

Social STUDIES



Written by :
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Part
3

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.

1 The Solar System

When you look up, you see a vast space. This space changes colour at different times of the day. This vast space is called the sky. It is blue when the day is clear; it is grey, when the day is stormy, and it is black at night. You see many natural objects like the sun, the moon and stars in the sky. There are many more interesting objects like asteroids, meteors, planets in the sky, that you cannot see with naked eyes. All these objects are called celestial bodies. Together, they form the Universe.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Solar System
- The Eight Planets
- Moons in our Solar System
- Stars

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The solar system is egg-shaped. It is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy. The solar system is made up of the sun and the eight planets. It also has over 160 known moons, asteroids, comets, dust and gas. It shines brightly because of the burning of two gases—hydrogen and helium. The sun is a star as it has its own light and heat. The eight planets, their moons, asteroids, comets, etc. orbit the sun. Solar system is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy.

THE EIGHT PLANETS

Planets are made up of different materials such as rocks, metals and gas particles. The eight planets that orbit the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Another heavenly body, Pluto, that was earlier called a planet—is now called a dwarf planet.

BLOCKBUSTER

Thought provoking questions related to the concept.

STARS

When you look at the night sky, you see many beautiful stars. There are different kinds of stars in the sky. Some are very big. A few stars are 100 to 200 times bigger than the sun. Some very old stars are smaller than the earth. The sun is the closest star to the earth. Therefore, it looks bigger than other stars.

Asteroids are rocky and metallic objects, that orbit the sun.

Meteors are solid objects that travel in space. They are called shooting stars.

Blockbuster

1. What is the solar system?
2. Put these planets in order of size from the smallest to the biggest. Earth, Jupiter and Mercury.
3. What is the name of the satellite of the Earth?

Points to Remember

- The solar system is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy.
- The solar system consists of the sun and eight planets.
- The sun is the centre of the solar system. It is a star, which has its own heat and light.
- The eight planets, that orbit the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
- Asteroids are natural satellites, that orbit the planets.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name 8 planets of our solar-system ?
2. Which is the closest star to the earth ?

EXERCISE TIME

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

2. Talk to your classmates about the important tourist places in Mumbai and Kolkata.

3. (a) Mumbai is the capital of the state of _____.

(b) The _____ beach is the second largest beach in the world.

(c) The _____ and the _____ are British era buildings in Kolkata.

Points to Remember

- Some of the important cities of India are Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Bhopal and Hyderabad.
- Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. It is an important seaport with a number of industries like textiles, oil drilling and the film industry.
- New Delhi is the capital of India. The president, prime minister and other ministers live here.
- Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh and is known as the 'city of gardens'.
- Hyderabad or the 'city of pearls' is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.
- Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
- Kolkata, on the banks of River Hooghly, is the capital of West Bengal.
- Diamond Harbour is an important port and Howrah Bridge is a famous bridge in Kolkata.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which city is also known as the city of pearls?
2. Which city has the famous Shaikh park?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. _____ is located on the coast of Arabian Sea.
(i) Delhi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Chennai
2. Ambassadors of different countries live in _____.
(i) Mumbai (ii) Chennai (iii) Kolkata

DO YOU KNOW?

Extra information and interesting facts related to the concept.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Name the food items shown in the pictures.
2. Do you know that these food items are from different regions of India? Try to name the regions from where these food items come.

FOOD HABITS

People eat different types of food. Some people eat eggs, meat, fish and vegetables. They are called **non-vegetarians**. People, who do not eat eggs, meat and fish, are called **vegetarians**. They eat only foodgrains, vegetables and fruits.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOODSTUFF

All types of crops are not grown in every state of India. How do fruits and vegetables reach a place, where they are not grown? A good system of transport makes this possible. India has a well developed system of transport. Things are taken from one place to another by train, bus, truck, ship, boat and aeroplane.

Coconuts from the **coastal** areas reach the hills and apples from the hills reach the coastal areas in no time!

Do You Know?

The mango is known as the 'king of fruits'. More than 1000 varieties of mangoes are grown in India.

Points to Remember

- Farmers in India grow many types of foodgrains, pulses, vegetables and fruits.
- People in different parts of India eat different things.
- Different types of seeds are produced in India.
- Spices make our food tasty and colourful.

EXAMINE YOURSELF

Test yourself related to the concepts.

Mumbai. Some distance away from Mumbai is the **Mumbai High**, formerly known as the Bombay High, which is an offshore oil field.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :
 - Mumbai is located on the coast of a famous sea. Name it.
 - Write the name of two famous beaches of Mumbai.



DELHI

Delhi is one of the largest cities of India. It is located on the banks of River Yamuna. New Delhi is the capital of India. Delhi was first built by the Pandava rulers and was called **Indraprastha**. Ever since, it has been built, destroyed and rebuilt time and again. Delhi has a long and extremely hot summer from April to October. Rainfall starts from the month of June. Winter starts from November and lasts till March.



The Delhi Metro

Being the capital of the country, there are many important offices in Delhi. The **Parliament of India**, the Supreme Court of India and several other offices are located in Delhi. The **President**, **Prime Minister** and other Ministers of the central government live here. **Ambassadors** and **dignitaries** from other countries of the world also live in New Delhi. Delhi also has a network of city railway system known as the **metro**.



The India Gate

Some of the places to visit include the **India Gate** which is a memorial built in honour of the brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the country, the **Red Fort**.

Most of the important offices of the state government are located in its capital.

Do You Know ?
Andaman and Nicobar Island is the biggest union territory and Lakshadweep is the smallest.

UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

The names of union territories along with their capitals are given below:

Union Territory	Capital
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
Daman and Diu	Daman
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Pudducherry (Pondicherry)	Pudducherry
Delhi	Delhi

Delhi is a union territory, but it is being considered as a state. It is known as the National Capital Territory (NCT).

Points to Remember

- India has 29 states and 7 union territories.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in India.
- Goa is the smallest state in India in terms of area.
- Rajasthan is the biggest state in India in terms of area.
- New Delhi is the capital of India.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

- What is the capital of India?
- Who is the head of the state government?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- The population of India is more than _____
(i) 1 crore (ii) 10 crore (iii) 100 crore

POINT TO REMEMBER

A short summary of the chapter.

ACTIVITY

Activity based learning related to the chapter.

C. Fill in the blanks :

- A _____ is a drawing of the earth.
- Smaller water bodies are called _____ and _____.
- A book of maps, is called an _____.
- Large areas of land on the earth, are called _____ direction.
- The top of the map shows the _____ direction.

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

- We can see the whole earth at one time on a globe.
- A huge globe is easy to carry from one place to another.
- A lake is much smaller than an ocean.
- There are four continents and seven oceans.
- We use atlas to find directions.

E. Answer the following questions :

- What is the difference between a map and a globe?
- In which way a map is more useful than a globe?
- How can we find directions on a map?
- Why do sailors use a compass instead of a map to find the direction of a place?
- Which is the largest and smallest ocean in the world?

Activity

The names of the seven continents and the five oceans are hidden in this word search. Can you find them? Encircle the oceans with a blue pencil and the continents with a brown pencil :

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

Life Skills

- Talk about the benefits of globes and maps in the classroom?

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

- Our country produces a large variety of foodgrains.
- Spices have made Indian food popular.
- All people eat same kind of food.
- All type of crops are not grown in every state of India.
- Spices make our food tasteless.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Why do farmers in our country grow different types of crops?
- Which foodgrains are eaten in different parts of India?
- Why do we use spices? Write the names of four spices grown in India.
- How do fruits and vegetables reach places where they are not grown?
- Differentiate between vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

Activity

- Make a healthy fruit salad. Take the help of an adult. Cut fruits like bananas, guavas, grapes and apples into small pieces. Now take a bowl of curd. Add the fruit pieces to it. Mix well. Keep the bowl in the refrigerator for one hour. Serve to family and friends.

Life Skills

- Make a Chart about eating habits.

My favourite dishes :

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

I am a _____ (vegetarian / non-vegetarian)

The fruits that I like :

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

The Vegetables that I like :

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

LIFE SKILLS

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

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1

The Solar System

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Solar System
- The Eight Planets
- Moons in our Solar System
- Stars

When you look up, you see a vast space. This space changes colour at different times of the day. This vast space is called the sky. It is blue, when the day is clear; it is grey, when the day is stormy, and it is black at night. You see many natural objects like the sun, the moon and stars in the sky. There are many more interesting objects like asteroids, meteors, planets in the sky, that you cannot see with naked eyes. All these objects are called celestial bodies. Together, they form the Universe.



Star Watching

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The solar system is egg-shaped. It is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy.



The Sun

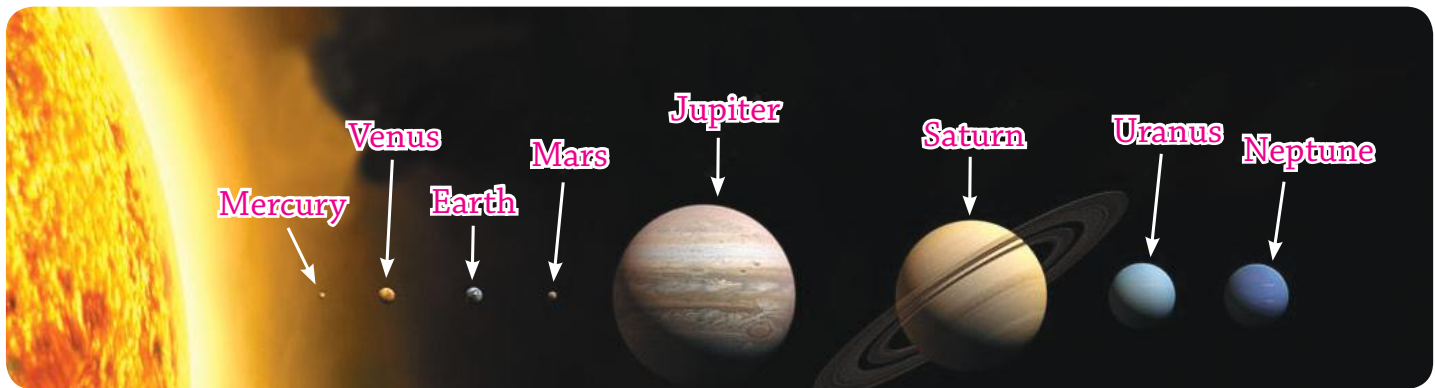
The solar system is made up of the sun and the eight planets. It also has over 160 known moons, asteroids, comets, dust and gas. It shines brightly because of the burning of two gases— hydrogen and helium. The sun is a star as it has its own light and heat. The eight planets, their moons, asteroids, comets, etc. orbit the sun. Solar system is a part of the Milk Way Galaxy.

THE EIGHT PLANETS

Planets are made up of different materials such as rocks, metals and gas particles. The eight planets that orbit the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Another heavenly body, Pluto, that was earlier called a planet— is now called a dwarf planet.

The four planets that orbit close to the sun, are called inner planets. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are the inner planets. They are made up of rocks and have few or no moons. Mercury is the smallest planet. Venus is the brightest planet. Earth is the only planet known to have life. Mars has rusty red colour, so it is called the Red Planet.

The four planets that orbit far from the sun, are called outer planets. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are the outer planets. They are very big in size. Jupiter is the largest planet. Saturn has many rings around it. Uranus has more than 27 moons. Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun.



The Solar System

MOONS IN OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

Moons are natural satellites of the planets. They are round in shape. They orbit the planets.

The inner planets— Mercury and Venus, have no moons. The earth has one large moon. It is the brightest object in the night sky and closer to the earth. Mars has two tiny moons, called Phobos and Deimos.

The large outer planets have a huge system of moons. Their moons are very large in size.

The four moons Ganymede, Callisto, Io and Europa, of planet Jupiter are larger than some planets. The largest moon of Saturn is Titan. The moons of planet Uranus are made of ice and rock. Triton is the largest moon of planet Neptune.



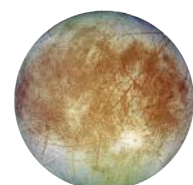
Ganymede



Callisto



Io



Europa

STARS

When you look at the night sky, you see many beautiful stars. There are different kinds of stars in the sky. Some are very big. A few stars are 100 to 200 times bigger than the sun. Some very old stars are smaller than the earth. The sun is the closest star to the earth. Therefore, it looks bigger than other stars.



Star

Asteroids are rocky and metallic objects, that orbit the sun.

Meteors are solid objects that travel in space. They are called shooting stars.






Blockbuster

1. What is the solar system?

2. Put these planets in order of size from the smallest to the biggest. Earth, Jupiter and Mercury.

3. What is the name of the satellite of the Earth?

Points to Remember

-  The solar system is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy.
-  The solar system consists of the sun and eight planets.
-  The sun is the centre of the solar system. It is a star, which has its own heat and light.
-  The eight planets, that orbit the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
-  Moons are natural satellites, that orbit the planets.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name 8 planets of our solar-system ?
2. Which is the closest star to the earth ?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- _____ is a dwarf planet.
(i) Pluto (ii) Mercury (iii) Mars
- The _____ is the closest star to the earth.
(i) Shooting star (ii) Sun (iii) Moon
- The moons of planet _____ are made of ice and rock.
(i) Neptune (ii) Saturn (iii) Uranus
- _____ has many rings around it.
(i) Venus (ii) Earth (iii) Saturn

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Meteors are solid objects, that travel in space, are called _____.
- _____ are natural satellites, that orbit the planets.
- The _____ is the part of the Milky Way Galaxy.
- The largest moon of Saturn is _____.
- The four planets that orbit far from the sun, are called _____ planets.

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

- Our solar system is a galaxy.
- The satellites of planets are called moons.
- Jupiter is a rocky planet.
- Venus is the brightest planet.
- Neptune is called the Red Planet.

