

Pathfinder Social Studies

Book - 3

Chapter 1 : Our Home : The Earth

Intext Assessment:

- A. 1. Earth
 - 2. Round
 - 3. Magellan
 - 4. Jupiter
- B. Shape of earth is compared to orange.

Practise These

- A. 1. a, 2. c, 3. a, 4. a.
- B. 1. The earth is like an orange in shape.
2. Ferdinand Magellan was the first man to prove that the Earth is spherical.
- C. 1. Earth is called a special planet because it is the only planet in the solar system known to have life. It is possible just because of the suitable conditions present on it. Our Earth has air and water and gets the right amount of heat and light from the sun that makes it suitable for living beings to stay alive.
2. Our earth is surrounded by a layer of gases, called the atmosphere. This atmosphere acts as a blanket for the earth and protects us from the direct rays of the sun. The atmosphere contains different types of gases which are important for the survival of all living things.
3. The earth is our home planet. Before the earth existed, there were no people. This means that there were no air around to witness its creation. However scientists and geographers have guessed about how the earth came into existence. These guesses are called

theories. A theory is a guess, based on evidence.

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

HOTS:

We cannot breathe without the atmosphere because it contains oxygen and other gases which we breath.

Life Skill Time:

1. Life Exists only on Earth because Earth has enough amount of water , food , air ,Sunlight and other adequate conditions.
2.
 - a). Earth has all the basic necessities for an organism to survive.
 - b). Adequate temperature.
 - c). Enough amount of water
 - d). Earth has a protective ozone layer which protect us from harmful rays..

Chapter 2 : Features of the Earth

Intext Assessment:

1. Hill station
2. People visit hill stations in the summer season because weather on hills is very cool and pleasant.

Practise These

- A. 1. Plateau, 2. Black soil, 3. Mt. Everest,
4. 5.
- B. 1. Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.
2. The red sea and the Mediterranean sea are two example of Seas.
3. A canal is an artificial channel of water. It is constructed to take water from one area to another for drinking, irrigation or a flood control measure.
4. A waterfall is a place where following water rapidly drops from an elevation as it flows over a steep

- region or a cliff.
- C. 1. The land that is much higher than the surrounding areas is called a mountain.
 2. A hot desert is a waste area of land covered with sand. It is an extremely hot and dry area. A cold desert is a huge part of land covered with snow. It is an extremely cold area.
 3. The land which is flat and broad on the earth is called a plain. Most of the population of the world live on these plains. Plains are also important for agriculture. We grow most of the crops on plains.
 4. Oceans are the highest and the deepest water bodies on the earth. They separate continents from one another. There are five oceans in the world—Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic Ocean.
- D. 1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F.

HOTS:

People visit hill station in the summer season to enjoy the cool and pleasant weather.

Project Time

A	N	T	A	R	C	T	I	C	D	D	H	K	M
D	A	C	K	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	P	A	C	I	F	I	C	E	E	G	I	R	A
A	A	A	D	A	A	E	A	A	F	A	N	A	A
T	A	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	N	A	D	A	A
L	A	A	E	A	K	A	A	A	W	A	I	P	J
A	D	C	A	R	C	T	I	C	A	A	A	K	A
N	A	D	A	A	A	E	A	A	M	A	N	A	L
T	A	A	A	C	D	A	U	A	A	A	C	A	A
I	J	P	D	A	A	L	A	M	A	A	D	V	A
C	A	A	Q	A	D	A	A	A	C	S	A	A	A

- E. 1). River 2). Plain 3). Ocean 4). Lake

Chapter 3 : Earth's Neighbours

Intext Assessment:

1. Solar cooker
2. Cooking
3. Solar Energy

Practise These

- A. 1. Sun,
2. Moon,
3. Pole Star,
4. Constellation.
- B. 1. Sun, 2. Moon, 3. Constellations.
- C. 1. The sun is the centre of the solar system. It is a huge ball of hot gases. It is many times bigger than the earth.
2. The moon is round like the sun. It is the closest neighbour of the Earth. It is much smaller in size than the sun. It looks big because it is much closer to the earth than the sun.
3. Groups of stars form pattern. These are called Constellation. Some of the constellations are Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, Scorpius and Leo (the lion).

