

Social STUDIES



Written by :
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Part
1

New Edition

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Social STUDIES

PREFACE

Education is not merely a gathering of facts but the development and awareness of the world we live in, and understanding of how this world works. Children and adults learn by seeing and noticing the environment and from their immediate experiences. As the child grows up, his environment widens and the number of things he is called upon to know and do, becomes greater.

'Social Studies' is a series of 5 books meant for Primary classes. The entire series is based on the syllabus prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) New Delhi and as per the latest syllabus of the different Educational Boards of India.

The series includes the following features :

- The books are divided into two terms as per the new CBSE pattern.
- Simple and graded language, keeping student levels in mind.
- A child-friendly layout with illustrations photographs and maps wherever relevant.
- Do You Know? to impart interesting snippets of information.
- Fun Time and Testing Time includes innovative and interesting activities to provide hands on experience.
- There is a Model Test Paper after each term to aid of the child.

We hope that all these will contribute towards making Social Studies appealing subject for students and teachers alike. Constructive suggestions towards the betterments of the book will be thankfully acknowledged.

— Author and Publisher

WALKTHROUGH

HIGHLIGHTS

Main learning objectives covered in the chapter.

7 People Who Help Us

HIGHLIGHTS

- Why do we Need Help?
- People who Help Us

WHY DO WE NEED HELP?

We have to do many works daily. We cannot do these all **alone**. We need help to do these. For help we need many people. These people help us in many works. Sometimes we have a **fault** in electricity line. Sometimes we want milk. For these needs we go to different people.

PEOPLE WHO HELP US

The places around me are my neighbourhood. Many people live in my neighbourhood. They are my neighbours. They do different types of work. They help each other. They all need each other.

BLOCKBUSTER

Thought provoking questions related to the concept.

Blockbuster

A. Write 'V' for vegetables and 'F' for fruits in the given boxes :

B. Tick the food items that are kept in the refrigerator :

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EXERCISE TIME

A mix of objective and subjective type questions which enable the assimilation of concepts.

Exercise Time

A. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct answer from the words given in brackets :

- I write with my _____ (nose/eyes/hands)
- I have one _____ to smell with. (leg/nose/foot)
- I talk with my _____ (mouth/nose/eyes)
- I run with my _____ (hands/mouth/legs)
- I have two _____ which help me to hear. (legs/hands/ears)
- I have two _____ to read and see with. (ears/eyes/hands)

B. Identify the following pictures. Write which body part is being used.

-
-
-
-
-
-

DO YOU KNOW?

Extra information and interesting facts related to the concept.

Holi
Holi is the festival of **colours**. We play with colours or gugal and have lots of fun. But we should not throw water balloons at each other.

Guruparv
Guruparv is **Guru Nanak's birthday**. People go to the Gurudwara to pray. They have langar together.

Christmas
Christmas is celebrated on 25th **December** every year. It is the birthday of **Jesus Christ**. We go to the church to pray. Santa Claus brings gifts for children.

Do You Know?
On Guruparv, people offer 'Ardas' in Gurudwaras.

Eid
The festival of Eid comes after thirty days of fasting. People wear new clothes and go to the mosque to offer Namaaz. A special dish called sewain is prepared in every house.

EXAMINE YOURSELF

Test yourself related to the concepts.

Examine Yourself

Let us look at our body. Ask your partner these question and write down the answer :

My head	<input type="checkbox"/>	My hair is _____	(black / brown)
My nose	<input type="checkbox"/>	My nose is _____	(long / short)
My eyes	<input type="checkbox"/>	My eyes are _____	(colour)
My mouth	<input type="checkbox"/>	My mouth has _____ lips.	(thin / thick)
My arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	My arms are _____	(long / short)
My feet	<input type="checkbox"/>	My feet are _____	(small / big)

HOW I LOOK?

You feel different things at different times. Here is how you feel throughout the day.

When you get up in the morning, you feel fresh.

In school, after a game period, you feel tired.

When you meet your mother, after school, you feel happy.

At lunch time, you feel hungry.

If your brother hits you, you feel sad.

If your sister eats your chocolates, you feel angry.


At night time, you feel sleepy.



Examine Yourself

Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is this? _____
2. When do you carry it? _____
3. Write two things that you carry in it. _____



Blockbuster

A. Colour

Write some of your favourite things you love to do at your school. Write the reason also :

Points to Remember

- We pray in the school assembly hall.
- We play in the school playground.
- We learn good habits and good manners in school.
- Principal is the head of the school.
- We read storybooks in library.
- The computer lab has many computers.

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POINT TO REMEMBER


A short summary of the chapter.

ACTIVITY

Activity based learning related to the chapter.

Activity

Write names of the following clothes from the list :
Shirt, T-shirt, Skirt, Frack, Shorts, Cap, Socks



• Make a list of the clothes, you wear in :

1. Winter season - _____
2. Summer season - _____

• Ask the children to speak five sentences on the topic "My School Uniform".

• Write the names of some clothes, that—

1. You wear _____
2. Your mother wears _____
3. Your father wears _____

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Activity

1. Write few lines about 'Republic Day'.

2. Which festival is celebrated in your housing society ? When and how they are celebrated?

Life Skills

Make Diwali card.



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LIFE SKILLS

Real life scenarios that enable the learner to analyse and apply the concepts.

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1

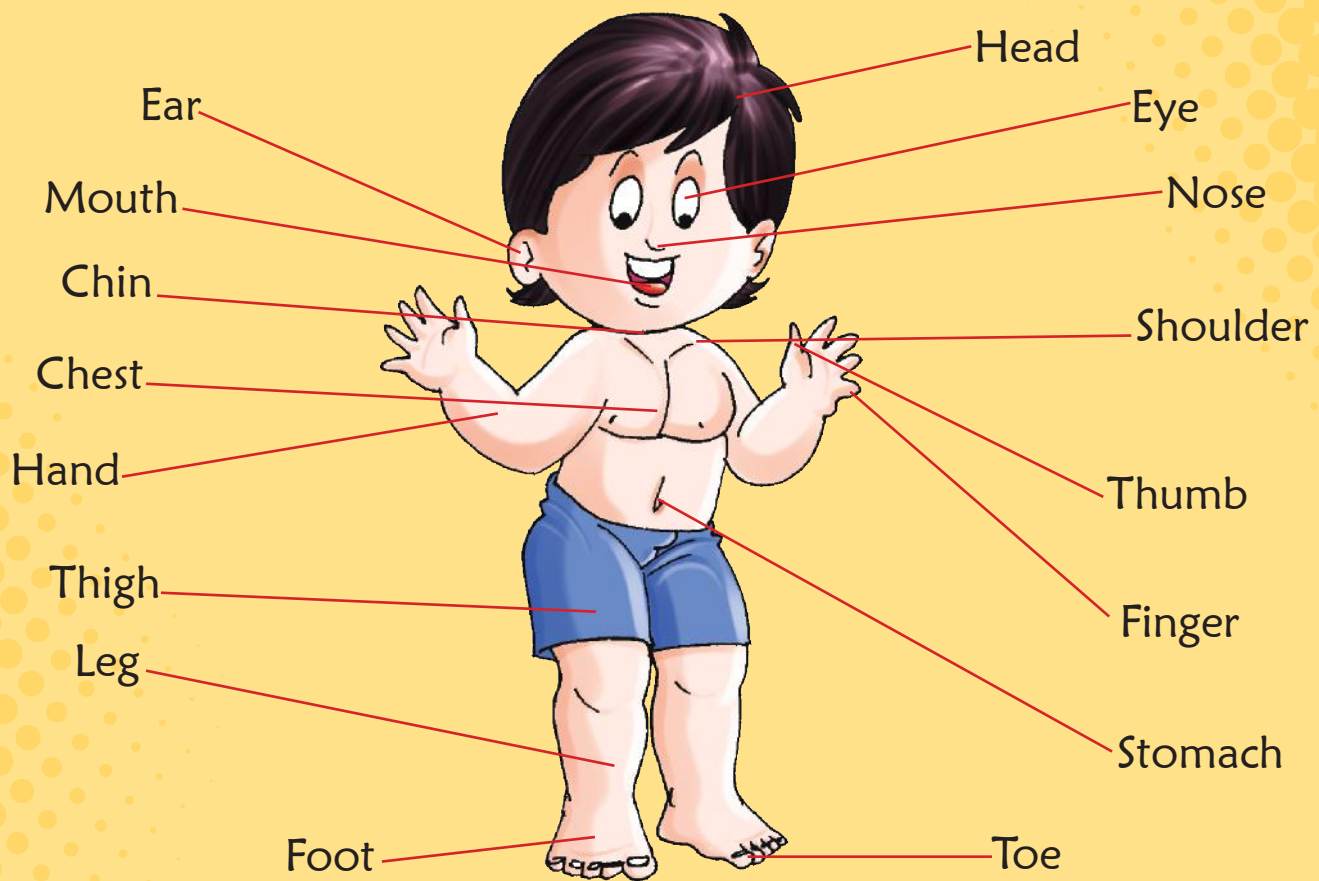
Knowing Me

HIGHLIGHTS

- How I look?
- How I feel?

