

Teacher Manual

Social Studies-3

1. The Universe

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (a) a big ball (✓)
2. (d) star (✓)
3. (b) heavenly (✓)
4. (c) Pluto (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. stone particles
2. Sun
3. Planets
4. eight
5. constellations

C. Write short answers:

1. Yes, the sun is a star.
2. Our nearest neighbour in the sky is Moon.
3. Stars look so small to our eyes because they are very far from us.

D. Answer these questions:

1. The universe is a big open space which contains billions of stars gathered together in large groups called galaxies. The earth, sun, moon and the stars are all members of the vast space called universe.
2. A Galaxy is a group of billions of stars gathered together in large groups. There are many galaxies in the universe.
3. By Solar System, we mean Sun and its eight planets.

Name of different planets of the Solar System are:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (i) Mercury | (ii) Venus |
| (iii) Earth | (iv) Mars |
| (v) Jupiter | (vi) Saturn |
| (vii) Uranus and | (viii) Neptune |
4. Planets are heavenly bodies that move around a star. They are usually round in shape. Some planets are made of rocks, while others are made of gases. Planets do not have heat or light of their own. They get heat and light from the star they move around.
 5. Constellations are group of stars making some pattern in the sky. The constellations are named after creatures and persons from myths or legends.

Name of two well-known constellations are:

- (i) Ursa Major and Minor
- (ii) Great Bear (known as Sashtarishi in India)

Activity Time

Name of planets given in the picture of the Solar System are:

- (i) Mercury
- (ii) Venus
- (iii) Earth
- (iv) Mars
- (v) Jupiter
- (vi) Saturn
- (vii) Uranus and
- (viii) Neptune

2. The Earth: Our Home

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (d) air (✓)
2. (d) ball (✓)
3. (c) Portugal (✓)
4. (d) atmosphere (✓)
5. (c) astronaut (✓)

B. Write T for true and F for false statements:

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [F] | 2. [T] | 3. [F] |
| 4. [T] | 5. [T] | |

C. Write short answers:

1. The layer of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere.
2. (i) Aristotle (ii) Copernicus
3. The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.

D. Answer these questions:

1. We call the earth our home planet firstly because we live in it and secondly, earth nurtures us like a mother. It provides us with all that is necessary for our survival.
2. People in certain times were afraid of traveling too far because they feared that they would fall off the edge.
3. Magellan's journey proved that earth had no edges but was round like a ball.

- A horizon is a place where land and the sky seem to be meeting. This is called the Land Horizon. Similarly, at sea beach, we find the sea and the sky meeting at a place. This is called Sea Horizon. Actually, they don't meet at all and it only seems that way.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

3. Understanding Our Heritage

Think and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (b) Hindi
- (c) 22
- (c) Vishnu Sharma
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) South India

B. Fill in the blanks:

- The dresses we wear depict the **diversity** of India.
- People living in towns and cities wear **modern** dresses.
- The **Ramayana** and the **Mahabharata** are the two ancient epics of India.
- Panchtantra** is a collection of animal fables.
- The Mahabharata was written by **Ved Vyasa**.

C. Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false one:

- [T]
- [T]
- [F]
- [T]
- [T]

D. Answer these questions:

- The word 'heritage' means anything that has come down to us from the people who lived before us. This includes culture, monuments and knowledge.
- The major languages of our country are: Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.
- Women in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh wear Ghagra.
- The oldest language of India is Sanskrit.
- Panchtantra is a collection of animal fables. It was written by Vishnu Sharma. It contains the story of king Sudarshan. The king had three sons. The king himself was a scholar and powerful ruler, but his sons were illiterate. The king wished to educate his sons.

One of his ministers advised king to contact Vishnu Sharma for this. Consequently, Vishnu Sharma was invited to court where king offered him grand donations if he could teach princes. Vishnu Sharma said he did not sell knowledge for money but accepted task of making princes wise.

Vishnu Sharma began to tell animal fables. These stories imported wisdom to princes.

