by Qutub-Ud-Din-Aibak in New Delhi.  
3. Birla Mandir, the Lotus Temple and the Akshardham Temple are the famous temples in Delhi.  
4. Prominent places are the Nehru Planetarium, the National Museum etc.

## 13. People of India

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a).  
B. 1. kind, 2. needy people, 3. 1979, 4. people.  
C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False.  
D. 1. Ahinsa means that people should be kind to each other. They should not fight or hurt one another.

2. 2nd October 1869.

3. He was born in 1888 in Andhra Pradesh. He was a popular teacher and a great writer. He was the second president of India in 1962. He was the first vice-president of India.

4. Rabindranath Tagore.

#### 14. National Symbols

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

B. 1. white, 2. anthem, 3. pillar, 4. national.

C. 1. The three colours of the flags are — Saffron, White and Green.

Saffron stand for Sacrifice,

White stand for Peace and truth,

Green stand for Prosperity.

2. It shows 4 lions facing towards the four directions. Below is the lion's border with wheel, it has a horse and a bull. The word, 'Satyamev Jayate' which means 'truth alone triumphs written at the bottom.'

3. It is sung on national festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day and other important functions.

4. Lotus.

#### 15. Civilization - A New Way of Life

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

B. 1. Mohenjodaro, 2. Lothal, 3. unstitched, 4. measures.

C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.

D. 1. People living in a settled way with growth in different areas such as making houses and buildings, well-planned cities etc.

2. Chinese in Hwang Ho and Egyptian in River Nile.

3. Rooms were built around the central courtyard in the houses which were used for social activities and aided ventilation.

4. The Harappan people worshipped Mother Goddess and the one-horned deity and Pashupati who is surrounded by animals.

5. The study of Harappan weights and measures tells us that they had knowledge of mathematics.

#### 16. Egyptian Civilization

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

B. 1. worshipped, 2. gold, 3. Hieroglyphics, 4. Egyptians, 5. builders.

C. 1. The important cities in Egypt were Thebes, Giza and Memphis.

2. Mummification is a process where the dead body was covered with special oils and wrapped in cloth. The body was then placed in a beautiful wooden coffin.

3. The Egyptian civilization flourished along the banks of the river Nile. The important cities were Thebes, Giza and Memphis. Most of the people were farmers. All the people believed in different Gods and Goddess.

4. Ancient Egyptians were the first to write on a kind of paper and Papyrus material used to make paper.

#### 17. Working Hard

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

B. 1. occupation, 2. milk, 3. surrounded, 4. curd.

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

D. 1. Any work that helps us to earn money is called an occupation.

2. The three basic needs of a person are food, clothes and Shelter.



3. Primary occupations include production of raw materials while secondary occupation include changing of raw materials into useful products.
4. The occupation of catching fish is called fishing.  
Digging minerals out of the Earth is called mining.

### **18. Connecting People**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a).
- B. 1. facsimile, 2. fastest, 3. pigeons, 4. water transport, 5. deserts.
- C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- D. Different types of trains are — 1. Express trains, passenger trains and carry goods trains.  
2. We have a variety of means of transport and communication available which make our life comfortable and easy also.  
3. Air transport.  
4. A facsimile (FAX) machine can be used to send written messages and pictures immediately via the telephone line.  
5. Communication means exchanging ideas and information with others.

## **Class - 4**

### **1. Globe and Maps**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (c).
- B. 1. area, 2. globe, 3. atlas, 4. Symbols, 5. Direction.
- C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- D. 1. The three most common types of maps are:  
(a) Physical Maps, (b) Political Maps, (c) Thematic Maps  
2. A globe is a small, round model of the Earth. Because globes are not easy to carry. Do not information in detail  
3. A map is a visual representation of an entire area or part of an area, usually on a flat surface drawn according to a scale.  
4. Direction, Scale, Colours and Symbols.  
5. The legend or key of a map explains about the colours and symbols used in it. It is usually given in a box at a corner of the map.