E. Answer the following questions :

- What is the solar system made of ?
- Name the eight planets.
- What are the features of the outer planets?
- Which two planets do not have any moon?
- Which planets have four moons ? Name them.

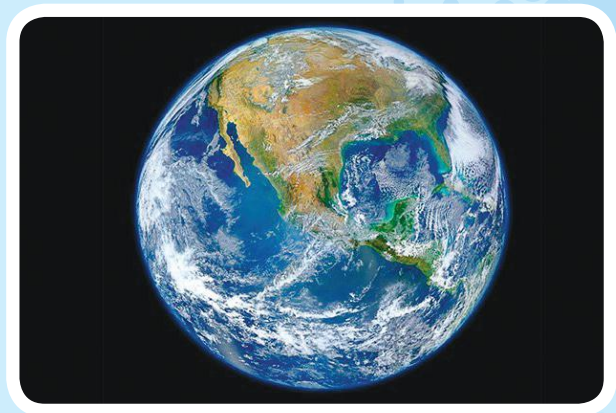
2

The Earth: our Home

HIGHLIGHTS

- Surface of the Earth
- Land
- Water
- Air

The **Earth** on which we live, is one of the eight planets that goes around the Sun. We live on this beautiful planet. Earth is the home not only of us but of all living things. Plants, animals, birds, insects, human beings all live on this Earth. It is at present the only known place in the universe, where life is possible. However, **scientists** are trying to find the presence of life on other planets.



The Earth

We live in houses. The house is a part of a city or village. The city or village is a part of the country and the country is a part of the Earth. The Earth is our home and we live on it.

SURFACE OF THE EARTH



Surface of the Earth

The surface of the Earth is made up of **land** and **water**. Water covers more than two-third part of the Earth's surface.

The rest of the surface is land. Many plants and animals live in water. We live on land. We work and play on land. The farmer works on land and produces food and other crops. The land spreads far and wide.

Land

Let us find out— how vast it is? If we stand on the top of a high building and look around, we see that the land and the sky seems to meet at the distance. This is called

the **horizon**. In fact, the land and sky never meet. If we move towards the horizon, we find that the horizon also moves away. Actually, we cannot see the whole land surface at a time. It is much bigger than it appears to be.



Horizon; where land and sky appear to meet

Water

Many people have their houses near the sea. Many towns and cities are near the seashore where water and land meet. These areas are called the **coastal areas**.



The land and the sea meet at the coast

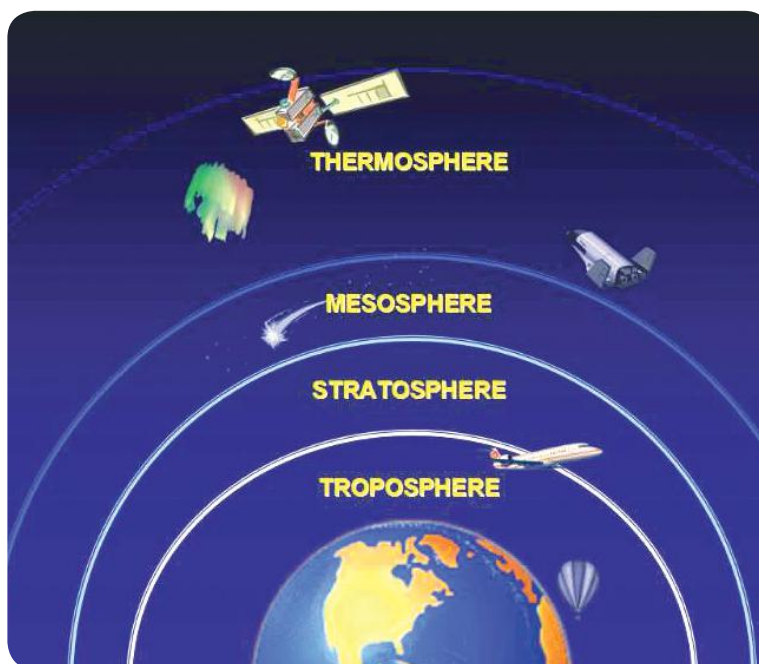
If we stand on the coast and look out towards the sea, we notice that the water surface and the sky appear to meet at a distant point. In fact, the water surface and the sky never meet. We cannot see the full water surface at a time. The water surface is much bigger than water, we can see with our eyes.

Air

All human beings— animals and plants need air to stay alive. Life is not possible on Earth without air. Our Earth is surrounded by an envelope of air. This envelope of air is called the **atmosphere**. The air is made up of a number of gases. We cannot see air, but we can feel it.

The Earth is our home. We need land, water and air to live.

Hundreds of years ago, we did not know much about the Earth. People thought that the Earth was flat like a disc. They feared that if they went

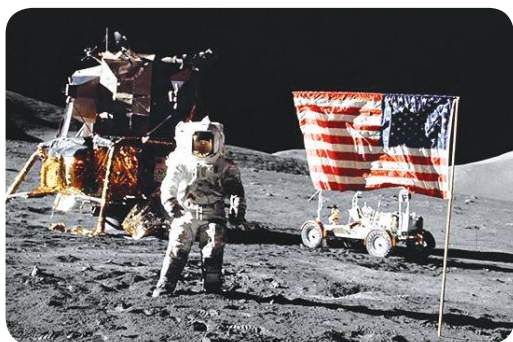


Atmosphere

far enough, they would reach the edge of the disc and fall off. In 1519, a man named **Ferdinand Magellan** of Spain took five ships and many sailors and set out on a long journey towards the west. They kept on sailing in the same direction.

After a difficult and long journey of three years, the ships returned to the same place in Spain, from where they had started. This meant that they had sailed around the Earth. This journey showed that the Earth had no edges. It is round like a ball.

The Earth looks flat because we see only a small part of its surface at a time and so the ground seems to be flat.



Man on the moon

Science has made great progress. We can now travel in space. A number of satellites and spaceships have travelled around the Earth. Some of them have also landed on the moon. Man has also landed on the moon. **Neil Armstrong** and **Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin** were the first men to land on the moon. From there, they took many photographs of the Earth.

The round shape of the Earth could be clearly seen in those photographs. The fact, that the Earth is round, was already known to our ancient Indian thinkers and is mentioned in our **scriptures**. The Earth looks blue from the moon. So it is also called the **Blue Planet**.

Blockbuster

1. Why is the atmosphere important for us?






2. What was the name of the ship of Ferdinand Magellan?

3. What is the shape of the Earth?

Points to Remember

 *The Earth is the home of all living things.*

 *All living things depend on air, water and soil of the Earth.*

-  The surface of the Earth is made up of land and water.
-  Water covers more than two-third parts of the Earth's surface.
-  The envelope of air around the Earth, is called the atmosphere.
-  The point, where the sky and the land appear to meet, is called horizon.
-  The Earth is round like a ball.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. How does the Earth look?
2. Who covers more than two-third part of the Earth's surface?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The surface of the Earth is made up of _____.
(i) land (ii) water (iii) both
2. Water covers more than _____ parts of the Earth's surface.
(i) two-third (ii) half (iii) one-fourth
3. Many people have their houses near the _____.
(i) mountain (ii) sea (iii) forest
4. Life is not possible on the Earth without _____.
(i) water (ii) air (iii) both

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The _____ area on the Earth is larger than the land area.
2. The Earth is our _____.
3. The envelope of air, which surrounds the Earth, is called the _____.
4. The _____ of the Earth is made up of land and water.
5. The _____ is, where sky and land appear to meet.

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

1. The Earth is the home of all living things.
2. The Earth is one of the eight planets, that revolve around the Sun.

3. The envelope of air around the Earth, is called the horizon.
4. The Earth is flat like a disc.



E. Match the following :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. The Earth is a | (i) atmosphere |
| 2. The envelope of air around the Earth, is called the | (ii) Earth |
| 3. The man who proved that the Earth, is round was | (iii) planet |
| 4. All living things depend on air, water and soil of the | (iv) Ferdinand Magellan |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. What are coastal areas?
2. Describe the Earth in brief.
3. What covers a large part of the Earth's surface?
4. What is a horizon?
5. How did the sailors discover that the Earth is round?

Activity

- Go to an open field. Look as far as you can. Far away, the land and the sky seem to meet. The line, at which the land and sky seem to meet, is called the horizon. Actually, the land and the sky never meet, they only seem to meet.
- Go to a nearby park or garden, where there are many plants. Choose a small area near a tree. Now, closely observe the chosen area of different kinds of plants and animals. Make a note about the number of plants, animals and insects, you observe. You will find that there is a large variety of living things, even on a small piece of Earth.

Life Skills

- What according to you, is the most important reason that makes life on the Earth possible?
- Think of two important reasons why other planets in the solar system don't have life? Write them in your notebook and share with the class.

3

How The Earth Looks?

HIGHLIGHTS

- Oceans
- Continents
- Directions

Today we have learnt about our earth. It is round and very big. We cannot see the whole earth at one time. So we have to make a model of the earth to study it. This model is called a **globe**. Even on a globe, we can see only half of the earth at a time. We have to **rotate** the globe to see the other half. However, it is not possible to show all the places on a small globe. Yet, a huge globe would be difficult to carry around. These problems can be solved, if we use **maps**.

A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it. Maps can be big or small.

A book of maps, is called an **Atlas**. Sometimes, we use very large maps. These maps can be hung on a wall. These are called **wall maps**.

Look at the map. Some areas are in blue, while others are in different colours. Blue shows the water bodies. The other colours show land.



A globe is a model of the earth

OCEANS

Very large bodies of water, are called oceans. There are five main oceans. Smaller water bodies are called seas, rivers and lakes.

Do You Know ?

Ocean and sea water is salty. It cannot be used for drinking and irrigation of crops.

CONTINENTS

Large areas of land on the earth, are called continents. There are seven continents. See the map and learn these continents.



There are seven continents and five main oceans on the earth

DIRECTIONS



A compass helps us locate directions

There are four directions—**North**, **South**, **East** and **West**. These directions help us to locate places on a map.

Put up a map on a wall. Stand in front of it. The top of the map shows the North. South is always towards the bottom of the map. East is on your right and West on your left.

The directions are shown in the same way on all maps.

Did you know that sailors use a **compass** to find their way, while sailing? A compass is like a watch. It has a needle, which always points to the North. Once you know— where North lies, you can find out the other directions.

Do You Know?

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world.







Blockbuster

1. What is a globe?

2. What would have been the colour of the Earth, if there were trees on it?

3. Try to draw a map of your house.

Points to Remember

-  A globe is a model of the earth.
-  A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it.
-  A book of maps, is called an Atlas.
-  There are five main oceans and seven continents on the earth.
-  The four directions are North, South, East and West.
-  We use a compass to find directions.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the largest ocean in the world?
2. Which is the smallest ocean in the world?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. A model of the earth is called a _____.
(i) sphere (ii) circle (iii) globe
2. Large maps hung on walls, are called _____.
(i) books (ii) wall maps (iii) globes
3. The water bodies shown on a map, are coloured in _____.
(i) green (ii) red (iii) blue
4. A very large body of water, is called _____.
(i) a lake (ii) a river (iii) an ocean
5. The needle of a compass always points to the _____.
(i) South (ii) East (iii) North

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. A _____ is a drawing of the earth.
2. Smaller water bodies are called _____ and _____.
3. A book of maps, is called an _____.
4. Large areas of land on the earth, are called _____.
5. The top of the map shows the _____ direction.

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

1. We can see the whole earth at one time on a globe.
2. A huge globe is easy to carry from one place to another.
3. A lake is much smaller than an ocean.
4. There are four continents and seven oceans.
5. We use atlas to find directions.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the difference between a map and a globe?
2. In which way a map is more useful than a globe?
3. How can we find directions on a map?
4. Why do sailors use a compass instead of a map to find the direction of a place?
5. Which is the largest and smallest ocean in the world?

Activity

- The names of the seven continents and the five oceans are hidden in this word search. Can you find them? Encircle the oceans with a blue pencil and the continents with a brown pencil :

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

Life Skills

- Talk about the benefits of globes and maps in the classroom?

4

OUR COUNTRY

HIGHLIGHTS

- India
- States of India
- Union Territories of India

INDIA

India is situated in southern part of the continent of Asia.

India is a very big country. India has a population of more than 120 crore. India is around 3000 km wide in east-west direction and 3200 km long in north-south direction.

India is also the biggest **democratic** country in the world. It means people form their own government. Our country is governed by the central government. The President is the head of the country, but the Prime Minister, actually, is the head of the central government. The capital of our country is **New Delhi**.

Our country is a very big country. It is quite difficult for the central government to solve all the problems of such a country. Therefore, our country has been divided into small parts. They are called **states** and the **union territories**.

There are 29 states in India. Every state has its own government. A Governor is the head of a state but the Chief Minister is actually the head of the state government. Every state has its own capital.

The union territories are headed by the Lt. Governors. Besides the **states**, there are some parts which are directly under the control of the central government. These are called union territories. There are 7 union **territories** in India.



STATES OF INDIA

The name of the states along with their capitals are given below :

States	Capitals
Andhra Pradesh	Amravati
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Assam	Dispur
Bihar	Patna
Chhattisgarh	Raipur
Goa	Panaji
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar
Haryana	Chandigarh
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Ranchi
Karnataka	Bengaluru
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
Maharashtra	Mumbai
Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	Shillong
Mizoram	Aizawl
Nagaland	Kohima
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
Punjab	Chandigarh
Rajasthan	Jaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Chennai
Telangana	Hyderabad
Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
Uttarakhand	Dehradun
West Bengal	Kolkata

Most of the important offices of the state government are located in its capital.

Do You Know?

Andaman and Nicobar Island is the biggest union territory and Lakshadweep is the smallest.






UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

The names of union territories along with their **capitals** are given below:

Union Territory	Capital
Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
Daman and Diu	Daman
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Pudducherry (Pondicherry)	Pudducherry
Delhi	Delhi

Delhi is a union territory, but it is being considered as a state. It is known as the National Capital Territory (NCT).

Points to Remember

-  India has 29 states and 7 union territories.
-  Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in India.
-  Goa is the smallest state in India in terms of area.
-  Rajasthan is the biggest state in India in terms of area.
-  New Delhi is the capital of India.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What is the capital of India?
2. Who is the head of the state government?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The population of India is more than _____.
(i) 1 crore (ii) 10 crore (iii) 100 crore

2. The capital of our country is _____.

- (i) Lucknow (ii) New Delhi (iii) Kanpur

3. In India, there are-

- (i) 26 states (ii) 27 states (iii) 29 states

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. India is a very _____ country.
2. _____ is the capital of Goa.
3. _____ is known as the National Capital Territory.
4. Kolkata is the capital of _____.
5. There are _____ union territories in India.

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

1. India is around 3200 km long in north-south direction.
2. The President is the head of the country.
3. Goa is the biggest state in India.
4. There are 8 union territories in India.
5. The capital of Tamil Nadu is Chennai.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. How many states are there in India? Name any five.
2. Who is the head of the whole country?
3. What is the capital of India?
4. How many union territories are there in India?

Activity

• Make on the map.

1. Take an outline of the political map of India.
2. On the map, mark the state you are living in.
3. Mark any three neighbouring states.

Life Skills

- In an atlas, try to locate all the capitals that you have read about in this chapter. Find out the symbol that is used to denote them on the map. Also, try to locate five other cities around the capital of your state.

5

India and Its culture

HIGHLIGHTS

- Languages
- Dance
- Music
- Classical Music Instruments

India has a rich and diverse culture. It is a land of several languages and different forms of music and dance.

LANGUAGES

There are various languages spoken across India, in different states and regions.

In the north, people speak **Kashmiri, Dogri, Pahari, Punjabi, Urdu** and **Hindi**. In the eastern part of India, people speak **Bengali, Manipuri, Assamese, Bodo, Oriya, Nepali, Hindi** and **English**. In the western region, people speak **Marathi, Gujarati, Marwari, Sindhi** and **Konkani**. The people in the southern states speak **Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam** and **Kannada**.

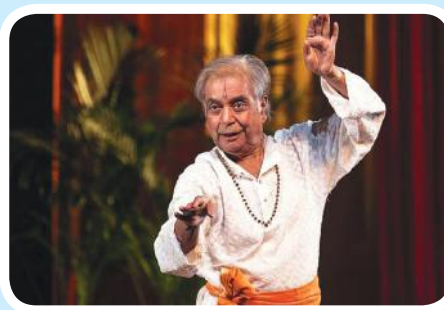
A state may adopt one or more languages used in that state for official purposes.

Though **Devanagari** script is used to write most of these languages, there are many other specific scripts like **Gurumukhi, Bengali, Oriya, Kannada, Tamil** and **Malayalam**.

DANCE



Bharatanatyam dance form



Pandit Birju Maharaj

There are many dance forms in India. The Indian classical dance is often regarded as a form of worship. Earlier, these dances were performed on special occasions but now they are performed on stage.

These dances have been classified on the basis of regions. **Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Mohiniattam** and **Kathakali** are dance forms belonging to the southern

part of India. **Odissi** and **Manipuri** belong to the eastern part, while **Kathak** has its origin in the northern part of India.



Kathak dance

Bharatanatyam is one of the oldest dance forms in India. Some of the famous Bharatanatyam dancers include **Padma Subramaniam**, **Mrinalini Sarabhai** and **Rukmini Devi Arundale**. **Kathak** is another important classical dance form of India. The famous Kathak dancers include **Pandit Birju Maharaj** and **Shovana Narayan**.

Odissi is a famous dance form of eastern India. The great Odissi dancers are **Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra**, **Guru Pankaj Charan Das**, **Sanjukta Panigrahi**, **Kumkum Mohanty**, **Guru Gangadhar** and **Sonal Mansingh**.

MUSIC

Classical Indian music has two forms– the **Hindustani** music of north India and the **Carnatic** music of south India.

CLASSICAL MUSIC INSTRUMENTS

The most commonly used instruments for Hindustani style of music are tanpura, sitar, harmonium, veena, santoor, tabla, dholak, sarangi and flute. In the Carnatic style of music, the instruments include violin, veena, nadaswaram, **mridangam**, **tambourine** and ghatam.



Tabla

Points to Remember

- India is a nation with rich heritage and culture.
- Different languages are spoken across the nation.
- Dance and music play a vital role in enriching India's culture.
- The two forms of classical music are Hindustani and Carnatic.
- The various classical dance forms of India are Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Manipuri and Mohiniattam.
- The various musical instruments used for classical singing are tanpura, sitar, harmonium, veena, santoor, tabla, dholak, sarangi, violin, nadaswaram, mridangam, tambourine and ghatam.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the famous dance form of eastern India?
2. Name two forms of classical Indian music.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Devanagari is a type of _____.
(i) instrument (ii) script (iii) music
2. The people in the southern states speak _____.
(i) Hindi (ii) Tamil (iii) English
3. Carnatic is a type of _____.
(i) dance (ii) Indian classical music
(iii) script

C. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Language of south India | (i) classical music of India |
| 2. Pahari | (ii) malayalam |
| 3. Harmonium | (iii) language |
| 4. Carnatic | (iv) Odissi |
| 5. Sonalman Singh | (v) musical instrument |

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

1. Tamil is one of the languages spoken in Tamil Nadu.
2. Gurumukhi is a type of script.
3. Manipuri is the capital of the state of Manipur.
4. Indian classical music has five forms.
5. Kathak is a musical instrument.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Name two languages of north, south, east and west respectively.

2. What are the dance forms of eastern India?
3. Which are the two forms of Indian classical music?
4. Name five musical instruments used in Indian classical music.
5. Name one dancer each from Kathak, Bharatanatyam and Odissi dance forms.

Activity

- **Know the music.**

1. Divide the class into north, south and east zone
2. Each zone will put up pictures of the famous dance and music exponents of that region.
 - Rita is visiting north India this winter. Name the languages that she will hear.

Life Skills

- **Have you ever thought of learning music or dance or playing a musical instrument? What would you like to learn, if given a chance?**
- **Write a note in your notebook about the following.**

1. I would like to learn _____
2. I want to learn it because _____

6

Important Cities of India

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mumbai • Delhi
- Bengaluru
- Hyderabad
- Chennai • Kolkata

There are many small and big cities in India. In this chapter, we will learn about some of the bigger and important cities of the country.

MUMBAI

Mumbai is one of the most important cities of India. The name Mumbai is derived from two Marathi words— **Mumba** means **Goddess** and **Ai** means **mother**. It is located on the west coast of India, facing the Arabian Sea.

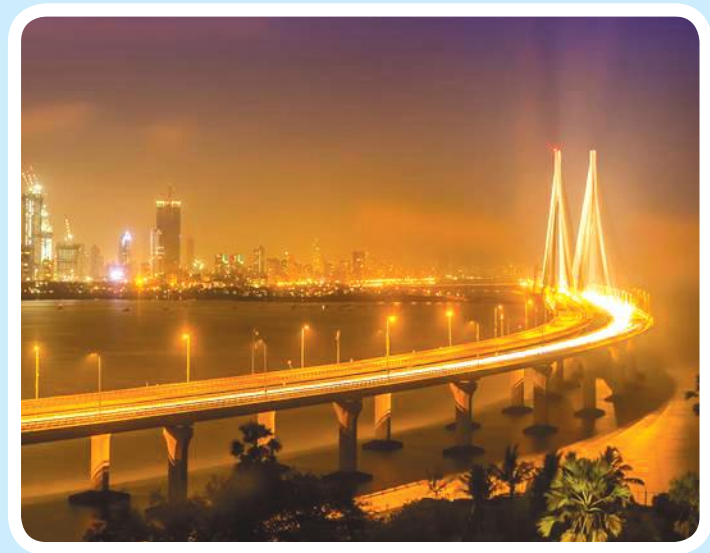
Mumbai is the capital city of **Maharashtra**. Earlier, it was called Bombay, a name given by the British.

The **Bandra-Worli Sea Link** (BWSL) **links** Bandra and western part of Mumbai to Worli on the main island of Mumbai.

Mumbai was originally a **cluster** of seven separate islands. The southern-most island was called the **Old Woman's Island**. Now, these islands are connected to each other to form the main city.



Mumbai faces the Arabian Sea



Bandra-Worli Sea Link



Juhu Beach

The climate of Mumbai is greatly **influenced** by the Arabian Sea. It experiences winter from December to February and summer from March to June. From June to September the city has rainy season.

Mumbai is surrounded by beautiful beaches. The most famous are the **Juhu Chowpatty** and the **Girgaum Chowpatty**.

Some of the important landmarks of Mumbai are the **Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Haji Ali Dargah, Essel World, Nehru Planetarium, National Science Centre, Prince of Wales Museum, Hanging Gardens, Shoe House, Taraporevala Aquarium, Jahangir Art Gallery** and **Victoria Terminus** or **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus**. The **Elephanta Caves** lying to the east of Mumbai are known for their beautiful stone **carvings**.



Gateway of India



Haji Ali Dargah

Though the people of Mumbai celebrate all the major festivals of India, the **Ganesh Chaturthi** is the most famous festival of Mumbai.

Mumbai is one of the most important seaports of India. The city has several industries like textile mills, medicine, electronic goods and chemicals. It is also the centre of the Hindi and Marathi film industries.

The governor, chief minister and other ministers of Maharashtra live in Mumbai. Mumbai also has the headquarters of several important offices. The headquarter of Central-West Railways is located in Mumbai. The **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)**, which is the first atomic power plant of India, is situated at Trombay near

Mumbai. Some distance away from Mumbai is the **Mumbai High**, formerly known as the Bombay High, which is an offshore oil field.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Mumbai is located on the coast of a famous sea. Name it.

2. Write the name of two famous beaches of Mumbai.



DELHI

Delhi is one of the largest cities of India. It is located on the banks of River Yamuna.

New Delhi is the capital of India. Delhi was first built by the Pandava rulers and was called **Indraprastha**. Ever since, it has been built, destroyed and rebuilt time and again.

Delhi has a long and extremely hot summer from April to October. Rainfall starts from the month of June. Winter starts from November and lasts till March.



The Delhi Metro

Being the capital of the country, there are many important offices in Delhi.



The India Gate

The **Parliament of India**, the Supreme Court of India and several other offices are located in Delhi. The **President, Prime Minister** and other Ministers of the central government live here. **Ambassadors** and **dignitaries** from other countries of the world also live in New Delhi.

Delhi also has a network of city railway system known as the **metro**.

Some of the places to visit include the **India Gate** which is a memorial built in honour of the brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the country, the **Red**

Fort, Qutub Minar, Old Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Jama Masjid, Jantar Mantar, Nehru Planetarium, Lotus Temple, Dolls Museum, Lodhi Garden and Zoological Garden.

BENGALURU

Bengaluru (earlier known as Bangalore) is also known as the **city of gardens**. It is the capital of Karnataka. Located towards the south of India, Bengaluru is also known as the **Silicon Valley of India**. This is because the city has many computer-related industries.

The climate of Bengaluru is moderate throughout the year. January is the coolest



Tipu Sultan's Fort

month and April is the hottest month. Bengaluru receives heavy rainfall during the months of August, September and October.

Some of the important places to see in Bengaluru are the **Tipu Sultan's Fort, Lal Bagh, Bull Temple, Cubbon Park, Vidhana Saudha** and **Bal Bhavan**.



Lal Bagh

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad, or the **city of pearls**, is the capital of Andhra Pradesh. It is situated on the southern bank of **River Musi**.



Golconda Fort



Falaknuma Palace

There are famous structures like the **Charminar**, **Mecca Masjid**, **Golconda Fort**, **Falaknuma Palace**, **Hussain Sagar Lake**, **Salar Jung Museum** and **Hyderabad Botanical Gardens**. The Charminar was built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1591.

CHENNAI

Chennai is one of the most important cities of India in the southern part. The name Chennai comes from the word Chennapatnam. It is an important seaport on the east coast facing the Bay of Bengal.

Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. Formerly, it was called Madras.

Chennai has hot and **humid** climate for most part of the year. The hottest part of the year is from May to June. January is the coolest month of the year. The city gets most of its rainfall from October to December. Sometimes the city also faces the threat of cyclones.

There are various places of tourist interest in Chennai like the **Fort St George**, the **Chennai Museum**, the **Gandhi Mandapam**, **Snake Park** and **St Thomas Church**.

The **Marina Beach**, the second longest beach in the world and the longest one in India, is also located in Chennai.



Marina Beach

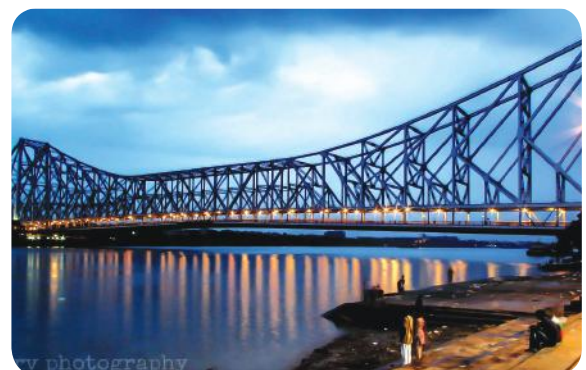
The governor, chief minister and other ministers of Tamil Nadu live in Chennai. Like Mumbai, Chennai too has a big film industry. Chennai has many important industries which produce cars, paints, textiles, leather goods, motor cycles and railway coaches. There is also an oil refinery in Chennai.

