Young Mind Book-4

English : Term-2

Chapter - 1. Wise Men

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) six 2. (c) five
3. (a) Yes 4. (a) villager

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Six men went out on a journey.
2. They swam across the river go back home because they considered today as an unfortunate day. They said that they didn't start their journey on an auspicious day. They thought that they have lost one of them. Therefore, they swam across the river and got back to the other bank. They counted themselves again and found five of them in the same way.
3. They were sad after counting themselves because they found themselves only five instead of six. They were six when they started the journey, but now they found themselves only five. They all were counting wrongly.
4. The villager counted them and found that they were six. Each one of them didn't count himself. The villager said, "I will bring your sixth man back." He asked them to stand in a queue and then he will tell his number.

   They stood in a queue. The villager went to first man, gave a tap on his back with his hand and counted "One". Then he gave a tap to second man and counted "Two".

   In this way, he came to sixth man and counted "Six" and said, "Look, you are six and not five."

   "Oh! Yes, you are right!" They all shouted with joy.
5. No, they were they were not wise men at all. They were all foolish in their wisdom.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Once there lived six wise men in a village.
2. They decided to go on a journey.
3. On the way, they came to a river.
4. There was no boat.
5. They all reached the other bank safely.

Using Grammar

A. Read the following answers and frame questions for them:

1. Where did they come on the way?
2. Where did they reach at the river?
3. Who did not count himself?
4. Why did they return?
5. Who thanked the villager?

B. Correct the following sentences. Replace the words in italics with the correct words:

1. Rahul is wiser than Ajay.
2. Ganga is deeper than Yamuna.
3. This is the best idea.
4. The elephant is the biggest animal.
5. The peacock is the most beautiful bird.

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets:

1. One day they decided to go on a journey.
2. One day they came to a river.
3. They have drowned.
4. What shall we do now?
5. They all shouted with joy.

Writing Skills

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

C. Match the opposites:

wise	foolish
deep	shallow
unfortunate	fortunate
right	wrong
joy	sorrow

D. Write the words of opposite meanings using 'in', 'un' and 'dis':

Example: Fortunate Unfortunate

1.	safe	unsafe
2.	able	disable
3.	efficient	inefficient
4.	agree	disagree
5.	known	unknown
6.	attractive	unattractive

E. DO it yourself.

F. Write a similar sounding word:

1.	See	sea
2.	two	too
3.	dear	deer
4.	way	weigh
5.	right	write
6.	wood	would

PALINDROMES

1. MELON NO, LEMON NO
2. MAY A POP POP A MAY?
3. NO EVIL STAR LIVE ON RATS.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuate the following sentences using the comma (,), full stop (.) an inverted commas (“ ”):

1. Father said to his sons, “Work hard to be successful in life.”
2. Geeta said to me, “My mother gives me a glass of milk everyday.”
3. The child cried out, “Father there is a ghost in my room.”

COMPOSITION

Look at the pictures and write a story with the help of the words given in the box:

There was a poor fisherman. He went every day to fish very early. One morning, he went to river and threw net into river. On drawing net back, he felt a great weight. He found a jar sealed with lid. He was delighted and said he will sell it in the market. With the money, he will buy a full bag of wheat.

He examined jar on all sides. He took his knife and opened it. Suddenly a thick smoke came out which rose up to sky. Smoke collected and became a very big giant. Monster giant said, “I am great king of genie.” Fisherman asked, “How you were shut up in this jar?” Giant said, “I kill you and choose your manner of death.”

Fisherman cried, “Why should you kill me? I have freed you. What have I done to you?” The giant said, “I rebelled against King of Giants. To punish me, he shut me up in this jar. Then he had thrown the jar into the sea.” Fisherman was very unhappy and said, “What an unlucky man I am to have freed you! I request you to spare my life.” Genie said, “That is impossible. Choose quickly your manner of death. You are wasting time.”

Fisherman said, “I ask you to tell me if you really were in that jar?” Giant said, “Yes, I was.” Fisherman said, “I can't believe it that a small jar can't contain you.”

Giant changed himself into smoke and began to go back into jar. The fisherman instead of answering took the lid of lead and shut down the jar.

The wise fisherman lived happily with his family ever after and enjoyed his life to the fullest.

Activity

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 2. Watchmen of Merchant

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1.	(a)	week	2.	(b)	summer
3.	(c)	merchant	4.	(a)	blind man

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The merchant could not visit his garden every day because his house was far away from his garden.
2. He often changed his watchmen because they were all dishonest.
3. He put a blind man and a lame person as watchmen in the garden at last.
4. How did the lame man pick the mangoes from the tree?

   The lame man said to blind man that he has a plan to eat the mangoes. The lame man said to blind man to take him on his shoulders and stand up. You are strong and can carry him to trees. He said that I shall pick best mangoes and we shall eat them together.”

   The blind man carried the lame friend on his shoulder. The lame man told his blind friend the way. Both of them together went from tree to tree and picked some best mangoes. They ate them together.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. He had a beautiful garden in his village.
2. The merchant was very rich.
3. The watchman were not honest.
4. He could not find an honest watchman anywhere as he wanted to eat those fruits.

Using Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the mango:

1. He usually goes to bed at ten o'clock.
2. Grapes grow in bunches.
3. Lame people cannot walk very well.
4. The milkman has cheated me.
5. I have cold, so I can't smell anything.

B. Look at the following sentences:

1. The prizes were being given.
2. The gardens were being watched.
3. The letters were being written.
4. The house was being painted.
5. The rooms were being cleaned.
6. The truth was being spoked.

C. Write the plurals of the following words:

mango → mangoes
flower → flowers
watchman → watchmen
tree → trees

Writing Skills

A. Do it yo urself.

B. Match the opposite words:

I	II
plenty	rich
night	often
honest	clever
careful	few
poor	day
rare	dishonest
foolish	careless

C. Add 'ly' to the following words:

1. sure — surely
2. careful — carefully
3. kind — kindly
4. real — really
5. beautiful — beautifully
6. happy — happily
7. friend — friendly
8. honest — honestly

D. Complete the phrases using the picture clues:

as blind as a bat.
as regular as a clock.
as cunning as a fox.
as tall as a giraffe.
as brave as a lion.

E. Look at the picture. Then develop a story in your own words taking help from the outline:

A hungry lion was lying in his den. It was very hungry for about a week. He could not find any animal as his prey for the whole week. As it was roaming around in search of his food in the jungle, he happened to go into a jackal's cave. He had a very sound sleep there and had enough rest. He waited there till the evening.

In the evening, the jackal came back to his permanent shelter. The jackal smelt danger as he smelt the scent of a lion's body. In order to confirm his suspicion, jackal calls out, "Dear cave! Good morning." No reply came back from inside the cave. The jackal again says, "Hello cave! What is the reason and why don't you return greeting me today as you used to greet me always?"

The lion was taken aback and in anger, it roared aloud in reply. The jackal ran away.

Activity

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 3. God Is Almighty

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) vision 2. (a) Sun
3. (b) light

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Children wish to have sight and vision to see the right thing.
2. Children wish to have power to do the right thing.
3. Children wish to have words to say the right thing.
4. Children wish to rise like the sun which rises daily at the fixed time.
5. Children wish to serve like the Earth. Earth serves the mankind by providing us various things. Earth gives us air, water, plants, animals, food, shelter, furniture, medicines, food-grains, etc. In the same way, I also wish to serve the mankind.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Give me words to say to say he right thing.
2. Give me power to do the right.
3. Give me moral wisdom and might.
4. Teach me to serve like the Earth.

Using Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words given in the box:

1. The nurse is looking after the patient.
2. A mango is eaten by me.
3. Never laugh at disabled.
4. The milkman comes to the house in the morning.
5. A bird in hand is better than two in the bush

B. Write the correct form of verbs in the blanks and complete the sentences:

1. My aunt died of cancer.
2. They laughed at the beggar.
3. Nobody cared for her.
4. She taught me to read and write.
5. He served the ball first.

Writing Skills

A. Match the words with opposite meanings:

give	take
right	wrong
rise	fall
soon	later
teach	learn

B. Write 'a', 'an' or 'the' before each of these words:

1.	the words	2.	an ant
3.	the power	4.	an eagle
5.	the sun	6.	an honest man
7.	the earth	8.	a uniform
9.	an umbrella	10.	a dog

Activity

Look at the pictures and write a story. Give a suitable title to your story:

One day two friends were passing through the forest. They had agreed that they would help each other in danger. Suddenly, there appeared a bear before them. They were greatly scared of the bear and weren't able to decide what to do? But without losing a moment, one friend climbed up a tree to escape to save himself. The other couldn't do so as he had no time to climb, nor was there any other tree to climb on. But he understood everything. At once, to escape from the bear, he lay down on the ground and held his breath.

Soon, the bear came upon him and smelled his face. He thought him the dead and went away without doing anything to him. It is said that bears do not attack the dead ones.

The friend who had climbed up the tree came down and asked him what the bear said in his ear. The other was angry at his friend's behaviour of selfishness. He told him that the bear said, "Beware of a friend who runs away in time of danger."

Moral: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Chapter - 4. Low of the Jungle

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) a court of animals
2. (c) monkey
3. (b) The woodcutter
4. (c) To plant new trees

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Monkey was the judge of the court.
2. The woodcutter was the main accused.
3. The tree complained, "Your Majesty! The woodcutter cuts the jungle whenever he needs. He has hurt me so many times that I can't explain to you."
4. What did the birds complain, "The woodcutter cuts the branches of the trees and takes away our homes. A time will come when we will have no place to live in."
5. The judgement of the judge was: "Mr. Woodcutter, you have been blamed for cutting the trees thoughtlessly and harming the helpless creatures. You are selfish and cruel. This time I spare you but don't do such things again. Go and plant new trees and take care of them. All also tell every man to plant trees in his life. This is your punishment."

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The main accused was a woodcutter.
2. The monkey was the judge of the court.
3. The court was in the interior of the jungle.

Using Grammar

A. Make these sentences Interrogative?

1. Did they see a court of animals?
2. Did the birds make the complaint?
3. Did he promise not to harm the animals?
4. Did Hari come by bus?
5. Did the hunter shoot the tiger?

B. Join the following pairs of sentences using 'and':

1. The elephants and camels carry heavy loads.
2. The bear and the giraffe later joined the court.
3. The parrot and the pigeon complained.
4. You are selfish and cruel.
5. He promised not to cut the trees and not to harm the animals.

C. Look at the following sentences:

1.	Mechanic	2.	Chef
3.	Tailor	4.	Electrician
5.	Architect	6.	Plumber
7.	Cobbler	8.	Judge

Writing Skills

A. Read the following sentences carefully:

1. (a) plant : A plant is a beautiful creation of nature.
   (b) plant : We should plant more and more trees to save the environment.
2. (a) trunk : An elephant has a long white trunk which adds to its beauty.
   (b) trunk : Priyanka has neatly put all her ironed clothes in the trunk.
3. (a) water : Water is one of many precious gifts of nature to humankind.
   (b) water : We should water the plants in our homes daily.

B. Do it yourself.

C. Sometimes two words sound the same but they have different spellings and meanings:

1.	A beautiful dear	:	A beautiful deer
2.	A knew table	:	A new table
3.	A jet plain	:	A jet plane
4.	The hot son	:	The hot sun
5.	The window pain	:	The window pane

D. Look at the pictures. Then read the outlines and frame a story:

Two goats came face to face crossing a narrow bridge over a river. "Let me pass first," asks one of the two goats. "No, get out of my way." says the other to the first goat. They charge at each other very fiercely. They are fighting with each other so that one of them could defeat the other and pass over the narrow bridge first. While fighting fiercely, both of them lose their balance and fall into the stream below the bridge. After some time, they start fighting in the stream water too. When no one is defeated, they have understood the futility of fighting and both now become wise. Both of them make way for each other and cross the bridge safely.

E. Punctuate the following sentences carefully:

1. He said to her, "I will come tomorrow."
2. The teacher asked the student, "Have you finished your homework?"
3. Gaurav said, "This is my book."
4. Meeta said, "No, it is mine."

Activity

Write the names of the animals such that the last letter of the first name is the first letter of the second word and so on:

1.	CROCODILE	2.	ELEPHANT
3.	TIGER	4.	RABBIT
5.	TO	6.	DONKEY
7.	YAK	8.	KINGFISHER

Chapter - 5. Good

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) watermelon 2. (a) Banyan Tree
3. (c) wrist watch

B. Answer the following questions:

1. When the man saw tiny banyan berries, he thought how funny it is that such a big banyan tree had such tiny fruits. He thought that a big banyan tree should bear big fruits. He also thought that a small creeper plant should not have big fruit like watermelons.
2. In his dream, Akbar saw that he had fallen into a pool of nectar and Birbal had fallen into a pool of mud.

