

Based on the latest scheme of the CBSE and in accordance
with the latest guidelines & syllabus issued by NCERT



Social Media

(A book of **Social Studies**)



1

About Me

1. My house is small. My mother cooks food in kitchen. We eat our meals in dining room. It has a bathroom with a big bathtub.
2. My school bag is colourful. It had a side pocket for water bottle. It has pockets for lunch box and pencil box.
3. My papa gave me a new cricket bat. It has picture of Virat Kohli on it. It is light in weight. I can hit the ball with it.
4. Do yourself.
5. Do yourself.

2

My Body

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. eye; 2. feel; 3. limbs; 4. five
- C. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- D. 1. Our sense organs help us to know the world around us.
2. We have five sense organs: eyes, ears, nose, tongue, and skin.
3. Our nose helps us to smell.
4. The arms and legs are together called limbs.
5. (i) We can hold things and eat meals with our hands.
(ii) We can walk and run with our legs.

3

Food

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Carrot, radish; 2. Milk; 3. junk; 4. chew
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. We need food to stay alive.
2. We get fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses from plants.
3. We get milk, eggs and meat from animals.
4. Meal is the time when we eat the food. Three meals of a day are – breakfast , lunch and dinner.
5. (i) Wash your hands before and after every meal.
(ii) Chew food properly.
(iii) Do not overeat.
(iv) Never skip meals.



4

My Family

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
B. Do yourself. C. Do yourself.



5

My School

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
B. 1. library; 2. principle; 3. peon; 4. friends
C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3(d); 4(a)
D. 1. School is a place where we go to study.
2. I go to school by bus everyday.
3. We learn to read, write, paint, draw and play sports at school.
4. The principal is the head of a school.
5. The principal, teachers, peons, gardeners and sweepers are the helpers that help us in school.



6

People Who Help Us

- A. 1. (b); 2.(a); 3. (b)
B. 1. mason; 2. read, write; 3. stationer; 4. politely
C. 1. Teacher; 2. Doctor; 3. Mother; 4 Grocer
D. 1. We need help to do many works daily.
2. A grocer provides us with our day-to-day grocery requirements.
3. The teachers, gardeners, peons and sweepers help us in school.
4. A tailor stitches our clothes.
5. People do work to earn money.



7

Festivals

- A. 1. (c); 2.(b); 3.(a); 4.(b)
B. 1. 15th August, 1947; 2. Father; 3. Goddess Lakshmi; 4. Namaaz
C. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3.(a); 4. (c)
D. 1. During some festivals , all schools, colleges, and offices remain closed. These are called national festival. National festivals are celebrated all over the country.
2. The Indian flag is hoisted on this day. A colourful parade is held at Rajpath in Delhi. The President of our country takes the salute. The streets are lit up.
3. Diwali , Holi, Gurupurab, Eid, etc. are religious festivals.
4. Gurupurab is the birthday of the first Guru of Sikhs, Guru Nanak Dev.
5. People wear new clothes and go to the mosque to offer Namaaz.



8

My House

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3(a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. safe, comfortable; 2. kutcha; 3. bedroom; 4. metal
- C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4.(b)
- D. 1. A house protects us from heat, cold, rain, thieves and wild animals.
2. Pucca houses are built with bricks, cement and wood, kutcha houses are built with mud and straw.
3. A house has many different rooms such as living room, bedroom, bathroom, study room and dining room.
4. (i) Pucca house, (ii) Kutcha house, (iii) Houseboat, (iv) Igloo, (v) Cottage, (vi) Hut



9

Animal Homes

- A. 1. (c); 2.(a); 3.(c); 4.(b)
- B. 1. Fish, Whale; 2. domestic; 3. Honeybees; 4.gallops
- C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- D. 1. Animals that live at farm are called domestic animals.
2. Fish, dolphin and whale are water animals.
3. We keep some animals in our homes. These animals are called pet animals.
4. Animals need homes to protect themselves from heat, cold, rain and enemies.
5. A horse gallops, a frog jumps, a fish swim, a dog walks or runs, a butterfly flies, a snake crawl.



10

Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. summer; 2. raincoat, gumboots; 3. wool; 4. uniform
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4 (a)
- D. 1. We wear clothes to cover ourselves.
2. We wear woollen clothes in winter season.
3. We get cotton from cotton plant.
4. When it rains, we wear a raincoat. We also carry an umbrella and wear gumboots. These keep us dry.
5. Special clothes worn in working place is called a uniform.



11

Safety

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)

- B. 1. medicine; 2. strangers; 3. zebra; 4. stray
- C. 1. (T); 2.(F); 3. (F); 4. (F)
- D. 1. Safety means to stay away from harm. To keep safe, we have to follow some safety rules. These safety rules help us to be safe.
2. (i) Never runs on the stairs or in the corridors.
(ii) Do not push each other while moving up or down the stairs.
(iii) Do not talk to strangers outside the school.
3. We must avoid these action at home :
- (i) Do not play with gas stove in kitchen.
(ii) Do not hide inside the cupboard when you play .
(iii) Do not take any medicine on your own.
(iv) Do not play with sharp things like knives, scissors, paper cutters and other such sharp objects.
4. The red light tells us to stop, yellow light tells us to wait and green light tells us to go.
5. Do not go alone for a swim. Do not swim in deep water. Use a swimming tube if you are a learner. If some one gets hurt, inform an elder around you.



Early Humans

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3 (b)
- B. 1. easy; 2. meat; 3. stone; 4. fire.
- C. 1. clothes; 2. stone tools; 3. bungalow; 4. raw fruits
- D. 1. Their life was not so easy and comfortable as it is today.
2. They covered their body with leaves and skin of animals.
3. They ate wild fruits and roots of plants. They hunted animals for meat and ate it raw.
4. They talked to each other with the help of sounds and signs.
5. They used fire to cook and keep themselves warm. Fire also kept wild animals away.



Being Good To Everyone

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3.(c)
- B. 1. rude; 2. respect; 3. behave; 4. welcome
- C. 1. sorry; 2. please; 3.Thank you; 4. welcome



Maharana Pratap

- A. 1. (b); 2 (a); 3.(b)
- B. 1. Rajasthan; 2. 5(five); 3. 17 (seventeen); 4. Mewar

- C. 1. Maharana Pratap was the king of Mewar.
 2. Mughal Emperor, Akbar conquered the kingdom of Mewar.
 3. Maharana Pratap was the son of King Udai Singh and the name of his mother was Rani Jeevant Kanwar.
 4. Marana Pratap died on 19th January, 1597.

Skill Test-I

Based on chapters 1 to 3

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3.(a); 4. (b)
 B. 1. feel; 2. junk; 3. five; 4. Milk
 C. 1. (d); 2.(c); 3. (b); 4 (a)
 D. 1. We need food to stay alive.
 2. We have five sense organs: eyes, ears, nose, tongue, and skin.
 3. (i) Wash your hands before and after every meal.
 (ii) Chew food properly.
 (iii) Do not overeat.
 (iv) Never skip meals.
 4. The arms and legs together are called limbs.
 E. Do yourself

Skill Test-II

Based on chapters 4 to 6

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3.(b); 4.(b)
 B. 1. small family; 2. principal; 3. cobbler; 4. politely
 C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(b)
 D. 1. School is a place where we go to study.
 2. People do work to earn money.
 3. A family in which grandparents, parent, uncles aunts and cousins live together is called a joint family.
 4. A grocer provides us with our day-to-day grocery requirements.
 E. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 8)

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c)
 B. 1. limbs; 2. chew; 3. mason; 4. 15th August, 1947
 C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
 D. 1. Meal is the time when we eat the food. Three meals of a day are – breakfast , lunch and dinner.
 2. The principal, teacher, gardener, peon and sweeper help us in school.
 3. During some festivals , all schools, colleges, and offices remain closed. These are called national festivals. National festivals are celebrated all over the country.
 4. (i) Pucca house, (ii) Kutcha house, (iii) Houseboat, (iv) Igloo, (v) Cottage, (vi) Hut

E. Do yourself.

Skill Test–III

Based on chapters 7 to 9

- A. 1. (b); 2.(c); 3.(c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Goddess Lakshmi; 2. safe, comfortable; 3. metal; 4. domestic; 5. Honeybees
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4 (a)
- D. 1. During some festivals , all schools, colleges, and offices remain closed. These are called national festivals. National festivals are celebrated all over the country.
2. A house has many different rooms such as living room, bedroom, bathroom, study room and dining room.
3. Animals need homes to protect themselves from heat, cold, rain and enemies.
4. A horse gallops, a frog jumps, a fish swims, a dog walks or runs, a butterfly flies, a snake crawls.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test–IV

Based on chapters 10 to 12

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B. 1. wool; 2. easy; 3. winter; 4. fire
- C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4 (b)
- D. 1. Safety means to stay away from harm. To keep safe, we have to follow some safety rules. These safety rules help us to be safe.
2. They covered their body with leaves and skin of animals.
3. Do not go alone for a swim. Do not swim in deep water. Use a swimming tube if you are a learner. If some one gets hurt, inform an elder around you.
4. They used fire to cook and keep themselves warm. Fire also kept wild animals away from early humans.
- E. Do yourself

Model Test paper–II

(Based on Chapters 9 to 14)

- A. 1. (b); 2.(c); 3.(c); 4 (c)
- B. 1. Fish, whale; 2. raincoat, gumboots; 3. strangers; 4. 17
- C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- D. 1. Animals need homes to protect themselves from heat, cold, rain and enemies.
2. Do not go alone for a swim. Do not swim in deep water. Use a swimming tube if you are a learner. If some one gets hurt, inform an elder around you.
3. Maharana Pratap wandered from place to place for twenty years. He underwent so much of hardship but he continued to fight and won back most of the lost territory.
4. They talked to each other with the help of sounds and signs.
- E. Do yourselves

1

My Family

- A. 1. (a); 2 (b); 3 (c)
- B. 1. Parents, children; 2. proper; 3. guests; 4. festivals
- C. Do yourself
- D. 1. A big family has parents and more than two children.
2. Grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together in a joint family.
3. A single parent family has only one parent (mother or father).
4. The last name of every member of family is the surname.
5. (i) We celebrate festivals together.
(ii) We go for picnics together.
(iii) We watch movies together.
(iv) We play games together.

2

Food

- A. 1. (c); 2 (b); 3 (a)
- B. 1. food; 2. energy; 3. three; 4. milk
- C. 1. (T); 2 (F); 3(F); 4(T)
- D. 1. We need food to grow.
2. Food can be divided into three groups. (i) Body-building food, (ii) Energy-giving food, (iii) Protective food
3. Meal is the food we eat at a fixed time everyday. We eat three main meals in a day. They are breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
4. Our body needs all kinds of food to remain fit and healthy. A balanced diet gives our body all the essential nutrients. We should eat a little of all food items.
5. (i) Wash your hands before and after eating meals. (ii) Always eat fresh and well cooked food.
(iii) Eat slowly and chew the food well. (iv) Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

3

Water

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b)
- B. 1. plants; 2. water; 3. germs; 4 leaking
- C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3.(F); 4.(T)
- D. 1. We get water from rain, wells, ponds and springs.

2. Water is collected in large tanks and cleaned. The clean water is then supplied to our homes.
3. Two ways to keep the water clean.
 - (i) Drinking water should always be stored in clean and covered vessels.
 - (ii) We should boil the water before drinking. Boiling kills the germs and makes water pure.
4. We can save water in three ways. (i) Close the taps after using them. (ii) Do not let the tap run while you brush your teeth. (iii) Do not waste water while bathing.



Clothes

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. body; 2. sweat; 3. Raincoat; 4. leather
- C. 1. (F); 2.(T); 3.(T); 4.(F)
- D. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.
 2. We wear thick clothes made of wool that do not let cold air pass through them. They keep us warm.
 3. A raincoat is made of plastic which is water proof. It does not let water pass through it.
 4. We get leather from the skin of dead animals.
 5. A uniform is a special type of clothing worn by all the members of a group like school children, policemen, etc.



