

O My Motherland – 4

1. SARDAR VALLABH BHAI PATEL

(Leadership)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was Sardar Patel born?

Ans:

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was born on 31st October, 1875 at Nadiad, Gujarat.

2. Where did he study?

Ans:

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel completed his matriculation at the age of 22. He wanted to become a barrister. At the age of 36, he went to England to fulfil his dream and joined Middle Temple Inn. He completed his 36 month course in just 30 months. After returning to India, he became one of the most successful barristers of Ahmedabad.

3. Write a note on his contributions towards the freedom struggle of India?

Ans:

Sardar Patel was inspired by work and philosophy of Gandhiji. He joined India's struggle for independence. He organized peasants of Kheda, Bardoli and other parts of Gujarat and launched non-violent Civil Disobedience Movement in Gujarat against payment of raised tax, levied by Britishers. He succeeded in his goal and Government suspended payment of revenue for that year. He was a strong supporter of Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji and worked against alcoholism, un-touchability and caste discrimination in Gujarat. When Gandhiji was in prison, he led Satyagraha in Nagpur in 1923 against British law, banning the raising of Indian flag. He was elected as President of Indian National Congress in 1931. He was a prominent leader in organizing the Quit India Movement in 1942.

He became the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India. He was a man of courage and determination and in true sense the 'Iron Man of India'.

4. What position was he given in the Ministry after India's independence?

Ans:

After India's independence, Sardar Patel became first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.

5. Write a note on his works for his country in independent India?

Ans:

In independent India, Sardar Patel became first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.

He organized relief camps for refugees in Punjab and Delhi. He was the man behind the consolidation of 565 semi-autonomous princely states to form a united India. Sardar Patel was very attached to Mahatma Gandhi. After Mahatma Gandhi's death, his condition also started deteriorating. He died on 15th December, 1950.

Let's Do

- A. Match the items given under Column 'A' with those given under Column 'B':

Ans:

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. The Father of the Nation | (f) Mahatma Gandhi |
| 2. The Indian Lady President of the U.N. | (d) Vijaylakshmi Pandit |
| 3. The First Prime Minister of India | (b) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 4. India's greatest poet | (e) Rabindranath Tagore |
| 5. A great social worker | (a) Mother Teresa |
| 6. The first Lady Prime Minister | (c) Indira Gandhi |

B. Paste a picture of a great person here and write a few lines on him/her.

Ans:

Paste a picture of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yourself.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. He was also called as Chacha Nehru by the children. He is called so because he love the children very much, especially the small children. Whenever he got tired of is work, he spent his time with children. He loved playing and dong childish things with them. Sometimes, he even copied the acts of the children who could not speak properly. He used to have a great time with them. This is the reason why he was called as “Chacha Nehru”.

2. THE YOUNG PATRIOTIC BOY

(Patriotism)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the boy Chandrashekhar see outside?

Ans:

The boy Chandrashekhar saw outside a sage leading some group of people. Then he came to know that it was a freedom movement. He saw a British officer attacking the crowd and hitting the sage.

2. What did he do there?

Ans:

When the boy Chandrashekhar saw a British officer attacking the crowd and hitting the sage, he did not keep quiet. He took a stone in his hand and it the British officer. A policeman tried to catch the boy, but he escaped from the place.

3. Where did the police arrest Chandrashekhar?

Ans:

The police arrested Chandrashekhar in his school next morning. He was produced before the court. The judge asked the boy to tell his name. The brave boy told his name as ‘Azad’ which means ‘free’. The judge was shocked to hear this.

4. What punishment did the boy get from the judge?

Ans:

The boy got of 12 lashes as punishment from the judge. The boy was unclothed and a man started whipping him. It was so hard that the boy's skin was torn. The boy did not shed any tears and cried loudly 'Vande Mataram'.

5. What did the boy say to the jailor when he was given 12 paise to dress his wounds?

Ans:

When Chandrashekhar was given 12 paise to dress his wounds, the boy said to the jailor, "Give the money to Queen Victoria and tell her that it was given by a young Indian patriot."

B. Fill up the blanks:

Ans:

1. The boy's name was **Chandrashekhar Tiwari**.
2. The brave boy told his name as "**Azad**" which means 'free'.
3. The boy laughed and replied that he liked to be in **jail** and that was his permanent address.
4. The boy did not shed any tears but cried loudly "**Vande Mataram**".
5. The boy was none other than the great legend **Chandrashekhar Azad**.

Let's Do

A. There are a few freedom fighters. Recognize their pictures and write their names:

Ans:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Chandrashekhar Azad
4. Mahatma Gandhi
5. Sarojini Naidu

6. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

B. How much do you know about our war of independence? Tick (✓) the correct answer:

Ans:

1. Who among the following was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Shri Motilal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) A.O. Hume [✓]
- (d) Queen Victoria

2. Who among the following was a revolutionary?

- (a) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bhagat Singh [✓]

3. When did India become independent?

- (a) August 15, 1947 [✓]
- (b) August, 15, 1950
- (c) January 26, 1950
- (d) January 30, 1950

3. PRAYING TO GOOD

(Prayers)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Name a few places where people go for prayers?

Ans:

A few places where people go for prayers are:

- 1. Temple
- 2. Mosque
- 3. Church
- 4. Gurudwara

2. Why do we go for prayers? Write at least three reasons.

Ans:

We go for prayers for the following three reasons:

1. To thank Almighty God for His wonderful blessings.
2. A prayer is a way of communicating our thoughts to Almighty God.
3. Devotion to Almighty God enables us to accept both joy and sorrow with equanimity of mind. We get absolute joy in the realization of God.

3. Name a few things for which you thank God?

Ans:

A few things for which we thank God are as follows:

1. For the world so sweet.
2. For the food we eat.
3. For our home so sweet.
4. For the birds that sing.
5. For everything!

4. Do you pray at school in the morning?

Ans:

Yes, we pray at school in the morning.