### **2. Our Country and its Neighbours**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a).
- B. 1. Asia, 2. seventh, 3. mountain ranges, 4. Lakshdweep Island, 5. South.
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- D. 1. Himalayas.  
2. Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Great Indian Desert, the Peninsular Plateau, the Coastal Plains and the Islands.  
3. 29 states, 7 union territories.  
4. People in India belong to Different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages, wear different dresses and eat different food. In spite of all these differences we are all united and call ourselves Indians.  
5. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

### **3. The Northern Mountains and the Northern Plains**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (c).
- B. 1. glaciers, 2. Shivaliks, 3. areas, 4. Satluj, 5. middle.
- C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.



- D. 1. Meeting Point of Ganges of Yamuna.  
 2. The Himalayas are made up of three mountain ranges. These are -  
 (a) The Himadri - the Greater Himalayas (b) The Himachal - the Middle Himalayas (c) The Shivalik - the Lower Himalayas.  
 3. The place from where a river begins is called its source.  
 4. The Himalayas protect us from the cold winds from the north. They prevent the rain-bearing clouds to ensure heavy rainfall all over the country.  
 5. The Ganges Basin is watered by the Ganges, Yamuna and the tributaries of Ganges like the Gandak, Ghaghara, Gomti, Kosi and Son. The fertile Ganges basin has major crops like rice, wheat, jute and sugarcane.

#### **4. The Plateau and The Desert Regions**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (a).  
 B. 1. rocky, 2. Narmada, 3. western ghats, 4. nomadic.  
 C. 1. The Central Highlands in the north and the Deccan Plateau in the south.  
 2. The Aravalli Range in the north-west, the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east, the Eastern Ghats in the east, and the Western Ghats on the west.  
 3. The Malwa Plateau in Central India and the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the east make up the Central Highlands.  
 4. The summers are very hot and dry and the winters are very cold. The day is hot but during the night it cools down because the sand heats during the day and cools fast during the night.

#### **5. The Coastal Plains and the Islands**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b).  
 B. 1. coast, 2. Konkan, 3. Northern circass, 4. island.  
 C. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False.  
 D. 1. The Western Coastal Plains lie between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. It begins in Gujarat and ends in Kanyakumari in the south.  
 2. A gulf is a deep inlet of sea partly surrounded by land.  
 3. Lagoons are shallow saltwater lakes separated from the sea by an area of rock or sand bars.  
 4. Many ports are found along the coasts which are important for inland and foreign trade. Many of the seaside towns are popular holiday gateways and tourist destination. Export of fish is an important industry here. As the land is fertile, a variety of crops such as rice, coconut and rubber grows here.  
 5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal. They are two island groups and are separated by the 10 Degree Channel with the Andaman Islands to the North and the Nicobar Islands to the South. The territory's capital is Port Blair. Rice, maize, coconut and rubber are the main crops. The Cellular Jail in Port Blair was very famous for keeping freedom fighters.

#### **6. The Climate of India**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a).  
 B. 1. weather, 2. Climate, 3. April, June, 4. December.  
 C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.  
 D. 1. Weather tells is about the conditions of sunshine, rain, wind and temperature in a place at a certain time.  
 Climate defines the weather of a place over a longer period of time.  
 2. The factors that affect the climate of a place are the direction of the

wind at a particular time of the year. It also depends on the distance of the place from the equator.

3. Summer, monsoon and winter are the three main seasons in India. Spring and autumn are the other two seasons.

4. The monsoon or the rainy season starts in June and continues till the end of September. During this season, the winds carrying moisture from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land.

5. The winter season begins by the end of November and stays till the end of February. The coldest months are December and January. The days are shorter than nights during winters.

### **7. Agriculture in India**

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

B. 1. kharif, 2. staple, 3. Wheat, 4. black.

C. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False.

D. 1. Agriculture is the cultivation of land to grow crops for food and goods. It also involves livestock or animal rearing. Farming helped them to settle down in one place.

2. India has basically three cropping season— Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.

3. Food crops are those crops that form the staple diet of the people.

4. Cash crops are grown mainly for sale in the market. Some cash crops are used as raw materials in industries.

### **8. India-Soil and Minerals**

A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (a).