- Jataka Tales are amongst the earliest Buddhist literature. These are about the previous births of Gautama Buddha. Most of the stories show previous lives of Gautama Buddha in human and animal form. They also tell us about the life and times of Gautama Buddha. There are around 550 fables concerning previous births of Gautama Buddha.

Activity

A. Read the clues and complete the boxes.

- SANSKRIT
- VED VYASA
- DASHRATHA
- VALMIKI

B. Do it yourself.

4. National Symbols of India

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (b) 3
- (b) 4
- (a) Lotus
- (b) Banyan
- (a) Ganga

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ashoka Chakra in our National Flag has **24** spokes.
- Satyameva Jayate in the National Emblem is written in **Sanskrit**.
- Our National Anthem was written by **Rabindranath Tagore**.
- Our National Song was written by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**.
- The tiger is a symbol of **strength, grace and power**.

C. Name the following:

- Jana Gana Mana....
- Tiger
- Peacock
- Vande Mataram
- Ashoka Chakra

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

- [T]
- [T]
- [T]
- [T]
- [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. Our National Symbols are:
 1. National Flag - Tiranga
 2. National Anthem - Jana Gana Mana ...
 3. National Emblem - Ashoka Chakra
 4. National Flower - Lotus
 5. National Bird - Peacock
 6. National Animal - Tiger
2. National Flag of India has three colours: Saffron, White and Green. They are rectangular in shape. The length of each stripe is one and a half times the breadth. Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice. White stands for prosperity. It has Ashoka Chakra in centre of white stripe. Ashoka Chakra has 24 spokes. It represents the 24 hours in a day.
3. The rules that every Indian must follow regarding National Flag are:
 1. National Flag should be flown only from sunrise to sunset.
 2. National Flag must always be unfurled only at top of mast.
 3. Saffron band should always be on top.
 4. National Flag must always be carried in front in a procession.
 5. National Flag must always be carried over right shoulder.
 6. We must not hoist a dirty or a torn flag.
 7. Whenever National Flag is being hoisted, we must stand in attention and salute it.
4. National Emblem has a base 'Satyameva Jayate' written below in Sanskrit which mean 'Truth Wins'. National Emblem has been taken from Lion Capital of a Ashoka Pillar that was built by Emperor Ashoka at Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

In National Emblem, there are four lions, horse and bull which stand for following:

Four Lions : They are guardians of four directions. They stand for Strength and Courage.

Horse : Horse stands for Energy and Speed.

Bull : Bull stands for Hard Work.
5. "Satyameva Jayate" means 'Truth Wins' or 'Truth alone triumphs'.
6. The manners while singing National Anthem and National Song are:
 1. We must learn words of our National Anthem and National Song.

2. We must sing our National Anthem and National Song properly.
3. When National Anthem or National Song is being played, we should show our respect by standing in attention.
4. We should sing our National Anthem or National Song with utmost respect and sing it in complete harmony with others from the core of our heart and soul.
5. We should complete National Anthem in 52 seconds.

Activity

A. Identify the pictures of national symbols and write their names.

B. Do it yourself. C. Do it yourself.

5. The Food we Eat

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (a) wheat (✓)
2. (d) Rice (✓)
3. (a) coastal (✓)
4. (d) All (✓)

B. Name the following:

1. Any four cereals :
 - (i) Rice (ii) Wheat
 - (iii) jowar (iv) bajra
2. Any four pulses:
 - (i) Malka (ii) Arhar
 - (iii) Rajma (iv) Urad
3. Any four spices:
 - (i) Cardamom (ii) Clove
 - (iii) Turmeric (iv) Coriander
4. Any four types of cooking oil:
 - (i) Mustard Oil (ii) Ghee
 - (iii) Groundnut Oil (iv) Coconut Oil
5. Any four sweets:
 - (i) Rasgulla (ii) Laddoo
 - (iii) Gulab Jamun (iv) Burfi

C. Write short answers:

1. The food that is eaten by most people belonging to a place often becomes their staple food.
2. The main types of pulses are:
 - (i) Malka (ii) Arhar
 - (iii) Rajma (iv) Urad
 - (v) Kabuli Chana (vi) Moong Dal
3. Two mango-producing states are:
 - (i) Maharashtra (ii) Uttar Pradesh

- Fruits and vegetables reach a place where they are not grown because of the efficient transport system. Fruits and vegetables are taken from one place to another by train, bus, truck, ship, boat and aeroplane.

