Social Studies

(A Textbook of Social Studies)

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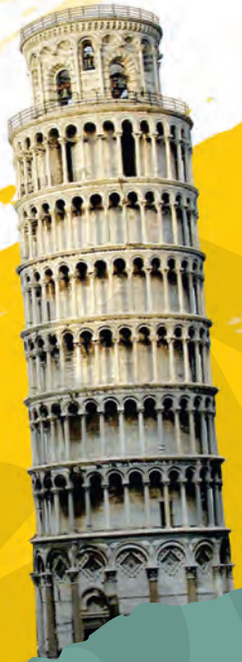

With the blessings of :
Our Parents

Social Studies 3

(A Textbook of Social Studies)

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- Activity Based
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Preface

The topic of our society has many different facets. Our social existence starts in the family and eventually encompasses the entire planet. The **" Social Studies"** series has been carefully created for grades 1 to 5 to foster topic understanding and improve goal-oriented abilities.

While framing this series, we had in mind not only the requirements of the syllabus but also the problems faced by the students and the teachers. Keeping this in mind, we have incorporated the key features of this series:

Sincere efforts have been made through pictures, diagrams, and maps.

- **Key Highlights** talk about the core of the chapter.
- **Let's Start** with gives a kick start start to the chapters.
- **Fact File** teaches a unique fact related to the chapter which develops curiosity among the learners.
- **Let's Think** is a section which develops the learners' socio-emotional intelligence, enhancing conceptual, and creative thinking.
- Word Treasure contains the meaning of the difficult words.
- Well developed exercises ensures that the learners can understand the concept of the chapter.
- **HOTS Questions** arouse a child's curiosity taking it to High Order Thinking Skills.
- **Value Based** Questions are very unique as the learners learn politeness, gratitude, care and love, sympathy, generosity, kindness, friendship, devotion, honesty, patriotism, unity, teamwork, equality, courage, determination, perseverance, harmony, love for all creatures, and self-reliance are just a few of these values that have been selected for amplification.
- **Activity Zone** hones the co-scholastic skills of the learners.
- **Flow Chart** helps the learners to revise the chapter in one shot.

We have tried to present the series in a creative way and our aim is served when it meets the requirements of our students and teachers. Further suggestions for the improvement of the book are warmly welcomed.

– Publishers

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DETAILED CONTENTS

S. No.	Chapter Name	Do You Know?	Key Words	Let's Wrap Up	Exercises	Discuss	HOTS	Activity Zone	Life Skills	Teacher's Corner
1.	The Earth	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
2.	How the Earth Looks	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
3.	Air	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
4.	Water	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
5.	Our Country: India	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
6.	States of India	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
7.	Our Food	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
8.	Our Dresses	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; Odd One Out; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
9.	Our Festivals	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers

S. No.	Chapter Name	Do You Know?	Key Words	Let's Wrap Up	Exercise	Discuss	HOTS	Activity Zone	Life Skills	Teacher's Corner
10.	Our Occupations	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
11.	Means of Transport	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
12.	Means of Communications	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
13.	People Who Help Us	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
14.	Local Agencies	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
15.	Delhi	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co- scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
16.	Mumbai	To provide important information about the chapter	Difficult words	Summary of the chapter	Fill in the blanks; Short Question-Answer; Question-Answer; MCQs; True/False; Matching	To learn while discussing	Questions based on thinking skills of the children	To hone the co-scholastic abilities of the children	To equip the children to deal with situations in real life	To assist the teachers
	Revision Test Paper - 1									
	Model Test Paper - 1									
	Revision Test Paper - 2									
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SAMPLE

1 The Earth

The Earth

We live on the planet Earth. It is the only planet where lives exist. It provides air, water and suitable weather condition for all living things. It is round like an orange – it is a bit flat at the top and bottom. Before thousands of years, people believed that the Earth was flat and had edges. They were afraid of travelling very far so that they might reach the corner of the Earth and fall down in air. However, this way proved wrong around 500 years ago.

Earth

Magellan

In 1519, a Portuguese sailor named Ferdinand Magellan started his long sea journey and sailed round the world. He took a number of sailors with him. They kept sailing in one direction. After sailing for three years, they reached the same place from where they had started. This voyage proved that Earth is not flat, but round like a football or an orange.

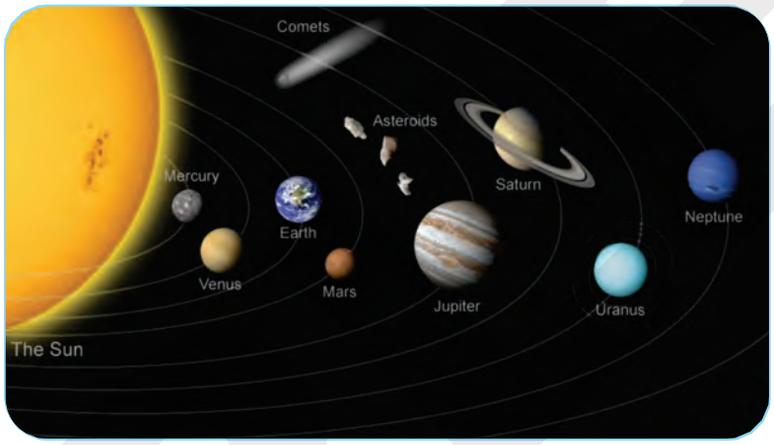
In 1969, the American Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on the Moon. They took photographs of the Earth from the moon. The Earth looked like a huge ball. It cleared all doubts related to the shape of the Earth. To understand the shape and position of the Earth, we have made a model of the Earth. This is called globe. It is like a big ball and shows the round shape of the Earth.

Globe

The Sun and the eight planets constitute the Solar System. A planet is a heavenly body that revolves around the Sun.

The Earth is one among the eight planets of Solar System and revolves around the Sun. The planets revolve in a fixed path called orbit. The planets according to increasing distance from the Sun are : Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

The Earth is the third planet according to its increasing distance from the Sun. It has no light of its own. We, on the Earth, get light from the Sun. The Earth is surrounded by a layer of air called atmosphere. The atmosphere consists of many gases including oxygen. Every living thing requires oxygen to breathe. About three-fourths of the Earth is covered with water. Water is essential for life. One-fourth of the Earth is land. If we stand on the top of a high building, we find the land and the sky seeming to meet at a place. This place is called horizon. However, the land and the sky actually never meet each other. Every time we come closer to the origin, it seems to move further away.



Solar System

Similarly, the sky and the ocean seem to meet at a place. It is called water horizon. Though actually they never meet each other.

The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.

Do You Know?

Earth has also been seen from the surface of the moon.

Key Words

planet : a large, round object in space that moves around the Sun.

atmosphere : the layer of air or others gases around a planet

horizon : the line at which the Earth and the sky appear to meet

Let's Wrap Up

- The Earth is round like an orange.
- Magellan sailing around the Earth proved that the Earth is round.
- Horizon is the place where the sky and the land seem to meet.
- Coast is the place where the land and the sea meet.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

light	orbit	third	oxygen

1. The planets move in a fixed path called ..... .
2. Every living thing requires ..... to survive.
3. The people on the Earth get ..... from the Sun.
4. The Earth is the ..... planet from the Sun.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Name the fixed path on which the planets move.

   .....

2. How many planets are there excluding the Earth?

   .....

3. Who sailed around the Earth for the first time?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How did the sailors find out that the Earth is round?

   .....

2. Name all the eight planets of the Solar System.

   .....

3. What is horizon? How is it different from coast?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. About three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered with..... .
   - a. air ☐ b. land ☐
   - c. water ☐ d. ice ☐
2. The place where the land and the sea meet is called ..... .
   - a. Earth ☐ b. space ☐
   - c. horizon ☐ d. coast ☐
3. The layer of the air surrounding the Earth is called ..... .
   - a. atmosphere ☐ b. troposphere ☐
   - c. mesosphere ☐ d. hydrosphere ☐

SAMPLE

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. A globe helps in understanding the shape and position of the Earth.
2. We can see both sides of the Earth at a time from any place.
3. Rakesh Sharma was the first astronaut to land on the Moon.
4. The Earth revolves round the Sun.

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Magellan	a. Third planet from the Sun
2. We need oxygen	b. Portuguese
3. One-fourth of the Earth	c. To live
4. Earth	d. Covered with land

Discuss Why does the life not exist on the moon?

HOTS

When some part of the world is getting overpopulated, why can't some of us live on the Moon?

Activity Zone

Recognize these astronauts and write four lines on them.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Life Skills

Get together to make a model of a globe with the help of your teacher. Also learn the correct use of globe.

Teacher's Corner

Ask the children to make solar system on thermocol sheet using colourful balls on thermocol sheets.

SAMPLE

2 How the Earth Looks

In the previous chapter, we studied that the Earth is like a very huge ball. It is so huge that only small part of it is seen at a time. So a model of Earth called Globe was made. A globe is round like the Earth. Even on a globe, we can see only half of it. We can rotate it to see the other half.

A globe is used to study different parts of the Earth. But it is very difficult to show small places on a globe. A big globe cannot be used because it is not portable. So, to solve this problem, we use a map.

Map of India

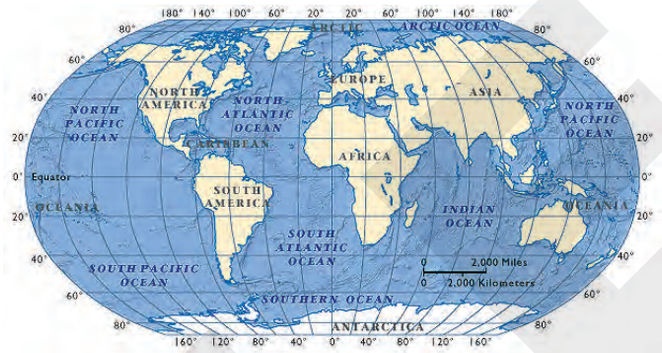
A map is the drawing of the Earth or a part of it. A map can be big as well as small. It is easy to carry a map as it can be folded. So, to understand the places on the Earth, we use a map. The map of the whole world is called a World Map. We can show minute details on a map. Sometimes, we hang a big map on a wall. We call this a wall map.

A book consisting maps is called an Atlas. It has many types of maps. Atlases are now available in multimedia format also. A map helps us to locate a place. For that, we must know the directions. The North is at the top, South at the bottom, East on the right side while West is on the left hand side. You will see the directions marked in most of the maps.

Oceans

If you look at a map, you will find that different areas are shown with different colours. The areas shown in blue colour are water bodies. In between these, we can see land areas.Major part of water on the Earth is found in the oceans. An Ocean is a very large water body. There are five

oceans on the Earth : (i) the Pacific ocean (ii) Atlantic ocean (iii) Indian ocean (iv) Arctic ocean and (v) Southern ocean. The Pacific ocean is the largest water body on the Earth. As the name suggests, Indian ocean is named after our country. The ocean floors are not plain or flat. There are long mountain ranges and trenches on the ocean floors. Seas, bays, gulfs and rivers are other small water bodies.



Continents

As we know that one-fourth of the Earth is covered with land. A very large area of land on the Earth is called Continents. There are seven continents in all. They are : Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

Do You Know?

Pacific is the largest ocean and Asia is the largest continent.

Asia is the largest continent whereas Australia is the smallest one. Antarctica remains covered with snow throughout the year. Continents are further divided into smaller parts called Countries. Our country India lies in Asia.

The sailors sailing in the sea use an instrument called Compass to find out directions. The needle of the compass always points to the North.

Compass

Key Words

trench : a long narrow channel that is cut into the ground
bay : a part of a coast where the land curves inwards
gulf : a deep inlet of sea surrounded by land with narrow mouth

Let's Wrap Up

- Globe is a small model of the Earth.
- A map is the drawing of the Earth or a part of it.
- A magnetic campass helps to know directions in the sea.
- The areas shown with blue colour on a globe are oceans.
- There are five oceans in the world.
- The land of Earth is divided into large parts called Continents.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Pacific	blue	globe	smallest	maps

1. The ..... Ocean is the largest Ocean.
2. The ..... colour on a map indicates water bodies.
3. Australia is the ..... continent.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Name the largest continent.

   .....

2. What do we use to study different parts of the Earth?

   .....

3. What is a world map?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a compass?

   .....

2. What is an ocean? Name all the oceans of the world.

   .....

3. What are continents? Name all the continents of the world.

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which continent remains covered with snow throughout the year?
   - a. Asia ☐ b. Europe ☐
   - c. Africa ☐ d. Antarctica ☐
2. What helps to know the directions in the sea?
   - a. Map ☐ b. Birds ☐
   - c. Tides ☐ d. Compass ☐
3. The drawing of the Earth or a part of it is called ..... .
   - a. globe ☐ b. atlas ☐
   - c. map ☐ d. continent ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. A big globe is easier to carry. ☐

SAMPLE

2. The needle of a magnetic compass always indicates South.
3. Australia is the smallest continent.
4. Indian ocean is named after our country.

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Continents	a. Sailors
2. Water bodies	b. Asia
3. South	c. Blue Colour
4. Compass	d. Seven
5. India	e. Bottom of the map

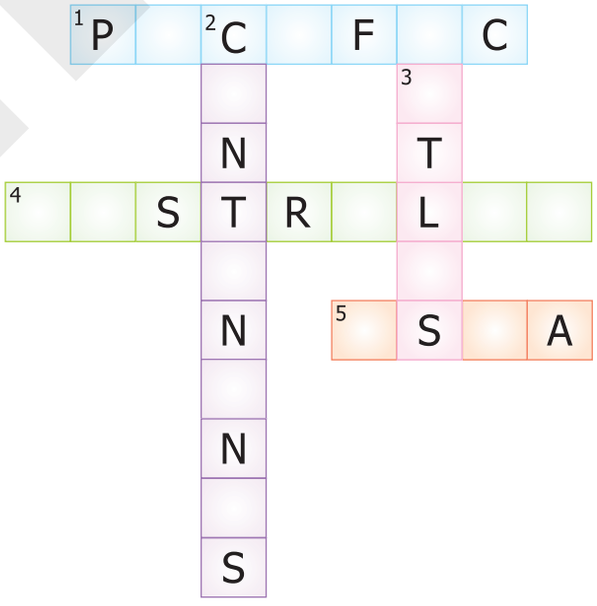
How is a globe more beneficial than a map?