B. 1. soil, 2. silt, 3. fertile, 4. black.

C. 1. Soil is the material found on the surface of the earth.

2. Soil is formed by breaking up of rocks and decayed organic materials. This organic matter is formed by the decay of dead plants and animal waste like cowdung. The entire process takes millions of years. Over thousands of years, the soil is spread through natural forces like wind, oceans, rain and floods.

3. In India we basically find six types of soil. They are— alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.

4. Crop rotation is an important practice that farmers should follow.

Growing the same crop over and over again on the same land reduces the fertility of the soil. Hence, farmers should keep changing the crops grown on the same land.

5. Minerals are found deep inside the Earth's surface, we obtain them by drilling or excavating. Drilling involves digging holes deep into the Earth's surface. This method is used to get crude oil from which petrol is made. Excavating means digging deep into the ground through mines.

### **9. India - Water for Life**

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

B. 1. water, 2. Rain, 3. tube well, 4. Bhakra Nangal.

C. 1. Rain.

2. Tube wells and tanks are useful for farming and irrigation.

3. Dams are walls built across a river to hold back the flow of water.

4. Bhakra-Nangal Dam and Damodar Valley Project.

## 10. Industries

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a).  
B. 1. raw material, 2. cottage industries, 3. large-scale industries, 4. Kochi, Mumbai, 5. Bengaluru.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.  
D. 1. The basic requirements for setting up an industry are raw materials, machines, power, labour, finance and transport.  
2. Transport is required to take them to different parts of the country.  
3. On the basis of size, the number of people employed and the types of machines used industries can be classified as cottage industry, small-scale industry and large-scale industry.  
4. Small-scale industries are small industries which use small machines and employ more people while large-scale industries are mainly located in places where there is proper power supply and a well-developed transport system.  
5. The basic commodity used in the process of manufacturing products is called raw material. For example, iron ore is the raw material for the iron and steel industry and sugarcane is the raw material for the sugar industry. Steel and white sugarcane are the final products.

## 11. Studying the Past

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (c).  
B. 1. sequence, 2. planned, 3. advisor, 4. golden, 5. Akbar.  
C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False.  
D. 1. History helps us to find answers to all such questions. It is the study of the past.  
2. Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in about 2,500 BCE near Indus river.  
3. Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.  
4. Many educated Indians formed political organizations such as the Indian National Congress to free India from the British rule.  
5. Mahatma Gandhi was the most popular leader of the freedom movement used peaceful methods of protest the Satyagraha, which was based on the principles of truth and non-violence.

## 12. Harappan Civilization

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c).  
B. 1. thousands, 2. mud, clay, 3. Harappa, grains, 4. Great Bath.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True.  
D. 1. Lothal, kalibangan, Dholavira and Ropar.  
2. Many sources like the remains of buildings and houses, bricks, pieces of pottery, jewellery, seals with some writing on them.  
3. They worshipped Mother Goddess and Lord Pashupati or the God of animals.  
4. This is proved by their use of similar bricks and measuring jars.  
5. The people might have been attacked by some enemy or died of some disease or even some natural calamity like floods or earthquake.  
E. The Great Bath, The Great Granary.

## 13. Important Cities

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a).  
B. 1. Capital, 2. Marathi, 3. gem, 4. Hugli, 5. Marina.  
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False.

D. 1. Delhi is the capital city of India. The official name of Delhi is National Capital Territory of Delhi. The city was planned by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Delhi is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna. Delhi is very hot in summers. The famous places to visit in the city are Red Fort, Qutub Minar etc.

2. Cotton Textile and oil refining are the main industries in Mumbai. Mumbai has a busy and efficient transport system. People travel by buses and local trains. The metro rail also supports the transport system on some routes. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is one of the busiest airports in India.

3. Durga Puja is the main festival of Kolkata. This ten day festival is celebrated with great joy by the people. Other festivals celebrated in the city are Diwali, Holi and Kaali Puja.