Let's Do

A. Write 'R' for a right statement and 'W' for a wrong one. Write the right statement for every wrong one.

1. We can pray only in the morning. [W]

Ans:

We can pray anytime in the day or night.

2. We can pray only in a temple. [W]

Ans:

We can pray either in a temple or mosque or church or gurudwara.

3. We should say prayers in English only, not in our mother tongue. [W]

Ans:

We can say prayers in any language we are comfortable with.

4. We should thank God for all the good things that we have. [R]

Ans:

Yes, we should thank God for all the good things that we have.

5. It is all right to make fun of the way others pray. [W]

Ans:

It is not at all right to make fun of the way others pray.

6. We need not be respectful or keep silence when others are praying. [W]

Ans:

No, we need to be respectful or keep silence when others are praying.

B. Remember that it is important to pray. But it is equally important to be good in your actions and words. Put a (✓) or a (X):

Ans:

1. Farhan never misses prayer at the mosque with his father, but he does not respect his grandparents. : [X]
2. Sumit steals his friend's pencil but since he prays everyday, it is all right. : [X]
3. I reach the temple in time daily. Prayers start at 5 a.m. in the morning in the temple. But I go to school late every day. : [X]
4. Jitesh uses rude words and makes fun of other children, but he goes to the church every Sunday. : [X]
5. Manpreet loves to serve his grandparents at home. He also likes to serve people in the Gurudwara. : [✓]

C People say special prayers during festivals. Can you name some festivals?

Ans:

1. Christmas
2. Ganesh Chaturthi

3. Deepawali
4. Holi
5. Shivaratri
6. Janamashtami
7. Pongal
8. Onam
9. Bihu
10. Baisakhi
11. Durga Puja
12. Chhat Puja

D. Write yourself.

4. MY SWEET HOME
(Home)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How old is Rajan and where does he live?

Ans:

Rajan is six years old. He lives in his home with his parents, grandparents and his sister.

2. What does Rajan call his parents? What are their professions?

Ans:

Rajan calls his parents – Mom and Dad. His Mom teaches in a high school. His Dad is an engineer by profession. He works in a factory. His sister studies in Class I. Rajan and his sister study in the same school.

3. How do Rajan's parents help Rajan and his sister?

Ans:

Rajan's parents look after Rajan and his sister well in the house. They fulfil their needs. They help them in their studies. They take special care for them when they fall sick.

4. How does Rajan help his parents?

Ans:

Rajan helps his parents by keeping the house clean. He does not throw his toys, books or shoes or socks around the house. He listens to his parents and obeys their instructions. He shares his toys, books and colours with his sister. Brother and sister play with each other. After playing, they put all the play-things back in their places.

5. Who is Bruno?

Ans:

Bruno is a pet dog in Rajan's family. He loves to play with Rajan and his sister. He sleeps in Rajan's room at night. Rajan does not let Bruno make a noise when his parents and grandparents are sleeping.

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

Ans:

1. Rajan's dad is a doctor. [F]
2. Rajan's sister studies in K.G. [F]
3. Rajan does not share his toys with his sister. [F]
4. Rajan likes to play indoor games with his sister. [T]

Let's Do

A. How do you show your love for the members of your family?

Ans:

I show my love for the members of my family in the following ways:

1. helping parents in household work.
2. studying properly.
3. keeping things in their proper places.
4. maintaining cleanliness in the house.

5. assisting one another in studies.
6. sharing the things/articles.
7. helping one another if needed.
8. taking care of grandparents.
9. looking after the needs grandparents.
10. helping grandparents in every possible way.

B. How do you help your parents and grandparents?

Ans:

I help my parents and grandparents in the following ways:

1. helping parents in household work.
2. keeping things in their proper places.
3. maintaining cleanliness in the house.
4. assisting them in household work.
5. helping one another if needed.
6. taking care of parents and grandparents.
7. looking after the needs of parents and grandparents.
8. helping grandparents in every possible way.

C. You share your home with the members of your family. Besides a home, there are many other things that you share. Think about those things and complete the table:

Ans:

I share with my brother/sister	I share with my mother and / or father	I share with my grandfather and / or grandmother
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Books 2. Colours 3. Stationery items 4. Toys and playthings 5. Chocolates, snacks and other food items 6. Gifts 7. Doing household work together. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household items 2. Food items. 3. Household work 4. Buying provisional items from market. 5. Entertaining guests at home. 6. Looking after pets 7. Taking care of grandparents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looking after them when needed. 2. Buying provisional items from market. 3. Spending time with them. 4. Assisting them in every possible manner.
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D. Here are the balloons with some words written on them. Colour the balloons **Green** that you think the members of your family would like. Colour the other balloons **Grey**.

Ans:

1. love : [Green]
2. pinch : [Grey]
3. fight : [Grey]
4. hug : [Green]
5. care : [Green]
6. tease : [Grey]
7. share : [Green]
8. help : [Green]
9. bully : [Grey]
10. laughter : [Green]

11. scold : [Grey]
12. understand : [Green]
13. smile : [Green]
14. happy : [Green]
15. play : [Green]

5. TIME DOES NOT WAIT (Value of Time)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why didn't the farmer play with Chandu?

Ans:

The farmer didn't play with Chandu because he said that he was busy sowing seeds in his field. Chandu asked him to show the seeds later, but the farmer replied that he can't delay his work. He said that rainy season is coming and he has to sow the seeds before that. If he is late, the seedlings will not have time to grow gains. In that case, he will have no food.

2. Why didn't the ants play with Chandu?

Ans:

When Chandu asked ants to play with him, they said that they had no time to play. They said that they were collecting food for the rainy season. Chandu insisted that the rainy season was still far away and they could collect their food later. The ants replied that if they play now, they will not be able to collect enough food. Then they would starve to death later on.

