

# **SOCIAL STUDIES – ANSWER KEY – (Class-3)**

## **Chapter 1 (The Universe)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. The vast expanse of heavenly bodies is known as the universe.  
2. Yes, the Sun is a star.  
3. Stars look so small to our eyes because they are very far away from us.
- B. 1. Earth gets its light from the Sun.  
2. Constellations are groups of stars that make patterns in the sky. Two well-known constellations are Orion and Ursa Major.  
3. The universe contains various heavenly bodies like stars, planets, moons, as well as dust, gases, and pieces of rock.  
4. The solar system consists of the Sun and its eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- C. 1. d      2. c      3. a      4. a
- D. 1. rock    2. Planets    3. Planets    4. The moon    5. Constellations

## **Chapter 2 (Our Earth)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. The two famous persons who believed that the Earth is not round were Aristotle and Copernicus.  
2. A coast is the place where land and sea meet.  
3. The only planet that sustains life is Earth.
- B. 1. Life on Earth is possible because it gets heat and light from the sun, is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere, and has air and water, which are essential for living things.  
2. Magellan proved that Earth is round by sailing in one direction and eventually returning to the same place he started from, which indicated that the Earth had no edges but was round like a ball.  
3. The horizon is the apparent line that separates the Earth from the sky or sea, where they appear to meet.  
4. The sky is the region of the atmosphere and outer space seen from the Earth.
- C. 1. d      2. b      3. c      4. d
- D. 1. True    2. False    3. False    4. False    5. False

## **Chapter 3 (Continents and Oceans)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. Maps are drawings of the Earth or a part of it.  
2. A compass is an instrument used to find directions.

3. The largest ocean is the Pacific Ocean.
- B.
1. Maps are preferred over globes because they are lightweight, easy to carry, and can show more detail on a smaller scale.
  2. Directions on a map can be found by using the compass rose, which indicates north, south, east, and west. The top of the map is north, the bottom is south, the left is west, and the right is east.
  3. Continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Antarctica. Oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean.
  4. Limitations of a globe include its large size, difficulty in carrying around, and inability to show all places in detail due to its small scale.
  5. The four major directions are north, south, east, and west.
- C.
1. D      2. A      3. A      4. A      5. D
- D.
1. Asia                      2. Ocean                      3. Australia                      4. Compass
  5. Arctic                      6. Cartographer

## Chapter 4 (Our India)

### Exercises

- A.
1. India is a part of Asia.
  2. Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
  3. The highest mountain peak in the world is Mount Everest.
  4. A camel is called the ship of the desert because it can bear the heat of the sun and can live without eating or drinking for many days, making it suitable for desert environments.
- B.
1. India is unique and beautiful due to its diverse landforms, including mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, and islands.
  2. The climate of Northern Plains is very hot in summers and very cold in winters.
  3. The southern part of India is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water bodies on three sides - the Bay of Bengal to the east, the Arabian Sea to the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
  4. The Thar Desert has a dry and hot climate with very little rainfall. Vegetation is scarce in this region.
  5. The climate of India varies from region to region, with hot summers and cold winters in the northern plains, a tropical climate in the coastal areas, a cold climate in the Himalayas, and a dry and hot climate in deserts.
- C.
1. d      2. a      3. a      4. b      5. c
- D.
1. terai                      2. the terai region                      3. The Thar Desert
  4. Northern Plains                      5. seventh , second

## Chapter 5 (the States of India)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The governments of India are the Central Government and the State Government.  
2. The office of the central government is located in Delhi, the capital of India.  
3. The most sparsely populated state in our country is Sikkim.  
4. There are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.
- B. 1. Both the central and state governments ensure the welfare and safety of the people.  
2. The central government handles national-level activities, while the state government manages affairs within their respective states.  
3. Union territories are regions directly governed by the central government.  
4. The Central Government's function is to oversee the entire country's governance, and it is run by the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers, and officers.  
5. The state government in India is run by the Governor, the Chief Minister, Ministers, and officers.
- C. 1. Ranchi    2. Gandhinagar    3. Kohima    4. Dispur    5. Lucknow    6. Panaji
- D. 1. b    2. a    3. d    4. b    5. d    6. a