People of Kolkata love their food and sweets. The city is known for its sweet dishes like rasgulla and sandesh. Rice and fish curry are also popular in Kolkata.

4. The city has two railway stations– Howrah and Sealdah. 'Trams' or slow railway runs within the city. Local buses and taxis connect different parts of the city well.

5. Some famous places to visit in Chennai are Marina Beach, Fort St. George, Gandhi Mandappam. Kapaleeswarar Temple and Thyagaraja Temple etc. are some of the religious places.

#### 14. Government

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

B. 1. five, 2. five, 3. Sarpanch, 4. Mayor, 5. three.

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

D. 1. A democracy is a form of government that is of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. The central government, the state government and the local self-government are the three level of government in India.

3. It takes care of the local people and also looks after the local problems.

4. Local self-government.

5. A government is a system of people and rules for managing a country. The government has very important role. It has to :

a. look after the needs of the people.

b. make rules for the people.

c. ensure that rules are being followed.

d. sort out the problems and resolve issues that the people might have.

E. Do Yourself.

F. 1. getting garbage collected and disposing it off properly.

2. providing safe drinking water.

3. building and repairing roads.

4. maintaining government schools.

#### 15. Rights and Duties

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

B. 1. constitution, 2. government, 3. 18, 4. conditions, 5. political.

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

D. 1. After independence, the government needed a set of rules to run the country. Some important leaders were chosen to put down a set of rules in a document called the constitution.

2. Right to equality, Right to freedom of speech, Right to follow the religion of choice.
3. The Constitution also lists some guidelines for the government. These are known as the Directive Principles.
4. In our country, we elect and choose our leaders who form the government and run the country. The process of electing our leaders is known as election.
5. A political party is a group of people who have similar ideas about how a government should work.

## Class - 5

### 1. Continents and Oceans

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (b).
- B. 1. Pacific, 2. Australia, 3. Arctic, 4. Antarctica, 5. Mariana.
- C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False.
- D. 1. Big landmasses on the Earth's surface that are surrounded by water in all sides are called continents. There are seven continents - Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
2. High mountains like the Rockies located in the North America.
3. because it is a frozen land covered with ice.
4. It is the only continent, which is an island. It is also the only continent, which contains a single country.
5. (a) The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest in the world. It is almost circular in shape.
- (b) The second largest ocean is the Atlantic Ocean which separates North and South America from Europe and Africa.
- (c) The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean and is the only ocean that is named after a country i.e., India.
- (d) The Antractic Southern Ocean surrounds the continent of Antarctica.
- (e) The Arctic is the smallest of the world's oceans. It lies in the northern polar region of the Earth.

### 2. Parallel and Meridians

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b).
- B. 1. equator, 2. north-south, 3. Meridian, 4.time, 5. Longitudes.
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True.
- D. 1. The axis of the globe, on which it rotates, has two end points. These points are called poles.
2. The Equator and the smaller circles drawn parallel to the equator in both the hemispheres are called the Parallels.
3. Prime Meridian.
4. The latitudes and longitudes crisscross each other and form a network of lines called a grid.

### 3. Movements of the Earth

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b).
- B. 1. 29, 2. orbit, 3. summer, 4. revolution.
- C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
- D. 1. **Rotation**

The spin of the Earth is called its rotation. This spinning motion of the Earth causes day and night. The Earth spins from West to East and so

places in the eastern hemisphere have day before the places in the western hemisphere.

### **Revolution**

While it is rotating on its axis, the Earth is also revolving around the Sun. The Earth takes a fixed path or route to move around the sun at a speed of 30 kilometres per second.

2. As the Earth continues to rotate, the areas that were facing the sun gradually move away, and the other areas which were away from it, face the sun. At the end of 12 hours, the situation is completely reversed. This spinning motion of the Earth causes day and night.

3. The Earth takes 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days to orbit the sun. This period is the duration of a year on Earth. The quarter  $\frac{1}{4}$  day is complicated to calculate, therefore, it is ignored for four years at a time. Every fourth year, an extra day is added to quarter of a month of February making it 29 days. This year is known as the leap year.