D. Answer these questions:

- People living in the different regions of India eat different kinds of foods according to the climatic conditions and availability of different foods there.
- Indian food is popular worldwide because of their better quality.
- Different kinds of fruits found in India are:
 - Mango
 - Guava
 - Apples
 - Oranges
 - Papaya
 - Pomegranata
 - Grapes
 - Litchi
 - Watermelon
 - Banana
- Different ways of cooking practiced in our country are:
 - Boiling
 - Frying
 - Steaming
 - Baking
 - Roasting

Activity Time

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself. C. Do it yourself.

6. Buildings and Monuments

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (c) Delhi
- (b) Gopurams
- (b) Lord Shiva
- (a) Tanjore
- (b) Konark

B. Fill in the blanks:

- The Qutub Minar was built in the honour of **Sufi Saint, Qutub-ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki.**
- The famous Shore Temple is located at **Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.**
- The Meenakshi Temple is situated at **Madurai, Tamil Nadu.**
- The Lingaraj Temple is dedicated to **Lord Shiva.**
- The Amber Fort is situated at **Amber, Rajasthan.**

C. Match the following:

Column A

- Stupa
- Lion Capital

Column B

- Buddhists
- National Emblem of India

- Qutub Minar (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- Red Fort (b) Shahjahan
- Agra Fort (c) Akbar

D. Write 'T' for a true and 'F' for a false statement:

- [T]
- [F]
- [T]
- [F]
- [T]

E. Answer these questions:

- A Stupa is a monument that is sacred to the Buddhists. Sanchi Stupa is a splendid monument built by King Ashoka. It is built of bricks and stone. The four gateways in four directions are adorned with beautiful images.
- Qutub Minar was started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and was completed by Iltutmish. It was built in the honour of Sufi Saint, Qutub-ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki.
- Red Fort was built by Mughal king Shahjahan. This is a striking piece of architecture. The Red Fort or Lal Qila is built in red sandstone and is situated on the bank of Yamuna River. We can see splendid gardens, palaces and a mosque within the Red Fort.
- Taj Mahal is situated in Agra. It was built by Shahjahan, as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. There is a central dome and four richly carved minarets built on a raised platform, overlooking the Yamuna River. There is a beautiful garden with fountains and channels. The whole structure was built in pure white marble. The Taj Mahal is considered as one of the seven wonders of world. It is nearly 400 years old.
- Agra Fort is situated in Agra. It was built by Emperor Akbar in 1565. Many palaces and buildings were later on added by Jahangir and Shahjahan. There is a 70 ft. high wall all around the fort. It took 8 years to complete the fort. The fort has beautiful palaces and two halls. The Diwan-e-Aam and Diwan-e-Khas. Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) made in white marble is the most splendid building.
- A few temples of Odisha are:
 - Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar
 - Sun Temple, Konark
 - Lord Jagannatha Temple, Puri

Activity

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

7. Our Festivals

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (b) Republic Day (✓)
2. (b) Prime Minister (✓)
3. (a) Mahatma Gandhi (✓)
4. (c) Holi (✓)
5. (d) Sewain (✓)

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Buddha Purnima | (b) Gautam Buddha |
| 2. Gurupurab | (e) Sikh Gurus |
| 3. Holi | (d) Colours |
| 4. Diwali | (a) Goddess Lakshmi |
| 5. Durga Puja | (c) West Bengal |

C. Write short answers:

1. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti.
2. Diwali is a religious festival of the Hindus. It called the festival of lights. It is celebrated all over India. People light diyas and candles and burst crackers. Many people believe that Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya on this day after defeating the demon-king Ravana. People worship Goddess Lakshmi and offer sweets and gifts to their relatives and friends.
3. It is a festival of the Muslims. Eid comes after Ramzan – the month of fasting. The Muslims end their fast after sighting the New Moon. They pray at Mosques. After prayers, they embrace and greet one another 'Eid Mubarak'.
A special dish 'Sewain' is cooked on this occasion. It is made from milk, sugar and vermicelli.
4. The Christians celebrate this day as Christmas. Jesus Christ was born on 25th December. They pray in Churches. They decorate Christmas trees in their homes. Children believe that Santa Claus brings gifts for them.

