

Answer Key

Our Society And Our Environment

PART

3



Our Society and Our Environment

1.

The Universe

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) The universe is made up of all celestial bodies.
- (b) The heavenly bodies which have its own heat and light is called a star.
- (c) Our solar system is a part of the galaxy called the Milky way.
- (d) The Earth is the third planet from the sun.
- (e) The Moon is the only satellite of the Earth.

② Write True or False -

- (a) The moon shines with its own light. False
- (b) The sun is a star. True
- (c) All the planets take the same time in making a round of the sun. False
- (d) There is only one galaxy in the universe. False
- (e) The planet nearest to the sun is Mercury. True

③ Match the following -

- (a) Ball of hot burning gases - (iii) star
- (b) A very large group of stars - (v) galaxy

- (c) A planet spins on its (i) Axis
(d) It is a part of a Milky Way (ii) Solar system
(e) The celestial body that moves in a satellite
round a planet

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) What is Universe?

Ans- The Universe consists of all heavenly bodies such as the stars, planets and satellites etc.

(b) How was the universe formed?

Ans- The Universe was formed by a Big Bang.

(c) What is a galaxy?

Ans- A very large number of stars grouped together is called a Galaxy.

(d) What is the difference between a star and galaxy?

Ans- A star shines with its own light. Many stars grouped together is called a galaxy.

(e) What is our solar system made up of?

Ans- Our solar system consists of the Sun, the eight planets and their satellites.

(f) What is the difference between revolution and rotation?

Ans- The movement of the planet around the Sun is called Revolution and the spinning of a planet on its axis is called Rotation.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

2

The Shape, Surface and Movements of the Earth

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) The shape of the earth is like an Orange.
- (b) The Earth is flat at the top and at the bottom.
- (c) The Earth has a slight bulge in the middle.
- (d) The layer of air surrounding the Earth is called Atmosphere.
- (e) The Earth is called a blue planet.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) About two-third/one-third part of the Earth is covered with land. ✓
- (b) The orbit is oval/circular in shape. ✓
- (c) Rotation/Revolution of the Earth causes different seasons. ✓
- (d) The astronauts/Pilots have taken the photograph of the Earth from the space. ✓
- (e) Different places on the Earth have the same/different season at a particular time of the year. ✓

③ Correct the following statements -

- a) The planets nearer to the sun are too cold (hot) to support the life.
- b) In olden days people thought that the earth was round (flat).

(c) Days and night are caused due to revolution (rotation) of the earth.

(d) The layer of air surrounding the Earth is called the orbit (Atmosphere).

(e) The bottom end of the earth is called the North (South) pole.

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) How is the shape of the Earth?

Ans- The shape of the earth is like an orange.

(b) Why does life exist on Earth?

Ans- Life exist on the earth because it has land, water, air and right temperature.

(c) How are day and night caused?

Ans- The rotation of Earth causes day and night.

(d) How are the different seasons caused?

Ans- The revolution of earth causes different seasons.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

3.

Continents and Oceans

Exercise -

(1) Fill up the blanks -

(a) Asia is the biggest continent

(b) The pacific ocean is the biggest and the deepest ocean.

(c) The low area between two mountains or hills is called a valleys.

(4)

- (d) A plateau is also called a tableland.
(e) The top of a mountain is called a peak.

② Rearrange the letters to form correct words -

(a) Highest areas on the Earth's surface - Mountains

(b) A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides - Island

(c) The continent covered with a thick ice-sheet - Antarctica

(d) The smallest continent - Australia.

(e) A flat top highland - Plateaus

③ Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Ladakh is a cold / hot desert.

(b) Plains / Mountains are good for agriculture.

(c) There are seven continents / oceans on the Earth.

(d) A river deposits fertile soil in the mountains / plains.

(e) There are very few plants in the hills / deserts.

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) Name all the continents.

Ans - Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.

(b) Name all the oceans.

Ans- The Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic ocean.

(c) How are the plains formed?

Ans- The plains are formed by the deposits of fertile soil which is brought by rivers or wind.

