

ICSE Step to

03

Social **S t u d i e s**

As per the latest **ICSE** Curriculum



TEACHER'S BOOK

Social Studies - 3

1. Changes in A Family

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. We call are parent's parents as our
(c) grandparent ()
2. Every family is like a
(b) tree ()
3. The children of our uncles and aunts are called our.....
(a) cousins ()
4. Our brothers and sisters are our.....
(b) siblings ()
5. Who are always the first generation?
(a) grandparents ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. People we are related to are called our **EXERCISES**.
2. Our brothers and sisters are our **Siblings**.
3. The new relationships acquired after marriages are called **in-laws**.
4. The marriage in a family brings a new person into the house as **a wife** or **husband**.
5. We must admire the **qualities** of each member in a family.

C. Define the following terms:

Ans:

1. Nuclear Family : A nuclear family has three or four members. Father, mother and one or two children make a nuclear family.

2. Joint Family : A family in which parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and children live together in one house is called a joint family.
3. Single-parent Family : A family where children are brought up by either father or mother is called a single-parent family.
4. Cousins : The children of our uncles and aunts are called our cousins.
5. Siblings : Our brothers and sisters are our Siblings.

D. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

Ans:

1. Family is the basic unit of a society. : [T]
2. As the size of the family increases, the family tree gets extended. : [T]
3. Married couples sometimes adopt children. : [T]
4. Our family does not teach us any values. : [F]
5. Marriage outside our family is called exogamy. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is a family?

Ans: A group of people who are related to one another ~~are~~ called a family. Parents and their children together make a family. All the members of the family share household chores, love and respect one another. They all take care of one another. A family is the basic unit of a society.

2. What do the members of a family share?

Ans: All the members of the family share household chores, love and respect one another. They all take care of one another.

3. Describe the different generations in a family.

Ans: The different generations in a family are as follows:

1. First Generation : Grandparents
2. Second Generation : Parents uncles and aunts
3. Third Generation : Cousins and Siblings

4. Give any three reasons that change the family structures.

Ans: Three reasons that change family structures are:

1. Birth or death of a member.
2. When a new member is added or a member leaves the house after marriage.
3. Some members of the family shift to another city for work/job or education purpose.

5. What does our family teach us?

Ans: Our family teaches us many values like sharing and caring for others. Family helps us to shape up our personality. We learn traditions from the elders of our family. Each member has some qualities. We must admire the qualities of each member. All members of a family celebrate festivals together. This strengthens bond between family members.

6. How does the marriage in a family change the family structure?

Ans: When a grown-up man or woman in a family gets married, the size of the family increases. The marriage in a family brings a new person into the family as a wife or husband.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Test yourself by writing 'Yes' or 'No'.

Ans:

1. I share things with the members of my family. : [Yes]
2. I take care of the members of my family. : [Yes]
3. We celebrate festivals together. : [Yes]

4. I admire the qualities of the members of my family. : [Yes]

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Look at the pictures shown below. Write a few lines about them.

Ans:

1. **Joint Family** : A family in which parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and children live together in one house is called a joint family.
2. **Nuclear Family** : A nuclear family has three or four members. Father, mother and one or two children make a nuclear family.

2. Changes in School and Neighbourhood

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. New year you will be in class.....
(b) IV ()
2. What can you see in your neighbourhood?
(c) both ()
3. Newmay open in a neighbourhood.
(b) shops ()
4. Somemove to another place and settle there.
(a) families ()
5. Most of the Indian women are
(b) housewives ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The people who migrate are called **migrants**.
2. People should not be treated on the basis of their **gender**.
3. All people have the right to enjoy **equal status**.
4. Last year you were in class **II**.
5. Women have been struggling to get an **equal place** in the society.

C. Write one word for each of the following:

Ans:

1. The people who migrate from their own country to another country. : Emigrant
2. The people who migrate. : Migrants
3. Movement of people from one place to another. : Migration
4. The area around your home or your school. : Neighbourhood
5. The class you are in this year. : Class III

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. It takes some time to get used to a change. : [**T**]
2. We cannot see a bus stop in our neighbourhood. : [**F**]
3. Most of the Indian women are housewives. : [**T**]
4. Women cannot do jobs. : [**F**]
5. Today, women do all kinds of jobs. : [**T**]

E. Answer these questions:

1. Write any three ways in which schools change.
Ans: Three ways in which schools changes are:

1. The number of students increases or decreases.
 2. New classrooms, new spaces and new school buildings.
 3. Use of computers in special computer rooms or classrooms.
2. What is neighbourhood?
Ans: Neighbourhood is the area around our home or school. We can see many things in our neighbourhood like buildings, shops schools, banks, parks, bus stops, eating places, etc.
3. Mention any three changes that may be in a neighbourhood.
Ans: Three changes that happen in a neighbourhood are:
 1. New buildings are constructed.
 2. New shops, school and bank open.
 3. Some families move to another place and settle there.
4. In what ways can women today enjoy equal rights.
Ans: The ways women today can enjoy equal rights are:
 1. Women can move anywhere.
 2. Women can do jobs according to their skills.
 3. Women can participate in decision-making activities.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Make a list of the things you see in your neighbourhood.

Ans:

1. Buildings
2. Shops
3. Schools
4. Banks
5. Parks
6. bus stops
7. eating places

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

3. Changes in Transport

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is in
(b) Mumbai ()
2. The most popular means of transport is
(c) aeroplane ()
3. Metro trains are found in
(c) both ()
4. Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport is in
(c) Kolkata ()
5. Meenambakkam International Airport is in
(b) Chennai ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The first train in India ran between **Mumbai** and **Thane**.
2. **Air transport** is the fastest means of transport.
3. **Aeroplanes** and **Helicopters** help during floods and natural calamities.
4. Indira Gandhi International Airport is situated in **New Delhi**.
5. Our country has **11** major ports and **40** smaller ports.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. The first train in India started in | (e) 1853 |
| 2. Small trains in hilly areas | (d) Toy trains |
| 3. Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express | (a) 120 kmph |
| 4. Monorails | (b) Mumbai |
| 5. Air Transport | (c) 1911 |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1. National Highways connect the major cities of our country. | : | [T] |
| 2. Indian Railways are the largest in Asia. | : | [T] |
| 3. Mumbai is India's biggest port. | : | [T] |
| 4. Bullet trains in India are proposed to start soon. | : | [T] |
| 5. Local trains in Kolkata are called ferries. | : | [F] |

E. Answer these questions:

1. How was the invention of the wheel useful?

Ans: The invention of wheel was useful because it led to many new inventions. Today cycles, buses, motorbikes, cars, aeroplanes, etc. all run on wheels. Transport has become an integral part of our everyday life.

2. Differentiate between means of rural transport and means of urban transport.

Ans: Difference between rural transport and urban transport is as follows:

Rural transport : Rural transport runs in villages. It includes bullock carts, tonga, cycle, mule, camel, etc.

Urban transport : Urban transport runs in towns and cities. It includes cycles, buses, motorbikes, trucks, cars, aeroplanes which run on wheels.

3. What is land transport? Give examples.

Ans: Transport that moves on land are all means of land transport. Bus, car, cycle, auto-rickshaw, tram, tonga, bullock cart, scooter, motor cycle are examples. Trains, trams and Metro move on tracks. They carry people and goods to far off places.

4. What do you know about metro trains?

Ans: Metro trains are found in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Metro trains operate either underground or above ground by passengers commuting within the city.

5. What is water transport? Give examples.

Ans: Water transport like ship, boat, cruise liners, steamers, yachts sail on water. Water transport is cheapest means of transport as it does not require construction of roads, stations or airports.

6. What is air transport? Give examples.

Ans: Air Transport is most expensive and fastest means of transport. Aeroplanes carry people within and outside a country. Helicopters are used to travel shorter distances. They are used to rescue people at times of emergency like floods, earthquakes, wartime, etc.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Make the list of the following.