HOTS:

Stars look small because they are too far from us.

Life Skill Time:

If there was no sun, all photosynthesis on Earth would stop. All plants would die and eventually, all animals and humans would die too.

Chapter 4 : Our Environment

Intext Assessment:

Living things

1. Plant
2. Animal

Non living thing

1. Table
2. Bed
3. Fan
4. Light

Practise These

- A. 1. environment 2. four.
- B. 1. Everything around us is our environment.
2. Contamination of land, water and air with harmful substances is called pollution.
3. a. Growing more trees.
b. Not throwing garbage here and there; throw it in the covered dustbins.
c. Avoid using poly bags. Carry jute or cloth bags.
d. Saying no to fire crackers.
e. Not wasting water.
f. Not playing music at a loud volume.

HOTS:

Plastic bottles pollute our environment because it is a non-biodegradable substance which cannot be degraded easily , thus it causes land pollution also burning of plastic causes air pollution.

Project work:

G	A	R	B	A	G	E	D	E
S	G	G	D	G	D	G	P	G
M	D	W	G	N	G	D	L	D
O	G	A	E	O	L	J	A	E
K	D	S	G	I	D	G	S	J
E	G	T	K	S	G	Q	T	G
D	B	E	G	E	E	G	I	E
B	E	N	E	D	R	N	C	N
D	G	E	G	L	D	G	S	G

Chapter 5 : Air and Water

Intext Assessment:

1. Air pollution
2. Bad

Practise These

- A. 1. breathe 2. CNG 3. both 4. Rain.
- B. 1. The blanket of air surrounding the earth is known as atmosphere.
2. We can keep air clean by:
- a. Growing more trees.
 - b. Using CNG in vehicles.
 - c. Not burning garbage.
 - d. Using a handkerchief when we sneeze or cough.
3. The three forms of water are solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (vapour).

HOTS:

Rainwater harvesting is the process or technology used to conserve rainwater by collecting storing and purifying of rainwater that run off from roof tops.

Life Skill Time:

1. 7, 2.3, 3.3, 4.7.

Test Paper -I

- A. 1. special 2. plateau 3. sun
4. environment 5. air.
- B. 1. Constellation, 2. pollutants, 3. moon,
4. canal, 5. Earth.
- C. 1. The pollution of air is called air pollution.
2. Changing of water into Vapours and back again to water.
3. The sun is the centre of the solar system. It is huge ball of gases.
4. Dry and sandy land is called a desert.

5. Surface depression of earth bounded by hills is called a valley.
- D. 1. c, 2. a, 3. b, 4. e, 5. d.

Chapter 6 : India: States and Union Territories

Intext Assessment:

1. Supreme court
2. Parliament House

Practise These

- A. 1. second 2. 29, 7 3. Uttar Pradesh
4. New Delhi 5. State.
- B. 1. Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in India.
2. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
3. Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.
4. Daman and Diu, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- C. 1. The two types of government in our country are central government and state government.
2. Both the government in our country work together to ensure that the people are happy.
3. Our country is divided into states so that we have separate people (government) to look after the people of the state.

HOTS:

State has its own capital because of administration. Each state has its own governance and all governance activities.