(d) Which areas are called deserts?

Ans- Those areas which receive very little rainfall and have very few plants are known as deserts.

(e) What is the difference between an island and a peninsula?

Ans- A peninsula is joined to the land on one side but an island is not joined to the land on any side.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

4.

Globes and Maps

Exercises-

① Fill up the blanks-

(a) A globe is a model of the earth.

(b) Maps are drawn on flat surfaces.

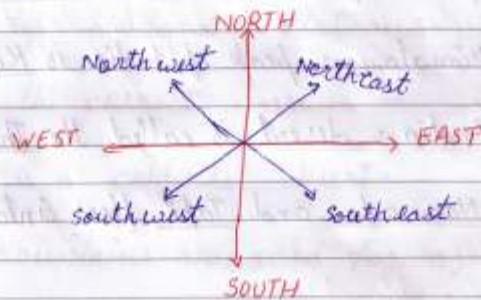
(c) North is at the top of the map.

(d) East is on the right side of the map.

(e) A book of maps is called an Atlas.

② Write True or false -

- (a) A globe shows the correct shape of earth. True
- (b) A map is a model of the Earth. False
- (c) We can make a globe of India. False
- (d) Detailed features can be shown on a map. True
- (e) The bottom of the map shows the south direction. True
- ③ In the diagram given below, label all the main directions and sub directions -



④ Answer the following questions -

- (a) What are the main problems with a globe?
Ans- Big globes are difficult to carry from one place to another. Detailed feature cannot be shown on a globe.
- (b) Why are the maps more useful than a globe?
Ans- we can draw a map of whole earth or a part of it. Maps can be folded. Different types of maps are made to show the different feature.

(c) How are the main directions shown on a map?
ans- The top of the map shows the North and the bottom shows the South, the right shows the East and the left side shows the West.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

5.

India - Physical

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) The highest peak of the world is Mt. Everest.
- (b) The highest peak of India is Mt. Godwin Austin.
- (c) The highest Himalayan peak of India is Kanchenjunga.
- (d) The great Indian desert is called the Thar desert.
- (e) The rivers Narmada and Tapi flow into the Arabian Sea.

② Match the following -

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) K2 | (iii) Jammu and Kashmir |
| (b) Mt. Everest | (iv) Nepal |
| (c) Kanchenjunga | (i) Sikkim |
| (d) Thar Desert | (v) Rajasthan |
| (e) Beautiful sea beaches | (ii) Lakshadweep islands |

③ Name the following :-

- (a) Four famous hill stations of North India -
(i) Mussoorie (ii) Nainital (iii) Shimla (iv) Manali

(b) Three hills of Peninsular India -

- (i) Western Ghats (ii) Eastern Ghats (iii) Satpura
- (iv) Vindhya

(c) Four rivers of Peninsular India flowing into the Bay of Bengal -

- (i) Mahanadi (ii) Godavari (iii) Krishna (iv) Kaveri

(d) The two groups of islands located away from the main land of India, but they are a part of Indian Union -

- (i) Andaman and Nicobar (ii) Lakshadweep

(4) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) The western coastal plains are narrower/wider than the Eastern coastal plains.

(b) Northern plains are rich in minerals/agriculture.

(c) Andaman and Nicobar islands are in the Arabian sea/Bay of Bengal.

(d) The higher/lower parts of the Himalayas are covered with forests.

(e) The peninsular rivers flowing into the Arabian sea/Bay of Bengal make fertile deltas.

5. Answer the following questions -

(a) Why are the Himalayas useful for us?

Ans- Himalayas provide useful timber and medicinal herbs for us.

(b) Why are the Northern plains so fertile?

Ans- Northern plains are very fertile because the rivers flow down the Himalayas deposit fertile soil in these plains.

(c) Why are the Northern plains called the Indo-Gangetic plains?

Ans- The Northern plains are formed by the river Indus, Ganga and their tributaries so it is called the Indo-Gangetic plains.

(d) What are the main features of Southern plateau?

