

Integrated

Social

Science

Class - 3

Activity Time

Self-activity

5. Delhi : The Capital of India

Time To Review

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Delhi
3. President
2. New Delhi
4. Tourist
- C. 1. Humayun's Tomb
3. Red Fort
5. Gurudwara Bangla Sahib
6. Bahai Temple
2. Safdarjung Tomb
4. Qutab Minar
- D. 1. Red Fort is an old fort built with red sand stone.
2. Qutab Minar was built by Qutab-ud-din Aibek.
3. Jama Masjid is one of the largest mosque of the world.
4. Teen Murti House was the residence of the first Prime Minister of India.
- E. 1. Indraprastha
3. Shirt and Trousers
5. Welfare of people of Delhi
6. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. Shah Jahan
4. January
- F. 1. Delhi is situated on the banks of river Yamuna.
2. People of different religions, cultures and states live in Delhi. They wear different dresses, eat different food and speak different languages.
3. Delhi is very hot during summers and very cold during winters.
4. Central Government and State Government of Delhi
- G. 1. Delhi is an old city that was built long time ago during ancient historical times. The city is situated on the banks of river Yamuna. It was the capital city of many powerful kingdoms in ancient times and during mughal period. It was earlier known as Indra prastha Later Shah Jahan rebuilt it and named it Shahjahanabad. Later, it was again renamed Delhi.
2. Humayun's Tomb was built by Humayun's wife in the mid-16th century. It is a red sand stone structure and is an example of Mughal architecture.

Safdarjang Tomb was built by the Nawab of Avadh for his father. It is located near the Safdarjung Airport. It is one of the finest examples of Architecture of its time.

Qutab Minar was built by Qutab-ud-din Aibak. It is the highest stone tower in India. It had 7 floors earlier but now it has only 5 floors.

3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Daman and Diu
New Delhi
Puducherry

Activity Time

Self-activity

6. Mumbai– The Gateway of India

Time To Review

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, 2. Water Kingdom, 3. Chowpatty Beach, 4. Marine Drive, 5. The Gateway of India, 6. Siddhivinayak Temple
- C. 1. MUMBAI
3. ESSEL WORLD
5. MARINE DRIVE
6. ELEPHANTA CAVES
2. BOLLYWOOD
4. WATER KINGDOM
- D. 1. Seven
3. Arabian Sea
5. Slums of Dharavi
2. Mumbai
4. Bollywood
6. Queen's Necklace
- E. 1. Earlier, Mumbai was a group of seven islands. These islands were full of marshy forests. A few people lived here at that time. There was no means of transport at that time. Mumbai got its name from a local goddess, Mumba Devi. Later it was named Bombay.
2. The climate of Mumbai is warm and humid in summers and moderately cold in winters. There are heavy rains from June to September.
3. Important offices in Mumbai are the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India.
4. Rich people live in Cuffe Parade and Juhu areas of Mumbai whereas the poor people live in the slums of Dharavi.

of India facing Bay of Bengal. Earlier, this city was a group of small villages surrounded by rice fields. As this city is near to the Bay of Bengal, many people come here to buy and sell goods. So the city become very important. It was known as Madras till 1996.

2. Do yourself.
3. (a) Marina Beach, (b) Elliot Beach, (c) Covelong Beach

Marina Beach is the second longest beach in the world. It lies on the eastern coast of Tamil Nadu. The sandy shore attracts large crowds of people who enjoy their mornings and evenings on the beach.

Elliot Beach lies on the eastern coast of Tamil Nadu. It is the favourite spot for the youth of city who gather here in the evening. It is also called night beach.

Activity Time

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge-1

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge-2

Self-activity

Model Test Paper-1

1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c), 5. (b), 6. (b), 7. (c), 8. (a), 9. (a), 10. (c)
1. Pacific ocean 2. Arctic ocean
3. Jupiter 4. Mars
5. The Himalayas 6. 1947
7. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
8. Queen's Necklace
9. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Stock Exchange, National Stock Exchange of India
10. In 1847
1. The point where the sky and land appear to meet, is known as the horizon.
2. The continents are North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Australia, Asia, Antarctica.
3. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are gaseous planets.
4. The moon moves around the Earth and the light of the sun falls on its different parts.

5. Plains are vast flat areas of fertile land.
6. Do yourself.
7. Delhi metro is a means of rail transport that has connected many places all over they city and has made travel easy and fast.
8. Mumbai has a good network of transport. Most of the people travel in local trans. Recently Metro trains have been started in Mumbai. Buses are a means of transport for the common man.
9. It holds regular exhibitions of contemporary Indian painters as well as of sculptures.
10. The Big Mosque Chennai is located in the Janbazar area of Triplicane in Chennai.