3. About his wrist watch, Gaurav said, "I accidentally dropped my wrist watch from the top floor just two minutes back."
4. Yes, Birbal was very clever. When Akbar in his dream saw that he had fallen into a pool of nectar and Birbal had fallen into a pool of mud.

   Birbal said to Akbar, "In my dream, Your Majesty and I got out of the pools. Your Majesty from the nectar pool and I from the mud pool. Then we began to lick each other!"
5. The watch was slower by twenty five minutes.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The man was on his way from a fair.
2. He saw big watermelons in a field.
3. My wrist watch is twenty five minutes slower.

Using Grammar

A. Make question to get the words in italics in the following sentences as answers:

1. Where did he lay down?
2. Who was throwing those berries on him?
3. What was dropped by Gaurav?
4. How slow was the wrist watch?

B. Rewrite the following sentences using one word for those in italics:

1. water-melons, grapes, etc. in the basket.
   There are many fruits in the basket.
2. Vehicles should move slowly near a school.
3. All the furniture are made up of wood.

Writing Skills

A. Match the opposite words:

I	II
giant	tiny
right	wrong
last	first
top	bottom
quickly	slowly
slow	fast

B. Some words have the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. Such words are called Homonyms:

1.	two	too
2.	road	rode
3.	night	knight
4.	way	weigh
5.	seen	scene
6.	sight	site
7.	right	write
8.	him	hymn

C. Match the similar words:

funny	amusing
right	correct
quick	fast
wise	intelligent
joined	together

D. Read these words aloud:

1. The boy fell from the chair accidentally.
2. The children enjoyed the picnic.
3. Do you work quickly?
4. The old lady dropped the bowl of rice.
5. It all happened in few minutes.
6. Suddenly the bell rang.

E. Do it yourself.

F. Punctuate the following passage:

The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan about 350 years ago. The emperor loved his wife Mumtaz Mahal very dearly. She died very young. He built the Taj Mahal for his empress,

Activity

Fill in the blanks with suitable words to complete the story:

Once there was an old farmer. He had four sons. They quarrelled with each other. This pained the old farmer very much.

One day, the old farmer fell ill. He gave his sons a bundle of sticks. He asked each of them to break the bundle. But they could not break the bundle. Then the bundle was set untied. Now they could break the sticks very easily.

The old man said, "My sons, if you live united, no one can harm you."

Now give a suitable title to the story:

Unity is Strength

Chapter - 6. Good Advice

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) both
2. (a) pride
3. (b) The world will be a better place.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The four qualities which poet advises the children to have more are:
   1. Patience 2. Devotion
   3. Tolerance 4. Emotions
2. The four evils which poet advises children to give up are:
   1. Greed 2. Pride
   3. Anger 4. Strife
3. If we follow this advice, the world will become a better place and we shall lead a better life.
4. The children do have patience but it has to be enhanced further.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. A little more of patience.
2. A little less of pride.
3. A little more of devotion.
4. A little less of greed.

Using Grammar

A. Change the following sentences into Interrogatives:

1. Where does the sun rise?
2. Who bring our letters?
3. How does Sachin play cricket?
4. Where does Anju learn dancing?
5. When does the train leave?

B. Look at the following sentences:

1. What a lovely garden!
2. How poisonous is snake!
3. What a brave soldier!
4. How big an animal elephant is!
5. What a beautiful bird the peacock is!

Writing Skills

A. Change the middle letter with any letter to make new words:

1. tap top
2. net not
3. dug dig
4. lap lip
5. sun son
6. bat bet
7. pen pin
8. cub cab

B. Match the words in Column I with their proper meanings in Column II:

Column I		Column II
1. patience	c)	endurance
2. devotion	f)	religious worship
3. tolerance	a)	power of tolerating
4. emotions	e)	mental feelings
5. strife	b)	struggle
6. lead	d)	pass

C. Complete the following sentences with suitable words:

1. You don't have any reply to my letter.
2. Some forts are very big in size.
3. Telling lies is a sin Indeed.
4. Can you swim across the river?
5. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

D. Complete the spellings of the following qualities/evils mentioned in the poem:

1. p_t__nc_ : patience
2. d_v_t_ _n : devotion
3. t_l_r_nc_ : tolerance
4. _m_t_ _ns : emotions
5. gr_ _d : greed
6. pr_d_ : pride
7. _ng_r : anger
8. str_f_ : strife

Activity

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 7. The Foolish Crow

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) peacocks 2. (c) four
3. (b) ashamed

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Crow met a pair of peacocks in the farmyard. The crow had never seen such beautiful birds with pretty feathers.
2. After collecting four peacock feathers, the crow stuck them onto his own tail and started to strut.

3. The crow waited for other crows to admire him. He proudly said, "Look at my gorgeous tail. I'm not ugly like you!" Other crows said, "Still you're nothing but a crow."

   The crow went to live with the peacocks.

4. When peacocks saw the crow with peacock feathers, they felt sorry for him. But crow wanted to attract greater admiration.

   A foolish idea came to his mind. He tried to scream in the same manner as peacocks do. He said, "Caw! Caw! Caw!" The peacocks now understood that he was a crow. They pecked at his stolen feathers and made him run away. He went back to other crows.

5. The crow was given a very rough treatment by other crows. None of them talked to him. An old crow said, "Never try to be what you are not."

   The crow felt ashamed of himself.

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The crow was waiting for his friends to admire him.
2. The peacocks saw the strange crow.
3. A foolish idea came to his mind.
4. They pecked the stolen feathers of peacocks.
5. Never try to be what you are not.

Using Grammar

A. Look at the following sentences:

1. (a) Yudhisthir was an honest king.
   (b) He ruled honestly.
2. (a) The proud soldiers were back.
   (b) They walked proudly.
3. (a) She is my true friend.
   (b) truly I am obliged to him.
4. (a) She sang a wonderful song.
   (b) She sang wonderfully.
5. (a) The foolish crow went in front of the peacock.
   (b) He foolishly said, "Caw! Caw! Caw!"

B. Look at these words of opposite meanings:

1.	match	mismatch
2.	happy	unhappy
3.	ashamed	unashamed
4.	popular	unpopular
5.	rule	misrule
6.	management	mismanagement
7.	able	unable
8.	attractive	unattractive
9.	lead	mislead
10.	place	misplace

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs:

1. The crow went down and then went up.
2. Then he hid it away.
3. They felt sorry for him.
4. A foolish idea came to his mind.
5. They pecked the stolen feathers.
6. He went back to his friends.
7. None of his friends talked to him.

Writing Skills

A. Do it yourself.

B. Write the Homonyms for the following words:

1.	plain	plane
2.	way	weigh
3.	tail	tale
4.	wait	weight
5.	some	sum
6.	two	too
7.	no	know
8.	their	there
9.	made	maid
10.	would	wood

C. Find out six words in the bird's feathers:

1.	dew	2.	hot	3.	rat
4.	wit	5.	fat	6.	war

D. Read yourself.

E. Punctuate the following sentences:

1. Mohan is honest, brave and strong boy.
2. She said to Priya, "Where is Meena?"
3. Kashmir lies in the north of India.
4. The child cried out, "Father, there lives a ghost in the well."

Activity

Find out the names of ten birds in this crossword:

1.	WOODPECKER	2.	SPARROW
3.	PEACOCK	4.	CRANE
5.	CROW	6.	PIGEON
7.	PARROT	8.	KINGFISHER
9.	EAGLE		

Grammar : Term-2

Chapter - 1. Articles

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct article:

1. (c) the 2. (b) an 3. (a) a

B. Write 'a' or 'an' before the following nouns.

1. an 2. an 3. an
4. an 5. a

C. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the'. Put a cross () in the blanks if the sentence does not required and article. One is done for you.

the, (×), the, (×), (×), (×), a, an, a, the, (×), the, a, the, (×), a.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles to complete the story.

a, the, an, a, a, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the

Fun Time

an, a, an, the, a

Chapter - 2. Prepositions

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct article:

1. (c) on 2. (a) in
3. (a) at

B. Fill in the blanks with the preposition of time.

1. at 2. in 3. at
4. on 5. for

C. Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. over 2. by 3. at
4. off 5. of, out

D. Rewrite these sentences by correcting wrong prepositions. One is done for you.

2. Nepal is situated between India and China.
3. A camel can go without water for many days.
4. Distribute the money among the poor.
5. Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869.
6. I have not seen him since last Christmas.
7. The whale is the biggest animals among all animals.

E. Look around the rooms in your house and write six sentences using prepositions. One is done for you.

2. There is a basket on the table.
3. The fan is near the almirah.
4. The bed is between almirah and window.
5. There is a potato among the onions in the basket.
6. Mother is kneading floor with her hands.

Fun Time

to, on, at

Chapter - 3. Conjunctions

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct article:

1. (a) and 2. (a) and
3. (b) but

B. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences and write them in blanks.

1. and 2. or 3. because
4. but 5. and

C. Join the following pairs of sentences with 'and' One is done for you.

2. Cross the road slowly and carefully.
3. Yesterday it was hot and sunny.
4. The sofa is soft and comfortable.
5. Priya is tall and thin.
6. We buy eggs and butter.

D. Join the following pairs of sentences with 'or'. One is done for you.

2. Would you like a cup of tea or coffee?
3. Is this movie a comedy or a thriller?
4. Does a spider have eight or six legs?
5. Do you love laughing or crying?

E. Kiran has used incorrect conjunctions in the following sentences. Rewrite each sentence correctly. One is done for you.

1. Chhavi is sad as she has lost her watch.
2. Is Gopal your brother or cousin?
3. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
4. I cannot drink this tea as it is very hot.

Fun Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 4. Prepositions

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct article:

1. (c) narrow 2. (b) kid
3. (c) Bear

B. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the coloured words.

1. easy 2. minimum
3. clever 4. bottom 5. clean

C. Fill in the blanks with the coorect similes.

1. busy 2. tricky 3. gentle
4. proud 5. slow

D. Match the opposite words.

1. ancient – modern
2. sink – float
3. early – late
4. odd – even
5. gain – loss
6. war – peace

E. Name the young ones of these animals

1. fawn 2. tadpole
3. foal 4. kitten
5. kid 6. puppy
7. joey 8. gosling
9. cub 10. pup

F. Write the cries made by these animals and birds.

1. chatter 2. neigh
3. grunt 4. bleat
5. roar 6. quack
7. bark 8. hoot

G. Write the correct collective nouns in the blanks.

1. fleet 2. clowder
3. swarm 4. herd
5. gang 6. library
7. cloud 8. clump

Fun Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 5. Punctuation

EXERCISES

A. Tick (✓) the correct article:

1. (c) Full stop 2. (c) Exclamation
3. (c) Apostrophe

B. Punctuate the following sentences.

1. Tigers, monkeys, giraffes and wolves are wild animals.
2. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan.
3. Do you know who was Mother Teresa?
4. What a fantastic show the children put up.
5. He woke up at seven o'clock, this morning.
6. Fish, frogs, whales, dolphins and seals are water animals.
7. Mars, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are planets.

C. Use the apostrophe (') and rewrite the following phrases. One is done for you.

2. children's park 3. women's coach
4. girl's name 5. Buddha's teaching

D. Write the full form of the following contractions.

1. I am 2. She will
3. You are 4. She is
5. He will 6. They are
7. It is 8. That is

E. Put a full stop at the end of the statements or a question mark at teh end of the questions.

1. Could you say that again?
2. June is the hottest month of the year.
3. When will Vasan brother come?
4. God is everywhere.
5. Can you solve this problem for me?

Fun Time

Private no, Swimming allowed

Chapter - 6. Essays

EXERCISES

Write some sentences on the following topics.

MY FAVOURITE GAME - CRICKET

Well, I love to play many indoor and outdoor games. Cricket is my favourite game. It is played in 3 format 20-20, 50 overs one day International and Test cricket. A number of countries play this game. Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar and Viral Kohli are my role models. It keeps me energetic and full of confidence. It is a team game. It is played between two games. It teaches me determination, courage and leadership. Hence, I like it very much.