3. Why didn't the bees play with Chandu?

Ans:

The bees didn't play with Chandu because they were busy in collecting honey. He asked them to collect the honey later. The bees said that now it is sunny days and the fields are full of

flowers. If they didn't collect honey then, how would they fill their hives before the rain comes?

4. Why did Chandu get poor grades?

Ans:

Chandu got poor grades because he spent all his time in playing and not studying. He felt ashamed and got the lowest grades in his class. Chandu's teacher scolded him in front of the entire class.

5. Chandu said that he had no time to study. Do you agree with him?

Ans:

No, we don't agree when Chandu said that he had no time to study. He was stupid boy and quite unmindful of his duties and responsibilities. He was quite lazy and careless boy.

6. Who do you learn from this story?

Ans:

We learn from this story that time is a precious thing. Time does not wait for anyone. Time has great importance and value in our life. Opportunities knock at the door surely for everyone but not always. We must learn to make use of time properly without losing it at all. If we lose it, we will miss the chance to succeed. We should not postpone our work. If we postpone our work, time postpones the happiness in our life. We should perform all the chores in a timely manner to avoid the difficulty. We should remember that time once lost never comes back again.

We should plan our day by giving proper time to all our activities and then follow strictly.

B. Who said these statements?

1. "Not now, I am busy in tilling my land."

Ans:

These words were said by the farmer to Chandu.

2. "Sorry, we don't have time to play. We are collecting food for the rainy months."

Ans:

These words were said by ants to Chandu.

3. “Sorry, not now. We are busy in collecting honey.”

Ans:

These words were said by honey-bees to Chandu.

Let's Do

A. Namita is always late for school. Help her to be on time. Tick (✓) the boxes against the actions that you think Namita should do to be on time.

Ans:

1. Namita should get up ten minutes early. : [✓]
2. She should sleep late. : [X]
3. She should pack her school bag the previous night. : [✓]
4. She should not watch TV in the morning. : [✓]
5. She should keep her uniform and shoes ready the night before. : [✓]
6. She should finish her homework in the morning. : [X]

B. Draw the hands of the clocks to show the time at which you –

Ans:

1. get up : 6:00 a.m.
2. leave for school : 7:00 a.m.
3. come back home after school : 2:00 p.m.
4. go to the park to play : 5:00 p.m.
5. eat dinner : 8:30 p.m.
6. go to bed : 9:00 p.m.

C. Here are some pictures showing the different times of the day. Write what time of the day it is. Also, write what you would like to do at that time.

Ans:

1. It is now **6:00 a.m.**
I like to **wake up** at this time.
2. It is now **2:00 p.m.**
I like to **come back to home** at this time.
3. It is now **9:00 a.m.**
I like to **go to bed** at this time.

6. SON LEARNS FROM HIS FATHER

(Set an Example)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the headman's bad habit?

Ans:

The headman's bad habit was that he was a dishonest man. He was always hungry for money. He used to demand a bribe for everything. If someone needed to have a village well repaired, he would have to pay him first. If someone was having trouble with a neighbour, he used to be bribed to sort out the matter. Everyone in the village knew that unless headman was paid, nothing would be done.

2. Why were the people in the village afraid to challenge the headman?

Ans:

The people in the village were afraid to challenge the headman because he was the most powerful man in the village.

3. In what ways Surjeet grew up to be like his father?

Ans:

Surjeet grew up to be like his father. He bullied the children in the village. He spent the money recklessly which his father used to give him. Soon Surjeet's desire for money increased so much that he started stealing money from his father's pocket.

4. What did Surjeet do one day?

Ans:

One day, when the headman was asleep, Surjeet saw his father's shirt hanging on a peg. He could see his father's wallet

bulging out. Surjeet crept into the room and took the wallet out of the pocket. He took out a few notes and as he was about to put them into his own pocket, his father woke up. His father shouted in rage at Surjeet. He said, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? You are stealing money from your own father! As a headman, you know I can put you in prison for this!"

5. What was his father's reaction at first?

Ans:

When his father saw Surjeet stealing the money from his pocket, he shouted in rage at Surjeet. He said, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? You are stealing money from your own father! As a headman, you know I can put you in prison for this!"

6. Do you think it is correct that we imitate people who are older or more powerful than us?

Ans:

No, I don't think it is correct that we imitate blindly the people who are older or more powerful than us. We should imitate only those things which are good and positive. We should imitate only those things which can contribute in making us a good human being in our future life.

7. What did the headman say after that?

Ans:

The headman was stunned by the reply of his son. He was ashamed of himself. How could he scold his son for his bad behaviour? He said quietly, "Forgive me my son! I have no right to expect you to behave well when I don't do so myself. From today, I promise you, I will change my ways!"

Surjeet put the money back in the wallet and returned it to his father. He said, "I'm sorry, father. I will change my ways too."

B. Fill up the blanks:

Ans:

1. The way we deal with others **have** an effect on the people around us.
2. Damodar Rao was the **headman** of his village.

3. The headman's **hunger and greed** for money was well known but no one dared to do anything about it.
4. The headman's son **bullied** the children in the village.
5. The headman was stunned into **silence**.
6. The headman was **ashamed** of himself.
7. The headman's son put the money back in the **wallet** and gave it to his father.

Let's Do

A. Comment on each of these statements:

Ans:

1. My brother Rohan imitates whatever I do. So I'd better behave myself.

Ans:

If my brother imitates whatever I do, then I better behave myself in a responsible manner. I have to cultivate only the good things so that he may imitate only the good things in life.

2. Naman's grandfather is very disciplined with his food and exercise. Naman wants to be healthy and live a long life like him.

Ans:

In order to be healthy and living for a long time, I must follow the path shown by my grandfather who is very disciplined with his food and exercise.

3. Akshat's cousin Mayank uses a lot of bad language. But Akshat likes his company and his way of using language for others.

Ans:

Akshat should not follow his cousin at all. Instead he should find ways to mend the ways of Mayank.

