

- E. 1. A family is a group of people including parents, their children and sometimes the grandparents who live in the same house.
2. Grandparents, parents and their children live together in a large family.
3. Our neighbours are the people who live near us.
4. We make our friends in our neighbourhood and in school.

Fun Time :

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

Activity Time : Do it yourself.



Chapter-4 Celebrations with Family and Friends

Intext Questions

(Page 24) [on your marks]

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

(Page 25) [Find out]

Q. Why are new clothes and sweets a part of all festivals ?

Ans. We wear new clothes to give importance to a festival and to honour its message. We eat and exchange sweets to show and share our joy and good wishes.

(Page 25) [Think & Answer]

Q. Why should we not burn crackers ?

Ans. We should not burn crackers because they cause air to become dirty and also their bursting sound damages our ears.

(Page 26) [Find Out]

Q. What is our National Anthem ? Who wrote it ?

Ans. Our National Anthem is 'Jana Gana Mana'. It was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

(Page 26) [Find Out]

Q. When did India gain independence ?

Ans. India gained independence on 15th August, 1947.

Q. When did India become a republic ?

Ans. India became a republic on 26th January, 1950.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. lights, 2. Sikhs, 3. Ramzan, 4. Christmas

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

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

E. 1. India is a land of many religions. Each religion has its own festivals. These are called religious festivals.

2. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year. It marks the birth of Jesus Christ.
3. The Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at the Red Fort in Delhi to mark Independence Day.
4. Gandhiji was a great man who helped to free India from British rule. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year.

Fun Time :

1. (a) cake, (b) holiday

Activity Time : Do it yourself.

Chapter-5**Food, We Eat**
●●**Intext Questions****(Page 32) Think & Answer**

Q. Can you name a food than can be eaten raw ? Why do we cook most food items ?

Ans. Most salad vegetables like carrot, radish, cucumber can be eaten raw. We cook most foods because uncooked and raw foods cannot be easily digested by our body.

(Page 32) Find out

Q. Which dairy products should we eat every day ?

Ans. We should eat paneer, butter, curd and drink milk every day.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. water, 2. breakfast, 3. milk, 4. energy.

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

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

E. 1. We need food to grow, play and work. Healthy food makes us strong and fit.

2. We eat breakfast, lunch and dinner every day.

3. We get food such as fruits, vegetables, pulses, nuts and grains from plants.

4. We get food such as milk, eggs, meat and honey from animals.

5. Milk, eggs, pulses and meat help us grow.

Fun Time :

Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata

Activity Time :

Students should attempt themselves.

●●

Chapter-6

Water : The Gift of Life

Intext Questions

(Page 37) Think & Answer

We should use a bucket and mug because this way less water will be used than with a shower. We should save water as much as we can.

(Page 38) Find Out

The purest source of water is rain water.

Practice Time

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (d)
B. 1. underground, 2. spring, 3. container, 4. pure.
C. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a)
D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False
E. 1. Water is necessary for humans, animals and plants to live and grow.
 2. Drinking, cooking, bathing and washing clothes.
 3. Wells and hand-pumps.
 4. (a) Turning off taps after use.
 (b) Re-using water which is left over after cleaning the flush toilet.

Fun Time :

1. (a) well, (b) Rain

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-7

Home Sweet Home

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b)
B. 1. home, 2. pucca, 3. thatched, 4. drawing
C. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c)
D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False
E. 1. A house becomes a home when we live in it with our family.
 2. Pucca houses are houses built with bricks, cement and steel.
 3. Thatched roofs are made of dried straw, twigs, grass etc.
 4. We can take care of our house by keeping it clean and tidy.

Fun Time :

Do yourself

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-8**Clothes We Wear**

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (c)
B. 1. cotton, 2. wool, 3. rainy, 4. clean
C. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c)
D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False
E. 1. We need clothes to protect our body from heat, cold, wind and rain.
2. We should wear cotton clothes in summer because they protect us from heat and keep us cool.
3. Sweaters and jackets
4. Uniforms are special clothes which the persons wear them to show what they are, such as Policemen, nurses etc.

Fun Time :

(a) soldier, (b) doctor, (c) driver

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-9****Air We Breathe**

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c)
B. 1. air, 2. breathe, 3. breeze, 4. smoke
C. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
D. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
E. 1. We need air to breathe and live.
2. Moving air is called wind and a very strong wind is called a storm.
3. Dust and smoke mix in the air and make it dirty.
4. We can keep the air clean and fresh by planting more and more plants and trees, using smoke-free vehicles.

Fun Time :

(a) wing, (b) air

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-10****Keeping Clean and Healthy**

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a)
B. 1. habits, 2. illness, 3. germs, 4. nails
C. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)

- D.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True.
- E.** 1. We should have good habits to keep our body healthy and clean.
 2. Fresh, clean, home-made food is healthy food.
 3. Exercise is important to us as it keeps us fit and active. Swimming and outdoor games are good exercises.
 4. (a) Brushing teeth twice a day.
 (b) Washing hands before and after meals.

Fun Time :

- (a) Badminton, (b) Carrom

Activity Time :

Do yourself

Chapter-11**People Who Help Us**

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b)
- B.** 1. plumber, 2. doctor, 3. sweeper, 4. cobbler
- C.** 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (c)
- D.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False
- E.** 1. We need helpers because we cannot do all our work by ourselves.
 2. The work that a person does to earn a living is called his occupation.
 3. A chef prepares food for us in hotels and restaurants.
 4. We should be thankful to our helpers because they do work for us which we ourselves cannot do.

Fun Time :

1. (a) CHEF, (b) SWEEPER, (c) TEACHER, (d) DOCTOR
 2. (a) shoe-hoe, (b) tap-cap

Activity Time :

Do yourself

Chapter-12**Our Neighbourhood**

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (c)
- B.** 1. post office, 2. park, 3. Firemen, 4. hospital
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. Market is the place where we buy various things that we need and use in our daily life.
 2. We buy stamps, envelopes and postcards from the post office and also send letters and parcels from here.

3. We play and exercise in the park.
4. (a) Throw waste only in dustbins.
(b) Plant trees and care for plants by watering and protecting them.

Fun Time :

- (a) Park-Bark, (b) Bank-Tank

Activity Time :

Do yourself

Chapter-13

Plants : Green Surroundings

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c)
- B.** 1. trunk, 2. herbs, 3. climbers, 4. fibre
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False
- E.** 1. Trees are big, tall and strong plants having a single thick woody stem called trunk.
2. Shrubs are plants that are much shorter and smaller than trees. They have woody stems. Examples are rose plant and cotton plant.
3. Herbs are plants having very weak, soft and green stems which are quite small. Examples are mint and coriander.
4. Four uses of plants :
(i) Plants give us food.
(ii) Plants give us wood to make furniture.
(iii) Plants give us paper and fibres like cotton, jute, etc.
(iv) Plants give us medicines.

Fun Time :

1. Do yourself
2. (a) Rose-nose, (b) Bean-Beak

Activity Time :

Do yourself

Chapter-14

Animals Around Us

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (d)
- B.** 1. zoo, 2. wool, 3. loads, 4. wings
- C.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. Animals that are kept in farms or in our homes are called domestic animals. Examples are cow and goat.

2. Animals that live in our homes with us as our friends are called pet animals. Examples are dog and cat.
3. Birds have wings to fly. Fish have fins to swim.
4. Animals make sounds to speak to each other. Dogs bark and cats meow.

Fun Time :

1. Dog, 2. Goat, 3. Tiger, 4. Rat

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-15 **Moving Around : Means of Transport**

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (a)
- B.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- C.** 1. Land, 2. boat, 3. helicopter, 4. pilot
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. Means of transport are those which help in movement of people and goods from one place to another.
- water transport : ship, boat
- air transport : aeroplane, helicopter
2. Bullock-carts and horse-carts are used in villages.
 3. Ambulance - it carries sick people to the hospital.
Fire engines - help in putting out fires.
 4. Trucks, buses give out smoke.
Tonga, bicycle do not give out smoke.

Fun Time :

2. (a) Train - Rain, (b) Boat - coat

Activity Time :

1. Autorickshaw, Tonga, Scooter, Bicycle, Bus
2. Do yourself



Chapter-16 **The Earth & the Sky**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c)
- B.** 1. landforms, 2. mountains, 3. Deserts, 4. Sun
- C.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. Land has many different forms such as— hills, valleys, plateaus and plains. These are called landforms.

2. Plains are flat lands. Wheat, rice, maize and sugarcane are grown here.
3. Water is present on earth in three forms — Water in seas, lakes, rivers; ice on mountains and in very cold regions; and in form of water vapour in the air.
4. At night, we see the moon and the stars. In day time, we see the sun and clouds in the sky.

Fun Time :

Plains, Valley, Mountain, Plateau, Hill, Desert

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Class-II

Chapter-1

Life of Early Humans

Intext Questions

(Page 6) Think & Answer

Q. Why are wheels round ?

Ans. Wheels are round because round things can roll on a surface more easily and quickly than any other shape.

