

Social Studies

The teacher's role in teaching social studies to a young child is very important. The teacher can familiarise the child with the concept of society and his environment by talking to the children and also encouraging them to take part in discussions and group activities.

It is only by involving each child in such extensive discussions can the teacher trigger his thinking process. Mere written word and memorising will not help in this level.

We have given tips and suggestions to the teacher in the text book which will definitely help the teacher greatly.

So it is very important that, before starting each lesson the teacher should introduce the topic and engage the children in a discussion. Only after this should the teacher start reading the lesson. Children should also be encouraged to read the lessons aloud in class.

As we are well aware, the habit of reading among children is reducing these days, since they have so many other diversions and distractions like TV watching, playing computer games etc. So it is very important that the teacher encourages each child to read out at least a few lines aloud in the class.

The Earth - Our Planet

Exercise

Fill in the blanks using words from the brackets:

(planet; round ball; air and water; heavenly bodies; living things; atmosphere)

1. The earth is the home of all living things .
2. Living things need air and water .
3. The earth is like a round ball .
4. Atmosphere surrounds the earth.
5. The earth, sun, moon and stars are heavenly bodies.
6. The earth is a planet .

Answer the following questions:

1. What did people long ago believe about the shape

of the earth ?

Long ago the people believed that the earth was flat.

2. What is a horizon ?

The place where the earth and the sky seem to meet at a distance is called the horizon.

3. What do planets revolve around ?

Planets revolve around the sun.

4. What is atmosphere ?

Air surrounding the earth is atmosphere.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Answer the following:

1. The earth is made up of land and water.
2. The shape of the earth is round. Since it is very huge it appears flat.
3. This proves that the shape of the earth is round.
4. The sun, and the planets that go round the sun form the solar system.
5. The moon revolves round the earth.
6. Define the following:

horizon - The place where the earth and the sky seem to meet at a distance is called the horizon,
atmosphere - The large layer of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere.

universe - The sun, planets and other heavenly bodies together make the universe.

Write true (T) or false (F):

1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. X

The Globe

Exercise

What are they called?

1. A model of the earth : globe
2. A drawing of the earth or its parts : map

3. Very large water bodies on the earth : oceans
4. Very large land masses : continents
5. The largest ocean : Pacific ocean
6. The largest continent : Asia

Answer the following questions:

1. How are maps more useful than the globe ?
Maps are easier to carry and can show us larger drawings of the earth in parts. The globe being small cannot show all the places on the earth clearly.
2. Name the four main oceans:
The four main oceans are the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
3. Name the seven continents:
a) Asia e) Europe
b) North America f) Antarctica
c) South America g) Australia
d) Africa
4. Which is the smallest continent ?
Australia is the smallest continent.
5. How do you recognize water bodies on a map or a globe ?
The blue areas on the map are water bodies.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Fill up the blanks:

1. globe
2. map
3. large masses of land
4. large water bodies
5. Australia
6. Asia
7. smaller
8. blue
9. north, south, east, west
10. Pacific ocean

Answer the following:

1. Our country is India
2. It is located in Asia

Fill up the blank letters to get the names of oceans:

1. Atlantic
2. Pacific
3. Indian
4. Arctic
5. Antarctica

Look at the map given below and write the names of a few of our neighbouring countries:

1. Nepal
2. Bhutan
3. Bangladesh
4. Pakistan
5. Myanmar
6. Tajikistan

Find the continents in the grid and write their names in the space provided:

1. Australia
2. Asia
3. America
4. Europe
5. Antarctica
6. Africa

India Our Country

Exercise

Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| Mount Everest | - | Himalayas |
| The Ganga | - | The Northern plains |
| Lakshadweep | - | Arabian Sea |
| The Thar | - | The Western desert |
| The Kaveri | - | The Deccan Plateau |

Say True 'T' or False 'F' and write the correct answer, where necessary:

1. (False.) India is the seventh largest country in the world.
2. (True) In the North of India lie the Himalayas.
3. (False). We have the Thar desert in the north-western part of India.
4. (False). To the south of the Northern Indian Plain is the Deccan Plateau.
5. (False). We have the Bay of Bengal to the east and the Arabian Sea to the west of the Deccan Plateau.

Name three rivers that flow through the:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Deccan Plateau | - | Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri |
| Northern Indian Plain | - | Sutlej, Ganga, Brahmaputra |

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why are the Northern plains thickly populated?
Many rivers of the Northern Indian plains start

from the Himalayas. The snow melts and fills these rivers with water through out the year. So these rivers do not dry up even in summer.