Life Skill Time:

1. (c) Urdu
2. (c) Uttarakhand
3. (b) Andhra Pradesh
4. (a) Tamil

5. (a) Hyderabad and secunderabad
6. (a) Bihar
7. (a) Uttar Pradesh
8. (b) Lakshadweep

Chapter 7 : India : Land and Climate

Intext Assessment:

1. Camel
2. Camel is called the ship of the desert because they have broad feet by which they can walk easily on sand.

Practise These

- A. 1. snow 2. southern 3. table 4. Thar.
- B. 1. The highest peak in the world is the Mt. Everest in Nepal.
2. The Deccan Plateau is in the shape of a peninsula.
3. The pieces of land which are completely surrounded by water are called Islands.
4. The desert is not thickly populated as it is covered with sand and experiences an extreme type of climate.
- C. 1. Thar, 2. Indian, 3. Mawsynram
- D. 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False.

HOTS:

coastal areas are neither very cold nor very hot because compared to land water takes longer time to heat and cool which maintains the temperature near the sea.

Chapter 8 : Delhi

Intext Assessment:

1. Lotus Temple
2. New Delhi
3. Fariborz sahaba
4. Kamal Mandir

Practise These

- A. 1. Yamuna
2. hot.
3. Rashtrapati Bhawan
4. New Delhi
- B. 1. New Delhi was planned by British architects—Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker.
2. The Prime Minister is the head of the Union government.
3. Our Prime Minister holds his office in Delhi—South Block. His official residence is 7, race course.
- C. 1. The climate of Delhi is a monsoon-influenced humid subtropical climate with a high variation between summer and winter temperature and precipitation. The temperature varies from 40 degrees Celsius in summer to around 4 degrees Celsius in winter. The summer season in Delhi is very long and hot. The monsoon usually starts from July and ends in September. Winter starts in the month of October.
- D. 1. New Delhi, 2. Shah Jahan, 3. Delhi,
4. Yamuna, 5. humid subtropical.
- E. 1. 3, 2. 3, 3. 7, 4. 7.
- F. 1. III, 2. I, 3. IV, 4. II.
- G. 1. Akshardham Temple 2. Janta Mantar
3. Mughal Garden

HOTS:

The prime Minister of India hosts the National Flag at the Red fort on 15th August every year to celebrate the historic occasion of independence day.

Life Skill Time

1. 3, 2. 7, 3. 7, 4. 3.

Chapter 9 : Mumbai

Intext Assessment:

1. Bollywood
2. Hindi films / movies
3. Salman Khan, Aamir Khan, Aishwarya Rai, Karishma Kapoor.

Practise These

- A. 1. Mumbai, 2. Queen's Necklace, 3. West.
- B. 1. Mumbai lies on the west coast of India and has a deep natural harbour.
2. Mumbai is the biggest industrial and commercial city of India. It is famous for the Bollywood film industry.
 3. A few places of tourist attraction in Mumbai are the Gateway of India, 'Elephanta caves, Church Gate, Art Gallery and Essel World.
 4. Ganesh Chaturthi is celebrated in Mumbai with great fervour.
- C. 1. Mumbai has a tropical climate, specially a tropical wet and dry climate, with seven months of dryness and peak of rains in July. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March to June. The period from June to the end of September constitutes the south west monsoon season, and October and November form the post monsoon season. Between June and September the south- west monsoon rains last the city. Pre-monsoon showers are received in May.
2. a). The Gateway of India which stands at the entrance of the port, is a historic landmark of Mumbai.
 - b). Marine Drive looks very beautiful when lights are seen at night from the Malabar Hills. The shining lights along the Marine Drive form an arc, which is famously called the Queen's Necklace.
 - c). Elephanta is an island near Mumbai. It is famous for

its caves. The Trimurti of Elephanta is famous all over the world. It has four temples which have been engraved from the large blocks of stone. They are called rock cut temples.

- D. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False.
E. a. II, b. I, c. V, d. III, e. IV.

HOTS:

The climate of Mumbai is warm and humid in summer and cool in winter as it is nearer to sea bodies.

