

Social STUDIES



Written by :
Ankur Sharma

Part
2

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.



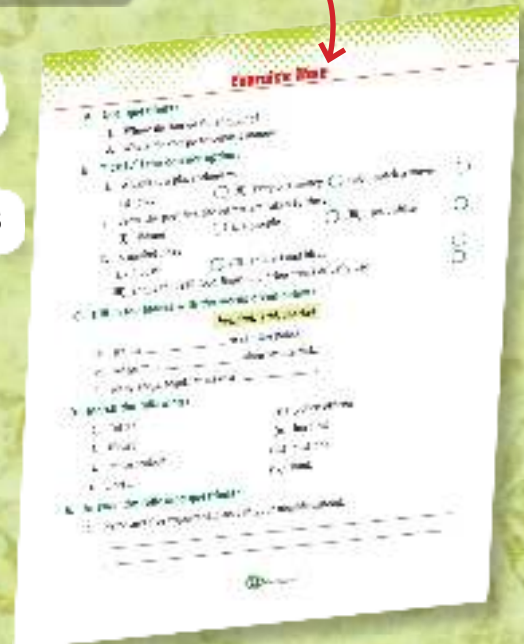
BLOCKBUSTER

Thought provoking questions related to the concept.



EXERCISE TIME

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



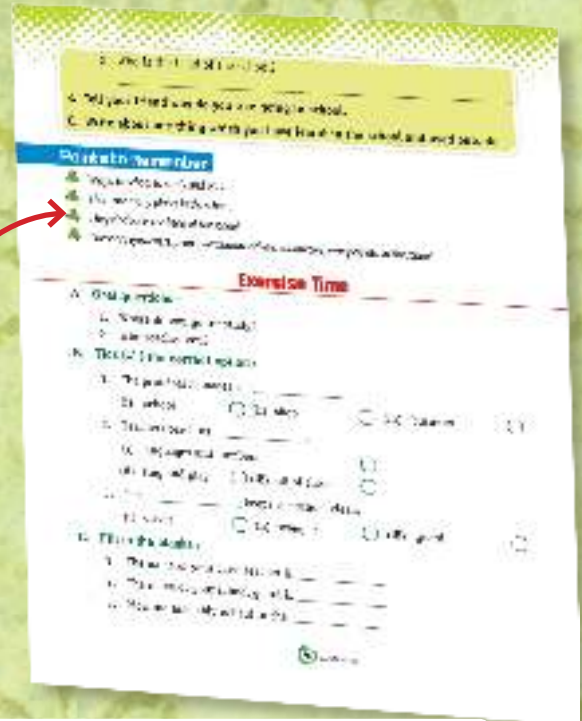
DO YOU KNOW?

Extra information and interesting facts related to the concept.



EXAMINE YOURSELF

Test yourself related to the concepts.

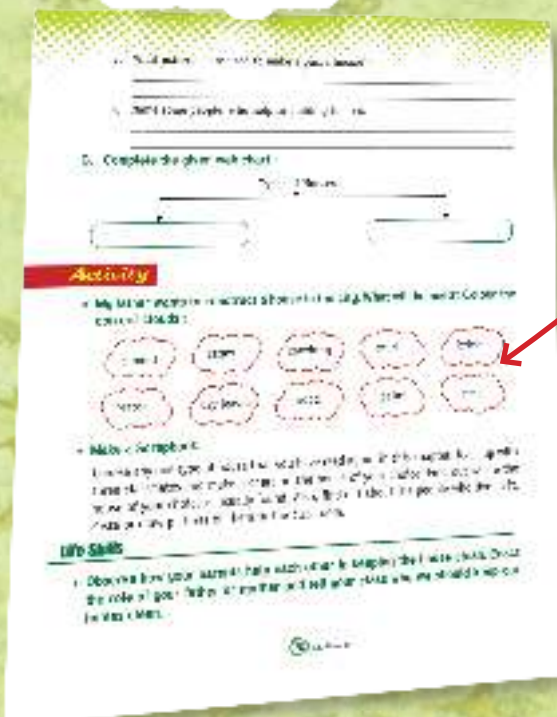


POINT TO REMEMBER

A short summary of the chapter.

ACTIVITY

Activity based learning related to the chapter.



LIFE SKILLS

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

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1

My Family

HIGHLIGHTS

- Types of Families
- Immediate Family and Extended Family
- The Surname
- Living In a Family

People living together be ties of marriage, blood or adaptation as a unit forms a family.

TYPES OF FAMILIES

Some people have a small **family**. A small family has parents and one or two children. A small family is also called a **nuclear family**.



People also live in a **large family**. A large family has parents and more than two children living together.

Some people live with many children and lots of relatives. Such a family has parents, their children, uncles, aunts and their children and grandparents,



living together. A very large family is called a **joint family**.

A **single-parent** family has only one parent (father or mother) and children.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. How many members are there in this family?

2. What kind of a family is it?



Immediate family and extended family

A large family has many people living under the same roof. Your parents and brothers and sisters are your **immediate family**.

Your uncles, aunts, cousins and grandparents are your extended family.

Here is Sakshi's extended family—

Sakshi has a father and mother. They are her **parents**.

Her brother is her **sibling**. Sakshi has two sets of grandparents.



Her father's parents are her **grandparents**. Her mother's parents are also her grandparents. Nidhi's father has a sister. She is her **aunt**. Her husband is Nidhi's **uncle**.

Do You Know ?

Two children that are born on the same day and at the same time are called twins.

Swati's mother has a brother. He is her uncle. Her uncle's wife is her aunt. The children of Nidhi's uncle and aunt are her cousins.

The surname



Family members have a common name called **surname**. The surname is the family name. If your surname is "Verma" , you belong to the Verma family.

In India, the surname is common to the immediate family and the **extended** family on the father's side.

Living in a family

We feel safe and happy living in a family. Parents show care for the children and elders in a family. Children talk, read, play, eat, study and sleep with the members of their family.

A family shares everything. They share rooms, food, books, clothes, etc.



Parents buy food, clothes and books for their children.



Parents take their children to the doctor, when they are sick.



Children make the family happy with their polite manners.



Children make their beds and keep their room clean.

Points to Remember

- 🌱 People, who live together in a house, make a family.
- 🌱 Each family has a Surname.
- 🌱 People feel safe and happy living in a family.
- 🌱 There are three types of families : small family, large family and joint family.
- 🌱 Joint family has immediate family and extended family.
- 🌱 Brothers and sisters are called siblings.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What is the small family also called?
2. What is common in a family?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Family _____ everything.

(i) shares <input type="radio"/>	(ii) plays <input type="radio"/>	(iii) fights <input type="radio"/>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------
2. Father's parents are our _____.

(i) parents <input type="radio"/>	(ii) cousins <input type="radio"/>	(iii) grandparents <input type="radio"/>
-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--
3. Uncle's and aunt's children are our _____.

(i) friends <input type="radio"/>	(ii) cousins <input type="radio"/>	(iii) classmates <input type="radio"/>
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C. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

surname, aunt, single-parent, uncle, family

1. A _____ is the group of people with whom, you live.

2. A _____ family has only one parent and children.
3. Aunt's husband is called _____.
4. Uncle's wife is called _____.
5. The _____ is written after the name.

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

1. Each family has a surname.
2. We feel unsafe living in a family.
3. Uncle's wife is my aunt.
4. A small family is also called a nuclear family.
5. A very large family is called a joint family.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a large family?

2. Who all are a part of your extended family?

3. What do your parents do for the family?

4. What is immediate family?

Activity

- Look into old family photographs, with your parents/grandparents and find out more about the different family members. Find out the names of your uncles and aunts. Discuss how families in earlier times used to be.

Life Skills

- Look at the given picture. What is wrong in it? Write your answer in the blanks.



2

Food

HIGHLIGHTS

- Food we Eat
- Balanced Diet
- Sources of food
- Good Eating Habits
- Meals of the Day

FOOD WE EAT

Our body works like a machine. We must look after it by eating the right type of food. It is only then that we can remain healthy. But if we eat unhealthy and junk food, our body cannot function properly.

Food gives us energy and helps us to grow. It protects us from diseases and makes us strong. There are three different types of food. They are

- **Energy-giving food**– sugar, nuts, rice, chapatti, bread, potatoes and butter.
- **Body-building food**– milk, eggs, fish, pulses (dal), meat, paneer and curd.
- **Food that gives us resistance against illness**– fruits (pears, oranges, grapes), vegetables (spinach, carrot).

BALANCED DIET

We must eat a balanced diet. A balanced diet is a diet which contains all the essential nutrients in the right proportion of energy giving food, body-building food and food that protects us from illness.

Sources of Food

Food from plants : We eat different parts of a plant as food such as stem of sugarcane, fruits of mango tree, root of radish and leaves of spinach.



Sugarcane



Mango



Egg



Meat

Food from animals : We also eat the meat of animals and birds, fish and eggs. Those who eat fish, eggs and meat are non-vegetarians. Some people do not eat fish, meat and eggs. They are vegetarians.

Good Eating Habits

- We should eat small portions and chew the food properly.
- We should eat fresh food.
- We should not talk while eating.
- We must wash our hands before and after every meal.
- We should also drink plenty of water.
- We should always eat breakfast before going to school.
- We should wash fruits and vegetables before eating and cooking.
- We should not waste food.



Meals of the Day

There are three main meals in a day that we must eat— breakfast, lunch and dinner.

- We eat breakfast in the morning before leaving for a work or for school. Breakfast usually includes milk, fruits, egg, bread, juice, parathas or idles.
- Lunch is the meal that we take in the afternoon. It includes rice, chapattis, dal and vegetables.