4. When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun (June), it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere. The Sun's rays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer on 21st June. At this time, the South Pole is away from the Sun so, the southern hemisphere has winter.

### **4. The Temperature Zones Of The World**

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

B. 1. torrid, 2. seasons, 3. latitudes, 4. Frigid, 5. temperate.

C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True.

D. 1. The pattern of rainfall, temperature, wind and humidity over a period of 30 to 35 years is studied by scientists, along with the type of land form and location of the place.

2. The temperature zones are determined by the amount of sunlight received by that place.

Based on the intensity of heat received by a particular place, the Earth has been divided into three temperature or heat zones.

(a) The Torrid zone (b) The Temperate Zone (c) The Frigid Zone

3. The climate throughout the year is hot and wet. The days and nights are approximately equal in length throughout the year. Towards the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the winters become cooler.

4. The climate in the temperate zone is cooler and drier than that in the Torrid Zone. There is also greater difference between winter and summer temperatures in the Temperate Zone.

### **5. Equatorial Forest Regions**

A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (c).

B. 1. Equatorial, 2. pleasant, 3. hot, 4. rainforest, 5. animals.

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

D. 1. It receives the direct heat of the Sun throughout the year. As a result, the climate is hot and humid throughout the year. The noons are especially very hot.

2. Many plant-eating animals live in the canopy. For example, monkeys, lemurs, marmosets, flying squirrels, bats, etc. At the lower levels, animals that can run, flutter, hop and climb in the undergrowth are found. On the forest floor apes, chimpanzees, gorillas, elephants and jaguars live.

3. Rainforest of the Congo Basin share many characteristics with the



Amazon rainforest and other tropical forests world wide: high diversity, dense vegetation, and multiple layers of forest structure. The forest canopy is usually about 30 metres tall, with emergent trees such as the great maobi reaching up to 50-60 meters.

There are also many brightly coloured birds such as loucans, parrots and macacus. Rainforests also contain the most number of reptiles, including the largest species of snakes such as pythons and anacondas and also lizards.

4. Most of them practise shifting agriculture. Under this system, they choose a piece of land which they clear by burning. Then they grow crops on this land for two to three years after which the fertility of the land diminishes and they move to a new area.

5. Continents that fall in this region are South America, Africa and South East Asia. In South America the countries that fall in this region are Ecuador, Columbia and Brazil. In Africa the countries of Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea and Congo are found in this zone. While in South East Asia the countries of Malaysia, Indonesia, some parts of India and Australia are found in this zone.

### 6. The Hot Desert

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

B. 1. Deserts, 2. extreme, 3. bottle, 4. oasis, 5. Camel.

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

D. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (c).

E. 1. A deserts is an area which receives scanty or no rainfall at all. Deserts are found in both the hemispheres.

2. The vegetation found in the desert is adapted to withstand the extreme climate and scarcity of rainwater. The trees and shrubs have long roots that go deep down in search of water.

3. There are many types of animals and insects found in the deserts. Wildlife such as hyenas, foxes, jerboas, hedgehogs and insects such as scorpions and spiders are found here. Some of these animals sleep during the day and come out at night to avoid the heat. The most important and useful animal found here is the camel, due to the scarcity of water and food or pasture for the cattle they are forced to move from place to place. Wherever, they go, they carry their belongings with them.

4. Mining is also an important activity here. Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are rich in petroleum.

5. The Bedouins or Bedu are a grouping of nomadic Arab people who have historically inhabited the desert regions in North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and the Levant.

### 7. The Temperate Grasslands

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

B. 1. Australia, 2. Gauchos, 3. Chinook, 4. agriculture, 5. Prairies.

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

D. 1. As the name suggests, grasslands are plains where grasses grow—they do not have many trees. Grasslands around the world have very rich soils. Because of this large amounts of the grasslands all over the world have been converted to farms for growing food.

2. Temperate grasslands are the most common type of grasslands, and are found in almost every continent. As the name indicates, they occur

between 23½°N and 55°N in the northern hemisphere and 23½°S and 55°S in the southern hemisphere.

