

Key to

Our Social Environment



A Book on Social Studies



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1. The Earth - Our Home

- A. 1. planets 2. blue 3. three-fourths
4. atmosphere
- B. 1. earth 2. one-fourth 3. Magellan
4. horizon 5. round
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. The sky is all above us. It looks light blue.
2. Natural objects like sun, moon, stars which are visible in the sky are called heavenly bodies.
3. Yes, the sun is a star. There are eight planets in the solar family.
4. Earth is the only planet on which life exists. Therefore, it is different from other planets.
5. People were afraid of travelling too far because they feared they would fall off the edge.

2. Movements of the Earth

- A. 1. rotation, revolution 2. rotation
3. Revolution 4. west to east
5. 24
- B. 1. top 2. orbit 3. rotation
4. revolution
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T 5. F
- D. 1. An axis is an imaginary line, joining the North Pole and the South Pole.
2. The earth moves around the sun on its path called orbit.
3. Rotation and revolution are the two movements of the earth.
4. In rotation, the earth rotates on its axis from west to east. While in revolution, the earth moves on its orbit.
5. Half of the earth is in light at any one time.

3. Continents and Oceans

- A. 1. continents 2. oceans 3. five
4. seven
- B. 1. Asia 2. Pacific Ocean 3. Australia
4. Arctic Ocean

- C. 1. A very large landmass is called a continent.
Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, North America, South America and Antarctica are the seven continents of the world.
2. Very large bodies of water on the earth are called oceans.
The Pacific, the Arctic, the Indian, the Atlantic and the Antarctic are the names of five oceans.
3. Indian Ocean separates Africa and Australia.
4. Pacific Ocean lies between Asia and America.
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4. Weather and Climate

- A. 1. animals, plants 2. season 3. summer
4. winter 5. dark clouds
- B. 1. weather 2. spring 3. autumn
4. autumn
- C. 1. F 2. F 3. T
4. T
- D. 1. The condition of air or atmosphere which surrounds the earth over a short period of time is called weather.
2. When the weather remains more or less the same for a few months in a year, we call it a season.
3. Summer, monsoon and winter are the three main seasons.
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5. India - Physical

- A. 1. Himalayas 2. Mount Everest 3. south
4. Thar Desert 5. Deccan
- B. 1. d 2. a 3. e
4. c 5. b
- C. 1. snow 2. silt
3. the Great Indian Desert
4. the Coastal Plains 5. Bay of Bengal
- D. 1. The physical divisions of India are :
The Northern Mountains
The Northern Plains
The Great Indian Desert
The Southern Plateau
The Coastal Plains
The Island Regions

2. Ganga, Yamuna, Indus, Satluj and Brahmaputra are the main rivers that originate in the Himalayas.
3. The Northern Plains are fertile and rich because of the very fine soil called silt.
4. In summers, days are very hot as hot winds blow and the nights are warm. In winters, the nights are bitterly cold.
5. Two island groups - the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands are parts of our country. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal on the eastern side whereas the Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian Sea on the western side.

6. India - Political

- | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| A. 1. seventh | 2. second | |
| 3. Afghanistan, Pakistan | | |
| 4. Sri Lanka, Maldives | 5. 28, 9 | |
| B. 1. Dispur | 2. Chandigarh | 3. Sikkim |
| 4. Puducherry | 5. New Delhi | |
| C. 1. e | 2. f | 3. a |
| 4. b | 5. c | 6. d |
| D. 1. We live in India. We are called Indians. | | |
| 2. There are 28 states in India. | | |
| 3. Answer may vary. | | 4. Answer may vary. |

7. National Symbols of India

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|---|-----------------------------|-----------|
| A. 1. Tiranga | 2. Rabindranath Tagore | |
| 3. Peacock | 4. Bankim Chandra Chatterji | |
| 5. Ganga | | |
| B. 1. mango | 2. National Emblem | |
| 3. banyan tree | 4. tiger | 5. purity |
| C. 1. the purity of heart and mind. | | |
| 2. grace, power and strength. | | |
| 3. the natural beauty, grace, joy and love. | | |
| 4. the country's unity. | | |
| 5. freedom. | | |
| D. 1. e | 2. d | 3. a |
| 4. b | 5. c | |
| E. 1. There are three colours in our National Flag i.e. Saffron, White and Green. | | |

2. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' mean Truth Alone Triumphs.
3. Both are national symbols of India and both have wheel.
4. Vande Mataram means 'Hail Motherland'.
5. On Independence Day and Republic Day.

8. Our Food

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| A. 1. staple | 2. seasonal | 3. North |
| 4. Spices | 5. Eastern | |
| B. 1. fish | 2. food grains | 3. summer |
| 4. kharisa | 5. coastal | |
| C. 1. c | 2. d | 3. e |
| 4. a | 5. b | |
| D. 1. Rashogulla | 2. Biryani | 3. Idli, Dosa, Vada |
| 4. Makki ki roti, Sarson ka saag | 5. Dhokla | |
| E. 1. The two factors on which the crops grown in an area depend are the climate of the place and the kind of soil it has. | | |
| 2. Jowar and bajra are commonly eaten in Rajasthan. | | |
| 3. Indian food has become popular worldwide because of the spices used to give taste, colour and flavour in the food. | | |
| 4. Tea and coffee are the two common beverages in India. | | |
| 5. People in coastal areas eat more fish because they are near the sea and so fish is available in plenty. | | |

9. Our Traditional Dresses

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|---|---------------------|----------------|
| A. 1. traditions | 2. climate | 3. unstitched |
| 4. stitched | 5. Neriyaathu | |
| B. 1. ghaghra-blouse | 2. saree | 3. dhoti-kurta |
| 4. saree | 5. mundu-neriyaathu | |
| C. 1. c | 2. d | 3. e |
| 4. b | 5. a | |
| D. 1. A thick long dress or a gown worn by the people of Jammu and Kashmir in cold season is called phiran. | | |
| 2. Saree is the most common dress for Indian women. | | |
| 3. Mekhla Chadar is a typical traditional costume of Assamese women. It consists of two or three pieces of cloth. | | |
| 4. Saree, mundu and dupatta are three unstitched clothes worn by people. | | |
| 5. People wear expensive colourful dresses on special occasions. | | |

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.
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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.
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14. Explore Your State

Answers may vary.

15. Villages, Towns, Cities and Metros

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|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 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 | | |
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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.
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17. Story of Early Humans - 2

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|--------------|------------|------------|
| 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.