

1. The Earth is Our Home

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C,D&E. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- F. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

G. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

H. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

I&J. Students can do this on their own.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Sun, Moon, stars, any of the planets [any two]
2. Oxygen, Nitrogen
3. The Earth is round.
4. We see the moon, stars and some planets at night.
5. No. The land and the sky do not meet.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c
C. 1. night 2. sea 3. centre 4. land 5. west
D. 1. Living things need land, water and air to live.
2. Oxygen is the most necessary part of air to help living things breathe.

3. The Sun, Moon, stars and planets are called heavenly bodies.
4. The Solar System is made up of the Sun, the eight planets, including the Earth, the Moon, and the satellites of the planets.

E. 1. b 2. a 3. c

- F.
1. The early people thought the Earth was flat.
 2. Magellan and his crew set sail from Spain towards the west and kept travelling in the same direction for three years. They found they had returned to the same place, proving that the Earth was round.
 3. The atmosphere consists of a layer of air that has gases like oxygen, nitrogen, etc. Oxygen is essential for living things to breathe.
 4. The place where the land and sky seem to meet is called the horizon. The place where the land meets the sea is called the coast.

Think Tank

- G.
1. Three-fourths of the Earth is covered with water. When it is seen from space, it looks blue. Therefore, the Earth is called the blue planet.
 2. Sunlight is needed for plants to make their food. Without sunlight they will not be able to get any nourishment and will die.
- H. (a) STAR (b) MOON (c) EARTH (d) COAST

2. The Face of the Earth

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B,C,&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers.
- H. Students can do this on their own.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. Globe 2. atlas 3. Pacific Ocean 4. Asia

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. A book of small-sized maps is called an atlas.
2. The compass always points towards the North direction and thus helps to find directions.
3. The Arctic Ocean is around the North Pole.
4. The bottom of a map shows South.
5. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c
C. 1. round 2. flat 3. Australia 4. Antarctica 6. North
D. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

- E.
 1. If we stand in front of a map the top will be North, the bottom will be South. East will be to our right hand and West to the left.
 2. A map is easier to carry than a globe. Also, a larger or smaller area can be seen on maps in detail whereas we cannot see so much on a globe as such a large globe would be very difficult to make and carry.
 3. Since the Earth is very vast and round in shape, we cannot see all of it at one time.
 4. A globe is a round, ball-like model of the earth whereas a map is drawn on a flat surface. A globe can show us the exact location of places on the Earth but it does not have the capacity to show as much detail as a map.

Think Tank

- F.
 1. There are no landmarks or roads in the sea. The compass, therefore, helps sailors to check and decide the direction in which the ship should sail by letting them know which is the North. They are then able to make the right choice of direction.
 2. A globe, being a model of the Earth, tells us the location of a place exactly; whereas a map will give us details, but we have to imagine where on the round earth the place will be.
- G. The Northern Hemisphere has more land space and the Southern Hemisphere has more water.

3. The Neighbours of Our Earth

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the question at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B,C,&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers.
- H. Students can do this as a class visit.
- I. 1. Students can do this and share the drawings in class.
2. Do this on the blackboard and students will understand.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. Sun 2. eight 3. one

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a
- C. 1. eight 2. one year 3. lesser 4. Milky Way 5. Sun
- D. 1. The main neighbours are the Moon, the Sun and the planets Mars and Venus.
2. There is no water or air on the Moon. Therefore, no life is possible on it.
3. It is also called Akash Ganga.
4. The Sun looks small because it is far away from the Earth.

5. The Moon is Earth's satellite.
- E.
1. The Earth is unique because it has air and water which can support living things.
 2. No life is possible on the Moon because it has no water or air.
 3. Stars have their own light and heat whereas planets do not have their own light and heat.
 4. When groups of stars form an interesting shape like an animal or some other thing, they are called a constellation. For example, there is a group of seven stars known as the Great Bear or Sapta Rishi.
 5. The Sun is the source of light and heat for the Earth and the Earth rotates around the sun. Therefore, it causes day and night and the seasons of the year.

Think Tank

- F.
1. The Sun looks bigger than other stars in the sky because it is closer to the Earth than the others.
 2. The Moon reflects the light of the Sun and we see that part of the Moon that reflects the light.
- G.
1. MOON 2. STAR 3. PLUTO 4. PLANET
- I.
2. TELEVISION – VISION + SCHOOL – HOL + PEAS – AS = TELE + SCO + PE = TELESCOPE

4. India—Our Country

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B&C.** Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- D. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- E. Guide students to do this map work – draw a rough map on the blackboard and ask them to use their atlases also to check.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Students can do this on their own.
- H. **Life Skills:** Ask questions at random and write the answers on the blackboard. Show the students how the code works.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. 15 August 1947 2. 28 3. National Capital Region 4. Union Government

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. China has more population than India.
2. The people of India elect their Government.
3. There are 9 Union Territories in India.
4. New Delhi is the capital of India.
5. Sikkim is the least populated state in India.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c

- C. 1. 125 2. New Delhi 3. 28 4. seventh 5. 15 August
- D. 1. It is difficult for the Central Government to look after the needs and safety of all the people in such a large country as India. Therefore, it is divided into States and Union Territories.
2. The Central Government controls the whole country and looks after the progress and welfare of its people. It passes laws to run the country properly.
3. The work of the State Government is looked after by the Governor, the Chief Minister, Ministers and officers.
4. The State Government is elected by the people living in that state.
5. The Union Government is run by the President, Vice President, the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and officers.