3. Temperate grasslands have different names in different continents:

Continent	Name of temperate grassland	Hemisphere where it is located
Asia	Steppes	Northern
Europe	Steppes	Northern
North America	Prairies	Northern
South America	Pampas	Southern
South Africa	Veld	Southern
Australia	Downs (also found in New Zealand)	Southern

4. Temperate grasslands can be divided into tall– grass areas and short– grass areas. The prairies receive greater rainfall than the steppes, and the grasses in the prairies are generally taller. Tall trees are usually absent.

5. In some grasslands, there are nomadic tribes who carry on with their traditional lifestyles. The Kirghiz of the Central Asian Steppes wander with their herds of sheep, goats, cattle and horses. The Hottentots of South African field lead a nomadic lifestyle, rearing cattle, sheep and goats. Examples of animals that live in grasslands are the hare, rabbit, mouse, rat, prairie dog and hamster.

6. The bison was once the most common animal found in the prairies of North America but it is a protected species now.

### 8. Frigid Zones

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

B. 1. frigid, 2. tundra, 3. insects, 4. Arctic, 5. Sledges.

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

D. 1. It extends from the Arctic Circle (66½°N) to the North Pole (90°N) in the Northern Hemisphere and is known as the north frigid zone.

In the Arctic, people live in tribes and Occupy the coastal parts of Greenland, Canada, the United States and Russia.

2. Some of the tribes are the Inuit of Russia, Canada and Greenland, the Lapps of Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway and Sweden), Yakuts and Chukchis of Siberia (Russia) and the Aleuts of Alaska. They are also known as eskimos.

3. Animals have found ways to adapt to the severe climate of the frigid zone. Some have naturally adapted, for example, penguins, seals and walruses have thick skin which protects them from severe cold. The polar bear, snowy owl and Arctic fox have thick fur coats which keeps them warm and the white colour helps them to blend with the landscape. Some animals like squirrels, hibernate underground, that is, they go into deep sleep in which their heart beat slows down while other migrate such as the Arctic tern, a bird. which flies almost 17,600 km every spring and autumn. Arctic people herd reindeer and depend on them for food and clothing.

4. Plants which find it difficult to grow, manage to survive during summer. Mosses, lichens and those plants that bear berries grow here. Trees do not grow in this region.

The dwarf willow, one of the smallest woody plants, has adapted to the cold conditions. This kind of vegetation is called tundra.

5. Sledges, drawn by reindeer or husky sled dogs, are means of transport.

### 9. Our Heritage



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

B. 1. marble, 2. Shah Jahan, 3. Qutub Minar, 4. Shivaji, 5. Ashoka.

C. 1. (e), 2. (d), 3. (f), 4. (a), 5. (b), 6. (g), 7. (c).

D. 1. Fatehpur Sikri.

2. It was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

3. The Meenakshi Temple at Madurai in Tamil Nadu is the best known example of South Indian architecture.

There are 12 soaring towers known as gopurams, in the huge temple complex, and every inch of the gopurams contain figures of Gods, Goddesses, human beings, and animals. They are painted in bright colours.

4. The Sanchi Stupa is a magnificent example of Buddhist art. The carvings on the Stupa are depictions of the Jataka Tales—stories of the many lives of the Buddha.

5. India has a rich tradition of paintings—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 Bhimbetka, some of which were done in pre-historic times. Wall paintings are also known as frescos.

Among the miniature painting, some of the most popular ones are the Rajasthani and Pahari paintings.

### 10. Four Spheres of the Environment

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

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

C. 1. All the living and non-living things on the Earth make up its environment.

2. Biosphere, the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the lithosphere.

3. This environment of each living species which consists of living and non-living things is known as ecosystem.

4. The biosphere includes those parts of the atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere, where life exists. As living organisms cannot survive without air, water and land therefore the biosphere includes all these three components of the Earth. Life exists on land, in air and even deep in the ocean. Each of these living beings exist in their habitat which is their natural environment.