## Chapter 6 (The Food We Eat)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Kashmir is famous for apples, cherries, and strawberries.  
2. Fruits and vegetables reach places where they are not grown through efficient transportation means like boats, trucks, trains, and airplanes.  
3. Wheat, jowar, and bajra grow well in Rajasthan.  
4. We need to eat pulses because they provide essential nutrients like protein and help in growth.
- B. 1. Staple food changes according to climate because different crops grow best in different climates, so people in different regions eat the food that grows best there.  
2. Indian food is popular worldwide because of the special spices used, which add flavor and taste, and the variety of dishes available, ranging from spicy curries to sweets.  
3. Different kinds of pulses grown in India include arhar, urad, moong, gram, beans, and masoor.  
4. Different types of oils used in our country include ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, sunflower oil, coconut oil, and sesame oil.  
5. Different ways to cook food include boiling, baking, frying, steaming, roasting, and grilling.  
6. Seasonal fruits are those that are available only during specific seasons of the year.
- C. 1. a    2. d    3. b    4. b
- D. 1. Wheat, rice, jowar, bajra  
2. Arhar, urad, moong, masoor  
3. Mango, watermelon, grapes, apple

4. Ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil
5. Chillies, cloves, turmeric, pepper

## Chapter 7 (Our Clothes)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The most common dresses of women are Saree, Salwar Kameez, and Ghaghra Choli.  
 2. Tribes of Nagaland wear shawls of different designs and stripes.  
 3. The other names for lungi are veshti in Tamil Nadu and mundu in Kerala.
- B. 1. The climate influences the clothes of people by dictating the types of fabrics and styles suitable for the prevailing weather conditions. For example, people in colder regions wear warmer clothes like woollens, while those in hotter regions wear lighter fabrics like cotton.  
 2. The common dresses of Indian men include trousers and shirts, kurtas-pyjamas, churidars, dhotis, and lungis.  
 3. Special dresses are worn on occasions like weddings and parties. They include silk sarees, suits with ties, sherwanis, and heavy jewellery.  
 4. Phiran is a long woollen kurta worn by men and women in Kashmir during the winter season.
- C. 1. b      2. d      3. c      4. c      5. d
- D. 1. d      2. e      3. a      4. c      5. b

## Chapter 8 (The Festivals of India)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Three national festivals are Independence Day, Republic Day, and Gandhi Jayanti.  
 2. The function of Republic Day is held at Rajpath in New Delhi.  
 3. The festival of lights is Diwali.  
 4. The two types of Eid are Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Zuha.
- B. 1. India is called 'A land of festivals' because it celebrates numerous festivals throughout the year, reflecting its cultural diversity and rich heritage.  
 2. Republic Day is celebrated with a grand parade at Rajpath in New Delhi, where the armed forces, police, folk dancers, and school children participate.  
 3. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated by visiting the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Raj Ghat in New Delhi, offering prayers, and holding prayer meetings across the country.  
 4. People celebrate Holi by throwing gulal and water on each other, wishing each other a happy and colorful Holi.  
 5. Bihu is mainly celebrated in Assam. It is celebrated three times a year with traditional dances, singing, feasting, bonfires, and buffalo fights.
- C. 1. d      2. c      3. a      4. b      5. d
- D. 1. d      2. c      3. a      4. b