Life Skill Time:

1. (ii) Bollywood
2. (ii) Volcano
3. (ii) Islands
4. (iii) 26/11/2008

Chapter 10 : Kolkata

Intext Assessment:

1. Howrah bridge
2. Kolkata
3. Kolkata post Diamond Harbour

Practise These

- A. 1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. Kolkata is situated in eastern India on the banks of river Hugli.
2. The two most commonly used modes of transport in Kolkata are the metro rail and the train way.
3. The staple food of Kolkata is rice and fish.
4. Kolkata is a big trading centre. It is famous for textile, paper and jute.
- C. 1. Kolkata has a tropical wet-and-dry climate. The summer season is hot and humid. Winter tends to last for only about two and a half months, between

December and February. May is the hottest month while January the coldest one.

2. The traditional dress for man is dhoti and kurti. However most men wear a shirt and trousers, women wear sarees, salwar suits trousers and skirts.
3. Kolkata is known as – the City of 'Palaces'. Amongst the most popular buildings of Kolkata is the Victoria Memorial. It is a huge white marble structure and the most enduring of the remains of the British Raj in India. Then there is the Indian Museum of Kolkata which was built in 1874. The Birla Planetarium is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Howrah Bridge is another place to be seen in Kolkata. It is excellent example of the engineering brilliance of the early 20th century. The whole bridge is 450 m. long without any pylon in the river.

- D. 1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No, 4. No, 5. Yes.
E. 1. iv, 2. i, 3. v, 4. ii, 5. iii.

HOTS:

Yes, because there is a sea route between Mumbai and kolkata.

Life Skill Time:

1. Punjab : Sat Sri Akaal
2. New Delhi : Namastey
3. Kashmir : salaam
4. Goa : Hello

Test Paper -II

Practise These

- A. 1. Mumbai, 2. Mt. Everest, 3. Yamuna, 4. Bombay, 5. wet-and-dry.
- B. 1. Delhi is a very old city. It includes both New Delhi (capital city) and Old Delhi. One National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, also incorporates satellite

cities of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Noida and other nearby areas. Delhi lies on the west of river Yamuna.

2. **Mumbai**

Mumbai, formerly called Bombay, is the capital of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city in India and the second most populated city in the world. Along with the neighbouring urban area including the cities of Navi Mumbai and Thane, it is one of the most populous urban regions in the world.

3. **Kolkata**

Kolkata, formerly called Calcutta, is the capital of West Bengal. Kolkata is the cultural capital of India and the commercial capital of Eastern India. It is situated in eastern India on the banks of river Hugli.

4. **Chennai**

Chennai formerly known as Madras is the capital city of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Chennai is the fourth most populous metropolitan area and the fifth most populous city in India.

Chapter 11 : Chennai

Intext Assessment:

1. Tamil film industry
2. Kollywood

Practise These

1. south east, 2. Madras, 3. December, 4. rice.
1. Chennai is located on the south east coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal. It is an important port.
 2. Pongal is the most important festival of Chennai.
 3. Tamil cuisiners in Chennai include vegetarian and non vegetarian dishes. Their delicacies are upma, vada, Idli and sambar.
 4. Some places of tourist attraction are the V.G.P Golden Beach, St. Thomas Cathedral, Kapaleshwaram

Temple, Parthasarathi Temple, Ramakrishna Math Temple, Snake Park, Anna Zoological Park, MGM Dizzy World, Fort Museum etc.

5. Chennai has a tropical wet and dry climate. The city lies near the equator and is also on the coast, which prevents extreme variation in seasonal temperature. The weather is hot and humid for most part of the year. The hottest part of the year is late May to early June.
- C. 1. Chennai, 2. south east, 3. Pongal, 4. Tamil, 5. Bharatanatyam.
- D. 1. F, 2. T, 3. F.

HOTS:

Pongal is also known as pongali or huggi is an Indian rice dish. Two varieties of pongal are chakraipogal which is sweet and vern pongal which is savoury and made with clarified butter.