Think Tank

- F. The Union Territories are controlled by the Central Government. They do not have the same powers as States. Therefore, their governments are different from the states.
- H. 1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Dr Rajendra Prasad 3. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
4. Indira Gandhi 5. Atal Behari Vajpayee 6. Pratibha Patil 7. Narendra Modi
2. (a) EDWIN LUTYENS (b) HERBERT BAKER

Periodic Test 1

- A.** 1. third 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Aristotle 2. flat 3. continents 4. constellation 5. Karnataka
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False
- D.** 1. The Earth is different from other planets in the following way:
The Earth has land, air and water. These three things enable life to exist on the Earth.
2. A globe is different from a map in the following way:
A globe shows the exact shape of the Earth. But the globe is small in size and we cannot show everything on it.
That is why maps were made.
3. The Sun gives heat and light to the Earth. Without, sunlight, no life can exist. The plants make food with the help of sunlight through a two process called photosynthesis.
4. India is a big country. It is difficult for the Central Government to look after the needs and safety of all people. Hence, State governments have been formed to look after the needs and welfare of the people properly.
- E.** 1. (a) globe (b) compass (c) Milky way galaxy
(d) Central Secretariat (e) Gateway of India

5. The Land of Our Country

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Help the students to do this, using the blackboard. Some may do it on their own.
- H. Use the internet or atlases to find this out.
- I. **Life Skills:** Ask questions at random and write the answers on the blackboard.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. peak 2. Nepal 3. Kanniyakumari 4. three sides

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c
- C. 1. southern 2. Thar 3. Himalayas 4. cool 5. central
- D. 1. Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari, Narmada, Tapi [any four]
2. They have to go far into the ground to search for water in the desert.
3. Hills & Mountains; Plains; Plateaus; Desert; Islands.
4. The Vindhya and Satpura Ranges.
5. Indira Point in Nicobar Islands.

- E. 1. Mountains and plateaus both rise to a level higher than the surrounding areas, but while mountains have peaks, the surface of plateaus is flat and sometimes uneven.
2. The southern part of India is cone-like with water surrounding it on three sides. That is why it is called a peninsula, since it is surrounded by the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.
3. The Great Plains of India lying to the south of the Himalayas, are low and flat land. Many rivers pass through it, depositing rich soil that they bring from the Himalayas and the central mountains. This makes the land fertile for growing crops. The rivers include Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Chambal, Betwa, Satluj and Son.
4. The climate varies in different parts of India because it is a very large country with many different landforms. The mountains remain cool throughout the year, while the desert remains hot and dry. The coastal regions are neither too warm nor cold. The rainfall is also uneven in different parts.
5. Many rivers pass through the Northern Plains, depositing rich soil that they bring from the mountains. This makes the land fertile for growing many crops. The rivers include Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Chambal, Betwa, Satluj and Son.

Think Tank

- F. 1. The Himalayan mountain ranges have snow and glaciers. When they melt, they give rise to rivers that have a permanent source of water.
2. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- G. 1. LAKSHADWEEP 2. KANNIYAKUMARI 3. NEPAL 4. DECCANPLATEAU 5. KAVERI
6. SATPURA 7. INDIRA POINT
- H. Mt Everest, K2 [Mt Godwin Austen], Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu. All are in the Himalayas.
- I. [This is only illustrative.] I shall carry cardigan, sweater, jacket, coat, cap, gloves, mittens, socks, muffler, etc.

6. The Food We Eat

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Help the students to do this, using the blackboard. Some may do it on their own. Clue – there are three each of foodgrains, pulses and fruits and four each of vegetables and spices.
- H. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- I. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A.
 1. Rice is the staple diet of South Indians.
 2. Wheat, jowar and bajra are the main foodgrains of people in Rajasthan.
 3. Mustard, groundnut, coconut, til, soya, sunflower seed oils or ghee [any two]
 4. Non-vegetarians like to eat eggs, fish, meat and chicken.
 5. Rice is the staple diet of people in the northeast.

Written Assignment

- B.
 1. b
 2. a
 3. c
 4. b
 5. c
- C.
 1. rice
 2. cold storage
 3. Vegetarians
 4. junk
 5. milk
- D.
 1. rice, wheat, jowar
 2. green gram, chickpeas, lentils
 3. carrot, peas, onion
 4. apple, orange, mango
 5. black pepper, cumin, clove
- E.
 1. Food crops grown depend on the climate, rainfall and soil fertility of an area.

2. A good network of transport makes it possible to carry large quantities of foodgrains etc., and fresh vegetables and fruits to those parts of the country where they are not available.
3. In the northern and western parts of India wheat, jowar, bajra and maize are staple foods. In the southern and eastern part of India, rice is the staple food.
4. Spices are important in Indian food as they add flavour to the food. Indian food is appreciated all over the world.
5. Mustard, groundnut, coconut, til oil and ghee [any three] are produced in India.

