**SOCIAL STUDIES-3**

**CHAPTER-1**

*Page number*-9

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (d)

*Page number*-10

3. (c)

4. (a)

5. (a)

B.

1. solar system

2. constellation

3. heavenly

4. Moons

5. Asteroids

C.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. F

D.

1. The Sun and the eight planets, their moons, and other heavenly bodies,

such as comets and asteroids, form our **solar system**.

2. A **constellation** is a group of stars which form a particular shape.

*Page number*-11

3. Due to the presence of water, the Earth is also known as the **blue planet**.

4. When these comets approach the Sun, some of the ice evaporates, creating a tail of

dust and ice which can be seen from the Earth.

5.

(a) **Asteroid-** They are celestial bodies that look like rocks.

(b) **Milky Way-** This galaxy is a massive collection of millions of stars.

(c) **Saturn-** It is the second largest planet in our solar system. There are rings around this planet.

(d) **Planetoids-** As asteroids are smaller than the planets, they are also known asplanetoids**.**

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-2**

*Page number*-15

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (b)

*Page number*-16

5. (d)

B.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (e)

5. (d)

C.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

D.

1. coast

2. water

3. ship, Spain

4. Earth

5. gases

E.

1. Life is possible on the Earth because of the presence of air and water, without which, all living things would die.

*Page number*-17

2. This is because they believed that the Earth was flat and had edges.

3. In 1519, a Portuguese sailor named Ferdinand Magellen started on a journey by ship from Spain along with other sailors. After travelling for about three years, their ships reached the same place from where they had started in Spain. This meant they had sailed around the Earth. Thus, this journey showed that the Earth was round like a ball, not flat.

4. The place where the land and the sky seem to meet is called the **Horizon**.

5.

(a) **Lithosphere**: The land surface on earth is called Lithosphere.

(b) **Biosphere**: All living beings along with land, water and air together form the biosphere.

**Think and Do**

A.

1. R**A**K**ES**H S**HA**R**M**A 2. K**A**LP**A**NA C**H**A**W**L**A**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

*Page number*-18

**Activity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-3**

*Page number*-24

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (c)

*Page number*-25

3. (a) (b)

4. (d)

5. (d)

B.

1. Compass

2. Arctic Ocean

3. Antarctica

4. Amazon Rainforest

C.

1. A **globe** is round like a ball. It is fixed at a point and can be rotated on its axis. At one time, we can see only one half of it. On the other hand, a **map** is a drawing of the Earth or a part of it on a flat surface or paper. It may be big or small. It can be folded or rolled and can easily be carried anywhere.

2. There are **seven** continents— Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica.

3. To locate a place on the map, we need to know the four main directions—North, East, West and

South.

4. A **globe** is round like a ball. It is fixed at a point and can be rotated on its axis. At one time, we can see only one half of it.

*Page number*-26

5.

(a) **Pacific Ocean-** It is the largest ocean. The word ‘Pacific’ means peaceful.

(b) **Antarctica-** It is the fifth largest continent. It is located at the South Pole. It is also the largest cold desert.

(c) **Africa-** Africa is the second largest continent. The Equator passes through it.

(d) **Political and physical maps-** A political map shows the boundaries of states and countries including the cities and capitals. A physical map shows the natural features like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers etc.

D.

1. north

2. four

3. compass

4. round

5. southern

**Think and Do**

A.

**

NORTH AMERICA

*Page number*-27

B.

1. Asia

2. Mariana Trench

3. Southern Ocean

**Activity**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Yes. Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Yes. Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-4**

*Page number*-32

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (c)

B.

1. Desert

2. Plains

3. Plateau

4. Himalayas

C.

1. northern

2. south

3. Island

4. Plateau

*Page number*-33

D.

1. The Northern Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Peninsular Plateau, The Great Indian Desert, The Coastal Plains, The Islands.

2. The **Ganga, Yamuna and Indus** are perennial rivers and originate in the Himalayas. These rivers have water throughout the year, that is why they are called **perennial**.

3. A **peninsula** is a land that is surrounded by water on three sides. An **island** is surrounded by water from all sides.

4. The southern part of India is a Peninsula. It looks like a triangle in shape. The Peninsular plateau is the oldest landmass here.

5.

(a) **Islands-** An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

(b) **Climate of India-** The southern areas experience higher temperatures. At the same time, the northern parts of the country experience lower temperatures. The temperatures are quite low during the winters.

(c) **Coastal plains-** Apart from the Northern Plains, narrow strips of plains are also found along the eastern and western coast of India. These are called the Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains.