(Page 6) Find Out

Q. Which was the first animal to be tamed by a man ?

Ans. The dog.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. stones, 2. bark, 3. sleds, 4. logs

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

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

- E.**
1. Early humans ate fruits, seeds and roots of plants. They also ate raw flesh of animals. Early man wore clothes made of leaves and bark of trees, and later animal skins.
 2. Early man made fire by rubbing two stones together over dry grass. Fire helped them to cook food, keep themselves warm and keep wild animals away.
 3. Early humans travelled on foot and carried loads on their backs or on the backs of animals they tamed.
 4. Early man saw that logs could be rolled easily. The cut logs into round discs to make a wheel.

Fun Time :

(a) bark, (b) wheel

Activity Time :

Do yourself

Chapter-2

●● My Family

(Page 12) Think & Answer

Nina and Renu are cousins.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. grandparents, 2. cousins, 3. weekends, 4. parents

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

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

- E.** 1. The different types of families are — nuclear family, joint family, single-parent family.
 2. A joint family is a large family in which uncles, aunts and cousins live together with us in the same house.
 3. Families in which children live with either their mother or their father are called single-parent families.
 4. Family members look after one another and care for each other in many ways. Parents give children food, clothes, shelter and education. Children help in household work.

Fun Time :

- (a) brother and sister (b) cousins

Activity Time :

- cousins ● uncle - niece ● brothers

Chapter-3**Our Body****Intext Questions****(Page 18) Find Out**

Q. How many times does your heart beat every minute ?

Ans. 72 times a minute.

(Page 20) Think & Answer

Q. Why should our breakfast be complete and filling ?

Ans. Our breakfast should be the most filling meal of the day because we eat it after almost 10 hours. It also gives us energy to begin our day.

(Page 20) Think & Answer

Q. Which activities give us both — exercise and enjoyment ?

Ans. Playing outdoor games, cycling, walking, swimming, etc. give us both — exercise and enjoyment.

(Page 21) Think & Answer

Q. Why should we go to bed early at night ?

Ans. Sleeping early at night is good for our health. It gives us sufficient sleep after a full day's work and play. we also get up early when we sleep early.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. external, 2. brain, 3. skeleton, 4. exercise

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

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

E. 1. Heart and lungs. The heart pumps blood throughout the body and the lungs help us breathe in fresh air.

2. Good food is good for our health. Bad food is not good for our health.

Good foods are : milk, pulses etc.

Bad foods are : pizza, burger

3. Breakfast is the first meal of the day that we have in the morning. A healthy breakfast should include milk, butter, eggs, grains, fruit, etc.
4. We can take good care of our body by eating healthy food, exercising regularly, taking rest properly and by keeping our body clean.

Fun Time :

- (a) Brain (b) Heart

Activity Time :

Students to do themselves

Chapter-4

Food for Health

Intext Questions

(Page 36) Think & Answer

Q. What will happen if you do not eat any food the whole day ?

Ans. You'll feel tired and weak.

(Page 27) Think & Answer

Q. People in snowy regions eat only meat and milk products. Why ?

Ans. Snowy regions are very cold. People living there need food that gives them heat and energy. Meat and milk products provide the body extra heat and energy.

(Page 27) Find Out

Q. Name one food vitamins.

Ans. Milk

Practice Time

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

B. 1. plants, 2. protective, 3. water, 4. junk

C. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a)

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

E. 1. We need food to work, play and think. It also helps us grow healthy and strong. It also protects us from illness.

2. The three main food groups are : Energy giving foods, e.g. wheat, butter; Body-building foods, e.g. pulses, meat; and protective foods, e.g. fruits, vegetables.

3. Food that is tasty but not healthy is called junk food. Examples : pizza, burger.

4. Eating meals at fixed times and chewing the food well are two good eating habits.

Fun Time :

Water, rice, egg, grains, sugar

Activity Time :

Students to do themselves.

Chapter-5

Water Gives Us Life

Intext Questions

(Page 33) Find Out

World Water Day is celebrated on

(Page 33) Think & Answer

air

Practice Time

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Natural, 2. groundwater, 3. boiling, 4. plants.
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False
- E.** 1. Boats and ships travel on water. Water used in factories to make different things.
 2. Man made sources of water are built by humans. Examples : Well, canal etc.
 3. Tomato, pumpkin, orange, lichi.
 4. Close taps while brushing teeth and bathing.
 Collect rainwater from roof tops in tanks.

Fun Time :

Students to do themselves.

Activity Time :

sun, clouds, rain, rainwater, rivers, taps

Chapter-6

Our Homes : Houses

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- B.** 1. thatched, 2. skyscraper, 3. nomads, 4. ventilation
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c)
- E.** 1. We need a house to keep ourselves safe from thieves, cold and hot weather, rain, wind and snow.
 2. People in plains build huts, bungalows, apartment complexes, duplex houses and skyscrapers to live in.
 3. An igloo is a house made of blocks of ice. Igloos are found in some parts of Canada, Russia and Greenland where snow falls heavily round the year.
 4. We can decorate our homes with flowerpots, paintings, wall hangings and photographs.

Fun Time :

1. (a) hut, (b) tent
2. (a) door, (b) roof, (c) Floor, (d) well

Activity Time :

Students to do themselves.

Chapter-7**Clothes We Wear****Intext Questions****(Page 49) Find Out**

The three kinds of silk found in India are :

(Page 51) Think & answer

If we do not use leather products, the lives of many animals can be saved. Because they killed for their skins.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. animal, 2. plant, 3. man-made, 4. natural

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

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

E. 1. We need clothes to cover our body and they protect us from cold, heat, wind and rain. They also protect us from insect bites.

2. Fibres are of two kinds : natural and man-made.

Examples : Natural fibres — silk, cotton

Man-made Fibres — rayon, nylon

3. Silk is a shiny fibre obtained from silkworms. It is used to make dresses and saris for women; and shirts, ties and pyjamas & kurtas for men.

4. Clothes made from animals fibres i.e. wool, silk are not so strong 'They should be either washed with mild soaps or dry-cleaned. They should be stored in cool, dry places with moth balls or neem leaves to protect them from insects.

Fun Time :

Students to do it themselves.

Activity Time :

Muffler, raincoat, T-shirt, tie

Chapter-8**Air Around Us****Intext Questions****(Page 56) Find Out**

Fish breathe inside water with the help of their gills.

(Page 56) Think & Answer

bicycle tube, football

(Page 57) Think & Answer

The ice will cool the air inside the balloon and it will contract. the balloon will become smaller.

(Page 58) Think & Answer

I'll take the bus because going by car will use up more fuel and moreover it will be expensive and pollute the air.

(Page 58) Think & Answer

Air pollution increases during Diwali because of the millions of fire-crackers that are burst out by people.

Practice Time

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b)
B. 1. shape, 2. expands, 3. pollution, 4. diseases
C. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a)
D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
E. 1. We see bubbles of air coming up from the water.
 2. Vehicles, factories, burning of waste and fire crackers give out smoke.
 3. We should use the vehicles in very limited quantity to reduce air pollution.
 4. Diseases like common cold, cough, measles and tuberculosis are spread through air.

FUN TIME and ACTIVITY TIME— to be done by students themselves.

Chapter-9**Our Neighbourhood**

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b).
B. 1. grocery, 2. police, 3. brigade, 4. park
C. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
D. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
E. 1. Stationery shop – writing material
 greengrocer – fruits and vegetables.
 2. We can buy postage stamps, envelopes, postcards and Inland letters at post offices. We can also send money orders, speed posts and parcels from post offices.
 3. We can see swings, merry-go-rounds, slides, trees and flowerbeds in a park.
 4. We can keep our neighbourhood clean by not throwing garbage around, littering and spitting.

FUN TIME and ACTIVITY TIME to be done by students.

(Page 56) Find Out

Chapter-10

People Who Help Us

Intext Questions

(Page 70) Find Out

An architect

Practice Time :

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (b)
B. 1. teacher, 2. carpenter, 3. mechanic
C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True
D. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a)
E. 1. We need helpers in our daily life because we cannot do everything by ourselves.
 2. Electrician, plumber.
 3. We should be thankful to our helpers because they serve us in many ways and make our life easy and comfortable.

Fun Time :

WATCHMAN, FLORIST, PLUMBER, MASON

Active Time :

Students to attempt themselves.



Chapter-11

Plants : Our Green Friends

Intext Questions

(Page 76) Find Out

Cactus

(Page 79) Find Out

In Assam, Darjeeling and the Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu).

Practice Time :

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (d)
B. 1. flowers, 2. sunlight, 3. shrubs, 4. beverages
C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
D. 1. The parts of a plant are — roots, stem, leaves, flowers and fruits. The root holds the plant in the soil and makes it stand erect.
 2. Trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers grow on land. Examples of shrubs are : Henna, Rose.
 3. Spices are dried roots, fruits and seeds of some plants which add taste and flavour to food. Examples : cloves, cardamom etc.
 4. Trees like teak, oak, mahogany and ebony give us strong wood. This wood is used by us to make doors, windows and furniture.
E. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)

Fun Time :

(a) NEEM, (b) BANYAN, (c) PEEPAL, (d) ASHOK

Chapter-12**More About Animals****Intext Questions****(Page 85) Find Out**

can 'walk' on land

(Page 86) Find Out

Earth worms eat organisms that live in soil and also in rotten plant matter.

(Page 88) Think & Answer

Elephants are trained to lift and carry heavy loads, track dangerous animals and carry visitors in wildlife parks.