Think Tank

- F. 1. People add spices to make the food tasty. Many spices also have medicinal qualities.
2. No, I would not be happy because of two reasons. Firstly, he should not be eating much of junk food like pizzas and even bread should be properly selected, like multigrain or whole wheat. Secondly, fruit and vegetables give us necessary nutrition. They are essential for making our bodies healthy.
- G. The following words are in the grid : WHEAT, RICE, JOWAR [grains]
GRAPE, APPLE, MANGO [fruits]; MOONG, URAD, GRAM [pulses]; TURMERIC, PEPPER, CHILLI, CLOVE [spices]; BEANS, TOMATO, POTATO, CARROT[veg].
- H. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- I. b

7. The Clothes We Wear

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. Help the students to do this, using the blackboard. Some may do it on their own. Clue – there are twelve words in the grid.
- H. Students may do this on their own.
- I. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class. Teach the students to appreciate and admire differences.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. Saree 2. Baku 3. Kerala 4. mekhla-chadar

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a
- C. 1. Haryana 2. jeans; T-shirt or tops 3. Rajasthan
4. Dhoti-kurta 5. Gujarat
- D. 1. d 2. c 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. e
- E. 1. In Indian cities the most popular dress of boys and girls is jeans and T-shirt or tops.
2. India has a lot of difference in the climate from one place and the next. Therefore, there is a great variety in dress too.

3. We can easily name the area to which a person belongs if he or she wears the traditional dress particular to that place.
4. Sarees are popular all over the world.
5. Tribals wear traditional dresses and on special occasions they wear ceremonial dresses.

Think Tank

- F. We need to protect ourselves from the cold and the winds during winter. Therefore, we need to wear woollen clothes in winter.
- G. The following words are available in the grid : PHIRAN, ODHNI, SKIRT, TROUSERS, TURBAN, KATCHLI, VESHTI [vertical]; DHOTI, CAP, CHOLI, KURTA, SAREE, SHIRT, BAKU, LEHANGA [horizontal].
- I. (b) is the correct option.

8. The Festivals We Celebrate

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C,D&E. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- F. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- G. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- H. Teacher can make four groups. Then students may do this on their own.
- I. Help the students to do this, using the blackboard. Some may do it on their own. Clue – there are twelve words in the grid.
- J. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class. Teach the students to appreciate and admire differences. School visit can be arranged.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. Republic Day 2. Diwali 3. Ravana, Kumbhakarana and Meghnad.

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5 September.
2. Christmas Day marks the birthday of Christ.
3. India became independent on 15 August 1947.
4. Ramnavmi is the festival that marks the birth of Lord Rama.
5. Pongal.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b
- C. 1. Rajghat 2. Eid-ul-Fitr 3. Christmas 4. Krishna 5. pongal
- D. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b
- E. 1 – 5. Any reasonable answers are acceptable.
- F. 1. On Rajpath in New Delhi a special parade is held on Republic Day. The armed forces, school children, winners of bravery awards and folk dancers all participate in the parade. There are also tableaux from different parts of the country. The President of India takes the salute.

2. Pongal, the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu, is celebrated for three days in January at the time of harvesting of rice. People draw kollams, decorate their houses and worship the Rain god, Sun god and the cow. Pongal is made of rice and jaggery, and the cows are also fed pongal.
3. While Dussehra celebrates the defeat of Ravana by Lord Rama, Durga Puja celebrates the nine forms of the Mother Goddess defeating wicked demons. Both celebrate the victory of good over evil.
4. India is a large country with many religions and many seasons. Therefore, it celebrates the important days of every religion and every season. That is why it is called a country of festivals.
5. Eid-ul-Fitr is a festival of Muslims celebrated at the end of a month long fast during Ramzan. People say the namaz in mosques, embrace each other, share sweets and wish each other saying 'Eid Mubarak'. Sewain is specially prepared. New clothes are worn and distributed.

Think Tank

- G. 2 October is the birth anniversary of Gandhiji. He was the first person to use non-violence as a method of fighting against injustice by the British and to help India get freedom. His policy has been followed by other world leaders who fought against injustice by peaceful methods. Martin Luther King Jr fought for the civil rights of Black Americans in the USA; Nelson Mandela fought against apartheid in South Africa; Aung San Suu Kyi fought against military rule in Myanmar. Therefore, non-violence has become so important that 2 October, the birthday of Gandhiji, is marked and celebrated as the International Day of Non-Violence'.
- I. The following words are in the grid : HOLI, BIHU, TEEJ, MUHARRAM, NAVROZ, TEACHER'S DAY [vertical]; CHRISTMAS, ONAM, ID-UL-ZUHA, ID-UL-FITR, BAISAKHI, CHHATH, PONGAL, REPUBLIC DAY [horizontal].

9. Our Villages and Cities

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The students may do this on their own.
- H. Help the students to do this, using the blackboard. Some may do it on their own
- I. Students may do this on their own.
- J. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. life 2. welfare 3. State Government

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c
- C. 1. Sarpanch 2. work/employment 3. cities 4. panchayats 5. welfare
- D. 1. Municipal Corporation 2. kutcha 3. Mayor/Chairman 4. Gram Panchayat
- E. 1. Most people in India live in villages. Earlier there were kutcha houses, no electricity, no drinking water and women had to walk long distances to bring water, and people used bicycles, bullock carts, etc. Now there is improvement in the condition of villages. People have pucca houses. Electricity and handpumps are now available. There are schools and health centres and nyaya panchayats. The Gram Panchayat looks after

the welfare of the people in the village. The cities on the other hand have Municipal Committees or Corporations that look after the welfare of people. The people live in pucca houses. There is a large population that is provided with all the civic amenities by the Committee.