KOLKATA

Kolkata is one of the most important cities of eastern India. The name Kolkata comes from Kalikata, one of the three villages on which the city was formed, Kolkata is situated on banks of the **River Hooghly**.



Fort St George



The Howrah Bridge

Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal. Earlier it was called **Calcutta**. It was the capital of India during the British Raj till 1911.



Victoria Memorial

Kolkata has a wet and dry climate. Summers are hot and humid with May and June being the hottest months. December and January are the coldest months. Rainfall occurs from June to September. During early summer, Kolkata witnesses spells of thunderstorm with heavy rains. This rain is locally known as Kalbaisakhi.

Kolkata has an important port called the **Diamond Harbour**. Ships carry goods and from this harbour to other countries. The **Howrah Bridge** on the River Hooghly is one of the most famous bridges in India. It is the world's busiest bridge. Another new bridge called **Vidyasagar Setu** has been built on the River Hooghly.

Some of the important tourist attractions of Kolkata include the **Botanical Garden, Indian Museum, Alipore Zoo, Birla Planetarium, Ramakrishna Mission at Belur Math**, the famous cricket stadium—**Eden Gardens, Salt Lake Stadium** and **Science City**.

The city is also famous for its British era building like the **Fort William** and the **Victoria Memorial**. Victoria Memorial is famous for its statues and paintings.

Kolkata is the only city of India to have a tram network which runs through the city. It was also the first city to have an underground railway system called the **metro**.

The governor, chief minister and other ministers of West Bengal live in Kolkata. The main industry of Kolkata is jute processing. The other industries are textiles, vehicles, rice, paper, chemicals, electrical goods, iron and steel and leather.

Blockbuster

1. Can you identify the following cities?
 - (a) Ambassadors and dignitaries from other countries live here.
 - (b) Haji Ali Dargah is in this city.
 - (c) The Vidyasagar Setu is an important bridge in this city.
 - (d) Important buildings in this city are Fort St George and Gandhi Madapam.









2. Talk to your classmates about the important tourist places in Mumbai and Kolkata.

3. (a) Mumbai is the capital of the state of _____.

(b) The _____ beach is the second largest beach in the world.

(c) The _____ and the _____ are British era buildings in Kolkata.

Points to Remember

-  Some of the important cities of India are Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad.
-  Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. It is an important seaport with a number of industries like textiles, oil drilling and the Hindi film industry.
-  New Delhi is the capital of India. The president, prime minister and other ministers live here.
-  Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka and is known as the 'city of gardens.'
-  Hyderabad or the 'city of pearls' is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.
-  Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
-  Kolkata, on the banks of River Hooghly, is the capital of West Bengal.
-  Diamond Harbour is an important port and Howrah Bridge is a famous bridge of Kolkata.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

- Which city is also known as the city of pearls?
- Which city has the famous Snake park?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- _____ is located on the coast of Arabian Sea.
(i) Delhi (ii) Mumbai (iii) Chennai
- Ambassadors of different countries live in _____.
(i) Mumbai (ii) Chennai (iii) New Delhi

3. Cubbon Park is located in _____.
- (i) Bengaluru (ii) Kolkata (iii) Hyderabad
4. The Fort William was made during the rule of _____.
- (i) French (ii) British (iii) Dutch
5. Chennai is the capital of _____.
- (i) Tamil Nadu (ii) Karnataka (iii) Kerala

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

1. Mumbai is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh.
2. The Red Fort is located in New Delhi.
3. The supreme court of India is located in Mumbai.
4. Kolkata was formerly known as Juhu.
5. The Golconda Fort is located in the city of Hyderabad.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Diamond Harbour | (i) Madras |
| 2. Old name of Chennai | (ii) Hyderabad |
| 3. Capital of India | (iii) Bengaluru |
| 4. City of pearl | (iv) Kolkata |
| 5. Silicon Valley | (v) New Delhi |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Write the important landmarks of Mumbai.
- Describe the weather of Delhi.
- Define the city 'Hyderabad'.
- Where is the second longest beach in India?
- What is Kalbaisakhi?

Activity

• Make a Poster.

- Select five important places to visit in the cities mentioned in the chapter.
- Collect pictures and information on these places.

3. Paste the pictures on a chart paper.
4. Also, write the information about these places below them.
5. Put your poster on the class board.

- **Talk about it.**

1. Have you travelled to any of the cities mentioned in this chapter?
2. If yes, write your travel story.

3. Share your travel story with the class.

Life Skills

- **A city has important places to visit. These can be monuments, gardens and big buildings. Find out about such places in your city. You can also find out about such places in your state. Imagine yourself as a tourist visiting your city. Write your travel story about visit to the important tourist places in your city.**

7

More Indian Cities

HIGHLIGHTS

- Chandigarh • Jaipur
- Lucknow • Patna
- Ahmedabad • Bhopal
- Guwahati

Apart from the metropolitan cities, there are other important cities, which have their importance and contribute towards the development of our country.

CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh is a Union **Territory**. It is also the capital of the two States— Punjab and Haryana. The clean, green, well-laid-out city was designed by the famous French architect Le Corbusier. It is divided into systematic rectangular sectors with no sector having the unlucky number 13. Sector 1 contains the main government offices such as the Secretariat, the Legislative Assembly and the High Court.



Rock Garden

Chandigarh is famous for the **Rock Garden**, **Rose Garden** and the **Sukhna lake**. Rock Garden has colourful trees, houses, people, animals and other things, all made from waste materials. The garden was created by Nek Chand.

The Rose Garden, the biggest in all of Asia, has over a thousand varieties of roses. The residential area is separated from the industrial area by a green belt.

The major festivals celebrated here are Deepawali, Guruparv and Holi.

JAIPUR

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh-II. Most buildings and the old city are made of pink sandstone. At sunset, the whole city glows pink, giving it the nickname 'Pink' City.



Hawa Mahal

All the main government offices are located in Jaipur. Most of the important industries of Jaipur are based on handicrafts such as jewellery, metal work, tie and dye, stone, marble and ivory work. Johari Bazaar is the main shopping centre in Jaipur.

Jaipur is a major tourist attraction. Tourist come here to see the **Hawa Mahal, City Palace, Amber Fort (pronounced Amer)** and the **Jantar Mantar observatory**, which is the largest observatory in India.

People speak Hindi and English. The major festivals celebrated here are Teej, Gangaur and the Elephants Festival.

LUCKNOW

Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is on the banks of River Gomti. All important government offices are in Lucknow.

The major industries of city include food, handicrafts and electrical goods. The chikan embroidery of Lucknow is popular all over the world. Aminabad and Hazratganj are the main shopping centres. The city's **landmarks** include the **Bada Imambara**, Rumi Darwaza, **the Residency, the Clock Tower** and **Shaheed Smarak**.



Bara Imambara

People speak Hindi, Urdu and English. The major festivals celebrated here are Deepawali, Holi, Eid, Muharram and Christmas.

PATNA



Patna Sahib

Patna is the capital of Bihar. It was founded by Sher Shah Suri. It is on the banks of the river Ganga. Patna's ancient name was Pataliputra, as the capital of the kingdom of Magadha.

There are many places in Patna, which are worth seeing. **Raj Bhavan, the Maharaja's palace,**

the High Court and **the Museum** are to the west of the city. The old city is in the east. The **Patna Sahib Gurudwara** and **St. Mary's Church, the oldest Church** in Bihar are worth seeing.

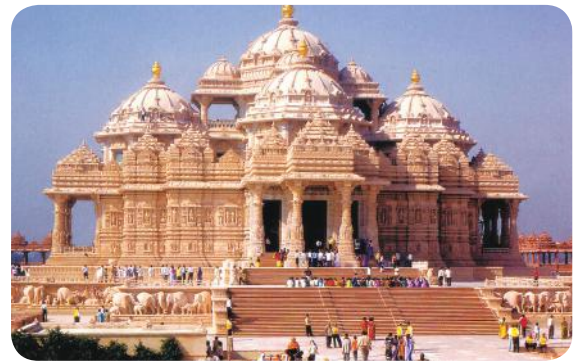
People Speak Hindi, Bhojpuri, Urdu and English. The major festivals celebrated are Chhat, Deepawali, Holi and Eid.

AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat and was once its capital. It is located along the banks of River Sabarmati. The city is known for its textile industry.

Some places of tourist interest are the **walled city, Gandhi Ashram, Siddhi Bashir Mosque, Akshardham Temple, Kankaria Lake and the Kite Museum.**

People speak Gujarati, Hindi and English. The major festivals celebrated are Navaratri, Deepawali, Holi and Eid. During Navaratri, people perform Raas, Garba, the folk dance of Gujarat.



Akshardham Temple

BHOPAL



Sanchi Stupa

Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. The city is situated along the banks of two lakes—Upper Lake and the Lower Lake. The country's first heavy electrical equipment factory, Bharat Heavy Electricals (BHEL) was set up here.

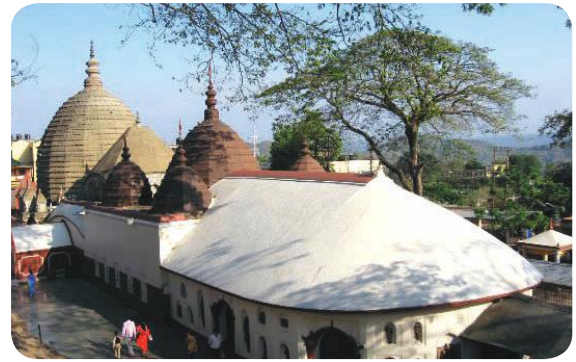
Bhopal is famous for its jewellery and handicrafts. Some place of tourist interest are the **Taj-ul-Masjid, Moti Masjid, Ekant Park, Van Vihar**

National Park and the **Bharat Bhavan**. In nearby, Sanchi is the famous stupa sacred to Buddhists. People speak Hindi, Urdu and English. The major festivals celebrated are Deepawali, Ram Navami, Dussehra, Navaratri and Eid.

GUWAHATI

Guwahati is the largest city of Assam. It is situated along the banks of River Brahmaputra.

Guwahati is an important river port and centre for trade. Tea, agriculture and oil refining are major industries. The city is famous for its shawls, silks and handicrafts. Some places of tourist interest are the **Kamakhya Temple, State Museum and the Forest Museum**. People here speak Assamese, Bangla and English. Bihu is an important harvest festival celebrated here.



Kamakhya Temple








Blockbuster

1. Why do Jaipur called 'Pink City'?

2. What is the ancient name of 'Patna'?

3. Where is Sanchi Stupa situated?

Points to Remember

-  Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab and Haryana. It has the famous Rock Garden.
-  Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is also known as Pink City.
-  Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for Chikan embroidery.
-  Patna is the capital of Bihar. It is on the banks of the Ganga.
-  Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat and was once its capital.
-  Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its handicrafts.
-  Guwahati is the largest city of Assam.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the largest city of Assam?
2. Which city is also called Pink city?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- It is a major tourist attraction.
(i) Jaipur (ii) Lucknow (iii) Patna
- Rock Garden was created by _____.
(i) Le Corbusier (ii) Nek Chand (iii) Sir Edwin Lutyens
- It is an important river port and centre for trade-
(i) Bhopal (ii) Guwahati (iii) Patna
- Johari Bazaar is the main shopping centre in _____.
(i) Lucknow (ii) Guwahati (iii) Jaipur
- Patna is the capital of _____.
(i) Bihar (ii) Madhya Pradesh (iii) Gujarat

C. Fill in the blanks :

- _____ is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.
- Guwahati is the largest city of _____.
- _____ is the capital of Madhya Pradesh.
- _____ is known for its textile industry.
- _____ is the capital of Rajasthan.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Chandigarh | (i) Bihar |
| 2. Jaipur | (ii) Punjab and Haryana |
| 3. Lucknow | (iii) Rajasthan |
| 4. Patna | (iv) Uttar Pradesh |

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

- Ahmedabad is the capital of Gujarat.
- Sanchi is the famous stupa sacred to Buddhists.

3. Bihu is an important harvest festival celebrated in Guwahati.
4. In Chandigarh, the residential area is separated from the industrial area by a green belt.
5. Bhopal is famous for jewellery and handicraft.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the Rock Garden famous for?
2. Why is Jaipur known as the Pink City?
3. What do know about the history of Patna?
4. Which are the places of tourist interest in Bhopal?
5. Write short note on the city 'Guwahati'.

Activity

- Find out about the monuments, dress, food, language and other interesting facts about your city. Click photographs of your city. Prepare a project report.

8

Our National Symbols

HIGHLIGHTS

- National Flag
- National Emblem
- National Anthem
- National Animal
- National Bird

We are proud of our country. Our National Flag, National Emblem, National Anthem, National Animal, National Bird and National Flower are symbols of our freedom and unity. We must respect these **national symbols**. That is how, we show respect to our country.

NATIONAL FLAG

Our National Flag or the **Tricolour** is rectangular in shape. It has three horizontal bands in different colours—**saffron, white** and **green**. Saffron stands for bravery and sacrifice. White stands for truth and peace. Green stands for **prosperity**. In the centre of the white band, there is a navy blue wheel. This is the Ashoka Chakra. It has 24 spokes. The wheel stands for motion and progress. The spokes represent the number of hours in a day.



Our National Flag

The National Flag is seen on government buildings. You must also be **hoisting** it in your school, when you celebrate Republic Day and Independence Day. We must follow some rules with regard to the National Flag.

Some of them are as follows :

- The National Flag can be flown only from sunrise to sunset.
- The National Flag must always be unfurled only at the top of the **mast**.
- The saffron band should always be on the top.
- The National Flag must always be carried in front in a procession.
- The National Flag must always be carried over the right shoulder.

- We must not hoist a dirty or a torn flag.
- Whenever the National Flag is being hoisted, we must stand in attention and salute it.