(d) **Desert of India-** A dry, sandy area is called a Desert. The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert lies in the state of Rajasthan.

**Think and Do**

**Activity**

Do it yourself.

*Page number*-34

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Yes. Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Yes. Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-5**

*Page number*-39

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (b)

3. (d)

4. (a)

5. (c)

B.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

*Page number*-40

C.

1. 125

2. government

3. Delhi

4. Goa

D.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (e)

4. (c)

5. (a)

E.

1. Central and State Government

2. The Governor, the Chief Minister, other ministers, and officials of the State Government live and work in the **capital city**.

3. The **central government** is responsible for the progress and welfare of the whole nation.

4. In a big country like India, it is difficult for a single government to solve the problems of the people all over the country. Therefore, **our country divided into states**.

*Page number*-41

F.

Do it yourself.

G.

1. L**O**T**U**S

2. P**E**A**C**O**CK**

3. M**AN**G**O**

4. H**O**C**KE**Y

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru, 17 years

2. H.D. Deve Gowda, 1 year

3. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

B.

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-6**

*Page number*-46

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (b)

4. (d)

5. (a)

*Page number*-47

B.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (c)

C.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. F

D.

1. Spices

2. Coconut

3. fish

4. Wheat

5. cleaned

E.

1. A **variety of foodgrains** like wheat, maize, jowar, bajra and rice are grown in different parts of our country.

2. Some of the **cooking oils** produced in India are sunflower oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, mustard oil, soya oil etc.

3. In India, we can enjoy a variety of fruits and vegetables. A **good transportation including** trucks, trains, ships and boats carry food items from one place to another.

*Page number*-48

4. A variety of spices such as cardamom, pepper, cloves, chillies, turmeric, etc., are grown in our country.

5.

(a) **Role of spices-** Spices add flavour and colour to our food. They make the food tasty.

(b) **Dairy products in India-** Dairy products which include milk and milk products like cheese, butter, curd, etc., are liked by everyone.

(c) **Fruits and vegetables grown in India-** A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in different parts of our country.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

1. Punjab

2. Tamil Nadu / Kerala

3. Gujarat

4. Kerala

5. Andhra Pradesh

B.

diy

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

*Page number*-49

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-7**

*Page number*-53

A.

1. (b)

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (c)

B.

1. odhni

2. Rajasthan

3. saree

4. shirt, trousers

5. style

C.

1. (c)

2. (e)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (d)

D.

1. The women in India generally wear colourful dresses. The most popular dress is a saree, but the style of wearing a saree differs from state to state. Men living in big towns and cities generally wear shirts and trousers. Kurta-Pyjama is also popular.

2. Dresses of women are odhni in Haryana and lehnga-choli in Gujarat.

3. diy

*Page number*-55

4.

(a) **Veshti-** In Tamil-Nadu, the lungi is called veshti.

(b) **Phiran-** The Kashmiri men and women wear a special woollen overcoat called Phiran above their clothes.

(c) **Baku-** Special long skirts are worn by women in Sikkim. These are called baku.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

1. Maharashtra; Saree, Gandhi Cap

2. Rajasthan; Ghaghra-katchli, Angarkha with a Pyjama or dhoti turban

3. Sikkim; Baku

4. West Bengal; Saree, Dhoti-kurta

*Page number*-56

B.

Across:

SHIRT, DHOTI, VESHTI, PYJAMA, DSKIRT

Down:

SAREE, TROUSER, KURTA

**Activity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-8**

*Page number*-60

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (c)

5. (c)

B.

1. air

2. 365 and 1/4th

3. oranges

4. rainy season

5. seasons

*Page number*-61

C.

1. F

2. F

3. F

4. T

D.

1. During the summer season, the weather is hot. The days are long, and the nights are short. The Summer season begins in March and ends in June/July at the beginning of the rainy season.

2. Seasons are caused due to revolution of the Earth and the tilt of the Earth on its axis.

3. Seasons affect all living things. For example, some plants bear flowers and fruits only in the summer, while some bear flowers in the winter. Some animals, such as bears, hibernate during winters

4. In India, the rainy season is known as the monsoon season. It begins in June and ends in September/October. People wear raincoats and carry umbrellas when they go out. They also wear plastic or rubber boots to prevent their feet from getting wet.

5. Seasons affect our habits. They change our habits about the clothes we wear, the food we eat, etc.

*Page number*-62

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

**Experiential Learning**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-9**

*Page number*-69

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (b)

4. (c)

*Page number*-70

B.