2. The main work of a Gram Panchayat is the following: (i) arrange safe drinking water and cleanliness; (ii) build and repair roads; (iii) run schools and adult education centres; (iv) set up and run primary health centres; (v) help farmers produce more; (vi) settle petty disputes; (vii) help cottage and small industries; (viii) help make life comfortable and happy.
3. Many villagers migrate to cities to look for work as they have no land in the village and do not earn enough to lead a proper life.
4. Four of functions of a Municipal Committee are: (i) keep town/city clean; regular disposal of waste; (ii) open and maintain health care centres and hospitals; (iii) build and maintain roads, overbridges, flyovers, parks, gardens, etc.; (iv) provide clean, fresh water; (v) set up fire brigades; (vi) arrange street lighting; (vii) run primary schools to provide free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years old; (viii) arrange adult literacy programmes; (ix) open well-organised markets and drainage systems; (ix) keep records of births and deaths. [any four]
5. The State Government provides funds to the Gram Panchayat to carry out its duties.

Think Tank

- F. People living in villages have fresh air and a lot of physical activity, particularly if they are farmers. They also have fresh food and vegetables available. In the cities the air is often polluted and physical activity is much less, since people work in offices, shops, etc. The food that is eaten by people in cities get their fruits and vegetables usually from villages. It is stored and is not farm fresh. This is likely to keep the people in villages far healthier than those in cities.
- H. 1. GRAM 2. MAYOR 3. HUTS 4. PANCH

Periodic Test 2

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. heavenly 2. Thar Desert 3. Krishna 4. Villagers 5. Vegetarians
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. A Union Territory is controlled by the Union Government.
2. The southern part of India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water bodies on three sides.
3. The factors on which food crops grown in an area depend upon climate and soil of the place.
4. India is called a land of festivals because we celebrate many kinds of festivals—national festivals, religious festivals and harvest festivals. There is a festival in every month of the year.
5. The two duties of the Municipal Committee are:
(a) Opening and maintaining hospitals and health-care centres.
(b) Making arrangement for proper street lighting.
- E.** 1. Aristotle 2. Solar System 3. Lighthouse
4. Independence Day celebration 5. Gram Panchayat

10. Delhi—The Capital of India

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The students may do this on their own or in class.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this on their own or in class.

Answer-2

1. Yamuna 2. Sir Edwin Lutyens 3. Chanakya 4. Ashtrapati Bhavan

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. National Capital Territory 2. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan
3. Indraprastha 4. In 1911 5. Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and English

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b
- C. 1. Agra 2. Rashtrapati Bhavan 3. Chanakyapuri 4. Rashtrapati Bhavan
5. Sir Edwin Lutyens
- D. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b
- E. 1. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
2. Delhi has an extreme climate that is hot and dry during summer and cold in winter. In May and June, hot winds called *loo* blow over Delhi. There is rainfall from July-September during the summer monsoon.

3. The Metro is called the lifeline of Delhi because it connects various parts of Delhi and is used by all the people of the city regularly.
4. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
5. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has Uttar Pradesh in the east, and Haryana on the other three sides. It is situated on the banks of the River Yamuna.

Think Tank

- F. People from all over the country come to Delhi for education and jobs. They are people of different states and religions. All festivals are celebrated in the city and the people speak many regional languages as they come from different regions. That is why Delhi is known as 'Mini India'.
- G. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.
- H. Any two items are acceptable. Illustrative : (1) Continuous cleanliness drive not only by the government but by all citizens (2) Strict rules for not putting up slogans, hoardings etc. especially like local, students or other elections

11. Mumbai—The Gateway of India

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B,C&E. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- D. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The students may do this on their own and share in class.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Bombay 2. Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati, Hindi, English and Urdu. 3. Navroz
4. Trombay, near Mumbai 5. Since most Hindi films and TV serials are produced in Mumbai, it is called Bollywood – a variant of 'Hollywood' with 'B' for Bombay replacing the 'H'.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a
- C. 1. seven 2. Ganesh Chaturthi 3. Necklace 4. 1853 5. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
- D. 1. The climate in Mumbai is moderate. It is neither hot in summer, nor cold in winter, because of sea breezes from the Arabian Sea that influence the coastal city. There is heavy rainfall in June, July and August.
2. Mumbai High is one of the most important oilfields of India. It is located off the shore of Mumbai in the Arabian Sea. The Sagar Samrat is attached to Mumbai High to take

out the petroleum.

3. The Elephanta Caves, located on an island near Mumbai, are famous for their rock-cut caves and sculpture.
4. Any four of the following: The Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Kamala Nehru Park, Jehangir Art Gallery, Taraporevala Aquarium, Essel World, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Victoria Gardens, Chowpatty, Juhu, Versova beaches, Taj Mahal Hotel, Elephanta Caves, Siddhivinayak Temple, Haji Ali Dargah, St Thomas Cathedral, Mumba Devi Temple, etc.
5. The major industries in Mumbai are the factories producing textiles, garments, oils, chemicals, medicines, electrical and electronic goods, cosmetics, etc. Most Hindi films and TV serials are produced there and the IT industry is fast developing. Petroleum was found under the seabed in the Arabian Sea and Mumbai High is one of the most important oilfields of India.

E. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

Think Tank

- F. Mumbai is a seaport facing the Arabian Sea. Sea breezes always influence the coastal region. Thus the summers are not hot and the winters are not cold either. The climate is moderate always.
- G. The words in the grid are: ESSEL WORLD, BOMBAY, VADA-PAV, MARATHI, MARINE DRIVE [horizontal]; JUHU, SEAPORT, PARSIS, KONKANI, PANI-PURI, ARABIAN SEA, BOLLYWOOD, NAVROZ, DIWALI [vertical].
- I. 1. Not throwing litter on the beach 2. By helping to clear the beach when we go there.