Rahul started sailing from West to East with his friends. He continued his journey in the same directions. After a few years, they reached the same place. Why?

Activity Zone

Complete the crossword puzzle, with the help of given clues :

1. Biggest ocean
2. Very large land masses
3. Book of maps
4. Smallest continent
5. Largest continent



Life Skills

Take a compass and find out the directions of your school to your house.

Teacher's Corner

Use the globe to understand the movement and tell about axis, rotation, day, night and tilting of the earth's axis.

SAMPLE

3 Air

When we go out and look around, what do we see? We see so many things such as people, landscapes, benches, tables, chairs, books, pens and many other things. But, we are not able to see the most important thing of life.

Can you guess what could that be? It is **air**. We cannot survive without it. We are surrounded by it all the time. We need it every moment of our life yet we cannot see it.

Why is it so? Because it has no shape, size or colour. It is invisible.

Air is a mixture of various gases such as nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-dioxide, water vapours etc.

You are able to see all the things around you, but cannot see air.

Importance of Air

We know that all living things need air to breathe. Without air, we cannot exist. Therefore, air is the most essential thing for us. The air we breathe should be clean and fresh.

Apart from breathing, air is needed for various other purposes like blowing footballs, balloons etc. and for running windmills.

What is air pollution?

The contamination of air because of human activities is known as **air pollution**. Pollution is considered one of the most serious problems ever faced by the people of the world.

How is air polluted?

We already know that we need fresh air to breathe in. If we breathe in polluted air, we may fall sick. The main causes of air pollution are :

- smoke emitted by factories, oil refineries and various industrial activities.

- smoke emitted by various motor vehicles.
- smoke produced by various domestic activities such as cooking on stoves, burning waste material etc.
- smoke from wildfires.
- dumping garbage out in the open.
- when we cough or sneeze, the germs mix with the air and spread diseases.

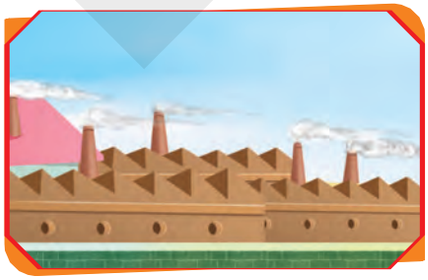
Smoke emitted by various motor vehicles

Keeping air pollution under control

We can keep our surroundings and the air around us clean by following these points.

- Don't burn garbage in the open.
- Throw the garbage only in covered dustbins.
- Never discharge in open.
- Don't spit here and there.
- Grow more and more trees.
- Use a handkerchief when you cough or sneeze.
- Ask your parents to get pollution under control certificate for their vehicles.
- Create awareness and concern among people regarding air pollution.

Smoke from wildfires.



Smoke emitted from factories

Keeping the atmosphere pollution-free is not the responsibility of the government only. We should also play our part honestly. We should work together to keep the air as well as our surroundings clean.

Use a hankerchief when you cough or sneeze.

Do You Know?

Firecrackers severely pollute the air. So, we should never use them, not even on Diwali. Instead, light diyas and eat sweets.

Key Words

landscapes : everything you can see when you look across a large area of land

germs : tiny living things that cause disease

Let's Wrap Up

- Air is invisible.
- Air consists of some gases, water vapours and dust particles.
- Smoke from factories, industries, vehicles and fire crackers and burning of waste material and garbage pollutes the air.
- It is very harmful to breathe in polluted air.
- We must take every possible step to check air pollution.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

polluted	breathe in	gases

1. We should avoid breathing ..... air.
2. The air consists of several ..... .
3. All living things need fresh air to ..... .

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Where should we never defecate?

   .....

2. What is air?

   .....

3. What do we need to breathe?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How can we help in controlling air pollution?

   .....

2. What are the causes of air pollution?

   .....

3. No living thing can survive without air. Why?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The moving air is called ..... .

   a. drizzle ☐ b. storm ☐
   c. wind ☐ d. hurricane ☐

SAMPLE

2. What is/are the way to clean the air?
   a. Awareness among public ☐ b. Never defecate in the open ☐
   c. Plantation ☐ d. All of these ☐
3. Which of the following is found in air?
   a. Acid ☐ b. Talcum powder ☐
   c. Nitrogen ☐ d. Light ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Pollution means contamination of air. ☐
2. Burning garbage in the air pollutes the air. ☐
3. Air is found everywhere. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Plantation	a. Air pollution
2. Breathing	b. Curbs pollution
3. Air	c. Fresh air
4. Fire crackers	d. Mixture of gases
5. Invisible	e. Air

What can we do to control air pollution?

It is a known fact that air is invisible. Then, why do we sometimes see the smoke from a factory chimney?

Activity Zone

Start a "KEEP AIR CLEAN" campaign in your area with the help of your parents and friends.

Life Skills

Plant trees in your garden and note their growth. Observe the changes when there is no sunlight. Try to learn a lesson that like us they also need care.

Teacher's Corner

Encourage the children to know the importance of air and disadvantages of polluted air.

SAMPLE

4 Water

What do you think? Can we live without water for a few days? No, we cannot live without water. It is must not only for humans and plants but also for animals. In fact, it is a must for all living things.

We are very lucky that the nature has gifted us the most remarkable thing called 'Water'. It is one of the most important things needed for survival of all living things.

Let's see how a plant reacts without water? Take a healthy potted plant and keep it in the Sun. Do not water it for a couple of days. See the changes now. Lack of water causes the plant to wither away and die.

Without water, a plant withers and ultimately dies.

Need of Water

We need water not merely for drinking but for cooking, bathing, cleaning, irrigation of plants and for various other day-to-day chores too.

Some aquatic animals like fish, frogs, tortoise etc. live in water. Farmers need water to grow crops. Plants need water to make food. Animals also need water to drink and bathe. Water is used to generate hydroelectricity. Water is also used to put out a fire.

Write the names of the following activities for which we use water :

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

4. .....

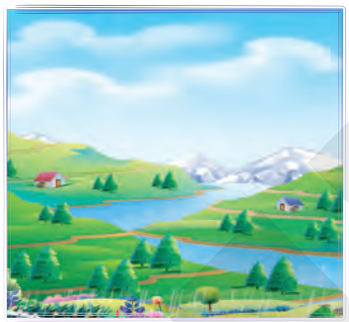
Sources of Water

It is well known fact that water covers about three-fourths part of the Earth. We get water from different sources. Rain, oceans, rivers, seas, lakes, ponds, wells etc., are the main sources of water.

Water is taken from big lakes or rivers and then purified in purification plants.

After purification, it is stored in big tanks. From these tanks, water is supplied to us through pipelines.

Identify the pictures and write the names of sources of water :



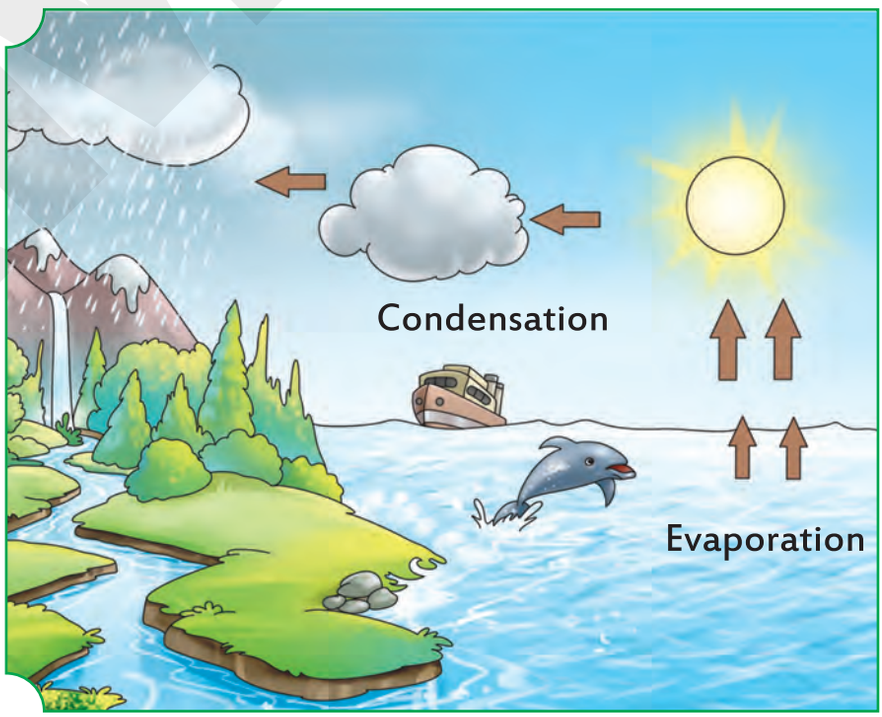
1. ..... 2. ..... 3. ..... 4. .....

The Water Cycle

The water of ponds, rivers, lakes and seas gets very hot by the rays of the Sun and changes into water vapours. Water vapours then moves up. It changes into tiny water droplets after cooling down.

The process of change of water into water vapours is known as evaporation.

The transformation of vapours into liquid is known as condensation.



Water Cycle

When these droplets unite, they form clouds. When they become heavy, they fall on the Earth in the form of rain. Rainwater is the natural source of water. It is the purest form of water. It flows back into the seas, rivers, lakes etc. and the process continues all over again. Thus, water moves around in a never-ending cycle of rain and evaporation. This is called Water Cycle.

Some of the rain water is being absorbed by the Earth goes underground. We take out underground water through handpumps, tubewells etc. We use this water in drinking, irrigation and various other purposes.

Storing Drinking Water

We must take the following precautions to store drinking water:

- It should be stored only in a clean utensil.
- This utensil should be always covered.
- The water should be taken out with a long-handled mug. Don't use hands to touch the water.
- At places where tap water is not available, the available water should be boiled before drinking.

Water pot

Properties of Water

- Water has no definite shape.
- We find that the water takes the shape of the utensil in which it is kept.
- Have you ever tried to smell water? You will find that it has no smell. Similarly, you will find that water has no taste either.
- Now, can you tell the colour of water? No, you cannot, because it does not have any colour. Water is colourless.

Water Pollution

Some of our activities make the water dirty and unfit for use. This is known as water pollution. Some of the causes of water pollution are :

- taking bath in the sources of water, particularly using soap.
- washing clothes or animals in the sources of water.
- chemical wastes drained by factories into the rivers.
- disposing untreated household waste water into the sources of water.

River pollution through cities

River pollution through factories and by the people activities.

Rivers are one of the main sources of drinking water in many cities.

The polluted water of the factories flows in the rivers makes thousands of people sick every year.

Water is an extremely essential natural resource and directly related to our survival. It is precious. Everyday, many people in our country have to travel miles to fetch water. Even in towns and cities, there is shortage of water. People are forced to buy water. So, we should never waste it but preserve it.

Do You Know?

- A cactus plant can survive without water for months.
- Scientists believe that life started about 3.5 billion years ago in the sea. Today also, a large number of amazing creatures live in water.
- Water is also unique in the sense that it exists in all three states : solid, liquid and gas. No other substance exists in all three states.
- World Water Day is observed on 22nd March to realize the importance of safe and clean drinking water.

Key Words

wither away	:	to become weaker
hydroelectricity	:	electricity generated from water
water vapours	:	form of water that goes up as gas
water cycle	:	changing of water to gas and back again to water

SAMPLE

Let's Wrap Up

- Water is must for all living things.
- Water is used for different purposes by humans, animals and plants.
- Water keeps changing its form in nature. It is called the water cycle.
- We must store drinking water in a covered clean utensils.
- Water is shapeless, tasteless and colourless.
- Human beings are the main cause behind water pollution.
- Water is precious. We must not waste it.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

colour	survival	condensation	waste

1. We should never ..... water.
2. The transformation of vapours into liquid water is called ..... .
3. Water is essential for ..... of every living things.
4. Water has neither taste nor ..... .

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. When do we observe World Water Day?

   .....

2. Which plant can survive without water for months?

   .....

3. What are the clouds?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What precautions should one take to store water?

   .....

2. Name the main sources of water.

   .....

3. What is water cycle?

   .....

SAMPLE

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The electricity generated from water is called ..... .
   a. total power ☐ b. thermal electricity ☐
   c. hydroelectricity ☐ d. nuclear power ☐
2. The continuous cycle of water evaporation, condensation and again evaporation is called ..... .
   a. water vapours ☐ b. transition ☐
   c. photosynthesis ☐ d. water cycle ☐
3. What are the causes of water pollution?
   a. Disposal of untreated household waste water into the sources of water ☐
   b. Chemical wastes drained by factories into the rivers ☐
   c. Washing clothes, bathing animals in the sources of water ☐
   d. All of these ☐
4. Water is used for ..... .
   a. drinking ☐ b. bathing ☐
   c. cooking ☐ d. all of these ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Lack of water causes the plant to wither away and die. ☐
2. Change of vapours into water droplets is called evaporation. ☐
3. The utensil used to store water should always be covered. ☐
4. Water is supplied to our houses through pipelines. ☐
5. Water has no definite colour. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Fish	a. Evaporation and condensation
2. Rain water	b. Water treatment plants
3. Water pollution	c. Discharge of wastes in the Resources of water
4. Water	d. Natural source of water
5. Water cycle	e. Aquatic animal

Why should we not waste water?