B. When we behave well, the people around us do so, too. Do you agree? Write your views.

Ans:

Yes, I fully agree that when we behave well, the people around us follow the good things that we have. We adopt ideals in all phases of life. We try to become like them. They are our role models. We try to imitate them and bring changes in our life according to their personalities. But at the same time, you should remember that you are also going to be a role model of many other people. I would be a role model for our younger brother, sister, friend or cousin.

C. List three good qualities of each of these people that you admire and would like to imitate:

Ans:

Your Mother	
1.	Patience
2.	Hard-work
3.	Perseverance

Your Father	
1.	Courage
2.	Determination
3.	Patience

Your Brother / Sister	
1.	Hard-work
2.	Perseverance
3.	Time-management

Your Friend	
1.	Positive outlook
2.	Sportsmanship
3.	Vivacity

7. A LITTLE ACT OF KINDNESS (Kindness)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why were Ritesh and Rohan sent to the painting classes?

Ans:

Ritesh and Rohan sent to the painting classes because they were fond of drawing and painting. Their parents sent them to the painting classes so that they might polish their talent.

2. Who was Leela? Whose painting did she like?

Ans:

Leela was the daughter of Ritesh and Rohan's household servant. Leela liked the painting of Rohan. It was a picture of a fair. It was very colourful. When Leela looked at the picture, her eyes brightened to see the beautiful picture.

3. Who do you like the better – Ritesh or Rohan?

Ans:

I like Rohan better not Ritesh. Rohan is kind towards Leela while Ritesh is not. Ritesh is a narrow-minded boy while Rohan is broad-minded. Rohan shows kindness which means humble behaviour that involves care for others, helping attitude for others and ability to share as well.

4. Do you think Rohan is a kind boy? Why?

Ans:

Yes, I think Rohan is a kind boy. He exhibits kindness which means humble behaviour that involves care for others. Kindness involves helping attitude for others and ability to share things as well. Being kind towards others reward us with feelings like self-satisfaction, happiness, confidence and most importantly, the feeling of having done something good.

5. Do you know someone like Leela? Have you done something to make him/her happy?

Ans:

Yes, I know someone like Leela in my class. I have done something to make her happy.

B. Fill up the blanks:

Ans:

1. You feel **happy** when someone is kind to you.

2. When Leela looked at the picture, her **eyes** lit up.
3. Rohan was **pleased** that the girl liked his painting.
4. Poor Leela doesn't have **crayons**.
5. There are many children like Leela who do not have the **money** to buy these things.

Let's Do

A. Write **three kind things you have done for others:**

Ans:

1. Sharing lunch, snacks and other food items.
2. Assisting in studies.
3. Exhibiting kindness most of the time.

B. Write **three kind things that others have done for you:**

Ans:

1. Helping me in solving Maths sums.
2. Showing love and affection towards me.
3. Practicing kindness and patience in life.

C. Match the following:

Ans:

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Choose to give | (c) rather than receive. |
| 2. Choose to act | (a) rather than delay. |
| 3. Choose to praise | (b) rather than curse. |
| 4. Choose to smile | (e) rather than cry. |
| 5. Choose to love | (d) rather than hate. |

D. Let us see how helpful or kind you are. Answer the following questions in 'Yes' or 'No':

Ans:

1. Do you take turns to play on the swing?

Ans:

Yes, I take turns to play on the swing.

2. Do you share your toys with your cousin?

Ans:

Yes, I share my toys with your cousin.

3. Do you help your class teacher clear the mess after an activity?

Ans:

Yes, I help my class teacher clear the mess after an activity.

4. Do you share with your driver a bar of chocolate that someone gave you?

Ans:

Yes, I share with my driver a bar of chocolate that someone gave me.

8. THE HONEST WOODCUTTER

(Honesty)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to the woodcutter one day?

Ans:

One day, the woodcutter went out as usual on his daily round to the forest with his axe. He climbed up a tree which stood on the bank of a river flowing through the forest. As he began cutting down a branch, his axe suddenly slipped out of his hands and fell into the river below.

The poor woodcutter hurriedly came down the tree. He went to the corner of the river, but his axe was nowhere seen. Since he could not swim, he could do nothing. He sat on the bank of the river and began crying bitterly. His axe was everything to him.

He was unable to feed himself and his family. He had no money to buy another axe.

2. With what type of an axe did the stranger come out of the river for the first time?

Ans:

For the first time, the stranger came out of the river with a bright yellow colour axe. It was made of pure gold.

3. With what type of an axe did the stranger come out of the river for the second time?

Ans:

For the second time, the stranger came out of the river with a silvery axe. It was made of silver.

4. Why did the woodcutter first refuse to take the golden axe and then the silver axe?

Ans:

The woodcutter first refused to take the golden axe and then the silver axe because he was an honest man. He wanted only his iron axe.

5. How was the woodcutter rewarded for his honesty?

Ans:

The woodcutter was rewarded for his honesty. The stranger was very much pleased with the honesty of the woodcutter. He gave the iron axe to the woodcutter and said, "I am the Spirit of the River. I am impressed by your honesty and moral uprightness. The iron axe is certainly yours. But I give to you both the golden axe and the silver axe as a reward for your honesty."

The woodcutter gratefully accepted all the three axes from the stranger. He bowed to the stranger with respect. He then turned homeward to give this great news to his wife and children.

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

Ans:

1. The woodcutter was honest and truthful. : [T]

2. The woodcutter refused to take the golden axe because it was not so sharp as his old one. : [F]
3. The woodcutter wanted to have the silver axe but the stranger did not give it to him. : [F]
4. The woodcutter did not get any axe. : [F]
5. The woodcutter was handsomely rewarded for his honesty. : [T]

Let's Do

A. Ravi finds a purse with lots of money in it. The purse has a visiting card with the name of the owner on it. What should Ravi do?

Ans:

(a) Keep the purse and spend the money himself.

(b) Return the purse to the owner. : [✓]

Also, discuss what Ravi should do if there is no visiting card in the purse.