NATIONAL EMBLEM



Our National Emblem

The National Emblem is the seal of the Government of India. It can be seen on government documents, coins, currency notes, letters and envelopes.

The **emblem** has four lions facing the four directions. Only three can be seen at a time. The base of the emblem has a **horse** and a **bull**. There is a **wheel** between the bull and the horse. This is the same wheel as seen on

our National Flag. The word Satyameva Jayate are written below the wheel.

Our National Emblem has been taken from the Lion Capital of a pillar that was erected by Emperor Ashoka in Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

The four lions are guardians of the four directions. They stand for courage and power. The horse stands for energy and speed. The bull stands for hard work. These are the qualities, which every Indian should have.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Every free country has a National Anthem. It is sung on important occasions. Our National Anthem is 'Jana-Gana-Mana'. It was written by the famous poet, **Rabindranath Tagore**. It is a song in praise of our beautiful motherland.

We must show full respect to our National Anthem. We must learn the words and the tune and sing it properly. When we sing it or hear it being sung, we must stand in attention. We must not talk or move about during that time.

'**Vande Mataram**' is our **National Song**. It was written by **Bankim Chand Chatterjee**.

NATIONAL ANIMAL

The **Royal Bengal Tiger** is the National Animal of India. The tiger is a symbol of India's wealth of wildlife. It is a combination of grace, strength and power. It is protected in the numerous national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.



Our National Animal



Our National Bird

NATIONAL BIRD

The **Peacock** is the National Bird of India. It is a colourful, blue-green bird, with a long blue neck, fan-shaped crest and a tail of colourful feathers. The bird has an important place in Indian art and culture. In some states, the peacock is considered sacred. It is a symbol of beauty, grace and joy.

NATIONAL FLOWER

The Lotus is the National Flower of India. It grows in the shallow, muddy water of ponds and lakes.

The flower stands for truth, knowledge and wealth. The lotus symbol has been widely used in Indian art and culture.

Our National Symbols represent the ideals of our country. They show that 'We Are One.'



Our National Flower

Examine Yourself

1. Identify the picture and what is the colour of it?

2. Where does it grow?



Blockbuster

1. Define Emblem.

2. Write any five symbols of our country.

Points to Remember

- The National Flag (Tricolour), National Emblem (Lion Capital), National Anthem (Jana-Gana-Mana), National Animal (Royal Bengal Tiger), National Bird (Peacock) and National Flower (Lotus) are the symbols of our country.
- We must respect our national symbols. We must stand in attention, when the National Flag is being hoisted or the National Anthem is being sung.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is our national Animal?
2. Which is our national flower?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Our National Flag has _____ horizontal bands in different colours.
(i) two (ii) three (iii) six
2. The _____ band should always be on top, while carrying a flag.
(i) saffron (ii) white (iii) green
3. The bull in our National Emblem stands for _____.
(i) hard work (ii) goodness (iii) honesty
4. Our National Bird is _____.
(i) Swan (ii) Peacock (iii) Eagle

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Our National Symbols represent the _____ of our country.
2. The _____ is the National Flower of India.
3. The National Flag can be unfurl only from sunrise to _____.

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

1. We must respect our National Flag and National Anthem.
2. The tiger is protected in the backwaters of Kerala.
3. The peacock has an important place in Indian art and culture.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What rules must be followed with regard to our National Flag?
2. How should we show respect to our National Anthem?
3. Describe our National Bird.

Activity

- Take a sheet of plain, white paper. Take a five-rupee coin. Place the coin under the sheet of paper. The side of the coin that has the National Emblem must be on top. Rub the portion above the coin with a pencil. What appears on the paper? Write about it in your note-book.

9

The Food, We Eat

HIGHLIGHTS

- Foodgrains
- Pulses, Vegetables and Fruits
- Oilseeds • Spices
- Special Dishes • Food Habits
- Transportation of Foodstuff

We live in a very big country. There are deserts and thick forests. There are mountains, plateaus and plains. Some places get snowfall. Other places have a hot and wet climate.

Due to these differences, the farmers in our country grow different types of **food grains, pulses, vegetables** and **fruits**.

FOODGRAINS



Rice



Wheat

Many types of foodgrains like **rice, wheat, maize, jowar** and **bajra** are eaten in different parts of India.

- In the northern states— people generally eat wheat.
- In the desert state of Rajasthan— wheat, jowar and bajra are commonly eaten.
- Rice is more commonly eaten in the eastern and southern states of India like West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- In places, which are near the sea— rice is eaten with fish.

PULSES, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

All types of vegetables and fruits are not available throughout the year. We eat different vegetables and fruits in different seasons. For example, mangoes grow in summer, while grapes grow in winter.



Mangoes



Grapes



North Indian Thali



South Indian Thali

OILSEEDS



Groundnut oil



Coconut oil

Oil is used to cook food. Ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil and til oil are produced in India.

SPICES

Many kinds of **spices** such as chillies, cloves, turmeric, pepper and cardamom are grown in India. Spices make food tasty and colourful. Spices have made Indian food popular all over the world.



Spices add flavour and colour to our food

SPECIAL DISHES



Sweet



Rasogullas

A variety of **sweets** are also made in every state of India. Some of them, like **rasogullas** of West Bengal, are liked by people all over the world.

There are some dishes, which are made on special days like festivals and weddings. It is fun to share special meals with friends and relatives.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Name the food items shown in the pictures.

2. Do you know that these food items are from different regions of India? Try to name the regions from where these food items come.



FOOD HABITS

People eat different types of food. Some people eat eggs, meat, fish and vegetables. They are called **non-vegetarians**. People, who do not eat eggs, meat and fish, are called **vegetarians**. They eat only foodgrains, vegetables and fruits.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOODSTUFF

All types of crops are not grown in every state of India. How do fruits and vegetables reach a place, where they are not grown? A good system of transport makes this possible. India has a well developed system of transport. Things are taken from one place to another by train, bus, truck, ship, boat and aeroplane.







Foodstuff is easily transported to other places




Coconuts from the **coastal** areas reach the hills and apples from the hills reach the coastal areas in no time!

Do You Know?

The mango is known as the 'king of fruits'. More than 1000 varieties of mangoes are grown in India.

Points to Remember

-  Farmers in India grow many types of foodgrains, pulses, vegetables and fruits.
-  People in different parts of India eat different things.
-  Different types of oil seeds are produced in India.
-  Spices make our food tasty and colourful.

-  Special dishes are made on special occasions like festivals and weddings.
-  Some people are vegetarians and some are non-vegetarians.
-  Foodgrains, vegetables and fruits are regularly transported from one part of the country to another.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name two types of oil.
2. Which sweet is famous in West Bengal?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. People generally eat _____ in the northern states.
(i) wheat (ii) jowar (iii) rice
2. _____ is mostly eaten in the eastern and southern states of India.
(i) Maize (ii) Wheat (iii) Rice
3. We need _____ to cook food.
(i) kerosene (ii) oil (iii) petrol
4. _____ eat only foodgrains, vegetables and fruits.
(i) Indians (ii) Vegetarians (iii) Non-vegetarians
5. Coconuts grow in _____ areas.
(i) hilly (ii) plain (iii) coastal

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is eaten in the eastern and southern states.
2. _____ and _____ keep us healthy.
3. Spices make our food _____ and _____.
4. Some people are _____ and some are _____.
5. In northern states, people generally eat _____.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rajasthan | (i) Wheat |
| 2. Sea coast | (ii) Jowar and bajra |
| 3. Mangoes | (iii) Turmeric and pepper |
| 4. Spices | (iv) Rice and fish |
| 5. Northern states | (v) Summer season |

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

1. Our country produces a large variety of foodgrains.
2. Spices have made Indian food popular.
3. All people eat same kind of food.
4. All type of crops are not grown in every state of India.
5. Spices make our food tasteless.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do farmers in our country grow different types of crops?
2. Which foodgrains are eaten in different parts of India?
3. Why do we use spices? Write the names of four spices grown in India.
4. How do fruits and vegetables reach places where they are not grown?
5. Differentiate between vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

Activity

- **Make a healthy fruit salad. Take the help of an adult. Cut fruits like bananas, guavas, grapes and apples into small pieces. Now take a bowl of curd. Add the fruit pieces to it. Mix well. Keep the bowl in the refrigerator for one hour. Serve to family and friends.**

Life Skills

- Make a Chart about eating habits.

My favourite dishes :

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

I am a _____ (vegetarian / non-vegetarian)

The fruits that I like :

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

The Vegetables that I like :

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

10

The clothes We Wear

HIGHLIGHTS

- Dresses Women Wear
- Dresses Men Wear
- Other Dresses
- Special Dresses

Different States in our country have different climate. At some places, the summers are very hot and the winters are very cold. Near the sea coast, the climate is almost the same throughout the year. The **climate** of a place determines the types of clothes, people wear at different times of the year.



Saree



Shirt and trousers



Salwar and Kameez



Churidar and Kurta

We need clothes to cover ourselves. People wear different types of dresses not only in different areas, but also in different seasons. One can often recognize the region, to which a person belongs from his or her dress.

DRESSES WOMEN WEAR

Indian women wear colourful dresses. **Sarees**, **salwar kameez** and **skirts** are popular all over India.

The saree is the most common dress of women in India. It is worn in different styles in different areas. We can guess the name of the state, to which a woman belongs from the way, she wears her saree.

DRESSES MEN WEAR



Dhoti and Kurta

Kurta and payjama

The dresses of men also vary from state to state. The most common dress however is **trousers** and **shirt**. Some men wear **kurta** with **Payjama**, **churidar**, **dhoti** or **lungi**. The lungi is called **veshti** in Tamil Nadu and **mundu** in Kerala.

Some men cover their heads with **turban**. The style of tying the turban differs from state to state.



Different ways of tying a turban

OTHER DRESSES

In the hills and during the winter season, people wear woollen clothes. Kashmiri men and women wear a long woollen kurta, called **phiran**. Cotton dresses are worn in summer.

There are many tribes living in different parts of our country. They have their own typical dresses. Tribals of Nagaland wear a **shawl**. Each tribe has its own design.



Tribals of Nagaland in their traditional dresses

SPECIAL DRESSES






A bengali bride and bridegroom

On special occasions like weddings and parties, people wear formal dresses. These include silk sarees, suits with ties and sherwanis. Women wear gold and silver jewellery. The bride and bridegroom too wear special dresses.

Many Indian clothes like Banarasi and Kanjeevaram sarees, pashmina shawls, chikan kurtas and Rajasthani lehngas are popular all over the world.

Points to Remember

-  Most Indian women wear sarees, salwar kameez, skirts and other dresses.
-  Indian men wear shirts, trousers, kurta-Pyjama and other dresses.
-  Some men wear turban.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the most common dress of women in India?
2. What do tribals wear in Nagaland?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The _____ of a place determine the types of clothes, people wear.
(i) climate (ii) weather (iii) air
2. The most common dress of Indian women is the
(i) Jeans (ii) saree (iii) skirt
3. In Tamil Nadu—the lungi is called _____.
(i) Mundu (ii) dhoti (iii) veshti
4. During the winter season, people wear _____ clothes.
(i) cotton (ii) woollen (iii) khadi
5. Tribals in Nagaland wear a _____.
(i) shawl (ii) blanket (iii) phiran

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. People need _____ to cover themselves.
2. Rajasthani _____ are popular all over the world.
3. Some men cover their heads with _____.
4. Women wear _____ and _____ jewellery.
5. The lungi is called _____ in Tamil Nadu.

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

1. The saree is the most common dress of women in India.
2. The style of tying the turban differs from state to state.

3. The lungi is called Veshti in Kerala.
4. Cotton dresses are worn in summer.
5. Woollen clothes are worn in summer.



E. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do people wear different types of clothes in different parts of our country?
2. What do women in India wear?
3. What is a phiran? Where is it worn?
4. Enlist some Indian clothes, that are popular all over the world.
5. What do people wear on special occasions?

Activity

- Find the names of eight dresses hidden in this word search.

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

Life Skills

- Find out the traditional dresses of your state as well as five of its neighbouring states. Make a separate list of the dresses worn by men and women. If possible find out their pictures. Make a scrap-book on the clothes we wear. Paste the pictures too.

Festivals We Celebrate

HIGHLIGHTS

- National Festivals
- Republic Day
- Independence Day
- Gandhi Jayanti
- Religious Festivals

Many festivals are celebrated in India. Festivals are mostly **national** or **religious**. Birthdays of some great people are also celebrated as festivals.

Some festivals are celebrated all over the country. Other festivals are celebrated in some states. A festival is a time for fun, fairs, singing, dancing and new colourful clothes.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS

National festivals are celebrated in all the states. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti are national festivals.

REPUBLIC DAY



The parade at Rajpath is the main attraction of the Republic Day

Republic Day is celebrated on **26th January**. The main function is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. There is a grand **parade** on this day. The armed forces, police, folk dancers and school children take part in it. Children, who have won awards for **bravery**, are also a part of the parade. They ride on elephants. Tableaus from the different states make the parade lively.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Independence Day is celebrated on **15th August**. India became Independent on this day in 1947. The main function is held at the Red Fort in New Delhi. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag and gives a speech. On this day, we remember those, who died fighting for the freedom of our country.



Independence Day celebration at Red Fort

GANDHI JAYANTI

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on **2nd October**. It is the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The main function is held at the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Raj Ghat in New Delhi. The President, the Prime Minister and others offer prayers at the samadhi. Prayer meetings are held all over the country.



Raj Ghat is the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Holi, Dussehra, Deepawali, Guruparv, Eid, Christmas, Buddh Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti are some religious festivals celebrated in our country.



Children have fun on Holi

Holi

Holi is the **festival of colours**. It is mainly celebrated in North India in the month of March, when the weather is neither hot nor cold. Men, women and children throw coloured powder, called **gulal** and water on one another. At this time— wheat, gram, mustard and millets are ready for **harvest**.