D. Answer these questions:

1. India is a diverse country with diverse cultures. Different people celebrate different festivals. Various religious festivals like Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Gurupurab, Eid, Christmas, Buddha Purnima, Mahavir Jyanti, Baisakhi, Bihu in Assam, Pongal in Tamil

Nadu, Onam in Kerala, Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti are celebrated in different parts of the country. That is why we call India 'a land of festivals'.

2. Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August as India got freedom from British rule on 15th August, 1947. The main function is held at the Red Fort in Delhi. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag and gives a speech. On this day, we remember those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country.
3. India became a democratic Republic on 26th January, 1950. This day is celebrated as the Republic Day every year. The President of India takes the salute at a grand parade in New Delhi and hoists the National Flag. Many people participate in the parade.
4. Sikhs celebrate Gurupurab in the honour of the Sikh Gurus. 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 this day.
5. In which state is Pongal mainly celebrated? How is it celebrated?
Ans: Pongal is mainly celebrated in the state of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated the month of January. Pongal celebrations last for three days. First day is Bhogi Pongal. Second day is Thai Pongal. On this day, people worship the Sun God. People make Pongal Rice by boiling rice, milk and jiggery in a pot. Third day is celebrated as Mattu Pongal. Cattle are worshipped on this day.

Activity Time

Find the names of six festivals in this word-search.

- (i) ONAM
- (ii) GURUPURAB
- (iii) EID
- (iv) PONGAL
- (v) DIWALI
- (vi) CHRISTMAS

8. Changes in Transport

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. (b) Mumbai | 2. (c) aeroplane |
| 3. (c) both | 4. (c) Kolkata |
| 5. (b) Chennai | |

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The first train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane.
2. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
3. Aeroplanes and Helicopters help during floods and natural calamities.
4. Indira Gandhi International Airport is situated in New Delhi.
5. Our country has 11 major ports and 40 smaller ports.

C. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. The first train in India started in	(e) 1853
2. Small trains in hilly areas	(d) Toy trains
3. Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express	(a) 120 kmph
4. Monorails	(b) Mumbai
5. Air Transport	(c) 1911

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [T] 2. [T] 3. [T]
4. [T] 5. [F]

E. Answer these questions:

1. The invention of wheel was useful because it led to many new inventions. Today cycles, buses, motorbikes, trucks, cars, aeroplanes, etc. all run on wheels. Transport has become an integral part of our everyday life.
2. Difference between rural transport and urban transport is as follows:
Rural transport : Rural transport runs in villages. It includes bullock carts, tonga, cycle, mule, camel, etc.
Urban transport : Urban transport runs in towns and cities. It includes cycles, buses, motorbikes, trucks, cars, aeroplanes which run on wheels.
3. Transport that moves on land are all means of land transport. Bus, car, cycle, auto-rickshaw, tram, tonga, bullock cart, scooter, motor cycle are examples. Trains, trams and Metro move on tracks. They carry people and goods to far off places.
4. Metro trains are found in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Metro trains operate either underground or above ground by passengers commuting within the city.
5. Water transport like ship, boat, cruise liners, steamers, yachts sail on water. Water transport is cheapest means of transport as it

does not require construction of roads, stations or airports.

6. Air Transport is most expensive and fastest means of transport. Aeroplanes carry people within and outside a country. Helicopters are used to travel shorter distances. They are used to rescue people at times of emergency like floods, earthquakes, wartime, etc.