5. Water on Earth is always moving. Water constantly changes its form due to evaporation, condensation and precipitation. During the day time, the sunrays heat up the water from the water bodies such as rivers, lakes, oceans and it changes it to water vapour and rises up into the atmosphere. This process is known as evaporation. When it reaches the sky, it cools down and changes back to water droplets. This process is known as condensation. When the water droplets are retained by the clouds and they fall on the surface of the Earth in the form of rain, it is known as precipitation. Rainwater again flows back into oceans, seas and rivers and goes up again. The cycle continues. This movement of water is known as the water cycle.

### 11. Pollution and Its Effects

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

B. 1. air pollution, 2. deforestation, 3. refrigerators, 4. fertilizer.

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

D. 1. There are four types of pollution:

Air pollution, Water pollution, Noise pollution and Land and Soil pollution.

**Air Pollution** Air polluted by harmful gases realized from vehicles like carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide which cause bronchitis and irritation to

the eyes, burning of fossil fuels and dried leaves cause air pollution.

**Water Pollution** Factories sometimes cause water pollution by dumping oils, poisonous chemicals and other harmful industrial wastes into nearby water bodies. Some cities and towns pollute rivers by disposing off waste into them.

**Noise Pollution** The chief cause of noise pollution are loud music, noise caused by the vehicles.

**Land or Soil Pollution** Overuse of pesticides, use of chemical fertilizers.

2. The protection of the environment by prevention of any kind of loss or damage caused to it is called conservation of environment.

Different Ways of Conservation:

**Controlling Overpopulation** The fast rate at which the population is growing has a direct impact on the consumption of resources thus leading to their fast depletion. This problem can be checked only when human beings control the growth of population.

**Check on pollution** The most important factor responsible for environment degradation is pollution. It is hence important to know the ways in which pollution can be controlled.

**Afforestation** The need of the hour is afforestation or planting of more and more trees to maintain the balance of the environment.

3. An extremely useful method to reduce environmental pollution is the 3 R's or Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

**Reduce** Instead of buying the paper versions, you can find them on the Internet.

Save water by turning off the tap while brushing.

**Reuse** Carry cloth sacks to the store with you instead of home new paper or plastic bags. You can use these sacks again and again. You'll be saving some trees!

Plastic containers and reusable lunch bags are great ways to take your lunch to school with out creating waste.

**Recycle** You can help the environment by buying products that contain recycled materials.

4. The government has initiated many drives like the SAVE TIGER apart from creating national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. The purpose behind these measures is to save endangered species and provide them a natural habitat.

5. Biodegradable wastes are those wastes that result from the usage of animal and plant products. These can be easily broken down by bacteria and other micro-organisms and hence do not cause any harm to the environment. Some of such wastes are food, paper vegetable peels and manure.

Non-biodegradable cause harm to the environment because they cannot be broken down into non-harmful substances. Some of such wastes are plastic and glass.

## 12. Coming of the British

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

B. 1. East India Company, 2. viceroy, 3. British, 4. Bombay, 5. Indian National Congress.

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

D. 1. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, an explorer from Portugal discovered a direct sea route from Europe to India by sailing around Africa.

2. The British East India Company was established in 1600.

The East India Company became very rich by defeating the other traders and controlling much of the trade from India.

3. The Battle of Plassey was a battle that the East India Company won in 1757. Victory in this battle cleared the way for the British to establish their rule over India.

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. The British had started maintaining an army in Bengal. Siraj-ud-Daullah, the Nawab of Bengal, ordered the removal of the army. When the British refused, he declared war on them. But the British, under Robert Clive emerged victorious. Siraj-ud-Daullah was captured and put to death. This was the first step towards the conquest of Bengal.

4. On May 10, 1857 at the Meerut Cantonment, a new rifle known as the Enfield rifle was introduced in the British army.

5. A large number of women and students took part in this movement. Goods made in Britain were burnt and boycotted. When the British tried to stop this movement with brutal beatings, shootings and imprisonment, in spite of the stopping to this movement, it grew much bigger. Finally the British became ready to consider India's demands after the World War I (1914).