A VISIT TO A ZOO

Yesterday, I had an opportunity to visit the zoological park or zoo in New Delhi. It is located near Mathura Road. We were three friends. Puneet, my neighbour bought the entry tickets and went in. First of all, we saw the birds section. They were chirping loudly. We offered them some grains. After sometime, we moved ahead to the wild animals section. The king of the lion was playing with his family. A little far from there, we saw the mighty elephant. He was eating sugarcane. There was crocodile too, monkeys were chattering loudly. We came back in the evening.

Chapter - 7. Applications and Letters

EXERCISES

A.

To Principal
Raj International School,
Moti Nagar, New Delhi
Sir/Madam

With due respect, my elder sister's marriage will take place on 21st in stant. The party will come from Mathura.

There is nobody else to assist my parents. I will remain busy for three days. Kindly grant me leave for four days. I shall be grateful to you.

Thanking You
Yours faithfully
Sunidhi
Class IV B, Roll No. 45

B.

To Principal
St. Xavier's School
Malviya Nagar, New Delhi
Sir/Madam

With due respect, I beg to state that I am a very bright student of your school. I always stand first in my class. Last year I topped in the entire school. My father is a petty hawker. He cannot pay my school fee. Kindly grant me scholarship for this year too. I shall be very grateful to you.

Thanking You
Yours faithfully
Nidhi
Class V B, Roll No. 20

Maths : Term-2

Chapter - 1 Shapes and Patterns

Exercise – 1.1

1. Write 'C' for closed shapes and 'O' for open shapes in the given box:

a) O b) O c) C
d) C e) C f) C

2. Put a Tick (✓) on polygons:

d) (✓) e) (✓) f) (✓)

Exercise – 1.2

1. Write down the names of the following polygons:

a) Pengaton
b) Square
c) Triangle
d) Rectangle
e) Hexagon

2. What is the shape of your book?

Do it yourself.

3. Draw the shape of your tiffin box. Can you say it is a polygon or not?

Do it yourself.

4. Write 'T' for true statement or 'F' for false one:

a) False b) True c) True
d) False

Exercise – 1.3

1. In the figures given below, name the following:

a) (i) Centre = O
(ii) Diameter = AB
(iii) Radius = OC ,AO

b) (i) Centre = O
(ii) Diameter = XY
(iii) Radius = OZ, OX

2. Complete the table:

Circle	Diameter	Radius
a)	10 cm	5 cm
b)	4 cm	2 cm
c)	8 cm	4 cm
d)	12 cm	6 cm
e)	6 cm	3 cm

3. Find the radius of the circles with the following diameter:

a) 56 cm : Diameter (d) = 56 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 56/2 = 28 cm

b) 26 cm : Diameter (d) = 26 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 26/2 = 13 cm

c) 8 cm : Diameter (d) = 8 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 8/2 = 4 cm

d) 12 cm : Diameter (d) = 12 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 12/2 = 6 cm

e) 70 cm : Diameter (d) = 70 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 70/2 = 35 cm

f) 46 cm : Diameter (d) = 46 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 46/2 = 23 cm

g) 20 cm : Diameter (d) = 20 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 20/2 = 10 cm

h) 34 cm : Diameter (d) = 34 cm
Radius (r) = d/2 = 34/2 = 17 cm

4. Find the diameter of the circles with the following radius:

a) 13 cm : Radius (r) = 13 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 13
= 26 cm

b) 7 cm : Radius (r) = 7 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 7
= 14 cm

c) 19 cm : Radius (r) = 19 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 19
= 38 cm

d) 5 m : Radius (r) = 5 m
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 5
= 10 m

e) 3 cm : Radius (r) = 3 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 3 = 6 cm

f) 15 cm : Radius (r) = 15 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 15
= 30 cm

g) 10 cm : Radius (r) = 10 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 10
= 20 cm

h) 25 cm : Radius (r) = 25 cm
Diameter (d) = 2r = 2 × 25
= 50 cm

Exercise – 1.4

1. Do it yourself.

2. Draw the lines of symmetry of following figures:

Do it yourself

3. Write down the letters of English alphabet and numerals which are symmetrical. Also draw lines of symmetry on them:

Do it yourself

4. Put a tick (✓) mark for a true statement or cross (×) for false one:

a) (✓) b) (×) c) (✓) d) (×)
e) (×) f) (×) g) (×) h) (×)

Exercise – 1.5

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 2 Measurement

Exercise – 2.1

1. Convert into *l*:

a) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000} l$

$\therefore 9942\ ml = \frac{9942}{1000} l = 9.942\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{9\ l\ 942\ ml}$

b) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000} l$

$\therefore 5642\ ml = \frac{5642}{1000} l = 5.642\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{5\ l\ 642\ ml}$

c) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000} l$

$\therefore 7250\ ml = \frac{7250}{1000} l = 7.250\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{7\ l\ 250\ ml}$

d) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000} l$

$\therefore 8653\ ml = \frac{8653}{1000} l = 8.653\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{8\ l\ 653\ ml}$

e) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000} l$

$\therefore 9243\ ml = \frac{9243}{1000} l = 9.243\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{9\ l\ 243\ ml}$

f) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000}\ l$

$\therefore 4250 ml = \frac{4250}{1000}\ l = 4.250\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{4\ l\ 250\ ml}$

g) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000}\ l$

$\therefore 3295\ ml = \frac{3295}{1000}\ l = 3.295\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{3\ l\ 295\ ml}$

h) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000}\ l$

$\therefore 1292\ ml = \frac{1292}{1000}\ l = 1.292\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{1\ l\ 292\ ml}$

i) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000}\ l$

$\therefore 2453\ ml = \frac{2453}{1000}\ l = 2.453\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{2\ l\ 453\ ml}$

j) $1\ ml = \frac{1}{1000}\ l$

$\therefore 5249\ ml = \frac{5249}{1000}\ l = 5.249\ \boldsymbol{l}$

$= \mathbf{5\ l\ 249\ ml}$

2. Convert into kl:

a) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 7692\ l = \frac{7692}{1000}\ kl = 7.692\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{7\ kl\ 692\ l}$

b) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 8015\ l = \frac{8015}{1000}\ kl = 8.015\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{8\ kl\ 015\ l}$

c) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 9005\ l = \frac{9005}{1000}\ kl = 9.005\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{9\ kl\ 005\ l}$

d) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 8004\ l = \frac{8004}{1000}\ kl = 8.004\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{8\ kl\ 004\ l}$

e) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 4534\ l = \frac{4534}{1000}\ kl = 4.534\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{4\ kl\ 534\ l}$

f) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 2465\ l = \frac{2465}{1000}\ kl = 2.465\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{2\ kl\ 465\ l}$

g) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 9008\ l = \frac{9008}{1000}\ kl = 9.008\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{9\ kl\ 008\ l}$

h) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 1720\ l = \frac{1720}{1000}\ kl = 1.720\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{1\ kl\ 720\ l}$

i) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 2450\ l = \frac{2450}{1000}\ kl = 2.450\boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{2\ kl\ 450\ l}$

j) $1\ l = \frac{1}{1000}\ kl$

$\therefore 5745\ l = \frac{5745}{1000}\ kl = 5.745\ \boldsymbol{kl}$

$= \mathbf{5\ kl\ 745\ l}$

3. Convert into *km*:

a) $1\ m = \frac{1}{1000}\ km$

$\therefore 6652\ m = \frac{6652}{1000}\ km = 6.652\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{6\ km\ 652\ m}$

b) $1\ m = \frac{1}{1000}\ km$

$\therefore 4220\ m = \frac{4220}{1000}\ km = 4.220\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{4\ km\ 220\ m}$

c) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 5621\,m = \frac{5621}{1000}\,km = 5.621\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{5\ km\ 621\ m}$

d) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 9373\,m = \frac{9373}{1000}\,km = 9.373\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{9\ km\ 373\ m}$

e) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 8645\,m = \frac{8645}{1000}\,km = 8.645\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{8\ km\ 645\ m}$

f) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 3000\,m = \frac{3000}{1000}\,km = 3.000\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{3\ km}$

g) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 7390\,m = \frac{7390}{1000}\,km = 7.390\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{7\ km\ 390\ m}$

h) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 7534\,m = \frac{7534}{1000}\,km = 7.534\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{7\ km\ 534\ m}$

i) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 8132\,m = \frac{8132}{1000}\,km = 8.132\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{8\ km\ 132\ m}$

j) $1\,m = \frac{1}{1000}\,km$

$\therefore 9701\,m = \frac{9701}{1000}\,km = 9.701\,\boldsymbol{km}$

$= \mathbf{9\ km\ 701\ m}$

4. Convert into *m*:

a) $1\,cm = \frac{1}{100}\,m$

$\therefore 810\,cm = \frac{810}{100}\,m = 8.10\,\boldsymbol{m}$

$= \mathbf{8\ m\ 10\ cm}$

b) $1\,cm = \frac{1}{100}\,m$

$\therefore 305\,cm = \frac{305}{100}\,m = 3.05\,\boldsymbol{m}$

$= \mathbf{3\ m\ 05\ cm}$

c) $1\,cm = \frac{1}{100}\,m$

$\therefore 600\,cm = \frac{600}{100}\,m = 6.00\,\boldsymbol{m}$

$= \mathbf{6\ m}$

d) $1\,cm = \frac{1}{100}\,m$

$\therefore 730\,cm = \frac{730}{100}\,m = 7.30\,\boldsymbol{m}$

$= \mathbf{7\ m\ 30\ cm}$

e) $1\,cm = \frac{1}{100}\,m$

$\therefore 275\,cm = \frac{275}{100}\,m = 2.75\,\boldsymbol{m}$

$= \mathbf{2\ m\ 75\ cm}$

f) $1\,cm = \frac{1}{100}\,m$

$\therefore 400\,cm = \frac{400}{100}\,m = 4.00\,\boldsymbol{m}$

$= \mathbf{4\ m}$

5. Convert into *cm*:

a) $1\,m = 100\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 9 \times 100\,cm + 80\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 900\,cm + 80\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 980\,cm$

b) $1\,m = 100\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 9 \times 100\,cm = 900\,cm$

c) $1\,m = 100\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 7 \times 100\,cm + 6\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 700\,cm + 6\,cm = 706\,cm$

d) $1\,m = 100\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 4 \times 100\,cm + 25\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 400\,cm + 25\,cm = 425\,cm$

e) $1\,m = 100\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 4 \times 100\,\text{cm} + 60\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 400\,cm + 60\,cm = 460\,cm$

f) $1\,m = 100\,cm$

$\Rightarrow 5 \times 100\,cm = 500\,cm$

6. Convert into *kg* and *g*:

a) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 9345\,g = \frac{9345}{1000}\,kg = 9.345\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{9 \textit{kg} 345 \textit{g}}$

b) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 5734\,g = \frac{5734}{1000}\,kg = 5.734\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{5 \textit{kg} 734 \textit{g}}$

c) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 2897\,g = \frac{2897}{1000}\,kg = 2.897\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{2 \textit{kg} 897 \textit{g}}$

d) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 8925\,g = \frac{8925}{1000}\,kg = 8.925\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{8 \textit{kg} 925 \textit{g}}$

e) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 7364\,g = \frac{7364}{1000}\,kg = 7364\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{7 \textit{kg} 364 \textit{g}}$

f) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 2481\,g = \frac{2481}{1000}\,kg = 2.481\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{2 \textit{kg} 481 \textit{g}}$

g) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 9799\,g = \frac{9799}{1000}\,kg = 9.799\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{9 \textit{kg} 799 \textit{g}}$

h) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 1964\,g = \frac{1964}{1000}\,kg = 1.964\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{1 \textit{kg} 964 \textit{g}}$

i) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 4764\,g = \frac{4764}{1000}\,kg = 4.764\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{4 \textit{kg} 764 \textit{g}}$

j) $1\,\text{g} = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$\therefore 6420\,g = \frac{6420}{1000}\,kg = 6.420\,\textbf{\textit{kg}}$