Dussehra

Dussehra is also called **Vijaya Dashmi**, marks the victory of good over evil. Lord Rama is said to have killed Ravana, the ten-headed **demon** king, on this day. **Ram Lila** is staged during Dussehra. At this time, **Durga Puja** is celebrated in West Bengal and in some other states.



Children have fun on Dussehra



Houses are beautifully lit up on Deepawali

Deepawali

Deepawali is the **festival of lights**. Deepawali means a row of lights. **Lakshmi**, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped on Deepawali night. Houses are decorated with diyas, candles and lights. The winter sets in with Deepawali.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Can you name the festival during which we light diyas?

2. What else do we do during this festival?



Guruparv

Guruparv means the festival of the Guru. **Huge** processions are taken out through cities and towns. Prayers are held in gurudwaras all over the country. **Langar** or free food is distributed on these days.



Processions are taken out on Guruparv



On Eid, people pray in large groups

Eid

Eid-ul-Fitr and **Eid-ul-Zuha** are the two main Eids. People pray in large groups in mosques. **Sewain**, a special sweet dish, is prepared on Eid-ul-Fitr. After the Eid namaz (prayers), people embrace and wish each other 'Eid Mubarak'. Money and clothes are distributed amongst the poor.

Christmas

Christmas is the birthday of **Jesus Christ**. It is celebrated on **25th December**. Prayers are held in churches. Gifts are exchanged. Beautifully decorated Christmas trees are put up. Someone dresses up as Santa Claus and distributes sweets and gifts to children.



Christmas Celebration

Buddh Purnima

The birthday of **Gautam Buddha** is celebrated as Buddh Purnima.

Mahavir Jayanti

The birthday of **Lord Mahavir** is celebrated as Mahavir Jayanti.

Birthdays

Some days are celebrated as the birthdays of great people.



Children's Day celebration in school

Teacher's Day

Teacher's Day is celebrated on **5th September**. It is the birthday of **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**, the second President of India.

Children's Day

Children's Day is celebrated on **14th November**. It is the birthday of **Jawaharlal Nehru**, the first Prime Minister of India. Children fondly call him 'Chacha Nehru'.

OTHER SPECIAL OCCASIONS

Many other festivals like Basant Panchami, Raksha Bandhan, Pongal and Onam are celebrated in different parts of India.

Basant Panchami

Basant Panchami is celebrated to mark the beginning of the spring season. **Saraswati**, the goddess of learning, is worshipped on this day. Boys and girls dress up in yellow clothes. People also fly kites on this day.



Basant Panchami Celebration

Raksha Bandhan

On Raksha Bandhan, sisters tie rakhi on their brother's **wrists** and pray for their long life. Gifts and sweets are also exchanged.



Pongal is celebrated mainly in Tamil Nadu

Pongal

Pongal is celebrated on **Thai**, the first day of the Tamil month. It marks the end of rice harvesting. It is celebrated for four days. Cows are fed with Pongal rice. The Sun god is worshipped. People draw **kolams** to decorate their houses.

Onam

Onam too is a harvest festival. It is mainly celebrated in Kerala in honour of King Mahabali. This colourful festival is famous for boat races and beautifully-decorated elephants.








Onam

Blockbuster

1. (a) Which festival is also known as the festival of lights?
(b) Which festival marks the end of the winter season?
2. How do people celebrate guruparv?

3. Discuss your favourite festival with your classmates. Ask your friends to talk about their favourite festival too.

Points to Remember

-  Festivals can be national or religious. Birthdays of great people and some special occasions are also celebrated as festivals.
-  The three national festivals of our country are Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.
-  Holi, Dussehra, Durga Puja, Deepawali, Guruparv, Eid-ul-fitr, Eid-ul-Zuha, Christmas, Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti are some religious festivals celebrated in our country.
-  Teacher's Day and Children's Day are celebrated as the birthdays of great people.
-  Basant Panchami, Raksha Bandhan, Pongal and Onam are other special occasions, that are celebrated in different parts of India.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. When is Gandhi Jayanti celebrated?
2. What is called the birthday of Lord Mahavir?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. _____ is a national festival.
(i) Raksha Bandhan (ii) Pongal (iii) Republic Day
2. The _____ hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort on Independence Day.
(i) President (ii) Prime Minister (iii) Chief Minister
3. Gandhi Jayanti is the birthday of-
(i) Jawaharlal Nehru (ii) Rajendra Prasad (iii) Mahatma Gandhi

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Dussehra is also called _____.
2. Guruparv means the festival of the _____.
3. _____ is the birthday of Jesus Christ.
4. _____ is celebrated on Thai.
5. Teacher's Day is celebrated on _____.

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

1. Onam is mainly celebrated in Kerala.
2. On Raksha Bandhan, sisters tie rakhi on their brother's wrists.
3. Children's Day is celebrated on 14th December.
4. Basant Panchami is celebrated to mark the beginning of the spring season.
5. The birthday of Gautam Buddha is celebrated as Mahavir Jayanti.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. How is Republic Day celebrated in New Delhi?
2. Why is Dussehra celebrated?
3. How do people celebrate Guruparv?
4. In which state is Pongal mainly celebrated? How is it celebrated?
5. How is Christmas celebrated?

Activity

- A harvest festival gives us a chance to thank Mother Nature. Baisakhi, Onam, Lohri, Pongal and Bihu are some harvest festivals. Make a list of five harvest festivals. Now get into groups of five. Each group will find out about one festival. Include these points :

How is it celebrated? Is there any story related to the festival?

One student from each group will speak about the festival.

Life Skills

- Bursting fire crackers during Deepawali festival is harmful for us. How?
- Your teacher can organise an essay writing competition in the class on the topics.
 - 'Colours of Holi are beautiful for our skin'.
 - 'National Festivals'.

12

Occupation

HIGHLIGHTS

- What is Occupation?
- Some Important Occupation
- Occupation in Villages
- Occupation in Cities
- Hobbies and Occupations

WHAT IS OCCUPATION?

We need money to fulfil our needs like food, clothes and shelter in our day-to-day life. Have you ever wondered where this money comes from? This money has to be earned and to earn money we need to work. A work which is done to earn money is called an **occupation**.



Rearing animals is an important occupation in the villages

Some Important Occupations

People choose **occupations** according to their education, skills and need. For example one requires specific education to become a doctor. Similarly, one needs to have special skills to become a carpenter.

Occupation in Villages

There are various occupations followed by the people in village. They are farming, selling fruits and vegetables, rearing animals (for milk, meat and eggs) and fishing.

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is being show in the picture?

2. Is this an occupation?





Selling goods is an important occupation in the cities.

Occupations in Cities




The various occupations practised in the cities include working in factories and offices, working in hospitals, schools and colleges and selling goods and services. Some people also work in films. Some write books, while some earn money by painting.

We also have yoga trainers, special educators, postmen and stage artists who enjoy their work as well as help us in many ways. Many people make a living out of playing their favourite sports like cricket, tennis, rugby, basketball and football.

HOBBIES AND OCCUPATIONS

There are certain activities which we enjoy doing in our spare time. They are called **hobbies**. They are fun. They help us to relax. They are done during our free time. Hobbies are of different types, like music, dance, painting as well as sports like cricket, football and tennis. Some people take up their hobbies as their occupations.

Points to Remember

-  Working to earn money is an occupation.
-  People have different occupations in cities and villages.
-  Hobbies are a way to have a fun.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. What is the main occupation in the village?
2. Name three occupations which can also be hobbies.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Working to earn money is called _____.
(i) playing (ii) occupation (iii) living
2. _____ is a major occupation in village.
(i) farming (ii) engineering (iii) working in factories

3. _____ is an occupation in cities.

(i) selling goods

(ii) farming

(iii) fishing

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. A work which is done to earn money is called an _____.

2. People choose occupations according to their _____.

3. _____ help us to relax.

4. Hobbies are done during our _____.

5. Some people take up their hobbies as their _____.

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

1. Occupation of growing crops is called service.

2. Working to earn money is called occupation.

3. Making films is also an occupation.

4. Singing, dancing and painting can be hobbies.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. List the important factors for choosing an occupation.

2. What are major occupations chosen by people in villages?

3. What is the difference between a hobby and an occupation?

4. Name three occupations which can also be hobbies.

Activity

- From the pictures given below, identify the occupations of the people :

1.



2.



3.



4.



Life Skills

- Make a list of your hobbies.
- Ask a relative about his work place. Find out about the people who work there. Ask him what these People are called and what their roles are.

13

Means of Travel

HIGHLIGHTS

- Travelling
- Travelling on Land
- Animals used for Transport
- Travelling on Water
- Travelling in air

TRAVELLING

Travelling involves the movement of people from one place to another. People travel for work, to go to school or nearby market and even to visit relatives and friends living in another town or city.

We travel for fun as well as for work. We also travel to carry goods from one place to another. To travel short distances, we go on foot while to travel long distances, we need to use various modes of transport like bus, train and aeroplane.



Travelling is also done to carry goods from one place to another

TRAVELLING ON LAND



Bus



Car



Auto rickshaw



Cycle rickshaw

Most people travel on land. Cars, buses, scooter, taxis, auto rickshaws, trains, motorbikes, jeeps and metro rail are used to cover long distances on land. Rickshaws and bicycles are used to travel short distances. To transport or transfer goods from one place to another by road, we use trucks, tankers, **container** and goods trains.

ANIMALS USED FOR TRANSPORT



People ride on camels to go from one place to another in the desert areas

Some animals are used as means of travel. Camels carry people and goods from one place to another in the desert areas. So they are called the **ships of the desert**.

Do You Know?

The world's highest motorable road is at Khardungla in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir at 18,380 ft.

Horses, elephants, mules, donkeys and ponies are also used for travel.

TRAVELLING ON WATER

People have **invented** several modes of transportation to travel on water. Rafts, boats, ships and houseboats are some of the modes of **transportation** on water. They are used to carry people and goods over long distances.



Raft

Testing Time

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

Name the modes of transport shown in the picture.



TRAVELLING IN AIR



Aeroplane

We travel in an aeroplane through air to cover long distances in a very short time. There are places, especially islands, which can only be reached by travelling through air. Aeroplanes and helicopters are the modes of travelling in air. It is a very **expensive** mode of travel.

RULES OF SAFETY

There are certain rules which we need to follow while travelling on the road for our safety.

- We should always walk on the pavements.
- We should walk on the left side of the road.
- We should cross the road only at a zebra crossing.
- We should always follow the traffic lights.



In a traffic signal, red light means stop, yellow light means caution and green light means go.






Blockbuster

1. How do you travel to your school?

2. How do your Parents travel to their office?

3. Imagine : Have you even travelled on water? If yes, share your experience with the class. If no, ask your teacher to explain it to you.

Points to Remember

-  We need to travel from one place to another in order to transport people and goods.
-  To travel we need various means of transport like roadways, waterways and airways.
-  Animals like camels, elephants and horses are also used for travelling.
-  In water, we travel in boats, ships, yachts and steamers.
-  For road safety we need to follow various rules.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the fastest means of transport?
2. Name two kinds of land transport.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- _____ is the mode of travelling in air.
(i) aeroplane (ii) ship (iii) boat
- In traffic signal, the _____ light means stop.
(i) blue (ii) red (iii) yellow
- _____ is known as the ship of the desert.
(i) donkey (ii) camel (iii) oxen

C. Fill in the blanks :

- _____ and _____ are the two kind of land transport.
- The world's highest motorable road is at _____.
- Animals like _____ and _____ are also used for travelling.
- _____ and _____ are some of the modes of transportation on water.

D. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Road rule | (i) steamer |
| 2. Village | (ii) trucks |
| 3. Camel | (iii) wear seatbelt |
| 4. Transferring goods | (iv) tongas |
| 5. Waterways | (v) desert |

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

- Most people travel on land by steamers.
- We travel long distances on foot.
- It is not important to cross the road at zebra crossing.
- Aeroplane were first made by the Wright Brothers.
- Camels are used in deserts to carry people and goods.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Why do we travel? Give two reasons.
2. Name three means of transport.
3. How are goods transferred from one place to another on road?
4. What are the modes of travelling in air?
5. Mention any three important rules of road safety.

Activity

- **Find Out.**

What means of transport would you like to use for the following?

1. Travelling to school
2. School trip/Picnic
3. Taking a sick neighbour to the hospital
4. Going abroad for a vacation

- **Means of transport.**

1. Ram wants to cross the river. Which mode of transport should he use-train or boat.
2. Sita wants to reach Chennai from Delhi in just a few hours? Which mode of transport will she use?

Life Skills

- **Write a story about your recent trip, where you travelled by different modes of transport.**

14

Means of Communication

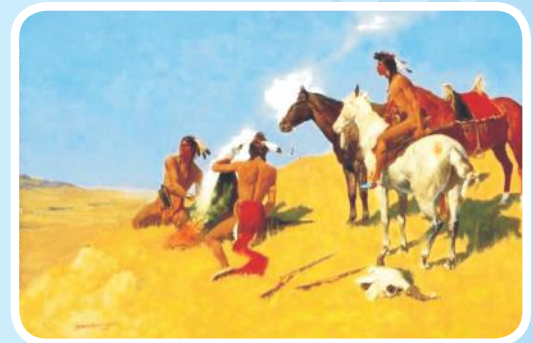
HIGHLIGHTS

- Communication
- Personal Communication
- Mass Communication

COMMUNICATION

Communication is the exchange of ideas and thoughts with others. We communicate to express our feelings and experiences and to know about people and the world.

Before the invention of language, people also used signs like movement of hands to communicate with each other. Even smoke was used to communicate over long distances. People shared their feelings and experiences through paintings and drawings on the walls of caves.



