

1. Up in the Sky

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. The Sun is visible in the night sky.
2. The clock does not show 10 p.m.
3. The girl is ready for school.

CHECKPOINT

1. eight
2. Sun
3. round
4. Earth
5. 1969

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. Earth 2. Sun 3. craters 4. Great Bear
- C. 1. The Sun and the eight planets make up the solar system.
2. The energy that we get from the Sun is called solar energy. It is used to cook food, light up streets at night and to run cars.
3. Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin were the first humans to walk on the Moon.
4. A star is a huge heavenly body. It is a big ball of gas. It has its own heat and light.
5. Some stars appear to form a pattern. This pattern is called a constellation. Great Bear/Ursa Major, Scorpius, Leo and Orion are the names of a few constellations. (Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
6. The Moon is much closer to the Earth than the Sun. This makes the Sun and the Moon appear to be of the same size when viewed from the Earth.

DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. watermelon – the Sun; cherry – the Moon; orange – the Earth
2. table tennis ball – the Moon; cricket ball – the Earth; basketball – the Sun
- E. 1. MANY 2. PLANET 3. SUN

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. c
- B. 1. Sun 2. sunlight 3. craters 4. Moon 5. Sirius

WORKSHEET 2

1. The names of the eight planets are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
2. The Sun is important to us because it gives us heat and light. The sunlight is used by the plants to make food.
3. A satellite is an object that moves around a larger object in space.

4. Stars are huge heavenly bodies. They are big balls of gas. They have their own heat and light.
5. The constellation is called Leo.

2. Our Beautiful Earth

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. LION | 4. BANYAN | 7. CROCODILE |
| 2. PALM | 5. BUTTERFLY | 8. WHALE |
| 3. PENGUIN | 6. PINE | |

CHECKPOINT

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. three-fourths | 3. globe | 5. large |
| 2. an orange. | 4. An atlas | |

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c
- B. 1. atmosphere 2. globe 3. North 4. ocean 5. seven
- C. 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d
- D. 1. Ferdinand Magellan and his crew sailed in one direction. After about three years, they came back to the same place from where they had started. This proved that the Earth is round.
2. A map is more useful than a globe because
- a. it is possible to show all the places on it, and
 - b. it can be carried anywhere.
3. The top of a map always shows the North. South is always towards the bottom of the map. East is on your right and West is on your left.
4. Large areas of land are called continents.
Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia are the seven continents.
5. The place where the sky and the land or the sea appear to meet is called the horizon. The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.
6. Sailors use a compass instead of a map to find directions because the needle of a compass always points to the North. Once the North is known, it becomes easier to find out the other directions.
- E. a **SPEECH BUBBLE (p. 15):** It is because three-fourth of Earth is covered with water.

DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. west 2. south 3. north 4. west 5. east

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c
B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

WORKSHEET 2

1. Arctic Ocean 3. Australia 5. Australia, Pacific Ocean
2. Antarctica 4. Pacific Ocean

WORKSHEET 3

1. A map is a drawing of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface.
2. A compass has a needle which always points to the North. Once you know where North is, you can find the other directions.
3. There are five oceans. They are: Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Antarctic (Southern) Ocean.
4. The place where the sky and the land or the sea appear to meet is called the horizon.
5. The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.

3. Save the Environment

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a

CHECKPOINT

1. environment 3. cough, sneeze 5. waste
2. Air 4. Rain

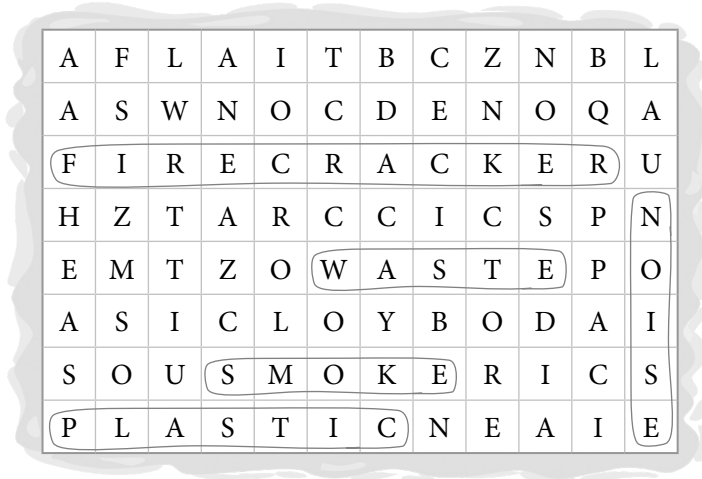
READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b
- B. 1. Smoke from factories and vehicles, bursting firecrackers, coughing or sneezing without covering one's mouth and burning of garbage, plastic and wood cause the air to get polluted.
2. Some causes of water pollution are as follows.
- Dumping waste from houses and factories into water bodies
 - Animals bathing in ponds, lakes and rivers
 - People bathing, washing clothes and utensils in water bodies (Accept any two of these.)