2. Which are the two groups of islands that are part of India?
- The Lakshadweep islands
 - The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Cross word puzzle:

Down : 1) Asia 2) plateau 3) Arabian

Across : 1) peninsula 2) Island 3) Thar 4) Everest

Worksheet (Workbook)

Cross word puzzle:

Across - 1. Seventh 2. Kaveri 3. Thar 4. Yamuna

Down - 1. Everest 2. Himalayas 3. Ganga

Answer the following questions:

- An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
- The eastern ghats lie to the east and the western ghats lie to the west of the Deccan Plateau
- A peninsula is land covered by water on its three sides.
- The Thar desert region gets very little rainfall. Plants do not grow here. It is difficult to live here and so it is thinly populated.
- The Himalayan rivers get filled with rainfall during the rainy season and also with the melting snow during summer.

Name the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| a. Ganga | b. Lakshadweep |
| c. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | |
| d. Deccan Plateau | e. Plateau |

A Union of States

Exercise

Write the names of -

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| a) Kerala | b) Thiruvananthapuram |
| c) Rajasthan | d) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu. |

Answer the following questions:

- Which state/ union territory is situated in the northernmost part of India ? Which is its capital? Ladakh is in the northern most part of India. Its capital is Leh.
- Which are the states located on the western coast of India? Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala are located in the western coast of India.
- In which coast of India lies our state? Our state lies on the western coast of India.
- Which are the states situated on the eastern coast? West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are situated on the eastern coast.
- Where is Paschim Banga situated? Paschim Banga lies in the eastern coast.
- Who looks after the affairs of
 - the country ? The central government
 - the state ? State Government
- What is the language spoken in your state? Malayalam is spoken in our state.
- Name(a) three North Indian states and (b) three South Indian states.
 - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
 - Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
- Two of the Union Territories are groups of islands. Which are they?
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands ,
 - Lakshadweep.

Match the states with their capitals:

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------|
| Tamil Nadu | - | Chennai, |
| Karnataka | - | Bangalore, |

- Andhra Pradesh - Hyderabad,
Kerala - Thiruvananthapuram,
Maharashtra - Mumbai

Worksheet (Workbook)

Match the states with their capitals:

- Maharashtra - Kolkata
Gujarat - Gandhinagar
Odisha - Bhubaneswar
Paschim Banga - Kolkata

Name the following:

1. Kerala and Tamil Nadu
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep
3. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

Say whether true (T) or false (F):

1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. ✓

Our Government

Exercise

Answer these questions:

1. Who is the supreme head
(a) of your country ?
The President is the supreme head of the country.
(b) of your state ?
The Governor is the supreme head of the state.
2. Who is the head of the ministers of
(a) Central Government ?
The Prime Minister is the head of the minister of Central Government.
(b) State Government ?
The Chief Minister is the head of the minister of State Government.
3. Who appoints the ministers of the
(a) Central Government ?

The President appoints the ministers of the Central Government.

(b) State Government ?

The Governor appoints the ministers of the State Government.

4. How is the Chief Minister appointed ?
The Governor appoints the Chief Minister on the advice of the members of the state assembly.
5. Which is the highest court of justice
(a) in the country ?
The highest court of justice in the country is the Supreme Court.
(b) in the state ?
In the state it is the High Court.
6. Fill up:
In a parliamentary democracy the people elect the representatives and they form the Government.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Put the following in the correct order of position they have in the government:

President Prime Minister Ministers
Members of Parliament

Answer the following questions:

1. The courts help settle disputes between the people and between the states.
2. In democracy the people choose their leaders or representatives who form the government.
3. The council of ministers helps the Prime Minister rule the country.

Say whether true (T) or false (F). If false write the sentence correctly in the space provided:

- a) false. The President appoints the Prime Minister on the advice of the Members of Parliament.
- b) True c) True

- d) False. The High Court is the highest court in each state.
- e) False. The State Government is controlled by the Union Government.
- f) False. Union territories are directly ruled by the Union Government.
- g) False. The office of the Central Government is in New Delhi.