Ans:

Means of Land Transport:

1. Bus, Car, Trains, Tractor
2. Cycle, auto-rickshaw
3. Tram, Tonga, Bullock Cart
4. Scooter, Motor cycle

Means of Water Transport:

1. Ship

2. Boat
3. Cruise liners
4. Steamers
5. Yachts

Means of Air Transport:

1. Aeroplanes
2. Helicopters

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: Do it yourself.

Worksheet

Identify the different means of transport given below and write their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Bullock-cart

2nd Picture : Cruise Liner

3rd Picture : Train

4th Picture : Metro

5th Picture : Aeroplane

6th Picture : Bus

7th Picture : Helicopter

8th Picture : Tractor

9th Picture : House Boat

4. Time and Calendar

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag on the Red Ford on
(a) Independence Day ()
2. A grand ceremonial parade is organized on
(b) Republic Day ()
3. Who is also called the “Father of the Nation”?
(a) Mahatma Gandhi ()
4. Who was affectionately called ‘Chacha’ by children?
(a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ()
5. Whose birthday is celebrated as Teacher’s Day?
(b) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Gregorian Calendar was created in **Europe**.
2. A leap year has **366** days.
3. India got its freedom on **15th August, 1947**.
4. The calendar we use today is called **Gregorian Calendar**.
5. **Mahatma Gandhi** is also known as the “Father of the Nation”.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Independence Day | (b) 15 th August |
| 2. Republic Day | (a) 26 th January |
| 3. Gandhi Jayanti | (e) 2 nd October |
| 4. Teacher’s Day | (c) 14 th November |

5. Children's Day (d) 5th November

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Republic Day is celebrated on 15th August. : [F]
2. Gandhi Jayanti is a National Festival of India. : [T]
3. February has 29 days in a leap year. : [T]
4. CE was earlier called AD. : [T]
5. BCE was earlier called BC. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is sequencing?

Ans: Sequencing is the process of organizing events.

2. What is a calendar?

Ans: A calendar is a system of organizing the days, months and years for social, religious, commercial or administrative purposes. The calendar we use today is called the Gregorian Calendar. It was developed in Europe about 400 years ago.

3. What is a timeline? How does it help us?

Ans: A timeline is a scale used for understanding the link between dates and events. In a timeline, the dates along with the different events are placed in a sequence in which they happened. These timelines help us to understand when the events took place in the past.

4. What do you know about the origin of calendar?

Ans: The calendar originated in Europe where people were the followers of Christianity. They considered the Birth of Jesus Christ as an important event in history. So they took his birth as the beginning of calendar as year 1. The years that followed were written with the term 'CE' or Common Era. The years before the birth of Jesus Christ were written as 'BCE' or Before Common Era.

5. Differentiate between CE and BCE.

Ans: Difference between CE and BCE is as follows:

CE : CE is also called Common Era. The years that were followed after the birth of Jesus Christ were written with the term 'CE' or Common Era.

BCE : The years before the birth of Jesus Christ were written as 'BCE' or Before Common Era.

6. How are calendars useful?

Ans: Calendars are very useful to us. They help us to keep a track of the important events in our family, school, nation, etc. We can mark and remember the birthdays and anniversaries of the members of our family and friends. It is so exciting to mark the days that are observed as holidays in the school on the calendar.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Identify the pictures given below and write their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

2nd Picture : Mahatma Gandhi

3rd Picture : Sarepalli Radhakrishnan

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Look at the given calendar and answer the questions as follows.

Ans:

1. On which day is Gandhi Jayanti? : 2nd October

2. On which day is Independence Day? : 15th August

3. On which day is Republic Day? : 26th January
4. On which day is Children's Day? : 14th November
5. On which day is Teacher's Day? : 5th September

5. Our Helpers

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Who come in a fire brigade?
(a) Firemen ()
2. Who grows crops for us?
(b) Farmers ()
3. Who advise us to follow the rules of hygiene?
(a) Doctors ()
4. We can seek help of the policeman
(c) both ()
5. Who maintains law and order in an area?
(a) Policemen ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Soldiers are made physically fit through various **training programmes**.
2. **Farming** is the most important occupation of our country.
3. The teacher teaches us how to **read** and **write**.
4. We must **respect** our teachers.
5. Policemen keep the **crowd** in control.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Doctors who treat sick animals | (e) | Veterinary Doctors |
| 2. Teacher's Day | (a) | Dr. S. Radhakrishnan |
| 3. Police | (b) | 100 |
| 4. Fire Brigade | (c) | 101 |
| 5. Polio | (d) | Vaccination |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. We need the help of other people in our everyday life. : [**T**]
2. Doctors look after our health. : [**T**]
3. There is a dispensary in every village. : [**T**]
4. A city has a few hospitals. : [**T**]
5. Teachers love all students equally. : [**T**]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What do soldiers do for us?

Ans: A soldier serves in an army. Soldiers lead a unique military life-style. They are made physically fit through various training programmes. They protect us from our enemies. They maintain territorial integrity of our country at the cost of their lives.

2. How are farmers helpful for us?

Ans: Farmers grow different kinds of food-grains, vegetables and fruits. Farmers also grow sugarcane, cotton, tea, jute, groundnut, etc. Farming is the most important occupation of

our country. A large number of people do farming in the village of our country.

3. What are mobile dispensaries?

Ans: Doctors and other staff move around in a van or mini-bus with medicines and other facilities to treat sick people. Such vans are called mobile dispensaries.

4. How do teachers help us?

Ans: Teachers teach us in a school. A school is a place where children get education. The person who gives us education is called a teacher. The teacher helps us in our all-round development. The teacher teaches us how to read and write. Teachers love all students equally. Teachers help us to develop good habits. They encourage us to participate in activities like painting singing, etc. They tell us to help needy and treat everybody with patience. We must respect our teachers.

5. What do policemen do for us?

Ans: Policemen protect our life and property. A policeman maintains law and order in an area. They may arrest anyone who breaks the law. Policemen keep the crowd in control. They help find the lost children. We can seek help of the policemen anytime and anywhere.

6. Who are firemen?

Ans: Firemen work at a fire station. They come in a fire brigade. The firemen use fire engines to put off the fire. To call a fire brigade, we need to dial 101 on the telephone.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Make a list of any five diseases against which vaccinations are given.

Ans:

1. T.B.
2. Cholera
3. Polio
4. Malaria
5. Dengue

B. Find out the names of our helpers in the word-grid given below:

Ans:

1. TEACHER
2. SOLDIER
3. DOCTOR
4. FARMER

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Identify the different means of transport given below and write their names.

Ans:

- 1st Picture : A policeman has caught a thief and is carrying him.
- 2nd Picture : A teacher is teaching the students in the class.
- 3rd Picture : The firemen are trying to put out the fire.
- 4th Picture : Soldiers are fighting with the enemy on the border.
- 5th Picture : A doctor and nurse are attending a patient in the hospital.
- 6th Picture : The farmer is watering his field.

6. Caring for Others

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Sagar planned a birthday party for his
(c) grandfather ()
2. Where did Grandpa take Sagar?
(b) old-age home ()
3. Which script has raised letters on a sheet?
(b) Braille ()
4. What was the name of the blind girl?

(b) Namita ()

5. Who would always take care of a sick person?

(a) Rohit ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Braille Script was developed by **Louis Braille**.

2. **Mahatma Gandhi** supported all kinds of work.