- We eat dinner at night with all our family members.



Breakfast



Lunch



Dinner

Exercise for Good Health

To keep our body healthy, exercise is a must. Regular exercise helps blood circulation in different parts of the body and keeps us fit. It also helps us lose weight.









Exercise is important, both for children and for adults. Some of the exercises we can do are free-hand exercises, yoga, walking, swimming, cycling, jogging, etc.

Riya promised her doctor to become healthy. Now, she eats healthy food and goes for a walk with her father every morning. She can now play around and climb up the stairs without getting tired. She has also improved in her studies.

Blockbuster

- Write a list of food items that are made from milk.

Points to Remember

-  Eating healthy food is essential for a healthy body.
-  There are different types of foods we should eat– energy-giving food, body-building food and food that gives us the power to resist illness.
-  Energy-giving food like rice, chapattis and sugar give us energy to work and play.
-  Body-building food like milk, meat and fish help us to grow.
-  Vegetables and fruits help us to stay fit and fight with illness.
-  We must eat a balanced diet containing all the essential nutrients.
-  We eat three meals daily – breakfast, lunch and dinner.
-  We need to follow good eating habits to stay healthy.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name two examples of energy-giving food.
2. Name two examples of Body-Building food.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We should not _____ food.
(i) eat (ii) waste (iii) cook
2. Food gives us energy and helps us to
(i) grow (ii) eat (iii) fight
3. We should eat _____ food.
(i) junk (ii) fresh (iii) unhealthy

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

exercise, talk, energy, breakfast, body-building

1. We get _____ from rice and chapatti.
2. Milk and pulses are _____ food.
3. We should not _____ while eating.
4. We eat _____ in the morning.
5. _____ helps us to lose weight.

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

1. We should eat only one type of food to stay.
2. Regular exercise helps us to stay fit and healthy.
3. We eat dinner in the morning.
4. A balanced diet is the best diet.
5. We eat four meals every day.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What are the different kinds of food we eat?

2. What is a balanced diet?

3. How does exercise help us?

4. What are good eating habits?

5. Name some food items that non-vegetarians eat.

Activity

- Make three sections on a chart paper to show :
 - Result of unhealthy eating.
 - Result of wasting food.
 - Result of bad eating habits.

Life Skills

- Think of a soothing and refreshing drink that you would like to have during summer. Share the method of making it with your class.

3

Water

HIGHLIGHTS

- Uses and Sources of Water
- How do We Get Water
- Saving Water

USES AND SOURCES OF WATER



There can be no life without water. We need water for washing, drinking, bathing, cleaning and cooking.

We get water from **rain**, wells, ponds and springs.

There are many people in India who have to walk long distances to get water.

So, we should not waste water.

How do We Get Water?

Rain is the main source of water. Rainwater falls in lakes, ponds and rivers. Water is collected in large tanks and cleaned.

The clean water is then supplied to our homes.

Water needs to be boiled before drinking. Water purifiers are used to **purify** water.

If we drink impure water, we may fall sick.

Animals and plants also need water to live. We need to water our plants regularly.



SAVING WATER

We should only use as much water as we need. We should turn off all taps properly and **mend** leaking of pipes.



While bathing or brushing our teeth, we should not keep the tap or shower running when we do not need water.



We should take as much water as we need in a bucket for bathing.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture?

2. Why is it used?







Blockbuster

A. Answer the following :

1. What do you do before drinking the water?
2. Why do lakes/ponds have less water in summer?

B. Talk about how can we save water.

Points to Remember

-  We cannot live without water.
-  Rain is the main source of water.
-  Water should not be wasted.
-  We should drink clean and pure water.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Do we stay alive without water?
2. Name two activities, where we use water.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We use water for :
(i) Breathing (ii) Bathing (iii) Running
2. When we are thirsty, we :
(i) drink water (ii) eat food (iii) study
3. We get water from :
(i) rain (ii) river (iii) both of these

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

waste, health, water, Plants

1. Animals and plants need _____.
2. _____ should be watered regularly.
3. Water from lakes and ponds is not fit for _____.
4. We should not _____ water.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do we need water?

2. From where do we get water?

3. How can we save water?

Activity

- Collect pictures of four different sources of water and write a line or two about each.

Life Skills

- Talk with your friend about the importance of saving water.

4

clothes

HIGHLIGHTS

- Cotton Clothes in Summer
- Woollen Clothes in Winter
- Waterproof Clothes in the Rainy Season
- Uniform
- Traditional Clothes

WHY DO WE WEAR CLOTHES?

We wear clothes to get protection from heat of the sun, wind, cold and rain. Clothes also protect us from **dust** and **dirt**.

We wear different kinds of clothes according to the season, occasion and our work.



Cotton clothes in summer

Summer is hot. We wear cotton clothes in summer. In summer, we sweat a lot. Cotton clothes are light and keep us cool. They absorb sweat. Cotton is used to make vests, shirts, T-shirts and skirts. We get cotton from cotton plants.

Woollen clothes in winter

Winter is cold. We wear woollen clothes in winter. We also wear clothes

made from silk, fur and **leather** in winter. These clothes keep us warm. Wool and fur are used to make coats, scarves, sweaters and caps. We get wool from sheep, lambs and rabbits.



Do You Know?

Khadi is handmade cloth. Gandhiji used to make this cloth. To make this cloth the raw materials, cotton or silk threads are spun on a spinning wheel called charkha.



Waterproof clothes in the rainy season



We wear waterproof clothes made of rubber or plastic in the rainy season. **Monsoon** is the rainy season in India. Clothes as raincoats and footwear such as gumboots keep us dry in the rain. We also carry umbrellas to protect ourselves from the rain.

Uniform

Look around you. Are your classmates wearing the same clothes as you? Yes ! You all are wearing a dress, called the school **uniform**.

Students wear a uniform. There are many people, who wear a uniform at their workplace. The uniform helps us to identify the job of a person.



TRADITIONAL CLOTHES







People from different regions wear special clothes. These clothes are worn according to the region, where they live. They are called **traditional costumes**.



People in different parts of India wear different traditional clothes. People that live in other countries also wear different traditional clothes.

We also wear special clothes like birthday dress, swimming costume and night dress, etc.

Points to Remember

-  Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain and dust.
-  Different types of clothes are worn in different seasons.
-  Clothes are made from cotton, wool, silk, etc.
-  We should always wear clean clothes.
-  We wear waterproof clothes in rainy season.
-  Clothes worn in different regions are called traditional costumes.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Do you wear clean clothes?
2. From where do we get cotton?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We wear woollen clothes in _____.
(i) summer (ii) winter (iii) rainy season
2. We get wool from _____.
(i) sheep (ii) silkworm (iii) plants
3. We wear cotton clothes in _____.
(i) summer (ii) winter (iii) all seasons

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

fur, uniform, rainy season, cool, cold, sun, silk, wool, dust

1. Clothes protect us from _____, _____ and _____.

2. Cotton clothes keep us _____.
3. In winter, we wear clothes made from _____, _____ and _____.
4. Clothes such as raincoats are worn in _____.
5. The _____ is a special dress, that helps you to identify the job of a person.

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

1. Cotton clothes keep us cool.
2. We wear woollen clothes in summer.
3. Plastic clothes protects us from cold.
4. Clean clothes are good for health.
5. We wear uniform in school.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do we wear clothes?

2. Name four summer clothes.

3. Name four winter clothes.

4. What is khadi? How is it made?

5. What is a uniform?

Activity

- Paste pictures of different types of clothes on a chart paper and label them. Bring the chart to class and share it with your friends.

5

Kinds of Houses

HIGHLIGHTS

- Types of Houses
- Materials used in Building Houses
- People who Build Houses

We need a house to live in. It protects us from heat, cold, rain, storms, thieves and wild animals.

TYPES OF HOUSES

There are different types of houses in our neighbourhood. There are **big** houses and **small** houses. There are **pucca** houses and **kuchcha** houses.

Kuchcha House

The **Kuchcha** houses are made up of **mud, bamboo** and **straw**. These houses are not very strong.



Pucca House

The **Pucca** houses are made up of **cement, sand, bricks** and **steel**, with wooden windows and doors. These types of houses are very strong and have one or two storeys.

In the hilly areas, the houses have **sloping roofs**. Rain and snow can slide off easily from these roofs. In big cities, some buildings have many storeys. These buildings are called multi-storey buildings or sky scrapers.

Each storey has a number of **flats**. These buildings are fitted with lifts. Some people live in very big houses called **bungalows**.

MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING HOUSES

Bricks, cement, sand, iron and steel rods and wood are used to build pucca houses. These materials have to be brought from many places. Bricks made up of mud, are baked in a kiln. Sand is brought from the bed of a river. Logs of wood can be obtained from the timber market. Bags of cement come from big factories. Some shops in our neighbourhood sell building materials.



People who Build Houses

The pucca houses are built by skilled workers. First, an **architect** draws the plan of the house. The house is built according to this plan. The **mason** lays the bricks and stones.

The **carpenter** makes the doors and windows. The **plumber** lays the pipes for the water supply. The **electrician** fixes the wires, lights and fans. The house is whitewashed and painted before, we live in it.

The house should be kept neat and clean. The windows should be kept open to let in sunlight and fresh air. A clean house is a **healthy house**.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What kind of a building is it?

2. Where do we find such buildings?







Blockbuster

A. Fill ups :

1. Houses made from bricks and cement are called _____.
2. The _____ lays the bricks and stones.
3. The _____ lays the pipes for the water supply.
4. The _____ fixes the wires, lights and fans.