SAMPLE

HOTS

Deepa's mother forgot to close the knob of stove while boiling water and went to watch serials on TV. After some time when she went in the kitchen, the utensil was empty. What happened to the water?

Activity Zone

Draw and colour a diagram of the water cycle in the space provided and show it to your teacher and classmate.

Life Skills

On a holiday, notice the different uses of water in your home. Make a list of activities where water can be saved. Give it to your parents and request them not to waste water likewise.

Teacher's Corner

Encourage the children not to pollute water in their areas. Also make them understand the water cycle and pollution of water.

SAMPLE

5 Our Country : India

India is situated in the southern part of Asia continent. It is the seventh largest country in the world. It is the second most populous country after China. India is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The surface of its land is not the same everywhere. We have mountains, hills, plains, plateaus and deserts. Only a few countries in the world have so much diversity. That is why, India is so beautiful.

The major physical features are :

1. The Great Himalayas
2. The Great Northern Plains
3. The Deccan Plateaus and the Ghats
4. The Island Groups
5. The Great Indian Desert

Physiographic division of the Indian map

The Great Himalayas

In the northern part of India lies the great Himalaya Range. The highest peaks of the world like Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga and Nanda Devi belong to the Great Himalayas.

The Himalaya is the highest mountain range in the world.

Himalaya

Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayan range and also the highest peak in the world.

The rivers from the snow peaked mountains flow down into the plains of Northern India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. River Indus flows through India into Pakistan, while the Ganga flows through India into Bangladesh where it joins with the Brahmaputra.

Do You Know?

The highest peak in the world, Mount Everest is located in Nepal. The highest peak in India is Kanchenjunga.

The Great Northern Plains

The Great Northern Plains lie in the south of the Himalaya range. The plains have a flat surface. The plains remain fertile due to the flow of rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada etc. The river Brahmaputra also flows through the Northern Plains. There are narrow strips of plain land along the East and West coast of India. These plains meet at a place called Kanyakumari. The plains are hot during the summer months and cold during the winter months.

Rivers like Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow through these plains and fall into the sea.

The Deccan Plateau

The Southern part of India is a peninsula. Peninsula is an area of land projecting far into the sea or a part of land surrounded by water bodies from three sides. This part of India is also known as Indian Peninsula.

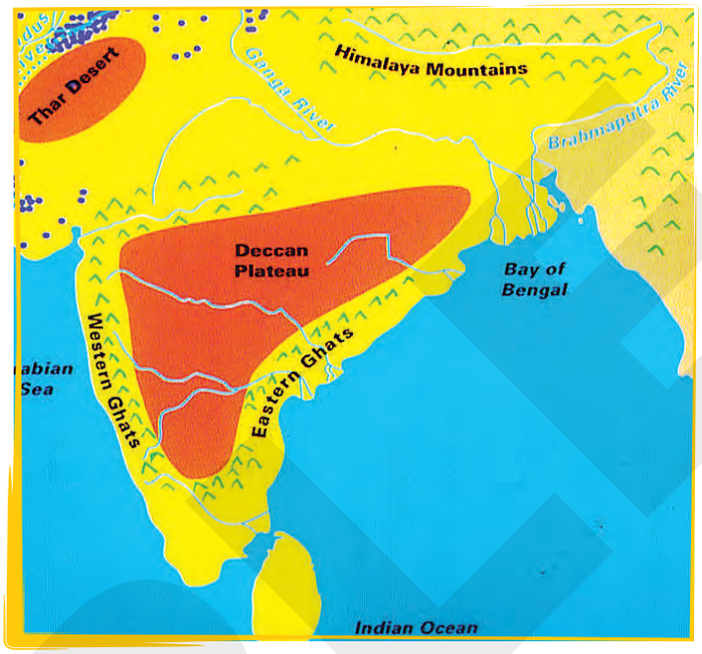
The Arabian Sea lies towards the West while the Bay of Bengal lies towards its East. The Indian ocean is situated to the South of the Indian Peninsula.

The land in this range of India is flat and even surface and is higher than the plains. Such land is called a plateau. Hence, it is called the Deccan Plateau.

Map showing mountain peaks

Map showing rivers of India

Deccan Plateau



Map of Deccan Plateau

There are many rainfed rivers like Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari and Mahanadi. This region is very rich in minerals. Some parts of the plateau are covered with thick forests. This region has a moderate climate.

Western Ghats are the mountains to the West of the Deccan Plateau. To the East of the Deccan Plateau are mountains called the Eastern Ghats. These are not as high as the Himalaya range. These are narrow strips of plain land along the East and West coast of India.

Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep

The Island Groups

There are two groups of islands situated towards the East and the West of the Indian Peninsula. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.

The Andaman and Nicoabar islands are in the Bay of Bengal to the East and the other is the Lakshadweep island in the Arabian sea to the West.

The Great Indian Desert

A large area of land covered with sand is called a desert. The North-western part of India is the Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert. It covers the most of Rajasthan. This area gets

rainfall scarcely and hence vegetation is not seen here. Only plants like cactus survive in this climate. Camel is used as a means of transport and is called the "Ship of the Desert". Here the days are very hot and nights are cold.

Thar Desert

Ship of the Desert

Do You Know?

The Andaman is the largest group of islands consisting of 324 islands of which 204 are named and only 20 are inhabited.

Key Words

island	: piece of land surrounded by water
peninsula	: piece of land surrounded by water on three sides
plateau	: flat and uncovered land at a higher level than the surrounding

Let's Wrap Up

- India is the seventh largest country and the second most populous country.
- The Himalayas lie to the North of India.
- The Northern Plains lie to the South of the Himalaya.
- The Southern part of India is a plateau known as the Deccan plateau.
- The Western and Eastern Ghats lie on either sides of the Deccan Plateau.
- The islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are also part of India.
- The Thar Desert located is in the North–western part of India.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Indian	populated	western

1. India is the second most ..... country in world.
2. The ..... ocean lies to the South of India.
3. The Indian Desert is located in the ..... part of India.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Name the part of land surrounded by sea on three sides.

   .....
2. Where are the Himalayas located?

   .....
3. In which state does a large part of the Thar Desert lie?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are the Northern Plains thickly populated?

   .....
2. What is the difference between a plateau and a peninsula?

   .....
3. Why do we call Lakshadweep an island?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which of these lie(s) along the course of the river Ganga?
   - a. Northern plains ☐ b. Deccan plateau ☐
   - c. Islands group ☐ d. Deserts ☐
2. The river which flows through India into Pakistan is ..... .
   - a. Ganga ☐ b. Brahmaputra ☐
   - c. Indus ☐ d. Narmada ☐
3. The highest mountain range in the world is ..... .
   - a. Andes ☐ b. Himalayas ☐
   - c. Kanchenjunga ☐ d. Ural ☐
4. Lakshadeep is located in the ..... .
   - a. Bay of Bengal ☐ b. India Ocean ☐
   - c. Arabian Sea ☐ d. Himalayas ☐

SAMPLE

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. India is the largest country in the world.
2. Mt. Everest is the highest peak of the Himalaya range.
3. Island is a water body surrounded by lands.
4. Camel is called the "Ship of the Desert".

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Thar	a. Islands
2. Brahmaputra	b. Mountain range
3. Andaman and Nicobar	c. River
4. Kanchenjunga	d. Desert
5. Himalaya	e. Mountain peak

Why is camel called the "Ship of the Desert"?

Why do some rivers of the Deccan region flow into the Arabian sea while others into the Bay of Bengal?

Activity Zone

Collect the pictures of different landforms of India and paste them in your scrapbook.

Life Skills

Try to find out the most backward region of India with the help of internet. Discuss with your friend what can be done to improve the standard of living there.

Teacher's Corner

Discuss in the class about the climate and crops of all regions of India.

SAMPLE

6 States of India

Our parents look after the needs of the family. Similarly, the government looks after the needs and the aspirations of the people of India. It frames laws or rules to run the country. It is the government which plans to build

Map of India

schools, roads, hospitals, parks, stadiums, stations, airports etc. The government also fulfils our needs like electricity, water, telephones, communications etc.

India is a huge country with a population of more than 120 crore. We have a Central Government to look after the whole country. The President is the head of the country. The Prime Minister is actual head of the government. He is the head of the council of ministers. The offices of the Central Government are in Delhi, the capital of India. The President, Prime Minister, other ministers and the senior officers of the Central Government work and live in Delhi.

It is not possible to look after the whole country for a single government. Therefore the country is divided into smaller parts called states. The State Government looks after the welfare of the people of that state. As a State Government comprises of the representatives of people from within the state, it is believed that they understand the needs of the people better.

There are 29 states in our country. Every state has its own capital. The Governor is the head of the state, but the Chief Minister is the actual head of the state government. He is the head of the council of ministers. The Governor, Chief Minister, their ministers and senior officers work and live in the state capital.

Indian Parliament

Besides the states, there are some smaller areas under the direct control of the Central Government. They are called Union Territories. There are seven Union Territories including Delhi. The Union Territories are headed by a Lieutenant Governor. Among the Union Territories, the Andaman and Nicobar islands are the biggest and Lakshadweep is the smallest.

Do You Know?

Rajasthan is the largest state while Goa is the smallest state in terms of area in India. Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state while Sikkim is the least populated state in India.

Delhi has been given a special status of the National Capital Territory. The table given below shows the 29 states and 7 Union Territories along with their capitals.

States of India and their Capitals

	State	Capital		State	Capital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amrawati	15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	16.	Manipur	Imphal
3.	Assam	Dispur	17.	Meghalaya	Shillong
4.	Bihar	Patna	18.	Mizoram	Aizawl
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	19.	Nagaland	Kohima
6.	Goa	Panaji	20.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	21.	Punjab	Chandigarh
8.	Haryana	Chandigarh	22.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	23.	Sikkim	Gangtok
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (summer)	24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
		Jammu (winter)	25.	Tripura	Agartala
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	26.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	27.	West Bengal	Kolkata
13.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
14.	Madhya Pardesh	Bhopal	29.	Telangana	Hyderabad

Union Territories of India and their Capitals

	Union Territory	Capital		Union Territory	Capital
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	5.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
2.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	New Delhi
3.	Daman and Diu	Daman			
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	7.	Puducherry	Pondicherry

Though we live in different states, there is one bond : we all are Indians. We should be proud of our country.

Do You Know?

The seven states of the north–east namely Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam are known as the seven sisters.

Key Words

Central Government : government elected to govern the whole country
State Government : government elected to govern a state
Union Territories : area looked after by the central government

Let's Wrap Up

- India has a population of more than 120 crore.
- India has 29 states and 7 Union Territories.
- The Central Government looks after the whole country.
- The State Government looks after the welfare of the people of that particular state.
- Delhi is known as the National Capital Territory.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

29	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Governor

1. The ..... is the head of a State Government.
2. The President of India lives in ..... .
3. There are ..... states in our country.
4. ..... is the smallest Union Territory of India.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. How many states are there in India?

   .....

SAMPLE

2. Which is the northern most state?

.....

3. Name the smallest state of India in terms of area.

.....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between state and Union Territory?

.....

2. Why has India been divided into states and Union Territories?

.....

3. Who is more powerful – Prime Minister or Chief Minister? How?

.....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Our country has been divided into ..... .
   a. states ☐ b. districts ☐
   c. villages ☐ d. nations ☐
2. Area wise, the largest state of India is ..... .
   a. Uttar Pradesh ☐ b. Rajasthan ☐
   c. Maharastra ☐ d. Sikkim ☐
3. The capital of Kerala is ..... .
   a. Kavaratti ☐ b. Panaji ☐
   c. Thiruvananthapuram ☐ d. Bengaluru ☐
4. Who looks after the needs and aspirations of the people of entire India?
   a. Priest ☐ b. Scientist ☐
   c. Government ☐ d. Parents ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Puducherry is a Union Territory. ☐
2. There are 25 states in all. ☐
3. Gaya is the capital of Bihar. ☐
4. Punjab is located in the South of India. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Uttar Pradesh	a. Lakshadweep
2. Central Government offices	b. Union Territory
3. Delhi	c. Most populated state
4. Chandigarh	d. Delhi
5. Kavaratti	e. National Capital Territory

SAMPLE

Discuss

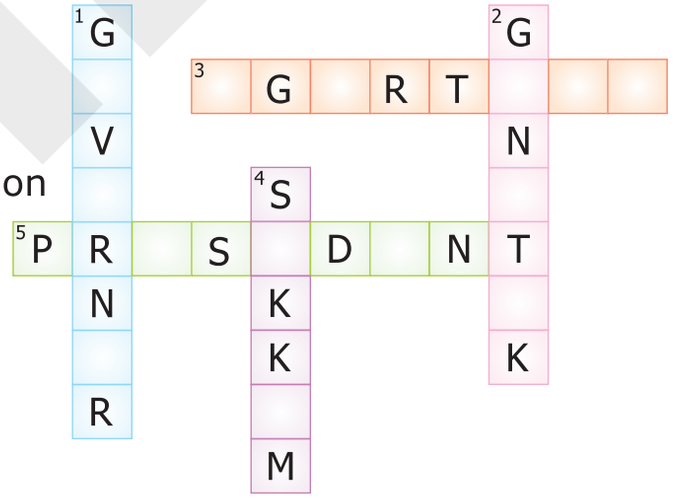
Why is the Chief Minister the actual head of the state government?

HOTS

Though Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area, it does not have that much population. Why ?