Life Skill Time

DOSA, PONGAL, TAMIL, MARINA,
VGPGOLDEN BEACH

Chapter 12 :

Village Panchayats and Municipal Committees

Practise These

- A. 1. b 2. b.
- B. 1. The Sarpanch is elected by the Panchas.
2. Village Panchayat is a local body working for the good of the village. The number of members in it usually ranges from 7 to 31. Occasionally, the groups are larger but they never have fewer than 7 members.
3. The members of municipal committee are called the Municipal Councillors. These members are elected for five years by people who are 18 years and above from different wards of the town committee. There may be the 15 to 60 members.
- C. 1. Hygiene, 2. Sarpanch, 3. Municipal, 4. Councilors.

HOTS:

The member of the gram Panchayat are elected by the Gram Sabha.

Chapter 13 : The Food We Eat**Intext Assessment:**

1. Dry spices
2. Spices are used to add flavors in food.

Practise These

- A. 1. b, d, 2. d, 3. a, 4. c.
- B. 1. Food is any substance or material eaten to provide nutritional support for the body. It consists of either plant or animal organs that contain essential nutrients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals and produces energy to stimulate growth and maintain life.
2. Food is classified as Carbohydrates, Proteins, Fats, Vitamins, and Minerals.
- C. 1. Farmers in our country grow different types of crops because we need different kinds of nutrients in our diet. Also the farmers grow the crops according to the climate of the place, availability of seeds and finances.
2. All types of crop are not grown in every state of India. A good system of transport makes it possible to transport food items. India has a well developed system of transport. Things are taken from one place to another by train, bus, truck, ship, boat and airplane.
- D. 1. 3, 2. 3, 3. 3, 4. 7.
- E. 1. iii, 2. i, 3. ii, 4. iv.

HOTS:

Kolkata is a riverside city and fish and rice is one of the staple food of Kolkata that is why people eat more rice and fish here.

Life Skill Time:

1. Odisha
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Kashmir
4. Gujarat
5. West Bengal
- 6 Punjab

Chapter 14 : Clothing in India**Intext Assessment:**

1. Woollen clothes
2. Woollen clothes are worn in winters as they protect us from cold and make us feel warm.

Practise These

- A. 1. saree, 2. climate, 3. Haryana, 4. dhoti kurta.
- B. 1. Our three basic needs are food, clothes and shelter.
2. Traditional Indian clothing for a woman is the sari or the salwar kameez and also ghagra-choli. For a man, traditional clothes are dhoti, lungi and kurta.
 3. We wear clothes to cover our body from harsh weather and also to look good.
- C. 1. People living in different parts of India wear different types of clothes because of different land forms, climate conditions, religions and other social and cultural differences.
2. Some Indian clothes that are popular all over the world are dhoti, kurta pyjama, trousers-shirt among men and kameez-salwar and sari-blouse among women.
 3. Nowadays most of the teenage and adult girls in cities wear, half trousers, sleeveless T shirts and tops etc. In cities, women can often be seen in shirts, trousers, jeans, skirts and frocks.
- D. 1. Clothes, 2. Rajasthan, 3. saree, 4. common.

Life Skill

1. Muffler, 2. Jeans, 3. Tie, 4. Sock,
5. Sweater/coat, 6. Shirt.

HOTS:

Woollen clothes

Subject Link:

10

Chapter 15 : Indian Festivals**Intext Assessment:**

1. Diwali
2. Burn Crackers

Practise These

- A. 1. Sewain, 2. Diwali, 3. Jesus Christ.
- B. 1. We celebrate Republic Day on 26th January every year because India became a democratic republic on this day in 1950.
2. Holi is celebrated during the spring season in the month of March. At this time crop of wheat, green mustard and millets are ripe for harvesting. Spraying colours, dancing on the tunes of traditional Holi songs, rhythmic drum beats and lively processions are the common scenes that one comes across during this festival.
 3. Onam is the biggest harvest festival in the state of Kerala. It is celebrated in the months August–September and marks the homecoming of the legendary King Mahabali. The festival lasts for ten days. Elephant processions are taken out on this day. Intricate flower carpets, elaborate banquet lunches, snake boat races and the Kaikottikali dance – all play a part in the festival. The snake-boat race is an

important attraction of this colourful festival.