B. We live in houses build by a team of people. Find out what they are called?

Points to Remember

-  There are kachcha and pucca houses.
-  The pucca houses are very strong.
-  Many people help in building a house.
-  A clean house is a healthy house.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What type of house do you live in?
2. What materials are used to make a pucca house?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. There are different types of houses in our _____.
(i) village (ii) neighbourhood (iii) town
2. Some people live in big houses, called _____.
(i) flats (ii) bungalows (iii) factory
3. The _____ makes the doors and windows.
(i) carpenter (ii) plumber (iii) mason
4. A _____ house is a healthy house.
(i) big (ii) clean (iii) small

5. In the _____, the houses have sloping roofs.

(i) plains

(ii) hills

(iii) deserts

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

mason, roofs, small, carpenter, house

1. We need a _____ to live in.

2. There are big houses and _____ houses.

3. In the hilly areas, the houses have sloping _____.

4. The _____ lays the bricks and stones.

5. The _____ makes the doors and windows.

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

1. There are different types of houses.

2. Some people live in big houses, called bungalows.

3. Bags of cement come from super market.

4. The carpenter lays the bricks and stones.

5. A clean house is a healthy house.

E. Match the following :

1. The carpenter

(i) the houses have sloping roofs.

2. The plumber

(ii) fixes the wires, lights and fans.

3. In the hilly areas,

(iii) makes the doors and windows.

4. The electrician

(iv) lays the pipes for water supply.

5. A clean house

(v) lays the bricks and stones.

6. The mason

(vi) is a healthy house.

F. Answer the following questions :

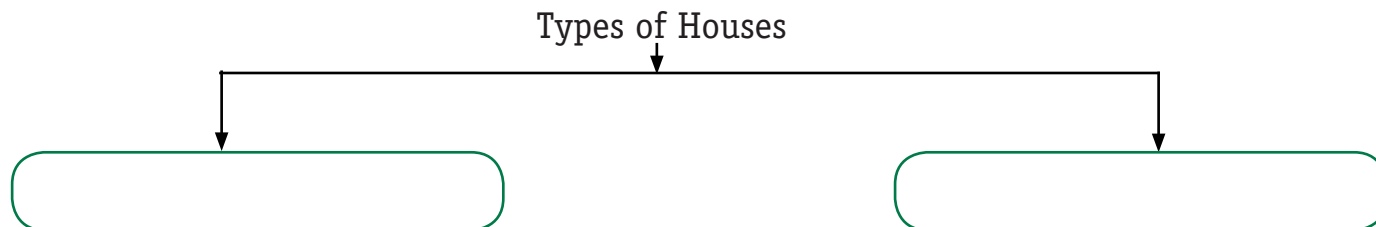
1. How is a house useful to us?

2. What materials are used to make a kuchcha house?

3. What materials are used to make a pucca house?

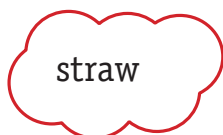
4. Name some people, who help in building houses.

G. Complete the given web chart :



Activity

- My father wants to construct a house in the city. What will he need? Colour the correct clouds :



- **Make a Scrapbook**

Choose any one type of house that you have read about in this chapter. Team up with three classmates and make a chart on the house of your choice. Find out where the house of your choice is usually found. Also, find out about the people who live in it. Paste or draw pictures of them in the classroom.

Life Skills

- Observe how your parents help each other in keeping the house clean. Enact the role of your father or mother and tell your class why we should keep our homes clean.

6

Places in My Neighbourhood

HIGHLIGHTS

- Bank
- Police Station
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Shops and Market
- Fire Station

There are many places in our neighbourhood, which are very useful to us. Some of them are given below :



School



Hospital



Market



Bank



Park



Hotel

Bank

A bank is a place where we keep money for safety. We also take out our money for use when we need it.



Police Station



All neighbourhoods have a police station. Police officers work in a police station. They **guard** the neighbourhood and keep us safe. They protect us from all kinds of danger. Police officers help us to find our lost things. We call the police by dialling 100, when in need.

Hospital

We go to a clinic or hospital when we are not well. Doctors and nurses help us to get well. **Ambulances** pick up patients from their homes and bring them to the hospital. We dial the number 102 to call an ambulance. We dial 108 for Emergency Response Service for medical (ERM).



Post Office

We have a post box (letter box) in our neighbourhood. We drop our letters in the post box. The postman takes them to the post office. From there, they are sent out to different places.

Shops and Market

We need fruits, vegetables, bread, milk, eggs and many other things everyday. We get these in shops. Many shops together make a market.





Fire Station

If there is a fire in the neighbourhood, we call the firemen. They come in a red fire engine to put out the fire. To call fire brigade, we dial the number 101.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in picture?

2. When do you go to this place?



Blockbuster

A. 1. Who keeps our neighbourhood safe?

2. What takes sick people to a hospital?





B. Fill ups :

1. Full form for ERM is _____.

2. We post our letters in a _____.

3. We dial _____ to call an ambulance.

Points to Remember

-  We can deposit and withdraw our money from a bank.
-  Every neighbourhood has a police station.
-  Doctors and nurses work in a hospital.
-  All important things of daily use are available at market.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Where do you go for shopping?
2. Where do you go to deposit money?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. A bank is a place where we :
(i) play (ii) keep our money (iii) watch a movie
2. From the post box the letters are taken to the :
(i) homes (ii) people (iii) post office
3. A market has :
(i) houses (ii) animals and birds
(iii) shops that sell food items and other items of daily use

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

hospital, 100, market

1. We dial _____ to call the police.
2. We go to a _____ when we are sick.
3. Many shops together make a _____.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Letter | (i) police officers |
| 2. Money | (ii) hospital |
| 3. Police station | (iii) post box |
| 4. Doctor | (iv) bank |

E. Answer the following questions :

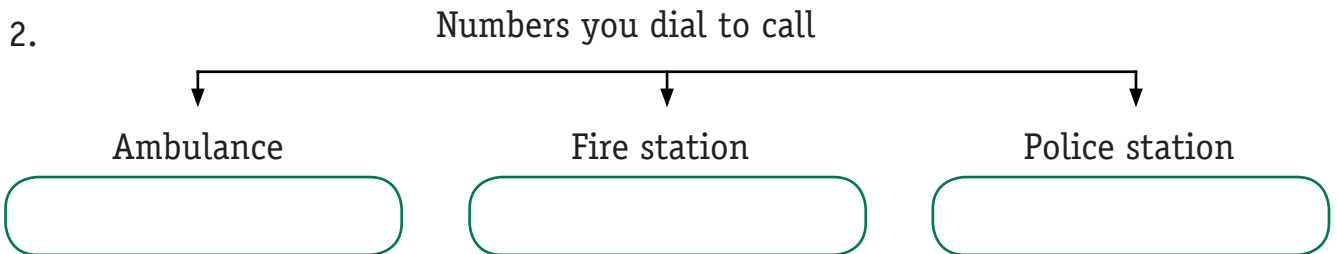
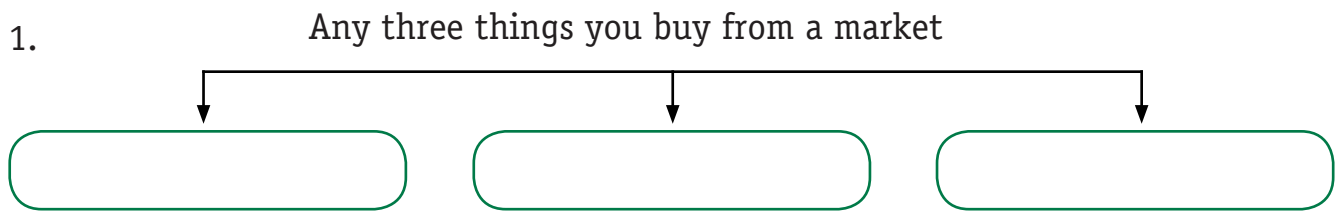
1. Name any five important places in your neighbourhood.

2. Where do we keep our money safe?

3. Name the people who work in a hospital.

4. Whom should we call if there is a fire in our neighbourhood?

F. Complete the web charts :



Activity

• Telephone Diary :

- Prepare your own diary with the names and telephone numbers of bank, hospital, police station, school, fire station and chemist in your neighbourhood or close to your neighbourhood.

Life Skills

- Have you ever gone to a hospital? Who are the people, apart from the doctors and nurses, who work in a hospital? What are they called? Write your answer. You can also take the help of your teacher.

7

My School

HIGHLIGHTS

- Places in the School
- People in the School
- What we learn in the School?

We go to school to study and play. We read stories and learn computers. We also learn to draw and paint, sing and dance and take part in activities and game.

PLACES IN THE SCHOOL

We do different activities at different places in school. We go to the music room to learn singing and dancing, we go to the computer room for computer class.



Computer Room



Art Room

We go to the playground to play. We go to the **library** to read various types of books, newspapers. We go to the art room to draw and paint.

We go to the school garden to observe nature and to play. We go to the sick room when we do not feel well. Our morning **assembly** is held in the hall or in the ground. Other functions are also held in the hall.



PEOPLE IN THE SCHOOL



There are many people who work in the school. The Principal is the head of the school. He/She looks after all of us. The teachers teach the students. Some teachers teach us languages and number work. Some teachers teach us to sing, dance and play. There are gardeners, security guards, maids and sweepers who keep the school clean. There are drivers, conductors who drive the school buses and keep us safe.

What We Learn in the School?

A school is an important place of learning. We should not spoil school property. In school, we listen to our teachers. We learn to have regular study hours.

We learn good habits and behave well with everyone. My best friend lives nearby. She walks to school. Most of us take the school bus. Some travel to school in their cars and some other by public transport.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture?