Practice Time :

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

B. 1. fins, 2. cats, 3. coop, 4. vet

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

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

- E.** 1. The body parts of pet animals are — two eyes, two ears, a mouth and a nose. They also have two forelegs, two hindlegs and also a tail. Their body is covered with fur.
2. Fish move in water with the help of their fins and tails, while birds fly in air with help of their wings and walk on land with their two feet.
3. Cow, goat, sheep and camel are four plant-eating animals.
4. We can care for animals by not harming or troubling them, feeding them leftover food and getting them treated by a vet when they are sick.

Fun Time :

Pig, goat, turtle, eagle

Activity Time :

Students to do themselves.

Chapter-13**Transportation : Going Places**

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

B. 1. vehicles, 2. aeroplane, 3. fuel, 4. public transport

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

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

- E.** 1. Transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. Means of transportation allow people and goods to travel. It also lets us move from one place to another for shopping, work, entertainment, religious reasons and studies.

2. Slow : boat, bicycle
Fast : train, aeroplane
3. Fuels are things that are burnt inside a machine to give it the energy to move. Examples :
Petrol, Diesel.
4. Vehicles burn fuels and give out harmful gases which pollute air. They also cause noise
pollution through the sound of their engines and horns.

Fun Time :

car, boat, train, bike

**Chapter-14****Communication : Keeping in Touch**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (a)
- B. 1. write, 2. newspaper, 3. television, 4. Internet
- C. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a)
- D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
- E. 1. When we speak or write to people for sharing our ideas, thoughts and information, it is called
communication. Example : tell a friend about the movie you saw.
2. We should write the address of the receiver on the envelope and paste stamps on it and then
drop the envelope into a post box.
3. A fax machine can send a copy of any printed matter to another fax machine at once, when
both are connected together by a telephone line.
4. We can communicate using a computer through e-mail or the Internet.

Fun Time :

(a) Letter, (b) Fax

Activity Time :

Students to do themselves.

**Chapter-15****Earth : Land and Water****Intext Questions****(Page 111) Find Out**

The Deccan Plateau

(Page 111) Think & answer

We cannot live on snow-covered mountains because no plants can grow there. So, no crops can be
grown there for food. Also, it is very cold there and transportation is not possible.

(Page 112) Find Out

Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal

Practice Time :

- A. 1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (d)

- B.** 1. atmosphere, 2. snow, 3. oceans, 4. deserts
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- E.** 1. The earth is made up of land and water. About 70 percent part of the earth is covered with water.
2. The highest populations are found in the plains because these regions have better means of transportation, more industries and higher production of crops.
3. Very high hills are called mountains. Most rivers flow from mountains as the snow melting on high peaks supplies water to these rivers.
4. Deserts are large areas of land which have less or no rainfall at all. They are covered with sand where normal vehicle with wheels cannot move. Camels can move easily in desert sands with its padded and wide feet. They can also bear the hot weather and remain without water for days. That is why camels are very useful in deserts.

Fun Time :

Mountain

Activity Time :

Students do it themselves.

Chapter-16

The Sky around Us

Intext Questions**(Page 118) Find Out**

How far is the sun from the earth
83 million miles.

Find Out

moon takes about 28 days to make one complete round of the earth.

(Page 119) Think & Answer

Seasons change on the earth as the distances between the sun and the earth decreases (summer) or increases (winter).

(Page 120) Think & Answer

violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

Think and Answer

The globe tilts to one side in the same way as the earth tilts to one side on its axis.

Practice Time :

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (a)
- B.** 1. orbit, 2. moon, 3. constellation, 4. map
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a)

- E.**
1. The sun, the moon, the stars and our earth form our universe.
 2. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are the planets that revolve around the sun.
 3. The sun gives us heat and light, it makes day and night possible on the earth. Sunlight helps plants and trees to grow. It is good for our body and kills germs.
 4. The earth spins round like a top. The part of the earth facing the sun has the day time while the other part facing away from it has the night time.

Fun Time :

(a) moon, (b) sun

Activity Time :

Students do it themselves.



Class-III**Chapter-1****More About Families**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (d)
- B. 1. mother, father, 2. age, 3. nuclear, 4. working, 5. marriage
- C. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- E. 1. A nuclear family contains only parents and their children while in a joint family members of many generations live together, such as, grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, children and cousins.
2. Working parents have to plan their time carefully as they must look after the children and home also while working at a job.
3. Now adoption is taking place and bringing up a child which is not born of you, forms another family that cannot care for it. Thus, adoption changes two families—one which gives the child for adoption and the other which adopts the child.
4. Marriage grows and changes a family as it adds a new person to it. When the newly-weds have their own children, their family again grows and changes.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-2****Freedom to Children : Girls and Boys**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c)
- B. 1. respect, 2. equals, 3. allowed, 4. household work
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
- D. 1. PILOT, 2. MOUNTAINEER, 3. POLICE, 4. FORCES
- E. 1. Nursing and chefs at hotels.
2. Today, in several homes, boys and men are happily helping at home and fathers are looking after children. Women are getting educated and many of them are working outside their homes at various jobs.
3. When boys and girls are allowed to do what they are good at and what they enjoy, they do it well. Thus, a person should have the freedom to choose a career in which he can do best and progress in life.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-3

Work People Do

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- B.** 1. soldiers, 2. food, 3. dignity, 4. laws, 5. school
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True
- E.**
1. People work to earn their livelihood, spend their time usefully and live with respect in society.
 2. People choose the work which they can do well and enjoy doing. Work is also chosen on the basis of the earnings it brings.
 3. All work is equally important, as no work is lowly and no work more important. A cleaner's work is as important as a doctor's. Doctors won't be able to work if there is dirt and garbage all around in a hospital.
 4. Child labour has a very bad effect on the children who do it. They are unable to go to school. have no time to play, become ill due to hard work and do not grow normally. When they grow up, they are unable to get the jobs they like, because they are not educated.
 5. According to law, getting education is compulsory for children.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-4

Caring For Others

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d)
- B.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- C.** 1. Advantages, 2 poor, 3. elderly, 4. deed
- D.** 1. False, 2. (False, 3. True, 4. True
- E.**
1. Many of us have more things and facilities than others. These are called advantages. Advantages help us to do well in life, be more healthy and comfortable and have more fun and happiness than others.
 2. The poor, the sick and disabled persons along with those who are different in skin colour, appearance or place of birth, they all are the less fortunate people.
 3. School may have poor or disabled children. It allows them to receive education and progress in life. We also can help by being friends with such children and sharing our things with them.
 4. It is important to be kind to other as one good kind deed gives birth to another. It begins a circle of kindness. This will spread happiness and brotherhood all around.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-5

More About Safety

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a)
- B.** 1. burns, 2. food, 3. sockets, 4. helmet, 5. first aid
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (c)
- D.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False
- E.** 1. We should know about the things that can harm us. That's why we may be careful while using them and be safe.
2. We should not touch hot things since they might cause us serious burns.
3. We should not use mobile phones while walking on roads and driving vehicles. We should not use it in school also.
4. Food at roadside stalls is mostly unhealthy, unclean and stale. We should not buy food from such stalls as it might make us sick.
5. Footpaths or sidewalks are meant for pedestrians to keep them safe from the traffic on roads.
6. Good touch is one which makes you feel good, happy and safe. For example, a loving hug from your parents is good touch.
7. We can call the police, the fire-brigade and the ambulance using emergency numbers.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-6

The Endless Universe

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d)
- B.** 1. galaxy, 2. planets, 3. Jupiter, 4. Sun
- C.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c)
- D.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. Our solar system consists of the sun, the eight planets, the satellites or moons along with other pieces of rock, ice and dust.
2. The earth has air and water and makes life possible on it. It receives an amount of heat from the sun which keeps its temperature within bearable limits.
3. Satellites are heavenly bodies that revolve around a planet. For example, the moon is a satellite of the earth.
4. Stars are huge balls of hot gases that have their own heat and light. They are of different sizes. Our sun is also a star.
5. The moon is a satellite of the earth having no light of its own. It reflects the light of the sun.