## Chapter 9 (Our Occupations)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Our basic needs are food, clothes, and house.  
2. Some crops grown by farmers are food grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugar cane, cotton, jute, spices, tea, coffee, fruits, and vegetables.  
3. Some petroleum products include petrol, diesel, and other petrochemical products.  
4. Bullocks are used for ploughing fields and drawing carts.
- B. 1. Occupation refers to any work that helps a person earn money. Some occupations include farming, teaching, nursing, carpentry, mining, and factory work.  
2. Dairy farming involves rearing animals like cows, buffaloes, and goats for milk.  
3. Poultry farming involves rearing hens, ducks, and geese for their meat and eggs.  
4. In factories, raw materials are processed to produce useful goods, such as clothes, utensils, machines, and vehicles.  
5. Mining is the process of extracting minerals such as iron, coal, manganese, and petroleum from the earth's interior. Mining is useful for obtaining raw materials for various industries and products.
- C. 1. d      2. d      3. a      4. d      5. d
- D. 1. vendors    2. fish farming    3. Work    4. occupation    5. Mining

## Chapter 10 (Our Helpers – our heroes)

### Exercises

- A. 1. A doctor works in a hospital or in a clinic.  
2. Doctors help us by examining sick people, prescribing medicines, treating injuries, advising on diet, and vaccinating against diseases.  
3. Traffic police regulate traffic on roads.  
4. Firemen put out fires and protect people.
- B. 1. Helpers help us by performing various tasks such as providing medical care, maintaining law and order, delivering mail, and fighting fires.  
2. In a village, medical facilities include dispensaries where doctors and nurses provide basic healthcare services.  
3. The duty of a fireman is to extinguish fires and protect lives and property.  
4. The duty of a policeman is to maintain law and order, protect people, and assist in emergencies.  
5. Soldiers are individuals who serve in the army and protect the country.  
6. Teachers play an important role in our lives by providing education, teaching good habits, and instilling discipline.  
7. A postman delivers letters, parcels, and money orders.
- C. 1. a      2. a      3. d      4. d      5. c

D. 1. F      2. T      3. T      4. T      5. T      6. T

E. 1. electrician      2. vaccinating      3. cured.      4. Primary Health Centre.  
5. control      6. sending and receiving      7. police post

### **Test Paper – 1**

- A. 1. Oceans: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean  
Continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Australia  
2. People believed that the Earth was flat.  
3. Map: A map is a flat representation of the Earth's surface.  
Globe: A globe is a three-dimensional representation of the Earth.  
4. The activities of state government include education, healthcare, law enforcement, and infrastructure development.  
5. Some staple foods include rice, wheat, maize (corn), potatoes, and millet.
- B. 1. Christmas: Christmas is a Christian festival celebrated on December 25th every year. It commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. People decorate their homes with Christmas trees, lights, and ornaments. They exchange gifts, attend church services, and enjoy special meals with family and friends.  
2. Holi: Holi is a Hindu festival celebrated in India, also known as the festival of colors. It usually falls in March. People celebrate by throwing colored powders and water at each other, singing and dancing. It symbolizes the victory of good over evil and the arrival of spring.
- C. - Religious festivals: Diwali, Eid-ul-Fitr, Christmas  
- Three harvest festivals: Baisakhi, Pongal, Onam
- D. - Kerala: Thiruvananthapuram  
- Madhya Pradesh: Bhopal  
- Jharkhand: Ranchi  
- Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow  
- Manipur: Imphal  
- Sikkim: Gangtok  
- Goa: Panaji  
- Tamil Nadu: Chennai  
- West Bengal: Kolkata  
- Karnataka: Bengaluru
- E. Do it yourself

## **Chapter 11 (Means of transport)**

### **Exercises**

- A. 1. The three means of land transport are cars, buses, and trains.