2. When do you do this in school?



Blockbuster





A. 1. Where do we dance and sing in the school?

2. Who is the head of the school?

B. Tell your friend why do you like going to school.

C. Write about one thing which you have learnt in the school and used outside.

Points to Remember

-  We go to school to study and play.
-  There are many places in the school.
-  The principal is the head of the school.
-  There are gardeners, peons, watchman, drivers, conductors, sweepers etc. in the school.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Where do you go for study?
2. Who teaches you?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The principal manages the _____.
(i) school (ii) shop (iii) business
2. Teachers teach us _____.
(i) languages and numbers
(ii) sing and play (iii) all of these
3. The _____ keeps the school clean.
(i) driver (ii) sweeper (iii) guard

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The name of your class teacher is _____.
2. The name of your school guard is _____.
3. Morning assembly is held in the _____.

D. Circle the odd One :

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. principal | teacher | engineer | librarian |
| 2. driver | sweeper | pilot | conductor |
| 3. read | write | paint | drive |
| 4. classroom | library | reception | coffee shop |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the name of your school? Describe your school.

2. Why do you go to school?

3. Where do you go when you feel unwell in school?

Activity

- Make a project on your school. Draw and colour pictures of different rooms of your school on a chart paper. Write a few sentences about each picture.

Life Skills

- Write the names of all the people who work in your school in the space given below. Also, ask them what they do in the school.
- It is important to take care of your school and keep it clean. What can you do to keep your school clean?

8

Rest and Recreation

HIGHLIGHTS

- At the Home
- Outside the Home

We cannot work all the time. After working a long time, we get tired. After work, we get some free time. What we do in our free time, is called **recreation**. We relax, play or **entertain** ourselves in free time.

There are different means of recreation.

AT THE HOME

There are various means of recreation at home. We can read storybooks, comics and magazines in our home. Reading is a very good habit.

We can watch different programmes on television. But remember, watching television for long hours is harmful. It can affect your eyesight and studies.



We can relax by listening to music on a tape recorder, radio, etc. We can also play many indoor games like carrom, ludo, chess, etc. inside our house. We can play these games with our brothers, sisters and friends. It is very enjoyable to sit and talk with the members of our family.

OUTSIDE THE HOME

There are many places of recreation in a neighbourhood. A park is one of them. Some people go to a park for morning walk. It is good for health. Parks have swings, slides and fountains. Children go to the parks in the evening to play.

Children also go to nearby grounds. They play there many outdoor games like cricket, hockey, football, etc.



Fair

Sometimes fairs are held in our neighbourhood. We go there with our parents and friends. Fairs have many shops, which are decorated beautifully. It also has many programmes of recreation like **circus**, **puppet show** and the **giant wheel**.

Picnic

Sometimes, we go out for a picnic with our family and friends. There are some beautiful picnic spots in our neighbourhood. We pack our food and go there. We play games and enjoy ourselves.



Cinema Hall

There are some cinema halls also in a neighbourhood. We can entertain ourselves by watching movies there. We go there with our parents. Sometimes we eat popcorns and take cold-drinks also.

Blockbuster

A. Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

2. Have you been to one? Tell the class about it.



B. Write :

1. Two indoor games. _____

2. Two outdoor games. _____

3. Two other activities for recreation. _____





C. Fill ups :

1. We all need _____ and _____.

2. We like to go far away places during _____.

3. Ludo is an _____ game.

Points to Remember

-  We cannot work all the time.
-  There are many places for recreation in a neighbourhood.
-  Fairs have many shops which are decorated beautifully.
-  Sometimes we go out for a picnic with our family and friends.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Do you ever go for a picnic?
2. Which outdoor game do you like the most?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We cannot _____ all the time.

(i) work (ii) breathe (iii) see

2. Some people go to a park for _____.

(i) swimming (ii) running (iii) morning walk

3. _____ have many shops, which are decorated beautifully.

(i) Fairs (ii) Village (iii) Colony

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

harmful, fair, good, indoor

1. Reading is a _____ habit.
2. Watching television for long hours is _____.
3. Ludo is an _____ game.
4. We can watch puppet show in a _____.

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

1. We relax, play or entertain ourselves in free time.
2. Reading is very bad habit.
3. We go out for a picnic with our family and friends.
4. Children do not enjoy outdoor games.
5. We can entertain ourselves by watching movies in cinema halls.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What do you understand by recreation?

2. What are the various means of recreation at home?

3. What are the various means of recreation outside the home?

Activity

- There are names of six ways of recreation, hidden in this word search. Find out and write them in the given blank spaces :

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

X	P	I	C	N	I	C	X
X	C	X	C	Y	X	Y	P
X	A	C	I	N	E	M	A
X	R	X	R	X	X	X	R
C	R	I	C	K	E	T	K
X	O	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	S
X	M	Y	S	X	X	X	X

Life Skills

- Make a list of the things that you would enjoy doing with your family and friends.

9

Places of Worship

HIGHLIGHTS

- Church
- Mosque
- Gurudwara
- Temple

Mary, Farhan, Harjeet and Ravi are four friends. They live in the same neighbourhood. They celebrate all festivals together.

Mary **prays** in a church. Farhan prays in a mosque. Harjeet prays in a gurudwara. Ravi prays in a temple. They go to different places to pray. However, they pray to the one God in different ways.

Church

Christians go to pray in **church**. They pray to Lord Jesus Christ. The **Bible** is their **holy** book.



Mosque

Muslims go to pray in **mosque**. They offer **Namaz** (prayer) five times a day. Their holy book is the **Quran**.

Gurudwara

Sikhs go to pray in **gurudwara**. They pray to their **gurus**. Their holy book is the **Guru Granth Sahib**.



Temple

Hindus go to **temple** to worship God. It has **idols** of different Gods and Goddesses. The **Bhagvad Gita** is their holy book.

There is only **one God**. He is called by different names. All of us are the children of that one God. We must love one another and respect every religion.



Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

2. Whose place of worship is it?

3. What is their holy book called?



Blockbuster

A. Answer in one word :

1. Bhagvad Gita is a holy book of the _____.

2. Muslim offer this five times a day _____.


B. Fill ups :

1. Different people go to different places of _____.

2. The Bhagvad Gita, Quran, Holy Bible and _____ are the names of some holy books.

3. Hindus go to _____, Muslims to _____, Sikhs to _____ and Christians to _____ to pray.

Points to Remember

 The Bible is the holy book of Christians.

 The Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of Sikhs.

 *The Bhagvad Gita is the holy book of Hindus.*

 *The Quran is the holy book of Muslims.*

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the holy book of Hindus?
2. Which is the holy book of Muslims?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. They celebrate all _____ together.
(i) festivals (ii) birthday (iii) none of them
2. However, we all pray to the _____ God.
(i) different (ii) same (iii) none of them
3. The _____ is the holy book of Christians.
(i) Ramayana (ii) Quran (iii) Bible

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

love, Sikhs, Chruch, pray, Bhagvad Gita

1. We all _____ to the same God.
2. Christians go to pray in _____.
3. The _____ is the holy book of Hindus.
4. _____ pray to their Gurus.
5. We must _____ one another.

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

1. Mary prays in a temple.
2. Farhan prays in a mosque.
3. The Quran is the holy book of Muslims.
4. Hindus go to temple to worship God.
5. Christians pray to Lord Jesus Christ.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What are worship places for?

2. Where do the Sikhs worship?

3. Where do the Christians worship?

Activity

• Write the names of these places of worship :









Life Skills

• Do you go to any place of worship? If yes, Write any four things which you see there.

10 Festivals

HIGHLIGHTS

- National Festivals
- Other Festivals

India is regarded as the land of festivals. Indians celebrate three national and other religious festivals.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS

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

National festivals are celebrated by all Indians. We feel proud and happy to celebrate them.



Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year. The Indian flag is hoisted on this day. A colourful **parade** is held at Rajpath in Delhi. The President of India takes the salute. School children perform songs and dances.

Independence Day

Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year. India became free on this day in 1947. The Prime Minister unfurls the national flag at the Red Fort.

This day is celebrated across the country in villages, cities, towns and schools.





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 Bapuji.

We all have holidays on the national festivals.

OTHER FESTIVALS

We celebrate many other festivals together.

Eid

Eid is a festival of the Muslims. People go to the **mosque** to offer prayers. We eat sheer khurma and have fun. We greet each other by saying, 'Eid Mubarak.'



Onam

Onam is celebrated by the people of Kerala. Paal Payasam, a sweet dish, is made from rice in every home. Boat races are also held on this day.

Pongal

It is a festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu, over a period of three days. On the second day, the Sun is worshipped. Pongal rice is made on this day by boiling rice, milk and jaggery in a pot. On the third day, cattle is worshipped.





Bihu

Bihu is the biggest festival of the people of Assam. Bihu songs and dances are performed everywhere.

Baisakhi

Baisakhi is celebrated on 13th April every year. This is also the start of a new year for the Sikhs. Bhangra is performed on this festival.



Navroze

Navroze is celebrated by the Parsis on 21st March every year. It is the beginning of a new year for them. They clean their houses, decorate them with flowers and have a grand feast.

Dussehra

The festival of Dusshera comes after nine days of festivities called Navratri. In West Bengal, it is celebrated as Durga Puja. People wear new clothes and visit pandals.



Diwali

Diwali is the festival of lights. Clay lamps called diyas are lit and there are fireworks everywhere.

Guruparv

During Guruparv people visit gurudwaras and listen to prayers recited from the holy book, Guru Granth Sahib. A lunch for everyone is arranged in gurudwaras on this day. It is called langar.