$= \textbf{6 \textit{kg} 420 \textit{g}}$

Exercise – 2.2

1. Find the sum of the following:

			km	+	***m***
a)	$25\,km\,836\,m,$	=	$25+18+17$		$836+92+9$
	$18\,km\ \ 92\,m,$	=	$60+$		937
	$17\,km\ \ 9\,\text{m}$	=	$60\,km\,937\,m$		
			l	+	***ml***
b)	$9\,l\,375\,ml,$	=	$9+4+$		$375+86$
	$4\,l\ \ 86\,ml,$	=	13	+	461
		=	$13\,1461\,ml$		
			m	+	***cm***
c)	$13\,m\,38\,cm,$	=	$13+1$	+	$38+62$
	$1\,m\,62\,cm$	=	14	+	100
		=	$14\,m\,100\,cm$		
		=	$15\,m$		
			l	+	***ml***
d)	$25\,l\,200\,ml,$	=	$25+17$	+	$200+500$
	$17\,l\,500\,ml,$	=	42	+	700
		=	$42\,l\,700\,ml$		

			l		+	***ml***	
e)	50 *l* 380 *ml*,	=	50 + 13	+	380 + 980		
	13 *l* 980 *ml*,	=	63	+	1360		
		=	64 *l* 360 *ml*				
			m	+	***cm***		
f)	5 *m* 27 *cm*,	=	5 + 5	+	27 + 85		
	5 *m* 85 *cm*	=	10	+	112		
		=	10 *m* 112 *cm*				
		=	11 *m* 12 *cm*				
			km	+	***m***		
g)	8 *km* 725 *m*,	=	8 + 6 + 9	+	725 + 242 + 390		
	6 *km* 242 *m*,	=	23	+	1357		
	9 *km* 390 *m*	=	23 *km* 1357 *m*				
		=	24 *km* 357 *m*				
			l	+	***ml***		
h)	32 *l* 982 *ml*,	=	32 + 12	+	982 + 250		
	12 *l* 250 *ml*	=	44	+	1232		
		=	44 *l* 1232 *ml*				
		=	45 *l* 232 *ml*				
			km	+	***m***		
i)	9 *km* 456 *m*,	=	9 + 8	+	456 + 884		
	8 *km* 884 *m*,	=	17	+	1340		
		=	17 *km* 1340 *m*				
		=	18 *km* 340 *m*				
j)	568 *ml*, 276 *ml*, 2 *l* 725 *ml*						
		=	2	+	568+276+725		
	2 *l* 250 *ml*	=	2	+	1569		
		=	2 *l* 1569 *ml*				
		=	3 *l* 569 *ml*				
			m	+	***cm***		
k)	15 *m* 81 *cm*,	=	15 + 18	+	81 + 95		
	18 *m* 95 *cm*	=	33	+	176		
		=	33 *m* 176 *cm*				
		=	34 *m* 76 *cm*				
			m	+	***cm***		
l)	6 *m* 38 *cm*,	=	6 + 8	+	38 + 8		
	8 *m* 8 *cm*	=	14	+	46		
		=	14 *m* 46 *cm*				

2. Subtract the following:

			km		***m***		
a)	27 *km* 105 *m*	=	27 – 4		105 - 159		
	(-) 4 *km* 159 *m*	=	23		105 – 159		
		=	22		1000+105–159		
		=	22		1105 – 159		
		=	22		946		
	= 22 *km* 946 *m*						
			m		***cm***		
b)	8 *m* 25 *cm*	=	8 – 2		25 – 75		
	(-) 2 *m* 75 *cm*	=	6		25 – 75		
		=	5		100+25 – 75		
		=	5		125 – 75		
		=	5 *m* 50 *cm*				
			m		***cm***		
c)	12 *m* 40 *cm*	=	12 – 6		40 – 60		
	(-) 6 *m* 60 *cm*	=	6		40 – 60		
		=	5		100+40 – 60		
		=	5		140 – 60		
		=	5 *m* 80 *cm*				
			l		***ml***		
d)	24 *l* 500 *ml*	=	24 - 15		500 – 750		
	(-) 15 *l* 750 *ml*	=	9		500 – 750		
		=	8		1000+500–750		
		=	8		1500 – 750		
		=	8 *l* 750 *ml*				
			km		***m***		
e)	45 *km* 215 *m*	=	45 – 12		215 – 457		
	(-) 12 *km* 457 *m*	=	33		215 – 457		
		=	32		1000+215–457		
		=	32		1215 – 457		
		=	32		758		
		=	32 *km* 758 *m*				
			l		***ml***		
f)	10 *l* 150 *ml*	=	10 - 7		150 – 230		
	(-) 7 *l* 230 *ml*	=	3		150 – 230		
		=	2		1000+150–230		
		=	2		1150 – 230		
		=	2 *l* 920 *ml*				
			l		***ml***		
g)	45 *l* 215 *ml*	=	45 - 12		215 – 457		
	(-) 12 *l* 457 *ml*	=	33		215 – 457		
		=	32		1000+215–457		
		=	32		758		
		=	32 *l* 758 *ml*				
			l		***ml***		
h)	90 *l* 70 *ml*	=	90 - 81		70 – 290		
	(-) 81 *l* 290 *ml*	=	9		70 – 290		
		=	8		1000+70 – 290		
	=	8		1070 – 290			
	=	8 *l* 780 *ml*					

			kg	***g***
i)	9 *kg* 9 *g*	=	9 – 5	9 – 70
	(-) 5 *kg* 70 *g*	=	4	9 – 70
		=	3	1000 + 9 – 70
		=	3 *kg*	1009 – 70
		=	3 *kg* 939 *g*	
			l	***ml***
j)	24 *l* 500 *ml*	=	24 - 18	500 – 80
	(-) 18 *l* 80 *ml*	=	6	500 – 80
		=	6 *l* 420 *ml*	
			km	*m*
k)	200 *km*	=	200 - 139	0 - 390
	(-) 139 *km* 390 *m*	=	61	0 – 390
		=	60	1000 - 390
		=	60 *km* 610 *m*	
			kg	***g***
l)	5 *kg* 442 *g* =		5 – 2	442 – 800
	(-) 2 *kg* 800 *g*	=	3	442 – 800
		=	2	1000 + 442 – 800
		=	2 *kg*	1442 – 800
		=	2 *kg* 642 *g*	

Chapter - 3 Area and Perimeter

Exercise – 3.1

1. What area does each design cover?

a) 15 sq. units c) 14 sq. units

b) 16 sq. units d) 7 sq. units

2. Find the area of these shapes. Each square is 1 cm in length and breadth:

a) No. of ½ squares = 4 = 2 full squares
No. of full squares = 10
Total squares = 12
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 12 squares = 12 × 1 cm^2
= 12 cm^2
∴ Area of 12 squares is 12 cm^2.

b) No. of ½ squares = 4 = 2 full squares
No. of full squares = 6
Total squares = 8
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 8 squares = 8 × 1 cm^2
= 8 cm^2
∴ Area of 8 squares is 8 cm^2.

c) No. of full squares = 16
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 16 squares = 16 × 1 cm^2
= 16 cm^2
∴ Area of 16 squares is 16 cm^2.

d) No. of ½ squares = 4 = 2 full squares
No. of full squares = 21
Total squares = 23
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 23 squares = 23 × 1 cm^2
= 23 cm^2
∴ Area of 23 squares is 23 cm^2.

3. Find the area of these shapes in square units:

a) No. of ½ squares = 2 = 1 full square
No. of full squares = 8
Total squares = 9
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 9 squares = 9 × 1 cm^2
= 9 cm^2
∴ Area of 9 squares is 9 cm^2.

b) No. of ½ squares = 8 = 4 full squares
No. of full squares = 5
Total squares = 9
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 9 squares = 9 × 1 cm^2
= 9 cm^2
∴ Area of 9 squares is 9 cm^2.

c) No. of ½ squares = 8 = 4 full square
No. of full squares = 4
Total squares = 8
Area of 1 square = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm^2
Area of 8 squares = 8 × 1 cm^2
= 8 cm^2
∴ Area of 8 squares is 8 cm^2.

Exercise – 3.2

1. Find area of the square each of whose side is:

a) 14 cm : Area of Square = side^2
= $14^2 = 14 \times 14$
= 196 cm^2

b) 82 cm : Area of Square = side^2
= $82^2 = 82 \times 82$
= 6724 cm^2

c) 16 cm : Area of Square = side^2
= $16^2 = 16 \times 16$
= 256 cm^2

d) 26 cm : Area of Square = side^2
= $26^2 = 26 \times 26$
= 676 cm^2

2. Find area of rectangle whose:

a) Length = 84 cm, Breadth = 11 cm
Area of Rectangle = l × b
= 84 × 11
= 924 cm^2

b) Length = 32 cm, Breadth = 18 cm
Area of Rectangle = l × b
= 32 × 18
= 576 cm^2

c) Length = 28 cm, Breadth = 10 cm
Area of Rectangle = l × b
= 28 × 10
= 280 cm^2

d) Length = 24 cm, Breadth = 4 cm
Area of Rectangle = l × b
= 24 × 4
= 96 cm^2

3. Find area of square ABCD, where AB = 16 cm.

Side of square = 16 cm
Area of Square = side^2
= $16^2 \times 16 \times 16$
= 256 cm^2

4. Find area of rectangular floor whose length is 20 m and breadth is 24 m:

Length = 20 m
Breadth = 24 m
Area of Rectangle = $l \times$ b
= 20 × 24
= 480 m^2
Area of rectangular floor is 480 m^2.

5. The length of a rectangular plot was 8 m more than its breadth. If the breadth is 25 m, find the area:

Breadth of plot = 25 m
Length (25m + 8) = 33 m
Area of Rectangle = $l \times$ b
= 25 × 33
= 825 m^2
Area of rectangular floor is 825 m^2.

6. If each side of a square plot is 64 cm, find the area of the square plot.

Side of square = 64 cm
Area of Square = side × side
= 64 × 64
= 4096 cm^2
Area of square plot is 4096 cm^2.

Exercise – 3.3

1. Find the perimeter of the following:

a) Length = 12 cm
Breadth = 8 cm
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (12 + 8)
= 40 cm

b) Length = 15 cm
Breadth = 5 cm
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (15 + 5)
= 40 cm

c) Length = 8 cm
Breadth = 5 cm
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (8 + 5)
= 26 cm

d) Each side = 5 cm
Perimeter of Triangle = a + b + c
= 5 + 5 + 5
= 15 cm

e) 1st side = 4 cm
2nd side = 4 cm
3rd side = 7 cm
Perimeter of Triangle = a + b + c
= 4 + 4 + 7
= 15 cm

f) Length = 9 cm
Breadth = 4 cm
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (9 + 4)
= 26 cm

2. Find the perimeter of these shapes. Take each square to have side of 2 cm:

a) Side of Square = 2 cm
Perimeter of shaded part = 24 × 2
= 48 cm

b) Side of Square = 2 cm
Perimeter of shaded part = 22 × 2
= 44 cm

c) Side of Square = 2 cm
Perimeter of shaded part = 30 × 2
= 60 cm

d) Side of Square = 2 cm
Perimeter of shaded part = 24 × 2
= 48 cm

Exercise – 3.4

1. Find the perimeter of square whose side is :

a) Side of Square = 16 cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 16
= 64 cm

b) Side of Square = 32 m
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 32
= 128 m

c) Side of Square = 92 cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 92
= 368 cm

d) Side of Square = 24 m
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 24
= 96 m

2. Find the perimeter of triangle whose sides are:

a) Sides of triangle = 12 cm, 14 cm, 16 cm
Perimeter of Triangle= a + b + c
= 12 + 14 + 16
= 42 cm

b) Sides of triangle = 12 cm, 12 cm, 12 cm
Perimeter of Triangle= a + b + c
= 12 + 12 + 12
= 36 cm

c) Sides of triangle = 9 cm, 8 cm, 14 cm
Perimeter of Triangle= a + b + c
= 9 + 8 + 14
= 31 cm

d) Sides of triangle = 11 m, 18 m, 17 m
Perimeter of Triangle= a + b + c
= 11 + 18 + 17
= 46 m

3. Find the perimeter of rectangle whose:

a) Length = 32 m
Breadth = 16 m
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (32 + 16)
= 96 m

b) Length = 20 cm
Breadth = 12 cm
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (20 + 12)
= 64 m

4. Find the perimeter of square whose one side is 15 cm.

Side of Square = 15 cm
Perimeter of square = 4 x side
= 4 × 15
= 60 cm

5. Find the perimeter of rectangle whose length is 4 cm and breadth is 2 cm.

Length = 4 cm
Breadth = 2 cm
Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (4 + 2)
= 12 cm

Chapter - 4 Money

Exercise – 4.1

1. Express each of following amounts in figures: (long form and short form)

a) Rupees eighty three and paise forty five.
= 83 rupees 45 paise
= Rs. 83.45

b) Rupees seventeen and paise ninety.
= 17 rupees 90 paise
= Rs. 17.90

c) Rupees one hundred six and paise fifteen.
= 106 rupees 15 paise
= Rs. 106.15

d) Rupees two hundred and paise eight.
= 200 rupees 8 paise
= Rs. 200.08

e) Rupees one and paise sixty four.
= 1 rupees 64 paise
= Rs. 1.64

f) Rupees eleven and paise five.
= 11 rupees 5 paise
= Rs. 11.05

g) Rupees four and paise four.
= 4 rupees 4 paise
= Rs. 4.04

h) Sixty five paise.
= 65 paise
= Rs. 0.65

i) Six paise.
= 6 paise
= Rs. 0.06

2. Express each of following amounts in words:

a) Rs. 76.50 = Rupees seventy six and paise fifty.

b) Rs. 90.05 = Rupees ninety and paise five.

c) Rs. 165.25 = Rupees one hundred sixty five and paise twenty five.

d) Rs. 84 = Rupees eighty four.

e) Rs. 1008.85 = Rupees one thousand eight and paise eighty five.

f) Rs. 0.94 = Ninety four paise.

g) Rs. 1.08 = Rupees one and paise eight.

h) Rs. 0.06 = Six paise.