12. Kolkata—The City of Joy

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
G. The students may do this on their own and share in class.
H. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. Calcutta 2. humid 3. Bengal 4. Durga Puja 5. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
International Airport

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b
C. 1. 1911; British 2. Bengal 3. cotton 4. Nobel 5. Hugli
D. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b
E. 1. The climate of Kolkata is generally warm and humid. It is a few kilometres from the Bay of Bengal. Therefore, it has a mild climate throughout the year, neither hot in summer nor cold in winter. There is heavy rainfall from June to September.
2. Durga Puja is the most important festival in Bengal. It is celebrated with a great deal of ceremony for nine days and pandals are set up for the worship of the Goddess. Sweets and food are distributed and shared and feasts are held.

3. Diamond Harbour is the most important seaport in Bengal and it is on the east bank of River Hugli.
4. The main industries in Kolkata are jute mills, cotton and silk textiles, paper, tea packing, automobiles, machinery, rice mills, electrical goods, leather goods, food processing, etc.
5. The main means of transport in Kolkata city are trams and buses. The first underground Metro in India was established in Kolkata. Other cities are connected through roads, railways, airways and inland waterways.

Think Tank

- F.
1. The British came to India first as traders in the East India Company. Their first major trading centres were in Bengal and Calcutta as it was then called. They began acquiring power and property by fighting with local kings, and making agreements with important Indian merchants there. Therefore, Calcutta became their headquarters and later the capital of the British when they began to rule in India.
 2. In some respects, Kolkata can be considered as the cultural capital of India. There is a tradition of literary, musical and artistic achievements in Bengal centres around Kolkata. The reformation in Indian culture and traditions began with people like Raja Ram Mohan Roy who fought against cultural and social evils like sati, child marriage, etc., and wanted to improve the condition of women through education, widow remarriage, etc. Rabindranath Tagore brought international fame to Bengali literature and music. He won the Nobel Prize for literature. He wrote India's National Anthem. He set up the Vishwa Bharati, or Shantiniketan, which brought a new way of education. Books like 'Anand Math' by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya were milestones in India's fight for freedom from the British. It contains the National Song 'Vande Mataram'. The people of Kolkata enjoy reading, sports, theatre, films, music and dance.
- H. The answer is 'No' as we should not be using another human being like an animal. At the same time, we have to be sensitive to understand that the rickshaw-puller needs to earn money to look after himself and his family. This aspect must also be discussed in class, so that students understand that progress and humanity must be balanced.

13. Chennai—The City of Temples

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

G&H. The students may do this on their own and share in class.

- I. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. Madras 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Adyar and Cooum 4. Pongal and Christmas

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Adyar and Cooum 2. Chennai 3. Marina Beach 4. Madras 5. veshti is a lungi [a wrap-around at the waist] worn by men in Tamil Nadu.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a
C. 1. winter 2. Perambur 3. oldest 4. pavadai; blouse 5. fourth
D. 1. Kapaleeswarar Temple 2. St Thomas Church 3. Marina Beach
4. Guindy National Park 5. Pongal
E. 1. Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu is situated on the southeast coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal.

2. Chennai has about 309 temples, such as Kapaleeswarar Temple, the Parthasarathi Temple, the Ashta Lakshmi Temple, Adeeswar Temple, Kaligambal Temple, Ayyappa Temple, Madhya Kailash Temple, Vadapalani Murugan Temple, etc.
3. The climate of Chennai is warm throughout the year. It is hot, humid and there is some relief from sea breezes. It has no winter season. There is heavy rainfall from December to February.
4. Pongal is a harvest festival that is celebrated for three days with lot of fun. A sweet is made of rice and jiggery and shared and distributed.
5. Three of the important industries in Chennai are cotton & silk textiles; leather goods; railway coaches; military tanks; bicycles; tractors; automobiles; chemicals; medicines; and the Tamil film and TV industry. [any three]

Think Tank

- F. There is no winter season in Chennai. The climate is hot and humid throughout the year. Therefore it is more comfortable for people to wear cotton clothes.
- I. (b) is the correct answer since there is no winter in Chennai.

14. Our Occupations

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The students may do this on their own and share in class.
- H. Life Skills: Discuss and let students do this on their own.

Answers to Checkpoint

1 and 4 are wrong. 2 and 3 are correct.

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

Written Assignment

- B. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
- C. 1. money 2. ability and needs 3. summer 4. staple 5. petrol; diesel
- D. 1. farmer 2. miner 3. shopkeeper 4. carpenter 5. mechanic
- E. 1. People need an occupation to earn money so that they can buy the things that they need to live, like food, water, houses, electricity, etc.
2. Mining gives us minerals from which we get metals that can be made into utensils, machines, vehicles and many other items. It also gives us minerals like coal and petroleum that are used for running vehicles and as fuel.

3. The wood from trees is used as fuel, for making buildings, paper, matchsticks, etc. It can also provide herbs, lac, gum, latex that is used for making rubber.
4. People choose their occupations according to their abilities and needs.
5. Farming gives a variety of crops and they provide the raw material for various other occupations. For example, sugar cane is the raw material for making sugar, jiggery, etc. Cotton is used for making cloth. Many seeds are grown for making oil. Many crops are processed and have created a food- processing industry. Rearing animals leads to dairy and poultry farming.