### **13. United Nations**

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

B. 1. General Assembly, 2. peace, 3. agencies, 4. health, 5. ICJ.

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

D. 1. The United Nations (UN) is an organization that helps maintain peace in the world. The name United Nations was first used by Franklin D Roosevelt, the President of the United States of America.

2. The main objectives of the UN are to promote peace in the world and friendly relations among nations.

cooperation in solving economic, social and humanitarian problems on an international level.

respect for human rights and freedom.

3. The following major organs have been set up to help fulfil the name aims of the UN organisation :

The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social, Council, The Trusteeship Council.

4. The secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the UN. It looks after the policies and programmes laid down by the other organs of the UN. The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat.

5. a) World Health Organization b) Food and Agriculture Organization

c) United Nations International Children's Education Fund.

d) International Labour Organization.

### **14. India Wins Freedom**

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

B. 1. government, 2. Independence, 3. Netaji, 4. Rowlatt, 5. Radicals,

C. 1. The Indian National Congress achieved limited success during its early years. The early leaders of the Congress were known as the Moderates.

There was another group within the Congress. They were called the Radicals. They wanted to oppose the English strongly.

2. On 13 April, 1919 a few thousand Indians gathered at an enclosed park named Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab) for a peaceful public meeting. The British commander of the army in Punjab, General Dyer, ordered his troops to fire at the people. The soldiers blocked the only exit from the park so that people could not escape. About 400 unarmed men, women and children were killed and about 1200 injured on the day of Baisakhi.

3. Gandhiji launched the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920. People in every part of India were very angry on the cruel attitude of British rulers. Some people in Chauri Chaura set the police station on fire, in which many

policeman died. Gandhiji was against any such activities. Thus, he withdrew the Non-cooperation Movement immediately.

4. Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army or the Azad Hind Fauj and fought for India's freedom. He believed that freedom could be obtained by force.

5. The Civil Disobedience Movement began in early 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji. It started with the Dandi March. Gandhiji and his followers walked from the Sabarmati Ashram (in Ahmedabad) to Dandi (near Surat) along the coast of Gujarat. Gandhiji broke salt rule (Indians were not allowed to make salt) by making salt. The movement soon spread to other parts of India.

### 15. Natural Disasters

A. 1. drought, 2. Scientists, 3. flood,

B. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True.

C. 1. The interior of the Earth contains molten rock, known as magma. In some places, magma finds a vent through the crust of the Earth and escapes out to the surface. This is called a volcanic eruption.

Precautions: In most cases, scientists can predict a volcanic eruption beforehand. If there is such a prediction, evacuate to a safe place and obey any evacuation instructions that are given by the authorities. Fishermen should stay away from the sea if a volcano is expected to erupt.

2. Droughts are caused by shortage of rains. Agriculture in India heavily dependent on monsoons. In case the rains fail, crops die. The land becomes parched and infertile. The failure of crops can be felt immediately in terms of lack of food and lack of income.

Precautions: To prevent droughts, we should save every drop of water and grow more trees. Building reservoirs to store water and rainwater harvesting, etc, can help prevent droughts.

### 16. Fundamental Rights and Duties

A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a).

B. 1. Constitution, 2. Fundamental, 3. set of laws, 4. court.

C. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False.

D. 1. The Constitution can hence be said to be the supreme law of the land. The Constitution of India lays down a set of rules on the basis of which the Indian government functions.

2. Our constitution guarantees rights to people to help them lead better lives and lays down some duties for them to act as responsible citizens. These rights are called Fundamental Rights and the duties are known as Fundamental Duties.

3. There are six basic rights provided by the Indian Constitution to all its citizens.

a) Right to Equality, b) Cultural and Educational Rights, c) Right to Education, d) Right against Exploitation, e) Right to Freedom, f) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

4. Rights and duties are interconnected. If we have rights then we have duties too. For example, if we have the right to education then we must study well and go to school regularly. If we have the right to live in India then it is our duty to keep it clean. Rights and duties go hand in hand.



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