Ans- The southern plateau lies to the south of the Northern plains. This plateau is rich in minerals.

(e) By which different colours are the various physical features usually shown in a physical map?

Ans- In a physical map mountains are usually shown by dark brown, plateaus by light brown, plains by green and the deserts by yellow colour. Water bodies are shown by blue colour.

6.

Location and Political Divisions of India

Exercises-

① Fill up the blanks-

a) Rajasthan is the biggest state of India.

b) Goa is the smallest state of India.

c) Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian states on three sides.

d) Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India.

2) India is the 7th largest country in the world.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Myanmar lies to the east / west of India.
- (b) Arabian sea in the west / east of India.
- (c) India is in the west / south of Asia.
- (d) There are 25/28 states in India.
- (e) China / Nepal is a part of Indian-subcontinent.

③ Identify who am I -

- (a) I separate India from the rest of the continent of Asia - Himalayas
- (b) I am a Union Territory and a group of islands in the Arabian sea - Lakshadweep
- (c) I am the capital of two states and a union territory - Chandigarh
- (d) I am a union Territory. I am situated near Tamil Nadu - Pondicherry

④ Match the states with their capitals -

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Uttar Pradesh | (vi) Lucknow |
| (b) Assam | (vii) Dispur |
| (c) Chhattisgarh | (iv) Raipur |
| (d) Kerala | (v) Thiruvananthapuram |
| (e) West Bengal | (viii) Kolkata |
| (f) Rajasthan | (ix) Jaipur |
| (g) Andhra Pradesh | (iii) Hyderabad |
| (h) Manipur | (ii) Imphal |
| (i) Maharashtra | (i) Mumbai |

⑤ Answer the following question -

- (a) Describe the location of India.

Ans - India is located in the southern part of Asia.

(b) Name the countries which form land borders with India.

Ans - India shares its land boundary with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

(c) Why do you think India is divided into states and union territories?

Ans - It is difficult to rule such a large country by one central government so this division of states and union territories helps in proper and efficient administration.

(d) What is the difference between a state and a union territory?

Ans - Each state has a government of its own but the union territories are directly under the control of the central government.

* ————— * ————— * ————— *

1

India - Weather
and Climate

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) Hill stations have pleasant weather in the Summer season.

(b) The places near the sea coast are neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter.

(c) Mawsynram in Meghalaya has recorded the highest rainfall in the world.

(d) The trees shed their leaves in the autumn season.

(e) India has a monsoon type of climate.

② Match the seasons with the months -

(a) Summer

(v) May

(b) Rainy

(iv) August

(c) Autumn

(ii) October

(d) Winter

(i) January

(e) Spring

(iii) March

③ Write True or False :-

(a) In winter season the days are longer and nights are shorter. False

(b) North western parts of India receive more rainfall. False

(c) The climate of the northern plains of India is hot in summer and cold in winter. True

(d) Summer season comes after the spring season. True

(e) Autumn season comes after the winter season. False

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) What is the difference between weather and climate?
Ans: Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular time or place. Climate is the average condition of weather for many years.

(b) Why do people go to the hill stations in summer season?

Ans- The weather in the hilly areas is pleasant in summer so people go to the hill station to enjoy the cool weather.

(c) What is 'loo'?

Ans- A very hot and dry wind which blows in summer season is called 'loo'.

(d) Why is the rainy season so useful?

Ans- Rains help farmers to grow crops.

(e) Which season do you like most and why?

Ans- I like spring season because the weather in this season is pleasant and there is greenery all around.

(f) Why is the climate of India called monsoon type of climate?

Ans- The climate of India is described as monsoon type because of seasonal variation in the weather conditions.

(g) How does the cycle of seasons affect the lives of the people?

Ans- The cycle of seasons brings joyful change in our day to day life. There are some special seasonal vegetables and fruits grown in India.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

8.

Our food

Exercise -

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) Wheat and rice are the two main food cereals.
- (b) Himachal Pradesh is famous for growing apples.
- (c) Alphonso mangoes are grown in Maharashtra.
- (d) Kashmir is famous for apples, cherries and strawberries.
- (e) A special kind of milk less tea taken by the people of Kashmir is called Kahwa.