HOW I LOOK?

You see yourself in the mirror every day. Now, look at yourself in a picture.



Blockbuster

- Look at the picture given above and write down the name of the body part you use for the following activities :

See _____ Hear _____ Chew _____ Throw _____
Walk _____ Smell _____ Nod _____ Breathe _____

Examine Yourself

- Let us look at our body. Ask your partner these question and write down the answer :

My head My hair is _____ (black / brown)

My nose My nose is _____ (long / short)

My eyes My eyes are _____ (colour)

My mouth My mouth has _____ lips. (thin / thick)

My arms My arms are _____ (long / short)

My feet My feet are _____ (small / big)

HOW I LOOK?

You feel different things at different times.

Here is how you feel throughout the day.

When you get up in the morning, you feel fresh.

In school, after a game period, you feel tired.

When you meet your mother, after school. you feel happy.

At lunch time, you feel hungry.

If your brother hits you, you feel sad.

If your sister eats your chocolates, you feel angry.

At night time, you feel sleepy.



Exercise Time

A. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct answer from the words given in brackets :

1. I write with my _____. (nose/eyes/hands)
2. I have one _____ to smell with. (leg/nose/foot)
3. I talk with my _____. (mouth/nose/eyes)
4. I run with my _____. (hands/mouth/legs)
5. I have two _____ which help me to hear. (legs/hands/ears)
6. I have two _____ to read and see with. (ears/eyes/hands)

B. Identify the following pictures. Write which body part is being used.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Activity

- Paste some body parts in the spaces given below :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Life Skills

- Given below are some of the important activities that you do in a day. Think of the body parts that you use while doing these activities. Write their names in the blank spaces.

- a. Running in the park _____.
- b. Writing on the notebook _____.
- c. Hearing the music _____.
- d. Watching television _____.
- e. Smell yummy food _____.

- Make a list of the things you do everyday to keep your body clean.

2

My Family

HIGHLIGHTS

- What is a Family
- Size of the Family

We live with our family in our home. Father, mother and children make a **family**.

Father and mother are called our **parents**.

We call our father's and mother's parents as grandparents.

A family with parents and one or two children is a **small family**.

A small family is also called a nuclear family.



A small family



A Large family

A family consisting of parents and more than two children is a **large family**.

A family having parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins—all living together in one house, is called a **joint family**.

Joint family is also a big family.



Joint family

Do You Know?

Our father's and mother's brother is our uncle. Our father's and mother's sister is our aunt.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. How many people are there in this family?

2. What type of family is it?







Blockbuster

- A. Write two lines about the place where you like to go the most with your family :

- B. Talk about your family. Share with your classmates how your family spends time together.

- C. Paste a picture of your family in the space provided below :

Points to Remember

-  Father, mother and children make a family.
-  Father and mother are called our parents.
-  Parents of our father and mother are called our grandparents.
-  A family can be small, big or joint.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Who are called our parents?
2. Where do we live with our family?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Father and mother are called, our _____.
(i) parents (ii) grandparents (iii) aunts
2. A family with parents and one or two children, is a _____ family.
(i) small (ii) large (iii) joint
3. A joint family is a _____ family.
(i) small (ii) big (iii) large

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. We live with our family in our home.
2. Our father's and mother's brother is our uncle.
3. A family with parents and one or two children is a big family.
4. A family can be small, big or joint.
5. Father and mother are called our grandparents.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are parents?

2. Who are grandparents?

3. What is a small family?

4. What is a joint family?

Activity

- Encircle the names of six relatives in this word search :

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

3

What We Eat

HIGHLIGHTS

- Where do we get food?
- What do we get from food?
- Three meals of a day.

We eat food when we are hungry. Food is our basic need. We need food to live, **grow** and get **energy** to work and play.

WHERE DO WE GET FOOD FROM?

We get food from **plants** and **animals**.

We get these from plants :



Vegetables



Oilseeds



Fruits



Cereals

We get **fruits**, **vegetables**, pulses, spices, etc. from plants.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are rich in **minerals** and **vitamins**.

Fruits and some vegetables are eaten **raw**. Carrot, radish, cucumber, etc. are

DO YOU KNOW ?

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

DO YOU KNOW ?

People who eat food taken from plants are called vegetarians.

eaten raw. While other vegetables, cereals, pulses, etc. are cooked. Cooked food is tasty and healthy. We should eat only fresh food.

Junk Food

These foods are not good for your health. They are junk food. Junk food makes us sick.



Burger



Chocolate



Ice-cream



French fries



Chips



Pizza

We get these from animals :



Meat



Eggs



Chicken



Meat

We get milk too from animals. Milk is a complete food. It is good for health. Some animals like cow, buffalo, goat, etc. give us milk. **Curd**, cheese, ghee, butter, ice-cream, sweets, etc. are made from milk.

Do You Know?

People who eat animals as their food are called non-vegetarians.



Butter



Milk



Ghee



Ice-cream



Curd



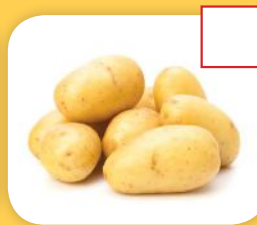
Cheese

Blockbuster

A. Write 'V' for vegetables and 'F' for fruits in the given boxes :



B. Tick the food items that are kept in the refrigerator :



WHAT DO WE GET FROM FOOD?

We get energy from food.

We get eggs, meat, etc. from **animals**.

Milk products like butter, ghee, cheese, etc. are rich in **fat**.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are rich in **minerals**.

Milk, pulses, fish, eggs are rich in **proteins**.

Carrot, potato, wheat, bread, sugarcane and nuts are rich in **carbohydrates**.

Minerals are protective food.

Proteins are body building food.

Carbohydrates are energy giving food.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Do you know the name of this food?

2. What is it made up of?



THREE MEALS A DAY

We eat three meals in a day.



We take **breakfast** in the morning.







We take **lunch** at noon.



We take **dinner** at night.

Points to Remember

- We all need food to live and grow and get energy to work and play.
- Our food comes from plants and animals.
- Milk is a complete food.

-  Fresh fruits and vegetables are rich in minerals and vitamins.
-  Milk, pulses, fish, egg are rich in proteins.
-  Carrot, potato, wheat, bread, sugarcane and nuts are rich in carbohydrates.
-  We eat three meals in a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name the three meals of a day.
2. Why is junk food not good for health?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We need food :
(i) to live (ii) to grow (iii) both (i) and (ii)
2. Which one of these is eaten raw?
(i) pulses (ii) cereals (iii) fruits
3. We take lunch :
(i) in the morning (ii) at noon (iii) at night

C. Circles the correct word :

1. Babies drink **soda/milk**.
2. **Apple/Turnip** is a vegetable.
3. We get milk from the **cow/sparrow**.
4. We eat **four/three** meals in a day.

D. Match the food items in column A with what they are made from in column B :

A

1. Jam
2. Butter
3. Omelette
4. French fries

B

- (i) milk
- (ii) potatoes
- (iii) pineapples
- (iv) eggs

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What does food give us?

2. Name two milk products.

3. Name two fruits and vegetables that you like most.

4. From where do we get food?

Activity

• Write down their favourite food items :

- Your best friend _____.
- Your mother _____.
- Your aunt _____.
- Your father _____.
- Your uncle _____.

Life Skills

1. Share with the rest of the class what you like to bring in your lunch box.
2. Ask your friends what they like to bring in their lunch boxes.
3. Make a list of some
 - Body building foods.
 - Energy giving foods.
 - Protective foods.

4

We Need clothes

HIGHLIGHTS

- Why do We Wear Clothes?
- Different Type of Clothes
- Raincoat and Umbrella

WHY DO WE WEAR CLOTHES?

We all wear clothes. We wear clothes to cover our body. Clothes **protect** us from heat, cold, rain and wind. Clothes makes us look smart and handsome.

I protect you from heat.



I protect you from cold.



I protect you from rain.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF CLOTHES



We wear different types of clothes according to different seasons.

Woollen Clothes

We wear woollen clothes in winter season. Woollen clothes keep us warm. We get wool from sheep, yak etc.

Cotton Clothes

We wear cotton clothes in summer **season**. Cotton clothes keep us cool. We get cotton from cotton plants.



RAINCOAT AND UMBRELLA

We wear raincoat and use an umbrella in rainy season.

Raincoat and umbrella protect us from rain.

We wear different clothes on different occasions.



We wear party dresses on a birthday or in a wedding.

Children wear school-dress or uniform, while going to school.



Do You Know ?

The dress, we wear for school, is called a uniform.

We wear a night dress, while going to sleep.

People doing special jobs wear **uniform**.

We should wear clean clothes.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is this?

2. When do you wear it?



Blockbuster

- A. On a chart paper, collect and paste pictures of a sailor, postman, air hostess, lawyer and any sports person in uniform.
- B. The teacher can show the class some pictures of early humans using tree leaves and animals skin to cover their bodies. Then he/she can talk about the evolution of clothing.
- C. Each student can tell the class how he/she keeps his/her clothes and shoes clean.

- Can you identify these persons wearing uniforms?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____







5. _____



6. _____

Points to Remember

-  We wear clothes to cover our body.
-  Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain and wind.
-  We wear different types of clothes in different seasons.
-  People doing special jobs, wear uniform.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What do we wear at night?
2. What do we wear in winter?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We all wear _____.
(i) shirts (ii) sarees (iii) clothes
2. We wear _____ clothes in winter season.
(i) cotton (ii) woollen (iii) nylon
3. _____ clothes keep us cool.
(i) nylon (ii) woollen (iii) cotton
4. People doing special jobs wear _____.
(i) cap (ii) socks (iii) uniform

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

raincoat, cotton, winter, uniform, cover

1. We wear _____ clothes in summer season.
2. We wear woollen clothes in _____ season.
3. We wear a _____ while going out in rain.
4. We wear clothes to _____ our body.
5. People doing special jobs wear _____.

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Clothes make us look smart and handsome.
2. We wear woollen clothes in summer season.
3. Cotton clothes keep us cool.
4. We wear a night dress, while going to a party.
5. People doing special jobs, wear uniform.

E. Answer these questions :

1. Why do we wear clothes?

2. From what do clothes protect us?

3. From what do raincoat and umbrella protect us?

4. Who wear uniform?

Activity

- Write names of the following clothes from the list :

Shirt, T-shirt, Skirt, Frock, Shorts, Cap, Socks



- Make a list of the clothes, you wear in :

1. Winter season - _____, _____, _____
2. Summer season - _____, _____, _____

- Ask the children to speak five sentences on the topic "My School Uniform".

- Write the names of some clothes, that—

1. You wear

2. Your mother wears

3. Your father wears

5

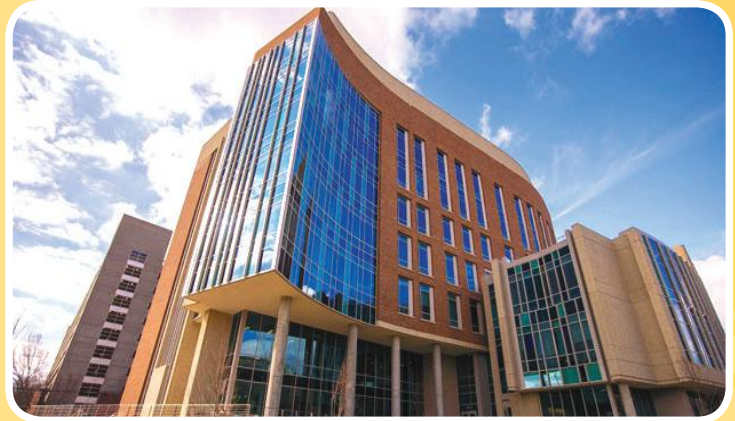
My Sweet Home

HIGHLIGHTS

- Why do we live in House?
- What are Houses Made of?
- Parts of Houses
- Big house and Small house

WHY DO WE LIVE IN HOUSES?

The building in which we live is called our house or home. A house provides us shelter from bad weather, animals and bad people. We study, eat, sleep and rest in our house. We live in our houses with our family members. We feel safe and comfortable in houses.



WHAT ARE HOUSES MADE OF?



Some houses are made of bricks, cement and wood.

They are called pucca houses.

Some houses are built of mud and straw.

They are called kuchcha houses.

Do You Know?

In Polar regions, houses are built with ice blocks. They are called igloos.

Our houses has doors and windows.

Sunlight and fresh air come into our house through the windows.



Pucca house



Kuchcha house

PARTS OF HOUSES

A house has many parts.

We sit together **chat**, play and watch television in the **living room**.

We rest and sleep in the **bedroom**.



Study room



Dining room



Bathroom



Living room



Kitchen



Bedroom

We cook food in the **kitchen**.

We wash and bathe in the **bathroom**.

We eat food in the **dining room**.

We complete our homework of school in the **study room**.

BIG HOUSE AND SMALL HOUSE

Some of us live in big houses. Some of us live in small houses.

Kripa lives in a big house with her grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.



A small house



A big house

Different Houses :

Look at some of the houses, people built to live in !



Hut



Bungalow



Flat



Caravan



Igloo



House boat



Tent



Villa

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is this house made of?

2. Where do you find this type of houses?








Blockbuster

A. Do Something

- Make a nameplate for your house.
- Take a piece of cardboard.
- Paint it as you like.
- You may draw or paste pictures on it.
- You may add glitter to it.
- Write the names of all the people who live in your house in big bold letters.
- You can also write your address on it.
- Ask an elder to paste it on the front door of your house.

B. The teacher may start a discussion about homes. Children can describe their own houses.

Points to Remember

-  *We all need a house.*
-  *A house protects us from heat, cold, rain and wild animals.*
-  *Houses are of two kinds—pucca houses and kuchcha houses.*
-  *Houses have many parts, such as living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, study room and dining room.*
-  *A house can be big or small.*

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Where does mother cook food?
2. Where do you watch television?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. A house protects us from :
(i) heat and rain (ii) wild animals (iii) all of these
2. In the dining room, we :
(i) cook food (ii) study (iii) eat food

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

pucca, kuchcha, bathroom, house, bedroom, kitchen

1. We all need a _____.
2. We sleep in the _____.
3. We brush our teeth in _____.
4. Houses are of two kinds _____ houses and _____ houses.
5. We cook food in the _____.

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. We study in kitchen.
2. We feel safe at home.
3. Our houses protect us from wild animals.
4. We watch television in drawing room.

E. Circle the odd one :

1. stove butter bread bed
2. tap mug fridge bucket
3. knife television telephone sofa set

F. Answer these questions :

1. What is a house?

2. How many rooms are there in your house?

3. Where do we take bath?

Activity

- In the given box paste a picture of your home. Fill in the blanks.

All About My Home

I live in _____

My Room is _____


The address of our house is :

House number _____

Road _____

City _____

I love my home.



Life Skills

- You are a part of your family. In order to make your home a happy place, you must not fight with your brother or sister. Think of two ways to end a fight that starts between you and your brother or sister.
- Write at least three sentences about your living room :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

6

My School Building

HIGHLIGHTS

- Places in My School

Our school is a place where we study and learn many things. Our school is like a second home to us.

PLACES IN MY SCHOOL

My school building is very big.

It has many rooms.

We pray in the school assembly hall in the morning.



Students study in their classrooms.

I study in Class I.

My **class room** is bright and airy.

My class teacher teaches me.

We play in the school **playground**.

There are swings and slides in the playground.





The Physical Training Instructor (PTI) teaches us exercises.
We learn good habits and good manners in our school.

Principal is the head of the school.

He/she takes care of the school.



There is a **library** in my school.

The librarian gives me storybooks to read.

The nurse sits in a room, called **Medical Room**.

I go there, when I am sick.



The **music room** and **dance room** are big. We learn to sing and dance there. The **computer lab** has many computers.



I learn to use the computer in the computer lab.

There is an office in our school. We deposit our school fees in office.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is this?

2. When do you carry it?

3. Write two things that you carry in it.









Blockbuster

A. Colour

- Write some of your favourite things you love to do at your school. Write the reason also :

Points to Remember

-  We pray in the school assembly hall.
-  We play in the school playground.
-  We learn good habits and good manners in school.
-  Principal is the head of the school.
-  We read storybooks in library.
-  The computer lab has many computers.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. In which class do you study?
2. What do you wear in school?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We play in the school _____.
(i) playground (ii) library (iii) music room
2. _____ is the head of the school.
(i) Teacher (ii) Principal (iii) Student
3. Students study in their _____.
(i) assembly hall (ii) music room (iii) classrooms

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

assembly hall, class room, big, computer lab, head

1. My school building is very _____.
2. We pray in the _____.
3. I study in _____.
4. The Principal is the _____ of the school.
5. I learn to use the computer in the _____.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Study | (i) Assembly hall |
| 2. Play | (ii) Playground |
| 3. Read storybooks | (iii) Classroom |
| 4. Pray | (iv) Library |

E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. The Physical Training Instructor teaches me exercises.
2. The computer lab has many computers.
3. There is no library in my school.

4. We play in the school playground.
5. Principal is the head of my school.



F. Answer the following questions :

1. Where do you go everyday?

2. Who teaches you?

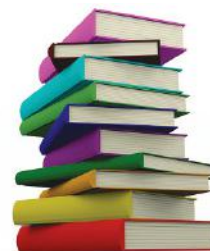
3. What do you do in the library?

Activity

- Collect photographs of two important activities of your school from the school magazine and paste them in your scrapbook.
- Write the names of the room where you can see the following objects :







- Which room in the school, do you like the most and why?

Life Skills

- Write the names of the best schools of your city :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

7

People Who Help Us

HIGHLIGHTS

- Why do we Need Help?
- People who Help Us

WHY DO WE NEED HELP?

We have to do many works daily. We cannot do these all **alone**. We need help to do these. For help we need many people. These people



Washerman



Electrician



Courier man



Milk man

help us in many works. Sometimes we have a **fault** in electricity line. Sometimes we want milk. For these needs we go to different people.

PEOPLE WHO HELP US

The places around me are my neighbourhood. Many people live in my neighbourhood. They are my neighbours. They do different types of work. They help each other. They all need each other.

An **engineer** helps us to build a house.

A **nurse** takes care of us when we are unwell.

A **teacher** helps us to learn.

A **doctor** treats us when we are sick.



Engineer



Nurse



Teacher



Doctor

A **stationer** provides us with stationery requirements.

A **grocer** provides us with our day-to-day grocery requirements.

A **gardener** looks after the garden.

When a tap leaks, a **plumber** sets it properly.



Stationer



Grocer



Gardener



Plumber

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Who is he?

2. What does he do?



Blockbuster

A. Whom should you go to ? Match the situations in column A with the words in column B.

A

1. to mend your shoes
2. for a letter
3. to buy a notebook
4. to report theft
5. to buy flowers

B

- (i) stationer
- (ii) florist
- (iii) police station
- (iv) postman
- (v) cobbler

B. Students should find out what the people living in the houses close to their own do. Then there can be a class discussion about the variety of professions which different people practise.

Points to Remember



We have to do many works daily.



We cannot do these all.



To do these we need many people who are called our helpers.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Who treats the sick people?
2. Who helps us to build a house?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Many people _____ us to do different works .

(i) call (ii) help (iii) talk

2. Who looks after the garden?

(i) gardener (ii) plumber (iii) doctor

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

gardener, doctor, engineer, teacher

1. A _____ helps us to learn.
2. A _____ treats us when we are sick.
3. An _____ helps us to build a house.
4. A _____ looks after the garden.

D. Circle the correct word :

1. **Baker/Florist** bakes cakes.
2. **Engineer/Astronaut** goes into space.
3. **Teacher/Doctor** works in a school.
4. **Nurse/Plumber** repairs taps.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do we need help?

2. Name three people who help us.

Activity

- Can you say who they are? If yes, name them :



1. _____



2. _____



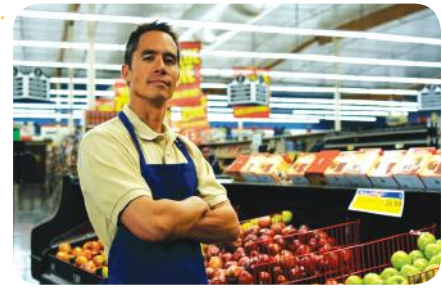
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

- Do you know any person who helps you in any way ? Write his / her name and job here :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Life Skills

- Whom should we call in the following situations?

1. If the tap in the bathroom is not working _____.
2. If someone is ill _____.
3. If we want someone to look after our garden _____.

8

Let's celebrate

HIGHLIGHTS

- What are Festivals?
- National Festivals
- Religious Festivals

WHAT ARE FESTIVALS?

People all over the world celebrate a number of festivals all around the year. Festivals are time to have fun with family and friends.

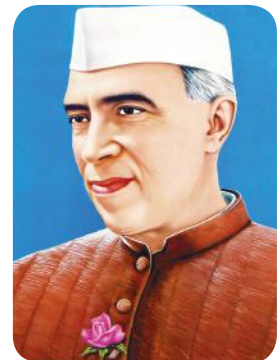
In India, festival are of two kinds— national and religious festivals.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Who is he?

2. When do we celebrate his birthday?



NATIONAL FESTIVALS

Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are national festivals.



Republic Day

These are celebrated by everyone.

Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year. In 1950, on this day our constitution was adopted. The main function is held in New Delhi at the

Vijay Chowk. There is a special parade of armed forces, police forces, folk dancers and children of school on this day.

Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on **15th August** every year. India became free from the British rule on this day in 1947. Our Prime Minister **unfurls** the national flag at the Red Fort in Delhi.



Independence Day Celebration



Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year. It is the birthday of **Mahatma Gandhi**. He is known as the 'Father of the Nation.' He is fondly called Bapu. On this day people visit the Samadhi of Mahatma

Gandhi at Raj Ghat and pay **homage** to Bapu.

Do You Know ?

On Diwali, the houses are decorated with rangoli.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

In our country, we celebrate many festivals. We wear new clothes, cook special dishes and **decorate** our homes on these days.

Diwali

Diwali is the **festival of lights**.

People get their houses cleaned and painted. We light clay lamps called diyas and candles. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped on this occasion. We give gifts to each other and burst firecrackers.



Diwali Celebration



Holi Celebration

Holi

Holi is the festival of **colours**. We play with colours or gulal and have lots of fun. But we should not throw water balloons at each other.

Guruparv

Guruparv is **Guru Nanak's birthday**. People go to the Gurudwara to pray. They have langar together.



Guruparv Celebration



Christmas Celebration

Christmas

Christmas is celebrated on 25th **December** every year. It is the birthday of **Jesus Christ**. We go to the church to pray. Santa Claus brings gifts for children.

We decorate Christmas trees with toys, silver bells, balls and sweets. We eat cakes on Christmas.

DO YOU KNOW?

On Guruparv, people offer 'Ardas' in Gurudwaras.

Eid

The festival of Eid comes after thirty days of fasting. People wear new clothes and go to the mosque to offer Namaaz.

A special dish called sewain is prepared in every house.



Eid Celebration

Blockbuster

A. Place the words under the correct headings :

diya, flag, pichkari, Red Fort, Christmas tree, Santa Claus

National Festivals	Religious Festivals

B. 1. Which is your best friend's favourite festival? _____

2. What does he/she eat on that day? _____

C. The teacher can initiate a class discussion on festivals. Each student can say three sentences about his/her favourite festival.

Points to Remember



Festivals are times to have fun with family and friends.



Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are national festivals.



Diwali, Holi, Guruparv, Christmas, Eid, etc. are religious festivals.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

- Which is the festival of lights?
- Which festival is the birthday of Jesus Christ?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Republic Day is celebrated on :

(i) 15th August (ii) 26th January (iii) 2nd October

2. Who is known as 'Father of the Nation'?

(i) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

thirty, firecrackers, Gandhiji, langar

1. We burst _____ on Diwali.
2. 2nd October is the birthday of _____.
3. We eat _____ on Guruparv.
4. Eid comes after _____ days of fasting.

D. Circle the correct word :

1. Santa Claus brings **gifts/crackers** for children.
2. Holi is the festival of **lights/colours**.
3. We eat **cake/sewain** on Eid.
4. We burst **firecrackers/lamps** on Diwali.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What are festivals?

2. What are national festivals?

3. Name at least three religious festivals.

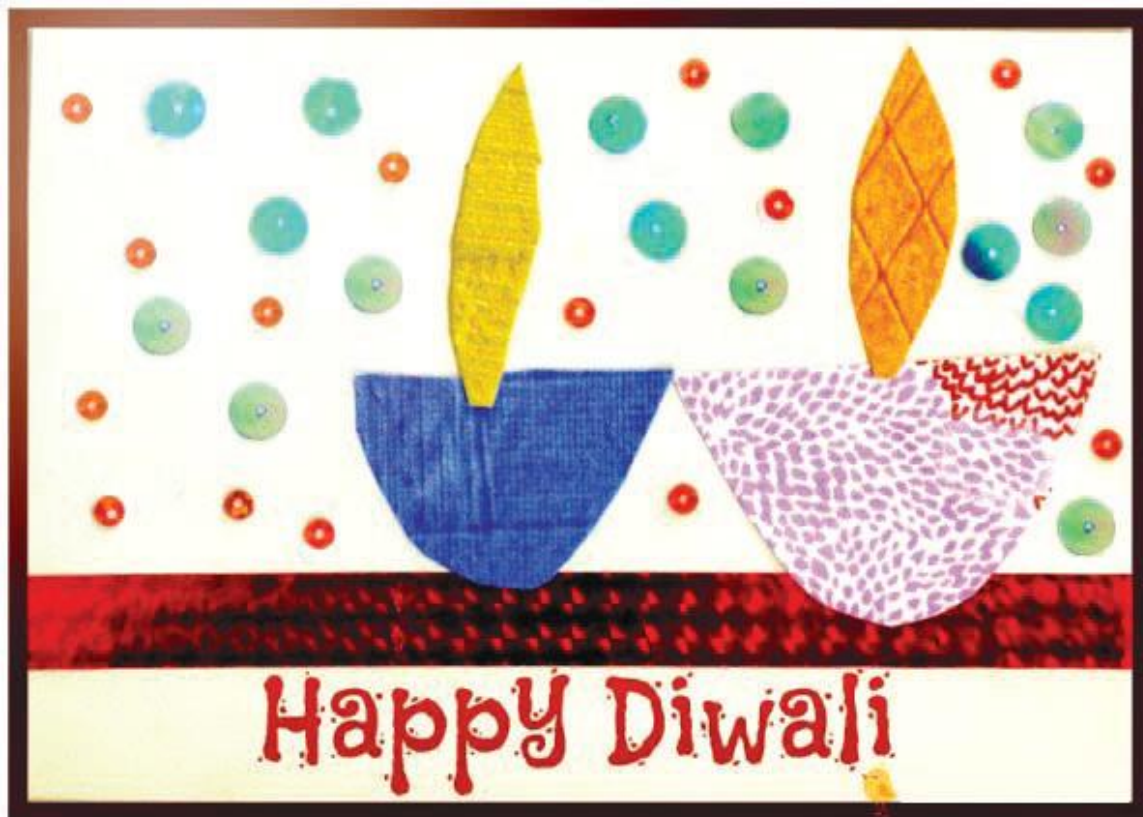
Activity

1. Write few lines about 'Republic Day'.

2. Which festival is celebrated in your housing society ? When and how they are celebrated?

Life Skills

- Make Diwali card.



9

Rules of Safety

HIGHLIGHTS

- Need of Safety
- Safety at Home
- Safety at School
- Safety on the Road

NEED OF SAFETY

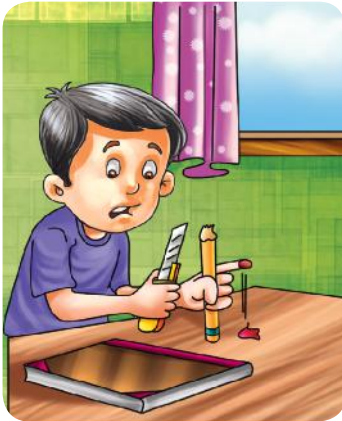
When we are in hurry, or do not listen to our elders, we may hurt ourselves. We must keep ourselves **safe** on the road, at home and in the school. So we need to follow some rules of safety.



Safety at Home

We must avoid these actions :

- We should not play with gas stove in kitchen.
- We should not pull the gas rubber pipes.



- We should not play with knives and forks.
- We should not touch electronic **appliances** and electric switch boards.
- We should not lit a match stick.
- We should not play with scissors, knives, paper cutters and other such **sharp** objects.

- We should listen to our elders when they tell us about safety rules.
- Never touch electric plugs or appliances with wet hands.



Safety at School

We must avoid these actions:

- We should not run up and down the stairs.
- We should not fight with our classmates.
- We should not push each other for fun at any place.
- We should not poke others with pen, pencil or any sharp object.
- We should not carry blades, scissors or knives to school.
- We should follow rules in the computer room.



Safety on the Road

Do you know what the traffic lights tell us?

The red light tells us to **STOP**.

The yellow light tells us to **WAIT**.

The green light tells us to **GO**.

There are many cars, buses, rickshaws, bikes and trucks on the road. So we have to be very careful when we are on the road.

- We should walk on the **footpath**.
- We should obey the traffic rules.
- We should cross the road when the light is green.
- We must wait when the light turns red.
- We should cross the road at the **zebra crossing**.
- We should not cross the road in front of a moving vehicle.



Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What are these signs, on the road, called?

2. Why are they used?



Blockbuster

- A. Write any three safety rules at school :




1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- B. Tick (✓) only the items that are of the colour of the traffic lights :



- C. The teacher can hold a discussion in the class about the need to follow safety rules at home, in school and on the road.

Points to Remember

-  When we are in hurry or don't listen to our elders, we may hurt ourselves.
-  We must follow some safety rules to keep us safe.
-  These safety rules are different at home, at school and on the road.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Do you follow the safety rules?
2. How many colours does a traffic light have?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We should wait for the bus at the bus stop in :
(i) a line (ii) in a square (iii) in a triangle
2. Before crossing the road, we should look :
(i) to the left (ii) to the right
(iii) to the left, then to the right and then to the left again
3. Safety rules say that we should :
(i) play on the road (ii) run on the road
(iii) cross the road at the zebra crossing

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

road, gas, push, sharp objects

1. We should not play with _____ stove in the kitchen.
2. We should not _____ each other while climbing up and down the stairs.
3. We should not carry _____ to school.
4. We should not play on the _____.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Always walk on | (i) traffic rules |
| 2. Cross the road at | (ii) matchsticks |
| 3. Follow | (iii) zebra-crossing |
| 4. Never play with | (iv) footpath |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. When do we hurt ourselves?

2. How can we keep ourselves safe?

3. What actions must be avoided at home? Write any two.

4. What do traffic lights tell us?

Activity

- Draw the traffic lights and write the meaning of each in the space provided :

Life Skills

- Do you follow safety rules? Check by answering these. Write Yes or No :

1. I play with matchsticks at home.

2. I play on the road with my friends.

3. I run up and down the stairs in the school.

4. I get down from the moving school bus.

10

Transport

HIGHLIGHTS

- Land Transport
- Water Transport
- Air Transport



We go to school everyday.

Papa goes to office.



Mummy goes to the market to buy things.



We go for a picnic or a movie.



We go on a holiday.



How do we go to different places? We travel by car, scooter, bicycle, bus, ship, train, aeroplane, etc. These are different means of **transport**.

Means of transport help us to move from one place to another.

LAND TRANSPORT

Means of transport, that move on land, are called **land transport**.



Bus



Truck



Motor-cycle



Car



Auto Rickshaw



Scooter

Rail transport is also a land transport. Trains move on railway tracks. Rail transport is cheap.



WATER TRANSPORT

Means of transport, that moves on water, are called **water transport**.



Yacht



Ship

Ships and boats are means of water transport. A ship is used to travel long distances. They sail in rivers, seas and oceans.

Water transport is slow.

AIR TRANSPORT

Means of transport, that move in the air, are called **air transport**.

Aeroplanes and helicopters are means of air transport. Air travel is the fastest means of transport. People use it to save time.

Air transport is fast and costly.



Aeroplane



Helicopter

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Identify the picture and write its name.

2. Name this mode of transport.



Points to Remember

- Means of transport that help us to move from one place to another.
- Means of transport that move on land, are called land transport.
- Means of transport that move on water, are called water transport.
- Means of transport that move in the air, are called air transport.
- Air transport is fastest and costly.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name two means of land transport.
2. Name two means of air transport.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. It is not a means of land transport-
(i) Auto rickshaw (ii) Ship (iii) Bus
2. A ship is used to travel _____ distances.
(i) short (ii) medium (iii) long
3. _____ transport is the fastest and costly.
(i) Land (ii) Air (iii) Water
4. Water transport is _____.
(i) slow (ii) fast (iii) very fast

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

Boats, ships, cheap, costly, railway, Rail, fast

1. _____ transport is also land transport.
2. _____ and _____ are means of water transport.
3. Trains move on _____ tracks.
4. Air transport is _____ and _____.
5. Rail transport is _____.

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Bus moves on water.
2. Railway is a type of air transport.
3. Rail transport is costly.
4. Ship and boat are means of water transport.
5. An aeroplane is air transport.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the meaning of transport?

2. Name four land transport.

3. Which is the fastest transport?

4. What is water transport? Give examples.

5. What is air transport? Give examples.

Activity

- Write the names of the vehicles, you have at home and the number on their number plates :

1. Name : _____ Number plate : _____

2. Name : _____ Number plate : _____

- Name these vehicles you use to reach your destinations :







11

Expressing our Ideas and Feelings

HIGHLIGHTS

- Communication
- The Journey of a Letter
- Modern Means of Communication

COMMUNICATION

When we talk or write to someone, it is known as communication. We communicate with a person to share our ideas and thoughts.



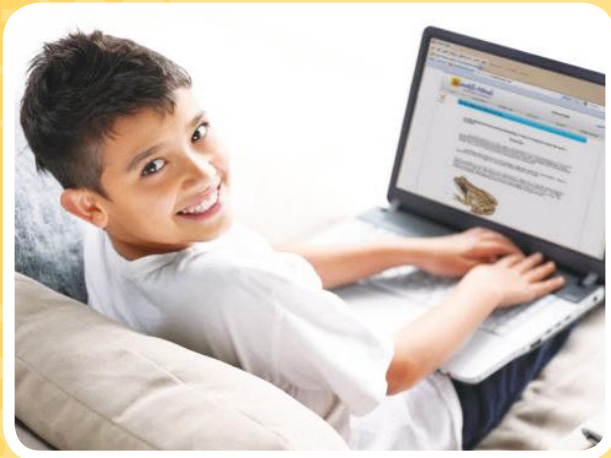
We can talk to each other



We can write a letter.



We can talk on telephone.



We can send an e-mail.



We can talk on a mobile.

There are different ways in which we communicate with each other.

Do You Know?

The means we use to send our messages is known as means of communication.

Examine Yourself

- Can you name these means of communication ?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____




THE JOURNEY OF A LETTER

Sending letters is an important means of communication. Rohan has written a letter to his uncle in Mumbai. Let us follow the journey of the letter. You can do so by filling in the blanks with the help of picture clues:

- Rohan puts the _____  in an envelope.

- He writes his uncle's name and address on the _____ .

- He goes to the _____ .

- He buys a _____  and sticks it on the _____ .
- He puts the letter in the _____ .
- The letter will be put with other letters and sent to Mumbai post office

by _____  or by _____ .

- From there, the _____  will take the _____  to his uncle's _____ .

MODERN MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

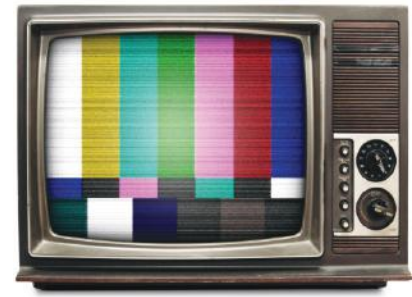
Sending letters is an important means of communication. Some of the faster and modern means of communication are given below.

Do You Know?

We can send messages and pictures through a mobile phone as an **SMS** or **MMS**. Find out more about them.



1. Speed post sends a letter very fast.
2. A fax helps to send messages fast.
3. We listen to the latest songs and news on the radio.



4. The telephone has made communication easier.
5. A Mobile phone is easy to carry. It is also used for sending SMS.
6. We get to know a lot of things through television.

Do You Know ?

What would you use to write a letter to your uncle who lives in a different city? Why?








7. An e-mail sends messages to another person by a computer very quickly.

Blockbuster

- A. Write a few lines to your grandmother about the sports day in your school.
- B. List any two ways of keeping in touch with friends and relatives. Which one you would prefer and why?

Points to Remember

-  The things used to send our thoughts and ideas are called the means of communication.
-  We drop our letters in post box.
-  Postman delivers the letters.
-  Mobile, letter, computers, T.V., Radio, are means of communication.
-  E-mails are the fastest means of communication.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Why do we need to communicate with others?
2. Name some popular means of communication.
3. Which is the fastest means of communication?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We communicate with others to share our :
(i) television (ii) thoughts (iii) both
2. Sending letters is an important means of :
(i) communication (ii) transport (iii) conversation
3. Which of the following is used for sending SMS?
(i) television (ii) mobile (iii) radio

C. Fill in the blanks, with the help of the given pictures to find out the names of some means of communication :



(i) R _ _ d _ _ o



(ii) M _ _ b _ _ l _ _



(iii) T _ _ l _ _ v _ _ s _ _ on

D. Fill in the blanks :

letter, talk, write, carry, e-mail, television

1. When we _____ or _____ to someone, it is known as communication.
2. Sending _____ is an important means of communication.
3. A mobile phone is easy to _____.
4. We get to know a lot of things through _____.
5. An _____ sends messages to other persons by a computer very quickly.

E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Telling our ideas and thoughts is called communication.
2. Things we use to communicate are called means of transportation.

3. Sending letters is an important means of communication.
4. E-mails are the slowest means of communication.



F. Answer the following questions :

1. What is communication?

2. What do you mean by means of communication?

3. Name some fast and modern means of communication.

Activity

- Visit a post office and collect all the different means of sending information through post. Make a cut-out of a post-box on a cardboard and paste stamps, a post card, an inland letter and a speed post form.

12

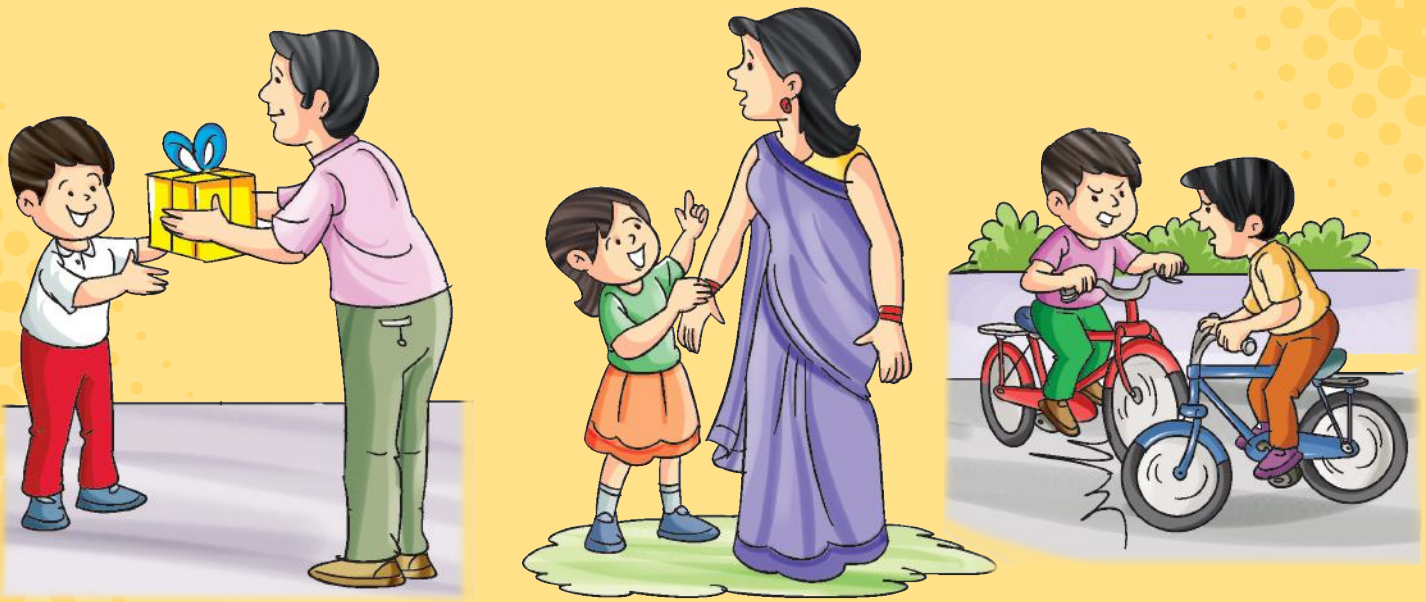
Being Good To Everyone

HIGHLIGHTS

- Need of Good Habits
- Some Good Habits
- Read Aloud

NEED OF GOOD HABITS

- We feel bad if someone is rude to us.
- If we behave badly with others, they also feel bad.
- We make friends when we **behave** well with people.



SOME GOOD HABITS

- We should **thank** people, when they do something for us.
- When someone thanks us, we should say welcome.
- We should say **sorry**, if we **hurt** someone.
- We should say **please**, when we ask for something.

READ ALOUD



I care for my family, friends and animals.

I wish my elders whenever I meet them.

I keep my things in the right place.

I do not waste food, water or electricity.

I throw waste in the dustbin.



I wake up early.

I am never late to school.

I help to keep my classroom clean.

I follow all the rules.



Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is this?

2. Why do you use it?



Blockbuster

A. Someone at home or at school may have helped you many times. Make a 'thank you' card for him/her.

B. Write G.M for good manners, B.M for bad manners :




1. Standing in a line _____

2. Teasing animals _____

3. Saying sorry _____

4. Plucking flowers _____
5. Polishing your shoes _____
6. Shouting in the class _____
7. Helping others _____
8. Scribbling on school furniture and walls _____
9. Using polite words like 'thank you' and 'sorry' _____
10. Pushing others _____
11. Greeting parents/teachers _____

Points to Remember

-  We make friends when we behave well with people.
-  Well behave is called a good habit.
-  We should follow good habits.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Do you greet your parents in the morning?
2. What should you say, if you hurt someone?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We should _____ people, when they do something for us.
 (i) thank (ii) sorry (iii) please
2. I _____ my elders whenever I meet them.
 (i) help (ii) wish (iii) please

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. I _____ my elders. (wish/do not wish)
2. I throw waste in the _____. (toy bin/dustbin)

3. I say _____ when I want something. (please/thank you)
4. I am _____ to others. (nice/rude)

D. What should they say in these situations?

1. A little boy snatched away a doll from a little girl. The little girl is crying; the little boy gives back her the doll and say _____.
2. A boy asks a shopkeeper for some candies and say _____.
3. A girl gets a present from an old lady and say _____.
4. The old lady smiles and says _____.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. When should we say 'sorry' ?

2. Where should we throw waste ?

3. When should we say 'please'?

Life Skills

- Each student can come forward and say three good things about his/her friend.

13

Mahatma Gandhi

HIGHLIGHTS

- Childhood of Bapu
- Great Deed
- Life Style

Mahatma Gandhi's full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi. His mother's name was Kasturba Gandhi.



CHILDHOOD OF BAPU

When Bapu was a little boy, he was called Mohan. When he grew up, he became the leader of the people.



He began to be called Mahatma Gandhi.

GREAT DEED

Bapu helped us to get freedom for our country.

LIFE STYLE

Gandhiji was called '**Bapu**'.





Bapu was a simple man. He wore simple clothes.

He ate simple food. He loved children.

People will always love and respect him.

Bapu believed in '**ahinsa**' non-violence. He taught to his countryman to work with non-violence.

Points to Remember

-  Gandhiji was called 'Bapu'.
-  Bapu helped us to get freedom for our country.
-  Bapu was a simple man.
-  People will always love and respect him.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What was Gandhiji called?
2. What was Gandhiji's lifestyle?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Gandhiji was called _____.
(i) Bapu (ii) Chacha (iii) Dada
2. Bapu helped us to get _____ for our country.
(i) Wealth (ii) Freedom (iii) None of them
3. Bapu was a _____ man.
(i) Unique (ii) Simple (iii) None of them

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the list :

Mohan Loves Simple Bapu Children

1. Mahatma Gandhi was called _____.
2. When Bapu was a little boy, he was called _____.
3. Bapu ate _____ food.
4. Bapu loved _____.
5. Everyone _____ Bapu.

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Gandhiji was called Chacha.
2. Gandhiji was born in Gujarat.
3. Gandhiji wore simple clothes.
4. Gandhiji hated children.
5. People will always love and respect him.

E. Think and write these three monkeys of Bapu want us to do :



1. S _____ no evil



2. H _____ no evil.



3. S _____ no evil.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. When was Mahatma Gandhi born?

2. What did Bapu do for our country?

3. Name the parents of Mahatma Gandhi.

4. What did Gandhiji wear?

Activity

- Besides Bapu, many other people helped to get freedom for our country. Collect pictures of some such people. Paste them on a chart paper. Write their names. Give your chart this title :

“They Got Us Freedom”

- Bapu asked us to do the following. Tick (✓) those that you follow in your everyday life :

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Speak the truth | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Be honest | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Do not hurt anyone | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Help others in need | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Love others | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Lead a simple life | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14

Early Humans

HIGHLIGHTS

- Difference between Early Humans and Modern Humans
- How Early Humans Used Fire?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EARLY HUMANS AND MODERN HUMANS

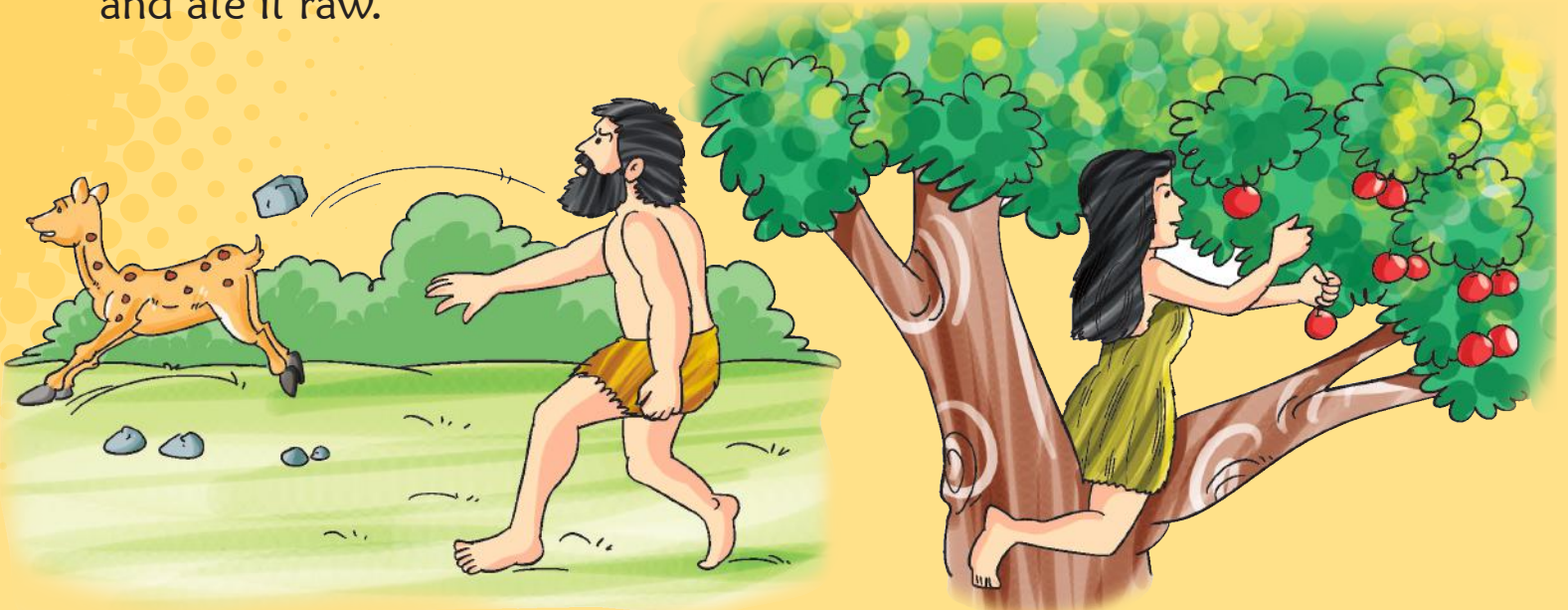
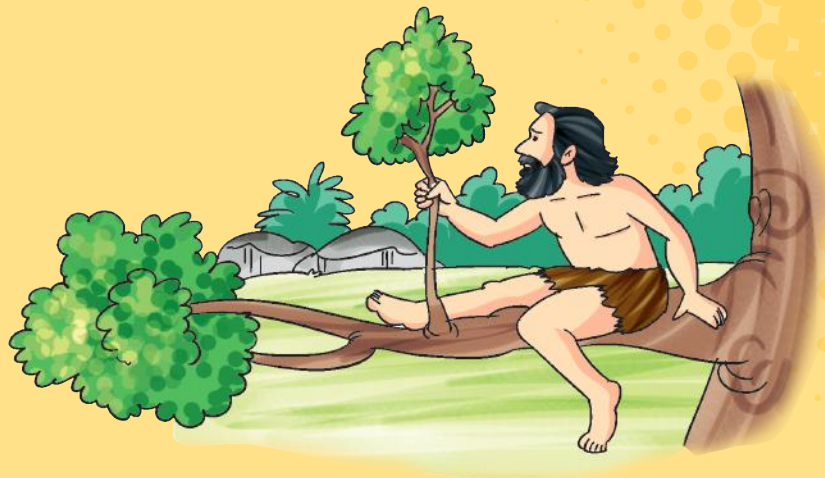
This is a picture of a man who lived long, long time ago.

They were different in many ways.

They did not live in houses but in **caves** and on the trees.

They talked to each other with the help of sounds and signs.

They ate wild fruits and roots of plants. They hunted animals for meat and ate it raw.





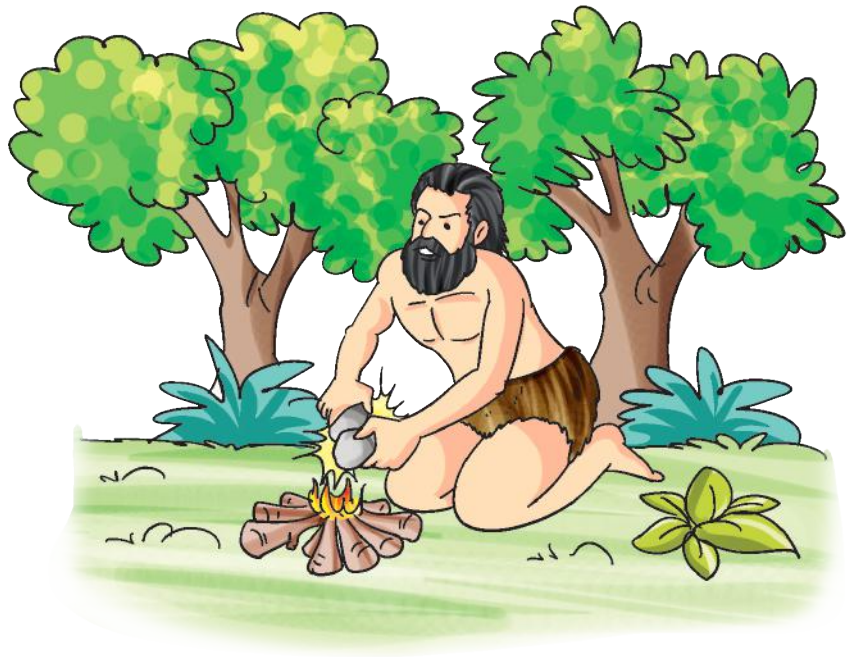
They covered their body with leaves and skin of animals.

Many years later they made stone tools to **hunt**. They used stone tools to protect themselves from wild animals.

HOW EARLY HUMANS USED FIRE?

Time passed by and they **discovered** fire. They used fire to cook food and keep themselves warm. Fire also kept wild animals away.

They did not stay at one place. They moved from one place to another in search of food, water and shelter. Their life was not so easy and comfortable as it is today.



Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :





1. What is this?

2. Did early human beings wear this?

3. What did they wear?



Points to Remember

-  Early humans lived in caves and on trees.
-  They used leaves and skin of animals to cover their bodies.
-  They discovered fire and used it to cook food and keep themselves warm and also to keep wild animals away.
-  They moved from one place to another in search of food, water and shelter.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What did early man eat?
2. How did they made their tools?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Early humans lived in :
(i) jungles (ii) houses (iii) water
2. Early humans used to kill animals with:
(i) guns (ii) sticks (iii) stones
3. To cover their bodies, early humans used:
(i) leaves of trees (ii) animals'skin (iii) both of these

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

trees, raw, wheel, stone, wood, fruits, roots

1. Early men ate their food_____.
2. Early men lived on_____.
3. They made tools from _____and _____.
4. Later early men invented the _____.
5. They ate wild _____and _____.

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Early men lived on trees.
2. Early men wore clothes.
3. Early men ate their food raw.

4. Big animals were scared of fire.
5. Early men started growing crops.



E. Answer the following questions :

1. Where did the early humans live?

2. How did the early humans keep themselves warm?

3. Why did the early humans move from one place to another?

Activity

- Write at least six things that are not used by modern humans and were used by early humans :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Life Skills

- Write Yes or No :

1. Early humans went to school. _____
2. Early humans lived in caves. _____
3. Early humans hunted wild animals. _____

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. A joint family is a _____ family.
(i) small (ii) big (iii) large
2. We need food :
(i) to live (ii) to grow (iii) both (i) and (ii)
3. People doing special jobs wear _____.
(i) cap (ii) socks (iii) uniform
4. _____ is the head of the school.
(i) Teacher (ii) Principal (iii) Student
5. A house protects us from :
(i) heat and rain (ii) wild animals (iii) all of these
6. Students study in their _____.
(i) assembly hall (ii) music room (iii) classrooms
7. Many people _____ us to do different works.
(i) call (ii) help (iii) talk

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. I study in _____.
2. People doing special jobs wear _____.
3. We wear _____ clothes in summer season.
4. I learn to use the computer in the _____.
5. Houses are of two kinds _____ houses and _____ houses.
6. We sleep in the _____.
7. A _____ looks after the garden.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. We wear a night dress, while going to a party.
2. Father and mother are called our grandparents.
3. Principal is the head of my school.
4. Clothes make us look smart and handsome.
5. Our houses protect us from wild animals.
6. The computer lab has many computers.
7. The Physical Training Instructor teaches me exercises.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Study | (i) Assembly hall |
| 2. Play | (ii) Playground |
| 3. Read Storybooks | (iii) Classroom |
| 4. Pray | (iv) Library |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are grandparents?

2. From where do we get food?

3. Name three people who help us.

4. Why do we wear clothes?

5. Where do we take bath?

6. Who teaches you?

7. Where do you go everyday?

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Who looks after the garden?
(i) gardener (ii) plumber (iii) doctor
- Which of the following is used for sending SMS?
(i) television (ii) mobile (iii) radio
- We need food :
(i) to live (ii) to grow (iii) both (i) and (ii)
- _____ transport is the fastest and costly.
(i) Land (ii) Air (iii) Water
- I _____ my elders whenever I meet them.
(i) help (ii) wish (iii) please
- Early humans lived in :
(i) jungles (ii) houses (iii) water
- Republic Day is celebrated on :
(i) 15th August (ii) 26th January (iii) 2nd October

B. Fill in the blanks :

- We burst _____ on Diwali.
- We should not carry _____ to school.
- I _____ my elders.
- Trains move on _____ tracks.
- Early men lived on _____.
- Sending _____ is an important means of communication.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

- Rail transport is costly.
- An aeroplane is air transport.
- Early men ate their food raw.
- Telling our ideas and thoughts is called communication.
- Ship and boat are means of water transport.

6. Big animals were scared of fire.
7. Things we use to communicate are called means of transportation.



D. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Always walk on | (i) traffic rules |
| 2. Cross the road at | (ii) matchsticks |
| 3. Follow | (iii) zebra-crossing |
| 4. Never play with | (iv) footpath |

E. Circle the correct word :

1. **Baker/Florist** bakes cakes.
2. **Engineer/Astronaut** goes into space.
3. **Teacher/Doctor** works in a school.
4. **Nurse/Plumber** repairs taps.
5. Santa Claus brings **gifts/crackers** for children.
6. Holi is the festival of **lights/colours**.
7. We eat **cake/sewain** on Eid.
8. We burst **firecrackers/lamps** on Diwali.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Name at least three religious festivals.

2. What is air transport? Give examples.

3. What action must be avoided at home? Write any two.

4. How did the early humans keep themselves warm?

5. Which is the fastest transport?

6. When should we say 'please'?

7. Write at least three people who help us.