Activity Zone

- On a political outline map of India, mark the following :
  1. Bay of Bengal
  2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
  3. Gujarat
  4. National Capital Territory of Delhi
  5. Goa
- Read the clues and complete the puzzle :
  1. Head of the state
  2. Capital of Sikkim
  3. Capital of Tripura
  4. Smallest state in terms of population
  5. Head of the nation



Life Skills

Play this game in turn with your best friend. Take a political map of India and start putting different colours in different states starting with alphabet A. Andhra Pradesh is to be coloured first, followed by Arunachal Pradesh.

Teacher's Corner

Ask the students to learn the names of all 28 states and 7 union territories along with its capitals.

SAMPLE

7 Our Food

The food that most of the people in a region eat is called the staple food of that area. India is a vast country with variety of landforms and climate. The food eaten in different regions of the country depends on the climate and soil of that place. For example : rice is grown mostly in areas where it rains a lot. It cannot be properly grown in sandy area like Rajasthan where it rains very little. The climate and soil of Rajasthan is suitable for wheat, jowar and bajra. It is not suitable for rice. That is why, the people of Rajasthan eat more of these grains than rice.

In the northern states of India, people generally eat wheat. As you move West to Rajasthan, it is a desert area where wheat, jowar corn and bajra are commonly eaten. Rice is more commonly eaten in the eastern and southern state of India like West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In the coastal areas, rice is eaten with fish because fish is easily available in coastal areas.

Vegetarian food

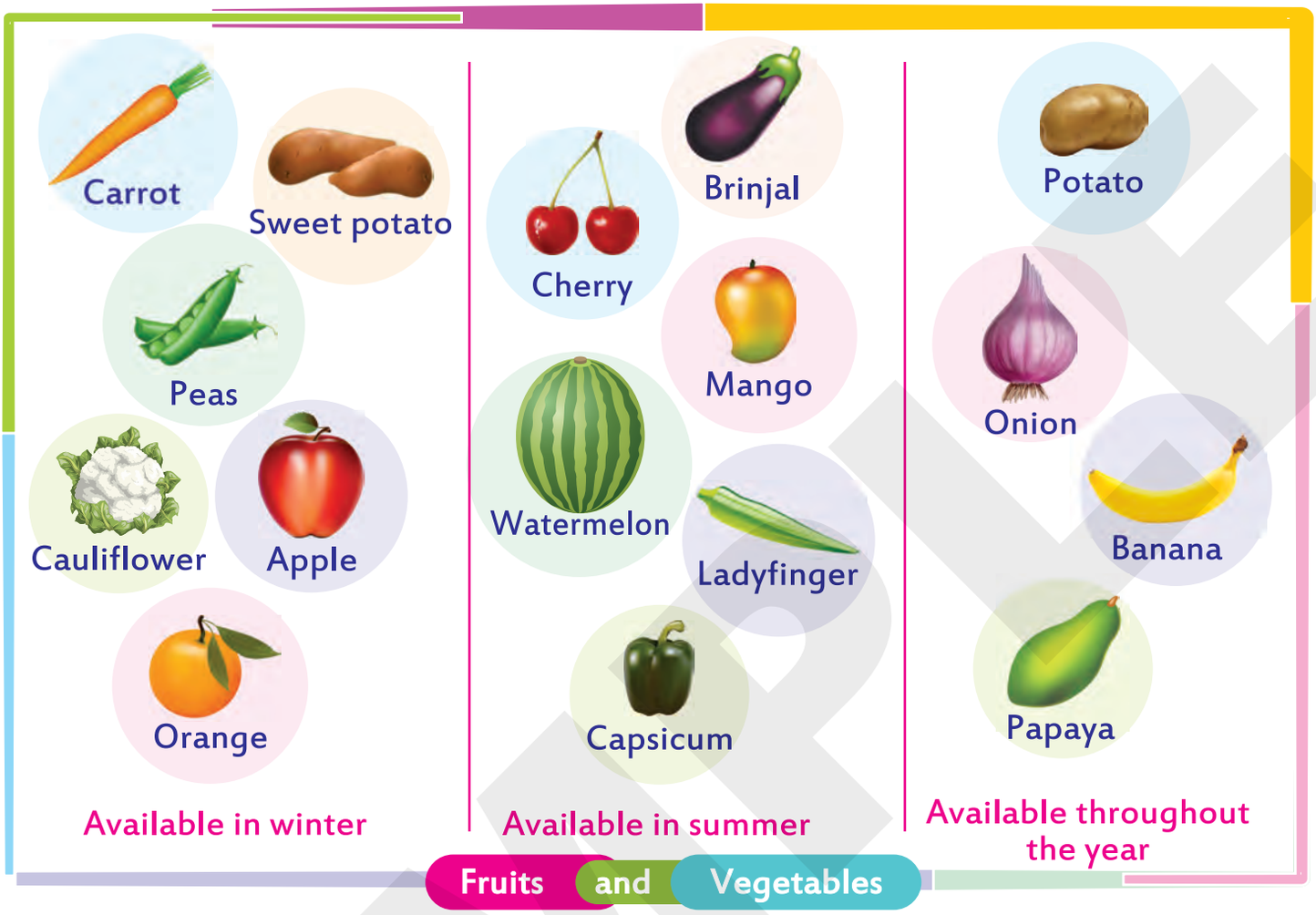
Coastal food

Non-vegetarian food

Rajasthani food

Along with food grains, pulses, fruits and vegetables also form a part of the Indian meal. Pulses are popular in all parts of the country. All types of vegetables and fruits are not available throughout the year. We eat different vegetables and fruits in different seasons.

Some fruits and vegetables like potatoes, onions and bananas are available throughout the year. Carrots, peas and grapes grow in winter. Mangoes are only available in summer. Fruits and vegetables available only in a particular season are called seasonal fruits and vegetables.



Some states are famous for some fruits. Kashmir is famous for its apples, cherries and strawberries. Himachal Pradesh is famous for its apples and Ladakh for apricots. The world famous Alphonso mangoes are grown in Ratnagiri in Maharashtra and the Dushehri mangoes come from Uttar Pradesh. Nagpur in Maharashtra is very famous for its oranges. The pineapples grown in Assam, Goa and Kerala. Coconut is available in the coastal states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

All types of crops are not grown in every state of India. But we enjoy all types of fruits, vegetables and delicacies of India irrespective of our place of living because we have a good transport system.

Have you ever wondered how food reaches us? The farmers grow crops in their field or farm. This is then taken by the farmers to the wholesale market or mandi. Shopkeepers and vendors buy fruits, vegetables, pulses and grains from the farmers. And we buy it from retail shops and vendors in the market.

People eat different types of food.

Do you eat egg, fish or meat? If you do, you are a non-vegetarian. People who do not eat fish or meat are called vegetarians.

Indian food is popular througout the world because of the spices we use in our food. Some of the common spices are chillies, cloves, turmeric, pepper, cardamom, coriander etc. They add aroma, colour and taste to our food.

Indian food is usually cooked in ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, sunflower oil, coconut oil or sesame oil. Food in India is cooked in a variety of ways. It is sometimes boiled, fried, steamed, baked or roasted.

A variety of sweets are also made in every state of India. You must have eaten and enjoyed rasgulla, laddoo, burfi, gulab jamun, Mysore pak and several other sweets.

Black pepper

Turmeric

Clove

Coriander

Cardamom

SPICES

Barfi

Mysore pak

Laddoo

Gulab jamun

Rasgulla

INDIAN SWEETS

Special dishes are made on special days, like festivals and weddings. It is fun to share special dishes with near and dear ones. No country can boast of the variety in food that India offers.

Do You Know?

The people who do not eat any animal products including milk are called vegans. Some vegans even do not use animal products like silk or leather.

Key Words

food grain	:	wheat, rice, maize, jowar, bajra
pulses	:	seeds of beans, peas, lentils, delicacies special food

Let's Wrap Up

- People mostly eat food that grows in their region.
- Our country produces a variety of food grains, fruits, vegetables, pulses and spices.
- Different types of oil are produced in India to make food.
- Spices make our food tasty and colourful.
- Special dishes are made on special occasions.
- Some people are vegetarians and some are non-vegetarians.
- We get all types of food grains, vegetables and fruits because we have a good transport system.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Spices	vegetarian	staple	Wheat

1. If I do not eat fish or meat, I am a ..... .
2. ..... make our food tasty and colourful.
3. The food that most of the people in a region eat is called their ..... food.
4. In the northern states of India, people generally eat ..... .

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. What adds colours and taste to our food?

   .....
2. In which part of India do people generally eat wheat?

   .....
3. Dussehri mangoes come from which state?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. In what variety of ways is food cooked in India?

   .....
2. How do we get fruits and vegetables that are not grown at our place?

   .....

SAMPLE

3. Why do people in the coastal areas eat more fish?

.....

4. Why has Indian food become popular worldwide?

.....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Non-vegeterians eat ..... .
   - a. only vegetables ☐ b. fish, meat and egg ☑
   - c. only fruit ☐ d. all of these ☐
2. Nagpur is famous for its ..... .
   - a. apples ☐ b. dry fruits ☐
   - c. fish ☐ d. oranges ☐
3. Food grain mostly eaten in the eastern and southern states of India is ..... .
   - a. wheat ☐ b. maize ☐
   - c. rice ☐ d. jowar ☐
4. The fruit available throughout the year is ..... .
   - a. banana ☐ b. orange ☐
   - c. mango ☐ d. grapes ☐
5. Jowar and bajra are mostly grown in ..... .
   - a. Punjab ☐ b. Rajasthan ☐
   - c. Uttar Pradesh ☐ d. Kerala ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Maize is a food grain. ☐
2. Mango is a winter fruit. ☐
3. Vegetarians do not eat fruits. ☐
4. Coconuts grow in the desert areas. ☐
5. People living in the coastal areas eat plenty of fish. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Fish	a. Kerala
2. Apricots	b. Turmeric and coriander
3. Coconut	c. Summer
4. Spices	d. Coastal area
5. Mangoes	e. Ladakh

SAMPLE

Discuss

Why is rice more commonly eaten in the eastern and southern Indian states?

HOTS

These days, frozen non-seasonal vegetables, such as peas, are available in the market throughout the year. What do you think is the advantage of freezing the vegetables ?

Activity Zone

In the crossword, find ten fruits grown in India and encircle them. One has been done for you.

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

Life Skills

Visit a nursery and enquire of a nursery man why some plants cannot be grown there. Share this with your parents.

Teacher's Corner

Ask the children to identify and to eat different foods of different states.

8 Our Dresses

Our lifestyle is always affected by the climate. This reflects not only in its landforms and food but also the clothes that people wear. People dress differently in different regions of India. If we look at the different clothes that people in India wear, we will see that the climate of a place determines the types of clothes. It is cold in Kashmir throughout the year whereas it is hot in Andhra Pradesh throughout the year. So, the clothes used in Kashmir are also different from that of Andhra Pradesh. People wear different types of dresses not only in different areas, but also in different seasons.

Some clothes are common throughout our country. Saree, salwar-kameez, trousers, jeans, shirts, T-shirts and skirts are worn throughout the country. But some clothes are typical to a region. One can often guess the area to which a person belongs from his or her dress.

Marathi

Kashmiri

Tamilian

Bengali

What do our men wear?

Men wear different clothes in different states. Trousers and shirts are the most common in cities all over the country.

Kurtas are common throughout the country in village areas. They are worn in different combinations in different places. Dhoti-kurta, kurta-pajama and kurta-chooridar are popular in the most northern and eastern states as well as states in central India.

Different dresses of Indian men

In Kashmir, men wear a long woollen kurta called phiran. It protects them from cold.

Phiran

Lungi-kurta or lungi with shirt is commonly worn in the southern states. In Kerala, the lungi is called mundu and in Tamil Nadu it is called veshti.

Mundu

In Rajasthan, a pajama or dhoti is worn as lower garment and angharka as upper garment. In Gujarat, men wear a short frilled white angharka over white pajamas or dhoti and a jacket.

Angrakha

In several states, men wear turbans or caps to cover their heads. The style of tying the turban varies from state to state.

Himachal Pradesh

Punjab

Haryana

Rajasthan

What do our women wear?

Women in India mostly wear colourful clothes. Saree is the most common dress throughout the India but it is worn in different ways in different states.

In fact, the style of tying saree tells us the state the women belong to. The weave and design of the cloth also varies from state to state.

Bengal

Uttar Pradesh

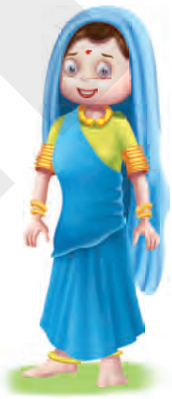
Maharashtra

Punjab

Have a look at some of the other traditional clothes worn in different parts of India. Women wear salwar-kameez with a dupatta or odhni in Punjab. Salwar-kameez is a popular cloth in other parts of the country also.

Ghaghra-Kurta in Haryana

Naga girl in her traditional clothes



Ghaghra-Katchli in Rajasthan

Salwar-phiran in Kashmir

Lehenga-choli in Gujarat

Mundu-blouse in Kerala

Mekhla-chadar in Assam

SAMPLE

The people of India, especially women, like wearing their traditional clothes. Western clothes such as trousers, shirts, jeans, t-shirts, skirts and jackets have also become popular among both men and women.

On special occasions, like weddings and parties, people wear expensive clothes and heavy jewellery. The bride and bridegroom wear special bridal dresses.

Many Indian clothes like Kanjeevaran and Banarasi sarees, pashmina shawls, chicken kurtas and Rajasthani lehengas are popular around the world.

Do You Know?

Tribals of Nagaland wear a shawl. Each tribe has its own design.

Key Words

typical	:	characteristic of a particular person or thing
combination	:	the state of being combined
traditional	:	existing in or as part of a tradition

Let's Wrap Up

- People in different states of India wear different clothes.
- People wear clothes according to the climate and season.
- Trousers and shirts are the most common clothes for Indian men living in cities.
- Saree is the most common piece of clothing worn by Indian women.
- People wear expensive clothes and heavy jewellery on special occasions.