1. Eid

2. Republic day

3. Holi

4. Children’s day

5. Onam

6. Dussehra

7. Diwali

8. Pongal

9. Christmas

10. Mahavir Jayanti

C.

1. row of lights

2. Krishna

3. Basant Panchmi

4. Buddha

D.

1. (b)

2. (e)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (c)

*Page number*-71

E.

1. Republic Day-26 January, Independence Day-15 August, Gandhi Jayanti-2 October

2. Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year. On this day, a special parade is taken out at Rajpath in New Delhi. People from different states, the armed forces, the police forces and also children from different schools participate in the parade.

3. Id-ul-Fitr is a festival of the Muslims. People go to mosques to offer prayers (known as Namaz). After namaz, they embrace each other and wish ‘Id Mubarak’. It is celebrated after a month-long fasting.

4. Dussehra, also known as Vijayadashmi, is celebrated for ten days.

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

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

*Page number*-72

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-10**

*Page number*-76

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (c)

B.

1. latex

2. poultry farms

3. Fish

4. cattle

*Page number*-77

5. money

C.

1. Any work which we do to earn money is called an **occupation**.

2. The rearing of cattle on a large scale is called **Cattle-Rearing** or Dairy Farming.

3. **Mining** involves digging out minerals from the Earth.

D.

1. A farmer need to grow crops so that people can get food to eat.

2. **Poultry Farming** is related to the rearing of poultry which includes hens, ducks and geese on the poultry farms for eggs and chicken.

3. Wood is used for building houses, furniture, cardboard, paper, packing boxes, match boxes etc.

4. Mining involves digging out minerals from the Earth.

5. Some occupations- farmer, fisherman, forest-work, teacher, doctor, etc.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Potter, Chef, Doctor

*Page number*-78

Teacher, Farmer, Guard

Washerman, Carpenter, Painter

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**ASSESSMENT-1**

*Page number-*79

A.

1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (c)

6. (c)

B.

1. gases

2. capital

3. Basant Panchami

4. southern

5. money

6. 140

C.

1. F

*Page number-*80

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. F

6. F

7. F

8. F

D.

1. The place where the land and the sky seem to meet is called the **Horizon.**

2. Some maps are very big and can be hung on the walls. These are called **wall maps**.

3. Women wear **odhni** in Haryana.

4. In a big country like India, it is difficult for a single government to solve the problems of the people all over the country. Therefore, **our country divided into states**.

5. The Northern Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Peninsular Plateau, The Great Indian Desert, The Coastal Plains, The Islands.

6. Some occupations- farmer, fisherman, forest-work, teacher, doctor, etc.

7. Peninsula looks like a triangle in shape. The Peninsular plateau can be found in southern India.

E.

1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (e)

4. (c)

5. (f)

6. (d)

F.

Salwar-Kameez, Lehenga-Choli, Shirt-Trousers, Kurta-Pyjama

**CHAPTER-11**

*Page number*-85

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (b)

*Page number*-86

3. (b)

4. (b)

B.

1. wheel

2. vehicles

3. Trucks

4. thick forests

5. railways

C.

1. **Cargo ships** that carry tonnes of goods and oil tankers that transport oil over long distances.

2. Air transport is more expensive as compared to land transport.

3 Cycles and rickshaws are used to travel short distances..

4. Boats and ships are the most common means of water transport

5. Bullock carts and tongas are generally used in villages.

D.

1. Land, Air and Water

2. **Camel** has always been the main means of transport in deserts.

3. Before the wheel was invented by early man, he walked on foot, taking hours to reach a place. Also carrying heavy objects from one place to another was very difficult.

*Page number*-87

4. Boats and Ships

5.

(a) We use animals to go from one place to another. They carry both people and goods from one place to another.

(b) Rocket is the means of transport for the astronauts. They travel to space in it.

(c) Trains, that carry people as well as bulky goods over long distances, generally run between two or more towns or cities.

**Think and Do**

**Activity**

A.

1. BOAT

2. TONGA

3. CAR

4. TRAIN

5. TRUCK

6. SHIP

7. RAFT

8. SCOOTER

9. CYCLE

B.

1. boat

2. aeroplane

3. bicycle

4. bus

C.

1. Rockets

*Page number*-88

2. Camel

3. Helicopters

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-12**

*Page number*-93

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (a)

3. (c)

B.

1. postal

2. country

3. mass

*Page number*-94

4. post office

5. Radio

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. F

D.

1. **Communication** means sending or receiving messages.