Activity**A. Make the list of the following.**

1. Means of land transport
 1. Bus, Car, Trains, Tractor
 2. Cycle, auto-rickshaw
 3. Tram, Tonga, Bullock Cart
 4. Scooter, Motor cycle
2. Means of Water Transport:
 1. Ship 2. Boat
 3. Cruise liners 4. Steamers
 5. Yachts
3. Means of Air Transport:
 1. Aeroplanes 2. Helicopters

B. Do it yourself.**9. How We Communicate****Oral Skills**

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills**A. Tick (✓) the correct options:**

1. (a) e-mail (✓)
2. (c) Post Office (✓)
3. (b) Telephone (✓)
4. (b) Computer (✓)
5. (a) Television (✓)

B. Write short answers:

1. Urgent letters can be sent through Internet.
2. A fax machine is used for sending a written message, a letter or a photograph to someone. It reaches instantly since it is connected to a telephone line.
3. Internet is a means of communication that work through a computer. If we have a computer, we can log onto the Internet and send e-mails instantly. We can send pictures and messages from one computer to another on the Internet. We can also get information about weather, politics and sports.
4. A smart phone is a device that combines the features of a phone and a computer. So, it can be used for making telephone calls, send and

receive e-mails and check office documents. It can also be used for playing music and taking photographs and chatting on social sites.

C. Answer these questions:

1. Communication means sending and receiving messages. There are many ways by which we can communicate with people living in other places.
2. People sent messages long ago through pigeons.
3. We use to communicate with a large number of people at one time through television and e-mail messages via Internet.
4. Satellites play an important role in communication as they pick up television signals from one part of the world and send them to another part of the world. Today it is possible to watch events as and when they are happening using satellites.
5. E-mail is an Electronic Mail. Today we can send messages or pictures from one computer to another on the Internet.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

10. Occupations

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (c) Dairy Farming
2. (a) Fishing
3. (a) oilseeds
4. (a) Bullocks
5. (b) trees

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. People do work according to their capacity, skill and education.
2. Farming generates many more food-grains.
3. We need cotton to make clothes.
4. Fish is a rich source proteins.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for a false statement:

1. [T]
2. [F]
3. [T]
4. [T]
5. [T]

D. Match the following:

- | Column I | Column II |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Poultry Farms | (b) Eggs and chickens |
| 2. Furniture | (d) Wood |
| 3. Trees | (a) Honey and gum |
| 4. Mining | (c) Coal and Petroleum |
| 5. Pisciculture | (e) Fish Farming |

E. Answer these questions:

1. Occupation is work done by a person to earn money. People are engaged in different occupations for which they get money in return. Farmer works in fields and grows crops. Mason constructs buildings and houses. Plumber repairs leading taps and pipelines. Carpenter makes and repairs furniture. Electrician fixes wires, sockets and plugs. Teacher helps children to read and write. Doctor treats sick people, etc.
2. Things made from wood are as follows:
 1. Match-sticks
 2. Match-boxes
 3. Packing boxes
 4. Cardboard
 5. Furniture like chair, table, stool, door, windows, sofas, bed, etc.
3. Pisciculture is rearing of fish in large tanks.
4. Metals are used to make many objects – from cars, railway coaches, machines to pipes, needles and utensils.

Activity

A. Do it yourself.

B. Read the clues and complete the boxes.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. FARMING | 2. BULLOCKS |
| 3. FISHING | 4. PISCICULTURE |

11. They Help Us

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (c) teacher (✓)
2. (b) medicines (✓)
3. (b) eat (✓)
4. (c) policeman (✓)
5. (d) postman (✓)

B. Write T for true and F for false statements:

1. [T]
2. [T]
3. [T]
4. [T]
5. [F]
6. [T]

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. When a person is very ill, he has to stay in a hospital till he is cured.
2. A farmer grows food-grains and other crops for us.
3. Doctors protect us from diseases like cholera and polio by treating us.
4. During fairs and festivals, policemen keep the crowd under control.

- Letters are the most common form of sending and receiving messages.
- A number of village dispensaries work under a Primary Health Centre.