Kinds of Houses

- A. 1. (c); 2.(b); 3 (a)
- B. 1. canvas; 2. Pucca; 3. Caravans; 4. thatched
- C. 1. (F); 2 (T); 3. (F); 4. (T)
- D. 1. We all need a place to live. A house is a place where we live and feel safe. A house protect us from heat, cold, rain, thieves and wild animals.
 2. Houses are built of bricks, cement, stone and wood,
 3. Kutch house and tents are temporary houses.
 4. Houses built on bamboo poles are known as houses on stilts. They are found on marshy lands or places which receive a lot of rain.
 5. Four features of a good house are:
 - (i) A good house must let in plenty of sunshine and fresh air.
 - (ii) A good house must have trees nearby .
 - (iii) A good house must be neat and clean.
 - (iv) A good house must have good drainage system.



6

Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3 (a)
- B. 1. Neighbours; 2. need; 3. garbage; 4. plants and trees.
- C. 1. People living near our house are called neighbours.
2. Neighbours are important to us. They are the first to help us in times of need.
3. Good neighbours care for each other. They help each other in time of need. We should not play loud music. We must not park our cars in front of their gates.
4. We should not throw garbage outside our house or in the lanes. We must grow plants and trees in our neighbourhood.



7

Places in My Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (b); 2.(a); 3. (c)
- B. 1. Police; 2. debit, credit; 3. market; 4. fire brigade.
- C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (T); 4. (F)
- D. 1. There are different places in our neighbourhood which provide us different types of services.
2. Police officers guard the neighbourhood and keep us safe. They protect us from all kinds of dangers and help us to find our lost things.
3. Hospital is a place where we go when we are sick or hurt.
4. A bank is a place where we keep our money for safety.
5. We buy fruits, vegetables, pulses, grains and many other things for our everyday use from the market.



8

My School

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3 (a)
- B. 1. Principal; 2. Canteen; 3. sports; 4. respecting
- C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (T); 4. (F)
- D. 1. A classroom is a place where we sit on our benches and our teachers teach us.
2. A playground is a place where the students play different games.
3. A library has many good books. We go there to read and study these books to enhance our knowledge.
4. There are many people who work in the schools :
1.Principal, 2. Teachers, 3. Drivers, 4. Security Guards, 5. Peons, 6. Gardeners, 7. Sweepers.
5. We not only study in our school, but also learn many things. Some of these are :
(i) Living a disciplined life. (ii) Good manners like respecting elders. (iii) Caring for younger ones, (iv) use soft and sweet voice.



9

Places of Worship

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3 (b)
- B. 1. Bhagvad Gita; 2 Eid; 3. Gurudwaras; 4. religions
- C. 1. (F); 2 (T); 3. (T); 4 (F)
- D. 1. Some places of worship are temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches.
2. Quran is the holy book of Muslims.
3. The Golden Temple at Amritsar is the most famous Gurudwara in India.
4. Parsis go to fire temples to pray.
5. All religions say that people should be helpful, truthful, honest and kind.



10

Festivals

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3 (c)
- B. 1. Ramzan; 2. Baisakhi; 3. Assam; 4. Durga Puja
- C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (T); 4. (F)
- D. 1. Festivals are time for celebrations and fun. We enjoy singing, dancing and playing.
2. Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year. The Indian flag is hoisted on this day. A colourful parade is held at Rajpath in Delhi. The President of India takes the salute.
3. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year.
4. On this day, people wear new clothes and offer Namaz at the Mosque. A special sweet dish called sewain is prepared on this day.
5. A lunch for everyone is arranged in gurudwaras on Gurupurab. It is called langar.



11

Rest and Recreation

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a)
- B. 1. fit, healthy; 2. amusement; 3. hills; 4. sea beaches
- C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (T); 4.(T)
- D. 1. In today's world, all of us are very busy and we get tired and bored of the same routine. Different means of entertainment and recreation help us to refresh so that we are able to work better.
2. We do entertain ourselves for relaxation. The activities like watching television, dancing, singing and playing, etc., help us to have a break from our daily routine.
3. Chess and carrom are called indoor games.
4. Cricket and football are called outdoor games.
5. Outdoor games help us to stay fit and healthy.



12

Finding Way

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3(b)
- B. 1. Directions; 2. four; 3. Bay of Bengal; 4. Indian Ocean
- C. 1. (T); 2.(F); 3(T); 4.(F)
- D. 1. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. East and west are directions. Directions help us to know where a place is.
2. There are four main directions : North, South, East and West.
3. Straight, left, right are direction words.
4. When we stand facing the rising sun, east is in front of us and west is behind us. South is to our right and north is to our left.
5. An instrument that helps us to find direction is called a compass.



13

Means of Transport

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c)
- B. 1. animals; 2. bullock carts, tractors; 3. harbour; 4. expensive
- C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3.(T); 4. (T)
- D. 1. We need to travel and carry our goods from one place to another. For this, we need means of transport. There are three types of means of transport : land, water and air transport.
2. Bullock cart and tonga are the means of transport pulled by animals.
3. Road and rail are the two kinds of land transport.
4. Ships and boats are means of water transport. Ships carry people and goods from one country to another. They sail from a harbour into sea. We travel short distances in a boat.
5. The vehicles that move in air are called means of air transport. Air transport is the most expensive means of transport.



14

Our Earth

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3.(b)
- B. 1. Hills; 2. river; 3. the blue; 4. oceans
- C. 1. (F); 2.(T); 3.(F); 4. (T)
- D. 1. The Earth is also known as the blue planet as it looks blue from the space. It is so because about three-fourth of its surface is covered with water.
2. Mountains are very high pieces of land. High mountains are usually covered with snow.
3. A peninsula is a body of land which is surrounded by water from three sides.
4. The lowland areas between the hills are called valleys. Often a river flows through a valley making the land fertile.

5. The sea water is salty, not fit for drinking.



Telling Time

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a)
B. 1. time; 2. seven; 3. axis; 4. punctual
C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (F); 4. (T)
D. 1. Time is precious . We should not waste it. We must be punctual and do things on time.
2. There are three hands in a clock. The hours hand, the minutes hand and the seconds hand.
3. When the sun starts to set , it is evening, It is the time to do our homework and play.
4. There are twelve months in a year.



The Story of Wheel

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c)
B. 1. forests; 2. livelihood; 3. animals; 4. trunks
C. 1. (F); 2. (T); 3. (F); 4. (T)
D. 1. The life of early man was very tough and challenging. They worked very hard to earn their livelihood.
2. Early man found that some animals like ox, donkey, horse, camel, elephant could be helpful in his transportation work.
3. The sledges were made of wood.
4. The wheel changed the life of early man in the following ways :
(i) It was used as a means of transport to go from one place to another.
(ii) It was used to carry goods from one place to another.
(iii) It was used to make carts like sledges and rafts.



A True Leader–Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a)
B. 1. barrister; 2. Prime Minister; 3. Swaroop Rani; 4. Rose-bud
C. 1. (T); 2. (F); 3. (T); 4. (F)
D. 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November, 1889 at Allahabad.
2. Kamala Nehru was the wife of Pandit Nehru.
3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru joined the freedom struggle and became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi.
4. Indian government had implemented two programmes named Children's Day and Bal

Swachhta Abhiyan in India on his birthday (14th November) to be celebrated every year for the wellness, safety and health of the children forever in India.

5. Pandit Nehru was loved by all, especially children. They called him Chacha Nehru . So, his birthday (14 November) is celebrated as Children's Day.

Skill Test–I

Based on chapters 1 to 4

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3.(a); 4(a)
B. 1. germs; 2. body; 3 festivals; 4 food
C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4(a)
D. 1. Our body needs all kinds of food to remain fit and healthy. A balanced diet gives our body all the essential nutrients. We should eat a little of all food items.
2. Water is collected in large tanks and cleaned. The clean water is then supplied to our houses.
3. Grandparents. parents, uncles, aunts and cousins live together in a joint family.
4. A raincoat is made of plastic which is water proof. It does not let water pass through it.
E. Do yourself

Skill Test–II

Based on chapters 5 to 8

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4 (b)
B. 1. need; 2. thatched; 3. respect; 4. Caravans
C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4 (b)
D. 1. Hospital is a place where we go when we are sick or hurt.
2. Good neighbours care for each other. They help each other in time of need. We should not play loud music . We must not park our cars in front of their gates.
3. Kutch houses and tents are temporary houses.
4. There are many people who work in the school :
1. Principal, 2. Teachers, 3. Drivers, 4. Security Guards, 5. Peons, 6. Gardeners,
7. Sweepers
E. Draw yourselves.

Model Test Paper–I

Based on chapters 1 to 9

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3, (b); 4.(b)
B. 1. canvas; 2. Gurudwara; 3. respect; 4. energy
C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4.(a)
D. 1. Four features of a good house are:
(i) A good house must let in plenty of sunshine and fresh air.
(ii) A good house must have trees nearby .
(iii) A good house must be neat and clean.
(iv) A good house must have good drainage system.
2. There are many people who work in the school :

1. Principal, 2. Teachers, 3. Drivers, 4. Security Guards, 5. Peons, 6. Gardeners, 7. Sweepers
3. All religions say that people should be helpful, truthful, honest and kind.
4. We can save water in three ways : (i) Close the taps after using them. (ii) Do not let the tap run while you brush your teeth. (iii) Do not waste water while bathing.

Skill Test–III

Based on chapters 9 to 12

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. gurudwara; 2. Baisakhi; 3. hills; 4. four
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3(a); 4(b)
- D. 1. All religions say that people should be helpful, truthful, honest and kind.
2. A lunch for everyone is arranged in gurudwaras on Gurupurab. It is called langar.
3. Outdoor games help us to stay fit and healthy.
4. The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. East and west are directions. Directions help us to know where a place is.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test–IV

Based on chapters 13 to 16

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- B. 1. forests; 2. time; 3 oceans; 4. harbour
- C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. The sledges were made of wood.
2. A peninsula is a body of land which is surrounded by water from three sides.
3. Time is precious. We should not waste it. We must be punctual and do things on time.
4. Bullock carts and tonga are the means of transport pulled by animals.
- E. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper–II

Based on chapters 10 to 17

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B. 1. Swaroop Rani 2. livelihood 3. harbour; 4. blue
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th November, 1889 at Allahabad.
2. The life of early man was very tough and challenging. They worked very hard to earn their livelihood.
3. In today's world, all of us are very busy and we get tired and bored of the same routine. Different means of entertainment and recreation help us to refresh so that we are able to work better.
4. The Earth is also known as the blue planet as it looks blue from the space. It is so because about three fourth of its surface is covered with water.
- E. Do yourself.

1

The Sun and Its Family

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
B. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
C. 1. (c); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (d)
D. 1. The Sun is the centre of our solar system. It has eight heavenly bodies known as planets moving around it in fixed paths, that is orbit. This entire family is known as the solar system.
2. The eight planets of the solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
3. Constellation is a group of stars which appears to form a pattern in the sky.
4. Many planets have one or many small companions that revolve around them. They are called satellites.
5. Natural satellite of the Earth is Moon **or** Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth.

2

Our Earth

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)
B. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
C. 1. Water; 2. land; 3. Mountains
D. 1. Ferdinand Magellan; 2. Earth; 3. Atmosphere; 4. Asia
E. 1. Ferdinand Magellan was the first person to prove that the shape of the Earth is round.
2. The large masses of land on the Earth are called continents. The continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.
3. Very large bodies of water are called the oceans. The five oceans are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
4. The atmosphere is the blanket of air surrounding the Earth.
5. The Pacific ocean is the largest while the Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.

3

Model of The Earth

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c).
B. 1. map; 2. flat; 3. hill.
C. 1. Plains; 2. horizon; 3. axis; 4. south.
D. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
E. 1. A globe is a small model of the Earth.
2. A map is a flat model of the Earth. There are different types of maps-political, physical and climate, etc.
3. A book of maps is called an atlas.