Ans:

If there is no visiting card in the purse, Ravi should approach a police station and handover the purse. The police would find out the owner of the purse and handover the purse.

B. Write a few things that you can do to be honest.

Ans:

A few things that you can do to be honest are as follows:

1. I should not steal anything or money.
2. I should not allow anybody steal anything or money.
3. I should report to elders/other members of family/neighbours/others/police.
4. I should try to know the positive aspects of being honest.
5. I should also encourage others to be honest.
6. I should follow the principle "Honesty is the best policy."

C. Think about the following situations and fill up the blanks:

Your teacher has lost his wallet and you find it.

1. You return the wallet to your teacher. He thanks you and gives you a small present and says that you are an honest boy. How would you feel?

Ans:

I would feel **happy and elated** because my teacher called me honest.

2. You do not return the wallet to your teacher. Your mother finds it in your room. On asking, you lie that it's your friend's wallet. How would you feel?

Ans:

I would feel **ashamed** because I lied to my mother.

D. Suggest what each of the following children should do by ticking the correct option:

1. Your mother has sent you to the neighbourhood shop to buy bread and eggs. The total bill is of Rs. 68. You give a 100-rupee note and have to get back Rs. 32. By mistake the shopkeeper gives you Rs. 42. What will you do?

Ans:

- (a) Spend the extra money to buy anything.
(b) Come home with the money.
(c) Give the extra money back to the shopkeeper. [✓]

2. Mohita is playing at home when she breaks a glass show-piece. What should she do?

Ans:

- (a) Tell her mother that she broke it. [✓]
(b) Tell her mother that the maid broke it.
(c) Throw away the pieces and say that she doesn't know what happened to the show-piece.

E. Complete these sentences:

Ans:

1. I want to be honest because honesty makes me a good human being.
2. I want my friends to be honest because being honest is a good thing.

9. TAKING THE INITIATIVE

(Initiative)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the king do to teach a lesson to the people of his kingdom?

Ans:

To teach a lesson to the people of his kingdom, the king ordered a large and big rock to be placed at the centre of the city road.

2. Why did the merchant not try to shift the rock?

Ans:

The merchant did not try to shift the rock because he thought that it was the responsibility of the king and his men.

3. What did the policeman do?

Ans:

The policeman rushed by and hurt his foot against the rock placed at the centre of the city road. He blamed the king's men and went on his way.

4. What did the farmer do? How was he rewarded?

Ans:

There came a farmer who was carrying a basket of vegetables on his head. He saw the rock and decided to shift it. Using all his strength, he managed to move the rock and roll it to a corner of the road. To his great surprise, he found a pouch lying under it. The purse was full of silver coins. On the pouch, the following was written:

This is a gift from the king to the good citizen who takes the initiative to help himself and others.

5. What kind of a reward do we get when we do good to others?

Ans:

We get following rewards when we do good to others:

1. Happiness
2. Attitude of responsibility
3. Willingness to fill a gap.
4. Trust in our own judgment and abilities
5. A sense of leadership.
6. Encourages to take initiative

B. Fill up the blanks:

Ans:

1. We often complain that our country is **conservative** in some fields.
2. The people of Sohanpur wanted the **king** to do everything for them.
3. Close **water taps** when they are not in use.
4. Switch off **Chandrashekhar** and **Chandrashekhar** whenever you leave a room.
5. To be successful in life we have to use our **initiative** in whatever we do.

Let's Do

A. Write two things that you can do which could also help others:

Ans:

At Home

1. Maintain cleanliness
2. Doing small household works

At School

1. Keep silence while teacher is teaching.
2. Maintain cleanliness in and around the school and classroom.

At Other Places

1. Follow rules and regulations.
2. Maintain cleanliness at public places.

B. What will you do in each of the given situations? Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. You come back from school and find your mother unwell sleeping in bed. The house is untidy and some things are scattered around. What will you do?
 - (a) Wait for your mother to get up and clear up.
 - (b) Start cleaning up whatever you can. [✓]
2. Some visitors have come to your house. Among them is a child of your age. You have not met her before. What will you do?

- (a) Wait for her to greet you.
(b) Go to her and tell her your name and ask hers. [✓]

C. How do you feel when you see parks and roads littered with garbage? Can you help keep your neighbourhood park clean? How?

Ans:

I feel very bad when we see parks and roads littered with garbage.

Yes, I can help keep our neighbourhood park clean in the following ways:

1. Maintaining cleanliness in and around the park.
2. Following the rules and regulations in the park.
3. Keeping the waste paper and other things in the dustbin.
4. Not writing anything on the table, etc.
5. Not letting anyone deface the park walls.
6. Encouraging others about maintaining cleanliness in the park.
7. Creating awareness among others about the cleanliness.

10. BAL SWACHHTA ABHIYAN (Clean India)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Whose birth anniversary is celebrated as the Children's Day?

Ans:

The first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birth anniversary is celebrated as the Children's Day. His birth anniversary is observed on 14th November every year. He is also called Chacha Nehru.

2. Who launched Bal Swachhta Abhiyan and when?

Ans:

The Indian Government launched 'Bal Swachhta Abhiyan' in 2014 especially on 14th November, the birth anniversary of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

3. What theme does the Bal Swachhta Abhiyan cover?

Ans:

The theme of Bal Swachhta Abhiyan covers cleanliness drive. It is run by the Indian Government to increase awareness about

cleanliness among the children. The celebration of this event takes place from 14th – 19th November every year i.e. from the birthday of first Prime Minister to the birthday of first woman Indian Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi).

This Abhiyan has been started as an initiative programme of nationwide sanitation.

Children from all school actively take part in the ongoing cleanliness drive to make India a clean India as well as make cleanliness an important part of our daily life.