Christmas

The birthday of Jesus Christ on 25th December is celebrated as Christmas. People exchange gifts, decorate Christmas trees with lights and streamers and eat cakes and puddings.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture?

2. When is it drawn?



Blockbuster

A. During which festival do we eat these :




- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sheer Khurma _____ | 2. Langar _____ |
| 3. Pongal rice _____ | 4. Cake _____ |

B. What do festivals teach us?

C. Fill ups :

1. There are _____ national festivals.
2. Independence Day is celebrated on _____,
3. A _____ race is held during Onam.

Points to Remember

-  Festivals bring people together.
-  National festivals are celebrated all over the country.
-  We wear new clothes, eat good food and have a lot of fun during festivals.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. When is Christmas celebrated?
2. Which festivals are celebrated by all Indians?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday is celebrated as _____.
(i) Independence Day (ii) Gandhi Jayanti (iii) Republic Day
2. On Diwali, we _____.
(i) light diyas (ii) fly kites (iii) play with colours
3. Bhangra is performed on _____.
(i) Baisakhi (ii) Diwali (iii) Eid

C. Choose words from the box and write them under the correct pictures :

Dussehra, Onam, Pongal



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

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

Eid Mubarak, payasam, Diyas, Gandhi Jayanti, Baisakhi

1. On _____ we celebrate Bapuji's birthday.
2. We eat _____ on Onam.
3. The Sikhs begin a new year with _____.

4. _____ are lit on Diwali.

5. On Eid, we say _____.

E. Answer the following questions :

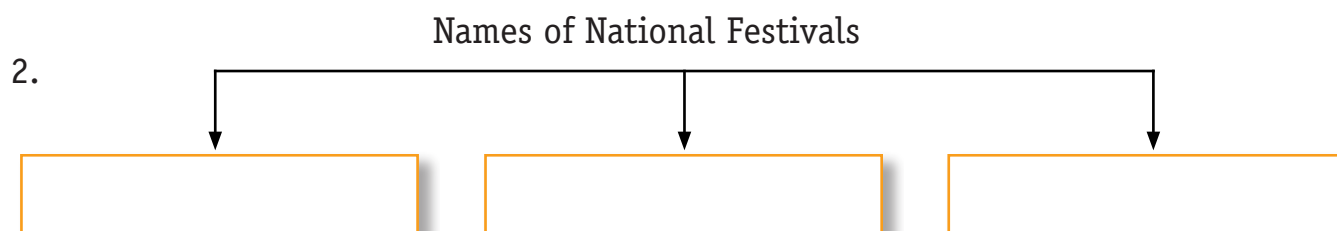
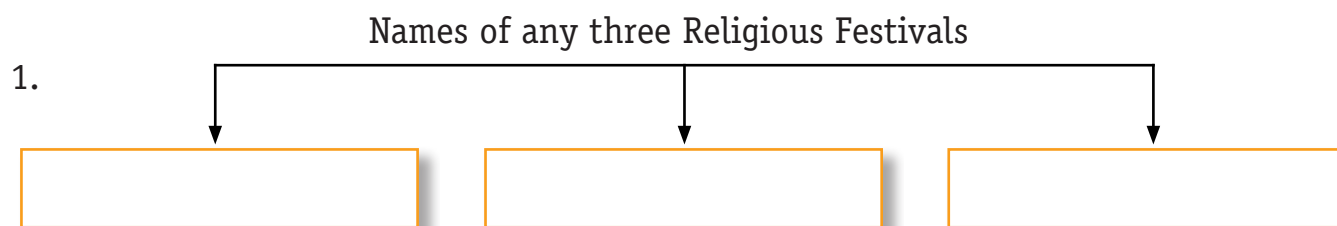
1. When is Republic Day celebrated?

2. Where is the Indian flag unfurled on Independence Day?

3. Who celebrate Navroze?

4. Write the name of your favourite festival and describe it in short.

F. Complete the web charts :



Activity

- Do you celebrate Independence Day in your school? Write five sentences about it if you do. Write how you would like to celebrate it in school.

Life Skills

- With the help of your teachers/elders, find out the names of the states where these festivals are celebrated.

1. vistu _____

11

The Story of Wheel

HIGHLIGHTS

- Invention of Wheel
- Uses of Wheel

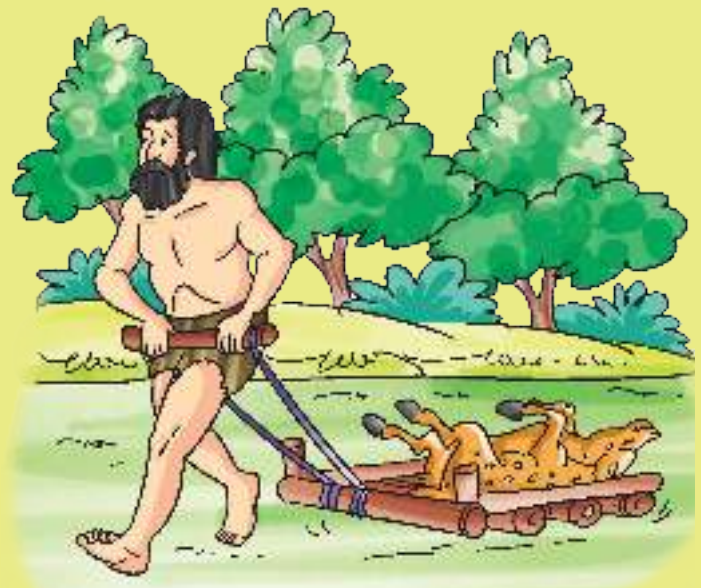
INVENTION OF WHEEL

Early man lived in jungles. He worked very hard for his **livelihood**. The early man carried load on his shoulders.



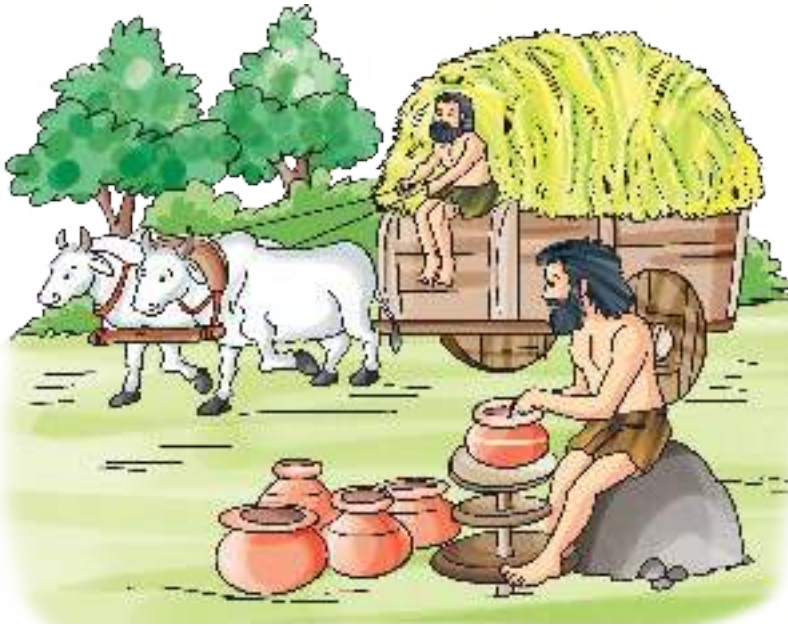
Then he found that some animals like ox, donkey, horse, camel, elephant, etc. could be helpful in his transportation work.

Later, he made sledges to carry the load. It was very difficult to pull these sledges. They were without wheels. Then he used animals to pull these sledges. He wanted to find out some easier ways of transport.



He saw round objects rolling down the hills. This gave him the idea of wheel. The first wheel was probably cut down tree trunks used as rollers.

USES OF WHEEL



Then he fixed wheels to sledges. Now it was easier to pull them. Then he developed the **sledge** and tied it to his animal. It became a cart. The life of early man became comfortable and fast. Now he could travel over long distances.

This was the **wheel**, man's greatest invention.

Sledge

Later, as science developed many more new shapes of wheel emerged. Today wheels are made of metal and rubber. These wheels move very fast. Now we can reach anywhere in a very short period of time.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

2. What is it used for?



Blockbuster

• Fill ups :




1. The shape of a wheel is _____.

2. A log _____ down easily.

3. Today wheels are made of _____.

4. The first wheel was probably made of _____ of wood.

Points to Remember

-  Early man carried the load himself.
-  Later he developed the sledge.
-  After the invention of wheel, his life became comfortable and fast.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Where did Early man live?
2. What did they invent?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Early man lived in _____.
(i) jungles (ii) huts (iii) houses
2. In sledges, there were _____.
(i) two wheels (ii) no wheel (iii) four wheels

C. Choose the correct word :

1. Earlier, human beings used to **walk/jump** long distances.
2. **Four/Two** wheels are used in a motorcycle.
3. Wheels used in trucks are **smaller/bigger** than the wheels used in cars.

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

sledge, transport, rollers, livelihood

1. Early man worked very hard for his _____.
2. Early man made _____ to carry the load.
3. Early man wanted to find out some easier ways of _____.
4. The first wheel was probably cut down tree trunks used as _____.

Activity

- Find out about the spinning wheel, giant wheel and steering wheel. On a chart paper, paste their pictures and write in one line what each is used for.

12

Means of Transport

HIGHLIGHTS

- Land Transport
- Water Transport
- Air Transport
- Animals As Means of Transport

Long ago, people had to walk to wherever, they had to go. Later they rode on animals. Much later, they invented the wheel. Now they could move around in **carts**, which were pulled by animals.



Today there are different means of transport. These take people and goods from one place to another.