② Tick (✓) the correct answers:-

- (a) Rice and fish is the popular food of Punjab/Bengal.
- (b) Sandesh is a popular sweet dish of Maharashtra/Bengal.
- (c) The people of Rajasthan/Kerala use a lot of coconut in their food.
- (d) Sugar is rich in protein/carbohydrate.
- (e) India is famous in the world for its mangoes / grapes.

③ Match the following -

(a) Bhelpuri

(iii) Maharashtra

(b) Baati

(iv) Rajasthan

(c) Dhokla

(v) Gujarat

(d) Kachori

(ii) Uttar Pradesh

(e) Makke-Ki-Roti

(i) Punjab

Baran-Ka-Baag

(15)

1) Write True or False :-

2) Allahabad is famous for oranges. False

2) Fruits and vegetables protect us from diseases. True

2) All vegetables are cooked before eating. False

2) Dosa and idli are south Indian dishes. True

2) Tea and coffee are used to make beverages. True

2) Answer the following questions -

1) Why do people of different regions in India take different types of food?

Ans- The food eaten in different regions depends on the crops grown there.

2) Why are the spices added to the food? Name some spices.

Ans- The spices are added to the food to make it tasty. Some Indian spices are ginger, chillies, turmeric, cloves etc.

2) How is Indian food usually cooked?

Ans- Indian food is usually cooked in ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil and coconut oil etc.

1) Name the food items which are rich in

i) proteins (ii) carbohydrates (iii) Minerals and (iv) Vitamins.

(i) Proteins - Milk, meat, fish, pulses.

(ii) Carbohydrates - Sugar, Potatoes, oils, ghee.

(iii) Minerals - spinach, guava, Radish, green vegetables.

(iv) Vitamins - Apple, Orange, carrot, Lemon.

(e) Why should we take balanced diet and nutritious food? Which nutrients should be there in the balanced and nutritious food?

Ans - We should take balanced diet to keep good health. Nutritious food should be rich in minerals, proteins, carbohydrates and vitamins.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

9.

Exercises -

Our Dresses

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) Dhoti-Kurta is the traditional dress of men in India.

(b) The most common dress of women in India is saree-blouse.

(c) 'Kullu' cap is worn by the people of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) The people of Kashmir generally wear warm woollen clothes.

(e) Cotton is a natural fibre.

② Match the following -

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Veshti | (iv) Tamil Nadu |
| (b) Mundu | (iii) Kerala |
| (c) Phiran | (i) Kashmir |
| (d) Lehnga-choli | (v) Rajasthan |
| (e) Turban | (ii) Punjab |

③ Write True or False :-

- (a) In different states of India sarees are worn by women in different styles. True
- (b) In India modern western dresses are worn by men only. False
- (c) Pyjama-Kurta is a traditional dress of men in north India. True
- (d) Mundu blouse is a traditional dress of women in Kerala. True
- (e) Suit and neck tie is a traditional dress of men in India. False

④ Add the correct word to make proper combination of the dresses -

- (a) Saree blouse
- (b) Salwar Kameez
- (c) Lehnga choli
- (d) Trousers shirts
- (e) Chudidhar Kurtas

⑤ Answer the following questions -

(a) Why do the dresses of the people vary from region to region in India?

Ans- The type of dress worn by people in different region depends on the general climate conditions, seasonal variation, traditions and religions.

(b) Which are the most common traditional dresses of men and women in India?

Ans- Pyjama-Kurta is a traditional dress for men and Saree-blouse is the traditional dress of Indian women.

(c) Which modern dresses are worn by men and women in India?

Ans- Trousers and shirts, T-shirts, tops and skirts etc are worn by men and women in India as a modern dress.

(d) Which fibres are used to make dresses?

Ans- Our dresses are made of cotton, wool, silk and synthetic fibres.

(e) Which dresses show our diverse culture?

Ans- Vesthi, Mundu, Phiran, Lehnga choli, Turban etc show our diverse culture.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

10.