3. There is no **superior** or **inferior** work.

4. Rohit used to measure his grandfather's fever with the help of a **thermometer**.

5. Rohit remained in contact with a **doctor** as long as his grandfather was ill.

C. Make sentences in order by writing the numbers correctly:

Ans:

1. Grandpa came back from his walk. : [**3**]

2. Grandpa took Sagar to an old-age home. : [**4**]

3. Grandpa thanked Sagar for his care and concern. : [**5**]

4. Sagar planned a surprise party. : [**1**]

5. The drawing room was decorated. : [**2**]

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. A sick person needs love and affection from the members of his/her family. : [**T**]

2. We must respect all types of jobs equally. : [**T**]

3. We should give value and respect to all workers. : [**T**]

4. We should not take care of a sick person. : [F]

5. Work is only work. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What did Sagar, Radhika and Jatin do in the old-age home?

Ans: Sagar talked to all the old people living in the old-age home.

Radhika talked to an old lady in the old -age home and told her about her school. She helped her take her medicine.

Jatin read out a newspaper to another old lady in the old-age home.

2. What was Kavya doing on the road?

Ans: Kavya was helping a girl cross the road. The girl had a white cane with her which she used while walking. Her name was Namita and she was blind.

3. Who is Namita? How does she read books?

Ans: Namita was a blind girl. She was very fond of reading the books. She read books in Braille. Braille is a form of writing with raised letters on a sheet. Those who cannot see, feel the raised letters on the sheet with their fingers. In this way they are able to read like us.

4. What is Braille?

Ans: Braille is a form of writing with raised letters on a sheet. Braille Script was developed by Louis Braille. Those who cannot see, feel the raised letters on the sheet with their fingers. In this way they are able to read like us.

5. What all did Rohit do for his grandfather?

Ans: Rohit's grandfather had been suffering from fever for the past few days. Rohit always gave him a healthy treat. Rohit used to cover his grandfather with a blanket. He also used to measure his fever with the help of a thermometer. Rohit remained in contact with a doctor as long as his grandfather was ill. He always used to give him medicine and food on time.

6. What is meant by 'dignity of labour'?

Ans: By dignity of labour, we mean that we must respect all types of jobs equally. People earn their livelihood with the help of physical work, menial work and skilled work. Mahatma Gandhi supported all kinds of work. We should give value and respect to all workers who are associated with different fields. We should always keep in mind that work is only. There is no superior or inferior work.

Let's Do and Learn

A. What do you see in the picture shown below? Write a few lines.

Ans: An old man being helped by a young man to cross the road. The old man has a white cane with in his right hand that he uses while walking.

B. Make a list of different types of work/jobs you see around you.

Ans:

1. Electrical work
2. Sanitary work
3. Construction work
4. Furniture work
5. Tailoring work
6. Teaching
7. Medicine
8. Architecture
9. Mending
10. Sweeping

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Who is taking care of whom?

Ans:

1st Picture : Nurse is taking care of the patient.

2nd Picture : Boy is taking care of the old man.

7. Safety Rules

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Wait for yourat rides.
(a) turn ()
2. Use ato reach something high.
(c) any of the two ()
3. Gas stoves must be checked regularly to avoid.....
(b) leakage ()
4. Poisonous chemicals should be properly.....
(c) both ()
5. Cross the road when the traffic
(a) stops ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Always swim in the presence of an **adult**.
2. We should always follow **traffic rules**.
3. Green light means **Go**.
4. Amber light means **slow down**.
5. Red light means **Stop**.

C. Name the following:

Ans:

1. Always walk on this. : Footpath
2. Cross the road at this. : Zebra Crossing
3. Do not wear such clothes in the kitchen. : Synthetic Clothes

4. They cause harm to life and property. : Fire
5. These are a very good example of a group following rules. : Ants

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Synthetic clothes catch fire easily. : [T]
2. Gas stoves, when not in use, must be turned off. : [T]
3. Do not touch electric fittings with wet hands. : [T]
4. Do not rush up or down the stairs. : [T]
5. Electric appliances make our work easy. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. How can we avoid accidents?

Ans: We can avoid accidents by always following safety rules and traffic rules.

2. How can we avoid the accident of slipping on the floor?

Ans: We can avoid accident of slipping on floor as follows:

1. Do not leave our toys and other things on the floor.
2. Keep floors at home clean and dry.
3. Take care that bathroom and kitchen floors are not slippery.
4. Use a step ladder or a stool to reach something placed higher up.

3. Mention any three safety rules to avoid accidents on the road.

Ans: Three safety rules to avoid accidents on road are:

1. Always walk on footpath.
2. Cross road only at zebra crossing. Look to right, then to left and then to right again. Cross the road when traffic stops.
3. Always follow traffic lights.

4. What causes poisoning?
Ans: Accidental consumption of chemicals and medicines cause poisoning. We should not take medicines without asking an adult. The poisonous chemicals should be properly labelled and kept away from eatables.
5. What should be done if someone gets an electric shock?
Ans: If someone gets an electric shock, the main switch must be turned off immediately and in case of actual shock suffered, he/she should be at once taken to the nearby hospital.
6. How can we be safe while swimming?
Ans: While swimming, we should always swim in the presence of an adult. We should use a swimming tube if we are a learner.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

We should always be safe at every place. Check for yourself. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

Ans:

1. I do not touch electric appliances. : [Yes]
2. I cross the road when the traffic stops. : [Yes]
3. I always follow the traffic lights. : [Yes]

Worksheet

Identify the safety related pictures given below and write a few lines about each of them.

Ans:

1. Swimming Tube : We should always use a swimming tube if we are a learner.
2. Step Ladder : We should always use a step ladder to reach something placed higher up.
3. Footpath : We should always walk on the footpath only.

4. Zebra Crossing : We should always cross road only at zebra crossing. We should look to right, then to left and then to right again. Cross the road when traffic stops.

8. First Aid

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

-may cause infection.
(c) both ()
- What is the emergency number of the railway helpline?
(b) 1512 ()
- The emergency number of a blood bank is
(a) 104 ()
- Women's Helpline is
(b) 181 ()
- Apply the paste ofon the area of an insect-bite.
(a) baking soda ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

- Apply an **antiseptic lotion** over the part of a minor cut.
- We must be prepared for an **emergency**.
- Allow **fresh air** around a fainted person.
- Prevention** is better than cure.
- Do not **panic** after an accident.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

	Column A		Column B
1.	Police Control Rood	(b)	100
2.	Ambulance	(a)	102
3.	Fire Station	(c)	101
4.	Gas Leakage	(e)	1906
5.	Disaster Management	(d)	108

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. You must learn to give first aid. : [**T**]
2. Immediate first aid can save a person's life. : [**T**]
3. Immediate first aid can prevent permanent injury. : [**T**]
4. Try to stop bleeding by tying a rope. : [**T**]
5. It is better to follow safety rules to avoid accidents. : [**T**]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is First Aid?

Ans: First Aid is the immediate help given to an injure person before doctor arrives. There are a few instructions to be followed while giving first aid to an injured person:

- a) Stay calm and keep victim calm.
- b) Make victim lie down.
- c) Only those who can help should stay. Ask others not to crowd around just to look on.

2. What are the things we must remember while giving First Aid?

Ans: Things we must remember while giving First Aid are:

1. Do not panic and stay calm and keep victim calm.
2. Make victim lie down.
3. Only those who can help should stay. Ask others not to crowd around just to look on.

3. Mention the common emergencies that need first aid.

Ans: The common emergencies that need first aid are:

1. Minor cuts
2. Fainting of a person
3. Insect bites
4. Burns
5. Fire accidents
6. Theft and robbery

4. Describe the first aid that should be given if a person faints.

Ans: If a person faints, we should make the patient lie down with his head at a level lower than the body. This helps the blood to reach his brain faster. We should allow fresh air around the person. We should loosen his clothes and sprinkle cold water on his forehead. We should allow the person rest quietly and call a doctor.

5. Explain the First Aid that should be given in case of insect bites.

Ans: First Aid to be given in case of insect bites is that we should apply a paste of Baking Soda and Cold Cream on the affected part to provide relief. We should put some ice on the affected part.