Communication with help of smoke

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Gradually, people learnt **languages** and began to **write**. Writing soon became an important form of communication. People started writing letters to their **distant** relatives and friends.



Communication with help of pigeon

Earlier, pigeons were used to send and receive letters. Then messages were carried by messengers on foot or on horseback. These messengers were known as harkara. Today, we have fast and easy means of personal communication like post, telephone, short message service (SMS) and e-mail (electronic mail).

Do You Know?

Telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

Messages are conveyed by post through letters and telegrams. We use postal services for sending letters, parcels and money orders. Post offices provide us with postcards, inland letters, envelopes and stamps which help us in communicating with others. Courier service is a faster way of sending and receiving parcels, letters and important papers.



Talking over a telephone

We can talk to any person in any part of the world over a telephone. There are many kinds of telephones like the land line, mobile phone and satellite phone.

We have public telephone booths in cities, towns and villages which allow us to

make calls to people in our country as well as in other countries. We call people living in other states of our country by using **STD codes** and those living in other countries by using **ISD codes**. We can also write letters on the computer and send them via e-mail to others.



Mobile phone Telephone booth

Do You Know?

Emperor Sher Shah Suri started an efficient postal service in his empire.

Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is being shown in the picture?



Mobile phones or **cellular phones** are very handy and easy to carry wherever we go. We not only talk, but also send and receive messages (SMS), pictures as well as e-mails over these phones.

MASS COMMUNICATION

There are times when we need to communicate with a number of people in different areas at the same time. This is possible through the medium of **mass communication**.

Newspapers, magazines, radio and television are examples of mass communication. Through these we are able to know what is happening in the country as well as the rest of the world. We listen to or watch entertainment programmes, news, sports and educational programmes on radio and television. Even those who cannot read or write can listen to the radio or watch television to know about the world.



Newspaper and magazines

Artificial satellites also play an important role in communication. Through satellites, we are able to view live telecast of events happening all around the world.

Various means of communication have brought us all closer. The world has become a smaller place and we can reach out to anyone living anywhere within a few minutes.

Blockbuster




1. How did People communicate before the invention of language?

2. During an entire day, what are means of communication that you use?

3. I would add the _____ code before a telephone number, if I am calling outside my state.

4. I can talk as well as send _____ through mobile phone.

Points to Remember

-  Communication is exchange of ideas and thoughts.
-  Letters, telephones and e-mails are personal means of communication.
-  Newspapers, magazines, radio and television are means of mass communication.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the popular means of communication?
2. Which is the fastest means of communication?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Telephone was invented in-
(i) 1872 (ii) 1879 (iii) 1876
2. The cheapest means of communication is-
(i) postal system (ii) newspaper (iii) telephone
3. Mobile phones are also known as _____ phones.
(i) circular (ii) cellular (iii) circle
4. Short message service is also known as _____.
(i) SMS (ii) SSM (iii) MMS

C. Unscramble the letters to form meaningful words :

1. OSPT _____
2. SEDOC _____
3. NEETHEOLP _____
4. ILEMOB _____
5. OARDI _____

D. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Satellite | (i) parcel |
| 2. Television | (ii) sms |
| 3. Mobile phone | (iii) news |
| 4. Courier | (iv) messenger |
| 5. Harkara | (v) live telecast |

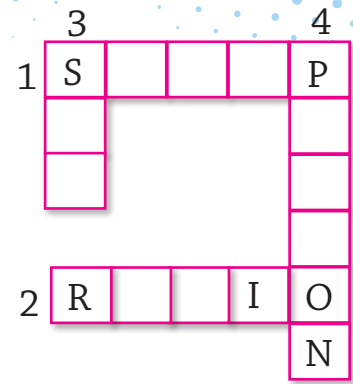
E. Solve the crossword with the help of the clues given below :

Across

1. used in a post office
2. a means of mass communication

Down

3. code used while talking to friend outside the city
4. Bird used to send messages



F. Answer the following questions :

1. What are the two means of personal communication?
2. What is a STD code?
3. What is an ISD code?
4. Define mass communication.
5. How does artificial satellite help in communication?

Activity

• Visit and Learn :

1. Visit a nearby post office along with an elder.
2. Try to talk to the people working there to understand the journey of a letter.
3. Depict the same using drawing and sketches in the space provided below.

Life Skills

- Write a letter to your grandfather. Talk about the way by which people in earlier times used to communicate. Also talk about the modern means of communication that we use today.

15

Village Panchayat and Municipality

HIGHLIGHTS

- Village Panchayat
- Municipality

There are many villages, towns and cities in India. Whether we live in a village or in a city, we need some facilities like drinking water, electricity, roads, schools, hospitals, etc. These facilities are called **civic amenities**.

There are some agencies, which provide facilities for a good civic life. The Village Panchayat in a village and the Municipality in the towns and cities are such agencies.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

Every village in India has a **Village- Panchayat** or **Gram-Panchayat**. Panchayat means a body of five persons. Each of these, is called a 'Panch'. The head of a Gram Panchayat is called **Sarpanch** or **Pradhan**. The Panchs are elected by the villagers through voting every five years. Every person, who is 18 years or above has a right to vote. There must be at least one woman member out of five Panchs.



Village Panchayat

The members of the Gram-Panchayat meet regularly to plan schemes for the welfare of the village and to look-after the needs of the people.

The main functions of the Gram Panchayat are—

- The Panchayat looks after the cleaning of the village.
- Water supply for the village, digging of wells and maintaining ponds.
- Buildings and repairing of roads and streets.
- Lighting of the streets and roads.
- **Dispensaries** to look after the sick and for vaccination against several diseases.
- Education for children.

- Education for adults.
- The Panchayat acts as a small court also. It settles small disputes among the villagers. It can impose fines on the defaulting party, but cannot send anyone to jail.
- The Gram Panchayat makes Community Development Programmes with the help of the villagers.

MUNICIPALITY



Municipal Committee

In a town, there is a **Municipality** or **Municipal Committee** to look after the welfare of its people. The members of the Municipal **Committee** are called **Municipal Councillors**. These members are elected for five years, who are 18 years and above from different wards of the town. The number of Municipal Councillors depend on the size of the population of the town. There may be 15 to

60 members in a Municipality. The municipal councillors elect their head, called **Chairman**. They also elect the **Vice-chairman**, who works as chairman in the absence of the chairman.

The Municipal Committees in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. are called **Municipal Corporations**. The members are called **Corporators**. The head of the corporation is called **Mayor**.

The main functions of the Municipal Committee are—




- It keeps the city neat and clean.
- It arranges the supply of clean drinking water.
- It keeps the streets and roads well lit at night.
- It sets up public hospitals for men and animals.
- It runs schools and libraries in the town.
- In big towns, it maintains local bus services.
- It builds and repairs the roads.
- It sets up adult education centres, especially for the poor.
- A large amount of money is needed to do all these things. The Municipality raises funds through taxes on houses, water and electricity.

Do You Know?

The piplantri Gram Panchayat in Rajasthan received the President's Award in 2007 for providing maximum facilities to its villages.

Tax is also taken from other places. The State Government also gives funds to the Municipal Committees.

Points to Remember

-  People in villages and towns need civic amenities.
-  Gram Panchayat provides civic amenities in villages.
-  Municipal Committee provides civic amenities in towns.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Who is the head of a Gram Panchayat?
2. How many members are there in the Municipality?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Every person, who is _____ years or above, has a right to vote.
(i) 16 (ii) 17 (iii) 18
2. The Panchayat looks after the cleaning of the _____.
(i) town (ii) city (iii) village
3. Which city has Municipal Corporation?
(i) Haridwar (ii) Delhi (iii) Buland Shahar
4. The Panchayat acts as a _____ court also.
(i) small (ii) big (iii) special
5. _____ provides civic amenities in town.
(i) Gram Panchayat
(ii) Municipal Committee
(iii) Both of these

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Members of the Gram Panchayat are called _____.
2. The _____ is the head of the Gram Panchayat.

3. In towns, civic amenities are provided by _____.
4. The _____ is the head of the Municipal Corporation.
5. The members of the Municipal Committee are called Municipal _____.

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

1. Every village in India has a Municipal Corporation.
2. The Panchs are elected by the villagers.
3. Tax is also taken from other places.
4. The head of a Gram Panchayat is called Pradhan.
5. There must be at least one woman member out of 10 Panchs.

E. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Village Panchayat | (i) Mayor |
| 2. Pradhan | (ii) Village |
| 3. Municipal Corporation | (iii) Chairman |
| 4. The Panchayat | (iv) Gram Panchayat |
| 5. The Municipality | (v) Sarpanch |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. How is the Sarpanch elected?
2. Write three functions of Gram Panchayat.
3. How is the Chairman of the Municipality elected?
4. Who elects the members of a Municipal Committee?
5. From where does the Municipal Committee get money?

Activity

- Write the civic amenities available in your city.
- Collect information about the Municipality/Municipal Corporation in your city.
- Do a survey in your area. Is there a road, that needs repairs or a park, that does not have swings for children? Choose a topic and write a letter to the Mayor. Take your teacher's help.

16

Early Human Beings

HIGHLIGHTS

- Early Human Beings
- Stone Age

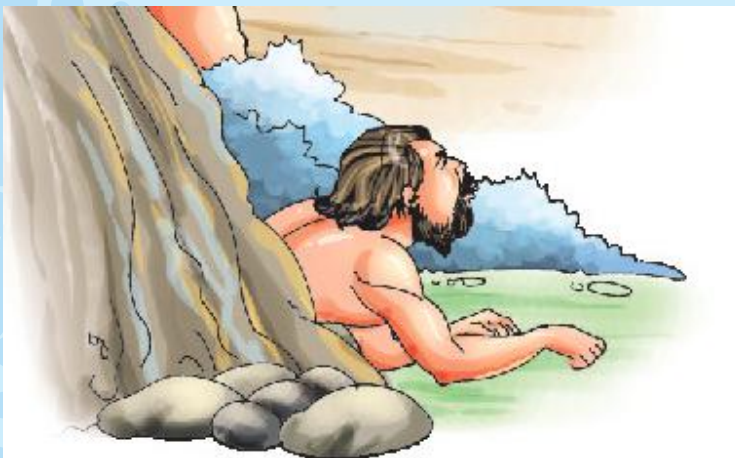
EARLY HUMAN BEINGS

The Earth has been home to us for more than a million years. But human beings were not always the same as they are now. It took them thousands of years to reach their present state.

Early humans were **hunters** and **gatherers**. They did not have a fixed home. They moved from one place to another in the search of food for themselves. So they were called **nomads**.



Early human beings hunted animals for food



Gradually, humans began staying in groups as they realised that it helped them in many ways. Together, they could hunt for food and help each other in times of need and from attack of wild animals. Living in groups made them confident about facing natural threats like storms, thunder, floods and droughts. Early humans also started to think about shelter and safety. They

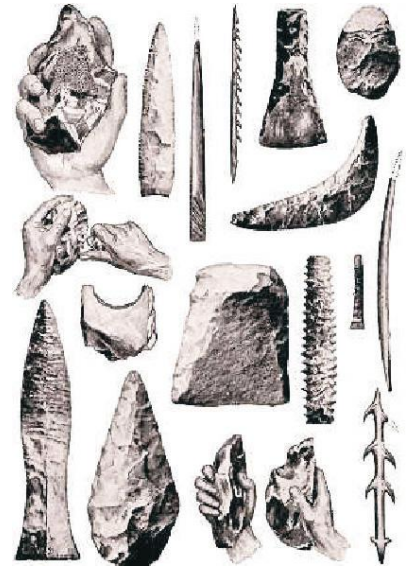
soon discovered that caves were ideal places to seek shelter and protection from heat, cold, rain as well as dangerous wild animals.

In the beginning, the early humans used leaves and barks to cover their body. Later, they began using animals' skins to keep themselves warm in winter.

STONE AGE

Digging up roots for food with bare hands was very difficult for the early men. So, they began using stones. They found that sharp stones were good for digging. Soon they began shaping stones into various tools and weapons. These tools were used not only for digging but also for hunting animals for food. The period when humans made tools and weapons out of stones is known as the **Stone Age**.

Stones were also used for drawing. The early humans used to draw their daily activities like killing of animals, eating and sitting with family and others on cave walls or stone floors.



In India, the Stone Age sites have been discovered at many places in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Some other places where the Stone Age men were lived are the river valleys of Beas, Krishna and Narmada.

Blockbuster

1. Why were the early humans called hunters and gatherers?

2. List three problems faced by early humans which we do not face today.

Points to Remember

- Early humans ate the roots of plants and fruits from trees.
- They discovered that living in caves protected them from the Sun, rain, cold and wild animals.
- They made tools out of stones and used them as weapons.
- They learnt to use animal skin, leaves and barks of trees as clothing.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. How did early human cover their body?
2. What is use of stone?

G. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Early humans found that living in _____ provided them safety.
(i) houses (ii) caves (iii) jungle
2. Early humans were _____ because they moved from one place to another.
(i) hunter (ii) gatherers (iii) nomads
3. During the Stone Age, early humans made tools of _____.
(i) bronze (ii) stone (iii) copper
4. Early humans used _____ to cover their body.
(i) sweaters (ii) clothes (iii) leaves

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Early humans were _____ and _____.
2. Humans began staying in _____.
3. Early humans also started to think about _____ and _____.
4. The early humans used _____ and to cover their body.
5. _____ were used for drawing.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Animal skin | (i) stone age sites |
| 2. Rajasthan | (ii) protection from cold |
| 3. Stone age | (iii) not settling in one place |
| 4. Nomad | (iv) tools made of stones |

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

1. Early humans led the life of a nomad.
2. Early humans lived in brick houses.
3. Stone age was the period when humans made tools and weapons of copper.
4. Early humans used cotton clothes.