Festivals - music and dance

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) Durga is The Goddess of power.

(b) People worship Laxmi, the Goddess of wealth on Diwali.

(c) Id-Ul-Fitr comes after the holy month of Ramzan.

(d) Bhangra is a folk dance of Punjab.

(e) Qawwalis are sung at the dargahs.

② Choose the correct answer -

(a) Pongal is an important festival of Tamil Nadu/
Kerala.

(b) Saraswati is the Goddess of wealth/ learning.

(c) Christmas is celebrated in the winter/summer
season in India.

(d) Bharatnatyam is a classical dance of North India/
South India.

(e) Diwali is the festival of colours/ lights.

③ Match the following -

(a) Ghumar

(iv) Rajasthan

(b) Garba

(v) Gujarat

(c) Idida

(i) Punjab

(d) Odissi

(ii) Orissa

(e) Bihu

(iii) Assam

④ Correct the following statements and rewrite them:-

- (a) On Janmashtmi (Rakshabandhan) sisters tie the Rakhis around the wrists of their brothers.
- (b) Diwali (Dussehra) is celebrated as Durga puja in Bengal.
- (c) Id-ul-Fitr comes before (after) the holy month of Ramzan.
- (d) Kathak is a folk (classical) dance.
- (e) Baisakhi is a religious (harvest) festival.

⑤ Answer the following questions:-

(a) Why is Diwali celebrated?

Ans- It is believed that Lord Rama had returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile on this day.

(b) How is Id-ul-Fitr celebrated?

Ans- People wear new clothes and go to Id-gah or mosque to offer prayers or Namaz.

(c) Why is Christmas celebrated?

Ans- It is celebrated on 25th December to mark the birthday of Jesus Christ.

(d) Which are the two classical forms of Indian music? Name some Indian musical instruments.

Ans- There are two different types of classical music in India- Hindustani music in North India and Carnatic music in South India. Some Indian musical instruments are shehnai, tabla, sitar, Dholak etc.

(e) which are the famous classical dances of India?
Ans- Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri, Bharatnatyam, etc.
are the famous classical dances of India.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

11.

Our Occupations

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) The most common occupation of the people living in villages is farming.

(b) Labourers and engineers work in the mines.

(c) In the factories raw materials are changed into useful products.

(d) Machines are made of iron.

② Write true or false:-

(a) Electric wires are made of iron. False

(b) Petroleum is a mineral. True

(c) The work of a farmer is called service. False

(d) Cotton is used to make clothes. True

(e) Watching TV is an occupation. False

③ Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) A doctor/labourer works in a factory.

(b) Gold/copper is a precious metal. (B)

(c) A labourer / teacher needs education and training to do his job.

(d) coal / wood is a kind of mineral.

(e) The work of a housewife / maid is an occupation.

(4) Match the following-

(a) Iron

(ii) Tools

(b) wood

(iv) furniture

(c) Gold

(v) Jewellery

(d) Milk

(iii) Butter

(e) Petroleum

(i) Diesel

(5) Answer the following questions -

(a) What is an occupation?

Ans - Any work by which a person earns money is called his/her occupation.

(b) How do the farmers help us?

Ans - Farmers grow various types of crops and rear animals.

(c) What are minerals? Name any five minerals.

Ans - Minerals are useful substance found inside the Earth. Iron ore, coal, petroleum, copper and gold are minerals.

(d) Name some goods made in factories. Which materials are used to make them?

Ans - cotton changed into clothes, wood is changed into furniture, milk is changed into butter, wheat flour is changed into bread.

(e) Name five persons whose occupation can be called service.

Ans- Teachers, doctors, accountants, engineers, officers etc.

(f) Name some important persons working in the transport sector.

Ans- Drivers, conductors, ticket collectors, guards, pilots are some persons of Transport sector.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

12.

Transport and
Communication

Exercises-

① Fill in the blanks-

(a) Land transport is the cheapest means of transport.

(b) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.

(c) An underground railway line is called metros.