6. Describe the First Aid that should be given in case of burns.

Ans: In case of a minor burn, we should wash the burnt area with cold running water. We should place an ice pack on burnt area. Then apply an antiseptic cream on the affected area.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Identify the pictures of these vehicles and write their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Ambulance

2nd Picture : Fire Brigade

3rd Picture : PCR Van

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Given below are the pictures of some emergencies that require first aid. What will you do in each of the following situations?

Ans:

1. When you see a person fainting.

Ans: If a person faints, we should make the patient lie down with his head at a level lower than the body. This helps the blood to reach his brain faster. We should allow fresh air around the person. We should loosen his clothes and sprinkle cold water on his forehead. We should allow the person rest quietly and call a doctor.

2. When you get a minor cut.

Ans: In case of a minor cut, we should first wash the cut area with water. Then apply an antiseptic cream on the affected area. If there is bleeding from the cut, we should try to stop it by tying a bandage on the cut. Dirt and flies should not be allowed to sit on the wound as they may cause infection. We should send for a doctor immediately or take him/her to the doctor.

3. When you get injured due to fire.

Ans: If we get injured due to fire, we should rush to a doctor.

4. When an insect bites you.

Ans: We should apply a paste of Baking Soda and Cold Cream on the affected part to provide relief. We should put some ice on the affected part.

9. Understanding Our Heritage

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. What is the official language of India?
(b) Hindi ()

2. Our country hasmajor languages.
(c) 22 ()
3. Panchtantra was written by.....
(c) Vishnu Sharma ()
4. Men wear salwar-kameez and phiran in
(b) Jammu & Kashmir ()
5. Lungi is a popular dress of
(b) South India ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The dresses we wear depict the **diversity** of India.
2. People living in towns and cities wear **modern** dresses.
3. The **Ramayana** and the **Mahabharata** are the two ancient epics of India.
4. **Panchtantra** is a collection of animal fables.
5. The Mahabharata was written by **Ved Vyasa**.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Ramayana | (c) The story of Rama |
| 2. Mahabharata | (d) The story of the Kauravas and the Pandavas |
| 3. Jataka Tales | (a) Previous lives of Gautama Buddha |
| 4. Panchtantra | (e) The story of King Sudarshan |

5. Saree (b) Popular dress of an Indian woman

D. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

Ans:

1. Our country has 22 languages recognized by the Indian Constitution. : [T]
2. Oriya was included in the list of classical languages of India in 2014. : [T]
3. People living in Indian villages wear modern dresses. : [F]
4. The wearing style of a saree differs from state to state. : [T]
5. Ravana was the king of Lanka. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What does the word 'heritage' mean?

Ans: The word 'heritage' means anything that has come down to us from the people who lived before us. This includes culture, monuments and knowledge.

2. Name the major languages of our country.

Ans: The major languages of our country are:

Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

3. Who wear Ghagra?

Ans: Women in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh wear Ghagra.

4. Name the oldest language of India.

Ans: The oldest language of India is Sanskrit.

5. What story does the Panchtantra contain?

Ans: Panchtantra is a collection of animal fables. It was written by Vishnu Sharma. It contains the story of King Sudarshan. The

king had three sons. The king himself was a scholar and powerful ruler but his sons were illiterate. The king wished to educate his sons.

One of his ministers advised king to contact Vishnu Sharma for this. Consequently, Vishnu Sharma was invited to court where king offered him grand donations if he could teach princes. Vishnu Sharma said he did not sell knowledge for money but accepted task of making princes wise.

Vishnu Sharma began to tell animal fables. These stories imported wisdom to princes.

6. What do you know about Jataka Tales?

Ans: Jataka Tales are amongst the earliest Buddhist literature. These are about the previous births of Gautama Buddha. Most of the stories show previous lives of Gautama Buddha in human and animal form. They also tell us about the life and times of Gautama Buddha. There are around 550 fables concerning previous births of Gautama Buddha.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Read the clues and complete the boxes.

1. The Ramayana was written in this language.

Ans: SANSKRIT

2. The Mahabharata was written by him.

Ans: VED VYASA

3. He was the father of Rama.

Ans: DASHRATHA

4. The Ramayana was written by him.

Ans: VALMIKI

5. Panchtantra was written by him.

Ans: VISHNU SHARMA

6. Jataka Tales describe his previous births.

Ans: GAUTAMA BUDDHA

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

10. Buildings and Monuments

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. The Qutub Minar is situated in.....
(c) Delhi ()

2. The huge gateways of the Meenakshi Temple are called
(b) Gopurams ()

3. The Brihadeshwara Temple is dedicated to
(b) Lord Shiva ()

4. The Rajrajeshwara Temple is situated at
(a) Tanjore ()

5. The Sun Temple is situated at.....
(b) Konark ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The Qutub Minar was built in the honour of **Sufi Saint, Qutub-ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki.**

2. The famous Shore Temple is located at **Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.**

3. The Meenakshi Temple is situated at **Madurai, Tamil Nadu.**

4. The Lingaraj Temple is dedicated to **Lord Shiva**.

5. The Amber Fort is situated at **Amber, Rajasthan**.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Stupa | (e) Buddhists |
| 2. Lion Capital | (d) National Emblem of India |
| 3. Qutub Minar | (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak |
| 4. Red Fort | (b) Shahjahan |
| 5. Agra Fort | (c) Akbar |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1. The Qutub Minar was completed by Iltutmish. | : | [T] |
| 2. Lord Jagannatha Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. | : | [F] |
| 3. Sanchi Stupa is built of bricks and stone. | : | [T] |
| 4. The Amber Fort was completed by Raja Man Singh. | : | [F] |
| 5. The Agra Fort was built in 1565. | : | [T] |

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is a stupa?

Ans: A Stupa is a monument that is sacred to the Buddhists. Sanchi Stupa is a splendid monument built by King Ashoka. It is built of bricks and stone. The four gateways in four directions are adorned with beautiful images.

2. Who built the Qutub Minar?

Ans: Qutub Minar was started by Qutub-ud-din-Aibak and was completed by Iltutmish. It was built in the honour of Sufi Saint, Qutub-ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki.

3. What do you know about the Red Fort?

Ans: Red Fort was built by Mughal king Shahjahan. This is a striking piece of architecture. The Red Fort or Lal Qila is built in red sandstone and is situated on the bank of Yamuna River. We can see splendid gardens, palaces and a mosque within the Red Fort.

4. Write a brief note on the Taj Mahal.

Ans: Taj Mahal is situated in Agra. It was built by Shahjahan, as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumaz Mahal. There is a central dome and four richly carved minarets built on a raised platform, overlooking the Yamuna River. There is a beautiful garden with fountains and channels. The whole structure was built in pure white marble. The Taj Mahal is considered as one of the seven wonders of world. It is nearly 400 years old.

5. Describe the Agra Fort.

Ans: Agra Fort is situated in Agra. It was built by Emperor Akbar in 1565. Many palaces and buildings were later on added by Jahangir and Shahjahan. There is a 70 ft. high wall all around the fort. It took 8 years to complete the fort. The fort has beautiful palaces and two halls. The Diwan-e-Aam and Diwan-e-Khas. Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) made in white marble is the most splendid building.

6. Name a few temples of Odisha.

Ans: A few temples of Odisha are:

1. Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar
2. Sun Temple, Konark
3. Jagannath Temple, Puri

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Identify the pictures given below and write their names. Also, mention the places where they are situated.