D. Write short answers:

- Teachers use charts, models and maps to make learning easy and fun.
- A mobile dispensary is a van with a doctor, a nurse and some medicines. The van goes from village to village treating the sick. Sometimes medical camps are organized for villagers. There are hospitals for animals too. A doctor who treats animals is called a Veterinary Doctor or a Vet.
- The most common form of sending and receiving messages is letters. The process of taking letters from us and delivering it at the destination is done by the Post Office.
- A postman delivers us letters. He collects letters from post boxes and takes them to the local post office. In the post office, he sorts out the letters. He delivers the letters, parcels and money orders to their correct addresses.

E. Answer these questions:

- We learn many subjects from your teachers. We also learn to paint, sing and dance from them. They teach us moral values. We learn good habits and good manners from them. Our teachers also teach us to be punctual and to maintain discipline. They teach us how to behave well in school, home and other public places.
- We go to a doctor when we are sick. Doctors treat us and cure us of our illness.
- Veterinary doctors treat the sick and injured animals. A doctor who treats animals is called a Veterinary Doctor or a Vet.
- The duty of a policeman is to keep the crowd under control during fairs and festivals. A policeman works in a police station. He helps to keep law and order and protects our life and property. Most neighbourhoods have a police post or a police station.
- A postman delivers us letters. He collects letters from post boxes and takes them to the local post office. In the post office, he sorts out the letters. He delivers the letters, parcels and money orders to their correct addresses.

Activity Time

A. To whom will the following go for help?

- Cobbler

- Plumber
- Mechanic
- Cobbler
- Doctor

B. Name two persons associated with each of the following pictures:

1st Picture: Hospital

- Doctors
- Nurses

2nd Picture: School

- Teachers
- Principal

3rd Picture: Post Office

- Postman
- Post Master

4th Picture: Bank

- Manager
- Cashier

C. Write the names of the following professionals by looking at their uniforms.

Do it yourself

12. Villages of India

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (b) train
- (a) electricity
- (b) trains
- (c) Kuchcha

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Most of the people of India live in villages.
- India has small as well as big villages.
- Farming is the main occupation of farmers.
- The civic amenities of the villagers are looked after by the Gram Panchayat.
- Government also helps Gram Panchayat in their works.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for a false statement:

- [F]
- [F]
- [T]
- [T]
- [T]

D. Match the following:

Column I

- Electricity, roads, water
- Five members
- Sarpanch
- Municipal Corporation

Column II

- Civic amenities
- Gram Panchayat
- Head of members
- does the work of Gram Panchayat.

E. Answer these questions:

- Civic amenities include basic needs like electricity, safe drinking water, roads, schools, hospitals, parks, etc.

2. Some other occupations of villagers other than farming are:
 1. Masons 2. Carpenters
 3. Labourers 4. Craftsmen
 5. Pouter
3. A Sarpanch or Pradhan is the head of five members of the Gram Panchayat.
4. A Gram Panchayat has five members including a woman member.
5. Three functions of Gram Panchayat are:
 1. It builds roads and runs schools and health centres.
 2. It helps farmers for good crop and looks after the sanitary conditions of the village.
 3. It digs wells for drinking water and does the work of repairing and maintaining roads and streets.

Activity

- A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.
C. Do it yourself.

13. Time and Calendar

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) Independence Day
2. (b) Republic Day
3. (a) Mahatma Gandhi
4. (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
5. (b) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Gregorian Calendar was created in Europe.
2. A leap year has 366 days.
3. India got its freedom on 15th August, 1947.
4. The calendar we use today is called Gregorian Calendar.
5. Mahatma Gandhi is also known as the "Father of the Nation".

C. Match the following:

Column A

1. Independence Day
2. Republic Day
3. Gandhi Jayanti
4. Teacher's Day
5. Children's Day

Column B

- (b) 15th August
- (a) 26th January
- (e) 2nd October
- (c) 14th November
- (d) 5th November

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. [F] 2. [T] 3. [T]

4. [T] 5. [T]

E. Answer these questions:

1. Sequencing is the process of organizing events.

We have photo-album in our house. We see so many photographs of time when the siblings were babies, when our parents got married and when we celebrate festivals and birthdays. We also receive greetings cards and gifts on several occasions.