(d) Roads transport can carry you to your doorsteps.

(e) We can send an E-mail through internet.

② Choose the correct answer -

(a) In olden days parrots/pigeons were used to send messages.

(b) A cycle-rickshaw/auto rickshaw is pulled by man.

(c) Early humans used spoken language/sign language for communication.

(d) We can see the person performing on radio/television.

(e) E mail is sent through a fax machine/Internet.

(3) Which means of communication would you use in the following cases -

(a) To call a doctor in an emergency - telephone

(b) To send a new year's greeting card to your friend - Post office

(c) To send a written message immediately - FAX

(d) To know the latest score of a cricket match - Radio

(e) To know the details of a road accident - Newspaper

(4) Arrange the following means of transport in order of the time taken at the normal speed -

Ans - Bullock-cart, cycle-rickshaw, scooter, bus, express-train, ship, aeroplane.

(5) Answer the following questions -

(a) What is the difference between the means of transport and the means of communication?

Ans - Means of transport are used to carry people and goods from one place to another while sending and receiving messages is called communication.

(b) What are the various means of land-transport

Ans - cycle, rickshaw, scooter, car, bus etc.

(c) Which means of land transport is more convenient to travel long distances and why?
Ans- Trains are more convenient as they are comfortable and can carry many people over long distances.

(d) What is the main advantage of road transport?
Ans- Roads can take you to your doorsteps.

(e) Why are the ships mainly used?

Ans- These days ships are mainly used for international trade.

(f) Which are the various means of personal communication?

Ans- Letters, telegrams, telephone, FAX machine and internet are used to send personal messages.

(g) Why is the television more popular than the radio as a means of mass communication?

Ans- On television you can see the real persons performing. Besides news it is a source of great entertainment.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

13.

Delhi

Exercises-

① Fill up the blanks-

(a) New Delhi was planned by an English architect Sir Edwin Lutyens.

(b) Delhi is situated on the bank of river Yamuna.

(c) Red Fort was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan.

(1) Taj Mahal is the largest mosque in India.

(2) Delhi shares its borders with the states of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(3) Tick (✓) the correct answer: -

(a) The climate of Delhi is moderate / extreme

(b) The Mosques and forts in Delhi were built by Mughals / British.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi is at Raj Ghat / Vijay Ghat.

(d) The Red Fort's main gate is called the Delhi gate / Lahore gate.

(e) Delhi is the headquarter of northern railway / central railway.

(3) Match the following -

(a) Mughal Gardens

(iii) Rashtrapati Bhawan

(b) Iron Pillar

(iv) Qutub Minar

(c) Moti Masjid

(v) Red Fort

(d) Rajiv Chowk

(i) Heart of Delhi

(e) Republic Day Parade

(ii) Rajpath

(4) Answer the following questions: -

(a) Which are the three important buildings of central government in New Delhi?

Ans- Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House and Central Secretariat.

(b) Why is Delhi called Mini India?

Ans- People from all over India are found here therefore Delhi is called Mini India.

(c) Which are the important tourist attraction in Delhi?

Ans- Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Humayun Tomb, etc. are important tourist attractions in Delhi.

(d) Why do many foreign nationals live in Delhi?

Ans- Many foreign nationals work in Ambassadors and high Commissioners of various countries offices in Delhi.

(e) Which three places in Delhi are related to national festivals and why?

Ans- Rajpath is famous for Republic day parade. Red Fort is famous for flag hoisting on Independence day and Rajhat is famous for Gandhi Jayanti celebration.

x ——— x ——— x ——— x

14.

Mumbai

exercises-

① Fill up the blanks-

(a) Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.

(b) Mumbai is on the west coast of India near the Arabian sea.

(c) The most important industry of Mumbai is cotton textile industry. (20)

(d) Mumbai is called the commercial capital of India.

(e) The climate of Mumbai is moderate.

② Tick (✓) the correct Answer -

(a) Mumbai is famous for producing English/Hindi films.

(b) The old city of Mumbai was a group of nine/seven islands.