Activity Time :

- A.** 1. Earth, 2. Saturn, 3. Jupiter
- B.** Do yourself



Chapter-7

The Earth : A Unique Planet

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (d)
- B.** 1. blue, 2. air, 3. breathe, 4. gives
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False
- E.** 1. Three-fourths part of Earth's surface is covered with water which looks blue from space. That is why the earth is called the 'Blue Planet'.
2. The atmosphere gives us the air we breathe, this keeps us alive. The atmosphere blocks out harmful rays of the sun and allows only those rays to enter that are necessary for living things.
3. The earth is spherical in shape like a ball; but it is not a perfect sphere. It is a little flat at its upper and lower ends, just like an orange.
4. Air water and sunlight make life possible on the earth. These three things allow living beings to grow, produce food and breathe.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-8

Finding Places on the Earth

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c)
- B.** 1. globe, 2. map, 3. atlas, 4. compass
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- E.** 1. A globe is a model of the Earth. It shows how the Earth really is, and what places on its surface are covered with water and land.
2. Maps are special drawings of different parts of the Earth. They are flat and made on thick paper. They can easily be folded and carried around. They can show the whole Earth or a part of it.
3. The index of an atlas contains the name of a place, the page on which it occurs, the state it is in, and the grid in which it lies.
4. The sun rises in the East. So, if we stand facing the rising sun, we are facing the East. Our right hand will point towards the south while our left hand will point towards the north. Our back will be facing the west.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-9**Caring for the Earth**

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (d)
- B.** 1. Pollution, 2. air pollution, 3. land pollution, 4. trees
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. Everything that surrounds us, such as—air, water, land, plants and animals—forms our environment.
2. Smoke from vehicles and factories cause air pollution.
3. Dumping of domestic waste and factory waste in rivers causes water pollution.
4. Air pollution can be reduced in the following two ways :
- (a) by using less vehicles and keeping them in good condition.
- (b) not using plastic and polythene in routine life.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-10****History : Why Study Our Past**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- B.** 1. past, 2. history, 3. hand-written letters, 3. Present
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. History is the study of past events, people and their lives. History tells us all that happened to people and places in the past. It also tells us how, why and when such things happened.
2. We learn history because study of the past events is interesting. It tells us how people lived in the past. It also helps us understand the present world in a better way.
3. In the past, people and goods were transported by bullock carts, tongas, bicycles etc.
4. The earthen pots were used in our home in the past. These are still used to keep water cold.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-11****History : How Do We Learn about the Past**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b)
- B.** 1. Sanskrit, 2. Artefacts, 3. Vedas, 4. Literary
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- D.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True

- E.** 1. Coins, artefacts and monuments, written material and oral sources are the main sources of history.
2. Coins tell us about the expertise of metal workers in those times, the names of kings and queens ruling in those days, the period of history when these were made and the language(s) used in the past.
3. Ancient things which were made and used by people hundreds of years ago are called artefacts. Artefacts tell us a lot about life of people in those times, such as — what they used in their routine life, how they made things, etc.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-12****Pre-History : The Earlier Humans**

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a)
- B.** 1. Hominins, 2. fire, 3. paintings, 4. Hunter-gatherers
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b)
- D.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
- E.** 1. Hominins lived on the Earth before the appearance of human beings.
2. Fire kept early humans warm. It gave them light at night in dark caves. It helped them cook food. It protected them from wild animals.
3. Early man used stone tools for hunting, fishing, cutting meat, cleaning animals skins and digging up roots.
4. The hunter—gatherers obtained food by hunting animals like buffaloes, elephants, deer and wild pigs. They chased animals and killed them with stone tools when they fell exhausted. The women gathered fruits, roots, berries and seeds.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-13****Timelines : Periods in History**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b)
- B.** 1. timeline, 2. latest, 3. calendar, 4. clock
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. A timeline is a figure which shows events and the years in which they happened in an arranged order from the earliest to the latest period.
2. Time is measured in seconds, minutes and hours by clocks, days and months of a year by a calendar and in centuries, etc.
3. List the events to be shown in the timeline and write down the dates of these events. Arrange these events and dates in an order from the earliest to the latest period.

4. Timeline is important in studying history as it helps us know which events happened when. It also helps us study history in the proper order.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-14****Civilization : A New Way of Life**

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a)
- B.** 1. born, 2. trading, 3. Agriculture, 4. domesticated.
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
- D.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True
- E.**
1. Hunter-gatherers began to grow crops for food. Since crops had to be looked after for long period of time, people began to live near their fields in small huts. Thus, a settled life began.
 2. When villages began to grow more food than they could eat, and more articles of use such as, tools, pots, ornaments, etc., they began to sell these things to other villages. Thus the trading began.
 3. Now ideas and thoughts, planned cities, languages and writing systems, trades and arts-crafts are some features of a civilization.
 4. The buildings of the first cities were built with simple designs and building materials. Clay from river banks was taken to shape the mud bricks.

Activity Time :

Do yourself

**Chapter-15****Nation's Wealth : Good Citizens**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (a)
- B.** 1. civic, 2. other, 3. Public, 4. Laws
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False
- E.**
1. Civic sense means having a sense of responsibility towards people and places around us. Good citizens should have civic sense because it makes them kind, helpful and caring towards other people and public places around them.
 2. Our behaviour towards everyone around us should be caring, kind, helpful and polite.
 3. Public property is that which belongs to all citizens of the country and can be used and visited by everyone. We should care for and protect public property since it is useful for us.
 4. Rules are necessary to keep us safe. They are also necessary to keep order in society and institutions.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Chapter-16 National Symbols and Seasonal Festivals of India

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (d)
- B.** 1. lions, 2. Sanskrit, 3. Banyan, 4. West Bengal
- C.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- E.** 1. The saffron colour stands for courage and sacrifice, the green colour stands for prosperity while the white colour stands for peace and truth.
2. The elephant, the lion, a galloping horse and a bull are the animals shown in the national emblem of India.
3. **Baisakhi** : It is the harvest festival of Punjab celebrated in the month of April. The men dance the 'Bhangra' while the women dance the 'gidda'.
- Onam** : It is the harvest festival of Kerala celebrated in September. Boat races specially 'snake boats' are held on this occasion.
4. Ugadi in Karnataka and Bihu in Assam mark the New Year Day.

Activity Time :

Do yourself



Class-IV

Chapter-1

Maps : Their Types and Elements

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (b)
- B.** 1. flat, 2. physical, 3. scale, 4. heights, 5. legend
- C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (c)
- E.** 1. A map is a drawing of the whole or a part of the Earth's surface, usually made on flat surface.
 Maps can be political, physical or thematic.
 Political maps show continents, countries, states and capital cities.
 Physical maps show natural or geographic features of a region.
 Thematic maps show information about special topics or themes, such as-rainfall, crops, mineral deposits, etc.
2. Thematic maps give us information about special topics. They show crop distribution, rainfall pattern, mineral deposits and industries, etc.
3. Scaling down is the method of drawing an exact and accurate representation of an actual area of land on a map. For example-an area of 10 km × 10 km on land can be shown on a map by an area of 1 cm × 1 cm by taking a scale of 1 mm = 100 m.
4. The information given alongside the map in a box is called the legend. It shows how to interpret different colours, symbols etc. used in the map, and thus makes it easy for us to understand it.

Let's Do It

- A.** 1. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala
 2. West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
 3. Gujarat
 4. Lakshadweep Islands
 5. Hyderabad
 6. Rajasthan
- B.** Do yourself



Chapter-2

The World : Major Landforms

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Beach, 2. Archipelago, 3. Palk, 4. Peninsula, 5. Caspian Sea
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (c)

- E.** 1. Continents are the largest land areas separated from other land masses by oceans. The seven continents on the earth are— North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica.
2. River is a large body of flowing water that moves continuously from higher to lower land level. The place from where a river begins its journey is called its source while the place where it ends its journey is called its mouth.
3. Plains are large extents of low and almost flat land. They are formed by the soil and mud brought down by the rivers over hundreds of years.
4. An isthmus is a narrow stretch of land that joins two larger land areas while a strait is a narrow stretch of sea that lies between two large land areas.
5. River valleys are lowlands located between two mountains or hills. They are usually formed by rivers where they flow. An example is the Kullu Valley.

Let's Do It

A. 1. North America, 2. Atlantic Ocean, 3. Australia, 4. Africa, Asia, Australia

B. Do yourself



Chapter-3

India : Physical Features

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

B. 1. Conifers, 2. Shivaliks, 3. Silt, 4. Andaman and Nicobar, 5. Alluvium

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Deciduous, 2. Himadri, 3. Satpura, 4. 36, 5. river.

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

E. 1. (a) (i) Mangrove forests are found where the freshwater of rivers meet the salt water of seas.

(ii) The roots of mangrove trees can also be seen above the ground or water.

(b) (i) On higher mountains conifers grow which have needle shaped leaves and woody cones containing seeds.

(ii) Highest mountain regions have only grass and flowers growing on them.

2. The Himachal Range :

These mountains are less taller than the Himadri. They are snow-bound in winters but have cool and pleasant summers. These mountains have grass-covered slopes and forests.

3. The northern plains have been formed by several Himalayan rivers that bring silt and gravel. During monsoons, these rivers flood their banks and spread silt and gravel (Alluvium) over the Land. This alluvium makes the soil fertile and thus plains are major crop-growing areas.

4. The Southern plateau lies to the south of northern plains and east of the dry western regions. It has different names in varying regions— the Deccan Plateau lies in peninsular India and is surrounded by rocky hills on its three sides. India's vast plateau region has low and high hills, rocky areas and deciduous forests.

5. perennial rivers are those that emerge in high mountains due to melting of glaciers and snow, and thus are called snow-fed rivers. These rivers flow the year round with enough waters in them and even during the dry season. Rainfed rivers do not emerge in mountains, but in lower hills. They get water from rainfall in hilly areas. During hot, dry months in summer, these rivers have very less or no water at all, as rains do not occur.