All the above things, if put in a sequence, help us to know the time and period gone by. They are the sources that tell us about our family history.

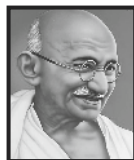
2. A calendar is a system of organizing the days, months and years for social, religious, commercial or administrative purposes. The calendar we use today is called the Gregorian Calendar. It was developed in Europe about 400 years ago.
3. A timeline is a scale used for understanding the link between dates and events. In a timeline, the dates along with the different events are placed in a sequence in which they happened. These timelines help us to understand when the events took place in the past.
4. The calendar originated in Europe where people were the followers of Christianity. They considered the Birth of Jesus Christ as an important event in history. So they took his birth as the beginning of calendar as year 1. The years that followed were written with the term 'CE' or Common Era. The years before the birth of Jesus Christ were written as 'BCE' or Before Common Era.
5. Difference between CE and BCE is as follows:
CE: CE is also called Common Era. The years that were followed after the birth of Jesus Christ were written with the term 'CE' or Common Era.
BCE: The years before the birth of Jesus Christ were written as 'BCE' or Before Common Era.
6. Calendars are very useful to us. They help us to keep a track of the important events in our family, school, nation, etc. We can mark and remember the birthdays and anniversaries of the members of our family and friends. It is so exciting to mark the days that are observed as holidays in the school on the calendar.

Activity

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. Identify the pictures given below and write their names.



Pandit
Jawaharlal Nehru



Mahatma
Gandhi



Sarepalli
Radhakrishnan

14. Early Humans

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (b) jungles (✓)
2. (b) dog (✓)
3. (a) raft (✓)
4. (d) sledge (✓)
5. (c) Iron and Copper (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Early humans did not know how to **cook** food.
2. Early humans made **clay** tools first.
3. The discovery of **fire** changed the life of early humans.
4. Early humans used iron tools to clear jungles for acquiring land for **farming**.
5. Early humans later invented the potter's **wheel** to make pots with clay.

C. Write short answers:

1. Early humans ate fruits and roots of plants when they felt hungry.
2. Early humans moved from one place to another in search of food.
3. One of the early humans must have seen some logs of wood rolling down hill. This must have given the early human the idea to fit round logs under his cart. That cart could now move on uneven grounds. Thus, the wheel was invented.

D. Answer these questions:

1. Using hollow trunks of trees gave the early humans the idea of protecting themselves from wild animals, rains, storms, etc.
2. Early humans would often see fires breaking out in jungle. They were scared of fire. It seems that one day someone tried to strike

two stones against each other and his produced sparks. Some dry leaves, grass and wooden sticks lying nearby caught fire due to sparks accidentally. So, early humans discovered that fire could be made by rubbing two stones together.

3. Early humans noticed that plants grow in soft land. They used to eat fruits and throw away the seeds. After some time, some of these seeds grew into plant. This gave them the idea that plants can grow in soft soil. They also noticed that when these plants became big, fruits grew on them. This way, early humans had discovered farming! They now knew that they could plant seeds and grow their food, rather than go searching for it from place to place.
4. A settled life gave early humans some free time. They sang and danced with their friends and family. They developed their artistic skills. Some of them spent their free time painting the walls of caves with pictures of animals and hunting scenes. We can still see some of these paintings in very old caves.
5. It is believed that someone someday must have noticed logs of wood floating into the river. Using this idea, a number of straight logs were tied together to make a raft. This helped early humans to travel and also carry heavy load by river.

Activity Time

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. Do it yourself.
- C. (i) 1st Picture : Early human trying to produce fire.
(ii) 2nd Picture : Early human trying to make tools.
(iii) 3rd Picture : Early human making paintings on the cave's wall.

15. The Wheel

Oral Skills

Do it yourself.

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct options:

1. (✓)
2. (✓)
3. (✓)
4. (✓)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. _____

2. ____

3. ____

4. ____

Activity

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

C. Do it yourself.