3. We can control land pollution when we
 - plant more trees
 - throw waste in dustbins
 - use natural manure to improve the soil
4. An unpleasant sound is called noise. Too much noise causes noise pollution. Some causes of noise pollution are as follows.
 - Listening to music and watching television on a high volume
 - Honking by vehicles
 - Bursting of firecrackers
 - Use of loudspeakers
5. Hukum Singh is suffering from hearing loss because of loud honking by vehicles and the continuous noise of traffic. (Accept this or any other relevant response.)

DO AND LEARN

C.



D. First, second and the fourth actions are ideal for helping the environment.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c
- B. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c

WORKSHEET 2

1. People, plants, flowers and animals are living things. (Accept two of these or any other relevant response.)
Blackboards, chairs, desks, pencils, tables and books are non-living things. (Accept two of these or any other relevant response.)
2. We must keep our environment clean to live a healthy life.
3. Some ways to control air pollution are as follows.
 - Grow more trees.
 - Walk or cycle short distances.
 - Never burn garbage or dry leaves.
 - Avoid bursting firecrackers.

- Use a handkerchief when you cough or sneeze so that the germs do not spread. (Accept any two of these.)
4. Some ways to purify water are as follows.
- Boil the water.
 - Filter the water.
 - Add chlorine tablets to water. (Accept any two of these.)
5. Land is an important resource because we grow crops, construct buildings and build factories on land.

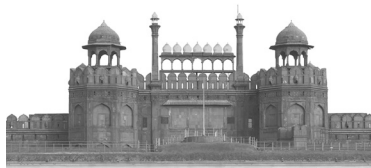
My Page (UNIT 1)

- A. 1. Neptune 2. Jupiter 3. Earth 4. Uranus
- C. 1. Orion, Great Bear/Ursa Major, Scorpius, Leo
 2. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australia
 3. Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Antarctic (Southern) Ocean
 (Accept any two of each.)
- E. 1. no 2. no 3. one 4. no
- F. green – trees, public transport, bicycle, cloth bags

4. I Love My India

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP



FIND OUT (p. 28)

largest state – Rajasthan; smallest state – Goa

CHECKPOINT

1. False 2. True 3. True

SPEECH BUBBLE (p. 30): Bihar

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b

- B. 1. Jaipur – The rest three are states.
 2. Ladakh – The rest three are capitals of union territories.
 3. Chief Minister – The rest three are part of the central government.
- C. 1. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Maldives are India's neighbouring countries. (Accept any three of these.)
 2. Some parts of India are governed by the central government. They are called union territories. The states, 28 in all, are governed by the state governments.
 3. States elect their own governments because it is not possible for the central government to govern the entire country. Each state government looks after the welfare of the people living in that state.
 4. a. New Delhi – This is because the Prime Minister lives and works in India's capital.
 b. Chennai – This is because the Governor lives and works in the state capital.
- D. b

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. Dr Rajendra Prasad; 12 years
 2. Dr Zakir Husain; 2 years
 3. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a
- B. 1. Chandigarh 3. capital 5. state capital
 2. Arabian Sea, south 4. central

WORKSHEET 2

1. Jammu 2. Sikkim 3. Bhopal 4. Lakshadweep 5. Kerala

WORKSHEET 3

1. India lies in Asia.
2. India is surrounded by the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.
3. There are some parts of India which are not included in the 28 states. These are called union territories.
4. The President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, other ministers and officers of the central government work and live in New Delhi.
5. Each state elects its own government. It is called the state government. It looks after the welfare of the people living in that state. The Governor, the Chief Minister, other ministers and senior officers of the state government live and work in the state capital.

DO AND LEARN

- C. 1. A panchayat is being held in a village.
2. Panch
3. Sarpanch/Pradhan
4. All men and women who are 18 years and above and are living in that village, elect the members of the Gram Panchayat.
- E. 1. calf, shed 2. kit, hutch 3. chick, coop 4. kid, shed

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c
- B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

WORKSHEET 2

1. Most people in villages live in pucca houses now.
2. No. This is because people had to walk long distances to fetch water.
3. An elected member of a Gram Panchayat is called the Panch.
4. One of the members of the Gram Panchayat is chosen as the head. She/He is called the Pradhan or Sarpanch.
5. The Gram Panchayat performs the following functions.
 - Maintains cleanliness
 - Gets wells dug for drinking water
 - Repairs or builds roads
 - Installs street lights
 - Sets up schools and health centres
 - Helps farmers grow better crops (Accept any two of these.)

6. Our National Symbols

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. India 2. Tiranga 3. rectangle 4. blue 5. always

FIND OUT (p. 37)

Uttar Pradesh

CHECKPOINT

- 10 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. navy blue 2. four 3. Project Tiger 4. beauty, grace
- D. 1. Saffron stands for strength and courage. White stands for truth and peace. Green stands for growth.
2. Some rules to be followed with regard to our national flag are as follows:
- It must not be kept on the ground.
 - The saffron band must always be on top.
 - It must always be carried in front of a procession.
 - It must always be carried over the right shoulder.
 - A dirty or torn flag must never be hoisted. (Accept any four of these.)
3. We can show respect to the national anthem in the following ways.
- We must learn it and sing it properly.
 - When we sing it or hear it being sung, we must stand at attention. We must not talk or move about during that time.
4. The national bird (peacock) and the national flower (lotus) have been used a lot in our art and culture.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. showing respect 3. showing disrespect 5. showing respect
2. showing disrespect 4. showing disrespect
- G. • The Ganges River Dolphin is the national aquatic animal of India.
- It is found in River Ganga. (Accept this or any other relevant response.)
 - It has been chosen to save it from extinction. The animal also helps scientists to know about the 'health' of River Ganga. (Accept this or any other relevant response.)

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. c
- B. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b

WORKSHEET 2

1. The green band on the Tricolour stands for growth.
2. The national emblem is the seal of the Government of India. It has been taken from the Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath.
3. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem. We must not talk or move about when the national anthem is being played.
4. To protect tigers, a special project called the Project Tiger was started by the Government of India.
5. The peacock is our national bird. It is a beautiful bird found in almost all parts of India. It is a symbol of beauty and grace. It plays an important role in our culture and art.

My Page (UNIT 2)

- A. clockwise: state – Himachal Pradesh, capital – Shimla; state – Manipur, capital – Imphal; state – Chhattisgarh, capital – Raipur; state – Andhra Pradesh, capital – Amaravati; state – Kerala, capital – Thiruvananthapuram; state – Rajasthan, capital – Jaipur
- B. 1. MANGO 2. GANGA 3. BANYAN 4. RUPEE
- D. 1. c 2. b 3. c

7. Our Beautiful Country

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

states – Sikkim, Telangana; union territories – Puducherry, Lakshadweep; cities – Indore, Dimapur

TO DO (p. 46)

the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea

CHECKPOINT

1. Himalayan 2. round 3. Deccan Plateau 4. Eastern

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
- C. 1. A mountain is a very high landform with a sharp top.
2. The Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau are the two plateaus of India.
3. The southern part of India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west.
4. There are very few trees in deserts because deserts are hot and dry areas that get very little rainfall.
5. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island.
The two island groups of India are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands.
6. Himachal Pradesh remains cold throughout the year because it lies in the mountains.

DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. MOUNTAIN 3. ISLAND 5. DESERT
2. PLATEAU 4. PLAIN
• INDIA

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a
- B. 1. peaks 3. Central Highlands 5. two
2. central 4. Thar Desert

WORKSHEET 2

- A. 1. A group of mountains is known as a range. Example: the Himalayan mountain range
2. A landform that is not as high as a mountain is called a hill. It has a round top.
Example: the Nilgiri Hills
3. Rivers such as the Ganga and the Yamuna flow through the Great Plains of India.
These rivers have made the soil fertile. As a result, many crops are grown here.
4. A large area of land covered with sand is called a desert.
5. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island. On the other hand,
a land surrounded by water bodies on three sides is called a peninsula.

8. The Colourful North

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. HARYANA | 4. LADAKH | 7. UTTAR PRADESH |
| 2. BIHAR | 5. HIMACHAL PRADESH | 8. JAMMU & KASHMIR |
| 3. PUNJAB | 6. UTTARAKHAND | |

TO DO (p. 50)

HARYANA – CHANDIGARH

HIMACHAL PRADESH – SHIMLA

BIHAR – PATNA

UTTARAKHAND – DEHRA DUN

PUNJAB – CHANDIGARH

UTTAR PRADESH – LUCKNOW

LADAKH – LEH

JAMMU & KASHMIR – JAMMU (in winter);
SRINAGAR (in summer)

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c
- B. 1. Delhi is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Hot and dry winds called loo blow in May and June. It rains between July and September.
2. The Rumi Darwaza, the Bara Imambara, the Chhota Imambara, the Residency and the Shaheed Smarak are a few places of tourist interest in Lucknow.
(Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
3. Most people in Patna speak Maithili, Bhojpuri and Hindi.
4. Wazwan is a special meal prepared in Srinagar on weddings and other special occasions.

CHECKPOINT

1. Ganesh Chaturthi
2. Mumbai
3. Ahmedabad
4. snacks

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
- C. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c
- D. 1. Mumbai is warm and humid in summer. It rains heavily from June to September. It is not very cold in winter.
2. Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat. The city is famous for its textiles.
3. Bhopal is situated along the banks of two lakes. The lakes are called the Upper Lake and the Lower Lake.
4. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II founded the city of Jaipur. Jewellery, metal work, tie and dye, stone, marble and ivory work are a few handicrafts of Jaipur.
(Accept any three of these.)
5. Chinu should pack an umbrella. This is because it rains heavily from June to September in Mumbai.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. A 3. J 5. M 7. M 9. J
2. B 4. B 6. A 8. A

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c
- B. 1. train/railway station. 3. Bhopal 5. Mumbai
2. Gujarat 4. Hawa

WORKSHEET 2

1. Crude oil was found in the seabed near the coast almost 50 years ago. This place is called Mumbai High.
2. Ahmedabad is situated along the banks of River Sabarmati.
3. The Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Hanging Gardens, Kamala Nehru Park, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Girgaon Chowpatty Beach, Juhu Beach, Marve Beach, and the Elephanta Caves are a few places of tourist interest in Mumbai.
(Accept any two of these.)
4. Bhopal is famous for its jewellery and handicrafts.
5. Jaipur was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. Most buildings in the old city are made of pink sandstone. That is why Jaipur is popularly known as the 'Pink City'.

10. The Lively East

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. RANCHI

2. PURI

3. AIZAWL

TO DO (p. 62)

RANCHI – JHARKHAND

PURI – ODISHA

3. AIZAWL – MIZORAM

CHECKPOINT

1. False

2. True

3. False

4. True

READ AND ANSWER

A. 1. c

2. b

3. a

4. b

5. c

6. a

B. 1. West Bengal

2. Bhubaneswar

3. Kohima

4. Raipur

5. Ranchi

C. 1. Kolkata is neither hot nor cold. It receives heavy rain between June and September. It is warm and humid in those months.

2. Guwahati is famous for its handicrafts and woollen shawls.

3. The Hornbill Festival is held in Kohima every year in December. It shows the rich culture of Nagaland. The festival attracts many tourists.

4. Raipur has many industries such as coal, steel and aluminium.

5. There are many waterfalls near Ranchi such as Hundru Falls, Jonha Falls and Dassam Falls. That is why Ranchi is called the 'City of Waterfalls'.

6. I agree with Rima. It is because Arunachal Pradesh lies in east. We know that the Sun rises in east.

DO AND LEARN

D. 3, 6, 1, 4, 2, 5

E. 1. >

2. >

WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. c

2. b

3. a

4. b

5. b

6. c

B. 1. Odisha

3. Angami

5. Ranchi

2. Bihu

4. Mahanadi

WORKSHEET 2

1. Jute, silk, rice, paper and chemicals are some important industries of Kolkata.

2. The Kamakhya Temple, Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra and the Forest Museum are some places of tourist interest in Guwahati. (Accept any two of these.)

3. The Hornbill Festival is held in Kohima every year in December.

4. In Raipur, summers are hot and dry. Winters are cold.

5. The Dassam Falls, Hundru Falls and Jonha Falls are the three waterfalls near Ranchi.
(Accept any two of these.)

11. The Splendid South

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. MYSURU 2. COIMBATORE 3. VIJAYAWADA 4. KOCHI

TO DO (p. 68)

MYSURU – KARNATAKA

VIJAYAWADA – ANDHRA PRADESH

COIMBATORE – TAMIL NADU

KOCHI – KERALA

CHECKPOINT

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c

READ AND ANSWER

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

- B. 1. Vidhana Soudha – It is in Bengaluru, the rest two are associated with Chennai.
2. Napier Museum – It is in Thiruvananthapuram, the rest two are associated with Bengaluru.
3. Marina Beach – It is in Chennai, the rest two are associated with Hyderabad.
4. Malayalam – It is a language spoken by people in Kerala, the rest two are associated with Visakhapatnam.
- C. 1. Railway coaches, cars and trucks and electronics are some industries in Chennai. Chennai also has a big film industry.
2. Many computer companies have their offices in Bengaluru. That is why Bengaluru is known as the ‘Silicon Valley of India’.
3. Hyderabad is famous for pearls, biryani, sarees and lac bangles.
4. Onam and Vishu are the main festivals celebrated in Thiruvananthapuram.
5. The Rushikonda Beach, INS Kurusura Submarine Museum, Dolphin’s Nose and the Indira Gandhi Zoological Park are a few places of tourist interest in Visakhapatnam. (Accept any three of these.)
6. I do not agree with Parag. It is because the southern part of India is a peninsula and not an island. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides, whereas a peninsula is a land surrounded by water bodies on three sides.

DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. b 2. a
E. 1. north 2. south 3. west 4. east

- F. Kovalam Beach, Charminar; Kovalam Beach – Thiruvananthapuram; Charminar – Hyderabad

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. a
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

WORKSHEET 2

1. Chennai is warm throughout the year. The city gets a pleasant sea breeze. Chennai receives more rain in winter than in summer.
2. Some places of tourist interest in Bengaluru are Lalbagh, Tipu Sultan's Palace, Government Museum and Aerospace Museum. Vidhana Soudha is a famous landmark. (Accept any two of these.)
3. Hyderabad is known as the 'City of Pearls'. Besides pearls and biryani, the city is famous for its sarees and lac bangles.
4. The old name of Thiruvananthapuram is Trivandrum. It is the capital of Kerala.
5. Fishing is the main occupation of the people in Visakhapatnam. Telugu is widely spoken in Visakhapatnam.

My Page (UNIT 3)

A.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | Q | Z | P | F | P | K | T | P |
| T | F | K | E | J | L | Z | K | L |
| M | O | U | N | T | A | I | N | A |
| J | Q | F | I | K | I | T | F | T |
| Z | O | Q | N | J | N | Q | X | E |
| F | D | E | S | E | R | T | Q | A |
| K | J | X | U | X | T | O | J | U |
| Z | I | S | L | A | N | D | T | Z |
| T | K | Z | A | F | H | I | L | L |

- B. STATE – Mizoram, Odisha, Haryana; UNION TERRITORY – Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Ladakh; CAPITAL – Patna, Ranchi, Itanagar; RIVER – Kaveri, Godavari, Brahmaputra
- C. 1. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka, Goa
(Accept any two of these.)
2. Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan (Accept any two of these.)
3. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram
(Accept any two of these.)
4. Odisha, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh (Accept any two of these.)

- D. 2. A-1 4. C-1 6. B-2 8. B-3
 3. C-2 5. A-3 7. B-1 9. A-2
- E. 1. Red Fort 2. Delhi 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Tiranga

12. The Food We Eat

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

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

CHECKPOINT

1. foodgrain
2. rice
3. pulses
4. summer

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a
- B. 1. wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, ragi (Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
 2. chickpea, yellow lentils, red lentils, red kidney beans
 (Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
 3. mustard, coconut, linseed, groundnut
 (Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
 4. laddu, gulab jamun, rasogulla, jalebi (Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
- C. 1. Jowar and bajra are mostly eaten in Rajasthan.
 2. A few seeds from which we get oil are mustard, coconut, linseed and groundnut.
 3. Spices make our food colourful and tasty. That is why we use spices in our food.
 4. An efficient transport system helps fruits and vegetables to reach places where they are not grown.
 5. Both Soma and Vineeth prefer to eat rice.

DO AND LEARN

D. Accept any relevant response.

- E. • meaning of the word 'chef' - a trained cook who works in a restaurant or a hotel
• names of two famous female chefs - Anahita Dhondy, Megha Kohli, Ritu Dalmia
(Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
• names of two famous male chefs – Ranveer Brar, Sanjeev Kapoor, Vikas Khanna
(Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)
• the name of a child who is a popular chef – Nihal Raj
(Accept this or any other relevant response.)

F. 7, 4, 1, 3, 5, 2, 6

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b
B. 1. BAJRA 2. RICE 3. PULSES 4. OILS 5. SPICES 6. SWEETS

WORKSHEET 2

1. Rice is mostly eaten in Assam and Tamil Nadu.
2. Chickpea, red lentils, yellow lentils and red kidney beans are a few pulses.
(Accept any three of these or any other relevant response.)
3. Vegetables such as bottle gourd and pumpkin are available in summer. Cabbage and radish are available in winter. Similarly, fruits such as mangoes, lychees and watermelons are available in summer. Strawberries and oranges are available in winter.
4. Bay leaf, cinnamon, red chilli powder, cumin powder are a few spices.
(Accept any three of these or any other relevant response.)
5. All crops are not grown in every state of India. A good system of transport helps crops reach places where they are not grown. India has an efficient system of transport. Trucks, trains and aeroplanes take things from one place to another.

13. The Clothes We Wear

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. t-shirt | 3. frock | 5. shirt |
| 2. salwar-kameez | 4. skirt | 6. trousers |

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c

- B. 1. saree 2. Manipur 3. south 4. mundu

- C. 1. People in India wear different types of clothes because the climate of a place determines the types of clothes people wear in that place.
2. Saree is the most common dress that women wear. Women also wear salwar-kameez, trousers, shirts, skirts and jeans. (Accept this or any other relevant response.)
3. Most men wear shirts and trousers. Some wear kurtas or angarakhas with pyjamas, churidars, dhotis or lungis. Some men also wear colourful turbans and headdresses.
4. People wear special clothes on special occasions. These include silk sarees, suits and sherwanis. People in north-eastern states wear shawls of different patterns and fancy headdresses.
5. a. For a trip to Kerala, I would pack cotton clothes.
b. For a trip to Ladakh, I would pack woollen clothes.

DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. AHMEDABAD, GUJARATI 3. KOCHI, MALAYALAM
2. CHANDIGARH, PUNJABI 4. RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARHI

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. b
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

WORKSHEET 2

1. Indian women wear clothes according to the region they live in and the climate of the region.
2. Most men wear trousers and shirts. Some wear kurtas or angarakhas with pyjamas, churidars, dhotis or lungis. The lungi is called veshti in Tamil Nadu and mundu in Kerala. Some men also wear headdresses.
3. Women wear mekhela chador and phanek and innaphi in Assam and Manipur respectively.
4. Many Indian clothes such as Banarasi and Kanjeevaram sarees, pashmina shawls, naga shawls, chikan kurtas and lehengas are famous all over the world.
5. Accept relevant response.

14. Our Festivals

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. Ganesh Chaturthi
2. Raksha Bandhan/Rakhi

15. The Work We Do

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. musician 2. greengrocer 3. carpenter 4. tailor

CHECKPOINT

1. earn 2. Farming 3. dairy 4. poultry

TO DO (p. 97): Narmada, Godavari, Krishna (Accept any two of these.)

READ AND ANSWER

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

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

- C. 1. rain 2. milk 3. forests 4. Karnataka

- D. 1. Any work done to earn money is called an occupation.
2. Farming is the main occupation of people in Indian villages.
3. In farming, people grow crops for which they need a piece of land, fertile soil and water. In animal rearing, animals such as cows and buffaloes are kept for milk. The milk is then sold in the market. Some also keep chickens and ducks.
4. We get gum, wood, honey, herbs, lac and rubber from forests. These are then turned into furniture, matchsticks, paper and so on.
5. The digging up of minerals from inside the earth is called mining.
6. Odisha; It is an important occupation because Odisha is a mineral-rich state.

E. b

DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. stand-up comedian 3. tour guide
2. caddie 4. voice-over artist

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c

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

WORKSHEET 2

1. Farming, fishing, mining, forestry are a few occupations.
(Accept this or any other relevant response.)
2. A farmer needs water to irrigate the fields. This water comes from wells, tanks, canals and tube wells. Many farmers depend on rain for water.
3. The raw materials collected from forests are turned into furniture, matchsticks, packing boxes, paper, cardboard and many other things.

4. Minerals are found deep inside the earth. We get minerals by digging them up from inside the earth.
5. Lawyers, chefs, engineers and accountants are a few people who provide services. (Accept this or any other relevant response.)

— 16. How We Travel and Communicate —

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

bus –T; mobile phone – C; car –T; television – C; train – T; email – C

FIND OUT (p. 103): In January for a week

CHECKPOINT

1. land
2. air
3. water
4. water
5. land
6. air

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a
- B. 1. ship – The rest three are means of land transport while ship is a means of water transport.
2. local train – It is a means of transport while the rest three are not.
3. blackboard – It is used to teach in a classroom while the rest three are means of communication.
4. telephone – It is a means of personal communication while the rest three are means of mass communication.
- C. 1. The four factors we consider before choosing a vehicle to travel are as follows.
- The location of the place,
 - the distance to be covered,
 - the time available, and
 - the money we can spend.
2. Some road safety rules are as follows.
- Always go with an elder. Hold their hand.
 - Always walk on the footpath. If there is no footpath, walk on the safe side of the road.
 - Use an overbridge or a subway to go to the other side of the road. If there is none, use the zebra crossing. Cross the road only when the traffic stops.
 - Before crossing the road, look to your right, then to your left and then right again. Cross only when you see no vehicle coming from either side.
 - Never ride your bicycle or play on the road.
 - At some places, the road and the train track meet. It is called a level crossing. Never try to cross it when the gates are closed. (Accept any three of these.)

3. When we choose to communicate with a person or a few people it is called personal communication. When a message or an information has to be delivered to a large number of people, it is called mass communication.
4. We can do the following with a smartphone.
 - Make and receive calls, • send and receive messages,
 - click photographs and record videos, • listen to music and watch movies,
 - surf the internet, • read newspapers and books,
 - send and receive emails, and
 - use apps such as WhatsApp, X (formerly Twitter), Facebook and Instagram.
 (Accept any five of these.)
5. Saba uses emails.

DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. sad/cry 2. joy/happy 3. angry 4. smile
 E. 1. f 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. c 6. b

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. b
 B. 1. N 2. N 3. A 4. N 5. A

WORKSHEET 2

1. We choose a particular vehicle to travel by considering the following.
 - The location of the place, • the time available, and
 - the distance to be covered, • the money we can spend.
2. Bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, cars, trucks, buses, trains, metro and local trains are a few means of land transport.
3. Bullocks, camels, elephants, ponies and donkeys are often used as a means of transport.
4. We use the internet on our computers, laptops, tablets or smartphones. We read e-books, send messages, see photographs and watch videos over the internet. We use emails to keep in touch with relatives, friends and co-workers.
5. When a message or some information has to be delivered to a large number of people, it is called mass communication.

----- **My Page (UNIT 4)** -----

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. 2. STATE – PUNJAB | MAIN FOODGRAIN – WHEAT |
| 3. MAIN FOODGRAIN – RICE | HARVEST FESTIVAL – PONGAL |
| 4. STATE – ASSAM | HARVEST FESTIVAL – BIHU |
| 5. STATE – KERALA | MAIN FOODGRAIN – RICE |

- B. 1. forestry 2. south India 3. sugarcane 4. Manipur
- C. 1. Walk on the footpath. 4. Hold the hand of an adult.
 2. Always use the zebra crossing. 5. Use overbridges or subways.
 3. Never play on the road. 6. Cross the road carefully.
- D. 2. sewing machine – The rest are minerals.
 3. pineapple – The rest are vegetables.
 4. Diwali – The rest are harvest festivals.
 5. kurta-pyjama – The rest are dresses worn by women.
 6. Christmas – The rest are national festivals.

17. Early Civilizations

MAIN COURSEBOOK

FIND OUT (p. 110): Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Rakhigarhi (Haryana), Lothal and Dholavira (Gujarat)

FIND OUT (p. 113): 21196.18 km

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. Pakistan 3. Mesopotamians 5. paper
 2. Ur 4. Egypt 6. Chinese
- C. 1. The people of the Indus–Sarasvati Civilization were, perhaps, ruled by a small group of priests and traders. They lived in brick houses. Most houses had one or two rooms. People kept the cities clean. They worked as farmers, jewellers, toymakers, potters, stonecutters and traders. They wore necklaces, earrings, rings and bangles. Children played with toy carts and clay animals. They also played with marbles, rattles and dolls. Their language was different from what we use today.
2. Mesopotamia means ‘the land between rivers’.
3. The Egyptians built the pyramids. They were built as rest places for kings after their death.
4. The Chinese invented the technique of printing. They also invented the compass, the umbrella and paper money.

DO AND LEARN

- D. INDUS–SARASVATI CIVILIZATION – Kalibangan, priest king, Great Bath
 EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION – Ra, pharaoh, mummies
 MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION – Euphrates, Ur, Tigris
 CHINESE CIVILIZATION – silk, printing, Hwang Ho

- E. 1. 420 2. 960 3. 540 4. 1260

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b
B. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c

WORKSHEET 2

1. Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Lothal and Dholavira are a few cities of the Indus–Sarasvati Civilization in India. (Accept any three of these.)
2. The big buildings built by Mesopotamians for gods were called ziggurats.
3. The Egyptians wrote on sheets that looked like paper. These sheets were made from a plant called papyrus.
4. The Great Wall of China was built to keep out the enemies.
5. The people in Indus–Sarasvati Civilization worked as farmers, jewellers, toymakers, potters, stonecutters and traders.

18. The Great Ashoka

MAIN COURSEBOOK

CHECKPOINT

1. Patna 2. Odisha 3. palace

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c
B. 1. Ashoka 2. Pataliputra 3. respect 4. Buddha 5. rocks
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. Ashoka's capital was surrounded by a high wall to keep the enemies away.
2. In the Kalinga War, thousands of people were killed. Many more were injured. Ashoka was very sad to see this. He decided not to fight any more wars.
3. Ashoka asked people to
- be kind to all.
 - respect their elders.
 - always speak the truth.
4. Ashoka was the first ruler to get his messages carved on rocks and pillars. These were called edicts. These were put up at different places in his empire. People could read and learn from them.
5. Ashoka helped his people in the following ways. He
- built roads and rest houses.

- planted trees.
 - dug wells to provide clean water to the people.
 - built hospitals for people and animals.
6. Ashoka is called 'Ashoka, the Great' because he was the first ruler to give up wars. He also did a lot for his people. He got roads and rest houses built, planted trees, built hospitals for people and animals, and got wells dug. He also asked people to be kind to all, respect their elders, and always speak the truth. Emperor Ashoka, not only followed the Buddha's teachings, but also played a very important role in spreading the Buddha's message.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. The national emblem
 2. The national emblem has been taken from the Ashokan pillar at Sarnath.
 3. We see the national emblem on currency notes, coins, government papers and official letters.

F-G. Accept relevant response.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. b
- B. 1. wall 3. Ashoka/Emperor Ashoka 5. an Indian/a Mauryan
 2. Odisha 4. Gautam Buddha

WORKSHEET 2

1. Emperor Ashoka ruled over a large part of India and present-day Pakistan and Afghanistan.
2. Pataliputra (now Patna) was the capital of Emperor Ashoka's empire. It was surrounded by a high wall. This was built to keep the enemies away. The palace where Ashoka lived was at the centre of the city. Pataliputra had houses, temples, shops and parks.
3. In the Kalinga War that Emperor Ashoka fought, thousands of people were killed. Many more were injured. Ashoka was very sad to see this. He decided not to fight any more wars. Emperor Ashoka, thus, became the only ruler to give up war.
4. Emperor Ashoka sent his children to far off places to spread the teachings of the Buddha.
5. Emperor Ashoka
 - built roads and rest houses.
 - planted trees.
 - dug wells to provide clean water to the people.
 - built hospitals for people and animals. (Accept any two of these.)

My Page (UNIT 5)

- A. ACROSS – 2 LOTHAL 4 PAPER 6 ZIGGURAT 8 HAMMURABI
DOWN – 1 NILE 3 HARAPPA 5 PYRAMIDS 7 SILK
- B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes 6. No
- C. 1. a 2. c 3. c
- D. a

Assessment 1

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a
- B. 1. A Panch is an elected member of a Gram Panchayat. A Sarpanch is the head of a Gram Panchayat.
2. Tiranga. Saffron stands for strength and courage. White stands for truth and peace. Green stands for growth.
3. In Goa, winters are pleasant and not cold because Goa lies in the Western Coastal Plain. The coastal areas are not very cold in winter.
4. One can reach Mumbai from Kolkata by ship but not Jaipur because Mumbai is situated on the west coast facing the Arabian Sea, while Jaipur is far away from sea.

Assessment 2

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. Indus–Sarasvati Civilization, ziggurat
2. The Great Wall
3. Accept the names of any two spices.
- C. 1. People living in different parts of our country eat different foodgrains. In the northern states, people generally eat wheat. In western India, people eat more of jowar and bajra. In the east and the south, most people eat rice.
2. Members in a family follow different occupations depending on what they can do.
3. Yes, I agree. This is because the four earliest civilizations came up near rivers.
4. Gautam Buddha's teachings changed Ashoka. Ashoka asked his people to
- be kind to all.
 - respect their elders.
 - always speak the truth.

Subject Integration

A. The child will colour the clouds that have the following.

$48 \div 2$

$(10 + 19) - 5$

8×3

two dozen

$(38 - 21) + 7$

12×2

$72 \div 3$

$56 - 32$

B. 1. M

2. P

3. H

4. D

5. PU

6. I

C. 1. pilot

2. florist

3. author

Life Skills and Values

A. • west

• north

• south

C. 3, 6, 4, 1, 5, 2

D. Accept relevant response.