4. Diwali is known as the festival of lights. Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth, along with Lord Ganesha, is worshipped on the night of Diwali. The celebration Diwali continue for a couple of days even after the main Diwali night. Houses are cleaned, whitewashed and decorated with earthen lamps and bulbs. Children burn crackers and fireworks on Diwali. People wear new clothes, exchange gifts with their near and dear ones and many of them visit their native homes.
- C. 1. 26th January, 2. Kerala, 3. Diwali, 4. West Bengal, 5. Pongal.
- D. 1. vi, 2. iii, 3. i, 4. v, 5. iv, 6. ii.
- E. 1. Independence Day, Republic Day.
2. Onam, Holi.
3. Diwali, Eid.
- F. 1. Republic Day 2. Independence Day,
3. Gandhi Jayanti 4. Christmas Day

HOTS:

Raksha Bandhan

Test Paper -III

- A. 1. Mumbai, 2. Diwali,
3. Independence Day,
4. Holi, 5. wet-and-dry.
- B. 1. Gram Panchayats are local government at the village or small town level in India.
2. Carbohydrates are energy giving nutrients found in cereals, sticky foods, legumes (pulses) vegetables and fruits, sugar and syrup.
3. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year to mark the birthday of Lord Jesus Christ.
4. Farmest festivals are celebrated when crops are ripe

for harvesting. Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal, etc are the various harvests festivals of India.

5. Diwali is the festival of lights.
 - C. 1. Chennai has a tropical wet and dry climate. The city lies near the equator and is also on the coast, which prevents extreme variation in seasonal temperature. The weather is hot and humid for most part of the year. The hottest part of the year is late May to early June.
 2. Village Panchayat is a local body working for the good of the village. The number of members in it usually ranges from 7 to 31. Occasionally the groups are larger but they never have fewer than 7 members.
 3. Food is classified as: Carbohydrates, Proteins, Fats, Vitamins, and Minerals.
 4. Traditional Indian clothing for a woman is the sari or the salwar kameez and also ghagra-choli. For a man, traditional clothes are dhoti, lungi, and kurta.
 5. Some of the festivals related with different religions are called religious festivals. eg. Eid, Diwali, Dussehra, Christmas and Gurupurb.
- D. 1. e, 2. a, 3. g, 4. b, 5. j, 6. c, 7. i, 8. d, 9. f, 10. h.

Chapter 16 : Indian Occupations

Intext Assessment:

1. Fireman
2. Fireman controls or put out fires.

Practise These

- A. 1. farming, 2. second, 3. Dairying, 4. mineral.
- B. 1. Any job that helps us to earn money is called occupation.
2. The main occupation of the people in a village is farming.
3. A few professional in the city are lawyer, painter, singer, doctor, teacher, cobbler and tailor.

- C. 1. In our country, a large number of people live in village. So, farming and agriculture is the major source of income for about Three - Fourth of India's population.
2. Poultry farming relates to domesticating birds that people keep for the purpose of collecting their eggs, or using them for their meat and feathers.
3. Fishing or catching and rearing fish is the main occupation of the people living near coastal areas.
- D. 1. farming, 2. fishing, 3. cities.

HOTS:

Police-because they take care of the law and order of our country.

Chapter 17 : Indian Transport

Intext Assessment:

1. Traffic light
2. Red - stop
Yellow - Wait
Green - Go
3. (a) Use zebra crossing while crossing the road.
(b) Obey traffic rules.