SAMPLE

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

turbans saree climate Mundu

1. Men's lungi in Kerala is called ..... .
2. ..... is the most common dress of Indian women.
3. In several states, men cover their heads with ..... or caps.
4. ..... of a place decides the clothes people wear.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. What is a phiran?

   .....

2. Name the most common dress of men in cities.

   .....

3. What does the style of wearing a saree tell about the women?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is the dress of Kashmir different from that of Kerala?

   .....

2. How do we dress up ourselves on special occasions like wedding?

   .....

3. In what ways do the sarees worn by women in different states of India differ?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Mekhla-chadar is worn in ..... .
   a. Assam ☐ b. West Bengal ☐
   c. Kerala ☐ d. Punjab ☐
2. In Kashmir, men wear a long woollen kurta called ..... .
   a. phiran ☐ b. lungi ☐
   c. mundu ☐ d. Angrakha ☐
3. Which of the following is an upper garment?
   a. Trousers ☐ b. Dhoti ☐
   c. Mundu ☐ d. Angrakha ☐

SAMPLE

E. Circle the odd one out in each row.

1.	Mundu	Ghagra	Salwar	Odhni
2.	Blouse	Lehenga	Lungi	Skirt
3.	Kurta	Pajama	Chooridar	Trouser
4.	Lungi	Pajama	Turban	Dhoti

F. Match the columns.

	Column A		Column B
1.	Mekhla-chadar	a.	Haryana
2.	Lehenga-choli	b.	Kashmir
3.	Mundu-blouse	c.	Assam
4.	Ghagra- kurta	d.	Kerala
5.	Salwar-phiran	e.	Gujarat

Why do the people of Jammu & Kashmir wear different types of clothes from the people of Tamil Nadu in winter?

Why do you think western dresses are becoming popular in our country?

Activity Zone

Collect pictures of different clothes and turbans and paste them in your scrapbook.

Life Skills

Use vegetable printing to design dress of your doll. Follow these steps :

a. Cut a ladyfinger.
b. Dip it in colour.
c. Now take a white cloth and print on it.
d. Dip it in other colour if you want other shades.
e. Now dress your doll. Your doll will look beautiful in this dress.

Teacher's Corner

Ask the children the different clothes of different states.

SAMPLE

9 Our Festivals

Every family in our country celebrates festivals almost throughout the year. Festival is the time of enjoyment and fun. Some festivals are celebrated throughout the country while others are celebrated only in some states.

In India, we have mainly three types of festivals : National, Religious and Harvest festivals. We also celebrate the birthdays of famous persons as festivals.

National Festivals

National Festivals are celebrated throughout the country because these days are important to whole country. The three National Festivals are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

Independence Day

India got independence from the British rule on 15th August, 1947. This day is celebrated as independence day. Every year, a function is held at the Red Fort in Delhi. The Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag and addresses the nation.

The National Flag is hoisted at several places in the country. We sing the National Anthem and other patriotic songs. We remember the freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country.

Republic Day

India became a republic on 26th January, 1950. This day is celebrated as Republic Day every year. A grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. The three armed forces, police, NCC cadets, folk dancers

and school children participate in it. Children who have won awards for bravery, come riding on elephants as part of the parade.

Children in colourful dresses and tableaux from different states and ministries make the parade lively. The President of India takes the salute. There is a fly past by the Indian Air Force at the end of the parade. Parades are held in capitals of states also.

Rajghat : Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October to mark the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. He was born on this day in 1869. Gandhiji was a great leader of our country. He played a great role in getting India's freedom from the British. That is why he is called the "Father of the Nation" or 'Bapu'.

A function is held at his samadhi at Rajghat in New Delhi. We pay our respect to the great leader. Prayers are held in other parts of the country too. On this day, we pledge to follow Gandhiji's teaching of truth and non-violence.

Do You Know?

Rabindranath Tagore was the first to call Gandhiji the 'Mahatma'.

Religious Festivals

Religious festivals are important to people of different religions. They are celebrated throughout the country.

Diwali

Diwali is a "Festival of Lights". It is celebrated every year to mark the return of God Rama to Ayodhya after the exile of fourteen years. People decorate their house with diyas and candles on this day.

Children burst firecrackers. Floor patterns called rangoli are made. The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi is worshipped on this day. People wear new clothes and eat lots of

sweets. They visit their friends and relatives to greet them and exchange gifts. Diwali announces the beginning of winter in North India.

Dussehra

Dussehra is called Vijaya Dashami. It marks the victory of good over evil. It is believed that on this day Lord Rama killed Ravana. Ramlila, depicting the story of Lord Rama's life, is staged during Dussehra. Dussehra is celebrated as Durga Puja in West Bengal and in some other states.

Guruparv

Guruparv is the celebration of birthdays of ten Sikh gurus. Huge processions are taken out in towns and cities. Special prayers are held in the gurudwaras. Langar or holy food is distributed on this day. The holy book of the Sikhs called Guru Granth Sahib is read on this day. There is a big celebration in the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

Eid-ul-fitr

Eid-ul-fitr is the main festival of muslims. It is celebrated to mark the end of a month long period of fasting called Ramzan. Muslims go to mosques and offer prayers of namaz at mosques. They wear new clothes. They embrace one another and say "Eid Mubarak". A special sweet dish called 'Sewaiyan' is prepared in every home. Money and clothes are distributed amongst the poor.

Christmas

Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year to mark the birthday of Jesus Christ. On 24th December at midnight, special prayers take place in churches.

Christmas trees are decorated and Christmas cakes are specially baked. It is believed that Santa Claus brings gifts for the children at Christmas.

Do You Know?

People in West Bengal worship Goddess Kali on the day of Diwali.

Harvest Festivals

Harvest festivals are celebrated in different states. Harvest is the time when crops are ready for cutting and gathering. Farmers are happy that they have got the reward of their hard work. So, they celebrate their happiness as a festival.

Holi

Holi is celebrated when the crops of wheat and millet are ready for harvesting. Holi is a "Festival of Colours". It is celebrated by Hindus mainly in North India in the month of March. People throw coloured water and coloured powder called gulal on each other.

Baisakhi

Baisakhi is the harvest festival of Punjab. It is celebrated with great enthusiasm. The men perform the bhangra dance while the women do the giddha.

Bihu

Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam. Three Bihus are celebrated in a year. Buffalo fights, big bonfires, singing, dancing and feasting are parts of the festivals. Young girls are seen performing special Bihu songs and dances wearing traditional dresses.

Pongal

Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated for three days in the month of January. The Sun God is worshipped. 'Pongal' is prepared by cooking rice in milk and jaggery. Cattle are washed, painted and decorated with garlands. Then, they are fed and worshipped. People draw kolams to

decorate their houses. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, this festival is called Sankranti.

Onam

Onam is the harvest festival of Kerala. It is celebrated in honour of king Mahabali. It is called the "Festival of Flowers".

People wear new clothes and eat a special meal which is served on banana leaves. The boat races are the special attractions of this festival.

On many of these festivals, huge fairs are held. Shops, stalls, rides, puppet show and circuses form part and parcel of these fairs.

Boat race

Birthdays

We celebrate birthdays of great people too. Though we follow different religions and celebrate different festivals, there is one common bond that unite us : We are all Indians. We must respect each other's religion and participate in each other's festivities and celebrations with enthusiasm.

The birthday of Lord Gautam Buddha is celebrated as Budha Purnima.

The Birthday of Lord Mahavir is celebrated as Mahavir Jayanti.

Dr S. Radhakrishnan's birthday is celebrated on 5th September as Teacher's Day. Dr. Radhakrishnan, the second President of India, was a great teacher.

Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday is celebtrated on 14th November as Children's Day. He was the first Prime Minister of India. Children fondly called him "Chacha Nehru".

Key Words

parade	:	many people marching in a long line on an important occasion
tableau	:	a scene showing often with real people, on a big stage on wheels
harvest	:	to cut the crops growing in the field
kolam	:	design drawn using rice powder and other colourful powder

Let's Wrap Up

- There are three types of festivals : National, Religious and Harvest.
- National Festivals are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.
- Some religious festivals are Diwali, Dussehra, Eid, Guruparv and Christmas.
- Some harvest festivals are Holi, Baisakhi, Bihu, Pongal and Onam.
- We celebrate birthdays of great people too.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Diwali	Vijaya Dashami	National	Rajpath

1. A grand parade is held at ..... on Republic Day.
2. Gandhi Jayanti is a ..... festival.
3. Dussehra is also called ..... .
4. ..... announces the beginning of winter in the North India.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. When do we celebrate Independence Day?

   .....

2. Which God/Goddess is worshipped on Diwali?

   .....

3. Name the harvest festival of Assam.

   .....

SAMPLE

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we celebrate Republic Day?

   .....

2. Why is Diwali celebrated?

   .....

3. What were the teachings of Gandhiji?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which of the following is a religious festival?
   - a. Independence Day ☐ b. Eid-ul-fitr ☐
   - c. Baisakhi ☐ d. Children's Day ☐
2. India became Independent in ..... .
   - a. 1974 ☐ b. 1950 ☐
   - c. 1947 ☐ d. 1857 ☐
3. In West Bengal, Dussehra is celebrated as ..... .
   - a. Durga Puja ☐ b. Diwali ☐
   - c. Kali Puja ☐ d. Baisakhi ☐
4. On Eid-ul-Fitr, people embrace each other saying ..... .
   - a. Happy Eid ☐ b. Shubh Eid ☐
   - c. Mubaraka-mubaraka ☐ d. Eid Mubarak ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. We eat rasgulla on Eid. ☐
2. Holi is a festival of colours. ☐
3. Baisakhi is the harvest festival of South India. ☐
4. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was a teacher. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Republic Day	a. Independence Day
2. Rice	b. "Festival of Lights"
3. 15th August	c. Pongal
4. Diwali	d. President

SAMPLE

Discuss

Why should we celebrate festivals with our family members?

HOTS

These days many children do not burn crackers on Diwali. What do you think is the reason behind it?

Activity Zone

Make a festival calender for your friends. Write down the names of the festivals celebrated in each month and paste it on the class notice board.

Life Skills

Make this Teacher's Day memorable by giving your favourite teacher a nice card with few lines on why teachers are important for you. Make him/her feel special.

Teacher's Corner

Show the pictures to the students related to the festivals, dance, music of India and explain them how the festivals are important for us.

SAMPLE

10

Our Occupations

We all know that food, clothes and shelter are our basic needs. We cannot get these things without money. We have to do some job to earn money. In your family, your parents work to earn money. When you grow up, you will also have to work to earn money. Any job or work which helps us to earn money is called an occupation. We take up an occupation according to our needs and what we can do. People in our country work as scientists, doctors, engineers, teachers, nurses, carpenters, barbers, tailors, shopkeepers, farmers, labourers, miners, soldiers, office staff etc. Let us read about some of the main occupations of the people of India.

Gardener Farmer Coolie Police Carpenter

Scientist Cook Teacher Postman Doctor Sweeper

Farming

Farming or agriculture is one of the major occupations of the people of India. About sixty-five percent of its population is involved in agricultural practices. Indian farmers grow food grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, cotton, spices, tea, fruits and vegetables.

Farming

The crops grown in a region depend on its climate, the fertility of soil and the availability of water. This water comes from wells, tanks, canals, tubewells and rains. A farmer can grow wheat in winter and rice in summer in the same farm.

Dairy Farming

Rearing Animals

Different animals are reared for different purposes.

Cattle farming consists of rearing cattle like goats, cows, buffaloes and bullocks. We get milk from cows, buffaloes and goats. We also get meat from goats. Bullocks are used for ploughing and drawing carts.

Dairy farming is an important occupation because milk and milk products are in great demand in our country.

Poultry Farming

Poultry farming involves rearing hens, ducks and geese to get meat and eggs from them.

Fish Farming

In the coastal areas, fishing is an important occupation. Fish is a staple food of the people in coastal areas. We also get oil and other products from fish. Fishes are sometimes reared in big tanks. This is known as fish farming.

Working in Forests

There are thick forests in some parts of our country. Many works are there related to the forests. Some people collect gum, honey, herbs, lac and rubber from trees. Some cut wood which is used to make furniture, packing boxes, matchboxes, matchsticks, paper and cardboard. Wood is also used as a fuel. Trees are cut down to make paper. Wasting paper means cutting down more and more trees. So, think twice before misusing paper.

Timber

Mining

The nature has given us different types of minerals, such as iron, coal, mica, manganese and petroleum. They are found deep inside the Earth. The digging out minerals from the Earth's surface is called mining. Some states of India, like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are rich in minerals. Here, mining is an important occupation. Some of these minerals are used to make metals. They are used to make utensils, pipes, machines railway engines, automobiles and many other items. Petroleum gives us petrol, diesel, plastics and medicines. Petrol and diesel are used to run cars and buses.

Mining

Manufacturing

Making Goods in Factories

Many people are engaged in industries producing different products from the raw materials. Farmer grows cotton in his farms. This cotton is converted into clothes for us to wear. This is done in factories. Similarly, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, tea or coffee grown by farmers are taken to factories to get useful goods such as sugar, rope, tea leaves and coffee powder. The mining industry provides metals, plastics etc.

These are used to make useful goods such as utensils, buckets, toys, machines or bodies of cars, buses and aeroplanes in factories.

Selling Goods and Services

Once these goods are made, how do they reach us? A number of people work as big and small shopkeepers or businessmen to sell the goods to us. Goods are transported from one place to another. People involved in the transport services help to do this.

So, now you know how people do different types of work for their living. All these people are important to us as they make our lives easy and comfortable.

Services

Do You Know?

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants.