Tick (✓) the 'vehicles', you have travelled by :

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> bus | <input type="radio"/> aeroplane | <input type="radio"/> car | <input type="radio"/> bicycle |
| <input type="radio"/> scooter | <input type="radio"/> motorcycle | <input type="radio"/> autorickshaw | <input type="radio"/> camel |
| <input type="radio"/> elephant | <input type="radio"/> cycle rickshaw | <input type="radio"/> boat | <input type="radio"/> train |

Land Transport

Some means of transport move on land.

To travel within the city- people use **buses, cars, scooters, bicycles, autorickshaws** and **cycle rickshaws**. In some cities there are **E-rickshaws, local trains** and **metro trains**.

Trucks are used to take goods from one place to another.



To go to far - off places, such as another city, people use long-distance buses and trains. In villages, people use bicycles and **bullock-carts**.

Water Transport

Some means of transport sail on water.

Some people travel from one country to another by **ship**.

Goods are also sent from one country to another by ships.

A **boat** is used to travel short

distances. It can **carry** only a few people. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport.



Air Transport



Some means of transport fly in the air. An **aeroplane** is a very fast means of transport. People use it to go from one city or country to another. Aeroplanes

are also used to send letters and goods.

A **helicopter** can carry a few people. It is used to take food and medicines to **soldiers** or people hit by a flood or an earthquake.

ANIMALS AS MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Animals are also used as means of transport. **Camels** are used in deserts. **Elephants** are used in forests. **Mules** are used in hilly regions.



Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

2. How many wheels does it have?



Blockbuster

A. 1. What are the various means of land transport?

2. What are the various means of water transport?

3. Which is the most expensive means of transport?





B. Fill ups :

1. We can travel by land, _____ and air.

2. Aeroplanes and helicopters are means of _____ transport.

3. We can sail from one country to another in a _____.

Points to Remember

-  We can travel to other cities by trains or buses.
-  Fast vehicles cover long distances in a short time.
-  We use different means of transport for different purposes.
-  Goods are carried by different means of transport.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name two means of land transport.
2. Name two animals, which are used for transport.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. To go to nearby places, we use _____.
(i) bicycles (ii) aeroplanes (iii) train
2. Bullock-carts are generally used in _____.
(i) villages (ii) cities (iii) metro cities
3. A _____ can carry hundreds of people.
(i) boat (ii) ship (iii) bicycles

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

Camels, fastest, air, Train, fuel

1. _____ is a means of land transport.
2. An aeroplane is a means of _____ transport.
3. Vehicles, that run on an engine, need a _____.
4. Air transport is the _____ means of transport.
5. _____ are used in deserts.

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

1. Car is a means of water transport.
2. A ship can carry many passengers.
3. Elephants are used in forests.

4. A helicopter can carry many people.
5. Trucks are used to take goods.



E. Answer the following questions :

1. How did early humans use the wheel?


2. What do people use to travel within the city?

3. When do people use an aeroplane?


4. Which animals are used as means of transport?

Activity


- Fill in the crossword with the names of the vehicles :




3.




2.




1.



4.



5.



6.

		3.				2.			1.	
		T				T			H	
									L	
4.	F		R	E		N	G		N	
						K				
						R			P	
									T	
		5.	T	R				N		
						6.	C			

Life Skills

- Bring a rail ticket, a bus ticket and an air ticket to the class. Read out what each contains.

13

Roads and Road Safety

HIGHLIGHTS

- What is a Road?
- Rules of Road
- Carelessness

Means of transport take us from one place to another. But they can also hurt us, if we get in their way.

WHAT IS A ROAD?

A road is a **path** for buses, trucks, cars, scooters and tongas. The roads in our neighbourhood are made up of stones and coal tar. These are called **Pucca roads**. **Kuchcha roads** are made up of mud and stones.



The roads in big cities and towns are very crowded. Traffic moves very fast on them. Some places have **road crossings**. A **traffic policeman** controls the movement of traffic at road crossings. Most crossings have traffic lights to control the movement of traffic.

We should learn and follow the rules of the road for being safe.

The Rules of the Road are :

1. Use the footpath for walking.
2. Cross the road only, when the traffic is clear.
3. Cross the road only at the zebra-crossing.





4. Walk, do not run, while crossing the road.
5. Do not play on or near the roads.
6. Follow the rules of traffic lights.
7. When you wait for a bus, wait in a queue.



Carelessness

Carelessness is the major **cause** of accidents. One can get seriously hurt in a road accident because of it.

We must avoid accidents. The rules of the traffic are for our safety.



Examine Yourself





- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture?

2. Is he following the safety rule?



Points to Remember

-  There are two types of roads– pucca roads and kuchcha roads.
-  We must follow the rules of the road.
-  The rules of the road are for our safety.
-  We can avoid accidents on the road by being careful.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Do you follow the safety rules?
2. When will you cross the road?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. A _____ controls the movement of traffic at road crossing.
(i) traffic policeman (ii) doctor (iii) NCC cadet
2. Use the _____ for walking.
(i) main road (ii) footpath (iii) none of them
3. Do not play on or near the _____.
(i) park (ii) road (iii) field
4. _____ can cause accident.
(i) Carefulness (ii) Carelessness (iii) Slow speed

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

safety, mud, zebra, Carelessness

1. Cross the road at _____ crossing only.
2. _____ can cause accidents on the road.
3. The traffic rules are for our _____.
4. Kuchcha roads are made up of _____.

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

1. Some places have road crossings.
2. We should cross the road only at the zebra-crossing.
3. We should play on or near the road.
4. Carelessness can cause accidents.
5. The rules of the road are for our safety.

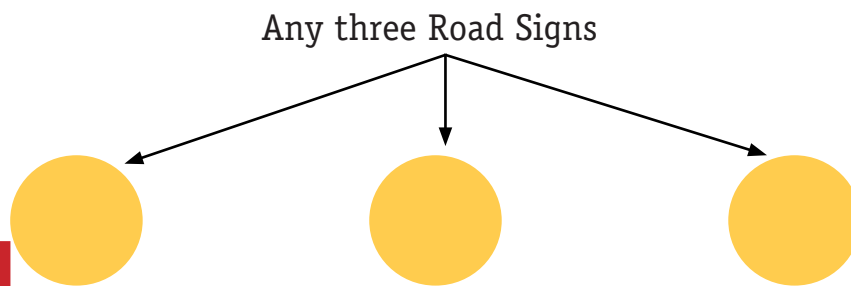
E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a road?

2. When should we cross the road?

3. How can we avoid accidents?

F. Complete the web chart :



Activity

- **How do you cross the road? Number these steps in the correct order.**

_____ I make sure that the road is clear.
_____ Then, I look to my left.
_____ I stand on the footpath or the side of the road.
_____ I cross the road.
_____ Again, I look to my right.
_____ I look to my right.

- **Tick (✓) the safe and correct ways of travelling in a vehicle :**



Life Skills

- **Write some of the important safety rules on a chart paper and show it to your**

14

Means of Communication

HIGHLIGHTS

- Letters • Telephone
- Newspaper and magazines
- Television
- Radio • E-mail

The ways to send and receive messages and information are called **means of communication**. We contact with our friends and family through different means of communication.



LETTERS



We write letters to friends and relatives that live in our country or in another country. Aerogrammes, inland letters, postcards are different types of letters. We paste stamp on the envelope of the letter. Then we post it in the letter-box.

Vidhan, a student of class II, is learning how to write a letter. Vidhan has finished writing his letter. He goes down the street with his mother to the letter-box. He slips his letter into the letter-box.

The postman collects Vidhan's letter and other letters from the letter box. He takes all the letters to the post-office. The letters are **sorted** and stamped.

There is a bag, in which there are letters to be sent to Kashmir. There is another bag, in which there are letters to be sent to the USA. Ruby's letter is in the bag that is being sent to Kerala. Her letter reaches her friend in Kerala after one week.



Telephone

There is one or more telephone in every house. We can talk on the **telephone** at any time of the day or night. It is the fastest means of **communication**. We dial a number on the phone. There is ring on the phone of the other person and he picks up the phone.



A **mobile** or **cellular phone** is a small phone. We can carry it with us in our pocket, purse or bag. Its number has ten digits. We can also send messages through SMS (Short Message Service).

Newspapers and Magazines

We read the **newspaper** daily. Newspapers and magazines have many sheets of paper. These contain information on people, places and sports. These are written in many languages. These are cheap.



Father reads the sports column in the newspaper.



I am learning to read the headlines of the newspaper.



Mother reads about sales in the advertisements in the newspaper.

Television

Television is also called TV. We watch **TV**. We watch different programmes for children and adults, quiz shows and advertisements on TV. We come to know the latest news of what is happening around the world on TV. We get TV signal from wires, called cable. This is called **Cable TV**.



Some TVs do not have cable connection. They get signal from a **dish antenna**.



Radio

Do you have a radio in your car? We listen to the radio. **Frequency Modulation** (FM) channels are radio channels. We listen to news, music, etc., on the radio. Information is broadcasted on radio. A small radio is called a transistor.

E-Mail

We use the computer. Computer has **internet** facility. Internet is a network of computers around the world. We send an e-mail through internet.

E-mail is the short name for Electronic mail. It reaches very fast. We can send letters, photos and videos through e-mail.



Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Name the means of communication being used in this picture.

2. What is its advantage over landline phones?



Blockbuster

A. 1. Which phone is also called cellular phone?

2. How many numbers does it have?

B. Tell your friends which communicating device you like the most.

Points to Remember



Letters are a common means of communication.



An aerogramme is used to send messages far away by air mail.



Telephone and mobile phones are the latest and fastest means of communication.