Ans:

- 1st Picture : Qutub Minar, New Delhi
- 2nd Picture : Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
- 3rd Picture : Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
- 4th Picture : Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- 5th Picture : Jama Masjid, New Delhi
- 6th Picture : Sun Temple, Konarka, Odisha
- 7th Picture : Red Fort, New Delhi
- 8th Picture : Amber Fort, Rajasthan
- 9th Picture : Agra Fort, Uttar Pradesh

11. Great National Leaders

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

- 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in
(b) 1835 ()
- 2. Lala Lajpat Rai was born in
(c) 1865 ()
- 3. Subhas Chandra Bose was born in
(b) 1897 ()

4. Sarojini Naidu was born in
(b) Hyderabad ()
5. "Discovery of India" was written by
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Tilak brought two weeklies, **Maratha** in English and **Kesari** in Marathi.
2. The full name of Mahatma Gandhi was **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of our country.
4. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was the first Home Minister of our country.
5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel died on **15th December, 1950**.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Lala Lajpat Rai | (d) Sher-e-Punjab |
| 2. Mahatma Gandhi | (e) Father of the Nation |
| 3. Subhash Chandra Bose | (a) Netaji |
| 4. Sarojini Naidu | (b) Nightingale of India |
| 5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | (c) Iron Man of India |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. : [**T**]
2. Home Role Movement was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. : [**T**]

3. Gandhiji believed in violence. : [T]
4. Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi. : [T]
5. The famous slogan “Give me blood, I will give you freedom was given by Subhash Chandra Bose. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. How and when did the First War of Independence begin?

Ans: Rani Lakshmi Bai had adopted Damodar Rao as her son because she had no son of her own. In order to expand British territory in India, Lord Dalhousie had started ‘Doctrine of Lapse’. As per this law, adopted son of a king could not become king after his death.

This law made Rani Lakshmi Bai very angry. She loved her country and hated presence of British on it. Lord Dalhousie attacked her fort. Thus, began ‘First War of Independence’ in 1857. She fought bravely, but was not match for mighty British army. After her defeat, she tried again from Fort of Gwalior. She fought hard without bothering for her life. She killed herself rather than fall into the hands of British. Rani Lakshmi Bai died at young age of 23.

2. Write the famous slogan given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Ans: The famous slogan given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak was: “Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it.”

3. Write a short note on Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi (Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi) was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. He went to England in 1888 to study law. He spent almost 22 years (1893-1915) in South Africa. His experience there contributed in shaping his ideas and methods of Satyagraha which was based on 2 pillars of Truth and Non-Violence. He returned to India in 1915 and travelled whole country. He developed a deep faith in non-violent Satyagraha. His moral and intellectual beliefs stood test of time and his ability to communicate with masses

became a force to reckon with. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was his political guru.

4. What do you know about Azad Hind Fauz?

Ans: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the greatest heroes of National Movement. He was born on 23rd January, 1877 in West Bengal.

He was an extraordinary student, very brilliant and diligent and passed Matriculation and B.A. in first division. He was appointed as an I.C.S. officer, but he resigned and joined Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.

He participated actively in freedom struggle. He organized boycott of Prince of Wales at Calcutta. He carried on anti-British activities with full vigour and was often sent to jail. He was also put under house arrest.

He escaped to Germany and from there he went to Japan. In Singapore, he founded 'Azad Hind Fauz' (Indian National Army – INA).

He was known for his bravery. His sacrifice for nation will be remembered with great gratitude.

5. What do you know about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?

Ans: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is believed to be born on 31st October, 1875 at Nadiad in Gujarat. He was the son of Jhaver Bhai Patel, a simple farmer and Laad Bai. He went to England to study law. He completed his 36 months course in just 30 months. On his return, he became a successful barrister of Ahmedabad.

Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, joined India's freedom struggle. He organized peasants of Kheda and Bardoli in Gujarat and launched a non violent Civil Disobedience Movement against raised taxes levied by British. He succeeded and British government suspended payment of revenue for that year. He was elected President of INC in 1931. He played a vital role in winning independence for India. He became first Home Minister and first Deputy Prime Minister of the India. He

used his strength and determination to force many Indian princely states to merge in India. He was totally uncompromising that earned him title “Iron Man of India”.

After suffering a massive heart attack, he died on 15th December, 1950 in Bombay. For his devoted action towards his motherland, he will always be remembered as a true son of India.

6. What do you know about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?

Ans: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian patriot and political leader. He was first Prime Minister of independent and free India.

He was born on 14th November, 1889 at Allahabad. He was a great scholar and wrote many books. His most famous book is ‘Discovery of India’. He had deep love and affection for children. He is lovingly known as ‘Chacha Nehru’. Children’s Day is celebrated annually in India on 14th November. He passed away on May 27, 1964.

Let’s Do and Learn

A. Read the clues and write the names of the great national leaders.

1. She adopted Damodar Rao as her son.

Ans:

Rani Lakshmi Bai, beginner of First War of Independence.

2. He founded the INA.

Ans:

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, founder of Azad Hind Fauz.

3. At the age of thirteen, she wrote a long poem and a drama in English.

Ans:

Sarojini Naidu, the Nightingale of India.

4. He was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.

Ans:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Iron Man of India.

5. He is lovingly called “Chacha Nehru”.

Ans:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of independent India.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Identify the different means of transport given below and write their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Mahatma Gandhi, Father of Nation

2nd Picture : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of India.

3rd Picture : Sarojini Naidu, the Nightingale of India.

4th Picture : Rani Lakshmi Bai, Queen of Jhansi, beginner of First War of Independence.

5th Picture : Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, founder of Azad Hind Fauz.

6th Picture : Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who gave famous slogan: "Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it."

7th Picture : Lala Lajpat Rai, great patriot fittingly called Sher-e-Punjab.

8th Picture : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Iron Man of India.

9th Picture : Chandra Shekhar Azad, the brave young fighter of India's independence.

12. National Symbols of India

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Our National Flag hascolours.

- (b) 3 ()
2. Our National Emblem haslions.
(b) 4 ()
3. Which is our National Flower?
(a) Lotus ()
4. Which is our National Tree?
(b) Banyan ()
5. Which is our National River?
(a) Ganga ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Ashoka Chakra in our National Flag has 24 spokes.
2. Satyameva Jayate in the National Emblem is written in Sanskrit.
3. Our National Anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore .
4. Our National Song was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
5. The tiger is a symbol of strength, grace and power.

C. Name the following:

Ans:

1. Our National Anthem : Jana Gana Mana....
2. Our National Animal : Tiger
3. Our National Bird : Peacock
4. Our National Song : Vande Mataram
5. Our National Emblem : Ashoka Chakra

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. We should respect our National Flag. : [**T**]
2. A torn or dirty flag should not be hoisted. : [**T**]
3. Emblem means symbol. : [**T**]
4. National Anthem is sung on all important national occasions. : [**T**]
5. The lotus grows in fresh water. : [**T**]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What are our National Symbols?

Ans: Our National Symbols are:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | National Flag | - | Tiranga |
| 2. | National Anthem | - | Jana Gana Mana ... |
| 3. | National Emblem | - | Ashoka Chakra |
| 4. | National Flower | - | Lotus |
| 5. | National Bird | - | Peacock |
| 6. | National Animal | - | Tiger |

2. Describe the National Flag of India.

Ans: National Flag of India has three colours: Saffron, White and Green. They are rectangular in shape. The length of each stripe is one and a half times the breadth. Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice. White stands for prosperity. It has Ashoka Chakra in centre of white stripe. Ashoka Chakra has 24 spokes. It represents the 24 hours in a day.

3. What are the various rules regarding hoisting the National Flag?

Ans: The rules that every Indian must follow regarding National Flag are:

1. National Flag should be flown only from sunrise to sunset.
2. National Flag must always be unfurled only at top of mast.
3. Saffron band should always be on top.
4. National Flag must always be carried in front in a procession.
5. National Flag must always be carried over right shoulder.

6. We must not hoist a dirty or a torn flag.
7. Whenever National Flag is being hoisted, we must stand in attention and salute it.

4. Explain our national emblem.

Ans: National Emblem has a base 'Satyameva Jayate' written below in Sanskrit which mean 'Truth Wins'. National Emblem has been taken from Lion Capital of Ashoka Pillar that was built by Emperor Ashoka at Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

In National Emblem, there are four lions, horse and bull which stand for following:

Four Lions : They are guardians of four directions. They stand for Strength and Courage.