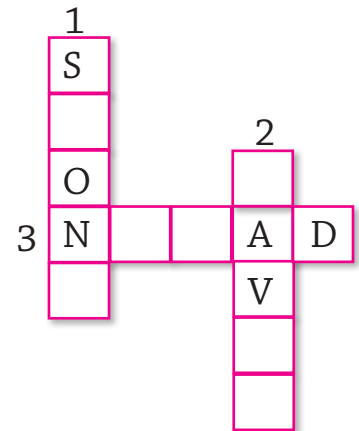
F. Solve the crossword :

Down

1. Used by early humans to make tools
2. Early humans lived in them

Across

3. Moving from one place to another



G. Answer the following questions :

1. How did living in caves help early human beings?
2. Why were early humans nomads?
3. Early humans used stones for various purposes. List a few uses of stones.
4. Name the places where the stone age sites have been found in India.

Activity

- After reading the chapter, make a sketch of early man doing any activity.

Life Skills

- The early humans lived a tough life. Imagine yourself living with the early humans.

Write a report on their activities in an entire day.

17

Discovery of Fire

HIGHLIGHTS

- Discovery of Fire

Discovery of fire was one of the most important events in the lives of the early humans. Now, it was possible for them to cook food, stay warm in winter and protect themselves against wild animals.

DISCOVERY OF FIRE

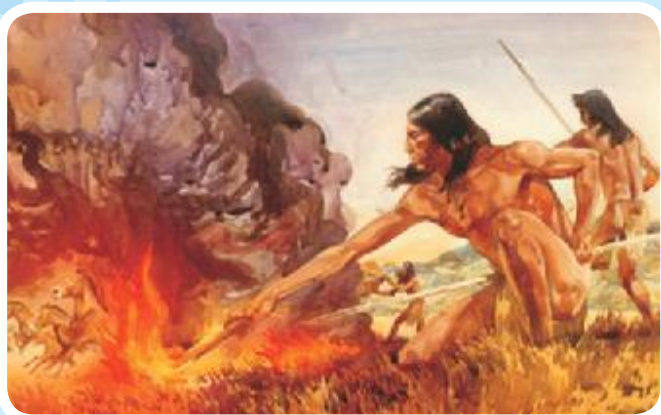
The early humans lived in jungles. So, every time they saw a bright light, flame or wildfire, they got scared and run away.

Soon, they realised that it gave them light in the dark. When a burning **twig** dropped on a pile of dry leaves, it caught fire. They realised that fire not only gave light but also warmth. They also found that wild animals were scared of **fire**. Once the fire died out

they wondered how it could be lit again. Then one day, while making stone tools, they rubbed two stones together which created a **spark**. This helped them to learn how to make fire. This is how the early humans discovered fire.



Wildfire







Gradually, the early humans discovered that raw food tasted better when put in fire. They realised that fire made raw food soft and tasty. Thus, they started using fire to cook their food.

The discovery of fire completely changed their life. They realised that fire made their life safer and easier.

Do You Know?

The earliest evidence of the use of fire by the early humans comes from a Stone Age site in Israel.

Points to Remember

-  Early human beings learnt to make fire by rubbing two stones together.
-  They discovered the various benefits of fire.
-  They used fire to keep themselves warm, scare away wild animals and for cooking food.
-  Fire made their life safer and easier.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Where did early human live?
2. What changed early humans' life?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The discovery of _____ was one of the most important events in the lives of the early humans.
(i) food (ii) gun (iii) fire
2. Early humans realised that fire gave them _____ in the dark.
(i) money (ii) light (iii) food
3. Early humans realised that fire made their life _____.
(i) tough (ii) easier (iii) both of these

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The early humans lived in _____.
2. Early humans discovered _____.
3. _____ scared of fire.
4. The discovery of fire _____ their life.

D. Match the following columns :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wild animals | (i) cooked in fire |
| 2. Raw food | (ii) warmth and light |
| 3. Stone | (iii) scared by fire |
| 4. Fire | (iv) spark |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. How did early humans see fire in the jungle?
2. Write any two uses of fire for early human beings.
3. How did early humans learn to make fire?

Activity

- Paste pictures of early humans working with fire in your scrap-book and make a collage.

Life Skills

- Make a list of activities that are done with the help of fire.
- Think of five problems that could be faced if there was no fire.

18

Farming and Wheel

HIGHLIGHTS

- Discovery of Farming
- Domestication of Animals
- Uses of Domestic Animals
- Rafts
- Invention of Wheel

We know that early humans were nomads. They roamed around in search of food. However, the discovery of fire helped them to settle down in an area for a while.

DISCOVERY OF FARMING

Fire helped early humans to settle down in an area for sometime. During this time, they saw that the seeds of fruits, which thrown carelessly on the soil, grew into new plants. They soon realised that plants could grow if seeds were thrown in the soil. This was the beginning of **farming**.

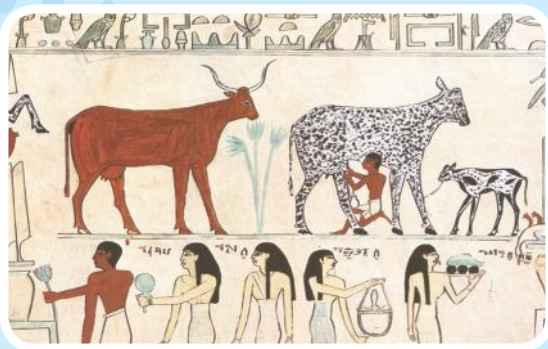


Beginning of Farming

They now collected the seeds of different plants and spread them on the ground. After sometimes, the early humans realised that the use of water helped them to grow more crops. So they started living near rivers, lakes or any other water body. Thus settlements started coming up near water bodies.

DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS

After settling down, the early humans observed that certain animals could be useful to them. They felt that all animals should not be hunted for food. A few animals could provide them food while a few others could be used to carry load. These animals were reared by them. They were called **domestic animals**. Cows, goats and sheep were some animals **domesticated** by the human beings in the ancient times.



Domestication of Animals

USES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- Bullocks were used to plough the field for farming.
- Sheep and goats were used for meat and skin. Their skin kept the early humans warm in winter.
- Cows and goats were tamed for milk.
- Dogs were used to guard domesticated animals.
- Animals like horses and donkeys were used for transportation as well.

RAFTS

The early humans saw logs of wood floating in water. This made them realise that they could also cross rivers with the help of logs of wood. They tied the logs of wood together and made a **raft**. Soon they started using rafts to carry load across the river.



Raft

Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture?

2. How is the wheel shown in the picture different from the wheel that the early humans invented?



INVENTION OF WHEEL

The early humans started using rafts as sledges to pull load on ground. These sledges proved to be quite comfortable on even land. However, they required a lot of effort to pull on uneven land. The early humans noticed that round pieces of wood rolled easily down a slope. They began to consider if these pieces could be added to a **sledge**.

They added these round pieces of wood to their **sledges**. It became easier to transport them. Thus, they invented the **wheel**. This was one of the most remarkable inventions of the early humans.

Their lives became comfortable. Now they could not only travel to far off places but also carry heavy load on carts. They began using the wheel for other purposes as well. The wheel was used for making **pottery** out of clay. These pots were used



A horse pulling sledge

for cooking and storing grains. This wheel used for pottery was known as the **potter's wheel**. Slowly pottery became a specialised craft. A potter could now prepare pots of different shapes and sizes.

Thus, the invention of wheel improved the lives of the early human beings and became a turning point in history.







Blockbuster

1. How did settling around water bodies helped the early humans in farming?

2. How did domestication of animals help the early humans?

3. What is a raft?

Points to Remember

-  The early humans discovered the idea of farming.
-  They realised that water helped in farming. So they began settling near water bodies.
-  They began domestication of animals for various purposes.
-  They discovered the idea of making a raft.
-  Invention of wheel helped them in many ways.
-  With the help of the potter's wheel they were able to make pots of various shapes and sizes.

Exercise Time

A. Oral questions :

1. Name any two domestic animals.
2. What did they saw floating in water?

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Early humans started living on _____ banks.
(i) mountain (ii) sea (iii) jungle
2. _____ and goats provided milk.
(i) cows (ii) elephants (iii) horses
3. _____ were used to plough the land.
(i) camels (ii) horse (iii) bullocks
4. Adding round pieces of wood to their carts, early humans invented the _____.
(i) cart (ii) wheel (iii) bus
5. Early humans tied hollow logs of wood together to form a _____.
(i) raft (ii) wheel (iii) bus

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ were used to plough the field for farming.
2. _____ were used to guard domesticated animals.
3. The invention of _____ improved the lives of early humans.
4. Early humans discovered the idea of making a _____,

D. Match the following columns :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sledge | (i) early settlements |
| 2. Raft | (ii) domesticated for food |
| 3. Wheel | (iii) travel on land |
| 4. Animals | (iv) travel on water |
| 5. River banks | (v) important invention |

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. People started domesticating animals for fun. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Farming was done by early humans. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Wheel was used to make pottery. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Horses were used to plough the land and farming. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Raft was used to travel on land. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

F. Answer the following questions :

1. How did the early humans invent farming?
2. Why did the early humans settle near water bodies?
3. Name the animals that were domesticated by the early humans.
4. How did invention of wheel help the early humans?

Activity

• **Logs and rafts.**

1. Draw a picture of a raft.
2. Write a paragraph on how raft was made with the help of logs.

Life Skills

- **Make a list of all the things that use wheels.**
- **Write three most important inventions and discoveries made by early humans. Write an essay on how they have made our life easy.**

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Many people have their houses near the _____.
(i) mountain (ii) sea (iii) forest
- Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on _____.
(i) 15 August (ii) 2 October (iii) 26 January
- In India, there are-
(i) 26 states (ii) 27 states (iii) 29 states
- _____ dance form has its origin in northern India.
(i) Odissi (ii) Manipuri (iii) Kathak
- It is an important river port and centre for trade-
(i) Bhopal (ii) Guwahati (iii) Patna
- People generally eat _____ in the northern states.
(i) wheat (ii) jowar (iii) rice
- A model of the earth is called a _____.
(i) sphere (ii) circle (iii) globe
- The _____ is the closest star to the earth.
(i) Shooting star (ii) Sun (iii) Moon
- The _____ band should always be on top, while carrying a flag.
(i) saffron (ii) white (iii) green

B. Fill in the blanks :

- The _____ area on the Earth is larger than the land area.
- The Earth is our _____.
- _____ is eaten in the eastern and southern states.
- Spices make our food _____ and _____.
- A _____ is a drawing of the earth.
- Smaller water bodies are called _____ and _____.
- _____ is the capital of Madhya Pradesh.

8. _____ are natural satellites, that orbit the planets.
9. The _____ is the National Flower of India.

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

1. The envelope of air around the Earth, is called the horizon.
2. There are four continents and seven oceans.
3. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem.
4. The President is the head of the country.
5. The Red Fort is located in New Delhi.
6. All people eat same kind of food.
7. Bihu is an important harvest festival celebrated in Guwahati.
8. Manipuri is the capital of the state of Manipur.
9. 'Vande Mataram' is our national song.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Language of south India | (i) classical music of India |
| 2. Pahari | (ii) malayalam |
| 3. Harmonium | (iii) language |
| 4. Carnatic | (iv) Odissi |
| 5. Sonalman Singh | (v) musical instrument |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What covers a large part of the Earth's surface?
2. What is the National Anthem of India?
3. How many states are there in India? Name any five.
4. Name two languages of north, south, east and west respectively.
5. What is the Rock Garden famous for?
6. Why do farmers in our country grow different types of crops?
7. Define the city 'Hyderabad'.
8. Write a short note on our National Flower.
9. Name the eight planets.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Every person, who is _____ years or above, has a right to vote.
(i) 16 (ii) 17 (iii) 18
- _____ is a national festival.
(i) Pongal (ii) Raksha Bandhan (iii) Republic Day
- Early humans found that living in _____ provided them safety.
(i) houses (ii) caves (iii) jungle
- _____ and goats provided milk.
(i) cows (ii) elephants (iii) horses
- _____ known as the ship of the desert.
(i) donkey (ii) camel (iii) oxen
- The cheapest means of communication is:
(i) postal system (ii) newspaper (iii) telephone
- _____ is not an occupation.
(i) farming (ii) eating (iii) working in factories
- In Tamil Nadu—the lungi is called _____.
(i) mundu (ii) dhoti (iii) veshti
- Adding round pieces of wood to their carts, early humans invented the _____.
(i) cart (ii) wheel (iii) bus

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Guruparv means the festival of the _____.
- Oil is extracted from _____.
- Most of the people in Mumbai travel by _____ and _____ are used in hilly regions as a means of transport.
- The _____ is the head of the Gram Panchayat.
- The invention of _____ improved the lives of early humans.
- Early humans discovered _____.

7. Early humans slept on _____ or in _____.
8. Some men cover their heads with _____.
9. _____ are used to pull carts and carry people.

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

1. Basant Panchami is celebrated to mark the beginning of the spring season.
2. We travel long distances on foot.
3. Working to earn money is called an occupation.
4. Tax is also taken from other places.
5. The saree is the most common dress of women in India.
6. Raft was used to travel on land.
7. People started domesticating animals for fun.
8. Singing, dancing and painting can be hobbies.
9. Early humans led the life of a nomad.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Road rule | (i) steamer |
| 2. Village | (ii) trucks |
| 3. Camel | (iii) wear seatbelt |
| 4. Transferring goods | (iv) tongas |
| 5. Waterways | (v) desert |

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Name three means of transport.
2. Why is Dussehra celebrated?
3. How did living in caves help early human beings?
4. What is an ISD code?
5. Name the animals that were domesticated by the early humans.
6. How did early humans learn to make fire?
7. Who elect the members of a Municipal Committee?
8. How did invention of wheel help the early humans?
9. List the important factors for choosing an occupation.