A small radio is called a transistor.



Newspapers are useful only for educated people.



E-mail is very fast and latest technology.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

- Which are the common means of communication?
- What is also called cell phone?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Cellular phone is very _____ in size.
(i) medium (ii) small (iii) large
- We read the _____ daily.
(i) newspaper (ii) mobile phone (iii) television
- Internet is a network of _____.
(i) telephones (ii) radios (iii) computers

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

Telephone, Television, Newspaper, ten, E-mail.

- A mobile number has _____ digits.
- A _____ is a cheap means of communication.
- _____ is called TV.

4. _____ is an Electronic Message.
5. _____ is a fast means of communication.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Letters | (i) Internet |
| 2. Cellular Phone | (ii) Educated people |
| 3. Radio | (iii) Post-box |
| 4. Newspaper | (iv) Mobile |
| 5. E-mail | (v) Listen only |

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

1. People watch programmes on a radio.
2. We must write correct address on envelopes.
3. Television is called T.V.
4. The telephone is not attached to a wire.
5. A small radio is called a transistor.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Name four means of communication.

2. Who brings your letters?

3. What is your telephone number?

4. What is Cable TV?

5. Which means of Communication has internet facility?

Activity

- The address in this letter is incomplete. Take the help of your teacher and complete it.

To,

15

Finding Way and Time

HIGHLIGHTS

- Directions
- Time
- A Day

Some places are far. Some places are near. Some places are new for us. We go down the road, up the road, to the left or to the right to reach these places. Up, down, right and left are called **sides**.

DIRECTIONS

Each side is a **direction**.

Up is North. [N]

Down is South. [S]

Left is East. [E]

Right is West. [W]



North, South, East and West are the four main directions.

In earlier times, people used the sun to tell directions and time. Why? It is because, the Sun rises in the east. It sets in the west.

Time

The **calendar** shows us the days in a week, a month and a year. A week has 7 days. Each month, **except** February, has 30 or 31 days. A year has 12 months.



A **clock** shows the time in a day. Twenty-four hours make a day.

A Day

Do You Know?

12 O' clock at night is called midnight.

The Sun **rises** everyday in the sky. This period of the day, is called **morning**. It is sunny during morning. 12 o'clock at day is called noon. It is very hot at noon.

The Sun begins to set after noon. Slowly, it becomes less hot. When the sun sets, it is called **evening**. It is cool and a little dark during evening. We work and play during morning, noon and evening. Slowly, it gets darker and darker. The moon and stars are seen in the sky. This is **night**. We sleep at night.



Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

2. What time of the day is it?



Blockbuster

A. Fill ups :







1. The Sun sets in the _____.

2. If we stand facing the setting Sun, the direction behind us is _____.

B. 1. The Sun rises in the _____.

2. We can find the four directions if we stand facing the _____.

Points to Remember

-  Directions tell us the correct location of a place.
-  There are four main directions—East, West, North and South.
-  The calendar shows us the time in a week, month and a year.
-  When the Sun rises, it is morning.
-  When the Sun sets, it is evening.
-  We should not waste time.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. In which direction does the Sun set?
2. How many hours make a day?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The sun rises in the _____.

(i) east

(ii) west

(iii) north

2. A week has _____ days.
- (i) 7 (ii) 30 (iii) 12
3. A month can have _____ days.
- (i) 30 (ii) 7 (iii) 12
4. The month of February has
- (i) 28 days (ii) 29 days (iii) Both (i) and (ii)

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

Sun, down, up, left, right, evening, east, calendar

- _____, _____, _____ and _____ are sides.
- _____ is very hot at noon.
- The sun rises in the _____.
- We see weeks and months on a _____.
- When the Sun sets, it is called _____.

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

- There are four main directions.
- The Sun sets in the east in the evening.
- We should not waste time.
- The Sun rises in the west.
- The moon and stars are seen at night.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Which are the four main directions?

- What does a calendar show?

- What do we see in the sky at night?

Activity

- Look at the map of India and write the directions of these states :



1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Gujarat
4. Odisha

Life Skills

- Fix a stick in the playground. See the length of the shadow in the morning

16

Earth our Home

HIGHLIGHTS

- Our Earth
- Water Bodies

OUR EARTH

The Earth is round in shape. The surface of the Earth is covered with land and water. Earth is **surrounded** by air. We need air to breathe. Plants and animals also need air to breathe. The blanket of air that surrounds the Earth is called atmosphere. The model of the earth is called a **globe**.



Globe

Landforms



Hill



Mountain

Most of the Earth's surface is covered with water. At some places, the Earth's surface is high and at others, it is flat. These different features of the Earth's surface are called landforms.

The land is high at some places. These are called hills. Very high hills are called mountains. Mountain peaks are always covered with snow, that is why hills stay cool even in summers.



Desert



Valley

Sandy, dry and plain areas are called deserts. There is scarcity of water here, so there is very little **vegetation** and wildlife found in deserts.

The lowland areas between the hills are called valleys. Often, a river flows through a valley making the land **fertile**. It is called a river valley.



Island



Plateau



Peninsula

A part of land which is surrounded with water from all sides is called an island.

A high area of land which is flat on top is called a plateau. It is rocky but good for cultivation.

A peninsula is a part of land which is surrounded by water from three sides.

WATER BODIES

Water is very important for life. In the olden times, people lived near rivers to get water easily.

River

A river is a long stream of water. It gets water from **melting** snow and rain.

Sea

A sea is a very large body of water. Most rivers flow into sea.

Ocean

Very big seas are called oceans. The water in seas and oceans cannot be used for drinking as it is very **salty**. There are five oceans in the world.

Lakes and ponds

Lakes and ponds are small water bodies. Rainwater collects in them during the rainy season.

We need water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing. Plants and animals also cannot live without water.



Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

2. Write the names of the landforms and water body shown in picture.



Blockbuster






A. Answer in one word only.

1. The blanket of air that surrounds the Earth.

2. Life cannot exist without this.

3. Very large bodies of water.

Points to Remember

-  Air and water are necessary for life.
-  The surface of the Earth is uneven.
-  Plains, mountains, hills, valleys, deserts and plateaus are landforms.
-  Seas, oceans, rivers, ponds and lakes are water bodies.
-  We should not waste water.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. How does our earth look?
2. What is called very high land?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. _____ is a flat land.
(i) plain (ii) plateau (iii) desert
2. _____ is the largest water body.
(i) pond (ii) well (iii) ocean
3. _____ is a small water body.
(i) valley (ii) lake (iii) sea

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

ocean, rivers, plateau, sun, valley

1. The earth moves around the _____.
2. A hill with a flat top, is called a _____.
3. The flat land between two hills, is called _____.
4. The largest body of water, is called _____.
5. Flowing water bodies, are called _____.

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

1. Most people live in plains.
2. Mountain peaks are covered with snow.

3. Air is hot on the hills.
4. A small model of Earth, is called a Globe.
5. Plants and animals live on Earth.



E. Answer the following questions :

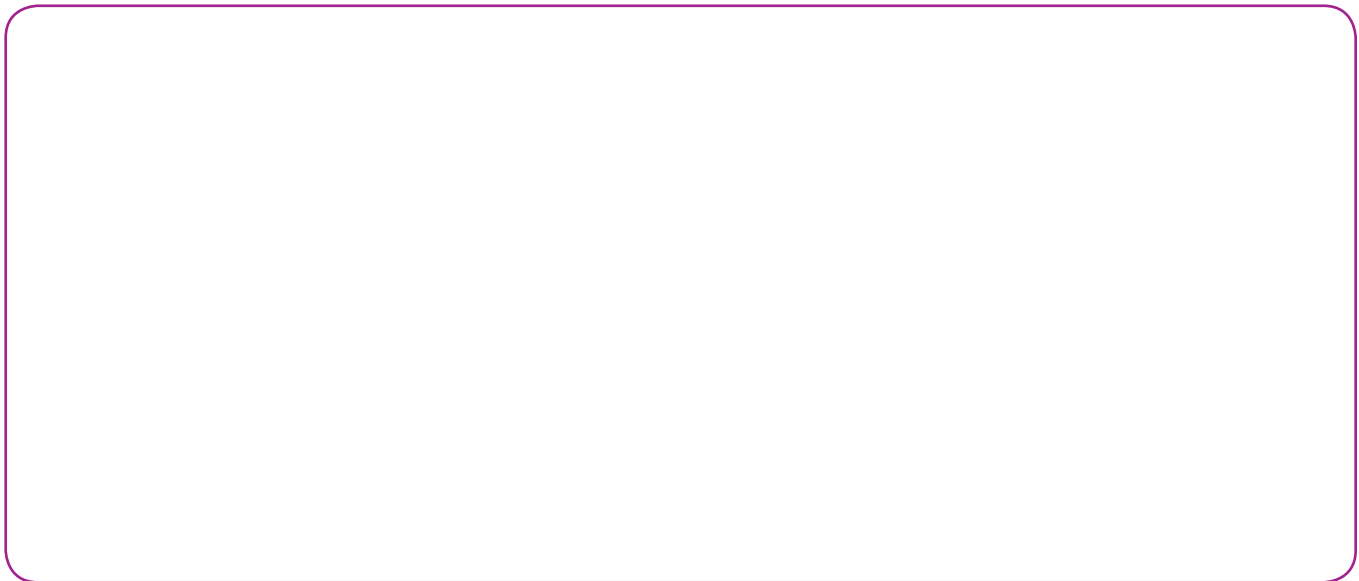
1. What are mountains?