Key Words

rearing	:	the process of breading and caring for animals
bestowed	:	given to or awarded to

Let's Wrap Up

- Occupation is the work done by people to earn a living.
- Farming and rearing animals are the main occupations of people living in rural areas.
- Mining is an important occupation of people living in mineral rich states.
- Farming and mining give us many products from which useful goods are made in factories.
- Many people work in factories to make these goods.
- All these people are important to us.

SAMPLE

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

milk trees animals cattle

1. ..... are cut down to make paper.
2. The occupation of dairy farming provides us with ..... .
3. ..... farming involves rearing hens, ducks and geese.
4. Different ..... are reared for different purposes.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. What is fish farming?

   .....

2. What is the main occupation of people of coastal areas?

   .....

3. What is the biggest occupation in our country?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by mining?

   .....

2. Why should we not waste paper?

   .....

3. Why do people need to work?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What involves digging out minerals?
   - a. Farming ☐ b. Rearing animals ☐
   - c. Mining ☐ d. Transporting ☐
2. Which of the following is related with milk and milk products?
   - a. Dairy farming ☐ b. Poultry farming ☐
   - c. Fish farming ☐ d. Mining ☐
3. The persons who do farming are ..... .
   - a. carpenters ☐ b. farmers ☐
   - c. foresters ☐ d. engineers ☐
4. Which of the following is not our basic need?
   - a. Food ☐ b. Clothes ☐
   - c. Shelter ☐ d. Sweets ☐

SAMPLE

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Digging out minerals from the Earth's surface is called mining.
2. In the coastal areas, the main occupation is farming.
3. Water and air are used to run cars and buses.
4. Mining is the main occupation in states which are rich in minerals.

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Mineral	a. Sugar
2. Sugarcane	b. Eggs
3. Cotton	c. Manganese
4. Hens	d. Furniture
5. Forest	e. Cloth

What would happen if the farmers stop growing the food?

Why are the people of mineral-rich states of India mostly poor?

Activity Zone

Find out from your parents the details of your relatives' occupations. Try to know their job profiles.

Life Skills

Visit a nearby village with friends. Ask farmers about their problems and try to solve it discussing with your teachers and parents.

Teacher's Corner

Ask the students to tell about occupation of their family members (parents).

SAMPLE

11 Means of Transport

The means that carry people and goods from one place to another place are called means of transport. Transport plays an important role in our lives. In fact, we cannot imagine our life without an efficient transport system. There are various means of transport. We cannot use the same means of transport to go to every place. If we want to go to a nearby place, then we use cycle, rickshaw, motorcycle, scooter etc. If we want to go to a far away place, we use car, bus, train etc. If we have to go far away to another country, in a short period of time, we use an aeroplane.

We use means of transport according to distance, time and money we can afford.

Different means of transport are broadly classified into three main groups :

1. Land Transport 2. Water Transport 3. Air Transport

Land Transport

Land transport refers to vehicles that move on land. Land transport can be further divided into two types : roadways and railways.

Roadways

There are two types of roads.

Bullock Cart

a. Temporary Roads

The carts driven by the animals like ox, camel, bullock, buffalo, mule, ass etc. and bicycles are the means of transport on temporary (kutcha) roads. These roads are made from dirt and mud. Bicycle and bullock carts are the common types of vehicles in the villages.

b. Permanent Roads

The bicycle, rickshaw, scooter, autorickshaw, car, jeep, bus and truck are the means of transport on permanent (pucca) roads. These are very common in towns and cities. India is known to have the largest network of roadways.

Do You Know?

CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) is comparatively less harmful for the environment than other fuels. In National Capital Territory of Delhi, most of the buses, taxis and autorickshaws run on CNG.

Railways

Trains run on rail, so they are called railways. Railways connect the most parts of the country. In metropolitan cities, like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai, there are local trains, which move within the city. Some trains carry passengers which are called passenger trains. The trains that carry various types of goods are called goods trains.

Passenger Train

Goods Train

Metro Train (Delhi)

Metro trains are very popular means of transport in major cities like Kolkata and Delhi.

Do You Know?

Gatimaan Express is the fastest train in India.

Water Transport

Some means of transport run on water only. Ships, steamers, boats etc., are the means of water transport. A boat or a ship carries men and goods across a river, lake, sea or ocean. Boats are rowed with oars or moved by sails. They carry people across a lake or a river.

A ship is very large carrier that carries people or goods by the sea. A cruise is a ship with all facilities like hotel, swimming pool, club etc. Ships are used to transport huge quantities of grains and oil to other countries.

A ship needs a good port for loading and unloading goods. Water transports are the cheapest means of transport.

Ship

Motorboat is used for racing.

Boat with oars

A yacht carries a few people for pleasure trips.

A sailboat is used for pleasure trip or racing.

A ferry carries people, vehicles and goods as a regular service.

Air Transport

Some means of transport move in the air only. Aeroplanes and helicopters are means of air transport. It is the fastest means of transport.

A helicopter can carry only 4 to 6 people at one time. An aeroplane can carry about two to seven hundred people at a time. These means of transport are used when we have to go to far away places in less time or to another country. It is an expensive means of transport. Our country has a large network of airways. Most big cities have airports.

Aeroplane

Helicopter

Rocket

Do You Know?

In India, there are seventeen international airports.

Key Words

transport : something which carries people or things from one place to another

metropolitan : chief city

Let's Wrap Up

- Transportation is the movement of people, animals and goods from one place to another place.
- There are three means of transport : land, water and air.
- There are two types of roads : temporary roads and permanent roads.
- The carts driven by the animals like ox, camel, buffalo etc. and bicycle are common means of transport in the villages.
- Cycle, rickshaw, scooter, autorickshaw, car, bike and truck are the means of land transport.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

major cities | helicopter | water transport | yacht

1. A ..... can carry 4 to 6 people at one time.
2. ..... is the cheapest mode of transport.
3. Metro trains are used in ..... .
4. A ..... carries a few people for pleasure trips.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Which means of transport is preferred to travel another country in short period?

   .....

2. Name any three means of land transport?

   .....

3. How many passengers can a helicopter carry?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How do we choose a particular means of transport?

   .....

2. Distinguish between water transport and air transport.

   .....

3. What is transportation?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. ..... is a type of water transport.
   a. truck ☐ b. cycle ☐ c. metro ☐ d. ship ☐
2. To visit another country, we use ..... .
   a. auto ☐ b. bus ☐ c. aeroplane ☐ d. train ☐
3. The fastest means of transport is ..... .
   a. aeroplane ☐ b. ship ☐ c. train ☐ d. bus ☐
4. Which of the following runs on a temporary road?
   a. train ☐ b. bullock cart ☐
   c. bus ☐ d. aeroplane ☐

SAMPLE

5. The kind of transport to be used depends on ..... .

a. time
b. distance
c. money
d. all of these

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Land transport refers to the vehicles that move on land.
2. Railways connect most parts of the country.
3. It is easy to lay railway lines on hills or mountains.
4. Air transport is a cheap means of transport.

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Rockets	a. Fastest train in India
2. Ship	b. Air transport
3. Train	c. Water transport
4. Aeroplane	d. Go into space
5. Gatimaan	e. Moves on rail

Why are international airports in big cities only?

With the help of your grandparents, compare the means of transport when they were kids with that of your time.

Activity Zone

Collect pictures of different water, rail and air transports and paste them in your scrapbook.

Life Skills

Find out the cost of travelling from your house to the nearest station by bus, taxi and autorickshaw. Compare their rates and suggest your family members to use it to save money.

Teacher's Corner

Explain the children how the means of transport are necessary in our life. Also ask them to draw some pictures of means of transport.

SAMPLE

12

Means of Communications

We have friends and relatives living in other villages, towns and cities. We can visit them or can write letters, make phone calls, send e-mails or even advertise in a newspaper, radio or television. The sending and receiving of messages and information is called communication.

In early time people used to send any message or information by beating drums and sending smoke signals. Later, trained pigeons were used to send and receive messages. Messengers were sent on foot or on horses to deliver messages. But it took a long time and was not reliable. Today, we have faster and reliable means of communication. Here, we shall read about some common means of communication.

Personal or Postal Communication

When one person communicates with another person, it is called personal communication. The postal system is one of the oldest, cheapest and popular means of communication. Postcards, inland letters and letters in stamped envelopes are means of postal communication. All these things are available at the post-office. We need to write the address and area PIN code of the person to whom have to send letter on the cover. The letter reaches its destination, if the address is correct.

We use an aerogramme or an airmail to send a letter to someone who lives outside India. Urgent letters can be sent through speed post or courier.

An Inland letter

An Aerogramme

If we want short messages to reach someone very quickly. We can send a telegram. It reaches in a few hours. Parcels and money orders can also be sent by post.

Journey of a Letter

Letters take two or more days to reach their destination depending upon the distance. Steps to send a letter are as follows :

- Write the letter on plain paper and put it in a stamped envelope.
- Write the address and PIN code on its cover.
- Now, drop the letter in a letter box.
- The postman collects letters from the letter box.
- The letters are taken to the post office where they are sorted out according to the states and cities.
- Letters are put in various bags and sent to specific states and places by trains and aeroplanes.
- Letters are again sorted out in the city post office according to the areas. They are sent to the various area post offices in the city by a mail van.
- The postman delivers the letters at door step to the address mentioned.

Electronic Communication

Telephone

Mobile phone

A telephone is the fastest and most convenient means of communication. Today, telephone has become a most important thing of every home, office and schools. We can speak to the person we want to just by dialing the number sitting at any place. Telephone networks are spread in most part of the world.

Now-a-days, mobile or cellular phones have become very popular. We can carry them wherever we go. We can also send instant messages or SMS (Short message Service) through our mobile phones.

A computer is used to send an e-mail. The e-mail stands for electronic mail. It is the fastest way of sending messages, video, pictures, letters

and books. Computer all over the world are linked through the Internet. The internet is also used to get weather update and the latest information from all over the world. This facility is now available on phones.

E-mail

Internet

Do You Know?

We can communicate to a person face-to-face who is sitting abroad by video-chatting or video-conferencing.

Mass Communication

When we communicate or broadcast a message to a large number of people at a time, then it is called mass communication.

For example, newspaper, radio, television and magazine are the means of mass communication.

Radio is an audio means of mass communication.

Television is an audio visual means of mass communication.

We can get information about anything in the world on the internet.

Newspaper and magazines are a written way of mass communication.

Satellites, placed high above the Earth, have made communication easier and faster. They pick up television signals from one part of the world and send them to another part of the world. It is because of satellite that we are able to see the live telecast of cricket match playing in Sidney or Toranto sitting at our home.

SAMPLE

Key Words

satellite : an electronic device sent into space to collect information
PIN code : a six-digit number used by the postal and telegraph department that identifies a particular area

Let's Wrap Up

- The sending and receiving of messages and information is called the communication.
- Postal communication is one of the oldest, cheapest and popular means of communication.
- Telephones, mobiles and e-mails are electronic communication.
- Newspapers radio, television and magazines are means of mass communication.
- Satellites have made communication easier and faster.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

fastest satellites Radio postal system messages and information

1. ..... is the audio means of mass communication.
2. ..... placed above the Earth, have made communication easier and faster.
3. The ..... system is the oldest and cheapest system of personal communication.
4. Communication is the act of sending or receiving ..... .
5. E-mail is the ..... way to send written messages.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Who delivers the letter at our door steps?

   .....

2. Name the oldest and the cheapest means of communication.

   .....

3. What is used to send a letter outside India?

   .....

SAMPLE

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by e-mail?

   .....

2. What is mass communication?

   .....

3. What do you understand by the term 'Communication'?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which is the fastest way to send written messages?
   - a. Courier ☐ b. Letter ☐
   - c. E-mail ☐ d. Speed post ☐
2. In the olden days, which bird was used to send and receive messages?
   - a. Crow ☐ b. Sparrow ☐
   - c. Parrot ☐ d. Pigeon ☐
3. Which of these is an audio-visual means of mass communication?
   - a. Telephone ☐ b. Radio ☐
   - c. Television ☐ d. Newspaper ☐
4. Which means of communication is/are popular today?
   - a. Internet ☐ b. Mobile phone ☐
   - c. Both of (a) and (b) ☐ d. None of these ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. E-mail stands for electronic mail. ☐
2. In the olden days, dogs were used to send the messages. ☐
3. To send a letter we must write PIN code with address. ☐
4. Sending messages by post takes more than one month time. ☐
5. Telephone networks are spread in most part of the world. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Aerogrammes	a. Six-digit number
2. Television	b. Electronic mail
3. PIN Code	c. Post office
4. Postman	d. Letter sent out of India
5. E-mail	e. An audio-visual mean

SAMPLE

Discuss

What will happen if mobile signals do not receive for a day?

HOTS

Deepak is watching a cricket match on TV whereas his friend is listening to commentary on Radio. If a wicket falls, who will get to know first—Deepak or his friend? Why?

Activity Zone

Write a letter to your relative and post it. Do write him/her to call you back on receiving the letter. See how much time a letter takes to reach its destination.

Life Skills

Here is a postcard. Write your complete postal address on it.

Teacher's Corner

Explain the students how the means of communication have changed our life. Also ask them which means of communication they use to communicate with their relatives.

SAMPLE

13 People Who Help Us

We can not live and work alone. We help others and also take their help in our daily life. Our family members take care of each other in time of need. We are also a part of society, village, town or city. Outside our homes in schools and in places of work, there are many people who are of great help to us and provide services to us. We cannot live without their help. The most important of them are the teacher, the doctor, the policeman and the postman.

The Teachers

A teacher plays an important role in every one's life. He/she teaches us to read and write. They teach us many subjects like Maths, Science, Social Science, English etc. They also teach other things like drawing, drama, singing etc. Apart from books, they use different mediums like charts, maps, models etc., to make learning easy and fun. The teacher helps a student to know about his strengths and weaknesses. He/she finds out the capability and interests of a student.