2. Sometimes, a message or information is given to a large number of people (masses) at different places at the same time. This is called **Mass Communication**.

3. **Radio** is different as we can only hear the sound in a radio.

4. A **FAX machine** is an electronic machine used to send and receive printed matter and pictures through telephone lines.

5. Mobile phones and internet are becoming popular all over the country, as they help us to talk to a person anytime and anywhere.

6. Artificial satellites help in long distance communication. They help to collect information, which can then be telecasted ‘live’ on the television, in different parts of the world.

*Page number*-95

**Activity**



2 1 4 3

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-13**

*Page number*-99

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (d)

*Page number*-100

B.

1. five or more

2. education

3. welfare

4. gram sevak

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. F

5. T

D.

1. A group of people called the **Gram Panchayat** looks after the needs of the people of the village.

2. A Gram Sewak or Gram Sewika to help the villagers.

3. Any 3 among-

* Providing clean drinking water.
* Keeping cleanliness in the village.
* Digging wells and tubewells.
* Maintaining village roads.
* Lighting of streets and roads.
* Giving primary education to children.
* Conducting adult education programmes.
* Listening to and solving the problems of villagers during the panchayat meetings.
* Settling disputes among villagers.
* Setting up health-care centres like dispensaries.

4. Any 3 among-

* Keeping the city clean.
* Building and maintaining parks and gardens.
* Keeping the city green and pollution free.
* Arranging for lighting on the roads.
* Building new roads, repairing and maintaining the old ones.
* Providing clean drinking water.
* Running primary schools.
* Opening hospitals and health care centres.

5. A part of the money comes from the people in the form of taxes like property tax, house tax, road tax, etc. The state government also gives funds and grants to the municipal committees, municipal corporations and gram panchayats to carry out their functions.

*Page number*-101

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-14**

*Page number*-106

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (c)

*Page number*-107

B.

1. Yamuna

2. Rashtrapati Bhawan

3. Maharaja Jai Singh

4. Republic Day

C.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

D.

1. Delhi consists of people from different states, who speak their own language and celebrate their own festivals. It is a cosmopolitan city and is known as ‘**Mini India**’.

2. Delhi has an extreme climate. It is very hot in summers, with hot winds called loo blowing in the months of May-June. Winters are very cold. Generally, it rains in July, August and September.

3. Delhi has a good network of roads with a number of recently built flyovers and a highly modern Metro system. It has made travelling easier, faster and more comfortable.

4. Any 5 among- Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, India Gate, Lotus Temple, Jantar Mantar and Nehru Planetarium.

E.

1. (d)

2. (c)

3. (e)

4. (b)

5. (a)

*Page number*-108

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

****

**Lotus Temple Jantar Mantar Mysore Palace**

****

**Connaught Place Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Red Fort**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Morals and Values**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-15**

*Page number*-112

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

*Page number*-113

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (a)

5. (c)

B.

1. Public transport

2. Bombay High

3. moderate type

4. Sahar International Airport

5. Arabian sea

C.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

D.

1. Marathi, Konkani and Hindi languages are commonly spoken in Mumbai.

*Page number*-114

2. Mumbai is situated on the Western Coast of India on the Arabian sea. It is an important sea port. Trade with other countries has become possible because of its location.

3. The public transport system of Mumbai is one of the best in India. People generally travel by buses and local trains. The Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport connects Mumbai to the major cities of the world.

4. The popular beaches of Mumbai are Juhu, Versova, Chowpatty and Marve.

5. The Marine Drive offers a beautiful view of the Arabian Sea. It has a row of light which look like a ‘**Queen’s Necklace**’ when they shine at night.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.



✓ 🗶 ✓ 🗶

*Page number*-115

B.

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-16**

*Page number*-120

**Exercise**

A.

1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (d)

5. (c)

B.

1. jute

2. Durga Puja

3. Kolkata

4. Bengali

5. West Bengal

C.

1. Haora (Howrah) Bridge

*Page number*-121

2. Calcutta

3. Dum Dum Airport

D.

1. (d)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (b)

E.

1. In Kolkata, the climate is neither very hot nor very cold. As the city is near the coast the weather is usually humid. It rains quite heavily during the rainy season.

2. Cricket and Football

3. Metro, trains and trams are the main means of transport within the city.

4. **Rabindranath Setu** bridge is special as it has no pillars to support it.

5. Kolkata is an imporant industrial city, producing jute, silk, paper, chemicals, leather goods, rice and textiles.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

1. Manipuri

2. Kashmiri

*Page number*-122

3. Bengali

4. Telugu

5. Malayalam

6. Oriya

7. Hindi

8. Gujarati

B.