2. Which landform is suitable for living and for growing crops?

3. Why is the water from seas and oceans not fit for drinking?

Activity

- Find out the names of the largest ocean, the largest lake, the highest mountain peak and the largest desert in the world. Also, find out where they are located.
- Draw the beautiful green Earth as our home in the space given below :



Life Skills

- Have you ever been to a hill station? If yes, write your experience in your notebook. If no, ask your teacher about a hill station.

17

Weather

HIGHLIGHTS

- Winter Season
- Summer Season
- Rainy Season
- Other Seasons

Our Earth has a layer of air around it. Changes in the air make a place hot or cold. This is called weather. Weather can be cool, hot, cold, cloudy, sunny, windy or rainy depending on the place where we stay.

When a place has the same weather for a long time, it is known as the **climate** of a place.



Some months in a year are hot and some months are cold. These are called seasons. There are three main **seasons** in India—winter, summer and rainy.

WINTER SEASON

In this season, the Sun does not shine brightly. The days are shorter and nights are longer. At some places there is snowfall during winter



season. We wear woollen clothes and like to eat hot things. We sit near the fire or in the sunshine.



SUMMER SEASON

During summer, the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Earth. So, it is very hot. Summer remains from April to June every year. During this season, the days are long and the nights are short. We like to wear light cotton clothes. We use fans, room coolers and air conditioners.

Examine Yourself

- Write a few lines on your favourite season.

RAINY SEASON

The rainy season falls in the months of July, August and September. The cool, wet winds, which bring rain in India are called the **Monsoon winds**.

Before it rains, there are dark clouds in the sky. People use umbrellas or raincoats to protect themselves from the rain. There are **puddles** of water in roads. Children can be seen playing with paper boats.

Sometimes, we see a rainbow on a rainy day. There are seven colours in a rainbow.





Do You Know?

On rainy days, clouds are composed of either small droplets of water or tiny pieces of ice. It rains when these clouds burst. A rainbow has 7 colours.

OTHER SEASONS





After the rainy season, we have **autumn**. It is neither hot nor cold. Leaves of many trees dry up and fall down. New leaves begin to grow fresh and green.

Between winter and summer there is **spring**, during which weather is very pleasant. It is neither too hot nor too cold. There could be seen flowers all around.

Thus, the weather affects our lives very much. It causes a change in our food habits, clothing and activities.



Points to Remember

-  Changes in the air make a place hot or cold. This is called weather.
-  There are three main seasons in India—Summer, Monsoon and Winter.
-  In winter season, the Sun does not shine brightly.
-  During summer, the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Earth.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Why do we like to be indoors in the afternoon?
2. Which are the three main seasons in India?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. It gives us heat and light.
(i) Sun (ii) Moon (iii) Stars
2. Moving air is called :
(i) storm (ii) wind (iii) loo

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. People go out for walks in the _____.
2. The days are _____ and nights are _____ in winter.
3. It is very _____ in summer season.
4. _____ is neither hot nor cold.

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

1. The weather keeps on changing all the time.
2. Sun, wind and rain decide the type of season.
3. The three main seasons are winter, summer and monsoon.
4. In winter, there are thick black clouds that bring the snow.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is weather?

2. What do we like to do during winter season?

3. How do we keep ourselves cool in summer season?

4. Why do we like the monsoon season?

Activity

- Write the first letter of each picture to get the name of a bird that loves rain.



18

The Loving Mother

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nirmal hriday and Shishu Bhawan
- Prize and Award
- Service of the Nuns

Mother Teresa was born on 26th August 1910. She became a nun at a very young age. She was sent to India to teach in a convent in Kolkata.

While she was teaching, Mother Teresa decided to serve God. She began to look after the sick and the poor. After some time, she left the convent and started the **Missionaries of Charity**.

NIRMAL HRIDAY AND SHISHU BHAWAN

A few years later, Mother Teresa found '**Nirmal Hriday**'. It was a home for the poor and the dying. Then she started a home for homeless children. She called it '**Shishu Bhawan**'. She devoted her entire life for serving people.

PRIZE AND AWARD

Mother Teresa got the **Nobel Prize** for Peace in 1979. The next year, she was awarded the **Bharat Ratna**. She passed away in 1997.

Today, the Missionaries of Charity is helping people in over 125 countries.





SERVICE OF THE NUNS

- look after the sick
- feed the hungry
- provide shelter to the homeless
- teach children who cannot go to school and look after children whose parents have died.



Mother Teresa looked after everyone as a mother would look after her child. Her life teaches us that we must love others with a pure heart.

Points to Remember

-  Mother Teresa became a nun at very young age.
-  She founded 'Nirmal Hriday' & 'Shishu Bhawan'.
-  She devoted her entire life for serving people.
-  She got the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979.

Exercise Time

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Mother Teresa was born in _____.
(i) 1910 (ii) 1911 (iii) 1912
- She became a _____ at a very young age.
(i) Teacher (ii) Nun (iii) Doctor
- She got the Bharat Ratna Award for Peace in _____.
(i) 1980 (ii) 1979 (iii) 1981

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

People, Young, Mother, Kolkata

- Mother Teresa was sent to India to teach in a convent in _____.
- Mother Teresa devoted her entire life for serving _____.
- Mother Teresa became a nun at a very _____ age.
- Mother Teresa looked after everyone as a _____.

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

- Mother Teresa was born in 1905.
- Mother Teresa founded 'Nirmal Hriday'.
- She also started a school for homeless children.
- Her life teaches us that we must love others.

B. Answer the following questions :

- How did Mother Teresa serve God?

- Which were the two homes founded by Mother Teresa?

- How do the nuns of the Missionaries of Charity serve the needy?

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- _____ is eaten raw.
(i) tomato (ii) wheat (iii) rice
- When we are thirsty, we :
(i) drink water (ii) eat food (iii) study
- Uncle's and aunt's children are our _____.
(i) friends (ii) cousins (iii) classmates
- The _____ makes the doors and windows.
(i) carpenter (ii) plumber (iii) mason
- We wear cotton clothes in _____.
(i) summer (ii) winter (iii) all seasons
- Some people go to a park for _____.
(i) swimming (ii) running (iii) morning walk
- The _____ keeps the school clean.
(i) driver (ii) sweeper (iii) guard
- A bank is a place where we:
(i) play (ii) keep our money (iii) watch a movie

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Many shops together make a _____.
- We can watch puppet show in a _____.
- The name of your school guard is _____.
- A _____ family has only one parent and children.
- The _____ lays the bricks and stones.
- Clothes such as raincoats are worn in _____.
- We have _____ in the afternoon.
- Animals and plants need _____.

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

1. There are different types of houses.
2. A small family is also called a nuclear family.
3. Plastic clothers protects us from cold.
4. A very large family is called a joint family.
5. We go out for a picnic with our family and friends.
6. A clean house is a healthy house.
7. We wear uniform in school.
8. We relax, play or entertain ourselves in free time.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. The carpenter | (i) the houses have sloping roofs. |
| 2. The plumber | (ii) fixes the wires, lights and fans. |
| 3. In the hilly areas, | (iii) makes the doors and windows. |
| 4. The electrician | (iv) lays the pipes for water supply. |
| 5. A clean house | (v) lays the bricks and stones. |
| 6. The mason | (vi) is a healthy house. |

E. Rearrange the jumbled letters :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. B L P U M E R _____ | 2. U D M _____ |
| 3. C E M N E T _____ | 4. S T W R A _____ |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do we need food?
2. Where do you go when you feel unwell in school?
3. Whom should we call if there is a fire in our neighbourhood?
4. What materials are used to make a kachcha house?
5. What is khadi? How it is made?
6. From where do we get water?
7. Why is the breakfast an important meal of the day?
8. What is common in a family?

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- _____ is the largest water body.
(i) pond (ii) well (iii) ocean
- It gives us heat and light.
(i) Sun (ii) Moon (iii) Stars
- A month can have _____ days.
(i) 30 (ii) 7 (iii) 12
- We read the _____ daily.
(i) newspaper (ii) mobile phone (iii) television
- Do not play on or near the _____.
(i) park (ii) road (iii) field
- Bullock-carts are generally used in _____.
(i) villages (ii) cities (iii) metro cities
- In sledges, there were _____.
(i) two wheels (ii) no wheel (iii) four wheels
- A _____ controls the movement of traffic at road crossing.
(i) traffic policeman (ii) doctor (iii) NCC cadet

B. Fill in the blanks :

- _____ are lit on Diwali.
- Early man worked very hard for his _____.
- The days are _____ and nights are _____ in winter.
- _____ are used in deserts..
- The traffic rules are for our _____.
- A _____ is a cheap means of communication.
- We see weeks and months on a _____.
- Flowing water bodies, are called _____.

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Letters | (i) Internet |
| 2. Cellular Phone | (ii) Educated people |
| 3. Radio | (iii) Post-box |
| 4. Newspaper | (iv) Mobile |
| 5. E-mail | (v) Listen only |

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

1. Sun, wind and rain decide the type of season.
2. A small model of Earth, is called a Globe.
3. The moon and stars are seen at night.
4. People watch programmes on a radio.
5. We should cross the road only at the zebra-crossing.
6. Trucks are used to take goods.

E. Choose the correct word :

1. Earlier, human beings used to **walk/jump** long distances.
2. **Four/Two** wheels are used in a motorcycle.
3. Wheels used in trucks are **smaller/bigger** than the wheels used in cars.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. How do we keep ourselves cool in summer season?
2. Why is the water from seas and oceans not fit for drinking?
3. Which are the four main directions?
4. Which means of communication has Internet facility?
5. How can we avoid accidents?
6. Which animals are used as means of transport?
7. Where is the Indian flag unfurled on Independence Day?
8. Where do the Christians worship?