Think Tank

- F.
1. People have different abilities, interests and skills. They also have different needs. For example, a person may have the ability to be an architect or a photographer, but he may wish to teach. So he may become a teacher of photography or architecture. Thus people select their occupations based on their needs, abilities and interests.
 2. India is a land with very fertile soil in most places, but it also has deserts and hard rocky ground in some places. Some areas have rivers and some have not. The soils and climate also differs from place to place and rainfall also varies. Therefore farmers are able to grow a variety of crops depending on the fertility of land, different soils and climates and water availability.

Periodic Test 3

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. globe 2. peninsula 3. India 4. Rajasthan 5. 2 October
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. Republic Day is celebrated with great pomp and show: The main function is held at the Rajpath. The armed forces, police, school children and folk dancers take part in a special parade. The President of India takes the salute.
2. The government helps the Gram Panchayat by giving it funds.
3. The main industries in Kolkata are jute mills, paper mills, cotton and silk textiles, machinery, etc.
4. Chennai has warm climate almost throughout the year. The cool sea breezes during the daytime give some relief from the hot and humid weather. There is no distinct winter season.
5. People need an occupation in order to earn money.
- E.** 1. Mt. Everest 2. Eid 3. Cloth factory
4. Elephanta Caves 5. Howrah Bridge

- D. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- E. 1. In school, teachers teach us to read and write and do many activities like singing, dancing, painting, playing games, etc. They are like our parents in school and teach us good habits, manners, values, to be punctual and to become good citizens. They make learning fun through charts, maps, outings, etc., and show us how to make the school and home environment healthy and good.
2. The postman collects letters from the letterbox and brings them to the post office where they are sorted out according to the addresses. They are sent by road, rail and air to different places. The postman delivers letters, parcels, money orders, etc., and sometimes reads out letters. He is a friend to people in villages. He has a fixed area for delivery and is punctual and regular in all kinds of weather.
3. Doctors examine sick and injured persons and give medicines that the patient will buy from a chemist. Sometimes very sick people have to be admitted in hospital. Doctors always tell us to eat clean, simple, healthy food, because prevention is better than cure.
4. Traffic Police looks after the movement of traffic on roads. They ensure that safety rules and traffic rules are followed.
5. There are large crowds at fairs, festivals and functions. The Traffic Police arrange the movement of vehicles and people and control the crowds.

Think Tank

- F. 1. We can avoid accidents on the roads by strictly following traffic rules and rules for safety. For example, we should not walk along the road talking on a phone or listening to music. We should wear helmets on two-wheelers and safety belts in cars. We should not violate traffic lights.
2. We should remain alert wherever we are. Then if we see something or someone suspicious, we should report it to a policeman immediately. We should not behave badly when we are alone or in crowds or throw stones, destroy or damage public property. We should not fight with people on the road, marketplaces or in our neighbourhood, or put on blaring music to disturb others.
- G. The words in the grid are : POLIO, CHEMIST, POSTMAN, VACCINE, PAINTING [vertical]; LETTER, MEDICINE, GLOBE, TRAFFIC, PARCELS, HOSPITALS, HEALTH, CHARTS [horizontal]

16. How We Travel

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- D. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- E. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The students may do this on their own and share in class.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. camel
2. aeroplane
3. water
4. Compressed Natural Gas

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. aeroplane; helicopter 2. cars; buses 3. aeroplane 4. trains 5. camels, horses

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b
- C. 1. aeroplane 2. aeroplane; helicopter 3. petrol 4. vehicle
- D. 1. Firstly, we have different tasks to do and the distance may also be different. Secondly, the time and the amount of money we have available also has to be seen before we decide how we will travel from one place to another. Thirdly, there must be a suitable mode of transport available between the two places.
2. We choose a vehicle based on the distance, the time and money available for travelling.
3. Air travel is the fastest mode of transport for covering long distances.
4. Use footpath – cross at a zebra crossing – check that no vehicle is coming from either side before crossing – don't get on or off a moving vehicle – follow traffic lights – don't stand near doors of buses/trains – don't cross rail tracks if crossing gates are closed.

[any three]

Think Tank

- E. 1. The camel has feet that can walk easily on sand. Also it is able to travel for many days and nights without food or water. Therefore it is the most useful mode of transport in the desert for carrying people and goods. That is why it is called 'the ship of the desert'.
- 2. The road has fast moving traffic on it and this is very dangerous for people who are walking. Therefore, we should walk only on the footpath and not risk being hit by vehicles on the road.
- F. India's fastest train is the Gatimaan Express that has just been tried out between Delhi and Agra. It travels at 160 km an hour. It covered the distance in exactly 100 minutes.
- G. 1. 9037 2. 24.12.2006 3. Three 4. ₹ 2578/-

17. How We Communicate

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- D. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- E. **HOTS questions:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The students may do this on their own and share in class.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

- 1. Short Message Service 2. mass 3. electronic

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television [any two] 2. Short Message Service
3. India 4. Telephone or mobile phone 5. Pigeon

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c
- C. 1. Communication
2. [name any one] Newspaper, magazine, radio, television
3. The post, fax, e-mail, e-reader.
4. Telephone
5. Computers or smartphones
- D. 1. Letters are still a popular means of communication in our country. They are quite

cheap. But letters are fast losing their place due to email/What's app, etc.