2. We need to travel for various reasons such as meeting relatives and friends, going to school or work, and accessing education and other facilities.
  3. Two animals commonly used as means of transport are bullocks and camels.
  4. Two international airports in India are Delhi – Indira Gandhi International airport and Mumbai – Chhatrapati Shivaji International airport.
- B.
1. The advantages of air transport over other means of transportation include its speed, covering long distances in a short time, and accessibility to remote areas.
  2. Inland water transport refers to the movement of people, goods, etc., by boats, ships, or other water vessels over rivers, canals, lakes, etc., within a country's borders.
  3. Four rules of road safety are: (1) Walk on the footpath only. (2) Always use the zebra crossing to cross a road. (3) Follow traffic lights and cross the road only when the traffic stops. (4) Keep to the left of the road while riding a bicycle, and always signal before turning.
  4. The choice of means of transport depends on factors such as distance, the ability to spend money, and available time.
  5. Animals assist in transportation, especially in areas like hills, deserts, and forests, where vehicles may not be suitable or accessible.
- C. 1. c      2. c      3. d      4. b      5. c
- D. 1. water    2. deserts    3. safety      4. villages    5. 'Ship of the desert'    6. Air

## **Chapter 12 (Means of Communication)**

### **Exercises**

- A.
1. Different modes of communication include letters, telephone, fax, email, smartphones, e-readers, newspapers, radio, television, and satellites.
  2. The fax machine is used to send written messages, letters, or photographs instantly through a telephone line.
  3. Urgent letters can be sent through speed post or by courier services.
  4. To send an email, we need an active internet connection and an email ID.
- B.
1. Communication is the process of sending or receiving messages. We need to communicate to stay connected with others, share information, express thoughts and feelings, and coordinate activities.
  2. The telephone is the fastest means of communication because it allows us to talk to friends and relatives instantly, whether they are within the city, in other cities, or even in other countries.
  3. We can communicate with a large number of people at one time through means of mass communication such as newspapers, radio, or television.
  4. Satellites play an important role in communication by picking up signals from one part of the world and transmitting them to another part, enabling us to watch events as they happen.
  5. The use of e-books is for downloading and reading digital books and periodicals.
- C. 1. c      2. c      3. c      4. d      5. c

## Chapter 13 (Indian Villages and Cities)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The occupations of people living in villages include farming, craftsmanship (such as blacksmith, carpenter, mason), and laborers.  
2. People travel in villages mostly using bullock-carts or tongas.  
3. The main occupations of people living in cities are trade, industry, transport, and social services.  
4. The welfare of people in cities and villages is looked after by the Municipal Committees or Corporations.
- B. 1. Village life is different from cities as villagers mostly engage in agricultural activities, live in smaller communities, have fewer facilities, and use simpler modes of transportation compared to cities.  
2. The Gram Panchayat of a village is chosen through elections where the Pardhan or Sarpanch and members are elected by the villagers.  
3. Gram Sabha works for the welfare of people in villages by providing and maintaining facilities, settling disputes, and addressing the needs of the community.  
4. The main activities of Municipal Committees or Corporations include opening and running health centers, constructing and maintaining roads and parks, ensuring cleanliness, and providing safe drinking water.  
5. Life in Indian cities is characterized by better infrastructure, access to education and healthcare, more job opportunities, and faster means of communication and transportation.  
6. The major functions performed by Municipal Committees include providing and maintaining essential services like healthcare, sanitation, road maintenance, and ensuring overall cleanliness and infrastructure development.
- C. 1. a      2. c      3. c      4. c      5. a
- D. 1. True    2. False    3. False    4. True    5. True

## Chapter 14 (Delhi-The Capital of India)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Delhi was earlier known as Shahjahanabad.  
2. The two parts of Delhi are Old Delhi and New Delhi.  
3. Delhi became the capital of India in 1911.  
4. The Red Fort is a historical monument in Delhi built by Emperor Shah Jahan.
- B. 1. The history of Delhi includes its ancient roots as Indraprastha, followed by various rulers including the Mughals who built Shahjahanabad (now Old Delhi), and the British shifting the capital to Delhi from Kolkata in 1911.  
2. The climate of Delhi is extreme, with extremely hot and dry summers, monsoon rains from July to September, and very cold winters from October to February.  
3. Delhi holds political significance as the capital of India, hosting the President, Prime Minister, and other key government offices including the Parliament House.