(c) The first railway line from Bombay to Thane was built in 1853/1835.

(d) The name of the city was changed from Bombay to Mumbai in 1996/2004.

(e) The most important festival celebrated in Mumbai is Shivaratri/Ganesh Chaturthi.

③ Match the following -

(a) Nehru

(i) Planetarium

(b) Elephanta

(iv) Caves

(c) Jahangir

(v) Art Gallery

(d) Tuhu

(iii) Beach

(e) Prince of Wales

(ii) Museum

④ Rearrange the letters to form correct words -

(a) A language spoken in Mumbai - Konkani

(b) An aquarium in Mumbai - Taraporewala

(c) A popular food item of Mumbai - Bhelpuri

(d) A famous beach in Mumbai - Chowpatty

⑤ (e) Mumbai high is known for it - Petroleum.

(5) Answer the following questions -

(a) Why is Mumbai called the commercial capital of India?

Ans- Mumbai being the headquarter of almost all major banks and financial institutions is called the commercial capital of India.

(b) Describe the climate of Mumbai.

Ans- Mumbai has a moderate climate.

(c) Why and when was the Gateway of India built?

Ans- The Gateway of India was built to commemorate the visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Bombay in 1911.

(d) Why is the Marine Drive worth visiting?

Ans- Marine Drive is worth visiting for its view of the Arabian sea.

(e) What is the main attraction of the Elephanta caves?

Ans- The Elephanta caves having four rock cut temples at a distance of about 10 Km from Mumbai.

(f) Why are the local trains most important means of transport in Mumbai?

Ans- The local trains are very helpful for workers to go to their work places.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

15.

Kolkata

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

- (a) Kolkata is the capital of west Bengal.
- (b) Kolkata was the capital of British India till 1911.
- (c) The famous Howrah Bridge connects the two cities Howrah and Kolkata.
- (d) A new bridge called Vidya sagar setu has been built on the river Hugli.
- (e) The most important industry of Kolkata is the Jute industry.
- (f) Durga Puja is the main festival celebrated in Kolkata.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Kolkata is the third / ~~second~~ biggest city of India.
- (b) In 1996 / ~~2000~~ Calcutta was renamed Kolkata.
- (c) The main food of Kolkata is rice / ~~wheat~~.
- (d) The international airport of Kolkata is called Rabindranath Tagore / Subhash Chandra Bose international airport.
- (e) The main railway junction of Kolkata is Howrah / ~~Hugli~~.

③ Match the following

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Birla | (iii) Planetarium |
| (b) Belur | (v) Math |
| (c) Rabindra | (ii) Sarovar |
| (d) Alipuri | (i) Zoo |
| (e) Eden | (iv) Gardens |

④ Write True or False -

- (a) Kolkata is situated on the sea coast. False
- (b) There is metro rail service in Kolkata. True
- (c) Sandesh is a famous sweet of Bengal. True
- (d) The Mughal rulers built many monuments in Kolkata. False
- (e) Howrah Bridge is also called Dravid setu. False

⑤ Answer the following question -

(a) Describe the climate of Kolkata.

Ans - The climate of Kolkata is warm in summer and cool in winter. It receives more rainfall during the monsoon season.

(b) Which three villages formed Kolkata?

Ans - Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata formed Kolkata.

(c) Why is Shanti Niketan famous?

Ans - Shanti Niketan is a famous educational institution of Indian arts and culture.

(d) Which are the famous buildings of British architecture in Kolkata?

Ans- The famous buildings of British architecture are - The Fort William and The Victoria Memorial.

(e) Which are the favourite arts of Bengalis?

Ans- Bengalis are very fond of dance, music, drawing and painting.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

16.

Chennai

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) The old name of Chennai was Madras.

(b) Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Chennai is situated along the east coast of India.

(d) The British built Fort St. George in Chennai in 1653 A.D.

(e) The main festival of Tamil Nadu is Pongal.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Chennai is on the Bay of Bengal coast / Arabian sea coast.

(b) The famous dance of Tamil Nadu is Kuchipudi / Bharatnatyam.