Examples : Snow-fed river — the Ganga

Rain-fed river — the Krishna

Let's Do It

- A. 1. Yamuna and Ghaghra, 2. The Brahmaputra, 3. Gandak and Kosi, 4. Betwa and Son.
B. Do yourself



Chapter-4 North and West India : Political Divisions

- A. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (c)
B. 1. Dharamshala, 2. Jhelum, 3. Chandigarh, 4. Dilwara, 5. Panaji
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True
D. 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (b)
E. 1. The rivers Indus, Jhelum and Tawi flow through Jammu and Kashmir. The major crops grown here are— Rice, wheat, saffron, cherry, peach, apple, almond and walnut.
2. Chandigarh is unique in two ways. One, it is the capital of two states— Haryana and Punjab. Two, it is the First fully planned city of India. The Rose Garden and Rock Garden are its two famous tourist spots.
3. The four major cities of Rajasthan are. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner. Major crops grown here are— Jowar, Bajra, Cotton, Mustard and tobacco.
4. Junagarh is famous for its Gir National Park (the only natural home of Asiatic lions in the world) and the Somnath Temple. The major industries in Gujarat are — Textiles, Oil and Gas, Chemicals and Dairy.
5. Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli—
This Union Territory forms the border between Gujarat and Maharashtra. It contains only 70 villages. Its capital is Silvassa, Most of its land is hilly and covered with forests. Major crops grown here are ragi, rice, wheat and sugar cane. Timber production from forests is another important commercial activity.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself



Chapter-5 Eastern and North-Eastern India : Political Divisions

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (b)
B. 1. Ganga, 2. Darjeeling, 3. Chilka, 4. Sikkim, 5. Nagaland

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

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

E. 1. **Major Crops of Bihar** : Rice, Sugarcane, lychee, etc.

Main Occupations : Farming, Silk rearing.

2. **Important Cities of Odisha** — Cuttack is a big city. Bhubaneswar is its capital which is known for its Nandan Kaanan wildlife Reserve and its temples. Puri is a coastal temple town. Konark is famous for its 8th century temple. Rourkela is know as the steel city.

3. **Major Crops of Assam** — Rice, tea, jute, pineapple and oranges.

Occupations : Farming, silk weaving and working in tea gardens.

4. **Rivers of Sikkim** : Teesta, Rangit and Lhonak.

Major Crops : Maize, rice, barley, tea, vegetables, fruits and cardamom.

5. Jhoom cultivation or 'Slash and burn method' involves burning of forests to clear land and grow crops for some years. The land is abandoned for the soil to regain its fertility.

Jhoom cultivation is practised in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

Let's Do It :

- A. 1. (a) Scroll painting
 (b) Woven cloth and vegetable/mineral colours
 (c) Sikkim
2. (a) Maha Bodhi Temple
 (b) Bodh Gaya (Bihar)
 (c) Buddhism

B. Do yourself



Chapter-6 Central and South India : Political Divisions

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

B. 1. Yamuna, 2. Ranchi, 3. Karnataka, 4. Kerala, 5. Ooty

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

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

E. 1. **Major crops of Madhya Pradesh** — Wheat, jowar, rice, pulses, soyabean, sugarcane.

Occupations — Farming, oil milling, sugar industry, beedi-making.

2. **Major cities of Chattisgarh** — Raipur, Bhilai, Bilaspur.

Major Crops — Rice, maize, oilseeds, millets, cotton.

3. **Major rivers of Kerala** — Periyar, Pamba, Ponnai, etc.

Major Crops — Rice, rubber, tapioca, coconut, coffee, tea, cashew, spices.

4. Puducherry is a popular tourist destination because of its sandy beaches, old French settlements, churches and temples.

5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands — This union territory is made up of two archipelagos on the south-eastern edge of the Bay of Bengal—Andaman in north and Nicobar in south. Port Blair is its capital and the islands experience frequent heavy rains, dense forests and mangrove swamps. Crops grown are Rice, coconut, cashew, rubber and fruits. Fishing and furniture making are major occupations.

Let's Do It

- A. 1. Scuba diving, 2. corals and sea anemones, 3. Andaman Islands, 4. Bay of Bengal.
B. Do yourself

Chapter-7**Calendars and Timelines**

- A. 1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b)
B. 1. Gregorian, 2. Saka, 3. 78 CE, 4. Chaitra
C. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False
D. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)
E. 1. A timeline is a scale of time shown in years in an increasing order on a line. Important events are marked on this timeline.
2. In the Gregorian calendar, the numbering of years begins from the year of Christ's birth. The years after Christ's birth are counted as 1CE, 100 CE 10000 CE and so on while years before the birth of Christ are counted backwards from 1 BCE to 100 BCE, 500 BCE, and so on.
3. The Saka calendar was adopted as the national calendar of India. It also has 12 months but the 1st year of Saka calendar begins from 78 CE of the Gregorian calendar. Thus, the date in Saka calendar will always be 78 years less than the date in Gregorian calendar.
4. History is divided into different periods, which are —
(a) The Ancient period, (b) The medieval period (c) The modern period. Division of history into periods is necessary for making study of history convenient and also for easy referencing of events.

Let's Do It :

- A. 1. Alexander and Porus, 2. India's Independence on August 15, 1947, 3. Tsunami of 2004.
B. 1. BCE, 2. BCE, 3. CE, 4. CE.

Chapter-8**Our Early Past : Important Developments**

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b)
B. 1. Farming, 2. copper, 3. silver, 4. carts, 5. Mesopotamia
C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False
D. 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (d)

- E.** 1. When early humans saw that seeds fell from plants and grew into new plants, they got the idea of planting seeds in an organised way and the taking care of the plants. Thus, farming began.
2. When farming gave early humans more food than they could consume, the need for storing grains, milk, etc. arose. This need led to the creation of pots and storage vessels which were made of readily available material i.e. clay. Later these clay vessels were baked to make them stronger and more durable.
3. Early civilisations used a mixture of copper and tin called Bronze to make vessels, tools and implements for crafting and farming. They are called Bronze-age crafting and farming. Thus, they are called Bronze age civilisations.
4. Barter system was a method of trade where in goods were sold and bought through exchange and not through payment of money in currency. Later, after coins began to be minted, barter system was ended as it was not very accurate, reliable and convenient.
5. Rivers always attracted men. These rivers supplied water for human needs, such as-for their domestic animals and farming etc. The rivers also allowed easy and cheap transportation of people and goods. That is why early civilisations developed near rivers.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself



Chapter-9

The Harappan Civilization

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Lothal, 2. Mohenjodaro, 3. Wells, 4. Persia, 5. Climate.
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- E.** 1. The major cities of the Harappan civilisation were— Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Lothal and Rakhigarhi.
2. Features of Harappan town planning :
- (i) Cities were built in rectangular grid pattern.
- (ii) The city has well-laid out drainage system.
3. Harappan seals were mostly made of stone and carried figures of goods, animals and plants. They also had a script engraved on them and were probably used to mark goods meant for trading.
4. Harappans traded extensively with Persia, China, Mesopotamia and Afghanistan. They were engaged in exporting cotton and a reddish-brown stone and importing lapis lazuli (from Afghanistan).
5. The Harappans excelled in making terracotta vessels, toys and figurines. They also wove cotton fabrics, crafted bronze articles and jewellery, besides making clay statuettes and seals.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself



Chapter-10 The Nile Civilization : Ancient Egyptians

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (d)
- B.** 1. Hieroglyphics, 2. Pharaohs, 3. Ra-the sun god, 4. Khufu, 5. Shaduf
- C.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (e)
- D.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False
- E.** 1. Hieroglyphs are the pictorial scripts used by ancient Egyptians in inscriptions and for communication. These could be read from left to right if the animals faced right, or from right to left if the animals faced left.
2. The river Nile was the life line of ancient Egyptian civilisation. It supplied them sufficient water round the year through canals. This river watered the agricultural fields and fulfilled the domestic needs of Egyptians. It was also an easy means of transport and trade.
3. The most important people in ancient Egypt were the kings or the Pharaohs who were regarded as gods.
4. The Pyramids contained mummified bodies of kings, their wives, food, precious things and furniture. Sometimes mummified cats and other animals were also buried there.
5. The dead bodies were mummified by removing all internal organs using medicinal plants and oil to preserve the body. It was then wrapped in long, white cotton cloth after drying it completely.

Let's Do It :

- A.** 1. wealthy merchants, 2. The Nile, 3. Papyrus stems, 4. wealthy - by their clothes, jewellery and the finely crafted chair.
- B.** Do yourself



Chapter-11 The Ancient Civilizations of Mesopotamia and China

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Babylon, 2. Gilgamesh, 3. paper, 4. silk fabric, 5. printing
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b)
- E.** 1. The Mesopotamian Civilisation emerged in modern-day Iraq along the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The Chinese civilisation developed where the rivers Huang He, Wie and Chang Jiang flow.
2. Ancient Mesopotamia excelled both in literature and science. The oldest epic in the world-Epic of Gilgamesh was written here. They also had good knowledge of Mathematics and astronomy. Their current system of 60-seconds in a minute and 60-minutes in an hour is based on Babylonian mathematics.
3. Great Wall of China :
- (i) It consists of a number of parallel walls and is 9000 km long.
- (ii) It is built on northern borders of China running from east to west.