The theme of different dates is as follows:

14 th November	:	Clean Schools, Surroundings and Play areas.
15 th November	:	Clean Food
16 th - 17 th November	:	Clean Self
18 th November	:	Clean Drinking Water
19 th November	:	Clean Toilet

4. Who guide, motivate, direct and inspect students to perform many activities related to the event?

Ans:

The teachers and principals guide, motivate, direct and inspect students to perform many activities related to the event.

B. Write ‘T’ for a true statement and ‘F’ for a false one:

Ans:

1. Bal Swachhta Abhiyan is a cleanliness drive. : [T]
2. Bal Swachhta Abhiyan is related to the birth anniversary of the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. : [F]
3. The objectives of this mission quite well match with the purposes of Swachh Bharat Mission. : [T]
4. The theme of 14th November was “Clean Schools, Surroundings and Play areas”. : [T]

5. The theme of 15th November was “Clean Toilet”. : [F]

Let's Do

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

Ans:

1. What is the logo of 'Swachh Bharat Mission?'
 - (a) Broom
 - (b) Swachh Bharat [✓]
 - (c) Satyame Jayate
 - (d) Flower

2. Which of the following programmes is going to be re-launched as Swachh Bharat Mission?
 - (a) Total Sanitation Campaign
 - (b) Ek Kadam Swachhta Ki Aur [✓]
 - (c) Nirmal Bharat Mission
 - (d) None

3. Which Ministry initiated the Swachh Bharat Mission?
 - (a) Ministry of Environment and Forest [✓]
 - (b) Ministry of Urban Development Housing
 - (c) Ministry of Urban Development
 - (d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

4. Which award is given by the Indian Government to cities and villages for cleanliness?
 - (a) Swachh Puruskar
 - (b) Swachhta Puruskar [✓]
 - (c) Clean Region Award
 - (d) Nirmal Puruskar

B. Write yourself.

C. Discuss yourself.

D. Colour yourself.

11. THE BRAHMIN AND THE GOAT

(Self-confidence)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of a man was the Brahmin?

Ans:

The Brahmin was a fool who had no intelligence and wisdom of his own. He was carried away by the opinions expressed by others.

2. What gift did the Brahmin get?

Ans:

The Brahmin got a plump goat as gift from a rich man after performing a ceremony in his house. He was very pleased because to receive the plump goat. The goat was very young.

3. What did the three rogues tell the Brahmin?

Ans:

(a) The first rogue said, "Good morning, Sir. This is a very smart dog. What is its name?" The Brahmin looked at the man angrily and said, "Go away, you foolish fellow. It is really funny that you mistake a goat for a dog."

(b) The second rogue said, "What a lovely calf you have, Sir. It will become a nice cow and serve you well with its milk." The Brahmin said, "Do you think this goat is a calf?" The rogue said, "I thought you were a learned Brahmin. But now I understand that you are a fat-head who knows no difference between a calf and a goat."

(c) The third rogue said, "Good morning, holy priest. Why have you selected this donkey as your fellow traveller?" Brahmin said, "Is this animal a donkey?" He said, "Of course, it is."

4. What did the Brahmin do?

Ans:

Brahmin was now very much frightened. He thought that the goat was really a monster that was changing his form and size from time to time. Therefore, he ran away leaving the goat behind.

The three rogues laughed heartily. They picked the goat up and went away with it.

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

Ans:

1. The Brahmin was very pleased to get a goat. : [T]
2. The goat sometimes looked like a dog. : [F]
3. The second rogue called the goat a calf. : [T]
4. The person who called the goat a donkey was blind. : [F]
5. The Brahmin was a confident person. : [F]

Let's Do

A. Do you think you are a confident person? Write a few lines to support your answer. Why or why not?

Ans:

Yes, I am a confident person. I use my intelligence, wisdom, logic and reasoning in taking a decision. Self-confidence cannot be taught, but it is reached by us when we decide to believe in ourselves. Self-confidence cannot be accomplished overnight, because it gets stronger and stronger slowly over a period of time. So, I believe in myself and trust my abilities.

B. What are some of the things for which you need confidence? Write them in the space provided.

Ans:

Some of the things for which I need confidence are as follows:

1. Self-belief
2. Wisdom
3. Logical aptitude
4. Reasoning
5. Fair assessment and judgment.

C. Akshat's teacher asks him if he will write an article on "corruption" for the school magazine. Akshat is scared. Draw a happy face next to the thought that can help him gain confidence.

Ans:

1. I like writing. So, I'll enjoy writing an article too. : [✓]
2. If my teacher has asked me to write, it means I can do it. Let me try. : [✓]
3. What if I couldn't write the article properly. My friends will laugh at me. : [X]
4. Everyone liked the stories, I wrote. So, I am sure my article will be good too. : [✓]
5. If I don't try, I will never know if I can write articles. : [✓]
6. I can't do it. I just can't do it. : [X]

12. KING ROBERT AND THE SPIDER

(Keep Trying)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Robert Bruce? What was his aim?

Ans:

Robert Bruce was the King of Scotland. He was brave, just and wise and people loved him very much. The King of England wanted to make Scotland a part of England. So, he attacked Scotland with a huge army and drove Robert Bruce and his soldiers out of the nation.

His aim was to win back his nation from England.

2. Why was Robert Bruce feeling sad at the beginning of the story?

Ans:

Robert Bruce was feeling sad at the beginning of the story because he was defeated not once, but six times. Each time Robert Bruce's army proved to be no match for the powerful English army. He had been unsuccessful in trying to do a great deed to make his citizens happy. Therefore, he became very sad. He threw himself down in great despair. He was very

much pained and aggrieved for not being successful and victorious. So, his heart began to sink.

3. What lesson did the spider teach Robert Bruce?

Ans:

lesson did the spider teach Robert Bruce

King Bruce had closely and very attentively watched the spider how it reached its destination in the ninth attempt despite having failed eight times. The spider did not complain at all. The spider kept on trying all the while. It didn't lose heart and did not dishearten. Finally, the spider was victorious and triumphant in reaching the top of the ceiling in its ninth attempt. Therefore, King Bruce learnt the important lesson from the spider and decided to fight again with his enemy.