3. Convert each of following amounts in paise:

a) 34 rupees 65 paise = Rs. 34.65
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 34.65 = 34 × 100 + 65 p
= 3400 + 65 p
= 3465 p

b) 102 rupees 40 paise = Rs. 102.40
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 102.40 = 102 × 100 + 40 p
= 10200 + 40 p
= 10240 p

c) 200 rupees 05 paise = Rs. 200.05
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 200.05 = 200 × 100 + 05 p
= 20000 + 05 p
= 20005 p

d) 1325 rupees 20 paise = Rs. 1325.20
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 1325.20 = 1325 × 100 + 20 p
= 132500 + 20 p
= 132520 p

e) 9 rupees 09 paise = Rs. 9.09
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 9.09 = 9 × 100 + 09 p
= 900 + 09 p
= 909 p

f) 718 rupees 56 paise = Rs. 718.56
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 718.56 = 718 × 100 + 56 p
= 71800 + 56 p
= 71856 p

g) 501 rupees 01 paise = Rs. 501.01
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 501.01 = 501 × 100 + 01 p
= 50100 + 01 p
= 50101 p

h) 1 rupees 15 paise = Rs. 1.15
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 1.15 = 1 × 100 + 15 p
= 100 + 15 p
= 115 p

4. Convert each of following amounts in paise:

a) Rs. 16.50
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 16.50 = 16 × 100p + 50 p
= 1600p + 50 p
= 1650 p

b) Rs. 23.05
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 23.05 = 23 × 100p + 05 p
= 2300p + 05 p
= 2305 p

c) Rs. 237.18
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 237.18 = 237 × 100p + 18 p

= 23700p + 18 p
= 23718 p

d) Rs. 8.09
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 8.09 = 8 × 100p + 09 p
= 800p + 09 p
= 809 p

e) Rs. 331.42
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 331.42 = 331 × 100p + 42 p
= 33100p + 42 p
= 33142 p

f) Rs. 1035.23
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 1035.23 = 1035 × 100p + 23 p
= 103500p + 23 p
= 103523 p

g) Rs. 606.14
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 606.14 = 606 × 100p + 14 p
= 60600p + 14 p
= 60614 p

h) Rs. 500.80
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 500.80 = 500 × 100p + 80 p
= 50000p + 80 p
= 50080 p

i) Rs. 1.01
Rs. 1 = 100 p
Rs. 1.01 = 1 × 100p + 01 p
= 100p + 01 p
= 101 p

5. Convert each of following amounts in rupees:

a) 3156 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 3156 p = $\frac{3156}{100}$ Rs. = 31.56 Rs.
= Rs. 31.56

b) 10437 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 10437 p = $\frac{10437}{100}$ Rs. = 104.37 Rs.
= Rs. 104.37

c) 8540 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 8540 p = $\frac{8540}{100}$ Rs. = 85.40 Rs.
= Rs. 85.40

d) 481 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 481 p = $\frac{481}{100}$ Rs. = 4.81 Rs.
= Rs. 4.81

e) 1005 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 1005 p = $\frac{1005}{100}$ Rs. = 10.05 Rs.
= Rs. 10.05

f) 303 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 303 p = $\frac{303}{100}$ Rs. = 3.03 Rs.
= Rs. 3.03

g) 95 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 95 p = $\frac{95}{100}$ Rs. = 0.95 Re
= Re 0.95

h) 6 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 6 p = $\frac{6}{100}$ Rs. = 0.06 Re
= Re 0.06

i) 14 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 14 p = $\frac{14}{100}$ Rs. = 0.14 Re
= Re 0.14

j) 16145 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 16145 p = $\frac{16145}{100}$ Rs. = 161.45 Rs.
= Rs. 161.45

k) 5000 p
100 p = 1 Rs.
∴ 5000 p = $\frac{5000}{100}$ Rs. = 50.00 Rs.
= Rs. 50

l) 1208 p

100 p = 1 Rs.

$\therefore$ 1208 p = $\frac{1208}{100}$ Rs. = 12.08 Rs.

= Rs. 12.08

Exercise – 4.2

1. Add the following:

a) Rs. 245.82 + Rs. 464.92 = Rs. 245.82
+ Rs. 464.92
Rs. 710.74

b) Rs. 16.45 + Rs. 37.84 = Rs. 16.45
+ Rs. 37.84
Rs. 54.29

c) Rs. 646.02 + Rs. 929.39 = Rs. 646.02
+ Rs. 929.39
Rs. 1575.41

d) Rs. 25.07 + Rs. 156.39 = Rs. 25.07
+ Rs. 156.39
Rs. 181.46

2. Subtract:

a) Rs. 173.40 from Rs. 310.70 = Rs. 310.70
(–) Rs. 173.40
Rs. 137.30

b) Rs. 86.50 from Rs. 90.56 = Rs. 90.56
(–) Rs. 86.50
Rs. 4.06

c) Rs. 48.40 from Rs. 75.25 = Rs. 75.25
(–) Rs. 48.40
Rs. 26.85

d) Rs. 132.25 from Rs. 343.50 = Rs. 343.50
(–) Rs. 132.25
Rs. 211.25

3. Find the total money due in Bill:

Bill	
Sweets	Rs. 150.25
Candles	Rs. 24.45
Crackers	Rs. 49.38
Oil	Rs. 36.00
Total	**Rs. 260.08**

Exercise – 4.3

1. Multiply the money:

a) Rs. 3.25 by 8 = Rs. 3.25
× 8
Rs. 26.00

b) Rs. 10.75 by 6 = Rs. 10.75
× 6
Rs. 64.50

c) Rs. 25.15 by 6 = Rs. 25.15
× 6
Rs. 150.90

d) Rs. 75.90 by 4 = Rs. 75.90
× 4
Rs. 303.60

2. Divide the money:

a) Rs. 80.70 by 2

```
    40.35
 2) 80.70
  – 8
    0 07
       6
      10
    – 10
       0
```

Ans: Rs. 45.35

b) Rs. 8475 by 15

```
      565
 15)  8475
   –  75
       97
   –   90
        75
   –    75
         0
```

Ans: Rs. 565

c) Rs. 108.72 by 12

```
       9.06
 12)  108.72
   –  108
        072
   –     72
          0
```

Ans: Rs. 9.06

d) Rs. 125.25 by 5

$$\begin{array}{r} 25.05 \\ 5\overline{)\,125.25} \\ -\ 10 \\ \hline 25 \\ -\ 25 \\ \hline 025 \\ -\ 25 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Ans: Rs. 25.05

3. 1 kg of onion costs Rs. 45.50. Find the cost of 12 kg of onion.

Cost of 1 kg onion = Rs. 45.50
Cost of 12 kg onion = Rs. 45.50
× 12
Rs. 546.00

Cost of 12 kg onions is Rs. 546.

4. 1 packet of chocolate costs Rs. 64.50.Rohit bought 4 packets of chocolates. How much did he pay to the shopkeeper?

Cost of 1 packet = Rs. 64.50
Cost of 4 packets = Rs. 64.50
× 4
Rs. 258.00

Cost of 4 packets is Rs. 258.

Chapter - 5 Time

Exercise – 5.1

1. What time is it? Write in two different ways:

a) 10:45 or 15 minutes to 11
b) 1:45 or 15 minutes to 2
c) 12:05 or 5 minutes past 12
d) 1:50 or 10 minutes to 2
e) 2:20 or 20 minutes past 2
f) 3:10 or 10 minutes past 3

2. Match the following:

	Column A		Column B
a)	50 minutes to	6	iii)
b)	15 minutes past	7	v)
c)	50 minutes to	2	ii)
d)	40 minutes to	10	iv)
e)	9 minutes past	4	i)

3. Read the watches and fill in the blanks:

a) The time is 10 minutes past 10.
The time is 50 minutes to 11.
It is written as 10 : 10.

b) The time is 15 minutes past 10.
The time is 45 minutes to 11.
It is written as 10 : 15.

c) The time is 25 minutes past 3.
The time is 35 minutes to 4.
It is written as 3 : 25.

d) The time is 25 minutes past 9.
The time is 35 minutes to 10.
It is written as 9 : 25.

Exercise – 5.2

1. Do it yourself.

2. Write the time as shown in the clock in digits as well as in words:

a) 11 : 25 b) 02 : 15 c) 06 : 30
d) 09 : 20 e) 01 : 30 f) 04 : 43

Exercise – 5.3

1. Write the time using a.m. or p.m.:

a) 06 : 00 a.m. b) 11 : 15 a.m.
c) 03 : 00 p.m.

2. Fill in the blanks with a.m. or p.m.:

a) 4 : 00 p.m. b) 2 : 30 p.m.
c) 7 : 00 a.m. d) 6 : 00 a.m.
e) 9 : 00 p.m. f) 5 : 45 p.m.

Exercise – 5.4

1. Change the 12-hour clock time to the 24-hour clock time:

a) 10 : 40 a.m. = 2240 hours
b) 11 : 20 a.m. = 2320 hours
c) 2 : 05 a.m. = 1405 hours
d) 2 : 45 a.m. = 1445 hours

2. Write the following according to 12-hour clock:

a) 1720 hours : 5 : 20 a.m.
b) 0035 hours : 12 : 35 a.m.
c) 1420 hours : 2 : 20 p.m.
d) 0008 hours : 08 : 00 a.m.

Exercise – 5.5

1. Answer the following questions:

a) 29 days b) 12 months
c) 7 months d) 5 months
e) 366 days

2. Calculate and write the number of days between (do not include either dates):

a) 20 days b) 69 days
c) 190 days d) 34 days

3. **The annual examination in a school started on April 3 and ended on April 28. How long did the examination continue?**

Ans. 26 days

4. **Reema returned her library book on September 4. If she borrowed it on August 17, how many days had she kept the book? (Do not include the date of return.)**

Ans. 18 days

5. **Manas joined his temporary job from 3rd March to 14th April. How many days did he work?**

Ans. 43 days

6. **Rohan's father left for Manali on January 7 and returned home on February 20. For how many days did he remain out of home?**

Ans. 45 days

Chapter - 6 Data Handling

Exercise – 6.1

1. **Now answer the following questions:**

a) How many students use cycle to come to school?

As per question: 1 boy = 20 students
No. of boys = 5
No. of students = 5 × 20
= 100
100 students use cycle.

b) How many students use bus to come to school?

As per question: 1 boy = 20 students
No. of boys = 6
No. of students = 6 × 20
= 120
120 students use bus.

c) How many fewer students use car than scooter?

As per question: 1 boy = 20 students
No. of boys using car = 1 = 20 students
No. of boys using scooter = 2
= 40 students
No. of students using car is fewer by 20.
[40 - 20]

d) What is total number of students in the school?

As per question: 1 boy = 20 students
No. of boys = 14
Total students in school = 14 × 20
= 280 students

2. **Now answer the following questions:**

a) How many Chinese stamps did he collect?

As per question: 1 stamp = 2 stamps
No. of Chinese stamps = 6
No. of Chinese stamps = 6 × 2
= 12 stamps
He collected 12 Chinese stamps.

b) How many British stamps did he collect?

As per question: 1 stamp = 2 stamps
No. of British stamps = 10
No. of British stamps = 10 × 2
= 20 stamps
He collected 20 British stamps.

c) If the value of each stamp of Britain is Rs. 80, find the total value of British stamps?