(c) Fort St. George is the house of the Legislative Assembly / Legislative council of Tamil Nadu government.

(d)

(d) The first European traders to Chennai were British / Portuguese.

(e) Malayalam / Tamil is one of the oldest languages of India.

(f) Juhu / Marina Beach is the longest beach in India.

③ Match the following :-

(a) Fort

(iv) St. George

(b) Gopurams

(i) Temples

(c) Artifacts

(v) Museum

(d) Beach

(ii) Eliot's

(e) Gallery

(iii) Art

④ Write True or False -

(a) The people of Chennai wear woollen clothes in winter. False

(b) The European traders built church in Chennai. True False

(c) Dosa - Idli are the popular food items in Tamil Nadu. True

(d) Only Tamil films are produced in Chennai. False

(e) Chennai was developed as an important seaport by the Portuguese. False

⑤ Answer the following questions -

(a) Which European traders came to Chennai?

Ans - Portuguese, Dutch and British traders came to Chennai.

(b) How is the climate of Chennai?

Ans- Chennai has a warm and moist climate.

(c) Why is the Fort St. George an important building in Chennai?

Ans- It is an important place of tourist interest.

It has a museum containing British, French and Muslim artifacts.

(d) Name some important places of tourist interest in Chennai.

Ans- Fort St. George, the beautiful temples, old churches, sea beaches and wild parks etc.

(e) Which are the main industries in Chennai?

Ans- The main industries are cotton textiles, railway coaches and wagons, road vehicles and chemicals.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

17

The Story of the Early People

Exercises -

① Fill up the blanks -

(a) The early humans were known as hominids.

(b) The early humans used tools made of stones.

(c) The early humans moved in groups in search of food.

(d) In the beginning, the early humans ate every thing raw.

(e) The meat roasted in fire was very tasty.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) The early humans lived in villages/forests ✓.
- (b) The house of early man beings was called a hut/cave ✓.
- (c) The early humans tied a piece of wood/rope to the stone to kill animals from a distance ✓.
- (d) The early humans were food growers/food gatherers ✓.
- (e) The earliest humans probably lived in Africa/Australia ✓.

③ Write True or false -

- (a) The earliest humans appeared on the earth about 20,000 years ago. False
- (b) In the beginning early humans were afraid of fire. True
- (c) The early humans also used the tools of bones. True
- (d) The early humans used a language to communicate with others. False
- (e) The discovery of fire was a great landmark in the life of early humans. True

④ Answer the following questions -

- (a) What kinds of food did the early humans eat and how did they get their food?
- Ans- The early human ate seeds, fruits, leaves and roots of trees. They also ate raw flesh of animals. They helped one another in gathering food and hunting.

(1) Probably the first animal domesticated by early humans was the dog.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) In the beginning it was easier for the early humans to travel on land / in the river.

(b) The early human domesticated goats / tigers to get meat.

(c) The early human stored foodgrains in the metal / clay pots.

(d) The dogs helped the early humans in ploughing the fields / hunting the animals.

(e) The early humans cut flat / round pieces of tree trunks to make wheels.

(3) Write True or False -

(a) The early humans used sledges to travel in the river. False

(b) The early humans realized the importance of water in growing plants. True

(c) The early humans could grow surplus food to be stored. True

(d) The early humans were afraid of water. False

(e) Wheels are used only in the vehicles. False

(4) Answer the following questions-

(a) How did the early humans make rafts?

Ans- They tied a number of logs together to make rafts.

(b) How did the early humans make wheels?

Ans- They cut the round pieces of tree trunks and fixed them in their carts.

(c) Why did the early humans settle near the rivers?

Ans- They realized that a river side was better for growing plants.

(d) Which animals did the early humans domesticate and why?

Ans- They domesticated sheep, cow and goats which gave them meat and milk and wool. The oxen were used to plough the fields and dog as it helped them in hunting.

(e) Which materials did the early humans use to make huts?

Ans- They made small huts with the leaves, grass, bamboo and wood.

x

x

x

x