Local Self Government

Exercise

Answer these questions:

1. What makes up the local self government ?
Gram Panchayat in villages and Municipal Committees in towns and cities form the local self government
2. Why is local self government necessary ?
It is not possible for the ministers of the Central and State Governments to look after the day to day affairs everywhere. So local self government is necessary.
3. Who elects the Panchayat and municipal heads ?
The municipal and panchayat heads are elected by the people of that area.
4. What are the heads of the following called ?
 - a) Panchayat - Pradhan
 - b) Municipality - Chairman
 - c) Corporation - Mayor
5. Mention five main functions of the Panchayat and Municipality.
The five main functions of the Panchayat and municipality are-
 - 1) Keeps roads clean and removes garbage
 - 2) Arranges water supply, electricity
 - 3) Constructs and repairs roads.
 - 4) Runs health centres and hospitals.
 - 5) Provides free education to children under fourteen.

6. How can we live peacefully and happily in our community?
We must keep our city clean, obey the rules and pay the taxes. In this way we can live peacefully and happily in our community.

Worksheet (Workbook)

The following pictures indicate the functions of a Gram Panchayat. What do they tell ? Write the explanation in the space given, one below the other:

1. Panchayat meetings settle disputes.
2. It runs health centres for the sick.
3. It constructs and repairs roads.
4. It keeps the roads and the village clean.
5. It provides free education to children under fourteen.

Pick out from the following statements the duties of a municipal committee and rewrite them below:

2. runs hospitals and primary health centres
3. removes garbage
5. provides free education for children
7. keeps roads, parks, street lights etc. in good condition

What are the following called ?

1. Pradhan
2. Chairman
3. Mayor

What are the duties of a good citizen ?

- city clean, rules, help others also, our taxes

Our Food

Exercise

Match the following:

- | A | B |
|-----------|-------------|
| jowar | - grain |
| pineapple | - fruit |
| cucumber | - vegetable |
| coconut | - oil |

fish - non-vegetarian

Say True 'T' or False 'F':

- a) Mangoes are grown only in Kerala. False
- b) Coconuts are grown in plenty in Kerala. True
- c) Kerala is a coastal state and fish can be got in plenty. True
- d) Wheat is the staple food of the people of Kerala. False
- e) Onion, potato and banana are seasonal. False
- f) Apricot and apple are grown everywhere in India. False

Find out the names of 5 oils hidden in the grid:

Five oils - Coconut, til, mustard, ground nut, linseed

Worksheet (Workbook)

Name the following:

1. rice 2. wheat 3. seasonal 4. Kashmir
5. Nagpur 6. sugarcane 7. groundnut, mustard, linseed
8. apple, pear, apricot 9. plants, animals

Answer the following:

1. Plants and animals which are our two sources of food are our natural resources.
2. Farm animals are called the animal wealth of our country. We get milk from cattle. Cattle are used in ploughing, sheep give us wool etc. So we have to take care of farm animals.
3. Vegetarians are people who eat only vegetables and non-vegetarians are people who eat fish, meat, etc.
4. Fruits and vegetables that grow only in certain seasons are called seasonal fruits and vegetables.
5. Crops grown in one region are transported to other parts of the country by trucks or trains.
6. The two sources of food are plants and animals.

Drawing Activity.

Crossword puzzle:

1. Nagpur 2. sugarcane 3. rice 4. seasonal 5. Kerala

The Dresses We Wear

Exercise

Answer the following questions:

- a) Why do people in India wear different types of dresses?

India is a vast country. The climate, food habits, languages vary from place to place. Likewise the dresses worn also differ in different places.

- b) What are the types of dresses worn in winter and summer ?

People wear woollen clothes in winter and cotton clothes in summer.

- c) Why is synthetic material used during rainy season ?
- Synthetic materials like polyester and teri-cotton dry easily. So these are used during rainy season.

Name the following:

- a) Three dresses which are common throughout the country.

Saree, salwar - kameez and dhoti - shirts are common throughout the country.

- b) Three dresses which are worn with the kurta.

Kurtas are worn with trousers, pyjamas and dhotis.

- c) Three dresses popular among North Indian men.

Kurta -pyjamas, kurta - churidar and dhoti - kurta are popular among North Indian men.

- d) The common top worn by Kashmiri men and women.
- The common top worn by Kashmiri men and women is the Phiran.

- e) Dress worn by Rajasthani women.

Rajasthani women wear ghaghra-katchli.

- f) The place where salwar-kameez first began to be worn.

The salwar kameez was first worn in Punjab.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Label the following pictures writing the names of the dress and the states where they are worn.

Churidar-kurta, Lehenga-choli, Gujarat

Phiran (worn by both men & women) Kashmir

Churidar kurta, Salwar - kameez, Punjab

Churidar kurta with achkan, ghagra-katchli, Rajasthan

Answer the following:

1. The saree and salwar kameez by women and dhotis and shirts by men are worn almost throughout the country.
2. Kurtas and shirts are the common tops that Indian men wear.
3. In Kerala and Tamil Nadu, Mundu / Veshti with shirt is common among men.
4. Synthetic materials like polyester and teri-cotton which dry easily are best to wear in rainy season.
5. Mundu is mostly worn in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Match the following:

kurta	-	churidar
mundu	-	shirt
lehenga	-	choli
salwar	-	kameez
saree	-	blouse

Delhi

Exercise

Name the following:

1. Name of Delhi during the reign of Pandava kings. Indraprastha
2. The President's residence. Rashtrapathi Bhavan
3. Two historical buildings made of red sandstone. Red fort, Juma Masjid
4. The person who built Qutub Minar. Qutud-Ub-din-Aibak
5. The samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. Raj Ghat.

a) What is the climate of Delhi like?

Delhi is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.

b) Why is Delhi called a cosmopolitan city?

People from many different states and countries live in Delhi. So it is called a cosmopolitan city.

Cross Word puzzle:

Across : 1) Shajahanabad 2) Shah Jahan

3) Parliament 4) Taj Mahal 5) Jantar Mantar

Down : 1) Secretariat 6) Bahai

Worksheet (Workbook)

Match the following:

Shajahanabad - old name

Taj Mahal - Mumtaz

Parliament - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha meetings

Rashtrapathi Bhavan - President's residence.

Indira Gandhi - International Airport

Which are these places and what are they famous for ?

Jantar Mantar - observatory,

Raj Ghat - Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi,

Appu Ghar - Theme park

Qutab Minar - Tower from where we can see whole of old Delhi

- C.
1. The Government offices are located in New Delhi.
 2. Delhi is situated on the banks of river Yamuna.
 3. The two houses of Parliament are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
 4. The observatory 'Jantar Mantar' was built by Raja Jai Singh.

Summing up:

Delhi-Capital National Capital. Territory

Former name Indraprastha- Shajahanabad

Importance - government offices are located here.

Airport - Indira Gandhi International Airport.

Climate - Hot in summer, cold in winter.

Other places of importance - 1) Birla Mandir,
2) Gurudwara Bangala Sahib, 3) St. James Church
Languages spoken - Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu

Mumbai

Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

1. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra state.
2. Petroleum is extracted from Bombay High off the coast of Mumbai.
3. Mumbai has a moderate climate.
4. Mumbai was formerly known as Bombay.

Name the following:

1. The famous airport in Mumbai - Sahar International Airport.
2. Three beaches in Mumbai - Juhu, Chowpatty, Marine Drive.
3. The main languages spoken in Mumbai - Marathi, Hindi, Konkani.
4. The important film producing centre - Bollywood.
5. Two famous educational institutions in Mumbai - BARC, IIT

Answer the following:

1. Why is the Gateway of India an important tourist attraction?
The gateway of India is an important tourist attraction because it was the gate to enter India from the west.
2. What are Elephanta caves famous for?
The elephanta caves are famous for its rock-cut temples.
3. Why is Mumbai an important industrial centre?
Mumbai has many factories and mills manufacturing textiles, fertilisers, chemicals etc. Petroleum is also extracted from the sea off Mumbai. This is why Mumbai is an important industrial centre.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Match the following:

Petroleum	-	Bombay High
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	-	Victoria Terminus
Film industry	-	Bollywood
Oil drilling	-	Bombay High
Elephanta caves	-	Rock-cut temples

What are these places famous for ?

Gateway of India - the gate to enter India from the west
Juhu and Chowpathi - beaches
Chhatrapathi Shivaji Terminus - main railway station
BARC, TIFR - famous institutions

What was Mumbai formerly known as ?

Mumbai was formerly known as Bombay

Which is the city's main railway station ? How old is the building?

The Chhatrapathi Shivaji Terminus is the city's main railway station. The building is more than 100 years old.

In which state is 'Mumbai' ?

Mumbai is in the state of Maharashtra.

What are the main languages spoken in Mumbai ?

Hindi, Marathi and Konkani are the main languages spoken in Mumbai.

Where is petroleum extracted in Mumbai ?

Petroleum is extracted in Mumbai from the seabed in Bombay High, off the coast of Mumbai.

Identify the pictures:

Gateway of India Elephanta caves

Summing up:

Mumbai	-	Capital of Maharashtra state
Former Name	-	Bombay
Climate	-	Moderate
Languages spoken	-	Hindi, Marathi, Konkani
Famous for	-	Bollywood, Seaport

Airport - Sahar International Airport
Tourist attractions : 1) Victoria Gardens,
2) Essel World, 3) Nehru Planetarium

Kolkata

Exercise

Match the following:

A	B
River	Hoogly
Underground railway	Metro
Bridge	Howrah
Rabindranath Tagore	Shanthiniketan
Airport	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Fill in the blanks:

1. The biggest library in India located in Kolkata is The National Library .
2. Rabindranath Tagore was a famous writer and a poet .
3. The climate of Kolkata is moderate .
4. The oldest university in India is Calcutta University .

Answer the following:

1. Who wrote the National Anthem? Where was he from?
Rabindranath Tagore wrote the National Anthem. He is from Paschim Banga.
2. Name four places of tourist attraction in Kolkata.
Howrah bridge or Rabindra Sethu, Victoria Memorial, Alipur Zoo, Belur Math.

Worksheet (Workbook)

What are these places famous for ?

1. Shanthiniketan - international centre for learning and culture
2. Victoria Memorial - a huge palace built during the British period.
3. Calcutta University - is the oldest University in India.

Name the following:

1. Rabindra Sethu
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose airport
4. Diamond harbour
5. Metro

Who is this famous personality ?

Rabindranath Tagore

Identify the pictures: Rabindra Sethu, Victoria Memorial

Summing up:

Kolkata - Capital of Paschim Banga.

Formerly called Calcutta

Language - Bengali

Main river - Hooghly

Port - Diamond Harbour

Famous for - Metro, Rabindra Sethu

Climate - Moderate

Airport - Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose airport

Places of interest - 1) Alipur zoo, 2) National Library,
3) Birla Temple

Chennai

Exercise

Name the following:

- a) The language spoken by the native people of Chennai. Tamil .
- b) The famous international airport in Chennai Anna International Airport.
- c) Two important temples in Chennai Kapalishwar Temple and Parthasarathi temple
- d) Two main beaches in Chennai Marina Beach and VGP Golden Beach.

Say whether true or false. If false, write the correct answer:

- a) Chennai is the third largest city in India.
False. Chennai is the fourth largest city in India.
- b) The most famous church in Chennai is the St. George church. false

The most famous church in Chennai is the St. Thomas church.

- c) Chennai lies on the Western coast of India facing the Arabian sea.

False. Chennai lies on the eastern coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal.

- d) 'Bharatanatyam' is a famous dance form that originated in Chennai. True

Answer the following:

- a) What is the climate of Chennai like?

The climate of Chennai is hot and humid throughout the year. It gets rain in winter.

- b) What are the main industries in Chennai?

Chennai has a number of industries like cotton textiles, leather. There is an oil refinery and also railway coach making factories.

- c) Name two famous hospitals in Chennai.

The Apollo Hospital and Sankar Nethralaya.

- d) Why is Mahabalipuram famous?

Mahabalipuram is famous for its rock-cut temples.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Name the following:

1. Madras
2. Apollo Hospital, SankarNethralaya
3. Mahabalipuram
4. St. Thomas Church
5. Bharathanatyam
6. Fort St. George

What are these places famous for ?

- 1) Marina Beach
- 2) Mahabalipuram-Rock-cut temple

Answer the following:

1. Chennai is on the east coast of India.
2. The main industries in Chennai are cotton textiles, leather.
3. Fort St. George, Art Gallery, Madras Museum, Gandhi Mandapam
4. Chennai is divided into two parts. The old city is known as George town. The other part is the new city to the

south of George town.

5. Chennai is situated on the east coast.

Summing up:

- Chennai - Capital of Tamil Nadu state
- Former name - Madras
- Climate - Hot and humid
- Famous for - Marina Beach, Fort St. George
- Language - Tamil
- Airport - Anna International Airport
- Other places of interest - 1) Kapalishwar temple, 2) St. Thomas church 3) Parthasarathi temple.

Thiruvananthapuram

Exercise

Name the following:

- a) The famous temple after which Thiruvananthapuram is named - Lord Anantha's temple or Sri Padmanabhaswami temple
- b) The southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula, close to Thiruvananthapuram. Kanyakumari
- c) The famous art gallery in the city. Chitra Art Gallery
- d) Three famous beaches in and around the city. Kovalam, Veli, Sankhumugham
- e) The international library located in the city. British Council Library

Answer the following:

- a) What is the Technopark famous for?
Many software companies are located in the Technopark.
- b) Why is Kerala called God's own country?
Kerala is rich in natural beauty and so it is called 'God's own country'.
- c) What is the Chitra Art Gallery famous for?
Famous paintings of Raja Ravi Varma, the famous

painter and also paintings of other famous painters are displayed in the Chitra Art Gallery.

Worksheet (Workbook)

What are these places famous for ?

- Kanyakumari - Southern most tip of the Indian peninsula
- The British council library - Famous library
- Vizhinjam and Sankhumugham - Beautiful beaches
- Technopark - Software companies
- Sri Padmanabhaswami temple - Beautiful temple, dedicated to Lord Anantha (Vishnu)

Answer the following:

1. Kathakali, OttamThullal
2. Painting of famous painters of India and abroad
3. The city gets its name from the deity of Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple 'Lord Anantha' (Vishnu)
4. Kovalam.
5. Kerala is called 'God's Own Country' because of its natural beauty.

Identify the pictures:

Secretariat Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple

Summing up:

- Thiruvananthapuram - Capital of Kerala
- Formerly called - Trivandrum
- Language - Malayalam
- Art forms -1) Kathakali, 2) Chakyarkoothu, 3) Ottam Thullal
- Important places - Padmanabhaswami Temple, Secretariat
- Other places of interest -1) Zoo 2) Museum
- 3) Chitra Art Gallery
- Beaches -1) Vizhinjam 2) Veli 3) Sankhumugham

REVIEW

Match the following:

- Southernmost tip - Kanyakumari
- Tower in old Delhi - Qutub Minar
- Centre for learning - Shantiniketan

- Film producing centre - Bollywood
- Chennai - Madras
- Red Fort - red sandstones

What did they build ? Choose the correct answer:

- Shah Jahan - Taj Mahal
- Raja Jai Singh - Jantar Mantar
- Qutub-ud-din-Aibak - Qutub Minar

Fill up the boxes:

- Delhi - National Capital Territory, Hindi, English
- Mumbai - Maharashtra, Marathi, Konkani, Hindi
- Kolkata - W. Bengal, Bengali
- Chennai - Tamil Nadu, Tamil
- Thiruvananthapuram - Kerala, Malayalam

GENERAL QUIZ

Name the following: (Round 1)

- 1) Qutub Minar 2) Mumbai (Elephanta caves)
- 3) Bollywood 4) Kanyakumari 5) Shanthiniketan
- 6) National library, Kolkata.

Round - 2. a. Mumbai - Bombay, Chennai - Madras,

- Kolkata - Calcutta, Thiruvananthapuram - Trivandrum
- b. Howrah Bridge, Kolkata c. Endraprastha, Shajahanabad
- d. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Round - 3 Gateway of India - Mumbai, Bahai Temple - Delhi

- Victoria Garden- Kolkata
- Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple - Thiruvananthapuram

The story of man

Exercise

Answer the following in one or two words:

1. What was the main occupation of early man?
Hunting was the main occupation of early man.
2. What did the early man wear?
Early man wore dresses made from skins of animals and leaves.

3. Where did the early man live?

Early man lived in caves.

Write the story of man in the correct order by rearranging the following ideas:

The early man lived in caves, ate raw flesh of animals and wore dress made of animal skins and leaves.

They used sharpened stones to throw at animals and kill them.

They discovered that tools could be made from bones and horns of animals.

The early man discovered fire.

They produced fire by rubbing pieces of stones.

They began to cook, and make weapons out of metals.

Worksheet (Workbook)

Answer the following:

1. People long ago lived like animals. Since they did not know farming, they ate wild fruits and hunted animals
2. They used stones as their weapon to attack or kill animals.
3. Unlike animals, man had two legs to walk and two pairs of hands with which he could do work. Even more, he was intelligent.
4. Fire could be kept burning by adding dry pieces of wood and dry leaves.
5. Fire was used to cook, to warm themselves in cold weather and also to scare away animals.
6. The discovery of fire lead to many other discoveries like melting metals to make tools etc. So the discovery of fire was very important for man's progress.