Horse : Horse stands for Energy and Speed.

Bull : Bull stands for Hard Work.

5. What do the words "Satyameva Jayate" mean?

Ans: "Satyameva Jayate" means 'Truth Wins' or 'Truth alone triumphs'.

6. What are the manners while singing the National Anthem and National Song?

Ans: The manners while singing National Anthem and National Song are:

1. We must learn words of our National Anthem and National Song.
2. We must sing our National Anthem and National Song properly.
3. When National Anthem or National Song is being played, we should show our respect by standing in attention.
4. We should sing our National Anthem or National Song with utmost respect and sing it in complete harmony with others from the core of our heart and soul.
5. We should complete National Anthem in 52 seconds.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Identify the pictures of national symbols and write their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Ashoka Chakra:
National Emblem – Ashoka Chakra is taken from Lion Capital of an Ashoka Pillar, built by Emperor Ashoka at Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. In National Emblem, there are four lions, horse and bull.

2nd Picture : Tiger – National Animal.
The tiger is a symbol of strength, grace and power.

3rd Picture : Peacock – National Bird

4th Picture : Banyan Tree – National Tree

5th Picture : Lotus – National Flower

6th Picture : Tiranga – National Flag

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: Do it yourself.

Worksheet

Ans: Do it yourself.

13. Our Festivals

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Gandhi Jayanti marks the birthday of
(b) Mahatma Gandhi ()

2. It is also called Vijayadashmi.
(c) Dussehra ()
3. Which special dish is prepared on Eid?
(a) Sewaiyan ()
4. Pongal is the harvest festival of
(a) Tamil Nadu ()
5. Onam is the harvest festival of
(b) Kerala ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **Mahatma Gandhi** is called 'Bapu'.
2. The Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi is at **Raj Ghat**.
3. **Diwali** is called 'Festival of lights'.
4. **Holi** is called 'Festival of colours'.
5. Christmas marks the birthday of **Jesus Christ**.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Republic Day | (c) 26 th January |
| 2. Independence Day | (a) 15 th August |
| 3. Gandhi Jayanti | (e) 2 nd October |
| 4. Dussehra | (b) Ram Leela |
| 5. Christmas | (d) 25 th December |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Mahatma Gandhi's birth is celebrated as the 'International Day of Non-Violence'. : [**T**]
2. Bihu is the festival of Assam. : [**T**]
3. Baisakhi marks the harvest of wheat crop. : [**T**]
4. Wangala is a festival of Nagaland. : [**F**]
5. Chapchar Kut is a festival of Mizoram. : [**T**]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What are festivals?

Ans: The days which are celebrated with fun and excitement with our friends and family are called festivals. The festivals strengthen the bond between people and bring them together. Festivals are celebrated with lot of enthusiasm. People wear new, colourful clothes. They eat, sing, dance and visit fairs.

2. Differentiate between national festivals and religious festivals.

Ans: Difference between national and religious festivals is as follows:

National Festivals : National festivals are those which are celebrated by the entire nation. They mark the special days or events that hold importance to the entire nation. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our National Festivals. These days are observed as national holidays.

Religious Festivals : Religious festivals are those which are celebrated by people belonging to a particular religion are called Religious festivals. People pray to seek the blessings of their Gods on certain days. People enjoy a lot and have a lot of fun, wear new clothes and eat special food items. Families and friends get together to celebrate these special days.

Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Eid, Gurupurab, Christmas are such festivals.

3. How is Independence Day celebrated?

Ans: Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August as India got freedom from British rule on 15th August, 1947. The main function is held at Red Fort in Delhi. Prime Minister hoists National Flag and gives a speech. On this day, we remember those who sacrificed their lives for freedom of our country.

4. How is Republic Day celebrated?

Ans: India became a democratic Republic on 26th January, 1950. This day is celebrated as Republic Day every year. President of India takes salute at a grand parade in New Delhi and hoists National Flag. Many people participate in parade.

5. Write a short note on the festival of Eid.

Ans: It is a festival of Muslims. Eid comes after Ramzan—month of fasting. Muslims end their fast after sighting New Moon. They pray at Mosques. After prayers, they embrace and greet one another 'Eid Mubarak'.

A special dish 'Sewain' is cooked on this occasion. It is made from milk, sugar and vermicelli.

6. How is Gurupurab celebrated?

Ans: Sikhs celebrate Gurupurab in the honour of Sikh Gurus. Huge processions are taken out through cities and towns. Prayers are held in gurudwararas all over country. Langar or free food is distributed on this day.

7. Name the festivals of North-east.

Ans: The festivals of North-east are as follows:

Wangala Festival : Wangala festival of Meghalaya is most popular festival among Garos of Meghalaya. It is a harvest festival held in honour of Saljong, Sun God of fertility. Celebration of this festival marks end of a period of toil, which

brings good output of fields. It also signifies onset of winter.

Hornbill Festival : Hornbill festival is celebrated by Zeliang Naga tribal men of Nagaland. It is a celebration held every year in the first week of December in Nagaland. It provides a colourful mixture of dances, performances, crafts, parades, games, sports, food, fairs and religious ceremonies.

Chapchar Kut : Chapchar Kut is one of the oldest festivals of Mizoram and has a great cultural significance. It is an annual harvest festival celebrated in the month of March. It is a week-long festival and is celebrated with great pomp and gaiety.

Let's Do and Learn

Read the clues and complete the boxes.

1. It marks the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans:

Gandhi Jayanti

2. People offer prayers to Goddess Lakshmi on this day.

Ans:

Diwali

3. Prabhat Pheri is held early morning.

Ans:

Republic Day

4. Santa Claus gives gifts to children.

Ans:

Christmas

5. Snake Boat races are held.

Ans:

Onam

6. Bull fights are held.

Ans:

Jallikattu

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Identify these festivals and write their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Republic Day

2nd Picture : Republic Day

3rd Picture : Gandhi Jayanti

4th Picture : Christmas

5th Picture : Eid

6th Picture : Diwali

7th Picture : Boat Race

8th Picture : Pongal

9th Picture : Bihu

14. The Earth and The Solar System

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. The Sun is a

(b) Star ()

2. There areplanets in our Solar System.

(c) 8 ()

3. What is Milky Way?
(a) Galaxy ()
4. The Earth rotates on its axis once inhours.
(b) 24 ()
5. Stars are in the sky.....
(c) both ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The Sun rises in the **East** and sets in the **West**.
2. The Sun gives us **heat** and **light**.
3. The rotation of the Earth causes **day and night**.
4. The revolution of the Earth causes **seasons**.
5. One revolution is completed in **365 days**.

C. Name the following:

Ans:

1. The largest planet in the Solar System. : Jupiter
2. The smallest planet in the Solar System. : Mercury
3. The only planet on which life exists. : Earth
4. The only natural satellite of the Earth. : Moon
5. Solar Year : The time-period taken to complete one revolution.

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. All the planets move around the Sun. : [**T**]
2. Plants prepare their food in the presence of sunlight. : [**T**]

3. There are a few galaxies in the universe. : [**F**]
4. Some satellites in space are man-made. : [**T**]
5. All stars are bigger than the Sun. : [**T**]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is the Solar System?

Ans: The Solar System consists of Sun and the eight planets.

Name of different planets of the Solar System are:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Mercury | - | The smallest planet |
| 2. | Venus | - | The brightest planet |
| 3. | Earth | - | The only planet where life exists |
| 4. | Mars | - | The Red planet |
| 5. | Jupiter | - | The largest planet |
| 6. | Saturn | - | The planet with rings |
| 7. | Uranus | - | The second farthest planet |
| 8. | Neptune | - | The farthest planet |

2. What are stars?

Ans: Stars are huge balls of gases. They give out light and heat. The Sun is a star. It is the star nearest to the Earth. Some stars are smaller than Sun and some are thousand times bigger than Sun. Stars shine for millions of years. There are millions of stars in sky. A big group of stars is known as Galaxy. A huge cloud of stars called Milky Way Galaxy is name of galaxy to which Solar System belongs. The stars, the sun and the planets are only a very small part of this galaxy. The Milky Way Galaxy is spiral in shape.