No. of British stamps = 20
Value of 1 British stamp = Rs. 80
Value of 20 British stamps = Rs. 80 × 20
= Rs. 1600
Total value of British stamps is Rs. 1600.

d) How many Japanese stamps were fewer than British stamps?

As per question: 1 stamp = 2 stamps
No. of British stamps = 10 × 2
= 20 stamps
No. of Japanese stamps = 7 × 2
= 14 stamps
Difference = 20 – 14 = 6
So, Japanese stamps were fewer by 6 than British stamps.

3. **Read the above pictograph and answer the following questions:**

a) How many total number of boxes of oranges did he sell in 4 weeks?

As per question: 1 orange = 1 box of oranges
1st week = 4 boxes
2nd week = 7 boxes
3rd week = 5 boxes
4th week = 3 boxes
Total boxes = 19 boxes
He sold 19 boxes of oranges.

b) In which week the sale of oranges was minimum?

4th week = 3 boxes

Total boxes = 19 boxes

In 4th week, sale of oranges was minimum.

c) How many fewer boxes of oranges were sold in the 4th week than 3rd week?

3rd week = 5 boxes

4th week = 3 boxes

Difference = 5 – 3 = 2 boxes

In 4th week, sale of oranges was fewer by 2 boxes.

d) What did he earn by selling oranges in 1st week of December if each box was sold for Rs. 85?

Cost of 1 box = Rs. 85

No. of boxes sold in 1st week = 4 boxes

Total earning = Rs. 85 × 4

= Rs. 340

He earned Rs. 340 by selling oranges in 1st week of December.

4. Do it yourself. **5.** Do it yourself.

Exercise – 6.2

1. Look at the Circle Chart and write True (T) or False (F):

a) T b) T c) T

d) T e) F

2. Look at the Circle Chart and give the number:

a) 50 b) 25 c) 25

Exercise – 6.3

1. Answer the following questions:

a) Rs. 100 b) April c) Rs. 650

d) The Graph represents the Monthly Expenditure of students in 5 different months.

e) Rs. 550 f) February

2. Answer the following questions:

a) Cattle b) Number of Cattle

c) Number of different Cattle in a village.

d) Cow e) 20 f) 5

3. Read the given Bar Graph and answer the following questions carefully:

a) Various sports played by the students in a school.

b) 30 students c) Football

d) Tennis e) Volleyball

f) 85 students

Science : Term-2

Chapter-1 Life Safety Rules

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sharp 2. Nostril
3. Rules, lights 4. Belt
5. Inside

B. Give one words answer :

1. Ointment 2. Burnol
3. First aid box 4. Fracture
5. Calamine lotion

C. Answer these questions :

1. Some common accidents that can occur at home are:
   - i. We can get cut of any part of body, if we play with sharp objects like knife, blade, needle, scissors or broken toys.
   - ii. We can get electric shocks, if we play with electric wire, switches and gadgets and if we touch these appliance with wet hands.
   - iii. We should not take any wrong medicine by ourselves because it may make us sick.
2. Accidents can occur due to lack of awareness. We can prevent them by following some safety rules at different places.
3. Following safety rules should be followed to avoid road accidents.
   - i. Obey the traffic rules and traffic lights. Always walk on the safer side of the road.
   - ii. Do not play or run on the road.
   - iii. Look right, then left and then again right to cross the road. Use zebra crossing.
   - iv. Wear seat belt in a moving four-wheeler or a helmet on a two-wheeler.
4. First aid box helps us in many ways because without first aid box, we will not be able to

provide first aid to victim. First aid box contains those things using which we can stop the position of victim getting worse after giving first aid, we can have time to take the victim to the doctor.

5. Following precautions should be taken while travailing.
   i. Always stand in a queue for a bus.
   ii. Never jump off or get into a moving vehicle.
   iii. Never put any body part out of the window.
   iv. Never disturb the driver by shouting or playing.
6. Following precautions should we remember while giving first aid.
   i. We should not get frightened or panic if something happens.
   ii. We should not crowd around the injured person.
   iii. We should immediately call for an ambulance incase of emergency situation.

D. What help you will give to a person, who :

1. Use antiseptic lotion and ask to walk some distance on foot.
2. Wash the injury with cold water and use burnol.
3. Wash the affected area with lime water. Use calamine lotion.
4. Make the person lie down with head lower than the body. Do not crowd around him.
5. Close the affected nostrial. Paste ice pack on nose and head.

EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Wet hands	Sickness
Antiseptic	Zebra crossing
Wrong medicines	Wound
Accidents	Electric shock
Pedestrians	Carelessness

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b. better
2. a. cold
3. b. off
4. a. save
5. b. on the safer side
6. a. toys
7. b. away from
8. b. dry
9. b. mouth
10. a. lower

Head Scratch

Do it yourself.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter -2 Clothes Fibres

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Energy
2. Sunlight
3. Opposes
4. Frictional
5. Energy
6. Direction

B. Give one words answer :

1. Gravitional force
2. Muscular Force
3. Muscular Force
4. Solar energy
5. Hydro energy
6. Renewable energy
7. Non-Renewable energy

C. Answer these questions :

1. Force can do following things:
   i. It can move an object.
   ii. Stop or slow down a moving object.
   iii. Change the shape of an object.
   iv. Change the directions or the speed of a moving body.
2. Three type of force are:

   Gravitational Force : The force which pulls any object in universe towards itself is called gravitational force. It there would be no gravity, we would be floating in the air gravity holds the atmosphere around the earth.

   Frictional Force : The force which opposes the motion of a body is called frictional force. Friction always works in the opposite direction of motion. Therefore, the moving object either slows down or stops due to friction.

   Muscular Force : All pushes and pulls need a force which is applied by the muscles of the body is called muscular force. When we lift anything, we use muscular force. A labourer uses his muscular force in the construction of a building.
3. Three forms of energy are:

Wind Energy : It is used to move the blades of fan on a windmill to produce electricity.

Water Energy : The energy of the falling water is used to produce electricity in hydro power stations.

Fossil Fuel : This energy is generated by vehicles. It is used in vehicles.

4. Different types of simple machines are:
   Lever – Ex-scissor
   Pulley – Ex-pulling rope at well
   Wedge – Axe
   Screw –
5. Renewable sources of energy: The sun, wind and water will always remain on the earth. Energy produced by them can be utilised in unlimited amounts. They can never be finished. Such sources of energy are called renewable sources of energy.
   Non renewable source of energy:- There are some sources of energy in our environment which will finished one day if not used wisely. Wood, coal, petrol and gas are some examples of the non-renewalbe sources of energy.
6. Ways to save natural resources are:-
   i. Use car pools or public transport to travel.
   ii. Use bicycle or go on foot for a short distance.
   iii. Use electricity as much as it is needed.
   iv. Switch off the ignition on red traffic light.

EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
A man pulling the cart	Wind energy
Television	Hydro energy
Wind mill	Muscular energy
Photosynthesis	Mechanical energy
Water wheel	Solar energy

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. a. move / stop 2. b. rough
3. b. gravity 4. a. opposite
5. a. energy

Head Scratch Do it yourself.

Activity Time Do it yourself.

Chapter -3 Our Universe

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Stars 2. Help of Powerful
3. Stars 4. Revolves, rotates
5. Satellite

B. Give one words answer :

1. Planet 2. Satellite
3. Crater 4. Seasons
5. Constellation 6. Equator

C. Answer these questions :

1. The sun along with eight planets and other heavenly bodies like the satellites, asteroids and meteorites form the solar system. The planets of solar system are:
   i. Mercury ii. Venus
   iii. Earth iv. Mars
   v. Jupiter vi. Saturn
   vii. Uranus viii. Neptune
2. The earth is made up of three layers–
   a. The outer surface of the earth has soil, rocks mountains, rivers and oceans. This forms the earth's crust on which we live.
   b. The centre of the earth is called its core. It is very hot containing metals, minerals and gases. The core is divided into two layers, the outercore – liquid and the inner core-solid.
   c. Between the crust and core, lies the mantle. In the mantle, there are layers of rocks, minerals and metals in solid form.
3. Differences between stars and planets:-
   Stars :–
   i. Stars twinkle in the sky.
   ii. They have their own light.
   iii. They are fixed at a point.
   iv. They are very big in size.
   Planets :–
   i. Planets do not twinkle in the sky.
   ii. They have no light.
   iii. They revolve around the sun.
   iv. Planets are small as compared to star.
4. Differences between rotation and revolution:-
   Rotation :–
   i. Rotation of the Earth is its turning on its

axis.

ii. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete a rotation around the sun.

iii. The Earth's axis of rotation is tilted by 23.5 degrees. This tilt causes the different season of the year.

Revolution :–

i. Revolution is the movement of the earth around the sun.

ii. The Earth takes 365 days for one complete revolution around the sun.

iii. The path of the earth moving around the sun is called an orbit. The earth's orbit is elliptical.

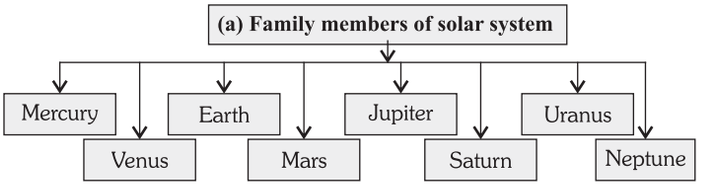
5. **Inside the Earth**

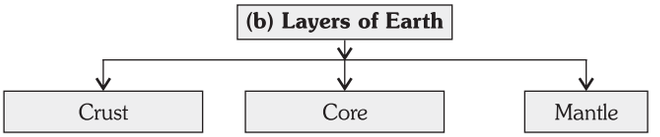
Due to the high temperature inside the earth the rocks melt. When these molten rocks (lava) gets holes. i.e. weak places in the crust, they gushes out with great force in the form of volcano. The ground bowl shaped cavity formed at the mouth of the volcano is known as a crater

6. Season affect the life of plants and animals in the following ways.

Seasons	Change in Plants	Change in animals
Spring (Feb to April): Days and nights are almost equal.	New leaves and buds appear.	People enjoy pleasant weather. Migratory animals come back to their home and reproduce.
Summer (May to July): Hottest time of the year. Longer days, shorter nights.	Beautiful bloom and fruits appear.	Animals keep themselves cool by taking rest in shade. People wear cotton clothes and enjoy cold food items.

Check Your PROGRESS!





EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Rotation	Day and night
Revolution	Seasons
Groups of stars	Constellations
Hot ball of gases	Sun
New leaves and buds	Spring

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b. sun
2. b. tilted
3. a. shine
4. a. summer
5. a. planets

C. Rapid Fire!

1. Mercury
2. Venus
3. Saturn
4. Neptune
5. Earth
6. Sun
7. Uranus
8. Mars
9. Jupiter
10. Meteorites
11. Stars
12. Constellation
13. Moon
14. Constellation

Head Scratch

Do it yourself.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter -4 Soil Conservation

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Top
2. Tree
3. Clayey
4. Rotation

B. Give one words answer :

1. Topsoil
2. Sandy soil
3. Soil erosion
4. Loamy soil
5. Conservation

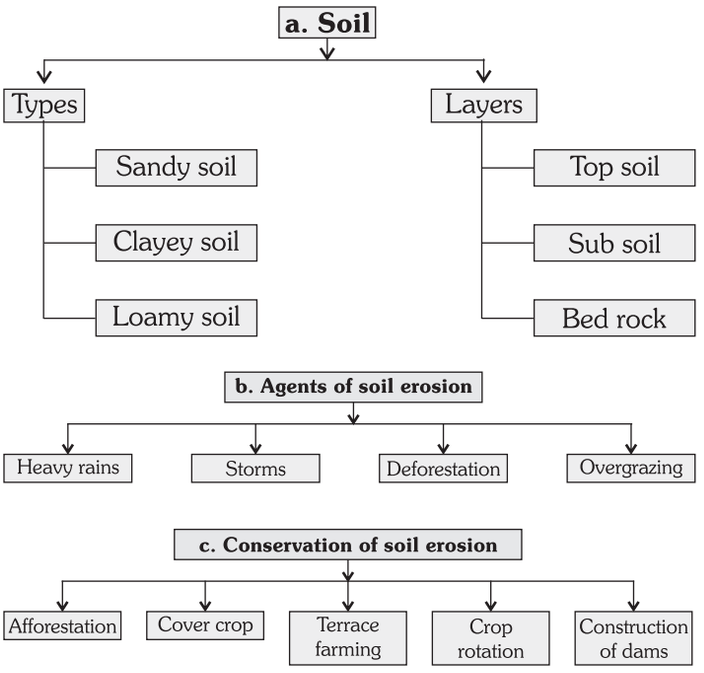
C. Give two examples of each :

1. Sandy soil , Clayed soil
2. Top soil , Sub soil
3. Heavy rains , Storm
4. Afforestation , Cover crop

D. Answer these questions :

1. Big rocks are broken down into smaller pieces by the heat of sun, moving air, and running water.
2. Soil is formed by breaking of rocks into tiny pieces by the action of natural forces.
3. Soil is made fertile by remain of dead plants and animals.
4. Soil is important for life on the earth because plants live and grow in soil. All the animals of land and water depend on plants. Some small animals live in soil.
5. The three main types of soil are:-
   (i) Sandy soil: It is found in desert and light in colour.
   (ii) Clayey soil It is found in ponds and dark in colour.
   (iii) Loamy soil: It contains sand and clayboth in equal amounts.
6. The soil is made up of three layers:-
   (i) Top soil: The uppermost fertile layer of soil.
   (ii) Subsoil: The layer just below topsoil.
   (iii) Bedrock: Below the sub soil and made of hard rocks.