4. The ancient Chinese used paper, ink, brushes made of bamboo pipes and animal hair to write.
5. Ancient Chinese Art and crafts : The Chinese discovered the process of silk making and also made beautiful things in jade (a semi-precious stone), bronze and pottery.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself

Chapter-12**The Iron Age**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. stone Age, 2. moulds, 3. Money, 4. rims, 5. Mediteranean Sea
- C.** 1. (c), 2. (e), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- D.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- E.** 1. The Ages are the time periods in which the study of earliest human history is divided on basis of the materials and people of these periods. These Ages are — Stone Age, Copper Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
2. Iron was much more useful than bronze because it is much harder and stronger than bronze. This allowed its use to make better tools, implements for farming, Chariots and weapons.
 3. Agriculture improved significantly with the use of iron. With the use of iron, better and stronger farming implements could be made that allowed deeper ploughing of soil and thus increased crop production.
 4. Better weapons could be made with the use of iron. Spears, arrow heads, chariots, swords, etc. which made battles more frequent and decisive.
 5. Two major Iron Age civilisations were the Greek and Roman Civilisations. These are still remembered for their attribution to arts, sculpture, science, coinage, literature and medicine.

Let's Do It

- A.** 1. Harappan, 2. Mesopotamian, 3. Greek, 4. Roman
- B.** Do it yourself

Chapter-13**Famous Indian Rulers**

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Kalinga, 2. Ujjain, 3. Cholas, 4. Shah Jahans, 5. Shivaji
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (e), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b)
- E.** 1. Ashoka waged a war on the kingdom of Kalinga in 261 BCE. The war was won, but thousands of people were killed. The destruction was terrible. The bloodshed and brutality of this war shocked Ashoka and changed his heart. He vowed to follow a path of non-violence and compassion. He adopted Buddhism and began to spread its teachings.

2. The Gupta Kings contributed a lot to arts, literature, architecture, astronomy, mathematic, medicine and administration. the Gupta rule saw the all-round development of society and brought great prosperity to the people—that is why Gupta period is called the Golden Age of Ancient Indian history.
3. The Chola kings built a powerful navy securing the sea route to south east Asia through their naval strength. This enabled them to expand trade by sea route to ports on east coast of East Asia and China.
4. Akbar is remembered for his glorious victories on battlefield, religious tolerance, able and efficient administration and patronage to scholars and artists.
5. Mughals could never defeat Shivaji because this brave Maratha was an excellent strategist of guerilla warfare. He had deep knowledge of his Deccan territories. He had a very valiant and disciplined army.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself

**Chapter-14****The People of India**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (b)
- B. 1. millets, 2. non-vegetarians, 3. Pongal, 4. Hindi, 5. Constitution.
- C. 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (d)
- D. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- E.
 1. India has an amazing diversity in food, languages, religions, attire, vegetations and land-forms. But it presents a united people since our culture, patriotism laws and homeland is one.
 2. In north India, the staple diet is wheat-based. In south and northeast India, it is rice-based. There are also many variations in style of cooking. Use of spices and choice of vegetarian and non-vegetarian food exists among these regions.
 3. Harvest Festivals are Bihu and Onam whereas Regional religious festivals are Gurupurab and Durga Puja. Bihu is celebrated in Assam, Onam in Kerala, Gurupurab in Punjab and Durga Puja in West Bengal.
 4. Knowledge of English is important for two reasons—one, it is the only available medium for higher and professional education. Secondly, it is an international language and is spoken by the largest number of people in the world. This makes it easy for an English-speaking person to communicate with people from any part of the world.
 5. As with other things in India, the population is also not distributed evenly across the country. The population density is the highest in the northern plains and in coastal plains. It is moderate in rest of the country except the mountain states and the desert state of Rajasthan where it is low.

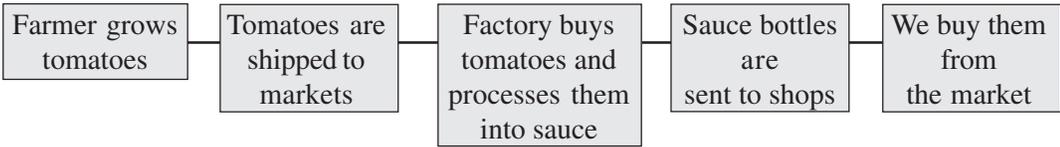
Let's Do It :

Do yourself



Chapter-15

Depending on One Another

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Food, 2. livelihood, 3. cooperate, 4. police, 5. government.
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (d)
- E.** 1. We depend on others to fulfil our needs because no one can fulfil all their needs alone by oneself.
2. Farmer — market — buyer; Manufacturer — stockist — retailer — consumer.
3. 
4. (i) Providing public Services like education, healthcare, transportation, water supply, electricity, etc.
 (ii) maintaining law and order and
 (iii) ensuring safety and security of people's life and property. These are the major things that the government does for the citizens.
5. Taxes are levies imposed on citizens for their incomes from occupations and enterprises which the government collects at fixed rates. This money is then spent to ensure development and security of the country.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself



Chapter-16

Government

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. government, 2. democratic, 3. Central/Union, 4. chairman, 5. Mayor
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (a)
- E.** 1. The government is a group of people which makes rules for the citizens to follow. It also ensures that these rules are obeyed. It manages the country.
2. The major functions of the government are—
- (i) looking after needs of people
 (ii) making rules for people to follow
 (iii) ensuring that rules are followed

- (iv) sorting out issues/problems of people
- (v) protecting the countries from enemies
- 3. The Three levels of governance in India are — Union or Central government, the state government and the local self—government.
- 4. Village Panchayat — It is the local self government which administers a village. It is headed by the sarpanch who chairs the Gram Panchayat. Members of the Gram panchayat are elected by villagers from among themselves. The Panchayat is a five-member committee with a tenure of 5 years. The Gram Panchayat resolves villagers, problems, settles their quarrels and ensures cleanliness in village. Besides, it provides clean drinking water. It runs local schools and provides basic healthcare services, etc.
- 5. Major functions of Municipal corportaion are—
 - (i) maintaining and repairing roads
 - (ii) collecting garbage and disposal
 - (iii) providing safe drinking water
 - (iv) maintaining government schools, libraries, parks, etc.

Let's Do It :

Do yourself

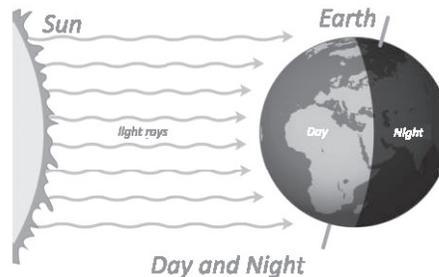


Class-V

Chapter-1

The Earth and Its Movements

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- B.** 1. axis, 2. rotation, 3. revolution, tilt, 4. leap, 5. night
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- E.** 1. The earth rotates about its axis continuously and completes one rotation in 24 hrs i.e. in a day. During this rotational movement, some part of the earth faces the sun and experiences day light while the other part of the earth remains away from the sun, thus having night (darkness).



2. In fact the earth takes 365 days and 6 hours ($365 \frac{1}{4}$ days) to complete its one revolution around the sun. However, for the sake of convenience, we have a calendar of 365 days only. But to adjust the remaining 6 hrs, we add one complete day of $6 \times 4 = 24$ hours every fourth year, to the calendar. This year contains 366 days and it is called a leap year.

3.

The northern and Southern Hemisphere in June

In June, due to earth's tilt, the northern hemisphere is closer to the sun and sunrays fall more straight on it. Hence, the northern hemisphere has the longest days and the shortest nights and it is peak summer here. The north pole experiences a polar day when the sun never sets. The Southern hemisphere on the contrary is tilted away from the sun and hence, less sunlight with more slant is incident on this hemisphere. Days are the shortest and nights are the longest. Now winter season sets in. The South Pole experiences a polar night when the sun never rises to shine on it.

4. A Polar Day occurs at the north pole in June when the Northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. Thus during earth's complete rotation the north pole is always facing the sun and night does not fall here. At this same time, a Polar Night occurs at South Pole since during earth's complete rotation, the South Pole never faces the sun and there is a 24 hour night here. This is reversed in December when Polar Day occurs at South Pole and Polar night occurs at north pole.
5. The rhythms of the earth are its rotation about its own axis and its revolution around the sun. One complete rotation takes 24 hours and one complete revolution takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. The earth's rotation causes day and night. This allows the atmospheric temperature to remain moderate and suitable for life. The earth's revolution causes change in seasons. This allows rainfall and the natural cycle of life on the earth.

Lets's Do it.

- A. 1. June, 2. December, 3. in position 4. Summer
- B. Do yourself

**Chapter-2****Latitudes and Longitudes**

- A. 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (d)
- B. 1. equator, 2. Antarctic Circle, 3. capricorn, 4. prime meridian 5. coordinates
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- D. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (a)
- E. 1. Latitudes are parallel lines drawn north and south of the equator from 0° latitude (equator) to 90° N (North Pole) and 90° S (South Pole). Equator, 0° latitude and Tropic of Cancer, $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N latitude are two special latitudes.
2. Longitudes are semi-circles drawn across the globe that join the north and south poles perpendicular to the latitudes. Two special longitudes are— the prime meridian (0° longitude) and 180° longitude directly opposite the prime meridian.
3. Latitudes : (i) Latitudes are circles around the globe parallel to the equator. (ii) The longest latitude is the equator (0°) and the shortest latitudes are at north pole (90° N) and south pole (90° S) where their length reduces to zero.
4. Longitudes : (i) Longitudes are semi-circles joining the north and the south poles around the globe (ii) All places along the same longitude have the same local time.
5. Longitudes and Latitudes cross each other at right angles to form a grid on the globe. If we know the coordinates of a place, say 15° E longitude and 30° N latitude, we can plot it on the grid.

Let's Do it

Do yourself



- E. 1. India has both** — diverse climates and diverse landforms across its length and breadth. Vegetation varies with the climate, attitude, rainfall and relief of land. It varies vastly in India with almost all major kinds of natural vegetation flourishing in it different regions.
2. **Montane Forests** — Small shrubs and flowering plants grow below the snowline and above 3000 m from the sea level. At lower altitudes, coniferous trees grow in abundance. These include pine, fir, deodar etc. which have needle-shaped leaves and seedberri woody cones. Montane forests are found in the upper Himalayan regions and in some parts of the Nilgiri mountains.
3. **Tropical evergreen forests**—All trees in these forests do not shed their leaves at the same time and thus the forests remain green all round the year. Trees are densely grown with broad leaves and are very tall forming a dense canopy over the forest floor. The undergrowth is dense with shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers abound. These forest are four in very heavy rainfall areas— Western slopes of Western Ghats, hills of north-eastern India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. **Thorn and Scrub Vegetation**—(i) This type of vegetation mainly includes bushes and a few tree species like keekars, babools and date palms. (ii) The plants have deep roots, thick barks, sharp thorns and small leaves.
- This kind of vegetation grows in scanty rainfall regions, like- desert regions of Rajasthan, dry areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
5. **Importance of Forests**—(i) Forests help conserve the topsoil and also prevent landslides in hills- (ii) Forests help bring rain. (iii) Forests clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen (iv) Forest give shelter and food to wild animals and many useful things to humans.

Let's Do It

Do yourself



Chapter-5

India : Its Natural Resources

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (d)
- B.** 1. mountain soil, 2. laterite soil, 3. habitat, 4. fossil, 5. Petroleum
- C.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (e), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- E. 1.** Renewable sources are continuously created by natural agents and these resources never get exhausted while non-renewable sources are those natural resources that are either never created again after being exhausted or are re-created in a very long period of time. Sunlight, water, air, plants, animals, etc. are renewable while petroleum, coal, natural gas and mineral resources are non-renewable.
2. Air is necessary for all living beings to survive. It is also needed for burning, transportation (air transport), sailing boats, etc. Sunlight is essential for life on the earth as plants need it to make their food by photosynthesis and animals (also humans) need it to synthesise vitamin D

- by using solar energy. Sunlight also makes rainfall possible by evaporating water from oceans and seas. It also allows a suitable temperature to exist for life to survive.
3. When the fertile top layer of soil is carried away by water or wind, it is called soil erosion. This makes soil unfit for agriculture. This can be prevented by planting more and more trees, checking overgrazing of pasture land and by following good farming practices.
 4. Non-renewable resources are classified into — minerals, and fossil fuels. Minerals are divided into metals (e.g. sulphur) and non-metals (e.g. iron ore) while fossil fuels are classified into petroleum and coal.
 5. We can conserve water by not polluting our ponds, lakes and rivers. We can also conserve water by not wasting it in our daily domestic use and by rainwater harvesting. Air can be conserved by limiting its pollution by vehicle exhaust and industrial gases.

Let's Do It

Do yourself



Chapter-6 India : Crop Production and Livestock Rearing

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| A. 1. (b), | 2. (d), | 3. (b), | 4. (c), | 5. (c) |
| B. 1. oilseed, | 2. food, | 3. millets, | 4. Jute, | 5. Nilgiris |
| C. 1. False, | 2. False, | 3. True, | 4. True, | 5. False |
| D. 1. (c), | 2. (d), | 3. (b), | 4. (a), | 5. (e) |
- E.** 1. A large variety of crops grow in India because of its diverse climate, rainfall, soil types, relief of land and geographical landforms.
2. Food crops provide the staple diet to the majority of people in the country. Farmers grow them extensively and sell them in markets for direct consumption of people. Examples—Wheat, rice. Cash crops are grown by farmers to sell in markets only and not for their own consumption. These cash crops are first processed and then sent to markets. Examples — oilseeds, sugarcane.
 3. Oil Seeds— Oil seeds are crops grown to produce edible oil for consumption of people. A variety of oil seeds are grown in different parts of India. Groundnuts (peanuts), Sunflower, mustard, soyabean etc. are oilseed crops. Oilseeds are grown mainly in Deccan plateau and drier western states of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Soyabean is grown mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh.
 4. Cotton cultivation requires a warm and dry climate and also black soil. Such climate helps cotton bolls to ripen and burst open so that fibres could be separated and spun into cotton yarns.
 5. Organic farming involves such farm practices that are in tradition and do not use chemical fertilisers, chemical pesticides or weedicide or hybrid seeds. These practices may produce less harvest but of good quality. They conserve the soil and do not pollute the environment.

Let's Do It

Do yourself



Chapter-7**India : Its Industry**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B.** 1. large, 2. Money, 3. Transport, 4. small, 5. large
- C.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (e), 5. (a)
- E.** 1. Money, Land, raw materials, machines, power and the transport are required to set up an industry.
2. The production of useful goods from raw materials is called industry. Industry also can provide various services to people instead of making goods. Hence, industry is an organised enterprise to produce and provide goods and services to people. Industries producing goods are called manufacturing industries whereas those providing services to people are called service industries.
3. Cottage industries are usually located in rural or semi-urban areas and are set up in and around the homes of workers. Examples— stone crafts, handloom fabrics.
4. Agro-based industries are based on agricultural or forest produce. Cotton textile industry is based on agricultural produce while paper industry is forest-based.
5. Communication industry nowadays includes media services like- radio, television, newspapers and magazines. The film industry is also a communication industry that entertains people.

Let's Do It

Do yourself

**Chapter-8****Natural Disaster**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- B.** 1. epicentre, 2. circular, 3. Waterborne, 4. Landslides, 5. magma
- C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- E.** 1. Earthquakes occur when the heat and the movements inside the earth are so strong that they can land fracture and displacement on the earth's surface. In India, the Himalayan region, the north-eastern region, some parts of the Deccan plateau, the western region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are all prone to earthquakes.
2. A cyclone is a very strong and powerful storm that develops over the sea, and in which very powerful winds sweep in a circle.
- A cyclone develops when the air above the sea warms up quickly and rises upwards. Cooler air rushes in to take its place. This fast-moving wind system moves around in a circular path and creates a cyclone.
3. Floods are caused during monsoons. Heavy rains swell up rivers and they overflow their banks to inundate normally dry land around them, and floodwaters enter populated areas in

towns and cities. Floods cause extensive damage to crops and domestic and wild animals. They sweep away weak or kutcha houses and spread diseases, damage roads, bridges and railway tracks.

A drought occurs when a region has very little or no rainfall for the years together. Crops dry out, livestock is lost and people suffer due to shortage of water and food. Droughts can be prevented by storing water during good monsoons.

Rainwater harvesting is also very useful to recharge groundwater which can be used in a dry spell.

4. When a major earthquake strikes under the sea, it generates very huge wave in the sea, which grows larger and higher as it nears the coast. A Tsunami causes terrible destruction in coastal areas when it reaches them with a height of 100-200 ft. Everything in the way is swept away by it.

Let's Do It

Do yourself



Chapter-9

India : Its Heritage

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Harappan, 2. Taj Mahal, 3. Chittorgarh Fort, 4. black Pagoda, 5. Brahmi
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (e), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- E.** 1. The material heritage of India includes Archaeological remains, Architectural heritage (monuments, forts, palaces, temples, etc.) Sculptures (statues and carvings), paintings (cave art, Mughal and Rajputana art, etc.) Books (religious and others) and Artefacts (utensils, clothes, toys, musical instruments, weapons, etc.)
2. Chittorgarh Fort is the largest fort in India and it was built in the 7th century CE standing at a height of 590 ft. It spans 691 acres and has 7 gates. Monuments like Padmini's Palace and Vijay Stambh are built here, besides a number of temples.
 3. The Vittal Temple at Hampi is known for its richly-carved pillars that give out musical tones when tapped.
 4. Early manuscripts were written on birch bark, cloth, palm leaves. These manuscripts were protected by wooden covers and tied with a string.
 5. We are damaging our material heritage by our ignorance and wilful vandalism. We scribble on walls and pillars of monuments, steal stones and bricks for our use, litter trash in these places and some people also live in them.

Let's Do It

Do yourself



Chapter-10**The Rise of the British in India**

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (d)
- B.** 1. spice, 2. East Indies, 3. Calcutta (now Kolkata) 4. Thane,
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False
- D.** 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (d)
- E.** 1. The Europeans needed spices and cotton fabrics from India. Both the commodities were produced in abundance. Earlier trade between India and Europe was conducted through West Asia and the merchants bought commodities from India and sold them in Europe at very high profits. This made Indian goods very expensive in Europe. Europeans decided to find a direct route to India so that the goods could be bought directly and money could be saved.
2. The British first came as traders and earned good profits. They formed an army to protect their trading interests and built trading posts and forts for this purpose. When Mughal power declined, the British used this opportunity to strengthen their army and annex territories. They used money earned from trading to increase their power and gradually gained political power in India.
3. The British needed to transport raw materials from India to be shipped back to England and finished goods to be transported back from England to Indian markets. Since the road transport was difficult, they built a railway network between various regions of India where raw materials and their markets could be found. The railway also helped in the quick movements of their troops and military equipments.
4. Under the British rule, the peasants, the artisans and the landlords were much discontented due to their exploitative policies, disregard of Indian culture, exorbitant taxes and brutality.
5. The Revolt of 1857 began from Barrackpore. (near Calcutta) and spread quickly to large parts of north and central India. All sections of Indian society including sepoys, peasants, merchants, artisans and landlords gave active support to it. Leaders like Tanya Tope, Rani Laxmibai, Kunwar Singh, etc. headed the revolt. Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the ruler of India. The revolt was brutally suppressed by the British within a year.

Let's Do It

Do yourself

**Chapter-11****India Wins Freedom**

- A.** 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, 2. Lokmanya, 3. Non-Cooperation
4. Dandi March, 5. Quit India
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (b)

- E.** 1. The Indian National Congress was formed to establish a platform from which the grievances of the Indian people could be conveyed to the British through representations, appeals and petitions.
2. Bengal was a hot bed of nationalist activities in late 19th and early 20th century. The British alarmed at the rise of nationalism in the region sought to weaken the movement by partitioning Bengal and thus driving a rift between Hindus and Muslims. That is why they partitioned Bengal in 1905.
3. On 13th April, 1919 on Baisakhi Day, people gathered in a peaceful protest assembly at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar against some repressive laws brought in by the British. The British without issuing any warning, opened fire at the defenceless people. There was only one gate in the Bagh and high walls surrounded it, so no one could escape and hundreds of innocent people were killed and many wounded.
4. Mahatma Gandhi undertook the Salt March to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. He and his followers walked 390 km. from Ahmedabad Ashram to Dandi on Gujarat coast. There he broke the salt law by making salt from sea water. This was the protest against a law enacted by the British which taxed salt.
5. Revolutionaries did not believe in Gandhiji's peaceful and non-violent ways to drive the British out of India. They took themselves to violent acts to achieve this end, as they were of the view that oppressive regimes could be made to bow down before the people only by the violent means and force. Bhagat Singh, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose were among these revolutionaries.

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Chapter-12

Influences on History

- A.** 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (d)
- B.** 1. Himalayas, 2. Trade 3. America,
4. The idea of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity 5. Buddhism
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Geography, ideals, technology and people are some of the factors that influence history.
2. Geography certainly influences history. For instance, the ancient Harappan Civilisation could flourish because of the rivers Indus, Sutlej, etc. that made the land fertile for agriculture. This flourished, in turn, crafts and trade also. If India did not have such a long coastline, overseas trade would not have been possible. Because only sea trade was possible in these times. Europeans would never have come to India and its history would have been different.
3. The French Revolution happened in 1789 and continued for several years. The people revolted against the wealthy regime of the king. The French king and queen were executed publicly and new laws were enacted which made France a republic with the slogan of liberty and Equality.

4. Indian constitution has taken some ideas from the French and American Revolutions. These are—
 - (i) All people of India are equal before the law.
 - (ii) People have freedom of speech, expression, etc.
 - (iii) India is a Republic where an Elected President heads the state and the government and not a King or a Queen.
5. The Industrial Revolution, the invention of the wheel, discovery and use of iron in tools, weapons, ship-building, etc. had a significant influence on history.

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**Chapter-13****The Constitution of India**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B.** 1. B. R. Ambedkar, 2. 26th January, 1950 3. Preamble,
4. Directive Principles of State Policy, 5. fundamental duty
- C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (e), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (b)
- E.** 1. (i) Indians in British-ruled India were not given any importance in their own country. This should never happen in free India.
(ii) Every Indian should have the power to decide the type of government they wanted.
2. The term 'Democratic Republic' has two clear implications. 'Democratic' means a system where the government is elected by the people of the country. In a democracy, people rule the country through their elected representatives, and people can remove a government by not voting for it in elections. The term 'Republic' means a political system where the President (Head & State) is elected, not nominated or hereditary.
 3. (i) Men and women should be given equal pay for equal work.
(ii) Educational and economic help should be provided to the weaker and backward sections of society.
 4. Rights to Equality — Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality for all men and women, rich and poor, castes, religions, regions before the law. It makes untouchability a punishable practice and gives all citizens an equal opportunity to avail the of public services.
 5. (i) To respect the constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
(ii) To safeguard public property and to avoid violence.

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Chapter-14**Democratic Governance in India**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Executive, 2. federal, 3. central legislature, 4. High Court
5. State
- C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True
- D.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (e), 4. (c), 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Functions of the Union Legislature — The Union Legislature (parliament) makes laws for the entire country. It keeps a check on the functioning of the central executive. It controls over the income and expenditure of the Executive and gives its assent to the Union budget.
2. The Indian constitution provides a system of checks and balance through which each organ of the government keeps a check on other organs. This prevents misuse of power by any organ of the government and ensures that all organs work within their given mandate and authority. This system hence safeguards democracy.
3. Indian Judiciary— In India, the entire country has a single judicial system in a hierarchical form. The apex organ of the judiciary is the Supreme Court, which is headed by the Chief Justice of India. High Courts form the middle level of judiciary. India has 24 High Courts, each headed by a Chief justice.
- District courts are the lowest level of judiciary, one in every district of India.
- The judiciary protects the rights and freedoms of Indian citizens. It delivers justice in a fair and impartial manner. It settles disputes in accordance with laws. It also explains and interprets the constitutional provisions if not clear.
4. Since India has a federal structure of governance with separate governments at the centre and the states. The constitution clearly defines how power should be shared between the Union and State governments. This division of power has been done on the basis of three lists i.e. the Central or Union list, the State list and the Concurrent list under Articles 245-255 on distribution of Legislative powers.
5. The union territories are directly governed by the union government, on behalf of the President of India. An administrator appointed by the union government heads the government of a union territory. Three union territories—Puducherry the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir (from 31st October, 2019)—have legislatures.

India is a democratic republic having a federal structure. It is the best suited for a large country like India having diverse cultures. It is the result of the far-sightedness and good sense of our constitution makers.

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Chapter-15**Election in India**

- A.** 1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. legislature, 2. constituency, 3. Election Commission, 4. Polling booth,
5. political party
- C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False
- D.** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (e), 5. (a)
- E.** 1. In a democracy, people elect their representatives who then form the legislature-both in the centre and in the states. A constituency is a specific area from where one candidate is elected to the government. It is based on a minimum population norms which varies between the state and the central legislatures.
2. A political party is a group of people who have similar ideas about the policies and working of government. As elections approach, each party selects its candidates for various constituencies. These candidates request people for votes through rallies, speeches, door-to-door canvassing posters and advertisements, etc. The party organises all these activities and also monitors voting at booths and counting of votes.
3. The Functions of Election Commission are—
- (i) Preparing the Electoral Roll by registering every eligible voter in the country /state and making a list.
 - (ii) Announcing dates for elections by counting of votes.
 - (iii) Setting up polling booths in each constituency.
 - (iv) Ensuring free, fair voting at booths in peaceful orderly manner.
 - (v) Counting of votes in a transparent way.
 - (vi) Declaring results of elections.
4. The Election Commission needs a strict vigil through polling officers and police force at every polling booth to ensure that people vote without fear or pressure of their own free will. It also ensures correct counting of votes at counting centres and ensures that no EVM is tampered in any way.
5. Elected members form the government which faces another election after 5 years in power. If the government does not fulfil its duties and its promises made to people, they can be voted out of power by the people. The people discharge two important duties by casting their vote. One, they vote to select the right candidate as their representative who convey their problems to the government and gets these resolved. Two, they vote against such representatives who fail to act with their genuine intention of discharging their duty as the people's voice.

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Chapter-16**United Nations (UN)**

- A.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Second World War, 2. General Assembly
3. Secretary General 4. International Court of Justice, 5. UNICEF
- C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True
- D.** 1. (e), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (b)
- E.** 1. The UN was formed on 24th October, 1945. It was formed to ensure that there should not be any war in the world and to promote peace, cooperation, development and prosperity among all countries of the world.
2. The main organs of the UNO are—
(i) General Assembly (ii) Security Council, (iii) Secretariat, (iv) Economic and Social Council (v) International Court of Justice.
The specialised agencies of the UNO are —
(i) UNICEF, (ii) UNESCO, (iii) FAO, (iv) WHO, (v) ILO
3. Functions of UN Secretariat are —
(i) To oversee and coordinate the functioning of the UN and to perform its day-to-day activities.
(ii) Preparing reports and organising conferences, and providing any such service that may be needed by the UN and its officers.
4. UNICEF — The United Nations Children's Fund was set up in 1946. Its main focus is on improving the quality of life of children by spreading awareness about their health and education— especially for children in developing and under developed countries — and to provide assistance to them, their young mothers for their health and nutrition. Its headquarters is in New York.
5. India is one of the founding members of the UN, and has been an active member, contributing funds, sending its soldiers and doctors whenever needed.
India has also benefitted a lot from the UN in healthcare, education, agriculture and in other sectors. The Pulse Polio Programme supported by UNICEF is a great success in India. By virtue of it, the lakhs of children suffered from polio get cured. Today, India is a polio-free country.