2. Telephones are the fastest means of personal communication. Nowadays, mobile phones have become very popular. They help us to talk to our relatives and friends anytime and anywhere
3. Satellites can collect information and send it immediately. They help television to broadcast 'live' programmes.
4. SMS, email and What's Up app can be used to send a message immediately.

Think Tank

- E. 1. Discuss – faster and less tedious methods of communication available now. Therefore telegram went out of use.
- F. The words in the grid are : MOBILE, NEWSPAPER, RADIO, TELEVISION
- G. (b) is correct.

18. Our Environment

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

- B&C. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.
- D. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- E. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- F. The students may do this with the class or on their own and share in class.
- G. **Life Skills:** Discuss in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

- 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. dog; tree
2. swing; chair
3. Making the environment dirty or impure is pollution.
4. Air, water, land and noise pollution.
5. Our environment consists of living and non-living things and natural and man-made things.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a
- C. 1. Nature 2. noise 3. hearing 4. natural, living
- D. 1. Air gets polluted by burning of leaves; smoke from vehicles and factories; smoke from forest fires; bursting fire-crackers.
2. We get many types of illnesses due to pollution. Our breathing, skin, digestion, eyes and hearing can all be badly affected by pollution.
3. Water pollution can be caused by spilling oil from oil tankers; throwing waste from home, factories, etc., into water bodies and seas; washing clothes or utensils in ponds

and rivers; bathing animals in rivers. It can also be caused by plastic, painted idols etc. being thrown into water bodies.

4. We can reduce pollution by not bursting crackers at festivals; throwing waste only in dustbins; hearing music at low volume; using LPG in kitchen and CNG in vehicles; not using plastic bags; not throwing waste in ponds, rivers, etc.; planting trees to increase fresh air; not wasting paper as it is made by cutting trees and by walking short distances.
5. Trees help to make the air fresh and clean. Therefore, we should plant more trees.

Think Tank

- E. We can help reduce pollution by not using plastic bags, walking short distances instead of using a vehicle, not throwing garbage on the road or littering the road or parks, listening to music at low volume and not using the horn unnecessarily, using LPG at home and keeping the house and the neighbourhood clean.

19. Early Humans

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. Ask the questions at random from students. They may write down the correct answers.

Written Assignment

B,C&D. Students can do this on their own. Then ask them orally for answers and let partners check each other's work.

- E. Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.

Think Tank

- F. **HOTS question:** Discuss in class and let the students answer on their own. Teacher must assess individual work.
- G. The students may do this on their own and share in class.
- H. **Life Skills:** Discuss and do this in class.

Answers to Checkpoint

1. caves 2. fire 3. stones; bones

Answers to Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- A. 1. Finding food was the main problem of early humans.
2. The stone tool tied on a stick for hunting was a spear.
3. The most important discovery made by early humans was fire.
4. The dog, sheep and cows were first domesticated by early humans.
5. Clay pots were used to store leftover grain.

Written Assignment

- B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c
- C. 1. food 2. stones 3. tools 4. meat 5. sticks.
- D. 1. food 2. hunter 3. spear
- E. 1. Early humans did not know how to hunt or grow food. They simply gathered fruits and roots from plants. That is why they were called food-gatherers.

2. Caves provided shelter from hot, cold, windy and rainy weather and protection from wild animals.
3. A piece of meat must have fallen into a fire and got roasted. Early humans found the roasted meat softer and tastier to eat. They probably learnt to cook food after that.
4. Early humans first domesticated dogs to help them hunt and keep away birds and animals. Then they began to domesticate sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, pigs and horses for farm work, milk, meat and skin.
5. Early humans began to settle near rivers and lakes because water was necessary for their homes, crops and animals.
6. Early humans probably saw a log of wood rolling downhill and realised that a round object would make it easier to move things rather than pushing and pulling them. Therefore, he invented a round object and fitted it under a cart and found that it would move easily. Thus the wheel was invented.

Think Tank

- F. The life of early man was very hard. He had to gather food every day to eat and later he had to hunt for it. He had to eat it raw as he had no fire to cook it on. He had no proper clothes to keep warm and was frightened of wild animals. He lived in caves to protect himself from the heat, cold, rain and the wild animals. He had no tools or weapons.
- H. 2 is the correct answer.

MODEL TEST PAPER

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. round 2. second 3. southern part 4. health 5. aeroplane
6. communication 7. noise 8. food 9. spear 10. Short Message Service
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
6. True 7. True 8. False 9. False 10. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- E.** 1. Magellan's voyage proved that the Earth is round in shape.
2. A continent is a very large landmass. There are seven continents.
3. The energy we get from the sun is called solar energy.
4. Man-made environment is that environment that is created by human beings by changing the natural environment. Examples: Dams, roads, bridges, etc.
5. The climate of Mumbai is moderate. It is neither hot in summer, nor cold in winter, because of the influence of the Arabian Sea. It receives heavy rainfall in June, July and August.
6. Newspapers are useful as a means of mass communication. They give the latest information about events, government programmes, sports, business, law and order and entertainment in many languages to people everywhere.
7. Five important industries in Chennai are: Factories producing cotton and silk textiles; leather goods; railway coaches; military tanks; bicycles; tractors; automobiles; chemicals; medicines; etc. Perambur factory for making railway coaches. Chennai is also the centre for Tamil films and TV serials. [any five]
8. Diamond Harbour is the main seaport of Kolkata on the Hugli River. It is a few kilometres from the coast.
9. We celebrate festivals in order to have fun. Some festivals are celebrated in the memory of great persons. We remember their great achievements.
Some festivals like Eid, Christmas and Diwali are associated with religions.
10. Early man learnt to cook food when he saw that when a piece of raw flesh fell into fire, it got roasted. The roasted piece of flesh was softer and tastier. Thus, he started cooking food.
- F.** 1. Howrah Bridge 2. Independence Day celebration 3. Metro train
4. Tram 5. Satellite