Check Your PROGRESS!



EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
The layer of earth we live on	Top soil
Preserving the soil	Soil conservation
Breaking down of rocks	Weathering
Carrying away of soil	Soil erosion
Growing different crops	Crop rotation

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b. subsoil 2. b. Gravel
3. b. plants 4. a. layers
5. a. increases 6. a. farming
7. a. loamy 8. a. humus

Head Scratch

Do it yourself.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter -5 Air, Water and Weather

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Light, energy 2. Faster
3. Weather 4. Cold

B. Give one words answer :

1. Weather 2. Breeze
3. Humidity 4. Atmosphere
5. Dew

C. Give two examples of each :

1. Sun , Rain
2. Heat , Light
3. Sea breeze , Land breeze
4. Revolution , Rotation
5. Sedimentation , Filtration
6. Wind , Breeze

D. Answer these questions :

1. The element of weather are – Sun, clouds, rain and wind.
2. Uses of sun in our life:
   i. The sun is the ultimate source of heat on the earth.
   ii. It is the major factor affecting the weather.
   iii. It decides the temperature of a day.

iv. The sun also decides the length of the day.

v. The heat of the sun causes the movement of air.

3. The factor which helps water to evaporate faster are is.

4. The sun's heat evaporates. Water from water bodies like seas, oceans, lakes rivers etc. and change it into water vapour. These water vapour rises up, cools and condense into tiny drops of water. These drops join to form clouds.

5. When the clouds become heavy, they release water as rain or snow.

Sea Breeze:-

6. The land heats up faster by the sun's heat and also cool faster in its absence. Therefore the air above the land becomes hot no lighter. It rises up and cold air from the sea moves to take its place. A coastal breeze blowing from sea towards the land during the day is called sea breeze.

Land Breeze : The land cools faster than the sea. Therefore air above the water remains hot. It rises up and cold air from the land moves to take its place. A coastal breeze blowing from land towards the sea during the night is called land breeze.

7. Some methods to purify water are:

i.	Sedimentation	ii.	Boiling
iii.	Decantation	iv.	Distillation
v.	Filtration	vi.	Chlorination

EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Weather	Mixture of gases
Sun	Water table
Air	Purest form of water
Underground water	Source of heat
Rain	State of atmosphere

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1.	b.	evaporates	2.	a.	before
3.	a.	visible	4.	a.	sun
5.	b.	lighter	6.	b.	up
7.	a.	cleaner	8.	b.	chlorination
9.	b.	solid			

Head Scratch

Do it yourself.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter -6 Clean and Green

A. Fill in the blanks :

1.	Atmosphere	2.	Natural
3.	Gases, dust	4.	Environment, health
5.	Deforestation		

B. Give one words answer :

1.	Pollution	2.	Air
3.	Afforestation	4.	Deforestation
5.	World Environment day		

C. Give two examples of each :

1. Trees, Water
2. Air pollution, Water pollution
3. Reduce, Reuse
4. Smoke, Dust
5. Bathing in rivers, Washing utensils
6. Disease, Disqualification of soil
7. Throwing garbage, Using Pesticides

D. Answer these questions :

1. Some natural resources on the earth are – Trees, soil, air, water etc.
2. The air, water and soil get polluted due to mixing of harmful substance in them.
3. Reasons of cutting trees are :
   i. For making houses and factories.
   ii. To get wood for furniture and fuel.
4. Trees are important for us in many ways:
   i. It provides us many useful things like fruits, vegetables, cereals, medicines, wood, paper, rubber etc.
   ii. Their roots hold the soil and prevent it from getting washed away by wind or water.
   iii. They provide us oxygen without which we can't survive.
5. Some ways to keep environment clean are:
   i. Plant more and more trees.
   ii. Try to follow three R's (reduce, reuse and recycle)
6. There are four types of pollution

i. Air pollution ii. Water pollution
iii. Soil pollution iv. Noise pollution

7. The effects caused due to pollution are:
   i. Pollution cause many harmful disease.
   ii. It also cause harm for plants and animals.
   iii. It also reduce the fertility of soil.

EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Global warming	Surviving gas
Mixture of gases	Rise in temperature
Trees	Mixing harmful chemicals
Oxygen	Air
Soil pollution	Green friends

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. a. harmful 2. a. 3/4
3. a. 5th June 4. a. afforestation

Head Scratch

Do it yourself.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

Chapter-7 Clothes Fibres

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Clothes 2. Flax
3. Spinning 4. Natural
5. Neem

B. Give one words answer :

1. Clothes 2. Cotton
3. Synthetic Fibre 4. Dyeing
5. Silkworm 6. Uniform
7. Natural fibre 8. Synthetic

C. Give two examples of each :

1. Cotton , Silk
2. Wool , Leather
3. Nylon , Rayon
4. Nurses , Engineer
5. Silverfish , Moth

D. Answer these questions :

1. We wear clothes because it protects us from weather insects, dust and dirt.
2. We wear cotton, light coloured and sleeveless clothes in summer and woollen, dark coloured and full sleeve clothes in winter.
3. The differences between Natural and synthetic fibres are:
   i. Fibres like cotton, linen, jute, silk and wool are obtained from natural sources like plants and animals.
   ii. Fibres made by man in factories from chemicals are known as synthetic fibres. Nylon, Rayon and Polyester are some examples of synthetic fibres. They are also called man made fibres. Clothe made from synthetic fibres are stronger than the clothes from natural fibres.
4. The name of processes used in the journey of fibre to fabric are spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, finishing and stitching.
5. Three ways of taking care of our clothes are:
   i. We must wash our clothes regularly in clean water with soap or detergent.
   ii. Clothes should be washed, dried and ironed properly.
   iii. Mothballs and dried neem leaves should be kept within folds of clothes while storing. It helps them to keep safe from insects like silverfish and moths.
6. Wearing of clothes is based on different factors like weather, nationality , job, daily routine and occasion or festivals.

EASY to Do

A. Math the columns :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Silk	Attacks woollen clothes
Dyeing	Water proof material
Cotton	Silkworm
Nylon	Synthetic
Silverfish	Natural
Raincoats	Colouring the cloth

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. a. cold and heat 2. b. dry
3. a. cotton 4. b. factories
5. b. silverfish

C. Circle the odd one out :

1. rayon 2. birds 3. woollen
4. cap 5. wool 6. muffler 7. jute

Head Scratch Do it yourself.

Activity Time Do it yourself.

Social Science : Term-2

Chapter -1 Natural Resources

A. Fill in the following blanks:

1. We have two types of natural resources: **Exhaustible** and Inexhaustible.
2. Petroleum is refined to get **petrol and diesel**.
3. Petroleum is known as **Black Gold**.
4. Trees prevent **soil erosion**.
5. Wind is used to run **windmills**.

B. Write True or false for the statement:

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

C. Answer these questions:

1. Exhaustible resources are those resources which cannot be reproduced, created or grown once they are used. Following are the examples:
   (a) Metals – Iron, Copper, Aluminium, etc.
   (b) Coal and Petroleum, etc.

   These natural resources are available deep inside the Earth but they are in limited quantity.
2. Inexhaustible resources are those natural resources which can be reproduced, created or grown once again after utilization. Following are the examples:
   (a) Air, Wind, Soil, Water, Plants and Animals
   (b) Solar Energy
3. The uses of coal are:
   (a) Generation of electricity
   (b) Cooking food
   (c) Running steam engines and factories
4. The uses of plants and trees are numerous as they give us the following:
   (a) Oxygen
   (b) Food, fruits and vegetables
   (c) Wood for furniture, etc.
   (d) Herbs, medicines, etc.
   (e) Prevention of Soil Erosion, floods, etc.

   Plants and Trees are called 'Green Gold'.
5. The Solar Energy is useful for us for lighting, cooking, heating, running fans, etc.

Personal Skills

We need to refine Petroleum because the crude oil, from which petroleum is obtained, have many impurities and as such need refinement.

Chapter-2 Human Resources

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) people 2. (b) seventh
3. (c) poor 4. (a) migrant

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Education** is the main tool to develop human beings.
2. India is on the path of progress after **freedom**.
3. The total population of India is more than **12 billion** (120 crores).
4. The most populous state in India is **Uttar Pradesh**.

C. Write 'True' or 'False' for statement:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

D. Answer these questions:

1. A person can serve its society by attaining proper education and acquiring special training/specialization in a particular field.
2. The main problem in India is poverty because of growing population, half of total population of India is poor. Lack of proper education is the root cause.
3. Two reasons for poverty in India are:
   (a) Growing population
   (b) Uneven distribution of wealth.
4. Migrants are those people who come to towns and cities in search of work. They come to town and cities because of continuous poverty and crop failures in villages. Most of them do not find suitable and regular job for themselves and work as daily wagers.

Personal Skills

1. The Indian Government is giving easy loans from Banks to poor people so that they could start their own jobs, set up small establishments, factories and improve agricultural produce, etc.

Activity:

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

Chapter - 3 The Great Indian Desert

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) Chambal 2. (b) Banjaras
3. (b) Camel

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Small hills of sand are called **Sand Dunes**.
2. The life in desert is very **difficult**.
3. Luni is a **seasonal** river.
4. **Jaipur** is called the 'Pink City'.
5. Camel hair is used to make **clothes** and **skin to make tents**.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

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

D. Short answer questions:

1. The other name of the Great Indian Desert is Thar.
2. 'Palace on Wheel' is a famous luxury train which takes tourists on a trip to the main tourist places in Rajasthan.
3. By 'Dust Storms', we mean fast blowing winds in the desert.
4. Oasis is a green place in the desert.

E. Long answer questions:

1. The Great Indian Desert is located in the west of the Northern Plains from Aravalli Hills in the East to the border of Pakistan in the West and from Rann of Kachch in the South-west to the border of Haryana. It is also called Thar Desert and 'Desert State of India'.
2. There is no vegetation in Indian Desert because of scarcity of water. The climate is extreme. In summer, the days are very hot. The desert receives very little rain. Some areas do not receive rain at all for many months. There is no eternal river. Luni River is the only river across this desert, but this is a seasonal river and dries up soon in the summer.
3. The face of Great Indian Desert has changed considerably because the Indira Gandhi Canal brings water from the Satluj River to the desert. The desert has not changed into a green area. It is surprising that India's biggest wheat farm at Suratgarh lies in this desert region. The farm covers an area of about 400 acres.
4. People of Rajasthan plough their fields by camel.
5. Names of famous cities of Rajasthan are:
   (a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur
   (c) Jaisalmer (d) Bikaner
   (e) Ajmer (f) Udaipur

Personal Skills

The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it is the best with stands the extreme climatic conditions of the desert.

Activity:

Do it yourself.

Chapter -4 The Southern Plateaus

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) South 2. (a) Karnataka
3. (a) Kanha

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Mumbai** is the business capital of India.
2. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are located in **Aurangabad**, (Maharashtra).
3. **Bengaluru** is called the 'Garden City of India'.
4. **Lavni**, **Tamasha and Koli are the dance** drama of Maharashtra.

C. Short answer questions:

1. The largest river in the Deccan Plateau is Godavari.
2. Jharkhand state is rich in minerals and forest resources.
3. Bengaluru city is the major centre of Information Technology.
4. Famous temple of Lord Venkateshwara is situated in Andhra Pradesh.
5. The highest peak in the Deccan Plateau region is Anai Mudi.