4. Embassies or High Commissions are diplomatic missions representing foreign countries in Delhi. Examples include the Embassy of the United States, Embassy of China, Embassy of Japan, and High Commission of the United Kingdom.
  5. Tourist attractions in Old Delhi include the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Raj Ghat, and Chandni Chowk. In New Delhi, attractions include India Gate, Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, and Lotus Temple.
- C. 1. Emperor Shah Jahan                      2. Rashtrapati Bhawan                      3. extreme 4. Metro Rail  
 5. Yamuna    6. Rashtrapati Bhawan
- D. 1. c                      2. d                      3. b                      4. b

## Chapter 15 (Kolkata)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Kolkata is situated on the east bank of the River Hooghly.  
 2. Two popular sweets of Kolkata are Sandesh and Rasogulla.  
 3. The first Indian to get the Nobel Prize was Rabindranath Tagore.
- B. 1. Kolkata, previously known as Calcutta, has a rich history. It was the capital of India under British rule until 1911. The city has undergone various transformations and played a significant role during the colonial period.  
 2. Durga Puja is celebrated to honor the Hindu goddess Durga. It marks the victory of good over evil. During these days, people perform various rituals, decorate pandals (temporary structures for worship), and participate in cultural events and processions.  
 3. Kolkata experiences moderate climate due to its proximity to the coast. It is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. The city receives heavy rainfall during the monsoon season from June to September, and the weather is warm and humid during this time.  
 4. Kolkata has made significant contributions to art and literature. Renowned figures like Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote the Indian National Anthem, belong to Kolkata. The city has a rich cultural heritage and has produced many notable literary works.
- C. 1. True    2. True    3. True    4. True    5. False
- D. 1. a                      2. d                      3. d                      4. c

## Chapter 16 (Mumbai – the City of Dreams)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The people of Mumbai speak languages such as Marathi, Hindi, and Konkani.  
 2. Bombay High is an offshore oilfield located near the Mumbai coast.  
 3. Bollywood refers to the Hindi film industry based in Mumbai.  
 4. Some industries in Mumbai include those producing medicines, oils, chemicals, and electronic goods.
- B. 1. Mumbai was formed by connecting a group of seven islands over time, which eventually merged to become the city.



2. The lifestyle of people in Mumbai is characterized by diversity, with individuals from various cultural backgrounds coming together to work and pursue their dreams. The city offers a bustling environment with a mix of traditional and modern elements.
3. Mumbai has a moderate climate with warm and humid summers and pleasant winters. The monsoon season from June to August brings heavy rainfall.
4. Some places of tourist interest in Mumbai include the Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Elephanta Caves, and Taraporevala Aquarium.
5. Mumbai is known as the Film City because it is the hub of the Indian film industry, Bollywood, where a significant portion of Hindi films and television serials are produced.

C. 1. d      2. c      3. d      4. b      5. a

D. 1. transportation      2. the Queen's Necklace      3. Mumbai to Thane  
4. Ganesh Chaturthi      5. Maharashtra

## Chapter 17 (Chennai)

### Exercises

- A. 1. The two parts of Chennai are George Town and the new growth located towards the south of George Town.
2. The main languages spoken by the people of Chennai are Tamil and English.
  3. Some famous dishes of Chennai include idli, dosa, vada, and upma.
  4. Railway coaches are made in Perambur, Chennai.
- B. 1. Chennai is located along the southeastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal, in the state of Tamil Nadu. It is divided into two parts: George Town and the new growth located towards the south of George Town.
2. The lifestyle of people in Chennai is characterized by a warm climate throughout the year, a diverse culinary culture featuring rice-based dishes, a love for music such as Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam dance, and the celebration of festivals like Pongal and Christmas.
  3. Chennai experiences a warm climate almost throughout the year, with a cool sea breeze during the day providing some relief. It lacks a distinct winter season, and December, January, and February are the monsoon months.
  4. Industries located in Chennai include those producing good quality cotton textiles, leather goods, oil refinery, military tanks, railway coaches, bicycles, automobiles, tractors, and it is the main center for the Tamil film industry.
  5. During the Pongal festival, people in Chennai welcome lord Ganesha into their homes and worship him. They also engage in bull-fighting in almost all the villages of Tamil Nadu on the second day of the festival.
- C. 1. Idli and dosa      2. Chennai      3. Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam  
4. Pongal and Christmas
- D. 1. a      2. b      3. b      4. a