3. Name the planets of our Solar System.

Ans: Name of different planets of Solar System are:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Mercury | - | The smallest planet |
| 2. | Venus | - | The brightest planet |
| 3. | Earth | - | The only planet where life exists |
| 4. | Mars | - | The Red planet |
| 5. | Jupiter | - | The largest planet |
| 6. | Saturn | - | The planet with rings |
| 7. | Uranus | - | The second farthest planet |

8. Neptune - The farthest planet

4. What are constellations?

Ans: Constellations are group of stars making some pattern in sky. Constellations are named after creatures and persons from myths or legends.

Name of two well-known constellations are:

- (i) Ursa Major and Minor
- (ii) Great Bear (known as Sasptarishi in India)

5. Differentiate between rotation and revolution.

Ans: Difference between rotation and revolution is as follows:

Rotation : Rotation is movement of Earth on its own axis. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. It causes day and night. Part of Earth that faces Sun has day and other part has night.

The effect of rotation on Earth is that it causes day and night. Part of Earth that faces Sun has day and other part has night.

Revolution : Revolution is movement of Earth around Sun. It takes 365 days 6 hours to complete one revolution. It causes seasons.

The effect of revolution on Earth is that it causes seasons. Revolution is movement of Earth around Sun. It takes 365 days 6 hours to complete one revolution.

6. What are satellites?

Ans: Satellites are heavenly bodies that revolve around planet. Moon is natural Satellite of earth. Jupiter has 39 moons orbiting around it.

With development of science, man has invented Satellites that are launched in space and help in forecasting weather conditions, rainfall, etc. They also enable us to watch live programmes on our television screen.

Let's Do and Learn

Find out the names of all the planets in our Solar System in the following word-grid given below:

Ans:

1. MERCURY
2. JUPITER
3. SATURN
4. VENUS
5. EARTH
6. URANUS
7. NEPTUNE
8. SUN

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

This is the picture of the Solar System. Label it.

Ans:

- 1st Picture : Sun
- 2nd Picture : Mercury
- 3rd Picture : Venus
- 4th Picture : Earth
- 5th Picture : Mars
- 6th Picture : Jupiter
- 7th Picture : Saturn
- 8th Picture : Uranus
- 9th Picture : Neptune

15. Our Earth – A Unique Planet

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. It provides us with oxygen to breathe.
(b) Atmosphere ()

2. The place where the Earth and the sky appear to meet.
(b) Horizon ()

3. The place where land and sea meet.
(a) Coast ()

4. Life on the Earth is possible because of the presence of
.....
(c) both ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. **Atmosphere** protects the Earth from harmful ultra-violet rays of the Sun.

2. **Three-fourths** part of the Earth is covered with water.

3. The Earth is slightly **flat** at the top and bottom.

4. The Earth is **bulging** at the centre.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Earth | (d) Blue Planet |
| 2. Ferdinand Magellan | (a) Portuguese Sailor |
| 3. Oceans | (b) 97% water of the Earth |
| 4. Water | (c) Three-fourths of the Earth |

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. The Earth is at the proper distance from the Sun. : [T]
2. If the Earth were close to the Sun, it would have too hot on the Earth. : [T]
3. If the Earth were far away from the Sun, it would have been too cold on the Earth : [T]
4. People in ancient times believed that the Earth has edges. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. Name the factors that make life possible on the Earth.

Ans: The factors that make life possible on Earth are:

1. Oxygen
2. Nitrogen
3. Carbon Dioxide
4. Water
5. Dust Particles

2. What is atmosphere?

Ans: The earth is surrounded by a layer of air which is called atmosphere. Atmosphere protects the Earth from harmful ultra-violet rays of the Sun. It provides us with oxygen to breathe.

3. Why is Earth called a blue planet?

Ans: Water is present on the Earth in the form of oceans, rivers, lakes, etc. Three -fourths part of the Earth is covered with water. When viewed from space, it looks blue. That is why it is called a Blue Planet.

4. How did Ferdinand Magellan prove that the Earth is round in shape?

Ans: Portuguese sailor Ferdinand Magellan set sail from Spain and kept sailing in one direction. Only after three years, he reached the same place from where he had started. This proved that Earth was not flat but round like a sphere.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Make a list of any ten natural things found on the Earth.

Ans:

1. Oxygen
2. Nitrogen
3. Carbon Dioxide
4. Water
5. Dust Particles
6. Plants
7. Animals
8. Oceans
9. Rivers
10. Rocks

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: Do it yourself.

Worksheet

Tick () the activities which are important to protect our Earth and cross out (X) the ones which destroy our Earth and the environment.

Ans:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----|
| 1 st Picture | : | Planting trees | () |
| 2 nd Picture | : | Cutting down trees in forests | (X) |
| 3 rd Picture | : | Digging the Earth | (X) |
| 4 th Picture | : | Throwing garbage into the river | (X) |
| 5 th Picture | : | Earth Day Celebration | () |
| 6 th Picture | : | Land Pollution | (X) |

16. Knowing Our Earth

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. The top of the map points towards the
(b) North ()
2. The bottom of the map points towards the
(a) South ()
3. It is the largest continent.
(a) Asia ()
4. It is the smallest continent.
(b) Australia ()
5. It is also called the Island Continent.
(b) Australia ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. A book of maps is called an **Atlas**.
2. A **Globe** is a model of the Earth.
3. The **Pacific Ocean** is the largest ocean.
4. The **Arctic Ocean** is the smallest ocean.
5. The **Oceans** are large salty water-bodies.

C. Define the following terms:

Ans:

1. **Globe** : Since we cannot see the entire earth at one time, so we have to make a model of earth to study it. This model is called a Globe. A Globe represents the whole earth.
2. **Map** : A map is a drawing of the earth. We can show on the map the whole earth or a part of it. We can draw big maps or small maps.

3. Compass : A compass is a device used for finding directions. Sailors use a compass to find their way while sailing. A compass looks like a watch. The needle of a compass always points towards North direction.
4. Continent : A very large landmass is called a continent. There are seven continents in all. They are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.
5. Ocean : Ocean is a large water-body on the Earth. There are four oceans in the world as follows:
 1. Pacific Ocean
 2. Atlantic Ocean
 3. Indian Ocean
 4. Arctic Ocean

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

Ans:

1. Globes and maps help us to study the Earth. : [T]
2. Seas are smaller than oceans. : [T]
3. Mariana Trench, the deepest point on the Earth, lies in the Pacific Ocean. : [T]
4. Directions help us to find the location of a place. : [T]
5. The Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean. : [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What are the limitations of globes?

Ans: Globes have following limitations:

1. Globes show only half of the Earth at a time.
2. Globes do not show the details of the places.
3. Globes are not easy to carry everywhere.

2. Name the main directions.

Ans: The main directions are:

1. East
2. West
3. North
4. South

3. Name the continents of the Earth.

Ans: There are following seven continents on the Earth:

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Europe
6. Australia
7. Antarctica

4. Name all the oceans of the Earth.

Ans: There are four oceans in the world as follows:

1. Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean

5. What are landforms? Give examples.

Ans: There are many landforms on the Earth. Some are rough, some flat, some lie low while others are raised. Mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and valleys are some of the different landforms on Earth.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Write the directions in the given boxes.

Ans:

1. East
2. West
3. North
4. South

C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

Look at the pictures given below and write down their names.