D. Long answer questions:

1. The main crops grown in Maharashtra are:
   (a) Cotton (b) Sugarcane
   (c) Groundnut (d) Millets
2. Southern Plateaus are located to the south of Northern Plains. It is triangular in shape.
3. Rivers that originate from the Deccan Plateau

are:

(a) Mahanadi (b) Godavari

(c) Krishna (d) Kaveri

4. Mysore is famous for Vrindavan Gardens and Mysore Palace.
5. The states which cover the Southern Plateau are:

1) Andhra Pradesh 2) Telangana

3) Maharashtra 4) Karnataka

5) Tamil Nadu 6) Madhya Pradesh

7) Chhattisgarh 8) Jharkhand

Personal Skills

Telangana

Activity:

Jharkhand has given India a great cricketer. Find out his name and personal information.

Name	:	Mahendra Singh Dhoni
Nick Name	:	Mahi
Father's Name	:	Sh. Pan Singh
Mother's Name	:	Smt. Devaki Devi.
Wife's Name	:	Shaksi
Current Position	:	Wicket Keeper
Major Fetes	:	World Cup T20 Champion, World Cup ODI Champion Champion's Trophy Champion

Chapter - 5 The Coastal Plain and the Islands

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (d) Trading and Farming
2. (b) Goa
3. (d) Kanyakumari 4. (a) Kerala

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Mahanadi** river is the main source of water in Coastal Plains of Odisha.
2. Freedom fighters were kept in the **Cellular** jail.
3. The Lakshadweep Islands is in the **Arabian Sea**.
4. Puducherry was a **French** colony in the past.
5. All along the coast are **vast** plains.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

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

D. Short answer questions:

1. Lakshadweep is a Union Territory.
2. The St-Xavier Church is situated in Goa.
3. The most literate state in India is Kerala.
4. Western coastal plain stretches from Gujarat to Kerala.

E. Long answer questions:

1. The special thing about Maharashtra is that business capital of India 'Mumbai' is here. The Konkon coast is the main part of Maharashtra. India's largest seaport and airport are located here.
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is in the Bay of Bengal.
3. Bombay High is the region of seabed of Konkan Coast. It is famous for very big deposits of Petroleum.
4. The dress of men and women in Kerala is Lungi called Mundu and shirt. The women wear blouse and saree.
5. The home of Asiatic Lion is Gir National Park.

Personal Skills

Goa is the smallest state of India.

Activity:

1) Light House 2) Kanyakumari

3) Gir National Park 4) Panaji

5) Kerala 6) Fishing

Chapter - 6 Indian Heritage and Culture

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) 22 2. (a) English
3. (iv) Land of Festivals

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. When crops are harvested, **harvest** festivals are celebrated.
2. India has a rich unique culture and **heritage**.
3. We have **two** schools of Indian music.
4. Humayun Tomb is located in **New Delhi**.

C. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Long loose coats	(c) Phiran
2. Ghoomar	(e) Folk dance of Rajasthan
3. The Taj Mahal	(a) Made of white marble
4. Worli-Bandra Sea Link	(b) Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link

5. Republic Day (d) 26th January

D. Short answer questions:

1. The main dance of Odisha is Odissi.
2. The Lotus Temple is located in New Delhi.
3. Some religious festivals are:
   (a) Kumbha Mela
   (b) Rath Yatra at Jagannath Puri
   (c) Gurupurb of Sikhs
   (d) Vijayadashami
   (e) Janamashtami (f) Shiva Ratri
   (g) Buddha Jayanti (h) Dugra Pooja
   (i) Ganesha Chaturthi (j) Dussehra
   (k) Eid

E. Long answer questions:

1. Urdu, Kashmiri and Sindhi languages are written from right to left.
2. Harvest is the moment of joy for a farmer. He celebrates it by invoking the respective God/Goddesses in respective regions.
3. India is called the "Land of Festivals" because it celebrates many festivals. Indians celebrate more festivals than any other country in the world. We mainly celebrate three kinds of festivals:
   (a) **National Festivals :** Independence Day on 15th August, Republic Day on 26th January and Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October.
   (b) **Religious festivals :** Deepawali, Eid, Christmas, Dussehra, Durga Puja, etc.
   (c) **Harvest Festivals :** Baisakhi, Pongal, Onam, Bihu, Holi.

Personal Skills

The Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in the loving memory of his beloved wife Mumtaj.

Activity:

Do it yourself.

Chapter - 7 Indian National Symbols

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) respect to country 2. (b) picture
3. (c) Rabindranath Tagore

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The first version of our National Flag was hoisted in **1886**.
2. The word 'Vande Mataram' means **'Hail Motherland'**.
3. Our National Song became a **powerful battle cry** for the freedom fighters.
4. Royal Bengal Tiger symbolizes **bravery**.

C. Short answer questions:

1. The famous novel of Bankim Chand Chatterjee is 'Anand Math'.
2. In Ashoka's Chakra, there are 24 spokes.
3. Our National Flag has three coloures.
4. Our National Emblem is replica of capital (upper portion) of Ashoka's Pillar at Sarnath. It has four lions. There is a Chakra below the lions which is in our National Flag. It has a horse on the left side and a bull on its right.

D. Long answer questions:

1. The song 'Vande Mataram' was written by Bankim Chand Chatterjee. It starts as follows:
   Sujalam suphalam malayaj sheeatalam,
   Shasya shyamlam mataram!
   Vande Mataram!
2. In regard to our National Flag, following rules should be followed by every citizen:
   (a) Saffron Band must always be at the top when it is raised.
   (b) When raised/lowered, we must stand in attention and salute it.
   (c) The Flag must be raised from the sunrise to the sunset.
   (d) It must always be at the top of a mast, except at the time of national morning.
   (d) In a procession, the Flag must always be on the right shoulder and in the front of the procession.
3. Our National Symbols show a sense of unity, harmony and integrity among the people. These national symbols provide the country its own identity.
4. Our National Emblem is replica of upper portion of Ashoka's Pillar at Sarnath. It has four lions standing back to back, but only 3 are visible. There is a Chakra (wheel) below the lions. This same wheel is in our National Flag. It has a horse on the left of the wheel and a bull on its right. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' are scripted below in Sanskrit which

signify 'Truth alone Triumphs'.

Personal Skills

Banyan Tree is the National Tree of India.

Activity: Do it yourself.

Chapter 8 Great Indians

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) Hinduism
2. (d) Gautama Buddha
3. (a) Son of God

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sushruta was a **great surgeon**.
2. Jesus Christ was born at **Bethelhem**.
3. Kabir spread the message of **universal love through** Bhajans and Dohas.
4. Prophet **Mohammed** was born in Saudi Arabia.
5. **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** was a Muslim Social Reformer.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

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

D. Short answer questions:

1. Aryabhatta was a great Indian astronomer.
2. Ashoka ruled over India around 2000 years ago.
3. Guru Nanak was against any kind of blind faith.
4. All Hindus believe in one Supreme God. They worship their God in three main forms:

   Lord Brahma – Creator
   Lord Vishnu – Preserver and
   Lord Shiva – Destroyer.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Hinduism is the oldest religion of the world. The Hindus firmly believe in the existence of one Supreme God. They worship their God in three main forms: Lord Brahma – Creator, Lord Vishnu – Preserver and Lord Shiva – Destroyer. The Vedas, the Puranas, the Shrimad Bhagwat, the Mahabharata, and the Ramayana are the holy books of Hindus. Many religious personalities like Adi Shankaracharya, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekananda have helped the growth of Hinduism.
2. The teachings of Gautama Buddha are:
   (a) Right thinking (b) Right speech
   (c) Right knowledge (d) Right living
   (e) Right effort (f) Right action
   (g) Right meditation
   (h) Right observation.
3. The contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a very great social reformer of West Bengal, is as follows:
   (a) He fought against the Purdah System.
   (b) He fought against the Sati System.
   (c) He fought against the Child Marriage.
   (d) He vehemently endeavoured for re-marriage of widows.
   (e) He founded the Brahma Samaj for introducing change in the social customs.
4. Indian Mathematicians contributed to the world decimal system and zero.

Personal Skills

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was called the 'Missile Man of India'.

Activity:

1) Baba Amte 2) Sundar Lal Bahuguna
3) Mother Teresa 4) Vinoba Bhave

Chapter - 9 Constitution of India

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Constitution 2. (a) people
3. (b) 26th January, 1950

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. India became independent on **15th August, 1947**.
2. People elect their leaders in **election**.
3. Socialism implies **that all citizens are equal** before the law.
4. Our Constitution provides every citizen **equal** rights.
5. The Indian Constitution was originally written in **English**.

C. Short answer questions:

1. Secularism is considering all the religions equally. People are free to pursue any religion.
2. The guiding principles of our Constitution

are:

(a) Democracy - Rule of People who elect their representatives.

(b) Socialism - All citizens are equal before the law.

(c) Secularism - Considering all the religions equally.

3. If Fundamental Rights are discarded, then we will lose:

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right to follow any religion

(c) Right to freedom of speech

(d) Right to justice

(e) Right to choose our profession

(f) Right to live and travel anywhere in the country

(g) Right to information

(h) Right to free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14.

4. Directive Principles are:

(a) Provide people with better living conditions.

(b) Provide equal wages for equal work.

(c) Provide work to all men and women.

(d) Not to exploit anyone

(e) Condition of weaker sections of society such as STs should be improved.

D. Long answer questions:

1. Some Fundamental Rights given by our Constitution are:

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right to follow any religion

(c) Right to freedom of speech

(d) Right to justice

(e) Right to choose our profession

(f) Right to live and travel anywhere in the country

(g) Right to information

(h) Right to free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14.

2. The definition of Democracy according to Abraham Lincoln is: Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

3. It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days time to form our Constitution.

4. Some important Directive Principles are:

(a) Provide people with better living conditions.

(b) Provide equal wages for equal work.

(c) Provide work to all men and women.

(d) Not to exploit anyone

(e) Condition of weaker sections of society such as STs should be improved.

Personal Skills

Supreme Court of India is the highest court in India.

Supreme Court of India is the guardian of Indian Constitution.

Activity:

Do it yourself.

Chapter -10 Means of Communications

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) Telephone 2. (b) Cheapest
3. (a) A Radio Channel
4. (b) Computer

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The full form of STD is **Subscriber Trunk Dialing**.
2. **Newspaper** is one of the means of Print Media.
3. **Television, Newspapers, Radio and Computers** are means of mass communication.
4. The first wireless means of communication is **Radio**.
5. Speed Post is a **faster** mode of Postal Service.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

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

D. Short answer questions:

1. Mass Media is a means of communication to a large number of people at a time simultaneously. This is done through Radio, Television, Newspapers and Computers.
2. The Internet is a huge network of networks that links computers together all over the world using a range of wires and wireless technologies. The World Wide Web is the collection of linked pages that are accessed using the Internet and a web browser.
3. Television is important for us because it

provides entertainment and communication. Besides, we can hear and watch live or recorded news, entertainment and educational programmes, sports and cultural activities, etc.

4. We need Internet to send an e-mail.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Smart-phones are like iphone which have now become very popular and frequently used. These Smart-phones can be linked to the Internet for receiving and sending e-mails, taking pictures, listening to the music and chatting with friends and relatives. At present, they are becoming the popular means of communication. Smart-phones are handy as the same can be used at any place any time. The messages can also be sent through e-mails and SMSs.
2. Communication Satellite travels around the Earth. They carry signals from different parts of the Earth and sends back immediately. These signals by Communication Satellite are received on television sets. Hence, we watch 'Live' programmes.
3. Three uses of newspapers are:
   (a) Economical means of communication.
   (b) Providing information about politics, sports, entertainment, trade, economy, latest happenings and developments, etc. from across the world.
   (c) Advertisements
4. Mass Media is very useful for the benefit of society because Mass Media is a means of communication to a large number of people at a time simultaneously. This is done through Radio, Television, Newspapers and Computers.
5. The latest improvement in the field of computer is Internet. It receives and sends messages through e-mail. Presently, e-mails are also sent using mobile phones, tablets (tabs) and laptops.

Personal Skills

The newspaper I like the most is Hindustan Times because it provides information jobs, matrimonial apart from politics, sports, entertainment, trade, economy, latest developments, advertizements.

Activity:

A. The newspaper I like the most is Hindustan Times because it provides information about career and career opportunities, jobs, besides politics, sports, entertainment, economy, advertisements, etc.

B. I like Republic TV Channel the most. My favourite anchor is Mr. Arnab Goswami.

C. Do it yourself.