Eden Gardens Howrah Bridge Victoria Memorial

**Creativity**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-17**

*Page number*-126

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (d)

B.

1. cotton

2. Madras

3. Marina

*Page number*-127

4. Tamil Nadu

5. Bay of Bengal

C.

1. Chennai has a warm climate throughout the year.

2. Chennai is the fourth largest metropolitan city of India.

3. Pongal is celebrated in the month of January.

4. Tamil is widely spoken in Chennai.

5. Chennai is divided into two main parts.

D.

1. Pongal is the harvest festival of Chennai and is celebrated for three days in the month of

January.

2. Chennai gets more rainfall during winter than in summer.

3.

(a) **Transport in Chennai**- Chennai is well connected by air with the major cities of India as well as the world by Meenambakkam or Chennai International Airport.

(b) **Places of tourist interest**- Chennai is a city with most delightful places to see. Marina Beach, VGP Golden, Parthabarthi, the Kapaleeshwara Shiva Temple, Mamallapuram and other places of interest are Fort St. George, Santhome Basilica, Chennai Art Gallery and the Snake Park.

(c) **Food of Chennai**- Rice is the main food of the people. Other popular dishes are idli, sambhar, dosa, upma, vada and rasam.

(d) **Industries of Chennai**- Chennai is famous for its cotton textile industries. Railway coaches, cars, trucks, bicycles and tractors are also made here.

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*4*.Rice is the main food of the people. Other popular dishes are idli, sambhar, dosa, upma, vada and rasam.

5. **Mamallapuram** (Mahabalipuram) near Chennai is known for its rock cut temples and chariots.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

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C. Do it yourself.

**Activity**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Creative Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Morals and Values**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-18**

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**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (c)

B.

1. fertility

2. national song

3. Rabindranath Tagore

4. four lions

5. wheel

C.

1. F

2. T

*Page number*-134

3. F

4. F

5. T

*D.*

1. A **symbol** is an idea, object, or shape that represents something.

2. Tiranga or Tricolour is rectangular with three horizontal bands of colours — Saffron, White and Green.

Saffron–Courage and strength, White– Peace and truth, Green–Growth and fertility.

3. The **national emblem** has four lions standing with their backs to one another on a platform. The platform has an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion carved on it. The words *Satyameva Jayate* which means ‘Truth Alone Triumphs’, are carved below the platform.

4. Peacock is the national bird of India. It was chosen for its beauty and grace.

5.

(a) **National anthem-** *Jana Gana Mana* is the National Anthem of India. It is sung to show respect for our motherland. Rabindranath Tagore wrote our national anthem.

(b) **National flower-** The **lotus** is the national flower of India. It grows in muddy water but looks clean and beautiful. It represents purity.

(c) **Project Tiger-** Project Tiger started on April 1, 1973. It was launched in Jim Corbett National Park, Uttrakhand.

(d) **Importance of national symbols-** National Symbolsunite the people of our country.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**ASSESSMENT-2**

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A.

1. (a)

2. (d)

3. (c)

4. (c)

5. (b)

6. (a)

B.

1. fourth

2. long distance

3. moderate type

4. cotton

5. welfare

6. West Bengal

7. Maharaja Jai Singh

8. Lotus

*Page number*-136

C.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. F

6. F

5. cycle

6. Zebra

D.

1. Horses, ponies, mules and yaks are used in hilly areas to carry both people and goods in hilly areas.

2. The basic needs of villages like clean drinking water, electricity, schools, roads, health care centres etc., have to be taken care of. Generally, a group of people called the **Gram Panchayat** looks after the needs of the people of the village.

3. Many people earn their livelihood by working in forests. This is known as **Forestry.**

4. Any 5 among- Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid, Red Fort, India Gate, Lotus Temple, Jantar Mantar and Nehru Planetarium.

5. **Communication** means sending or receiving messages.

6. The popular beaches of Mumbai are Juhu, Versova, Chowpatty and Marve.

7. The local body that takes care of the needs and problems of the people in cities is called the **Municipal Committee**.

8. Tiranga or Tricolour is rectangular with three horizontal bands of colours — Saffron, White and Green.

Saffron–Courage and strength, White– Peace and truth, Green–Growth and fertility.

E.

1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (f)

4. (e)

5. (d)

6. (c)

F.



Howrah Bridge Jama Masjid Gateway of India Lotus Temple