Teachers take us on trips, picnics and nature walks where we learn through fun.

The teachers also teach us good manners and healthy habits. They help us to become a good human being. We must obey and respect our teachers.

The Doctor

Whenever we fall ill, we go to a doctor and seek his advice. He treats us and prescribes medicine. Thus, the doctor is a person who helps us stay healthy. A doctor also advises us what to eat and what not in order to stay healthy.

Do You Know?

World Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5th October every year.

When a baby is born, a doctor examines him/her to see if he/she is healthy. He prescribes vaccines against diseases like cholera, polio and diphtheria. In case of an accident, doctor treats our injuries.

Doctors are also available in dispensaries and hospitals. In towns and cities, there are big hospitals. There are many doctors and nurses in them. There are private clinics also.

There are dispensaries or a primary health centre in some villages. It is the duty of State Government to provide a doctor and a nurse there.

If a village does not have a dispensary, the government provides for a mobile dispensary. A mobile dispensary is a van with a doctor, nurse and some medicines. The van goes from one place to another treating the sick.

Animals are treated by a special doctor called veterinary doctor.

Veterinary dispensaries and hospitals have also been opened by the government.

The Policeman

The policeman is very important public servant. There is a police station to maintain law and order. Many policemen are there in a police station.

Thus, the duty of the police is to maintain law and order and protect our lives and properties.

The policemen also help to maintain peace among various sections of the society. During fairs, functions and festivals, he maintains order by keeping the crowds under control.

A policeman catches thieves and robbers. He also arrests criminals and law breakers.

In cities, at traffic crossings you find the traffic police on duty. They guide the movement of traffic at the road crossing. Accidents can be avoided if we follow his signals. We must respect the traffic police and follow their instructions.

Do You Know?

Traffic drives on the right-hand side of the road at Freeways in Los Angeles (USA).

The Postman

Do you know how do our letters reach their destinations?

The postman is the main link between us and the post office. He carries our letters from the post box to the post office and from post office to our houses. A postman brings our letters on all days except Sundays and holidays. He also brings parcels, telegrams, money orders etc. In villages and even in towns and cities, a postman goes from one place to another to deliver the post on a bicycle. Urgent posts like telegrams are delivered on all days. While all big villages have a separate postman, many small villages are served just by one postman.

SAMPLE

In big towns and cities, many post offices are there. Each post office has many postmen. One postman delivers the letters in his area. A postman has to work irrespective of weather conditions.

Thus, a postman does a very important work for us. All of us wait for the postman very eagerly. It is our duty to help and co-operate with him.

There are many other useful people in society who make our life happy and beautiful.

Do You Know?

The telegram services in India were stopped from 15th July 2013.

Key Words

traffic	:	vehicles on the road
dispensary	:	a place where minor illnesses are treated and medicines are given
veterinary	:	caring for the health of animals

Let's Wrap Up

- There are many people who help us and provide services.
- Some of the people who help us are teacher, doctor, policeman and postman.
- A teacher teaches us many things and helps us become a good person.
- A doctor advises us how to remain healthy and treats us when we fall ill.
- Animals are treated by a special doctor called veterinary doctor.
- A policeman maintains law and order.
- In cities, some policemen control the traffic.
- A postman carries our post to the post office and from there to our house.

SAMPLE

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

doctor animals dispensary sundays teacher

1. A ..... is a person who helps us stay healthy.
2. A postman works on all days except ..... and holidays.
3. A veterinary doctor treats ..... .
4. A ..... helps us become a good person.
5. Mobile ..... go from one place to another.

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Who controls the traffic in cities?

   .....

2. To whom do we go when we fall sick?

   .....

3. Who maintains law and order in cities or villages?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between a doctor and a veterinary doctor?

   .....

2. What does a postman do?

   .....

3. What is the role of a teacher?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Our letters and speed posts are delivered to us by a ..... .
   a. postman ☐ b. policeman ☐
   c. neighbour ☐ d. Principal ☐
2. Who prescribes medicine when we are injured?
   a. Veterinary doctor ☐ b. Police ☐
   c. Doctor ☐ d. Nurse ☐
3. Who teaches us to read and write?
   a. Minister ☐ b. Monitor ☐
   c. Postman ☐ d. Teacher ☐

SAMPLE

4. Maintaining law and order is the duty of a ..... .

a. Policeman
b. Traffic police
c. Teacher
d. Doctor

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. A postman brings newspapers for us.
2. There are big hospitals in villages.
3. We go to a policeman when we fall ill.
4. A policeman arrests criminals.

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Teacher	a. Post office
2. Doctor	b. Police station
3. Policeman	c. Animals
4. Postman	d. Hospital
5. Veterinary doctor	e. School

What is the role of a policeman?

Mr. Saxena is waiting for his son's joining letter in new school. Which person should he contact and where?

Activity Zone

Collect the pictures of the people who help us and paste them in your scrapbook.

Life Skills

Make a visit to a nearby post office. Observe what activities go there and make a short note on what you have observed there. Don't forget to show the note to your teacher.

Teacher's Corner

Explain the students the roles and responsibilities of each and every person who serves us in our daily routine.

SAMPLE

14 Local Agencies

In India, about 70 percent people of whole population live in village. Besides villages, there are many towns and cities. A large number of people live in each of these places. They need drinking water, electricity, roads, schools and hospitals. These are called civic amenities. As our parents look after the family members, similarly villages, towns and cities need to be looked after by somebodies. The Gram Panchayat in villages and Municipal Committees in towns and cities look after the needs of people.

Gram Panchayat

Every village in our country has a Gram Panchayat or Gram Sabha. All men and women, who have completed 18 years of age, can choose the members of the Gram Panchayat. At least one of the members of the Panchayat must be women. The members are called Panchas. The head of the Panchayat is called the Pradhan or Sarpanch. He or she is elected by the elected to this post by the elected members. The members of the Gram Panchayat meet regularly. They sit together to discuss the needs of the villagers. The government also helps the Panchayat by providing money. It appoints a Gram Sewak to help the Panchayat.

A Sarpanch in Gram Panchayat meeting

Do You Know?

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Panchayati Raj System in Rajasthan on 2nd October 1959.

The main functions of a Gram Panchayat are :

- arranging for cleanliness in the village.
- arranging for clean drinking water.
- construction and maintenance of the village roads and street lights.
- settling minor disputes between villagers.
- making arrangement for the education of the children and adults of the village.
- settling set up and running health centres in the village to look after the sick.
- improving the condition of agriculture and small scale industry in the village.

Municipal Committee

Maintenance of road

The municipal committee looks after the needs and welfare of the people living in cities. The members of the Municipal Committee are elected by the people who have completed 18 years of age. These members are called Municipal Councillors. The Municipal Committee elects a head called the Chairman. In bigger cities, like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, the Municipal Committees are known as Municipal Corporations. The head of the Municipal Corporation is called the Mayor.

The main functions of a Municipal Committee are :

- keeping the city clean by organising collection and disposal of wastes, setting up public toilets etc.
- making arrangement for free and compulsory education for children up to14 years of age.
- open and running Primary Health Centres and hospitals.
- arrange for supply of clean drinking water.
- maintaining roads and street lights.
- constructing and maintaining roads and parks.
- organising literacy programmes for adults.

To fulfil all the requirements of the people, Committee needs a large amount of money. Where does this money come from? It gets money from the State Government. Some money also comes from the taxes people pay for use of roads, houses, land, electricity and water.

Tax is also charged on the money people earn and on goods we buy from the market. We should support the initiatives taken by these bodies. It is a duty of a good citizen to keep neighbourhood clean and pay his taxes regularly.

Key Words

civic amenities : basic facilities provided by the government to people
Gram Panchayat : body that works for the development of the village

Let's Wrap Up

- The people in the villages, towns and cities need civic amenities.
- The Gram Panchayat provides civic amenities in villages.
- The Municipal Committee provides civic amenities in towns and cities.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Sarpanch	Mayor	Panchas	Gram Panchayat

1. The ..... is the head of the Municipal Corporation.
2. The ..... settles minor disputes between villagers.
3. The ..... is the head of the Gram Panchayat.
4. Elected members of the village Panchayats are called ..... .

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Who is appointed by the government to help Panchayats?

   .....
2. Who is the head of the Panchayat?

   .....
3. Who can elect Municipal Councillors?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How is a Sarpanch elected?

   .....
2. How can we help Gram Panchayat and Municipal Committee as good citizens?

   .....
3. What do you understand by the term "Civic Amenities"?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. A Sarpanch is also known by the name of ..... .
   a. Head of Village ☐ b. Chairman ☐
   c. Councillor ☐ d. Pradhan ☐
2. What should we pay regularly to the government?
   a. Taxes ☐ b. Donation ☐ c. Gratitude ☐ d. Services ☐

SAMPLE

3. Civic amenities in villages are provided by ..... .
   a. Central Government ☐ b. Gram Panchayat ☐
   c. State Government ☐ d. Municipality ☐
4. The head of the Municipal Corporations is called ..... .
   a. Pradhan ☐ b. Chairman ☐
   c. Governor ☐ d. Mayor ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. All capitals of the states have a Municipal Corporation. ☐
2. The head of the Gram Panchayat is called the Sarpanch. ☐
3. The members of the Gram Panchayat are chosen by people who are 12 years of age and above. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Gram Sewak	a. Head of Panchayat
2. Pradhan	b. 18 years of age and above
3. Chairman	c. Village
4. Eligible voter	d. Head of Municipal Committee

Why should we support the initiatives take by the local agencies?

Aradhya, a student of class 3, claims to have voted in Panchayat election. Do you agree with her?

Activity Zone

How can you contribute to improve your neighborhood and keep it clean? Discuss with your classmates.

Life Skills

Elect class representative on the pattern of Gram Panchayat and discuss the issues related with students and find solutions.

Teacher's Corner

Make a visit to the nearest village and explain the students about how the people stay and work for the fulfillment of their daily needs.

15 Delhi

Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the bank of Yamuna river. Delhi, New Delhi and the neighbouring parts are grouped as National Capital Territory Region (NCR). It borders Uttar Pradesh in the East and Haryana on the other three sides.

Map of India showing Delhi

It is believed that the city of Delhi was first built by the Pandava and its name was Indraprastha.

Later, the Mughal King Shahjahan rebuilt the city and named it Shahjahanbad. Much later, the British Government shifted the capital from Kolkata to Old Delhi in 1911.

Delhi has an extreme climate, very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Hot and dry wind, called loo, blows during the summer. It rains mostly in between July and September.

All the important offices of central government are situated here. The President of India, the Prime Minister and the ministers of the Central Government live in New Delhi. Ambassadors from other countries also live in New Delhi. Supreme Court of India is located in New Delhi.

The President of India lives in Rashtrapati Bhavan. There is a beautiful garden in Rashtrapati Bhavan, which is called Mughal Garden. The road from Rashtrapati Bhawan to India Gate is known as Rajpath. Every year, the Republic Day parade passes through Rajpath on 26th January. The parade ends at Red Fort.

President House

The Parliament House is situated on one side of the Rajpath. India Gate, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jantar Mantar, Nehru Planetarium and Zoological Park are some of the places of tourist interests.

Parliament House

On Independence Day, the Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort and addresses the nation.

Every year the Prime Minister and the chiefs of the armed forces pay their homage to the Amar Jawan Jyoti before the start of the Republic Day parade.

Republic Day Parade

Prime Minister at Red Fort

Delhi is a historical city. It is full of monuments and other places of tourist interest.

The important tourist attractions in Old Delhi are the Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Rajghat. The samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi, the "Father of our Nation", is at Rajghat. Shanti Van is the samadhi of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Amar Jawan Jyoti

Rajghat

Do You Know?

Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate keeps burning in memory of brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives defending the country.

Connaught Place is the main shopping centre of New Delhi. Chandani Chowk in Old Delhi is visited by traders and businessmen from all parts of the country. People of Delhi speak different languages : Hindi, Punjabi and English. Delhi is cosmopolitan in nature. People from all parts of the country live here.

They all have contributed to the language, food habits and way of life of the city.

Map of Delhi

The metro is a fast and comfortable means of transport in Delhi. Delhi has a number of famous temples, such as Akshardham temple, Birla temple, Jama Masjid, Sacred Heart Cathedral Church and Lotus Temple.

Delhi Metro

Delhi is also known for educational institutes. Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jamia Millia, Indian Institute of Technology etc., are the places of higher education and learning. Delhi is actually the heart of India.

Akshardham Mandir

Lotus Temple

Key Words

ambassador : an officer who is sent to another country to represent the nation
planetarium : a model representing the solar system
cosmopolitan : containing people of different types
samadhi : structure built in memory of a person

Let's Wrap Up

- New Delhi is the capital of India. It is situated on the bank of the river Yamuna.
- Delhi has many historical buildings, gardens and temples.
- The President of India, the Prime Minister, other ministers and ambassadors reside in Delhi.
- In Delhi, it is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.
- Delhi is cosmopolitan in nature.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Connaught place New Delhi Indraprastha capital Rajghat

1. ..... was built by the Pandava.
2. The President of India lives at.....
3. Delhi was made ..... in 1911.
4. .....is the main shopping centre of New Delhi.
5. Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi is at ..... .

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. On the bank of which river is Delhi situated?

   .....
2. Name a fast means of transport in Delhi.

   .....
3. When does the Prime Minister hoist the National Flag at the Red Fort?

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the importance of the Amar Jawan Jyoti?

   .....

SAMPLE

2. Name five monuments located in Delhi.

.....