4. The people who make maps are called cartographers.
5. Four directions are : north, south east and west.



4

Air Around Us

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. breathe; 2. carbon dioxide; 3. diseases; 4. sneezing
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. Y, Y, N, N.
- E. 1. All living things need air to breathe.
2. The layer of air that surrounds the Earth is called atmosphere.
3. We use the term air pollution to describe the condition of air when it gets mixed with unwanted gases, dust particles, etc. and becomes dirty.
4. Air gets polluted by smoke, dust, germs and other harmful gases.
5. We should do the following things to keep the air clean.
 - (i) We should plant more trees.
 - (ii) We must avoid burning twigs, dry leaves and plastic.
 - (iii) We should avoid bursting of fire crackers.



5

Uses of Water

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. Plants; 2. electricity; 3. water vapour; 4. wastage
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (e); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Water is used primarily for drinking. Farmers need water to grow crops. Water is also used to generate electricity.
2. Water exists in three forms-solid (ice), liquid and gas (vapour).
3. We can purify water for drinking by boiling and other purification processes.
4. Rainwater can be stored in underground tanks, pits or wells and can be used later for various purposes like gardening, cleaning and even drinking. This method of storing rain water and reusing it is known as rainwater harvesting.
5. The process of water changing into vapours, then into droplets, forming clouds and falling as rain is called water cycle. This process keeps repeating itself.



6

Our Country

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. tricolour; 2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee; 3. Independence; 4. Tiger
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (7)

- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E. 1. Our National Flag is also called the tiranga or tricolour. It is divided into three equal parts- deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. At the centre of the white band, there is a navy blue wheel with twenty-four spokes. This is also called the 'Ashok Chakra'.
2. 'Vande Mataram' is the National Song of India. It was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
3. Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year.
4. On the Republic Day, a parade takes place at Rajpath in New Delhi. The armed forces, police and folk dancer from various states participate in this parade. Parades are also held in other cities too.
5. On this day, the entire country pays homage to Gandhiji. The President, Prime Minister and others gather at the Rajghat, the samadhi of Gandhiji, to offer prayers.



India's States

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Asia; 2. 15th August, 1947; 3. Seven; 4. Lakshadweep
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. Patna; 2. Lakshadweep
- E. 1. The Himalayas form a natural boundary of India along with the Arabian sea.
2. India shares its boundaries with Nepal, Bhutan and China in the north; Pakistan and Afganistan in the north-west, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east and Srilanka and Maldives in the south.
3. The countries which are bigger than India in terms of area are China, Canada and Russia.
4. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
5. Do it yourself with the help of the book.



India and Its Culture

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. culture; 2. Devanagari; 3. Odissi; 4. Maridangam
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Though Devanagri script is used to write most of the languages spoken across India. There are many other specific scripts like Gurumukhi, Bengali, Oriya, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam.
2. Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Mohiniattam and Kathakali are dance forms belonging to the southern part of India.
3. Sitar, harmonium, surbahar, flute, and tabla are five musical instruments of India.
4. Pandit Birju Maharaj is a famous Kathak dancer, Padma Subramaniam is a famous Bharatnatyam dancer and Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra is a famous Odissi dancer.



9

Important Cities of India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Marathi; 2. Delhi; 3. Karnataka 4. Diamond Harbour
- C. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- D. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- E. 1. Five important landmarks of India are :
 - (i) Gateway of India of Mumbai.
 - (ii) Elephanta caves of Mumbai.
 - (iii) Qutub Minar of Delhi.
 - (iv) Marina Beach of Chennai.
 - (v) Howrah Bridge of Kolkata.
- 2. Delhi is situated along the banks of river Yamuna.
- 3. The climate of Bengaluru is moderate throughout the year. January is the coolest month and April is the hottest month.
- 4. There are various places of tourists interest in Chennai like the Fort of St. George, the Chennai Museum and the Marina Beach, the second longest beach in the world.
- 5. The main industry of Kolkata is jute processing. The other industries are textiles, vehicles, rice, paper, chemicals and electrical goods.



10

Food We Eat

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Wheat, rice; 2. protein; 3. litchies; 4. Oil
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. carrot; 2. rice; 3. sandesh
- E. 1. Wheat and rice form an important part of every Indian meal. Farmers in Rajasthan grow various type of millets (jowar and bajra), maize, gram and wheat because these crops require less water for cultivation.
- 2. Grapes grow in winter, mangoes are only available in summer. So these fruits are called seasonal fruits.
- 3. The important spices are chillies, cloves, pepper, cardamom, turmeric, coriander, garlic and ginger.
- 4. Oil is used to cook food. Mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil and sesame (Til) oil are produced in India.
- 5. Thing are taken from one place to another by trains, trucks, ships, boats and aeroplanes. Coconuts from coastal areas reach the hills and apples from the hills reach the coastal areas.

**11**

Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. woollen; 2. Assam; 3. West Bengal; 4. Nagaland
- C. 1. Shirts; 2. Choli; 3. Blouse; 4. Kurta; 5. Salwar; 6. Kameez
- D. 1. turban; 2. blouse; 3. kurta; 4. odhni; 5. ghaghra
- E. 1. Just as food habits the type of cloth we wear also depends on climate. People in the hilly and cold areas mostly wear woollen clothes, while people in the warmer areas wear cool cotton. The type of clothes people wear are also different.
2. Men and women in India have a distinct styles of dressing. Traditional dresses for men include kurta-pyjama and dhoti while women dress up in salwar-kameez, sari and ghaghra-choli.
3. The women of Nagland wear Kamphil (kind of a shawl) and jewellery of coloured bamboo.
4. During festivals and special occasions people dress up traditionally. Women wear a lot of jewellery and colourful garments. Men use to wear trouser, shirt, jeans, tie and kurta-pyjamas.

**12**

Festivals We Celebrate

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Vijay Dashmi; 2. lights; 3. Langars; 4. Kerala
- C. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- D. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- E. 1. Dussehra is known as Vijay Dashmi. Dussehra is celebrated all over India as the victory of good over evil. In West Bengal 'Durga Pooja' is also celebrated during Navratri festival.
2. Holi is the festival of colours. People put colours on each other. People enjoy eating gujiyas on this occasion.
3. Pongal is celebrated on Thai, the first day of the Tamil month. It marks the end of rice harvesting. It is celebrated for four days. Cows are fed with Pongal rice. The Sun God is worshiped. People draw kolams to decorate their houses.
4. People greet each other by wishing 'Eid Mubarak'. They buy new clothes and prepare a special sweet called sewains on this occasion.

**13**

My Community

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. medicines; 2. plumber; 3. furniture; 4. theft
- C. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (7)

- D. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Community can be defined as a group of people living together. People living in a community help each other just like family members.
2. Doctor play a very important role in our lives. When we are unwell, we visit a doctor for treatment. The doctor can prescribe medicines and advise us to get certain tests done.
3. The postman works in a post-office. The postman handles our letters. He collects them from the letterbox. He stamps them in the post office and send them according to the addresses. He delivers the letters, parcels and money-orders.
4. The police are a group of people whose job is to protect the citizen's life and their property. They enforce common rules called laws and make the life of the people safe. The policeman is a public servant.
5. The important buildings in a community are :
hospital, schools, colleges, police station and fire-station.



Occupations

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. occupation; 2. Hobbies; 3. painting; 4. money
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. Do yourself
- E. 1. People choose occupations according to their education, skills and need. For example, one requires specific education to become a doctor. Similarly, one needs to have special skills to become a carpenter.
2. There are various occupations followed by the people in village. These are farming, selling fruits and vegetables, rearing animals (for milk, meat and eggs) and fishing.
3. A work which is done to earn money is called an occupation while there are certain activities which we enjoy doing in our spare time for fun, they are called hobbies.



Means of Travel

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (b)
- B. 1. limbs; 2. deserts; 3. Ships, boats; 4. Helicopters
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- E. 1. We use different kinds of vehicles to travel and carry goods from one place to another. We cannot use the same means of transport to go to every place. The type of transport we use depends on the distance we need to travel and the money we can spend.
2. Most people travel on land. Cars, buses, scooters, taxis, auto-rickshaw, trains, motorbikes, metro rail are used to cover long distances on land. Rickshaws and bicycle are used for short distances.
3. Difference between water and Air transport :

Water Transport

Air Transport

1. Ships and boats are the means of water transport.	1. Aeroplanes, helicopters are the means of air transport.
2. Ships carry oil, machines and other heavy materials.	2. Aeroplanes carry passengers and goods which are called cargo.
4. Animals like camels, elephants and horses are also used for travelling.	
5. Do yourself.	



16

Means of Communication

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. reliable, faster; 2. Urgent; 3. STD; 4. radio
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Communication is exchange of ideas and thoughts.
2. We can buy inland letters, postcards, envelopes and stamps from a post office.
3. Telephone is an important means of communication because we can talk to any person in any part of the world. There are many kinds of telephones like the land line, mobile phone and satellite phones.
4. These are times when we need to communicate with a number of people in different areas at the same time. This is possible through only the medium of mass communication. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television are examples of mass communication.
5. Artificial satellites also play an important role in communication. Through satellites we are able to view live telecast of events happening all around the world.



17

Early Human Beings

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. home; 2. leaves, barks; 3. digging; 4. Rajasthan
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- E. 1. Early humans were afraid of wild animals.
2. Early humans ate the roots of plants and wild fruits from trees.
3. Caves were ideal places to seek shelter and protection from heat, cold, rain as well as dangerous wild animals.
4. Stone tools were used for digging up roots for food as well as for hunting animals for food.
5. In India, the stone age sites have been discovered at many places in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b).
 B. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b).
 C. 1. Early humans would often see fires breaking out in the forest. When a burning twig dropped on a pile of dry leaves, it caught fire.
 2. The early man used to eat roots and fruits of wild trees and the raw flesh of animals.
 3. One day, while making stone tools, they rubbed two stones together which created a spark. This helped them to learn how to make fire.
 4. The piece of flesh got roasted. They found this roasted piece softer and tastier than raw flesh. Thus, they started cooking their food.

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
 B. 1. river, water bodies; 2. Dogs; 3. wheel; 4. bronze
 C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
 D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (a)
 E. 1. We know that early humans were nomads. Gradually, they learnt how to grow their own plants and domesticate animals. They began settling down near rivers. Fertile soil and availability of water made it an ideal location to grow crops.
 2. The domestic animals like bullocks, cows, goats, sheep, horses and donkey were used for farming, milk, meat and their skin and transportation. Dogs were used to guard other domesticated animals.
 3. The early humans noticed that round pieces of wood (logs) rolled easily down a slope. They added these round pieces of wood to their sledges. It became easier to transport them. Thus, they invented the wheel.
 4. Invention of wheel helped them in many ways. Now they could not only travel to far off places but also carry heavy load on carts. With the help of potter's wheel they were able to make pots of various shapes and sizes.