ANSWERS TO MODEL TEST PAPER I

- A. 1. The Solar System consists of the Sun with eight planets and their moons around it. This includes the Earth and its satellite, the Moon.
2. A globe is a round, ball-like model of the earth whereas a map is drawn on a flat surface. A globe can show us the exact location of places as on the earth but it does not have the capacity to show as much detail as a map. Since the shape of the globe is round, we cannot see all of it at one time. A map is easier to carry than a globe. Also, a larger or smaller area can be seen on maps in detail.
3. The Moon reflects the light of the Sun. Therefore, we are able to see it at night as it revolves around the Earth.
4. India is governed by an elected government. The Union Government controls the whole country from Delhi, the capital of India, with the President, the Prime Minister, the other ministers and senior officers. The country is divided into 28 States and 9 Union Territories, each with a State Government that has a Governor, a Chief Minister, other ministers and senior officers.
5. The Ganga, Yamuna, Son, and Brahmaputra start from the Himalayas and flow through the Northern Plains.
6. In different parts of India the climate and the soil is different. Therefore, only the crops that find the climate and soil suitable can grow there. This has caused different foods to be cooked in different parts of India.
7. The saree is worn in a distinct style in Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
8. On Rajpath in New Delhi a special parade is held on Republic Day. The armed forces, school children, winners of bravery awards and folk dancers all participate in the parade. There are also tableaux from different parts of the country. The President of India takes the salute.
9. The Gram Panchayat is a group of members who are elected in every village by the local people over 18 years of age. The members are called Panch and at least one member is a woman. One of the members is elected Pradhan or Sarpanch. It works for the welfare of the villagers. The Gram Panchayat – (i) arranges safe drinking water and cleanliness; (ii) builds and repairs roads; (iii) runs schools and adult education centres; (iv) sets up and runs primary health centres; (v) helps farmers produce more; (vi) settles petty disputes; (vii) helps cottage and small industries; (viii) helps make life comfortable and happy. [any three]
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. b
- C. 1. d 2. e 3. i 4. f 5. h 6. g 7. b 8. c 9. a
- D. 1. Magellan; west 2. flat 3. Milky Way; Akash Ganga 4. 28; Union Territories
5. Vindhya; Satpura 6. Vegetable oil 7. saree 8. harvest 9. hard; improvement
- E. 1. Sarpanch: The elected member of the Gram Panchayat who is its leader.
2. Deepawali: The festival of lights that celebrates the return of Lord Rama to his kingdom in Ayodhya.

3. Phiran: A loose long woollen shirt worn by men and women in Kashmir.
4. Junk food: Food that is not healthy to eat.
5. Peninsula: Land surrounded by water on three sides.
6. Sansad Bhavan: The Parliament House in New Delhi.
7. Constellation: Groups of stars that form a pattern that look like an animal or an object.
8. Compass: A round object that looks like a watch and has a magnetic needle that points to the north always and thus tells us the directions.
9. Satellite: A natural or man-made body that moves around a planet.

ANSWERS TO THE MODEL TEST PAPER 2

- A. 1. Victoria Memorial, Kolkata 2. Bandra-Warli Sea Link, Mumbai
3. Bharatanatyam, Chennai 4. Qutub Minar, Delhi
5. Marina Beach, Chennai 6. Howrah Bridge, Kolkata
7. Gateway of India, Mumbai 8. Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi
- B. 1. The capital of India was shifted in 1911 from Kolkata to Delhi. Sir Edwin Lutyens was given the task of planning the new capital of India which was called New Delhi. Most of the offices of the Government of India are in New Delhi.
2. Petroleum was found under the seabed in the Arabian Sea off the shore of Mumbai. Mumbai High is the oilfield to which the Sagar Samrat is fitted to take out the petroleum.
3. Rabindranath Tagore was a writer, poet, dramatist, actor, painter and educationist. He wrote India's National Anthem. He was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize.
4. Chennai is divided into two parts with George Town as the old city and the new city lies to the south.
5. Farming, forestry and mining provide the raw materials for other industries.
6. A van travels with a doctor and a nurse into the villages of India to treat sick people and give them medicines. This is called a mobile dispensary.
7. We select the transport we use on the basis of distance that we have to travel, the time and money that is available to reach there.
8. The latest means of communication is by man-made satellite which is placed high above the earth and can receive and send information immediately.
9. Man-made changes like cutting trees, pollution, killing animals etc. disturbs the balance of the environment and can cause great damage.
10. Early humans began farming and keeping animals like dogs, sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes and horses for their use. They began to make shelters near rivers and lakes for themselves and their animals. Thus villages came up and early humans began to settle down.
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. True 8. False
9. True 10. True
- D. 1. Central Secretariat 2. moderate 3. sports 4. beach 5. dairy farming
6. postman 7. transport 8. communication 9. pollution 10. food-gatherers

HERITAGE QUIZ

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | |