

Key to

My
SEMESTER
BOOK - 3B



PROGRESS PUBLISHERS

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ENGLISH

11. SHANKU AT KOHINOOR ESTATE

1. (a) false (b) false (c) true
(d) true (e) true
 2. (a) standing (b) studying (c) raised
(d) bananas (e) touch, tusks
 3. (a) Shanku is a small elephant.
(b) Preeti and Vincent live at Kohinoor plantations.
(c) Vincent doesn't like staying in the hostel because he loves the beauty of nature and doesn't like going away from the beautiful hills.
(d) Ammalu gave bananas to the children.
(e) The children gave bananas to Shanku.
 4. calves thieves shelves
halves wolves loaves
 5. stories babies cities
ladies copies cherries
 6. valleys toys ways
monkeys boys essays
 7. over under into
behind on for
 8. (a) have (b) has (c) have
(d) has (e) have
-

12. ROHINI'S WISDOM

1. (a) poor (b) clever (c) surprised
2. (a) lived (b) stood (c) wish
(d) cheated (e) realised
3. (a) The merchant told the people that he would pay a thousand gold coins to anyone who could stand in the river for a whole night in winter.
(b) The poor man went to the river and stood knee-deep in the water. He was cold from head to toe but he wanted to win the thousand gold coins.

- (c) The poor man remained in the water till the sun rose.
- (d) Rohini decided to teach him a lesson.
- (e) The merchant realised how unfair he had been. He felt quite ashamed of himself.
4. (a) The poor man decided to accept the merchant's offer.
- (b) The merchant laughed at the poor man.
- (c) I was surprised to see my birthday gift.
- (d) The poor man had been cheated by the greedy merchant.
5. speak - loudly move - slowly sleep - soundly
examine - carefully write - neatly
6. sadly, immediately, fast, carefully
7. unlike, unhappy, unfold
8. decide decided decided
laugh laughed laughed
remain remained remained
surprise surprised surprised
point pointed pointed
9. head toe green
knee meal touch
cheat greedy heard
poor
11. A fish to the sea. A bird to the sky.
-

13. WALKING

1. (a) walks (b) unless (c) legs
(d) steps (e) stretch
2. (a) The children have fun, when daddy walks with them.
- (b) They can walk fast by skipping and running.
- (c) The girl nearly slips and falls when she stretches her legs too far.
- (d) No, daddy doesn't stretch at all.
3. (a) joy (b) hatred (c) sorrow
(d) surprise (e) attention

4. poor poorer poorest
 long longer longest
 strong stronger strongest
 young younger youngest
5. The farmers are ploughing the field. They are ploughing with the help of a tractor. They use a pumpset to water the fields. They are also planting the saplings in the field. There are two birds sitting on the branch of a tree. A bird is flying over the fields.

14. MICHAEL MISSES MINNI

1. (a) Nalini and Shekhar are Michael's cousins.
 (b) Michael's uncle lives in Mumbai.
 (c) They are planning to go to the beach next.
2. (a) happily (b) brightly
 (c) loudly (d) correctly
3. (a) to (b) out (c) on
 (d) to (e) with
4. (a) fastest (b) hot (c) outside
 (d) false (e) comes
5. near - close regard - respect happy - glad
 reach - arrive got - receive home - house
 enjoy - have fun
6. zoo, Kolkata, remember, fun, idle, jungle

15. THE LORD WHO BECAME A BLACKSMITH - I

1. (a) He felt sad.
 (b) They were greedy.
 (c) It was very easy to do his work.
2. (a) ordered (b) began (c) blow
 (d) sparks (e) became
3. (a) The lord's coach broke down on the way.
 (b) The lord paid a dollar to the blacksmith.
 (c) The lord's wife said, "Why don't you try to learn that work ? You watch that blacksmith for sometime and take over his job. You can do all that by the end of summer."

- (d) The farmer wanted to make a plough.
 (e) When the farmer beat the hot iron the sparks flew from it.
4. (a) will (b) will
 (c) shall (d) shall
5. (a) The jug is on the table.
 (b) The rat is under the table.
 (c) The pen is in the inkpot.
 (d) The book is inside the bag.
 (e) The rabbit is in the box.
 (f) The cat is outside the bucket.
6. allowed fare hour
 buy whole some
7. 1. He *knows* me.
 He has a sharp *nose*.
 2. He is my *dear* friend Ritesh.
 There is a *deer* in the zoo.
 3. I *heard* the noise.
 There is a *herd* of cows.
 4. This is a *new* car.
 She *knew* the boy.
 5. He studies in standard *one*.
 Our team *won* the match.
-

16. THE LORD WHO BECAME A BLACKSMITH - II

1. (a) heating (b) led (c) farmer
 (d) heated (e) did not
2. (a) The lord tried to make an axe when he failed to make the plough.
 (b) The lord tried to make a knife when he could not make the axe.
 (c) At last the lord made a sizz.
 (d) The lord made the sizz by heating the little iron and throwing it in the tub of water.
 (e) The lord took the sack to the farmer's home to get what he had earned.
 (f) The strongmen seized him, laid him down on a bench and thrashed him with long pieces of stick.
3. (a) Farmer, Lord
 (b) Lord, Farmer
 (c) Lord, Coachman

4. The car is mine. The house is ours.
The toy is hers. The book is his.
5. (a) my (b) our (c) your
(d) his (e) her (f) their
6. (a) Yes, he did. No, he didn't.
(b) Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
(c) Yes, I am. No, I am not.
(d) Yes, they were. No, they weren't.
7. (a) I've (b) I'm (c) We're
(d) They'll (e) Let's (f) You've
8. Policeman
Pilot Santa Claus
Goal Keeper umpire
Doctor

17. HOW CREATURES MOVE

1. (a) false (b) false (c) true
(d) true (e) true
2. (a) wiggles (b) hop (c) spread
(d) have (e) dance
3. (a) A lion walks on padded paws.
(b) A squirrel leaps from limb to limb.
(c) Flies can crawl straight up a wall.
(d) The seals can dive and swim.
(e) The monkey swings by his tail.
(f) The boys leap, dance, walk and run.
4. ground sail wing run
5. sitting, cutting
I will call him a fool.
(a) cut, sitting
(b) cut, grow
6. (a) boy (b) fish (c) frock
(d) aeroplane (e) teacher (f) plant
7. Lion – cub den roar
Cow – calf shed moo
Dog – puppy kennel bark
Cat – kitten house mew
Horse – foal stable neigh
8. prey

18. THE OLD MAN WHO CAME BACK TO LIFE

1. (a) when you have sneezed three times.
(b) he thought he had died.
(c) drive away the cows.
2. (a) see (b) sneezing (c) stop
(d) nose (e) drove
3. (a) The old man went out to see the sage to ask him how many years more he would live.
(b) The sage told the old man that his death would come when he would sneeze for three times.
(c) The old man dropped his sack and lay on the ground.
(d) The miller was surprised to see the cows tearing at the sack of flour while its owner lay there.
(e) The miller took a whip and drove the cows away. He sent the whip flying over the old man's back too.
(f) The old man thanked the miller for bringing him back to life.
4. children buses watches
hooves loaves donkeys
oxen lives cities
5. (a) who (b) who (c) which
(d) which
6. dislike disbelieve discolour
7. What are you doing ? What were you doing?
There is nothing to be done. There was nothing to be done.
They are friends. They were friends.
8. He is the boy who came here.
This is the pencil which he bought.
That is the fox which killed the lamb.
This is the men who met me.
9. man, age, gem

19. THE LITTLE MOUSE

1. (a) dropped (b) searching (c) mightiest
(d) circle (e) lived

2. (a) When the sage was meditating, a little mouse fell into his lap.
 (b) The sage turned it into a lovely girl child.
 (c) The sage decided that the most powerful man in the world would marry her.
 (d) The sun said to the sage, "I am not the mightiest. The cloud is able to cover me. The cloud is stronger than me."
 (e) The cloud said, "I am not the mightiest. The wind can carry me along."
 (f) At last the sage turned his daughter into a she-mouse.
3. (a) Sage, Wife (b) Sun God, Sage
 (c) Mouse, Sage
4. (a) she always wanted a daughter.
 (b) the mouse was ready to marry only a she-mouse.
5. Nouns : book, John, Chennai, garden
 Verbs : sing, read, go, throw, play
 Adjectives : long, loudly, beautifully, brightly
 Determiners: my, a, the
 Adverbs : fast, big
6. little, search, dropped, circle, irritate, mouse
7. ✓ ✓
 ✓ ✗
 ✗ ✓

20. ROBINSON CRUSOE

1. (a) a sailor (b) storm (c) a wave
 (d) English
2. (a) born (b) water (c) savages
 (d) English (e) countrymen
3. (a) Robinson Crusoe wanted to become a sailor.
 (b) One day Crusoe's ship hit by a storm, began to leak and it was going to sink.
 (c) Robinson fitted a raft with pieces to wood held together by ropes and placed the boxes on it. With some difficulty, he reached the shore of an island.
 (d) Robinson spent his first night on the tree.
 (e) Crusoe tamed a goat, a cat and a dog.
 (f) The black man named as 'Friday' because he was found on a Friday.

4. (a) One day, his ship was going to Africa.
 (b) He thanked God for saving his life.
 (c) He needed these things to stay alive.
 (d) He could now sail around his island.
5. 1. cabin 2. calendar 3. calm 4. cargo
 5. child 6. climb 7. collect 8. companion
 9. construct
7. 1. He had not taken his food.
 2. She has not done their work.
 3. You have not gone to school today.
 4. They had not done their work.
 5. I have not done your work.
8. Plural : children, boxes, monkeys, babies
 Female : she, wife, lioness, queen
 Opposite : dark, old, slow, wet
 Synonym : cry, select, small, big

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

1. (a) Starfish does not move quickly.
 (b) Seagulls, crabs, and starfish all eat fish
 (c) Crabs crawl quickly on the sand and in the ocean.
 (d) Seagulls will run or fly away if you try to catch them.
2. sitting, cutting
 I will call him a fool.
 (a) cut, sitting
 (b) cut, grow
4. (a) bat, monkey, rat, sand
 (b) doors, orange, trees, white
 (c) bell, fowl, mind, tube
5. 1. He *knows* me.
 He has a straight *nose*.
 2. I *heard* the noise.
 There is a *herd* of cows.
 3. This is a *new* car.
 She *knew* the boy.
 4. He is my *dear* friend Ritesh.
 There is a *deer* in the zoo.

6. Nouns : book, John, Chennai, garden
 Verbs : sing, read, go, throw, play
 Adjectives : long, loudly, beautifully, brightly
 Determiners: my, a, the
 Adverbs : fast, big
7. (a) One day, his ship was going to Africa.
 (b) Shanku has little white tusks.
 (c) The lion walks on padded paws.
 (d) His work was very difficult.
8. (a) toys (b) children (c) cherries
 (d) stories (e) calves (f) shelves
9. (a) heavy (b) wet (c) hot
 (d) slow (e) false (f) old
10. behind on for
11. hear heard heard
 decide decided decided
 laugh laughed laughed
- 12.(a) surprised (b) He felt sad.
 (c) drive away the cows. (d) storm (e) elephant
- 13.(a) false (b) true (c) true
 (d) true
- 14.(a) see (b) heated (c) raised
 (d) circle (e) born
- 15.(a) Sage, Wife (b) Lord, Farmer
- 16.(a) The poor man remained in the water till the sun rose.
 (b) The lord tried to make a knife when he could not make the axe.
 (c) The sage turned it into a lovely girl child.
 (d) Robinson fitted a raft with pieces to wood held together by ropes and placed the boxes on it. With some difficulty, he reached the shore of an island.
 (e) The children gave bananas to Shanku.

MATHEMATICS

UNIT 9

Page No. 58

- | | | |
|---------|------|-------|
| 1. 1. 4 | 4. 5 | 7. 3 |
| 2. 6 | 5. 9 | 8. 3 |
| 3. 6 | 6. 6 | 9. 10 |
| 2. 1. 9 | 4. 8 | 7. 9 |
| 2. 7 | 5. 4 | 8. 8 |
| 3. 7 | 6. 9 | 9. 8 |

Puzzle

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

$$4 - 2 = 2$$

2

Page No. 60

1. 1. 35, 28, 21, 14, 7, 0
6, 6
2. 1. 63, 54, 45, 36, 27, 18, 9, 0
8, 8
2. 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0
7, 7
3. 1. 6 2. 9 3. 5 4. 5 5. 3 6. 9 7. 3 8. 6

Page No. 62

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 1. (a) $5 \times 4 = 20$ | (b) $4 \times 5 = 20$ |
| 2. (a) $9 \times 3 = 27$ | (b) $3 \times 9 = 27$ |
| 3. (a) $9 \times 5 = 45$ | (b) $5 \times 9 = 45$ |
| 4. (a) $7 \times 8 = 56$ | (b) $8 \times 7 = 56$ |
| 2. 1. (a) $36 \div 9 = 4$ | (b) $36 \div 4 = 9$ |
| 2. (a) $70 \div 7 = 10$ | (b) $70 \div 10 = 7$ |
| 3. (a) $72 \div 9 = 8$ | (b) $72 \div 8 = 9$ |
| 4. (a) $30 \div 5 = 6$ | (b) $30 \div 6 = 5$ |

3. $2.4 \times 3 = 12$ $12 \div 3 = 4$, $3 \times 4 = 12$ $12 \div 4 = 3$
 3. $10 \times 3 = 30$ $30 \div 3 = 10$, $3 \times 10 = 30$ $30 \div 10 = 3$
 4. $9 \times 7 = 63$ $63 \div 7 = 9$, $7 \times 9 = 63$ $63 \div 9 = 7$
 5. $7 \times 6 = 42$ $42 \div 6 = 7$, $6 \times 7 = 42$ $42 \div 7 = 6$
 6. $4 \times 6 = 24$ $24 \div 6 = 4$, $6 \times 4 = 24$ $24 \div 4 = 6$
 4. 1. 6, (a) $3 \times 6 = 18$ (b) $6 \times 3 = 18$
 2. 20, (a) $4 \times 5 = 20$ (b) $5 \times 4 = 20$
 3. 112, (a) $16 \times 7 = 112$ (b) $7 \times 16 = 112$

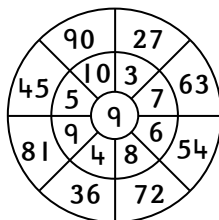
Page No. 63

1. 1. 5 2. 24 3. 136 4. 1 5. 1 6. 1 7. 0 8. 0 9. 0
 2. 1. 7 2. 1 3. 0 4. 99 5. no meaning

Page No. 64

1. 1. 14 2. 27 3. 39 4. 18 5. 16 6. 14 7. 33 8. 13 9. 29 10. 13

Brain Tuner



Page No. 65

1. 1. 116 2. 116 3. 39 4. 109 5. 113 6. 109
 7. 139 8. 242 9. 123 10. 202 11. 120 12. 131

Page No. 66

1. 1. 1697 2. 1247 3. 1116 4. 672 5. 1423 6. 1841
 7. 534 8. 2484 9. 871 10. 2231 11. 1217 12. 307

Page No. 67

1. 1. 8 2. 31 3. 48 4. 64 5. 211 6. 508
 7. 713 8. 92

Page No. 69

1. 1. Q-4, R-1 2. Q-2, R-2 3. Q-1, R-3 4. Q-9, R-5
 5. Q-7, R-5 6. Q-11, R-5 7. Q-4, R-4 8. Q-5, R-5
 9. Q-88, R-1 10. Q-54, R-2 11. Q-36, R-2 12. Q-33, R-4
 2. 1. 8 2. 2 3. 22 Boxes 1 Pencil

Page No. 70

1. 1. Q-11, R-6 2. Q-56, R-1 3. Q-46, R-1 4. Q-92, R-1
 5. Q-73, R-7 6. Q-97, R-4 7. Q-102, R-2 8. Q-44, R-2

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- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. 1. 6 | 9. 4 |
| 2. 9 | 10. 6 |
| 3. 5 | 11. 9 |
| 4. 30 | 12. 1 |
| 5. 70 | 13. 36 |
| 6. 101 | 14. 44 |
| 7. 205 | 15. 80 |
| 8. 630 | 16. 90 |

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Q	R	Q	R
1. 1. 6	5	7. 4	75
2. 8	8	8. 9	65
3. 12	6	9. 7	98
4. 86	2	10. 90	40
5. 154	3	11. 25	76
6. 829	1	12. 66	77

Page No. 73

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. 1. $\div$ | 5. $\times$ |
| 2. $-$ | 6. $\times$ |
| 3. $\div$ | 7. $+$ |
| 4. $-$ | 8. $+$ |
| 2. 1. $\div, \times$ | 4. $\times, +$ |
| 2. $-, \div$ | 5. $\div, +$ |
| 3. $\div, -$ | 6. $-, +$ |

3. 1. 285 subtract 2. 6300 multiply 3. 3666 add 4. 38 divide

Page No. 74

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. 1. 93 | 2. 77 | 3. 345 | |
| 2. 1. 157, $\checkmark$ | 2. 235, $\times$ | 3. 218, $\checkmark$ | 4. 608, $\times$ |

Page No. 75

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. 24 | 2. 37 | 3. 514 | 4. 21 | 5. 30 | 6. 35 | 7. 1250 | |
| 8. 32 | 9. 160 | 10. 66 | 11. 123 | 12. 66 cans | 10 l | 13. 12 | 14. 6 |

MCQ - V

- | | |
|-------|----------------|
| 1. 30 | 2. 9 |
| 3. 15 | 4. < |
| 5. 8 | 6. $84 \div 7$ |
| 7. 13 | 8. 90 |
| 9. 4 | 10. 14 |

UNIT 10

Page No. 78-79

1. 1. 8, 11, 14, 17
2. 12, 24, 48, 96
3. 40, 35, 30, 25
4. 15, 31, 63
5. 14, 26, 50, 98
6. 11, 19, 35, 67
7. 13, 29, 61, 125
2. 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3
3. 1. 2 2. 3
4. 1. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33
2. 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33
3. 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42

Page No. 80 Brain Tuner

6, 3, 3, 5

Page No. 81

1. 1. 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48
2. 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128
3. 990, 992, 994, 996, 998
2. 1. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27
2. 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791
3. 995, 993, 991, 989, 987, 985
3. 1. 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164
2. 501, 503, 505, 507, 509
3. even
4. even
5. odd number
6. odd number
4. odd = 25, 121, 301 even = 42, 28, 112, 424, 650

Page No. 82

5. 1. $3714 + 2964 = 6678$, even number
 2. $3849 + 2751 = 6600$, even number
1. 1. 80 50
 800 500
 8000 5000
2. 1. 36663 6666
 366663 66666
3. 111, 222, 333, 444, 555, 666, 777

UNIT 11**Page No. 83**

2. 5, 7

Page No. 84

2. 3, 12

Page No. 85

1. 4, 2 2. 8, 4 3. 12, 6 4. 10, 5
- | Half | Quarter | Half | Quarter |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 2. 1. 2 | 1 | 4. 16 | 8 |
| 2. 6 | 3 | 5. 20 | 10 |
| 3. 14 | 7 | 6. 44 | 22 |

Page No. 85 Visual Thinking

No, because Joy's 1 part is equal to a Kushi's 2 parts.

Page No. 86

2. 4, 8

Page No. 87 Talk About It

There are 7 apples in all. $\frac{5}{7}$ shows that 5 apples out of 7 are yellow.

Page No. 88

1. 1. $\frac{2}{6}$ 2. $\frac{5}{9}$ 3. $\frac{3}{5}$ 4. $\frac{8}{10}$ 5. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6. $\frac{7}{8}$ 7. $\frac{4}{8}$ 8. $\frac{3}{6}$ 9. $\frac{6}{10}$

Page No. 89

2. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ 3. $\frac{1}{7}$ 4. $\frac{1}{4}$ 5. $\frac{3}{5}$ 6. $\frac{1}{2}$
3. 1. numerator 2. denominator 3. numerator 4. denominator
 5. numerator 6. denominator
4. 1. $\frac{3}{5}$ 2. $\frac{3}{7}$ 3. $\frac{5}{14}$ 4. $\frac{4}{5}$ or 16 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5

Page No. 90

1. $1. \frac{2}{6}$ 2. $\frac{2}{8}$

2. $1. \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$

2. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9}$

3. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12}$

Page No. 91

1. $2. \frac{6}{18}$

3. $\frac{4}{16}$

4. $\frac{3}{15}$

5. $\frac{2}{12}$

Page No. 92

$24 \div 2$ 12

$18 \div 3$ 6

$15 \div 5$ 3

MCQ - VI

1. Fractional numbers

2. 5

3. $\frac{3}{5}$

4. $\frac{2}{5}$

5. 6

6. $\frac{2}{6}$

7. 10

8. $\frac{2}{6}$

9. $\frac{2}{8}$

10. $\frac{4}{10}$

UNIT 12**Page No. 94**

1. $1. 4$

2. 10

3. 5

4. 20

5. 5

2. $1. 50$

2. 30

3. 10

4. 4

5. 50

Page No. 96

1. $1. 900 \text{ p}$

2. 2500 p

3. 10000 p

4. 1875 p

5. 5825 p

6. 505 p

7. 1620 p

8. 7007 p

9. 9300 p

10. 10015 p

2. $1. 16.15$

2. 70.20

3. 45.65

4. 7.10

5. 9.05

6. 4.09

3. $1. 50 \text{ } 20 \text{ p}$

2. $3 \text{ } 50 \text{ p}$

3. $10 \text{ } 37 \text{ p}$

4. $2 \text{ } 66 \text{ p}$

5. $10 \text{ } 00 \text{ p}$

6. $80 \text{ } 00 \text{ p}$

7. $90 \text{ } 90 \text{ p}$

8. $20 \text{ } 01 \text{ p}$

4. 1. 16 37 p 2. 15 65 p 3. 40 50 p 4. 100 63 p 5. 30 03 p
6. 100 25 p 7. 125 75 p 8. 64 05 p

Page No. 97

1. 1. 50 2. 75 3. 100 4. 125 5. 30 80 p
6. 36 50 7. 85 75 8. 588 25 9. 768 75 10. 758 00
11. 596 75 12. 465 80

Page No. 98

1. 1. ₹ 578.75 2. ₹ 473.20 3. ₹ 150.25
4. (1) ₹ 83.50 (2) ₹ 70.25 (3) ₹ 95.75

Page No. 99

1. 1. 50 2. 25 3. 20 4. 40 5. 57 25
6. 65 25 7. 18 25 8. 61 50 9. 101 25 10. 292 50
11. 124 60 12. 375 30

Page No. 100

2. 1. 8.10 2. 11.45 3. 29.13 4. 23.07 5. 10.82 6. 29.45
3. 1. 17.84 2. 37.50 3. 314.25 4. 725 5. 13.25 6. 461.25
7. 32.50 8. 12.95 9. 40.30

Page No. 101

1. 1. 8.50 2. 19.50 3. 11.00 4. 48.25 5. 51.00 6. 82.50
7. 300.00 8. 184.00 9. 319.50 10. 372.75 11. 542.00 12. 326.00

Page No. 102

2. 1. ₹ 582 2. ₹ 4950 3. 1302 4. ₹ 76.50, 23.50
5. 2341. 75 6. 500
3. 1. ₹ 1 50 p ₹ 2 50 p
2. ₹ 2 25 p ₹ 3 75 p
3. ₹ 15 00 p ₹ 25 00 p
4. ₹ 21 75 p ₹ 36 25 p
5. ₹ 46 50 p ₹ 77 50 p

Page No. 103

1. 12 2. 8 3. 39 4. 34 5. 2.19 6. 7.01 7. 9.06 8. 19.80

Page No. 105

1. 59 2. 126

MCQ - VII

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. one paisa | 2. 25 |
| 3. ₹ 3000 | 4. 150 p |
| 5. ₹ 2.50 | 6. ₹ 29 |
| 7. ₹ 352.50 | 8. ₹ 300 |
| 9. ₹ 100 | 10. ₹ 10 |

UNIT 13

Page No. 108

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1. 63000 <i>m</i> | 2. 13121 <i>m</i> | 3. 46015 <i>m</i> | 4. 7213 <i>m</i> | 5. 133035 <i>m</i> |
| 6. 465076 <i>m</i> | | | | |
| 2. 1. 260 <i>dm</i> | 2. 401 <i>dm</i> | 3. 445 <i>dm</i> | 4. 648 <i>dm</i> | 5. 1245 <i>dm</i> |
| 6. 1331 <i>dm</i> | | | | |

Page No. 109

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 3. 1. 120 <i>cm</i> | 2. 105 <i>cm</i> | 3. 445 <i>cm</i> | 4. 488 <i>cm</i> | 5. 242 <i>cm</i> |
| 6. 761 <i>cm</i> | | | | |

Page No. 110

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 4. 1. 100 <i>cm</i> | 2. 723 <i>cm</i> | 3. 1912 <i>cm</i> | 4. 4207 <i>cm</i> | 5. 12040 <i>cm</i> |
| 6. 24936 <i>cm</i> | | | | |
| 5. 1. 1.23 | 2. 1 <i>m</i> | 3. 2.10 <i>m</i> | 4. 32 <i>m</i> | |
| 6. 1. .012 <i>m</i> | 2. .122 <i>km</i> | 3. 1 <i>km</i> | 4. 4.1 <i>km</i> | |

Page No. 111

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. 1. 12.42 | 2. 8.74 | 3. 14.00 | 4. 95.39 | 5. 31.10 | 6. 100.84 |
| 2. 1. 4 <i>m</i> 20 <i>cm</i> | 2. 2 <i>m</i> 90 <i>cm</i> | | | | |

Brain Tuner

- | | | |
|-------|-------|------|
| 1. 20 | 2. 80 | 3. 2 |
|-------|-------|------|

Page No. 112

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 3. 1. 9.728 | 2. 10.200 | 3. 13.600 | 4. 31.120 | 5. 65.266 | 6. 36.110 |
| 4. 1. 124 <i>km</i> 200 <i>m</i> | 2. 122 <i>km</i> 625 <i>m</i> | 3. (a) 2135 <i>km</i> | (b) 2431 <i>km</i> | | |
| (c) 2606 <i>km</i> | (d) 1960 <i>km</i> | | | | |

Page No. 113

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 1. 7 <i>m</i> 62 <i>cm</i> | 2. 12 <i>m</i> 20 <i>cm</i> | 3. 53 <i>m</i> 22 <i>cm</i> | 4. 43 <i>m</i> 85 <i>cm</i> |
| 5. 16 <i>m</i> 88 <i>cm</i> | 6. 42 <i>m</i> 92 <i>cm</i> | | |
| 2. 1. 7 <i>m</i> 30 <i>cm</i> | 2. 43 <i>m</i> 55 <i>cm</i> | | |

Brain Tuner

1. *cm* 2. *m* 3. *km* 4. *mm*

Page No. 114

3. 1. 23*km* 26*m* 2. 19*km* 05*m* 3. 23*km* 84*m* 4. 24*km* 05*m*
5. 22*km* 840*m* 6. 42*km* 199*m*
4. 1. Mumbai, 648*km* 2. Peter, 25*km* 600*m* 3. 320*km* 125*m*

Page No. 115

1. 1. *kg* 2. *g* 3. *g* 4. *kg*
2. 1. 40 2. 2000 3. 1
3. 1. 750*g* 2. 2*kg* 500*g* 3. 1*kg* 250*g*

Page No. 116

1. 1. 7000*g* 2. 5020*g* 3. 12100*g* 4. 31250*g* 5. 43500*g* 6. 59750*g*
2. 1. 7*kg* 2. 2*kg* 400*g* 3. 8*kg*

Page No. 117

1. 1. 13*kg* 950*g* 2. 13*kg* 875*g* 3. 12*kg* 875*g* 4. 97*kg* 800*g*
5. 170*kg* 730*g* 6. 91*kg* 906*g*
2. 1. 5*kg* 750*g* 2. 93*kg* 770*g*

Page No. 118

1. 1. 4*kg* 650*g* 2. 4*kg* 440*g* 3. 4*kg* 303*g* 4. 17*kg* 578*g*
5. 12*kg* 367*g* 6. 65*kg* 257*g*
2. 1. 3*kg* 800*g* 2. 14*kg* 750*g* 3. 54*kg* 270*g*

Page No. 119

1. 1. *ml* 2. *l* 3. *l* 4. *ml*
2. 1. 150 2. 12 3. 5
3. 1. 600*ml* 2. 350*ml* 3. 750*ml*

Page No. 120

1. 1. 8000*ml* 2. 3200*ml* 3. 14325*ml* 4. 33550*ml* 5. 63750*ml* 6. 71930*ml*
2. 1. .003*l* 2. 1*l* 200*ml* 3. 4*l*

Page No. 121

1. 1. 12*l* 680*ml* 2. 11*l* 573*ml* 3. 13*l* 267*ml* 4. 32*l* 690*ml*
5. 83*l* 275*ml* 6. 88*l* 955*ml*
2. 1. 98*l* 945*ml* 2. 20*l* 675*ml* 3. 65*l* 485*ml*

Page No. 122

1. 1. 3*l* 405*ml* 2. 5*l* 800*ml* 3. 5*l* 480*ml* 4. 22*l* 435*ml*
5. 54*l* 213*ml* 6. 333*l* 405*ml*
2. 1. 4*l* 100*ml* 2. 9*l* 375*ml*

MCQ - VIII

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. millimetre | 2. 20cm |
| 3. 3000m | 4. 500ml |
| 5. kilogram | 6. 170l |
| 7. litre | 8. 1000 |
| 9. 17l | 10. 800ml |

UNIT 14

Page No. 127

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 2. half past 9, 9:30 | 3. Quarter to 8, 1:45 | 4. quarter to 6, 6:15 |
| | 5. 8 o'clock | 6. half past 2, 2:30 |
| 2. 1. 10 minutes to 4, 3:50 | 2. 10 minutes past 5, 5:10 | |
| 3. 25 minutes to 11, 10:35 | | |

Page No. 128

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. 1. 10:25 a.m. | 2. 12:20 a.m. | 3. 3:45 p.m. | 4. 6:50 p.m. |
| 5. 4:10 a.m. | 6. 9:30 p.m. | | |
| 3. 1. minutes | 2. hours | 3. p.m., a.m. | |

Page No. 129

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 5. 1. 8:55 | 2. 5:00 | 3. 9:25 | 4. 5:15 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|

Page No. 130

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. 1. 30min | 2. 14 hrs | 3. 25min | 4. 4hrs 15min |
| 7. 1. 9:15 a.m. | 2. 9:30 a.m. | 3. 11.00 a.m. | 4. 11.30 a.m. |
| 5. 1:30 p.m. | 6. 6 | 7. 7 p.m. | |

Page No. 132 Worksheet

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. 10:07 a.m. | 2. 199 | 3. 199 | 4. 2 hours 52 m | 5. 1:35 p.m. |
| 6. 414 | 7. 350 | 8. 6h 20m | 9. 172, 2h 47m, 120 | 10. 163, 452 |

MCQ - IX

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. 11:15 | 2. 15 |
| 3. 7:45 | 4. 5:45 |
| 5. 12 o'clock | 6. 2 times |
| 7. 6 o'clock | 8. 12 hours |
| 9. 195 minutes | 10. 63 hours |

UNIT 15

Page No. 135

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1. 4cm | 5cm | 7cm | 16cm | |
| 2. 5cm | 5cm | 5cm | 5cm | 20cm |
| 3. 7cm | 7cm | 3cm | 3cm | 20cm |

Page No. 136

1. 1. 12 2. 6 3. 9
2. 1. 15 sq cm 2. 20 sq cm 3. 9 sq cm

Page No. 137 Worksheet

1. 1. 16cm, 7sq cm 2. 10cm, 6sq cm 3. 4cm, 1sq, cm
4. 12cm, 8sq, cm
2. A

UNIT 16

Page No. 138

1. 1. 14 2. 12 3. 16 4. 9
2. //// ////
//// /
////
///

Page No. 139

3. 1. 10 2. bus 3. plane 4. 3 5. 23
4. 10 4 1 5

Page No. 140

4. 1. 10 2. 8 3. 2 4. 30

Page No. 141

1. 70 30 50 60 90 40
1. 80 2. 30 3. 90 4. Saturday 5. Wednesday 6. 420

Page No. 142

1. 18 2. 14 3. cartoons 4. news 5. movies 6. 16 7. 4 8. cartoons

Page No. 143

- 5 5 7 16 12
1. 17 2. 11 3. 4 4. 45

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

Page No. 144

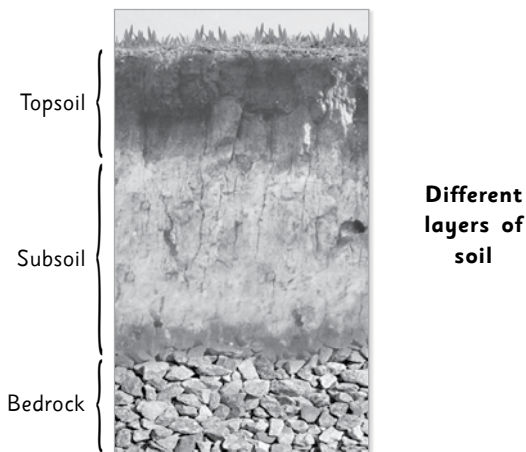
1. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b
2. 1. 8 2. 6 3. ₹300 4. 63 hours
3. 1. 18m 50cm 2. 22m 100cm
3. 16m 250cm 4. 5m 500cm
4. 1. Q=1697, R=0 2. Q=508, R=0
7. Odd : 25, 123, 301, 657 Even : 42, 28, 116, 424
8. A, 500m

9. 1. 2 5 8 11 14 17 2. 6 12 18 24 30 36
 3. 50 45 40 35 30 25
10. 1. $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ 2. $\frac{3}{15}$ $\frac{4}{20}$
11. 1. 9 2. 3
12. 1. 63750ml 2. 59750g 3. 10 rupees 37paise
13. 46:00
14. 1. Red 2. Green 3. 4 4. 5 5. 40 6. 22
15. 1. 123 books were packed in each pack
 6 were left over
 2. ₹ 76.50, ₹ 23.50

GENERAL SCIENCE

9. SOIL

- A. 1. Sandy 2. Loamy 3. humus
4. topsoil 5. soil conservation
- B. 1. loamy soil 2. rocks 3. topsoil
4. soil erosion 5. manure
- C. 1. used to make glass
2. used to make toys, pottery etc.
3. best for plant growth
- D. 1. Sandy soil, clayey soil, loamy soil
2. Topsoil, subsoil, bedrock
3. Insects, worms, snakes, snails and burrowing animals like rats and moles make their homes in the soil.
- E. 1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth in which plants grow. Soil serves as a store house for water and minerals needed for the growth of plants.
2. Soil is formed by the breaking of rocks into tiny particles.



3. The different kinds of soil are :
The top layer of soil is soft and dark coloured. It is called the topsoil.
The second layer of soil is light coloured and full of broken rock pieces. It is called the subsoil.
The bottom layer is made of solid rock and is called the bedrock.

4. Put some garden soil in a metal pot. Cover it with a lid. Heat the soil containing pot over a low flame for a few minutes. Then open the lid. You will see droplets of water on the lid. This shows that water is present in the soil.
5. Loamy soil is the best soil for growing plants because it can hold enough water and air for plants.

10. MEASUREMENT

- A. 1. Length 2. Weight 3. Capacity
4. Temperature 5. Clinical
- B. 1. metre 2. litres 3. 37°C
4. clinical thermometer 5. length
- C. 1. c 2. d 3. e
4. b 5. a
- D. 1. Length means how long something is. Metre is the standard unit of length.
2. Mass tells us how heavy or light an object is. Gram is the standard unit to measure mass.
3. *Capacity* enables us to know how much a container can hold. Litre is the standard unit to measure capacity.
4. The temperature tells us how hot or cold something is. Temperature is measured in a unit called *degree Celsius* (°C) or *degree Fahrenheit* (°F).
- E. 1. Metre, centimetre and kilometre are the units for measuring length.
2. *Hand-span, cubit, foot-span and stride* were the methods used for measuring length in earlier days.
3. Gram, milligram and kilogram are the units for measuring mass.
4. Litres and millilitres are the units for measuring capacity of a container.
5. Second, minute and hour are the units of time.
6. *Degree Celsius* (°C) or *degree Fahrenheit* (°F) are the units of temperature.

11. LIGHT AND SOUND

- A. 1. sun 2. see 3. Sound
4. vibrates 5. opposite
- B. 1. light 2. soft sound 3. pleasant sound
4. noise
- C. 1. If there is no light we cannot see the things.
2. The objects that give out light of their own are called *luminous* objects. For eg. sun, candle etc.

3. Objects that do not give out light of their own are called non-luminous objects. For eg. table, stone etc.
4. When an object vibrates, it makes sound. Sound from aircraft is an unpleasant sound and chirping of birds is a pleasant sound.
5. Noise is loud, unpleasant and unexpected sound. Too much noise is bad for our health. It makes a person temporarily deaf or permanently hard of hearing.

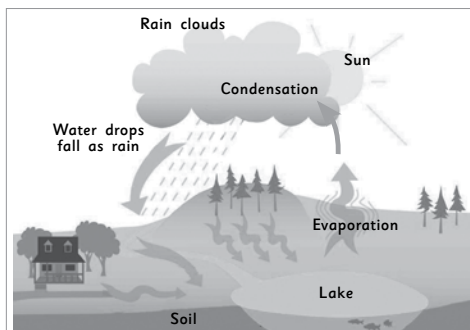
12. FORCE

- A. 1. force 2. friction 3. move
4. stop
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T
- C. 1. A force is simply a push or pull. For eg. a child pushing a wheel chair, a horse pulling a cart
2. The four things that a force can do are :
* A force can make a thing move.
* A force can make a thing stop moving.
* A force can make a moving thing change direction.
* A force can change the shape of a thing.
3. The force that slows down movement is called friction.
4. The importance of friction is :
• Friction helps us to walk.
• Friction helps us to grasp or hold things.
• Friction helps cars to move and stop along roads as and when desired.

13. AIR AND WATER

- A. 1. gases 2. polluted 3. liquid
4. temperature 5. water
- B. 1. oxygen 2. respiration 3. steam
4. water 5. cloud
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. The three main gases that air contains are nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide.
2. When air contains smoke, dust and some poisonous gases then air is polluted. Polluted air can cause harmful diseases. It is bad for health.
3. We use water for various purposes like cooking, cleaning, bathing, washing, watering plants, putting out fire etc.

4. Water exist in three forms - solid, liquid and gas.
5. Heat of the sun changes the water of ponds, lakes, rivers and oceans into water vapour. The vapour rises up in the air, cools and changes into water drops. These drops collect together and take the shape of clouds. The clouds become heavy and big. Now these water drops fall down in the form of rain, hail and snow. The rainwater again flows back into water bodies such as lakes, rivers, seas etc. The process goes on repeating. This process is called the water cycle.



14. CHANGING WEATHER

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| A. 1. weather | 2. warmer | 3. overhead |
| 4. seasons | 5. Pleasant | 6. risky |
| B. 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. F | 5. T | 6. T |
| C. 1. The different kinds of weather depends on the sun, wind, clouds and rain. | | |
| 2. Days are warmer than nights because the sun is overhead and its rays fall straight. | | |
| 3. Mornings and evenings are comparatively cooler than noon because the sun's rays are slanting. | | |
| 4. The hot winds called 'loo' make the weather unpleasant and uncomfortable during summer. | | |
| 5. Weather influences our day-to-day life a lot. It interferes with almost every activity. It can endanger safety and brings in discomfort. It can stand in the way of fun and entertainment. It may become terrible or pleasant. | | |
| D. 2. cloud | 3. stormy | 4. rain |
| 5. windy | 6. spring | 8. sun |
| 1. summer | 6. snowy | 7. breeze |
| 9. autumn | | |

15. OUR PLANET EARTH

- A. 1. Planet 2. axis 3. 365, 6
4. 24 5. revolution
- B. 1. spherical 2. day and night
3. rotation of the earth
4. revolution of the earth
- C. 1. a planet 2. an imaginary line 3. 24 hours
4. path of the earth 5. 365 days and 6 hours
- D. 1. The earth was formed from Nebula.
2. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese sailor proved first that the earth is round.
3. The axis of the earth is an imaginary line, joining the North Pole and the South Pole. The earth rotates on its axis from west to east.
The earth spins on its axis and at the same time it also moves around the sun on its path called orbit. This movement is called *revolution*.
4. The spinning movement of the earth on its axis is called rotation. The rotation of the earth causes day and night.
The movement of the earth around the sun on a fixed path is called *revolution*. The revolution of the earth causes different seasons in a year.
5. This spinning movement of the earth causes day and night.
-

16. THE SUN AND OTHER STARS

- A. 1. sun 2. planets 3. orbit
4. earth 5. constellations
- B. 1. centre 2. no light 3. eight
4. Dhruv Tara 5. constellation
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. T
- D. 1. MERCURY 2. VENUS 3. EARTH
4. MARS 5. JUPITER 6. SATURN
7. URANUS 8. NEPTUNE
- E. 1. Neptune planet is the farthest from the sun.
2. The sun looks smaller than the earth because it is very far away from the earth.
3. Planets are the bodies that revolve around the sun. They do not have light of their own. They reflect the light of the sun that falls on them. Mercury is the nearest planet to the sun.

4. There are a large number of stars in the sky. We can see them at night only. That is why stars appear like tiny lamps.
5. Some stars are seen in groups which form patterns or shapes. These groups are called constellations. The Great Bear and Orion the hunter are two constellations.
6. On a clear, dark night, our eyes can see about 6000 stars in the sky.

17. THE MOON AND ITS PHASES

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|
| A. 1. 3,84,000 | 2. natural | 3. sun |
| 4. waning | 5. waxing | |
| B. 1. smaller | 2. once | 3. earth |
| 4. 16 | 5. huge holes | |
- C. 1. When the moon is fully lighted, we call it full moon.
 2. The different sizes of the lighted part of the moon are called phases of the moon.
 3. Decreasing of the lighted part of the moon is called waning and increasing of the lighted part of the moon is called waxing.
 4. The huge holes on the surface of the moon are called craters.
 5. The moon has no light of its own. It gets light from the sun but it seems bright. It reflects this light back in the sky. Thus the moon shines with sunlight.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. 1. humus | 2. force | 3. axis |
| 4. constellations | | |
| B. 1. 37°C | 2. earth | 3. rocks |
| 4. water | | |
| C. 1. d | 2. c | 3. e |
| 4. b | 5. a | |
| D. 1. Moon - L | 2. Stars - L | 3. Tube light - L |
| 4. Book - N | 5. Stone - N | 6. Bread - N |
| E. 1. F | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | | |
| F. A. Soil | B. Lake | C. Evaporation |
| D. Sun | E. Condensation | F. Rain clouds |
| G. Water drops fall as rain | | |
| G. 1. Friction | 2. Oxygen | |
| 3. Globe | 4. Craters | |
| H. 1. Loamy soil is the best soil for growing plants because it can hold enough water and air for plants. | | |

2. Noise is loud, unpleasant and unexpected sound. Too much noise is bad for our health. It makes a person temporarily deaf or permanently hard of hearing.
3. The different kinds of weather depends on the sun, wind, clouds and rain.
4. The different sizes of the lighted part of the moon are called phases of the moon.

SOCIAL STUDIES

10. OUR OCCUPATIONS

- A. 1. farming 2. crops 3. Mining
4. Fishing 5. Cattle
- B. 1. d 2. e 3. a
4. b 5. c
- C. 1. farming 2. cattle farming
3. rich in minerals 4. mining
5. biscuits, pastries
- D. 1. Any work or job that helps us to earn money is called an occupation.
2. Textile mills, oil mills, sugar mills, jute mills, tea industries, coffee industries and tyres and tubes manufacturing units are based on farming.
3. Forest based industries are called forestry. They provide raw material for these industries. Paper and pulp, matchboxes, dyes, house building, fuel, furniture, agricultural implements etc. are forestry based industries.
4. Catching of fish from the sea is called fishing.

11. OUR FESTIVALS

- A. 1. Gandhiji 2. August 15, 1947
3. 26 January, 1950 4. Red Fort 5. 2nd October
- B. 1. Onam 2. Baisakhi 3. Bihu
- C. 1. d 2. e 3. b
4. c 5. a

- D. 1. Diwali 2. Holi
3. Raksha Bandhan 4. Navroz 5. Navaratri
- E. 1. A festival is an occasion for feasting or celebration, especially a day or time of special significance that recurs at regular intervals.
2. Festivals are important because it teaches us to live together happily and peacefully.
3. During festivals people decorate their houses, wear special clothes, prepare special meals and exchange gifts.
4. National days are celebrated as festivals because they are celebrated throughout the country by all Indians.
5. Answer may vary.

12. HOW WE TRAVEL

- A. 1. roads and tracks 2. water 3. air
4. tracks 5. Hyderabad
- B. 1. bus (answer may vary) 2. aeroplane
3. ships 4. bus (answer may vary)
5. train (answer may vary)
- C. 1. bullock-cart 2. ship 3. scooter
4. bus 5. car 6. train
7. aeroplane
- D. 1. travelling 2. tonga 3. Duronto
4. ships
- E. 1. People travel for different reasons -
a. to look for work at other places.
b. to meet their relatives and friends who live at distant places.
c. to study the life style of people living in different parts of the world.
2. The means by which people and goods are carried from one place to another are called means of transport.
3. Oxen, horses and donkeys are the three animals used to carry loads.
4. Boats, steamers and ships are three means of water transport.
5. Aeroplanes and helicopters are the two main means of air transport.

13. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

- A. 1. communication 2. sign 3. Telephone
4. Newspapers 5. Internet
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. T
- C. 1. Letter 2. Telephone 3. Newspapers
4. Television 5. Internet
- D. 1. Sending or receiving messages is called communication. Communication can be through many ways. It can be through speaking, writing and actions of various ways.
2. The people who can neither hear nor speak. They communicate through actions called sign language.
3. Mudras is an example of communication where we use body movements.
4. Email stands for electronic mail. A system for sending and receiving messages electronically over a computer network, as between personal computers.
5. TV is more popular than radio because it brings both pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes.

14. EXPLORE YOUR STATE

Answers may vary.

15. VILLAGES, TOWNS, CITIES AND METROS

- A. 1. agricultural 2. village 3. town
4. city
- B. 1. farmers 2. villages 3. cities
4. metros 5. villages
- C. 1. V 2. C 3. V
4. C

16. STORY OF EARLY HUMANS - I

- A. 1. wandering 2. stone 3. progress
4. skin
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T
- C. 1. Early humans ate raw flesh of animals. They also ate roots, bulbs and fruits of forest trees.
2. Early humans lived on tree tops or in safe natural shelters like dark caves.

3. Early humans used stones as tools.
4. Leaves and bark of trees were early humans' first clothes.

17. STORY OF EARLY HUMANS - 2

- A. 1. fire 2. animals 3. farming
4. invention
- B. 1. Dogs, cows and bulls were domesticated by early humans.
2. Early humans used fire to dispel darkness.
3. Early humans made fire by rubbing two stones against each other.
4. A sledge is a vehicle mounted on runners, used for carrying people or loads over ice and snow.
5. Early humans found that the thick and round parts of logs could roll even by a slight push. This gave early humans the idea of the wheel.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

- A. 1. farming 2. ships 3. metros
4. 91 5. Baisakhi
- B. 1. invention 2. sign 3. city
4. progress 5. Mining
- C. 1. d 2. e 3. a
4. c 5. b
- D. 1. aeroplane 2. car 3. bullock-cart
4. train 5. bus 6. scooter
- E. 1. Navroz 2. Travelling 3. Diwali
4. Gram Panchayat
- F. 1. Internet 2. Telephone 3. Letter
4. Newspaper
- G. 1. Forest based industries are called forestry. They provide raw material for these industries. Paper and pulp, matchboxes, dyes, house building, fuel, furniture, agricultural implements etc. are forestry based industries.
2. TV is more popular than radio because it brings both pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes.
3. During festivals people decorate their houses, wear special clothes, prepare special meals and exchange gifts.
4. Early humans made fire by rubbing two stones against each other.