3. Write the four boundaries of Delhi.

.....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In which city do the ambassadors of different countries live?
   a. Delhi ☐ b. Mumbai ☐
   c. Kolkata ☐ d. Chennai ☐
2. Loo blows in Delhi during ..... .
   a. summer season ☐ b. rainy season ☐
   c. winter season ☐ d. throughout the year ☐
3. Delhi is situated on the bank of the river ..... .
   a. Ganga ☐ b. Brahmaputra ☐
   c. Yamuna ☐ d. Narmada ☐
4. Mughal King Shahjahan renamed the city as ..... .
   a. Delhi ☐ b. Shahjahanabad ☐
   c. National Capital Territory ☐ d. Indraprastha ☐
5. The Parliament House is situated on one side of the ..... .
   a. Qutub Minar ☐ b. Red Fort ☐
   c. Rajghat ☐ d. Rajpath ☐

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Ambassadors of different nations live in New Delhi. ☐
2. President of India lives in Tughlakabad Fort. ☐
3. November and December are rainy months in Delhi. ☐
4. Qutub Minar lies in Old Delhi. ☐
5. The chiefs of armed forces visit Amar Jawan Jyoti on every Independence Day. ☐

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. President	a. Pandava
2. Indraprastha	b. Samadhi of Gandhiji
3. Loo	c. Capital of India
4. Rajghat	d. Rashtrapati Bhawan
5. Delhi	e. Hot and dry wind

SAMPLE

Discuss

Why is Delhi the most important city of India?

HOTS

Shalu's uncle, who has come from Allahabad, wants to see religious places of Delhi. Suggest the names of some places to him.

Activity Zone

Arrange the following in proper columns :

Birla Mandir	India Gate	Red Fort	Lotus Temple
Qutub Minar	Jama Masjid	Doll's Museum	Children's Park
Rail Museum	Humayun Tomb	Akshardham Mandir	
St. Sacred Heart Cathedral Church		Bangla Sahib Gurudwara	

Places of Worship	Old Monuments	Places of Interest
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Life Skills

Medha has a habit of writing her name everywhere. She is planning to visit Red Fort with you. Suggest her not to do so.

Teacher's Corner

Explain the children about various tourist places in Delhi with their importance.

SAMPLE

16

Mumbai

Mumbai is an important metropolitan city of India. It is the capital of Maharashtra. It was earlier known as Bombay. It is situated on the West coast of India, facing the Arabian Sea. Mumbai is also known as the "Gateway of India".

Many years ago, Mumbai was a group of seven islands. Later, these islands were connected with one another to form the city of Mumbai. This city is believed to be named after the Goddess Mumba Devi.

The climate of Mumbai is moderate, neither too hot nor too cold. It rains heavily from June to September.

Map of India showing Mumbai

Gateway of India

Important offices of the State Government are situated in Mumbai. The Governor, the Chief Minister and other ministers live here.

The soil around the city is best suited for cultivation of cotton. It has many industries including cotton textile mills, chemicals, medicines, oil refinery etc.

Mumbai is a famous seaport of India. From here, big trade is carried out with other countries by the sea route.

Since Mumbai is rich in industries, therefore people from many parts of our

Do You Know?

A big arch was set up in 1911 at Mumbai (then Bombay) to commemorate the arrival of King George and Queen Mary. The arch is called the "Gateway of India".

country come to work and live here. People living in Mumbai speak Marathi, Konkani, Sindhi and English.

Mumbai High is located in the Arabian Sea, a few kilometres away from Mumbai. Here, the crude oil is taken out of the bottom of the sea. It is later refined to get petrol, kerosene oil, diesel, grease and paraffin. A modern and developed port has been recently set up which is called Jawaharlal Nehru Port just near the Elephanta Caves.

Marine Drive

Nariman Point

The famous Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is situated near Mumbai. It is named after the Indian Scientist Homi Jehangir Bhabha.

Mumbai also has a big film industry, commonly known as Bollywood.

The most attractive tourist places in Mumbai are the Gateway of India (facing Taj Hotel), Juhu Beach, Marine Drive, Nariman Point, Chowpatty, Victoria Terminus, Malabar Hills, Nehru Planetarium, Aquarium, Colaba etc.

The Prince of Wales Museum, hanging gardens and the Zoo also attract a large number of tourists. Children enjoy visiting Kamla Nehru Park and go up on the shoe house.

The Essel World has come up as the most interesting amusement park for children. The caves of elephanta are also attraction of Mumbai. It is few kilometers away from seaport. There are four rock-cut temples in these caves.

Do You Know?

Mumbai has the biggest port of India.

Bhelpuri, Vadapav and pavbhaji are popular street food, Shrikhand is a popular sweet dish of Mumbai.

Bhelpuri

Vadapav

Pavbhaji

Shrikhand

Dhoti and kurta are the traditional dresses for men. Women wear sarees in traditional style. Maharashtrians have a rich tradition of folk and classical theatre. Tamasha is a popular folk and Lavani is their traditional dance.

Ganesh Chaturthi is an important festival. It is celebrated with great joy and devotion. Some other festivals like Holi, Diwali, Id, Christmas etc. are also celebrated.

The people of Maharashtra are very proud of their heroes. Shivaji and Sant Gyaneshwar are their popular heroes.

'Best' bus service of Mumbai is one of the best public transport systems in India. The Sahar International Airport is the busiest airport in the country. Most people of this city travel by local trains. The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai is one of the busiest railway station in India. It is also known as CST or Bombay VT.

port : a place where ships carrying people and goods arrive or depart from

terminus : the last stop where the bus or train turns around or starts a journey in the opposite direction

Let's Wrap Up

- Mumbai is the capital of the state of Maharashtra.
- It is a metropolitan city. Marathi, Konkani and Sindhi are the commonly spoken languages. Majority of the people speak Marathi.
- Ganesh Chaturthi is the most important festival in Mumbai.
- Tourists come to Mumbai to visit the sea beaches, Bollywood, Elephanta Caves and the Gateway of India.
- Mumbai has a good transport system.

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

Mumbai moderate Bollywood Gateway Ganesh Chaturthi

1. Mumbai is also known as ..... of India.
2. The Governor of Maharashtra resides in ..... .

SAMPLE

3. Main festival of Maharashtra is ..... .
4. The climate in Mumbai is ..... .
5. Popular film industry, situated in Mumbai, is called ..... .

B. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Name the public transport system of Mumbai.

   .....

2. Where are the Elephanta Caves located?

   .....

3. Name the capital of Maharashtra.

   .....

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How was Mumbai many years back?

   .....

2. Name any four tourist spots of Mumbai.

   .....

3. What are the famous food of Mumbai?

   .....

4. Why is the Gateway of India famous? When was it built?

   .....

D. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Bollywood is related with ..... .
   - a. cinema ☐ b. art and architecture ☐
   - c. sports ☐ d. politics ☐
2. Bombay High is famous for ..... .
   - a. cotton ☐ b. oil ☐
   - c. watches ☐ d. films ☐
3. BARC is named after ..... .
   - a. Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha ☐ b. Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam ☐
   - c. Dr. Meghnad Saha ☐ d. Dr. C V Raman ☐
4. The most popular festival in Mumbai is ..... .
   - a. Durga Puja ☐ b. Ganesh Chaturthi ☐
   - c. Kali Puja ☐ d. Saraswati Puja ☐
5. Mumbai is situated on which coast of India?
   - a. North ☐ b. South ☐
   - c. East ☐ d. West ☐

SAMPLE

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Mumbai has a good public transport system.
2. The climate in Mumbai city is moderate.
3. Mumbai lies along the Indian Ocean.
4. Holi is an important festival in Mumbai.
5. The main language spoken by the people in Mumbai is Tamil.

F. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Gateway of India	a. Park
2. Kamla Nehru	b. Traditional dance
3. Elephanta Caves	c. Museum
4. Lavani	d. Landmark of Mumbai
5. Prince of Wales	e. Stone carvings

Why is the climate of Mumbai moderate?

You must have seen the effigies of gods and goddesses being immersed in water bodies. Do you appreciate this practice? Why?

Activity Zone

Collect the pictures of some great personalities of Maharashtra and paste them in your scrapbook.

Life Skills

Collect the information regarding the greatest ever Maratha Shivaji. Play an act with your friends on how he confronted Mughal King Aurangzeb. (Involve your history teacher)

Teacher's Corner

Explain the students about various tourist places in Mumbai with their importance. Also explain the important festival of Mumbai i.e. Ganesh Chaturthi.

SAMPLE

Revison Test Paper-I
(Based on Chapters 1 to 8)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which of these oceans is the largest one?
   a. Atlantic ☐ b. Indian ☐
   c. Pacific ☐ d. Arctic ☐
2. Which of the following helps the sailors to know about the directions in the sea?
   a. Map ☐ b. Compass ☐
   c. Tides ☐ d. Birds ☐
3. The place where the land and the sea meet is called ..... .
   a. Space ☐ b. Coast ☐
   c. Horizon ☐ d. none of these ☐
4. Which of the following is/are the cause(s) of air pollution?
   a. Smoke of factories ☐ b. Smoke of vehicles ☐
   c. Human activities ☐ d. All of these ☐
5. In which activity we do not need water?
   a. Washing ☐ b. Bathing ☐
   c. Breathing ☐ d. Drinking ☐

B. Match the columns.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. A model of the Earth	a. Coast
2. The sky and the land seem to meet	b. Invisible
3. The land and the sea meet	c. Never ending
4. Air	d. Globe
5. Water cycle	e. Horizon

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man to land on the Moon. ☐
2. The areas shown with blue colour on a globe are continents. ☐
3. Fresh air is needed to all of us. ☐
4. The utensil used to store water should always be covered. ☐
5. The needle of the compass always points to the South. ☐

SAMPLE

Model Test Paper-I
(Based on chapters 1 to 8)

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Diwali celebrated?
2. Why are the Northern Plains thickly populated?
3. What do you understand by water cycle?
4. How is a map different from a globe?
5. Why do the living things exist only on the Earth?

B. Fill in the blanks with right words choosing from the box.

Lakshadweep rice mundu orbit breathe

1. The planets move in a fixed path called ..... .
2. All living things need fresh air to ..... .
3. ..... is the smallest Union Territory of India.
4. In the Southern States of India, people generally eat ..... .
5. Men's lungi in Kerala is called ..... .

C. Give one word for each of the following.

1. This is the place where the sky and the land seem to meet. .....
2. It subdivides Atlantic Ocean into the North Atlantic Ocean and South Atlantic Ocean. .....
3. The Great Indian Desert is situated in this Indian state. .....
4. This is the holy book of the Sikhs. .....
5. This great man's birthday is celebrated as Teacher's Day. .....

D. Circle the correct words.

1. About three-fourths / one-fourth of the Earth is covered with water.
2. The transformation of vapour into liquid is called evaporation / condensation.
3. Delhi / Chennai is known as the National Capital Territory.
4. The world famous Alphonso mangoes are grown in Nagpur / Ratnagiri.
5. Holi marks the end of summer / winter.

E. Locate the following states on the outline map of India.

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Arunachal Pradesh
5. Gujarat

SAMPLE

Revison Test Paper-2
(Based on Chapters 9 to 16)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which of the following is the capital of Karnataka?
   a. Bhopal ☐ b. Pune ☐
   c. Gandhinagar ☐ d. Bengaluru ☐
2. The road from Rashtrapati Bhawan to India Gate is known as ..... .
   a. Janpath ☐ b. Rajpath ☐
   c. Ranipath ☐ d. Panipath ☐
3. Bombay High is located in the ..... sea.
   a. Bay of Bengal ☐ b. Arabian ☐
   c. Red ☐ d. none of these ☐
4. Chennai was formerly called ..... .
   a. Madras ☐ b. Thiruananthapuram ☐
   c. Kalinga ☐ d. all of these ☐
5. Which of the following is the main language of Mumbai?
   a. Odiya ☐ b. Tamil ☐
   c. Marathi ☐ d. Hindi ☐

B. Match the columns.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Pandava kings	a. Diamond Harbour
2. Gate way of India	b. Chennai
3. Biggest Harbour	c. Indraprastha
4. George Town	d. Stone Age
5. Tools made of stone	e. Mumbai

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.
1. Qutub Minar was build by Qutub-ub-Din Aibak. ☐
2. Holi is an important festival in Mumbai. ☐
3. Football is the most popular game of Kolkata. ☐
4. Howrah Bridge is also known as Rabindra Setu. ☐
5. Odishi is the most popular dance form of Chennai. ☐

SAMPLE

Model Test Paper-2
(Based on chapters 9 to 16)

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is transportation?
2. What do you understand by the term 'Communication'?
3. What do you mean by the term "Civic Amenities"?
4. Name five monuments located in Delhi.
5. Write any one major tourist attraction in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

B. Fill in the blanks with right words choosing from the box.

Noble Prize	Delhi	port	fastest	animals

1. Email is the ..... way of send messages.
2. A veterinary doctor treats ..... .
3. ..... has all the important offices of the central Government.
4. Mumbai has the biggest ..... of India.
5. Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to get the ..... .

C. Give one word for each of the following.

1. This is the residence of Indian President. .....
2. This is the place where Red Fort is situated .....
3. It was set up in tall at Mumbai to commemorate the arrival of King George and Queen Mary. .....
4. This is a very famous cricket ground in Kolkata. .....
5. It is the new name of Madras. .....

D. Circle the correct words.

1. In the coastal areas, fishing / mining is an important occupation.
2. Railways connect least / most part of the country.
3. The head of the Gram Panchayat is called the Mayor / Sarpanch.
4. Kolkata is located on the eastern bank of the river Hugli / Ganga.
5. The great mathematician Ramanujan was from Mumbai / Chennai.

E. Locate the following states on the outline map of India.

1. Kolkata
2. Mumbai
3. Chennai
4. Bengaluru
5. New Delhi

SAMPLE