Ans:

1st Picture : Globe

2nd Picture : Map

3rd Picture : Compass

4th Picture : Atlas

17. Environmental Pollution

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Our environment includes
(c) both ()
2. Leakage from oil tankers causes.....
(b) Water pollution ()
3. Water pollution is harmful for
(c) all ()
4. Trees hold the soil with their.....
(a) roots ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. Everything around us makes up our **environment**.
2. **Humans** have become a threat to the environment.
3. Land pollution reduces the growth of **plants and trees**.

4. Land pollution is also called **Soil** pollution.
5. The sounds that are not pleasant to hear are called **Noise Pollution**.

C. Write any three causes of each of the following:

Ans:

1. Air pollution:
 1. Smoke from factories, vehicles
 2. Burning of fuels and fire-crackers.
 3. Burning of garbage, leaves and wood.
2. Water pollution:
 1. Leakage from oil tankers on high seas.
 2. Bathing and washing of clothes in rivers and lakes.
 3. Dumping of household waste and untreated sewage in water bodies.
3. Land pollution:
 1. Releasing of harmful substances like pesticides, insecticides, etc. into soil.
 2. Garbage from factories, houses,
 3. Wastes from mines, forests and agriculture.
4. Noise pollution:
 1. Excess of noise in the environment
 2. Honking of vehicles on the road
 3. Playing of loudspeaker and loud music

E. Define the following terms:

Ans:

1. Air pollution : The mixing of harmful gases and other particles in air is called air pollution. The main causes of air pollution are: Sandstorms, volcanic eruptions, forest fires are natural causes of air pollution. Human-made factors of air pollution include smoke from factories, vehicles, burning of fuels and fire-crackers.
2. Water pollution : Adding harmful substances to water bodies causes water pollution. People throw wastes in

rivers, ponds and lakes. It also kills aquatic life. Fertilizers and chemicals used in fields seep into soil eventually reach water bodies thereby polluting them.

3. Land pollution : Adding harmful substances to soil leads to land pollution. It is mainly caused due to improper disposal of wastes. Domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes pollute soil. Such waste may also contain things like plastic that choke sewage pipes and cause soil pollution.
4. Noise pollution : The sounds that are not pleasant to hear are called noises. The main causes of noise pollution are: excess of noise in environment, honking of vehicles on road and playing of loudspeaker and loud music.

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is pollution?

Ans: Pollution is addition of harmful substances in air, water or soil which is unfit for human use. These harmful substances that cause pollution are called pollutants. Apart from these, there is pollution which is caused by vehicles called Noise Pollution. There are 4 types of pollution:

1. Air Pollution
2. Land Pollution
3. Water Pollution
4. Noise Pollution

2. Write any three ways by which air pollution can be controlled?

Ans: Three ways by which air pollution can be controlled are:

1. Factories and industries must be fitted with chimneys and precipitations.
2. Using CNG in vehicles.
3. Reducing burning of fuels, fire-crackers, garbage, leaves and wood.

3. What are the harmful effects of air pollution?

Ans: The harmful effects of air pollution are:

1. Problem in breathing
 2. Respiratory diseases like asthma, lung cancer.
4. Name the diseases caused by consuming dirty water.
Ans: The diseases caused by consuming dirty water are:
1. Jaundice
 2. Gastroenteritis
 3. Typhoid
5. How is soil pollution harmful?
Ans: Soil pollution is harmful to the living creatures that live in the soil. Trees hold the soil with their roots. Land pollution reduces the growth of trees. This leads to loosening of top layer of soil. It is carried away by water and wind causing soil erosion.
6. What are the effects of noise pollution?
Ans: Noise pollution causes mental stress and lack of concentration in work and studies. It also causes damage to ear-drums leading to deafness. It results in sleeping disorders.

Let's Do and Learn

- A. Ans: Do it yourself.
- B. Ans: Do it yourself.
- C. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: We have noted.

18. Measures to Reduce Pollution

EXERCISES

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans:

1. Which of these is the biggest polluter of river water?
(a) Industrial units ()

2. Chipko Movement was started in
(a) 1970 ()
3. Van Mahotsava began in the year.....
(b) 1950 ()
4.is the cause of water pollution.
(c) both ()

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans:

1. The 3 R's stand for **Reduce, Reuse** and **Recycle**.
2. Chipko Movement was based on the **Gandhian** philosophy.
3. The Chipko Movement gained momentum under **Sundarlal Bahuguna**.
4. Van Mahotsava means **Festival of Forests**.
5. **Environmental pollution** leads to several diseases.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ozone layer | (a) Environment |
| 2. Mother | (e) Earth |
| 3. Agricultural waste | (b) Fertilizer and pesticides |
| 4. Van Mahotsava | (c) Festival of forests |
| 5. Chipko Movement | (d) Embracing trees |

D. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

Ans:

1. Trees are the source of rain on the Earth. : [**T**]
2. Only a very small portion of waste water is treated. : [**T**]

3. Van Mahotsava is a week-long festival. : [T]
4. Van Mahotsava raises awareness of trees among people. : [T]
5. Chipko Movement was a violent movement. : [F]

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is the importance of trees?

Ans: Trees give us life. They are very important for survival on Earth. Trees are a source of rain on earth. They also help check soil erosion and keep environment fresh. They are home to wild animals. Trees are very useful friends of humanity. They clean soil by filtering sewage and chemicals, control noise pollution, air pollution and reduce flooding. We must respect and save trees to save life and environment.

2. Why do we need to keep our surroundings clean?

Ans: It is very important to keep our surroundings clean. We get fresh air from atmosphere. Unclean environment leads to several diseases. We must preserve the environment for the future generations. We can keep our surroundings clean in the following ways:

1. We should mop the floor of our house with a good solution like phenyl. It helps to curb the spread of germs by killing them.
2. We should throw our waste only in the dustbin.
3. We should dust our furniture and sweep the floor every day.

3. How can we keep our surroundings clean?

Ans: We can keep our surroundings clean in the following ways:

1. We should mop the floor of our house with a good solution like phenyl. It helps to curb the spread of germs by killing them.
2. We should throw our waste only in the dustbin.
3. We should dust our furniture and sweep the floor every day.

4. Write any three ways by which water pollution can be checked?

Ans: Three ways to check water pollution are:

1. To identify industrial and factory units which are the biggest polluters of river water.
2. A regular qualitative and quantitative monitoring of freshwater resources.
3. Construct proper sanitary landfill sites.

5. Write a short note on Chipko Movement.

Ans: In 1970's the villagers in hills of Uttarakhand thought of a unique way to prevent cutting down of trees. They put their arms around trees and when tree-cutters came to cut them, they would not leave the trees till they left. This was called Chipko Movement. The leaders of this movement were Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Gaura Devi. It was a non-violent movement aimed at protection and conservation of trees and forests from being destroyed. The Chipko Movement was based on Gandhian philosophy of peaceful resistance to achieve the goals.

6. What do you know about Van Mahotsava?

Ans: Van Mahotsava is an annual tree-planting movement in India. It was started in 1950. The name Van Mahotsava means 'Festival of Forests'. It has gained significant national importance and every year, millions of saplings are planted across India during Van Mahotsava week. Van Mahotsava is important in creating awareness of trees among people and it highlights the need for planting and tending trees to prevent global warming and reduce pollution.

Let's Do and Learn

A. Make a list of all the leaders associated with the Chipko Movement.

Ans: The list of leaders associated with Chipko Movement is as follows:

1. Sundarlal Bahuguna
2. Chandi Prasad Bhatt
3. Gaura Devi
4. Sudesha Devi
5. Bachni Devi
6. Dev Suman
7. Bira Behn
8. Sarala Behn

9. Amrita Devi

B. Ans: Do it yourself.

Life Skills

Ans: I have noted.

Worksheet

A. Ans: Do it yourself.

B. Look at the pictures given below. Write a few lines about it.

Ans: Deforestation is cutting of trees in large numbers. When trees are cut down, the soil becomes loose and gets blown away by wind or washed away by rain.