Practise These

- A. 1. Transport, 2. Bus, 3. Boat, 4. Road
- B. 1. People need to go to various places for different types of work. They need to go to their work places, markets, hospitals, go places of entertainment, visit their relatives or spend their vacation at some distant places.
2. The three means of transport are land, water and air.
3. The two modes of land transport are road and rail transport.
- C. 1. People need to go to various places for different types of work. They need to go to their work places,

markets, hospitals and places of entertainment, visit their relatives or spend their vacation at some distant places

2. The different means of land transport are road transport and rail transport.
 3. If we have to travel to very far off places we will use air transport.
- D. 1. Water, 2. Road, 3. Hilly, 4. Towns, big.

HOTS:

We should follow safety rules while travelling because it prevent us from accidents and also makes us a responsive citizen.

Life Skill Time:

Road Transport	Rail Transport	Water Transport	Air Transport
Trucks	Trains	Steamers	
Good Trains		Helicopter	helicopter
Electric trains.			
Jeep	Metro	boats	Jets
Buses	Train	Ship	aeroplanes
Tankers		Sailboat	

Chapter 18 : Communication in India

Intext Assessment:

1. People communicate before the invention of language by signs or gestures
2. Newspaper, Television , Mobile , Laptops

Practise These

- A. 1. Communication, 2. Television, 3. Letter, 4. Telephone.
- B. 1. Communication is the act of transferring information from one person to another.
2. Long ago people used to send pigeons and runners to carry letters from one place to another.

3. The STD code is the combination of numbers which helps us to talk to people living in the other states of India over the telephone.
- C.
1. The different means which we use to communicate are called means of communication eg. letters, telegram, fax, email, radio, television, newspapers etc.
 2. When we talk or write or send a message to some-person, it is called personal or individual communication.
 3. We can send letters, postcards, parcels and other things through the post as mail. Mail is transported by mail van, train ship and aeroplane. The Indian postal services also offers airmail services to Europe, Australia, and Africa which take almost a week.
 4. Telephone is the fastest means of personal communication. We can establish immediate and direct link with our friends and relatives through the telephone.

HOTS:

Pigeons were used for sending messages in earlier times because pigeons are particularly good at remembering where they live and finding their way even they have been transported distances away from it.

Chapter 19 : The Early man

Intext Assessment:

1. Early humans were called hunters and gatherers because they used to get their food by hunting animals. They caught birds and fish , gathered seed , fruits , nuts , Berries , roots , honey, eggs, etc.
2.
 - a. Food to eat
 - b. House to live
 - c. Clothes to wear

Practise These

- A. 1. leaves, 2. caves, 3. light up their caves.
- B. 1. The early man lived in the forest.
2. The early man ate fruits and leaves from the trees, grasses on the ground and even woods of plants. He also killed animals and ate raw flesh.
3. In his wanderings, through the forest, he must have seen trees burnt by lightning. He would have also seen fires in the woods. So, they must have noticed that fire can destroy everything. It could keep him warm. Early man must have noticed the sparkes of fire caused by hitting two stones together. This must have given him the idea of making fire.
4. The caves gave him protection from rain and cold wind. The cave where early man lived have been found in many places. In these caves, there are drawings of the figures of animals and hunting scenes. The drawings are carved on the walls of the cave. This shows that some of the early men know the art of drawing.
5. The first weapons of the early man were clubs and spears made of wood.
- C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.

HOTS:

Early humans make stone weapons because it was hard and caused damage to whatever it was used to hit.

Test Paper -IV

Practise These

- A. 1. L, 2. L, 3. W, 4. A, 5. L .
- B. 1. Farming is growing crops in fields.
2. Fishery is catching/rearing fish.
3. Poultry farming is rearing of hens and ducks for eggs.
4. Mining is digging out minerals from the earth.

5. Dairying is rearing of milch animal for milk.
- C. 1. communication, 2. letter, 3. telephone,
4. television, radio.
- D. 1. Bus, 2. Telephone, 3. Farming.
4. Jobs in office, 5. Stone age.