4. Did Robert Bruce try for the seventh time? What happened then?

Ans:

Yes, Robert Bruce tried for the seventh time. He made careful plans, gathered his soldiers and trained them well. Then Robert Bruce attacked the King of England for the seventh time. It was a hard and cruel battle. But this time, the King of England was forced to go back to his own country.

Soon, Scotland became a free and independent country with Robert Bruce as its rightful king.

Even today, the people of Scotland talk about how a little spider inspired their king.

5. What do you learn from this story?

Ans:

We learn from this story that we should not lose heart and get disheartened. Instead we should keep on trying with patience and courage.

King Bruce of Scotland had resolved to make his subjects happy but had not succeeded. He had tried, but had to give up this noble cause. When he was sitting in despair, he saw a spider trying to climb to its cobweb, near the dome. The thread was very weak and thin and every time it tried, the thread broke

and it fell down. The king watching all this began to wonder why the foolish creature kept on trying so hard. In fact, the king counted spider's wasted attempts. Then the spider somehow managed to reach its cobweb. The king was happy and realized that just as the spider had kept on attempting and not lost hope, he too would try again. Like the spider, he also was successful.

Let's Do

A. Whom would you respect – someone who is persistent or someone who gives up easily?

Ans:

I would respect someone who is persistent not the one who gives up easily.

B. Write **three qualities that you must have to be a winner:**

Ans:

1. Brave
2. Courageous
3. Persistent

C. What are the things you have achieved because you were persistent and what are the things you couldn't do because you gave up? Write them in the table. Then, think how you feel about the things you couldn't do because you gave up easily.

Do you think you need to be more persistent?

Ans:

(a) Things that I could do because I was persistent.

1. I was able to score better in my examination.
2. I was able to sort out the difficult situations because of better planning and management.
3. Though I faced difficulties, I adopted perseverance and was successful in the end.

(b) Things that I couldn't do because I gave up.

1. I was not able to score better in my examinations.
2. I was not able to sort out the difficult situations because of poor planning and management.

3. While facing difficulties, I was not persistent in my efforts.

D. Do it yourself.

E. Look at the pictures and colour the thoughts that show persistence. Guess who the persons are by completing the names.

1. *Nothing is impossible. I will keep trying till we get independence.*

The British are powerful. My policy of non-violence doesn't seem to be working against them.

Ans:

I think this person is **Mahatma Gandhi**.

2. *How much good I play badminton, it seems difficult to play for India and get any Olympic medal.*

I will keep trying till I am selected to play for India in Olympics. I am sure my regular practice will help me to achieve an Olympic medal.

Ans:

I think this person is **P.V. Sindhu**.

3. *It is difficult but not impossible. I will work hard and one day fulfil my dream. My dream is to become a big businessman.*

It is impossible to compete with a rich businessman. I think I should forget my dream and live a simple life.

Ans:

I think this person is **Dhirubhai Ambani**.

13. DO NOT WASTE RESOURCES

(Using Resources Wisely)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Name the precious resources on the earth.

Ans:

The precious resources on the earth are:

1. Water
2. Electricity
3. Petrol

4. Food

2. What did Aditi's mother tell the children?

Ans:

Aditi's mother told the children to take as much food in their plates as they can eat.

3. Do you think that was the good advice?

Ans:

Yes, I think that was a good advice.

4. Was Sonu right? Why?

Ans:

No, Sonu was not right at all. He had his plate full of food. He had taken more food than he could eat. He ate some food and decided to leave the rest of the food in his plate. He did not finish the food in his plate. He wasted the food.

B. Mark a tick (✓) at the thing you can do to avoid wastage:

Ans:

1. Do not take more food in your plate. : [✓]

2. Do not tear pages from your note-book to play with them. : [✓]

3. Switch off lights and fans when you leave the room. : [✓]

4. Switch off the engine of the car when you have to stop the car for more than 1 minute. : [✓]

5. Turn off taps tightly after you have finished your work. : [✓]

Let's Do

A. Do you know about 3 R's? If not, ask your teacher to tell you about this. Now, define all the 3 R's by giving examples.

Ans:

3R's stands for Recycle, Reduce and Reuse.

Recycle : Recycle is a process of reusing waste materials for new use. Example: Fruits and vegetable peels, pencil shavings, etc.

Reuse : Re-use is the process of using something again for another purpose. This helps to minimize wastes and control pollution. Example: Empty glass bottles can be used to store pickles, pulses, etc.

Reduce : Reduce means to bring down production of wastes. This is possible by using resources and minimizing use of non-renewable resources. Example: Take cloth bag for shopping instead of plastic.

B. Write yourself.

C. Water is one of very important resources on this Earth. It is necessary for our survival. Write four ways to save water.

Ans:

D. Do it yourself.

14. SAVING THE FUTURE

(Saving)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How was Amit different from Sumit?

Ans:

Amit was different from Sumit as follows:

Amit : Amit was quiet by nature. He liked to do things on time. He would save the change from his bus fare or lunch money and put it all in a piggy bank. Every day he added more coins to his piggy bank.

Sumit : Sumit was talkative and believed in merry-making. He always waited till the last possible minute to do everything. He had an identical piggy bank but it did not have a single coin in it. He spent all his spare change on snacks. He would laugh at his brother Amit.

2. Do you think Amit was wiser than Sumit? How can you say?

Ans:

Yes, I think Amit was wiser than Sumit. Amit liked to do things on time. He always waited till the last possible minute to do everything. Amit would save the change from his bus fare or lunch money and put it all in a piggy bank. Every day he added more coins to his piggy bank. He had an identical piggy bank but it did not have a single coin in it. He spent all his spare change on snacks.