## Chapter 18 (Some More Indian Cities)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Hyderabad is famous for its Hyderabadi biryani, pearls, and Charminar.  
2. Chandigarh was designed by the French architect Le Corbusier.  
3. Gujarati is the language spoken by the people of Ahmedabad.  
4. Hawa Mahal is located in the city of Jaipur.  
5. Jaipur is called the Pink city because most of its buildings are made of pink sandstone.  
6. Bengaluru is called the Silicon Valley of India because it is a major hub for the information technology industry.
- B. 1. Festivals celebrated in Lucknow include Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, and Muharram.  
2. Bhopal is situated in the state of Madhya Pradesh and is famous for its lakes and historical monuments.  
3. Hyderabad was founded by Qutub Shahi rulers around 400 years ago. It consists of twin cities named Hyderabad and Secunderabad.  
4. Jaipur is famous for its pink sandstone architecture, including landmarks like Hawa Mahal and City Palace.  
5. Bengaluru has a moderate climate throughout the year, with warm summers and cool winters.  
6. Festivals celebrated in Ahmedabad include Uttarayan (the annual kite-flying festival), Navaratri, Holi, Diwali, Eid, and Christmas.  
7. Chandigarh is unique because it is a well-planned city designed by Le Corbusier, with organized sectors and green spaces.
- C. 1. c      2. d      3. c      4. b      5. d
- D. 1. Hyderabad    2. Kannada    3. Patna      4. Lucknow    5. Ahmedabad

## Chapter 19 (Early Humans)

### Exercises

- A. 1. Early humans moved from one place to another in search of food.  
2. The first metals discovered by early humans were iron and copper.  
3. Early humans made tools such as knives, axes, and spears.
- B. 1. Early humans discovered farming by observing that seeds they threw grew into plants, which bore fruits when matured.  
2. Early humans learned to make fire by rubbing two stones together and adding dry leaves, grass, and wooden sticks to keep it burning.  
3. Taming animals helped early humans in various tasks such as hunting, transportation, and agriculture.  
4. In their free time, early humans sang, danced, painted cave walls, and made pottery.

5. Early humans got the idea of a wheel by noticing logs of wood floating in the river and tying them together to make rafts.

C. 1. caves or jungles.      2. fire      3. pots      4. Iron and copper

D. 1. T      2. T      3. F      4. T      5. F

E. 1. d      2. d      3. c      4. c      5. c

### **Test Paper – 2**

- A. 1. The three means of transport are road transport, rail transport, and air transport.
2. Delhi is called mini-India because it is a melting pot of cultures, languages, cuisines, and traditions from all over India. People from various states and regions reside in Delhi, making it a microcosm of the diversity found across the country.
3. Kolkata has a tropical wet-and-dry climate, characterized by hot and humid summers, heavy monsoon rains, and mild winters.
4. Some places of tourist interest in Mumbai are the Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Elephanta Caves, Juhu Beach, and Siddhivinayak Temple.
5. Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, or messages between individuals or groups using various mediums such as speech, writing, gestures, or technology.
- B. 1. They discovered that fire could be made by rubbing two stones together. This made them feel safe. The invention of fire changed the life of early humans. It was an important step in their progress.
2. In starting early humans built tent-like huts with stones, tree branches and animal skins. Places where man came to live a settled life are called early villages. Most of them were near rivers, where water was readily available for irrigation.
3. In starting early humans built tent-like huts with stones, tree branches and animal skins. Places where man came to live a settled life are called early villages. Most of them were near rivers, where water was readily available for irrigation.
- C. Do it yourself