Skill Test-I

Based on chapters 1 to 4

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)
 B. 1. Mercury; 2. poles; 3. carbon dioxide; 4. axis
 C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
 D. 1. The people who make maps are called cartographers.
 2. We use the term air pollution to describe the condition of air when it gets mixed with unwanted gases, dust particles, etc. and become dirty.
 3. Very large bodies of water are called the oceans. The five oceans are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean.
 4. The Sun is the centre of our solar system. It has eight heavenly bodies known as planets

- moving around it in fixed paths, that is orbit. This entire family is known as the solar system.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test–II

Based on chapters 5 to 8

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Tiranga, the tricolour; 2. Lakshadweep; 3. electricity; 4. culture.
- C. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c).
- D. 1. On the Republic Day, a parade takes place at Rajpath in New Delhi. The armed forces, police and folk dancers from various states participate in this parade. Parades are also held in other cities.
2. The Himalayas form a natural boundary of India along with the Arabian sea.
3. Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Mohiniattam and Kathakali are dance forms belonging to the Southern part of India.
4. Rainwater can be stored in underground tanks, pits or wells and can be used later for various purposes like gardening, cleaning and even drinking. This method of storing rainwater and re-using it is known as rainwater harvesting.
- E. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper–I

Based on chapters 1 to 10

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Litchies; 2. Diamond Harbour; 3. wastage; 4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- D. 1. Wheat and rice form an important part of every Indian meal. Farmers in Rajasthan grow various type of millets (jowar and bajra), maize, gram and wheat because these crops require less water for cultivation.
2. The climate of Bengaluru is moderate throughout the year. January is the coolest month and April is the hottest month.
3. On this day, the entire country pays homage to Gandhiji. The President, Prime Minister and others gather at the Rajghat, the samadhi of Gandhiji, to offer prayers.
4. We should do the following things to keep the air clean : (i) We should plant more trees.; (ii) We must avoid burning twigs, dry leaves and plastic.; (iii) We should avoid bursting of fire crackers.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test–III

Based on chapters 11 to 14

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Assam; 2. Kerala; 3. occupation; 4. medicines
- C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. Community can be defined as a group of people living together. People living in a community help each other just like family members.
2. Dussehra is known as Vijay Dashmi. Dussehra is celebrated all over Indian as the victory of

good over evil. In West Bengal 'Durga Pooja' is also celebrated during Navratri festival.

3. A work which is done to earn money is called an occupation while there are certain activities which we enjoy doing in our spare time for fun, they are called hobbies.
4. Men and women in India have a distinct styles of dressing. Traditional dresses for men includes kurta-pyjamas and dhoti, while women dress up in salwar-kameez, sari and ghaghra-choli

E. Do yourself.

Skill Test-IV

Based on chapters 15 to 17

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. homes; 2. Helicopter; 3. radio; 4. limbs
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. There are times when we need to communicate with a number of people in different areas at the same time. This is possible through only the medium of mass communication. Newspapers, magazines, radio and television are examples of mass communication.
2. Stone tools were used for digging up roots for food as well as for hunting animals for food.
3. There are certain rules which we need to follow while travelling on the road for our safety.
4. Artificial satellites also play an important role in communication. Through satellites we are able to view live telecast of events happening all around the world.
- E. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-II

Based on chapters 11 to 19

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b);
- B. 1. Vijay-Dashmi 2. furniture 3. bronze 4. digging
- C. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- D. 1. The postman works in a post-office. The postman handles our letters. He collects them from the letterbox. He stamps them in the post office and send them according to the addresses. He delivers the letters, parcels and money-orders.
2. The early humans noticed that round pieces of wood (logs) rolled easily down a slope. They added these round pieces of wood to their sledges. It became easier to transport them. Thus, they invented the wheel.
3. Early humans often see fires (natural forest fire) breaking out in forest. When a burning twig dropped on a pile of dry leaves, it caught fire.
4. People choose occupation according to their education, skills and need. For example, one requires specific education to become a carpenter. Similarly, one needs to have special skills to became a doctor.
- E. Do yourself.

India : Our Country

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
B. 1. seventh; 2. Lucknow; 3. east; 4. Peninsula
C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (e); 4. (f); 5. (b); 6. (a)
E. 1. India shares its borders with Afganistan, Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Maldives.
2. Peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on three sides.
3. The six physical regions of India are :
(i) The Northern Mountains; (ii) The Northern Plains; (iii) The Great Indian Desert or The Thar Desert; (iv) The Southern Plateaus; (v) The Eastern and Western Coastal Plains; (vi) The Islands
4. The seven union territories of India are :
(i) Andaman and Nicobar Island; (ii) Puducherry; (iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli; (iv) Delhi; (v) Lakshadweep; (vi) Daman and Diu; (vii) Chandigarh

The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
B. 1. Terai 2. Forest; 3. Himadari; 4. Greater
C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (c)
E. 1. The Himalayan range includes three parallel ranges : (i) The Greater Himalayas, also known as Himadari. (ii) The Middle Himalayas, also known as Himachal. (iii) The Outer Himalayas, also known as Shivaliks.
2. The two well known glaciers of Himadari range are the Gangotri and Yamunotri from which the rivers Ganga and Yamuna originate.
3. A route through a mountain range is called a pass. Three passes found in India are : Zoji La, Khardung La and Nathu La.
4. Greater Himalayas witness extreme cold as the temperature dips below the freezing point during the winter. The Middle Himalayas have a summer temperature of around 17°C. The Shivaliks are not very cold but they get heavy rainfall.
5. The Himalayas protect us from the cold winds coming from north. They prevent the monsoon clouds to pass to further north and cause heavy rain in the plains. Forest provide home to wildlife and useful timber for us.



3

The Northern Plains

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. fertile; 2. rainfall; 3. Jamuna; 4. Sunderban
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (d)
- E.
 - 1. The rivers– Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra bring minerals, rocks and silt along with them and deposit them on their banks and surrounding areas. These materials are called alluvial soil which is very fertile.
 - 2. The three river basins formed in this regions are the Satluj Basin, Ganga Basin and Brahmaputra Basin.
 - 3. The important cities of Ganga Basin are : Haridwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Patna.
 - 4. A tributary is a smaller river that flows and merges into a bigger river.
 - 5. Factories and industries around the rivers cause water pollution. As a result of pollution the water of these rivers have become unfit for drinking and irrigation. Various projects for cleaning the rivers have been taken up and ‘Ganga Action Plan’ is one of them.



4

The Western Desert

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Sand dunes; 2. extreme; 3. Rajasthan; 4. padded
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- E.
 - 1. The Western Desert lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan. It also extends into the southern part of Haryana and Punjab and into northern Gujarat. Some part of Western Desert lies in Pakistan.
 - 2. The natural vegetation of desert is made up of trees, shrubs, and herbs. Trees like date, palm, keekar and babul grow.
 - 3. The Thar Desert is made up of rocks and sands. These are small hills of sand which are called sand dunes. When the strong winds blow, they carry the sand from one place to another.
 - 4. The desert area has extreme climate. The day temperature in the desert area can soar over 40°C. It can drop below 0°C at night. It receives very little or no rainfall for years.
 - 5. Camels have padded feet which enable them to walk easily on loose sand. People travel on camels. Camels are also used for pulling carts. Thus, it is very useful in a desert and is called the ‘ship of desert.’



5

The Southern Plateaus

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. triangular; 2. Nilgiri ; 3. rosewood, bamboo; 4. Narmada, Tapi
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3) 5. (3)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (d)
- E. 1. A high land that is flat at top is called a plateau.
2. The Malwa Plateau is surrounded by Aravalli hills in the North-West and the Vindhya in North.
3. The Southern Plateaus receive rainfall during the monsoon season from June to October. The Months between March and June are very hot as temperatures can easily rise above 40°C.
4. Minerals like iron, gold and mica are found in this part of the plateau.
5. The rivers that flow through the Deccan Plateau region are Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari and Mahanadi.



6

Coastal Plains and Islands

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. coastline; 2. Goa; 3. Bay of Bengal; 4. Kavaratti
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- E. 1. All along the coast, there is a narrow strip of plain land, called the coastal plains. The length of our coastline is about 6000 km.
2. The Eastern Coastal Plain is divided into two parts, the Northern circars and Coromandel coast.
3. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts; the Gujarat coast, the Konkan coast the Malabar coast.
4. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.



7

Life in The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Dal, Wular; 2. Kangari; 3. Nati; 4. Kohima
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Srinagar, Gulmarg and Pahalgam are the major hill stations of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. The main occupations of the people of the state are farming, sheep rearing and weaving.
3. The people of Arunachal Pradesh live in stilt houses to protect themselves from rain and snakes.

4. Sikkim is the second smallest and the least populated state in India. It is located in the eastern region of Himalayas. Its capital is Gangtok.
5. The main languages spoken here are Bengali and Kokborok.



Life in The Northern Plains

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Bhangra; 2. Haryana; 3. Bodh Gaya; 4. New Delhi
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (e) 5. (a)
- D. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- E. 1. The main occupations of the people of Haryana are agriculture and dairy farming. Men wears dhoti or pyjama with kurta, while women wear ghagra, kurta with odhni.
2. The Howrah Bridge, Dakshineswar Temple Complex, Belur Math, Fort William, Victoria Memorial and Shantiniketan are some important tourist places of West Bengal.
3. Important industries of Uttar Pradesh are sugar, textile, edible oils, engineering, chemicals, sports, leather, metal ware and ceramics.
4. The women wear salwar, kurta, kameez and dupatta while men wear kurta with lungi or pyjama and turban (pagri).
5. Important tourist places of Bihar are Bodh Gaya, Nalanda, Rajgir and Patna.



Life in the Western Desert

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Jaipur; 2. Teej, Gangaur ; 3. hump; 4. Pink city
- C. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E. 1. The main occupation of the people in desert is animal husbandry and agriculture.
2. Bangles and mirrors made of lacquer and jewellery made of bones, horns and silver are popular all over the country. Wooden craft like Jharokhas and Bandhani textile are very popular.
3. Gram flour is a major ingredient here. It is used to prepare gatte ke sabzi, pakodi, mangodi and papad, Dal-Bati-Churma is a famous dish of the state.
4. Banjaras are the nomads of Rajasthan. They move from place to place in search of food and water. They earn their living by selling milk and potteries. They also make pans and tools of iron and sell them in the cities.
5. Rajasthan is famous for its tourism because it have all major attractions for the tourists in a luxurious train, the palace on wheels, that covers all the important places of Rajasthan with in a week.



Life in the Southern Plateau

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Lugada; 2. Betla, Hazaribagh; 3. Shreekhand; 4. Tamil Nadu
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (e); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra.
2. The famous tourist places located in Madhya Pradesh are Khajuraho, Sanchi Stupa, Bhimbetka and Pachmarhi.
3. The traditional dress of men in Jharkhand is called bhagwan, which is a one piece cloth. The men also wear kurta, pyjama, dhoti, and shirts.
4. Karnataka shares its boundaries with Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
5. The important crops grown in the state include paddy, millets, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, sunflower, coconut, cashew and groundnut.
6. Kuntala Waterfall (45 metres) located in Adilabad district is the highest waterfall in the state.



Life in the Coastal Plains and Islands

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Panaji; 2. Kovalam; 3. Seafood; 4. Kachi, thattam
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Four main industries of Gujarat are textile, oil refineries, diamond cutting and dairy farming.
2. The main crop is rice. Kerala is famous for its coconut and rubber plantations.
3. The famous temples like Jagannath Temple at Puri, Sun Temple at Konark, the famous beaches like Puri, Chandipur, Gopalpur and the famous Chilika Lake make Odisha an important tourist centre.
4. Dadar and Nagar Haveli is a union territory on the West Coast and Silvassa is its capital. The main occupation of the people here is fishing and farming.
5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal. Paddy is the main food crop. Sea food is the staple diet of people. And the main occupations of the people are fishing, coconut cultivation and coir twisting. Tourism is a rapidly emerging industry here.

**12**

Climate of India

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. woollen; 2. Drass; 3. Cotton; 4. Mawsynram
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- E.
 - 1. The difference between weather and climate is that weather is the state of atmosphere for a short period of time while climate is the average weather condition of a place for many years.
 - 2. Climate of a place depends on distance of the place from the equator and sea and height of the place.
 - 3. A year is divided into seasons based on the changes of weather. Seasons are caused by the Earth being closer or farther away from the Sun. There are four main seasons in our country : summer, monsoon (rainy), autumn and winter season.
 - 4. The monsoon season in India starts from July and continue till September. The first state to receive monsoon rainfall is Kerala. Agriculture in India is largely dependent on monsoon rain.

**13**

Our Natural Resources

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. crops; 2. hydro power; 3. inexhaustible; 4. Tamil Nadu
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3); 5. (7)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E.
 - 1. Natural resources are gifts of nature. Examples of natural resources include soil, water, air and sunlight.
 - 2. Some natural resources will exhaust, if not used wisely. They are called exhaustible resources. On the other hand, natural resources like air and sunlight will never finish. So they are called inexhaustible resources.
 - 3. They provide us with many things like fruits, herbs, wood, medicine, rubber and timber.
 - 4. Solar energy means energy received from the Sun. Solar energy can be used as thermal energy or converted into electricity. It is inexhaustible.
 - 5. Wind energy is also an important natural resource. Mainly it is used to produce electricity by the help of the huge windmills.

**14**

Soils of India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. fertile; 2. laterite; 3. Humus; 4. Step

- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. Do yourself with the help of book.
- E. 1. Soil is formed from rocks, minerals and decaying plants and animals. Soil is formed very slowly through breaking up of rocks by Sun, rain and wind into smaller pieces.
 2. There are many types of soils found in India – alluvial, black, red, laterite, desert and mountain soils.
 3. Alluvial soil is found in the states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and parts of Rajasthan.
 4. The top layer of the soil contains many minerals and humus. Sometimes heavy rainfall and strong winds remove this top layer of the soil. This is known as soil erosion. Heavy rainfall, strong winds, cutting down of trees and overgrazing on the farmlands are the causes of soil erosion.
 5. The protection of soil from erosion is called soil conservation, following steps should be taken to conserve the soil (i) More plants should be grown to hold the soil together. (ii) Cutting down of trees should be checked.



Water Resources of India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. salty; 2. floods; 3. Uttarakhand; 4. precious
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. River; 2. Dam; 3. Canal; 4. Pump
- E. 1. We need water as it is essential for the survival of plants, animals and human beings.
 2. Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, wells, tube wells, rain are important sources of water on the Earth.
 3. Dams are barriers constructed on rivers. They stop the flow of river water and store it in a reservoir. Dams help in controlling floods in the rivers and water of dams is used for irrigation and to produce electricity.
 4. Water from rivers or dams is diverted to the fields through small channels called canals.
 5. Rainwater harvesting means collecting, storing and reusing of rainwater that runs off on roof tops and surfaces. This water can be stored in water tanks or underground tanks and can be used for cleaning, washing and gardening.



Forests of India

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. evergreen; 2. kikar, babul; 3. needle shaped; 4. Jharkhand
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)

- E.
1. Various types of forests in India are : evergreen, deciduous, thorny, coniferous and tidal.
 2. The forests are important for us because they provide us with hard wood and soft wood, nuts, berries, fruits, gum, rubber, resin, cork and camphor. They provide shelter to wildlife and fodder to animals. They provide us with medicinal plants and herbs.
 3. Birds, plants, animals that are wild and live in a natural environment are called wildlife.
 4. To conserve the forests in Uttarakhand, the Chipko Movement was started in 1974 by Sundarlal Bahuguna. The people protected the trees by clinging to them and not allowing the woodcutters to cut them.
 5. Our government has taken following steps to preserve wildlife :
 - (i) Hunting is banned.
 - (ii) Poachers and hunters are punished severely.
 - (iii) National parks have been setup.
 - (iv) Wildlife sanctuaries have been set up so that they can provide a natural home to wild animals.



Mineral Resources of India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B. 1. mineral; 2. wells; 3. power; 4. Copper
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- E.
1. Mineral oil is taken out from the deep oil wells by digging a deep hole. This process is known as drilling.
 2. Most minerals are found deep under the surface of Earth or below the bottom of the ocean. Big holes are dug to take out the minerals. These holes are called mines.
 3. Metallic minerals are minerals such as iron, copper, gold, silver and platinum. These minerals contain metals.
 4. Minerals which do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals such as lime stone, sand, coal and petroleum.
 5. We need to conserve minerals by using them sensibly. They should not be wasted during mining. We should use the energy of the Sun, wind and water.



Agriculture And Livestock Rearing

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. rice; 2. protein; 3. Sugarcane; 4. leather
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D.
1. Agriculture refers to the cultivation of land for growing crops. Crops are those plants, species which have been selected by humans to be cultivated for their use.
 2. The food crops are mainly used as the staple diet of people while cash crops are mainly used as

raw materials for industries and they are sold in the markets.

3. Wheat and rice are two main kinds of food crops. Wheat grows in places with a cool and moist climate. Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are the largest producer of wheat. Rice is grown in a hot and humid climate in many parts of India.
4. Livestock rearing refers to domestic animals that are reared for food, fibre and labour. For example, oxen and bullocks are used in ploughing the agriculture fields and pulling carts. Cow gives milk and camel is used in transportation, etc.
5. Farmers have been provided with better facilities like loans, better seeds, fertilizer and modern machinery which have helped in increasing the production of crops. This is known as the 'Green Revolution' of India.



Industries

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. skilled; 2. investment; 3. home-based; 4. Raw materials
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- E.
 1. An industry is a group of firms or factories that produce the same or similar things.
 2. Various factors are responsible for the growth of industries. For example, power, transport, raw materials, machinery, capital and human resources.
 3. There are three major types of industries in India : 1. Large-scale 2. Small-scale 3. Cottage
 4. Large scale industries require a huge amount of money to establish and employ thousands of people while small scale industries employ a smaller number of workers and are cheaper to establish.
 5. The Information Technology (IT) is a new type of industry and deals with computers and software and hardware related to computers.



Human Resources

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Migration; 2. population; 3. scholarship; 4. Illiteracy
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D.
 1. Only healthy, well-educated and hard working people can contribute to a country's progress. The real resource of a country is its people. They are the human resources.
 2. Overpopulation has led to shortage of food, water, housing facilities, jobs and schools, etc.
 3. Failure of crops and lack of work opportunity in the village forces the people to move to towns and cities in search of work.
 4. The government of India has taken following steps to overcome the problem of migration of farmers to the cities.

- (i) Hospitals and medical facilities are being provided to them.
- (ii) Land and houses are being allotted to the poor people.
- (iii) More factories are being opened in the villages to provide work to the villagers.



Communication

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Aerogrammes; 2. Fax-machine; 3. Doordarshan; 4. languages
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- E. 1. Communication means expressing thoughts, sharing ideas and exchanging information.
2. Our postal system is important because it provides us with a cheap medium of communication like letters (inland), aerogrammes (outside the country), money order, etc.
3. Telephones are very important because we can talk to people within the country as well as with people living abroad. We can send messages through mobile phones.
4. Television is another important means of mass-communication. We not only hear the latest programmes, we can see them as well.
5. Artificial satellites are used to receive and relay audio and video signals which help us to telecast live programmes from any part of the world.



Means of Transport In India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Superfast; 2. Water; 3. unmetalled; 4. Airways
- C. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- D. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- E. 1. The process of going from one place to another is called transportation.
2. The four major means of transport in India are- roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
3. The national highways are the roads that link different states and cities all over the country. The National Highways-1 links New Delhi to the town of Attari in Punjab.
4. Railways carry a large number of people from one place to another. They are known as the 'lifeline of the country.'
5. It helps us to cover very long distance in a short time.

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Charaka, Sushruta; 2. Islam; 3. Ashoka; 4. Ramabai Ranade
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. Zoroastrianism is a religion followed by Parris and it was founded by Prophet Zarathustra. He believed in practising good actions to be happy and peaceful.
 2. Ashoka believed in peace and non-violence.
 3. Akbar did a lot for the welfare of the people by constructing roads with trees on either sides. Sarais were built and wells were dug for travellers, comfort.
 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against the evil practices of caste system, child marriage and sati pratha. He stood for the equality of women and favoured education of women.
 5. King Krishnadevaraya was a great and brave king. He was a learned man and encouraged poetry and music in his kingdom.

Skill Test-I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 5)

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (b); 6. (c)
- B. 1. Rajasthan; 2. triangular; 3. Lucknow; 4. Greater; 5. extreme; 6. terai
- C. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- D. 1. Camels have padded feet which enable them to walk easily on loose sand. People travel on camels. Camels are also used for pulling carts. Thus, it is very useful in a desert and is called the 'ship of desert.'
 2. A high land that is flat at top is called a plateau.
 3. India shares its borders with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Maldives.
 4. Greater Himalayas witness extreme cold as the temperature dips below the freezing point during the winter. The middle Himalayas have a summer temperature of around 17°C. The Shivaliks are not very cold but they get heavy rainfall.
 5. The Himalayas protect us from the cold winds coming from north. They prevent the monsoon clouds to pass to further north and cause heavy rain in the plains. Forests provide home to wildlife and useful timber for us.

Skill Test-II

(Based on Chapters 6 to 9)

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (b); 6. (c)
- B. 1. Kohima; 2. Bhangra; 3. hump; 4. Coastline; 5. New Delhi; 6. Jaipur
- C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- D. 1. Kavaratti island, Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Bangaram are the four major islands.
 2. Sikkim is the second smallest and the least populated state in India. It is located in the eastern region of Himalayas. Its capital is Gangtok.
 3. The main occupations of the people of Haryana are agriculture and dairy farming. Men wears

dhoti or pyjama with kurta, while women wears ghagra, kurta with odhni.

4. Banjaras are the nomads of Rajasthan. They move from place to place in search of food and water. They earn their living by selling milk and potteries. They also make pans and tools of iron and sell them in the cities.
5. All along the coast, there is a narrow strip of plain land, called the coastal plains.

Model Test Paper–I
(Based on Chapters 1 to 12)

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (a)
- B. 1. east; 2. rainfall; 3. Rajasthan; 4. kangri; 5. Haryana; 6. Tamil Nadu
- C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- D. 1. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.
2. Srinagar, Gulmarg and Pahalgam are the major hill stations of Jammu and Kashmir.
3. The main languages spoken here are Bengali and Kokborok.
4. Karnataka shares its boundaries with Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
5. The main crop is rice. Kerala is famous for its coconut and rubber plantations too.

Skill Test–III
(Based on Chapters 13 to 16)

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (c)
- B. 1. crops; 2. Uttarakhand; 3. fertile; 4. Terrace; 5. Jharkhand; 6. floods
- C. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- D. 1. Birds, plants, animals that are wild and live in a natural environment are called wildlife.
2. Rainwater harvesting means collecting, storing and reusing of rainwater that runs off on roof tops and surfaces. This water can be stored in tanks or underground tanks and can be used for cleaning, washing and gardening.
3. Soil is formed from rocks, minerals and decaying plants and animals. Soil is formed very slowly through breaking up of rocks by sun, rain and wind into smaller pieces.
4. To conserve the forests in Uttarakhand, 'Chipko Movement' was started in 1974 by Sundarlal Bahuguna. The people protected the trees by clinging to them and not allowing the woodcutters to cut them.
5. Solar energy means energy received from the Sun. Solar energy can be used as thermal energy or converted into electricity. It is inexhaustible.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test–IV
(Based on Chapters 17 to 20)

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (c); 6. (a)
- B. 1. Rice; 2. home based; 3. Migration; 4. mica; 5. population; 6. mineral
- C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)

- D. 1. Metallic minerals are minerals such as iron, copper, gold, silver and platinum. These minerals contain metals.
 2. Agriculture refers to the cultivation of land for growing crops. Crops are those plants, species which have been selected by humans to be cultivated for their use.
 3. The Information Technology (IT) is a new type of industry and deals with computers and software and hardware related to computers.
 4. Overpopulation has led to shortage of food, water, housing facilities, jobs and schools, etc.
 5. Farmers have been provided with better facilities like better seeds, fertilizers and modern machinery which have helped in increasing the production of crops. This is known as the 'Green Revolution' of India.
- E. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-II
(Based on Chapters 13 to 23)

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (b); 6. (b)
- B. 1. fertile; 2. Kikar, Babul; 3. mica; 4. home-based; 5. Doordarshan 6. Ashoka
- C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- D. 1. Some natural resources will exhaust, if not used wisely. They are called exhaustible resources. On the other hand, natural resources like air and sunlight will never finish. So they are called inexhaustible resources.
 2. Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, wells, tube wells, rain are important sources of water on the Earth.
 3. To conserve the forests in Uttarakhand, Chipko Movement was started in 1974 by Sundarlal Bahuguna. The people protected the trees by clinging to them and not allowing the woodcutters to cut them.
 4. Wheat and rice are two main kinds of food crops. Wheat grows in places with cool and moist climate. Punjab and Uttar-Pradesh are the largest producer of wheat. Rice is grown in a hot and humid climate in many parts of India.
 5. The government of India has taken following steps to overcome the problem of migration of farmers to the cities.
 (i) Hospitals and medical facilities are being provided to them.
 (ii) Land and houses are being allotted to the poor people.
 (iii) More factories are being opened in the villages to provide work to the villagers.
- E. Do yourself.

Globes And Maps

- A. 1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Globe; 2. Wall maps; 3. signs, symbols; 4. Directions
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- E. 1. Ferdinand Magellan sailed around the Earth in 1522 and became the first man to prove that Earth is round in shape.
2. A collection of maps bound together in a book is called an Atlas.
3. Political maps depict political boundaries of countries, states and districts while physical maps depict landforms and water-bodies, like mountains, plains plateaus, valleys , rivers, seas and oceans.
4. Demerits of a Globe :
 - (i) Globe doesn't show the entire Earth at a time.
 - (ii) It does not show the details of landforms, location of small towns, etc.
 - (iii) It is difficult to carry globe around.
- 5. It is not possible to show actual distances between places on maps. Therefore, they are represented by a smaller unit on the map. A scale is the ratio between the distance on the map and the real distance on the ground.

Latitude And Longitude

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B. 1. north pole; 2. meridians; 3. latitude; 4. equator
- C. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- D. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (7)
- E. 1. Imaginary lines are a number of horizontal and vertical lines found all over the globe. The imaginary lines that run from east to west are called latitudes and that run from north to south are called longitudes.
2. Latitudes are imaginary lines that run from east to west. These lines are parallel to each other. Longitudes are imaginary lines that run from the north pole to the south pole. These lines are not parallel to each other.
3. The meridian that passes through Greenwich in London is called the prime meridian and it stands at 0°. It divides the Earth into the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere.
4. The important parallels of latitude :
 - (i) The latitude that divides the Earth into two equal halves, is called the equator.
 - (ii) The parallel to the north of equator are indicated as °N and those to the south of the equator are indicated as °S.
 - (iii) The north pole is indicated by 90°N, which the south pole is indicated by 90°S.
- 5. As longitudes and latitudes run from east to west and north to south, they form a network called Grid. Grid helps us to accurately locate places on maps and globes.



Major Landforms

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Hills; 2. tableland; 3. cacti, date palms; 4. mature
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. Mountains are landforms that rise above the area around them. They are very high and usually have steep, sloping sides and conical peaks. The mountains are a rich source of minerals and their slopes are rich in flora and fauna. The mountains form a natural barrier against cold and hot winds.
2. Plateaus are also highland, but they have a flat top. So, they are also known as table-land. Some plateaus are rich in mineral resources. Several rivers flow through plateaus.
3. Many towns and cities are located in plains. Plains are very fertile due to the silt deposited by rivers, so many crops are grown in the plains.
4. Deserts are vast areas of sand that receive very little rainfall and experience extreme climate. Deserts are of two types : cold and hot deserts. Deserts plants include cacti and date palms.
5. The river passes through three stages during the course of its journey from the mountains to the sea.
- (i) The first stage of the river is its upper or youthful stage, in this stage the river flows rapidly down the mountain slopes.
- (ii) The second stage or mature stage of the river begins as it enters the plains.
- (iii) The third stage of the river is known as the old stage. The movement of the river becomes very slow in this stage.



Natural Resources

- A. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. inexhaustible; 2. natural; 3. Eco-friendly; 4. soil erosion
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E. 1. Nature is a storehouse of many things which are useful to us. These are called natural resources. Natural resources may be renewable and non-renewable.
2. Difference between renewable and non-renewable resources :

S.No.	Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
1.	These resources are inexhaustible.	These resources are exhaustible.
2.	These resources can be used again and again.	These can't be used forever because they can't be reproduced.
S.No.	Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
3.	The examples of renewable resources	The examples of non-renewable

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| are Sun and wind. | resources are minerals, metals and fossil fuels. |
|-------------------|--|
3. Untapped and renewable energy that can be used in place of natural resources that are non-renewable such as solar energy and wind energy.
 4. Measures to conserve natural resources :
 - (i) Alternative sources of energy such as solar, water and wind energy should be used in homes and industries.
 - (ii) Forests must be protected.
 - (iii) We should not waste water.
 - (iv) We should use vehicle that run on CNG.
 - (v) We need to preserve and protect wild animals and plants.
 - (vi) We should plant more trees.
 5. Some of the natural resources are used directly. Some natural resources like fossil fuels need to be refined before being used. Fossil fuels are refined to obtain petrol, kerosene and diesel.
 - (i) Animal are a natural resource. We use milk which comes from cows.
 - (ii) We use water, food, vegetables and salt. All these things are derived from natural resources.



Weather And Climate

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. altitude; 2. west coast; 3. onshore; 4. Temperate
- C. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. South pole is extremely cold throughout the year because the Sun's rays become slanting towards the poles and cover a large area. As a result Polar regions experience cold climate.
2. Humidity also affects the climate of a place as it causes rainfall. In very cold places, humidity causes snowfall instead of rainfall.
3. The Sun's rays falling on the equator are vertical and spread over a small area. Hence, the equatorial regions experience hot climate.
- E. 1. Difference between weather and climate :

S.No.	Weather	Climate
1.	It is the daily condition of the atmosphere at a particular place.	It is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
2.	It may change many times during a day.	It changes after a long period of time.
3.	It affects the daily life of people.	It affects food habits, transportation, housing and occupation of people.
2.	Factors influencing climate are : Altitude, distance from the equator, distance from sea, rainfall and directions of wind.	
3.	The amount of moisture in the air is known as Humidity. Humidity also affects the climate of	

a place as it causes rainfall. In very cold places, humidity causes snowfall instead of rainfall.

4. The world is divided into three climate zones : Torrid Zone, Frigid Zone and Temperate Zone.
5. The peaks of high (at higher altitude) mountain ranges such as the Himalayas are covered with snow, which places at lower altitude are hotter. The altitude of a place affects its climate.



The Land Of Ice and Snow : Greenland

- A. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (d)
- B. 1. Lead, Zinc; 2. Sledges; 3. Kayaks; 4. icebergs
- C. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. Ice berg : Large blocks of melted ice called icebergs float away in the ocean.
2. Sledge : Sledges are common mode of transportation in the island. These sledges are drawn by huskies or reindeer.
3. Kayak : A narrow boat made of wood and seal skin used to catch fish.
4. Igloos : Dome-shaped snow houses with a single opening.
- E. 1. Greenland lies in the northern hemisphere between the Arctic Circle and the north pole.
2. Greenland remains very cold throughout the year. Greenland has a polar climate.
3. Greenland is mainly dependent on fishing and fish exports. It also exports frozen tinned food, lead and Zinc.
4. The animals found in Greenland have thick coats of fur which helps them to survive harsh winter. Reindeer, polar bear, caribou, mink, musk ox, arctic fox, Arctic wolves and seals are found in Greenland.
5. The life of Greenland has changed over the years. Motor-boats are now replacing kayaks. Modern European dresses are replacing traditional wears. Igloos are being replaced with wooden and brick houses.



The Land of Dense Forest : Democratic Republic of Congo

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Bantus; 2. Pygmies; 3. Margherita; 4. cobalt.
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. Kinshasa
2. Honey, banana and roots of cassava.
3. 4 o'clock rainfall

4. Rice, powdered roots of cassava and banana.
- E.
1. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is located in the central part of the African continent between 5°N and 10°S latitudes.
 2. The Democratic Republic of Congo is the land of hot and wet climate and receives heavy rainfall.
 3. Wildlife in D.R.C. includes monkeys, chimpanzees, gorillas, pythons, lions, rhino and hippopotamus. Birds like parrots, pelicans, flamingos, peacock etc. are also found. The swampy areas are home to alligators and crocodiles.
 4. The people of Congo lead a tough life. Most of the people live in rural areas. The hot climate does not allow them to wear many clothes. The Pygmies are the original inhabitants of the country. They use sign language and lead a nomadic life.
 5. Congo is world's largest producer of cobalt and a major producer of copper and industrial diamonds. It has significant deposits of bauxite, which is used in the fabrication of electronic components in computers and mobile phones.



The Grasslands : Prairies

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- B. 1. chinook; 2. wheat; 3. pampas; 4. Cows
- C. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- E.
1. The prairies lie in the middle of North America and extend from Canada in the north to Mexico in the south and from the Rocky Mountains in the west to Great Lakes and the River Ohio in the east.
 2. Prairies of North America experience extreme climatic conditions. The Summers are hot with temperature around 20°C and winters are cold with temperature around -20°C.
 3. The people living in prairies are basically farmers. Wheat is produced in large quantities in the central and northern prairies. This region is called the 'wheat basket' of the world. Wheat is exported to all parts of the world.
 4. The life of the people of prairies grassland is tough on account of the extreme climate conditions. The people are basically farmers. Pastoral farming is the occupation of people in western prairies. People living here rear cattle. Cows are reared for beef which is exported to other European countries.
 5. A large farm where livestock are bred, is known as Ranch. On commercial farms or ranches the animals are reared for their meat, milk and milk products.



The Land of the Hot Sun : Saudi Arabia

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)

- B. 1. Sandstorms; 2. Arabic; 3. Mecca, Medina; 4. Date palms
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. Nomadic Arabs travel in groups are called caravans.
2. A nomadic Arab.
3. Gutra is a head gear worn by the Arab men.
4. The traditional dress for men is a long white cotton gown called the thawb.
- E. 1. Saudi Arabia covers eighty per cent of the Arabian Peninsula. It has a long Coastline. On its east is the Persian Gulf and on its west is the Red Sea. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of Saudi Arabia.
2. The country has a very hot and dry climate with little or no rain. At some places water bodies called oasis are present. Cacti and thorny plants are the only forms of vegetation found in Saudi Arabia. In some areas melons, dates and tomatoes are grown on a small scale.
3. The traditional dress for men is a long white cotton gown called Thawb and a head gear called Gutra. Women wear a gown called Abayah and cover their faces with veil.
4. The economy of Saudi Arabia is based on oil. It is the largest exporter of petroleum products in the world.
5. There is an excellent network of roadways, railways and airways in Saudi Arabia. Damman, Jeddah and Yanbu are the chief sea port of Saudi Arabia.



Transmitting Knowledge

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- B. 1. zero; 2. Braille; 3. pictures; 4. Mesopotamia
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (d)
- E. 1. The Egyptians developed a script called the hieroglyphics. The script was based on pictures, which conveyed meanings.
2. The sumerians made wedge-shaped symbols on wet clay tablets which were letter hardened by baking. This form of writing came to known as the cuneiform script. A script is a form of writing. The Greek and Roman alphabet were derived from these scripts.
3. Printing was first introduced to the world by the Chinese. They cut patterns on wooden blocks, dipped these blocks in ink and pressed them on paper to get the impression of the patterns. Johannes Gutenberg of Germany revolutionised the art of printing.
4. Louis Braille, a blind French student developed a script called the Braille for people who could not see. The Braille script consists of raised dots on paper which are read by touching.
5. Early humans used different symbols, dot and even their fingers to count. The number system from 1 to 10 was first developed in India and afterward it was carried to Arabia by Arab traders. The Arab traders introduced these numbers to European countries where they were called Indo-Arabic numbers.

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Seikan; 2. Airways; 3. Galleys; 4. NH-7
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. Transport is the process of carrying or taking people or goods from one place to another.
2. Broad motorable roads with four or six lanes connecting cities and towns with each other.
3. Port cities connect a country to the rest of the world through waterways.
- E. 1. The industrial revolution started in Europe in the eighteenth century. So, for the transportation of raw materials and finished goods, an efficient, fast and economical means of transport was the need of the hour. This need was fulfilled with the invention of the steam engine.
2. India has the fourth largest network of railways in the world running about 70,000 kilometres. Today Metro trains run in Delhi and Kolkata. The U.S.A. has the largest network of railways in the world. The fast trains in Japan are called Bullet trains and these trains run at a speed of 400 kilometres per hour.
3. Some motorable broad roads with four or six lanes are called highways and they connect cities and towns with each other.
Some of the famous highways of the world are :
(i) The Pan American Highways
(ii) The Trans-Canadian Highway
(iii) The Burma-China Road
(iv) The Australian Trans-Continental Highway.
4. Some important ocean routes are : (i) The North Atlantic route. (ii) The Mediterranean Asian route (iii) The Panama canal route; (iv) The North Pacific route; (v) The South Pacific route.
5. People use airways when they want to cover long distance in less time. The aeroplanes are the fastest and the most expensive means of travel.

- A. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Communication; 2. Fax; 3. John Logie Baird; 4. Internet
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. Communication is the process of exchanging thoughts, information and ideas with each other.
2. Today, we have mobile phones which enable us to send messages, connect to the internet, read and write e-mails and even find the location of places.
3. Letters and postcards are collected from letter boxes. In the post office they are sorted and sent to their respective addresses. Parcels and money orders are also sent through post-offices.

Letters, parcels and envelopes reach their destination by rail, road and airways.

4. Sometimes we also need to interact with a large number of people at the same time. This is called mass communication. Such an interaction requires mass media. The means of mass media include radio, television, internet, books, newspapers and magazines.
5. Artificial satellites orbit the Earth. They pick up signals from the Earth and these signals are sent back to the Earth without any loss of time. As a result television programmes are telecast and we are able to see live telecast also of any event taking place elsewhere in the world.



Medicine

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. stethoscope; 2. Laser; 3. penicillin; 4. nutritious
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- E.
 1. A clinical thermometer is used to measure body temperature. If the body temperature is higher or lower than the normal body temperature (98.4°), we know that a person is not well.
 2. Stethoscope is a medical device used to listen to the sounds of the internal body organs such as lungs and heart.
 3. Medical imaging is the process of taking photographs of the internal organs of the body. Some ways of medical imaging are x-ray, MRI, ECG and ultrasound machine.
 4. Many steps are taken to control infection. Robert Koch a German scientist, found that exposure to steam killed germs. He advocated sterilising surgical instruments and dressings by steaming them.
 5. Louis Pasteur, a French chemist, discovered that disease – causing germs were present in water and milk. Boiling them for half an hour killed the germs. This method of killing of germs is called pasteurisation and it helps to prevent diseases.



Discoveries And Inventions

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Electricity; 2. power station; 3. Coal; 4. England
- C.
 1. Hydroelectricity is the electricity generated by the use of strong currents of water in hydel power stations. Hydroelectricity is pollution free.
 2. Thomas Alva Edison invented the electric bulb.
 3. The steam engine was first used to pump water and to run small and big machines.
 4. Alessandro Volta an Italian scientist, made the first battery cell.
 5. Two uses of electricity :

- (i) Electricity is used to run home appliances.
(ii) Electricity is also used to run machines in factories and to light up homes.



Some Great Indians

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (d)
B. 1. Mahatma Gandhi; 2. Sushruta; 3. Meghdootam; 4. vocalist
C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
D. 1. Charak was the first physician to present the concept of digestion. He also knew the fundamentals of genetics. He wrote the 'Charak Samhita', a standard book on the subject. Sushruta was a famous surgeon. He wrote the famous 'Sushruta Samhita' a Sankrit text on major concept of Ayurvedic medicine with chapters on surgery.
2. Gandhiji toured all parts of the country meeting people and inviting them to join the freedom struggle. He used his famous principles of truth, non-violence and peaceful non-cooperation.
3. Tansen originally belonged to Gwalior (M.P.) and he was taught music by Swami Haridas, a saint-singer of Vrindavan. Tansen composed many 'Ragas' which were to be sung at different times of the day. Tansen was one of the great 'Navratnas' of Akbar, the Mughal emperor.
4. Rabindranath Tagore won the Noble Prize for literature for his collection of poems the 'Gitanjali'. He opened a school called Shantiniketan where classes were (and still are) held in the open. He established a national university called the Viswa Bharti in 1918.
5. Ravi Shankar was a well known sitar player. Besides being a good sitar player, he was also a good dancer. He established the 'Kinnara School of Music' in Mumbai. He has been awarded the 'Bharat Ratna'. He has received several Grammy Awards which is one of the most prestigious awards in the field of music.



Some Great Personalities of World.

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (c)
B. 1. Kentucky; 2. Martin Luther King, Jr; 3. Nirmal Hriday; 4. Mona Lisa
C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
D. 1. Martin Luther King, Jr was one of the greatest leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement. He fought for equal rights for all dark skinned people. Finally a law was passed which gave equal rights for the dark-skinned people of America. He was awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1964.
2. Abraham Lincoln was born in a poor family in Kentucky in the year 1809. Despite the adverse conditions, Lincoln grew up to become the President of the United States of America in 1861. Lincoln opposed slavery so the slaves were freed.
3. Mother Teresa was born on 26th August, 1910 in Yugoslavia. She arrived in India in 1929 as a catholic nun. She established the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta (Kolkata). She set up an orphanage called Nirmal Hriday. She was awarded Nobel Prize in 1979 and the Bharat Ratna in 1980. She died on 5th September, 1997. Later she was proclaimed a saint by the Vatican.

4. William Shakespeare, an English poet and plays Dream wright, is regarded as the greatest writer in the English language. His plays have been translated into every major language. Some of his plays include 'A Midsummer Night' 'Comedy of Errors' and 'The Merchant of Venice'.
5. Leonardo da Vinci was a great painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer and writer. His painting Mona Lisa is one of the most famous painting of the world.



British Rule And The Revolt Of 1857

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Vasco Da Gama; 2. indigo; 3. Mangal Pandey; 4. Lord Canning
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. The British East India Company was established with intention of trading in spices, cotton and silk cloth, medicines, perfumes, precious stones and metals with India.
2. The Indian farmers did not want to grow indigo because they had no use of this crop, rather they needed food crops to feed their families. The British also forced the farmers to sell their indigo to only British traders at very low prices.
3. Injustice of the British : (i) The British exploited all the resources of India to get maximum benefits. (ii) The British forced the farmers of Bihar to grow indigo and also compelled them to sell their indigo to British traders at very low prices. (iii) The British treated Indian soldiers badly. (iv) They made laws to take control of more and more kingdoms of Indian states.
4. The discontent among the Indian rulers, farmers and weavers also spread to Indian soldiers. They were paid much less compared to the British soldiers. However, with the introduction of Enfield rifle in the army, hurt the religious sentiments of both the Hindus and Muslims. Mangal Pandey was the first soldier to protest. Soon, the other revolted on 10th May, 1857 in Meerut. The British crushed the revolt which is also known as 'First War of Independence'
5. The effects of First War of Independence : (i) The 400 years of Mughal rule came to an end. (ii) The rule of East India Company also ended. From now onwards, India was governed directly by British Crown and the British Parliament (iii) It inspired the Indians and soon the Indian Independence Movement started.



Towards Freedom

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Arya Samaj; 2. sati; 3. non-violence; 4. 1920

- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. The educated Indians began to realise that the British Government wanted to keep the Indians poor and backward. They felt the need for an organisation which would help in educating the Indians about the policies of the British. As a result the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
2. The revolutionaries were the leaders who believed that the British could be overthrown only by force.
3. The British government adopted a divide and rule policy and divided Bengal into two parts—one for the Muslims and the other for the Hindus. The congress launched the 'Swadeshi Movement' against the partition.
4. The brutal incident of Jallianwala Bagh shocked the whole nation. The answer was satyagraha— fighting for the truth without violence. This was the beginning of Non-cooperation movement in 1920. Thousands of students left their schools and colleges to join the movement.
5. The British got the support of Muslims by promising them that the powers of the Sultan of Turkey would not be taken away even after the first world war. But the British did not keep their promise. This angered the Muslims and they started the 'Khilafat Movement' in India too, there were protests.



19

India Wins Freedom

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Sir John Simon; 2. Frontier Gandhi; 3. Jinnah; 4. Do or Die
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar took place on 13th April, 1919 about 20,000 men, women and children had gathered on the day of Baisakhi to protest against the arrest of two leaders by the British government. General Dyer decided to teach the lesson to Indians. He asked his army to open fire. Hundreds of civilians were killed and injured. This incident shocked the whole country.
2. In 1942 Gandhiji started 'Quit India Movement'. Gandhiji gave the famous cry, 'Do or Die'. He appealed to the people to fight till the British leave our country.
3. The British government appointed the Simon Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, to suggest reforms in the working of the Government of India. However, there was not a single Indian member on this commission. This angered the Indians greatly and they demonstrated against the commission with the slogan 'Simon go back'. Lala Lajpat Rai was injured by the British police and died.
4. Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in early 1930 with the Dandi March. Gandhiji along with his followers broke the salt law at Dandi. People from all parts of country took active part in the movement.
5. India got her independence on 15th August, 1947. The 'Quit India Movement' and the Indian National Army had shaken them. They agreed to move out of India and started discussions with the congress and Muslim league in 1945.

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. acid rain; 2. oil spills; 3. horns; 4. bio-gas
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. Pollution is basically the mixing of undesirable contaminants in air, water, land or soil.
2. Due to global warming the temperature of the Earth increases. Due to heat of the sun forest caught fire.
3. The process of restoring the forests that once existed but were cleared in the past.
4. Rainfall that is acidic caused by air pollution.
- E. 1. Pollution is basically the mixing of undesirable contaminants in air, water, land or soil. The chief types of pollution consist of air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and soil pollution.
2. When harmful substances or pollutants contaminants water bodies such as lakes, ponds, rivers and seas, they cause water pollution. Following are the causes of water pollution. (i) The dumping of untreated sewage and garbage into water bodies. (ii) The dumping of industrial waste into water bodies. (iii) oil spills (iv) Acid rain.
3. Effects of Water Pollution : (i) Water pollution causes harm to aquatic life. (ii) Polluted water cannot be used for drinking, cooking and irrigation also. (iii) Water pollution may cause serious water borne diseases such as : Typhoid, Dysentery, Cholera and Jaundice.
4. Steps to Control Noise Pollution : (i) Proper maintenance and lubrication of machines helps to reduce noise pollution (ii) Machines that produce less sound should be used (iii) Blowing (unnecessary) of horns on the roads should be banned. (iv) Trees should be planted alongside the roads.
5. Soil pollution is basically the mixing of undesirable contaminants in soil. Overuse of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides pollute the soil . We can control soil pollution by following steps : (i) Fertilisers and pesticides should be judiciously used (ii) Organic farming should be encouraged (iii) Soil erosion should be prevented by growing grass and small plants (iv) Non-biodegradable wastes should not be dumped in soil.

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (d)
- B. 1. Environment; 2. wastes; 3. liquid; 4. Recycling
- C. 1. (7); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (3)
- D. 1. A mixture of decayed organic matter used to enrich the soil.
2. Sewage and industrial effluents are called liquid wastes.
3. Waste that decomposes easily and gets mixed with soil.
4. Many waste materials like metallic cans, glassware and paper can be recycled into new products. These products can be reused.
- E. 1. Unwanted and unusable things are called wastes. There are three types of wastes:

- (i) Liquid waste : Sewage and industrial effluents are liquid wastes.
 - (ii) Gaseous wastes: Smoke, dust and harmful gases are gaseous wastes.
 - (iii) Solid waste : Wastes and garbage from home, hospitals, etc. in the form of vegetables, fruits, broken furniture, etc are solid wastes.
2. Some important steps that help us in saving our environment :
 - (i) We should not use plastic/ polythene bags as they harm the environment.
 - (ii) We should celebrate festivals without bursting crackers.
 - (iii) We should plant more trees.
 - (iv) We should not throw garbage or wastes on road.
 3. The wastes that decompose easily and get mixed with the soil are called biodegradable wastes while the wastes that don't decompose like plastics and cans are called non-biodegradable wastes.
 4. It is important to have a proper waste management system which includes collections, transportation, treatment or processing, recycling and monitoring of waste materials.
 5. An important way of getting rid of waste is to follow the rule of the three R's – reduce, recycle and reuse. First of all the volume of waste materials is reduced then it is recycled into new products which can be reused.



Natural Disasters

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. earthquake; 2. flood; 3. water; 4. Richter scale
- C. 1. (3); 2. (7); 3. (7); 4. (3)
- D.
 1. A seismic zone is an area which has a high risk of earthquake.
 2. The point of disturbances under the Earth's surface is called an epicentre.
 3. The cyclones are accompanied by very strong winds and heavy rainfall that can cause flood and high tidal waves which are also known as storm surges.
 4. The point on the surface just above the epicentre is called focus.
- E.
 1. A sudden natural event that causes loss of life and property is called a natural disaster. The disasters such as floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, cyclones and tsunamis are called natural disasters.
 2. The following are the measures for safety against floods :
 - (i) A first aid kit with important medications should be ready.
 - (ii) One should know how to reach the nearest safe shelters.
 - (iii) In rural areas, elevated areas should be identified.
 - (iv) Trees should be planted as they form natural barriers against water.
 - (v) During flood all electrical appliances should be kept switched off.
 3. The sudden vibration or shaking of the Earth's surface is called an earthquake. Earthquakes are caused due to disturbances beneath the Earth's surface. The centre of an earthquake is called an epicentre. Earthquakes can cause great harm by toppling buildings and houses and breaking bridges and dams.
 4. The following are the measures taken for the prevention of droughts : (i) Trees should be planted in drought- prone areas. (ii) Rainwater harvesting will help in tackling drought conditions. (iii) Drought - resistant crops such as millets, maize and sorghum should be grown.

5. Cyclones are violent storms accompanied by high velocity winds and heavy rainfall. The following measures should be taken at the time of cyclone : (i) People should not venture into sea or ocean if a warning for cyclone has been sounded. (ii) People should move to safer places. (iii) An emergency kit should always be ready.



United Nations

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Second; 2. once; 3. Security Council; 4. India
- C. Do yourself.
- D. 1. The UN was established after the end of Second World War in 1945. It was necessary as the league of Nations failed to prevent second world war.
2. Following are the objectives of the UN :
- (i) To settle disputes between member states peacefully
 - (ii) To maintain international peace and security.
 - (iii) To promote respect for human rights and freedom for all.
 - (iv) To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems amicably.
 - (v) To develop friendly relations among nations.
 - (vi) To ensure equal rights for all nations.
3. The UN has six major organs– general Assembly, Secretariat, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council and International Court of Justice.
4. The General Assembly is the main organ of the U.N. Each member country had only one vote in the Assembly. General Assembly works like a parliament and it meets once in a year between September and December. The routine matters are decided by the members with a simple majority vote.
5. Some of the specialised agencies of the UN are : The World Health Organisation (WHO), The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), The International Labour Organisation (ILO) and The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).



Government

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. democratic; 2. six; 3. legislative; 4. New Delhi
- C. 1. (3); 2. (3); 3. (3); 4. (7)
- D. 1. Our country follows a democratic form of government. It is the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. The union government makes laws for the whole country and deals

with issues of national importance. The state governments make laws for their respective states.

2. The Rajya Sabha is known as Upper House of the Parliament and it can have a maximum of 250 members out of which twelve members who have excelled in the fields of literatures, science, sports, arts and social service are nominated by the President. The remaining 238 members are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies for the term of six years.
3. The Lok Sabha is also known as the Lower House of the Parliament. At present it has 545 members who are elected directly by the people of India. Only Indian citizens of 25 years of age and above can become members of Lok Sabha. The term of Lok Sabha members is five years. The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister.
4. Each state has a legislative assembly. The members of state legislative assemblies are elected by the people of the state. Each elected member is known as Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA). The state government is headed by the leader of the majority party. He is appointed the Chief Minister by the governor of the state. The Chief Minister and his council of ministers make laws for their state.
5. The Judicial system of India ensures justice for all Indian citizens. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India. It is located in New Delhi. Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by the President. At the state level, there are High Courts. There are also smaller courts such as session courts and district courts.

Skill Test-I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 5)

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (b)
- B. 1. Maps; 2. equator; 3. inexhaustible; 4. temperate; 5. tableland; 6. West Coast.
- C. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. Untapped and renewable energy that can be used in place of natural resources that are non-renewable such as solar energy and wind energy.
2. The meridian that passes through Greenwich in London is called prime meridian and it stands at 0°. It divides the Earth into the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere.
3. Political maps depict political boundaries of countries, states and districts while physical maps depict landforms and water bodies, mountains, plains plateaus, valleys , rivers, seas and oceans.
4. The river passes through three stages during the course of its journey from the mountains to the sea.
 - (i) The first stage of the river is its upper or youthful stage, in this stage the river flows rapidly down the mountain slopes.
 - (ii) The second stage or mature stage of the river begins as it enters the plains.
 - (iii) The third stage of the river is known as the old stage. The movement of the river becomes very slow in this stage.
5. Factors influencing climate are : Altitude, distance from the equator, distance from sea, rainfall and directions of wind.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test-II

(Based on Chapters 6 to 9)

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (b); 6. (b)
- B. 1. cows; 2. Arabic; 3. Kayaks; 4. Cobalt; 5. iceberg; 6. chinook
- C. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- D. 1. Greenland lies in the northern hemisphere between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole.
2. Wildlife in D.R.C. includes monkeys, chimpanzees, gorillas, pythons, lions, rhino and hippopotamus. Birds like parrots, pelicans, flamingos, peacock are also found. The swampy areas are home to alligators and crocodiles.
3. A large farm where livestock are bred, is known as Ranch. On commercial farms or ranches the animals are reared for their meat, milk and milk products.
4. The economy of Saudi Arabia is based on oil. It is the largest exporter of petroleum products in the world.
5. Congo is world's largest producer of cobalt and a major producer of copper and industrial diamonds. It has significant deposits of bauxite, which is used in the fabrication of electronic components in computers and mobile phones.

Model Test Paper-I

(Based on Chapters 1 to 14)

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c); 5. (c); 6. (c)
- B. 1. NH-7; 2. John Logie Baird; 3. nutritious; 4. Electricity; 5. Directions 6. natural
- C. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- D. 1. Demerits of a Globe :
 - (i) Globe doesn't show the entire Earth at a time.
 - (ii) It does not show the details of landforms, location of small towns, etc.
 - (iii) It is difficult to carry globes around.
- 2. The country has a very hot and dry climate with little or no rain. At some places water bodies called oasis are present. Cacti and thorny plants are the only forms of vegetation found in Saudi Arabia. In some areas melons, dates and tomatoes are grown in small scales.
- 3. Many towns and cities are located in plains. Plains are very fertile due to the silt deposited by rivers so many crops are grown in the plains.
- 4. The people of Congo lead a tough life. Most of the people live in rural areas. The hot climate does not allow them to wear many clothes. The Pygmies are the original inhabitants of the country. They use sign language and lead a nomadic life.
- E. Do yourself.

Skill Test-III

(Based on Chapters 15 to 19)

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (b); 6. (c)
- B. 1. Lord Canning; 2. Kentucky; 3. Abhigyanashakuntalam; 4. Vasco da Gama; 5. Nirmal Hriday; 6. indigo
- C. 1. (7); 2. (7); 3. (3); 4. (3)

- D.
1. The revolutionaries were the leaders who believed that the British could be overthrown only by force.
 2. Martin Luther king, Jr was one of the greatest leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement. He fought for equal rights for all dark skinned people. Finally a law was passed which gave equal rights for the dark skinned people of America. He was awarded the Noble Prize in 1964.
 3. Injustice of the British : (i) The British exploited all the resources of India to get maximum benefits. (ii) The British forced the farmers of Bihar to grow indigo and also compelled them to sell their indigo to British traders at very low prices. (iii) The British treated Indian soldiers badly. (iv) They made laws to snatch more and more kingdoms of Indian states.
 4. Tansen originally belonged to Gwalior (M.P) and he was taught music by Swami Haridas, a saint singer of Vrindavan. Tansen composed many 'Ragas' which were to be sung at different times of the day. Tansen was one of the great 'Navratans' of Akbar, the mughal emperor.
 5. The British government appointed the simon commission, headed by Sir John Simon, to the suggest reforms in the working of the Government of India. However, there was not a single Indian member on this commission. This angered the Indians greatly and they demonstrated against the commission with the slogan 'Simon go back'. Lala Lajpat Rai was injured by the British police and died.

Skill Test-IV

(Based on Chapters 20 to 22)

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (c); 6. (a)
- B. 1. water; 2. acid rain; 3. wastes; 4. Richter scale; 5. liquid 6. bio-gas.
- C. 1. A forest fire is an uncontrolled fire occurring in nature due to global warming and air pollution.
2. The point of disturbance under the Earth's surface called Epicentre.
3. A mixture of decayed organic matter used to enrich the soil.
4. Rainfall that is acidic caused by air pollution.
- D. 1. Pollution is basically the mixing of undesirable contaminants in air, water, land or soil. The chief types of pollution consist of air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and soil pollution.
2. Some important steps that help us in saving our environment.
- (i) We should not use plastic/polythene bags as they harm the environment.
 - (ii) We should celebrate festivals without bursting crackers.
 - (iii) We should plant more trees.
 - (iv) We should not throw garbage or wastes on the road.
3. A sudden natural event that causes a loss of life and property is called a natural disaster. The disasters such as floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, cyclones and tsunamis are called natural disasters.
4. An important way of getting rid of waste is to follow the rule of the three R's - reduce, recycle and reuse. First of all the volume of waste materials is reduced then it is recycled into new products which can be reused.

5. The sudden vibration or shaking of the Earth's surface is called an earthquake. Earthquakes are caused due to disturbances beneath the Earth's surface. The centre of an earthquake is called an epicentre. Earthquakes can cause great harm by toppling buildings and houses and breaking bridges and dams.
- E. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-II
(Based on Chapters 15 to 24)

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (c)
- B. 1. once; 2. Gandhiji; 3. Martin Luther King, Jr; 4. Mangal Pandey; 5. sati; 6. Legislative
- C. 1. Seismic zone : A seismic zone is an area which has a high risk of earthquake.
Epicentre : The point of disturbance under the Earth surface.
Storm surges : Cyclones are violent storms that causes the tremendous damage to the coastal areas. They are accompanied by very strong winds and heavy rainfall that can cause flood and high tidal waves known as storm surges.
Reuse : Many waste materials like metallic cans, glassware and paper can be recycled into new products. These product can be reuse.
- D. 1. (i) Trees should be planted in droughts-prone areas; (ii) Rainwater harvesting will help in tackling drought conditions. (iii) Drought-registant crops such as millets, maize and sorghum should be grown.
2. The Rajya Sabha is known as Upper House and it can have a maximum of 250 members out of which twelve members who have excelled in the fields of literature, science, sports, arts and social service are nominated by the President. The remaining 238 members are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies for the term of six years.
3. Soil pollution is basically the mixing of undesirable contaminants in soil. Overuse of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides pollute the soil . We can control soil pollution by following steps : (i) Fertilisers and pesticides should be judiciously used (ii) Organic farming should be encouraged (iii) Soil erosion should be prevented by growing grass and small plants (iv) Non-biodigradable wastes should not be dumped in soil.
4. Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Moment is early 1930 with the Dandi March. Gandhiji along with his followers broke the salt law at Dandi. People from all parts of the country took active part in the movement.
5. The British government adopted a divide and rule policy and into two parts one for the Muslims and the other for the Hindus. The congress launched the 'Swadeshi Movement' against the partition.
- E. Do yourself.