3. What did Sumit decide to gift his mother? Could he succeed?

Ans:

Sumit decided to gift his mother a card. He said that he will make her a card in the next couple of days. He opined that his mom would like that. The evening before mother's birthday, He looked around for paper and crayons. But he couldn't find anything to make his card with. He went to bed thinking that mother would be happy when he wished her. She won't mind if he didn't give her a card. He could not succeed.

4. What did Amit give as a birthday present to his mother?

Ans:

Amit handed a bouquet of beautiful red roses to his dear mother. The card on it said, "Lots of love from Amit and Sumit."

5. Write any four tips to save money?

Ans:

Four tips to save money are as follows:

1. Whenever we get money as a gift, put part of it in the piggy bank immediately.
2. Money saved becomes a great help during difficult times.
3. Every effort of saving a little money will add up to a large amount one day.
4. We can increase our savings by reducing unnecessary expenses.

Let's Do

- A. Suggest some ways in which you can help your parents to save money.**

Ans:

Some ways in which we can help our parents to save money are as follows:

1. Proper money management is essential for a good life.
2. Try to save from our pocket money.
3. Keep a piggy bank and begin saving even if it is just a few coins. But make a start.
4. Whenever we get money as a gift, put part of it in the piggy bank immediately.
5. Money saved becomes a great help during difficult times.
6. Every effort of saving a little money will add up to a large amount one day.
7. We can increase our savings by reducing unnecessary expenses.

B. Mohit is a rich boy. He never asks the shopkeeper the price of anything. He just pays whatever he asks for. What do you think about Mohit? What is the right approach instead?

Ans:

Mohit is not an intelligent boy. He should you always ask the shopkeeper the price of anything. He should not just pay whatever he asks for. Mohit's approach is not right at all.

C. Other than saving rupees and coins, there are many other ways by which one can save money.

Read about each child and put a tick (✓) for the child whose habit can help save money.

Ans:

1. Aman does not keep the tap running while brushing or applying soap on his body. : [✓]
2. Ankita writes on both sides of the paper. : [✓]
3. Somesh takes as much food in his plate as he can finish easily. : [✓]
4. Ravi switches off the lights, fans and electric gadgets after their use. : [✓]

15. ANNA HAZARE
(Social Work)

Let's Think and Answer:

A. Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was Anna Hazare born?

Ans:

Kisan Baburao Hazare was born on 15th January, 1940 in Bhingar, a small village in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra. He was son of Babu Rao Hazare and Laxmi Bai. He was the eldest son in the family. He later adopted name Anna which in Marathi means elder brother.

2. Write about his initial career.

Ans:

Anna Hazare was raised up by his childless aunt. He couldn't pursue his studies beyond 7th standard due to family reasons. He started his career as a driver in the Indian army in 1963. He served Indian army for a period of 15 years. During this time, he faced postings in the various parts of the country and in varied and sometimes harsh weather conditions. Sikkim, Leh and Laddakh, Assam, Bhutan, Mizoram are some of the main stations where he was posted. He also witnessed Indo-Pak War in 1965. He escaped death in an air strike when all of his companions couldn't survive and became martyrs. He took a voluntary retirement from the army service in 1978.

3. Write a note on Anna Hazare's movement in the year 1991.

Ans:

In 1991, Anna Hazare started his campaign against corruption. He disclosed the first case of irregularity done by 42 forest officers who duped the Government. He fought a long battle to get these officials the quantum of punishment they deserved. Afterwards various corruption scams in land dealings and other banking projects were exposed due to the untiring efforts of Anna Hazare.

4. Write a note on his movement against corruption and the demand of Lok Pal Bill.

Ans:

Anna Hazare has been the torch-bearer of the movement against corruption and his demand of implementation of Lok Pal Bill.

His 12 days' fasting until death while surviving only on plain water demanded the highest degree of inner strength and faith in the cause of fight against corruption. His sincere effort rang a sharp bell in the deaf ears of the Government and bureaucracy.

A protest of 12 days with the people pouring in lakhs and the ever increasing statistics showed the highest level of discipline and tolerance. His popularity was very much evident on social networking sites and the chat rooms. The youth across the country is totally mesmerized with the simplicity this Gandhian has exhibited.

Let's Do

A. Write the contributions of the following social workers in 2 to 4 lines:

Ans:

1. Sundarlal Bahuguna

Sundarlal Bahuguna was a great Indian environmentalist. 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 its goals.

Sundarlal Bahuguna once said, "A tree is like ten sons because it gives ten valuable things – oxygen, water, energy, food, clothes, medicines, timber, fodder, flowers and shade." Nobody kills his own sons, they why should one cut a tree? And yet, for thousands of years, people have been cutting trees ruthlessly to get firewood, building materials or just for plain land for farming activities.

Sundarlal Bahuguna and his volunteers undertook a 5000 km long march along Himalayas to educate people on the urgent need of forest conservation. Bahuguna said in his message to the people, "Our

blueprint is not only for saving trees but for the survival of mankind.”
The movement spread all across the country.

2. Kailash Satyarthi

Kailash Satyarthi is an Indian Children’s rights activist. He is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient. He is the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Global March against Child Labour, Global Campaign for Education, Kailash Satyarthi Children’s Foundation and Rugmark now known as Good Weave International.

Kailash Satyarthi has also received other awards like Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, Wallenberg Medal, CNN-IBN Indian of the Year Outstanding Achievement.

Kailash Satyarthi Nobel Peace Prize for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education. Kailash Satyarthi has dedicated the entire prize sum to the advancement of the rights of children.

B. Would you like to be a social worker when you grow up? In which direction and areas would you like to give your services? Write in not more than 50 words.

Ans:

Yes, I would like to be a social worker when I grow up. I would like to give my services in the area of public welfare activities. As a social worker, I would like to work for the good and benefit of the society at large.

A social worker is a person with high values. These values include:

1. Service to others
2. Social justice
3. Dignity and worth of the person
4. Importance of human relationships
5. Integrity
6. Competence.

I would like to live not only for myself and my family but also for the society at large.