9. Indian Villages

Time To Review

1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (b), 4. (c)
1. Yes 2. Gram Panchayat
3. Panch 4. Yes
1. A village is spread in a small area. A few hundred people live in a village. Mostly villages have kachcha houses. There is lack of motor and rail transport in villages. Life in a village is different from city life.
2. People travel on bullock carts and bicycles in a village.
3. (i) Roads (ii) Schools (iii) Dispensaries
4. It is the body that looks after the necessities and welfare of the village people.
5. The member who is elected for the Gram Panchayat is known as the Panch.
6. The head of the Gram Panchayat is known as Sarpanch.
7. Sarpanch should be neutral and wise to take decisions.
1. Now a days, villages are being connected with cities by buses. Pucca roads are being built to connect villages with cities. There are radios, televisions and mobile phones in the villages.
2. Gram Panchayat looks after the cleanliness of the village.
3. It builds and repairs the roads for use by people. It digs wells for the people.
It guides farmers to grow better crops.

It looks after the need of health centres for the people.

It solves disputes among the people.

Activity Time

Self-activity

10. Delicious Food

Time To Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a)
- B. 1. Food grains such as rice, wheat, maize, jawar and bajra are eaten in different parts of India.
2. Different vegetables and fruits grow in different seasons. So all the fruits and vegetables are not available all the year round.
3. Spices such as turmeric, pepper, chillies, cloves, cardamom etc. are used in food.
4. Oil seeds are used to extract oil for cooking food. We use mustard oil, sunflower oil and coconut oil.
- C. 1. Different people have different food habits. Some people eat only plant foods while others eat eggs, meat and fish. People who eat only plant foods are known as vegetarians. People who eat plant food as well as meat and fish, are known as non-vegetarians.
2. People in different states eat different special dishes for example Pav bhaji and Vada pav are famous in Mumbai. Rasogulla is famous in West Bengal. Khandavi and Dhokla are famous in Gujarat. These dishes are also prepared on special occasions.

Activity Time

Self – activity

11. Covering Our Body

Time To Review

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a)
- B. 1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself
4. Woollen clothes and shawls.
- C. 1. Women wear saree, salwar kameez, top-skirt, etc. Saree is commonly worn by Indian women.
2. Men wear dhoti-kurta, lungi, kurta-pyjama, Churidar pyjama with long shirt.

3. Woollen clothes are worn in winters.
4. People wear special clothes on special occasions like birthdays, weddings, parties etc.
5. Bride wears a heavy saree, Lehanga or salwar-kameez. While the groom wears Dhoti-kurta, Sherwani or Coat-pant.

D. Do yourself.

Activity Time

Self-activity

12. Celebration Time

Time To Review

- A. 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Gandhi Jayanti 2. Dussehra
3. Eid-ul-Fitr 4. Janmashtami
5. Pongal 6. Raksha Bandhan
- C. 1. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti
2. Effigies of Ravana, Meghnadh and Kumbhakarna are burnt on Dussehra.
3. Dussehra is celebrated for 10 days.
4. Festival of Lights.
- 5.
6. Christians celebrate christmas.
7. Onam is celebrated in the Malayalam month of 'Chingam'.
8. Ganesh Chaturathi.
- D. 1. We celebrate Republic Day because our constitution came into force on this day.
2. Independence Day is celebrated to mark India's freedom from British rule.
3. We celebrate Diwali by lighting up our houses with earthen diyas, candles and lights. People wear new clothes and distribute sweets.
4. Janmashtami is celebrated to mark the birth of Lord Krishna.
5. People decorate their homes with Christmas tree. An evening service is held in churches which are decorated. People sing hymns and carols.
6. Raksha Bandhan marks the unconditional love between brother and sister.
- E. 1. Do yourself
2. Dussehra is celebrated to mark the victory

of good our evil. It is celebrated by enacting Ramlilla for nine days. On the tenth day, effigies of Ravana, Meghnadh and Kumbhakarna are burnt, filled with fire crackers.

3. Do yourself.
4. People visit Gurudwaras in large numbers where Kirtan are held. Langar is served to all people without any distinction of caste, creed or religion. People offer their services by cooking langar and cleaning stensils. People light their homes and gurudwaras with candles and earthen lamps.
5. Do yourself.
6. Do yourself.

Activity Time

Self-activity

13. Occupations

Time To Review

- A. 1. (c) Farming, 2. (b) Bullock, 3. (a) Tailor, 4. (c) Sugarcane, 5. (b) Fishing
- B. 1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Animals which are useful for farmers or yeld milk, are known as cattle.
4. Hen and sheep.
5. Fish is a food. It is used to get oil.
6. Miners take out minerals from the earth.
- C. 1. The work we do to earn money, is called occupation.
2. Farmer, Grocer, Dancer, Writer
3. Farming is growing different types of crops in a field by sowing seeds and irrigating fields.
4. Do yourself.
5. A farmer grows various crops like wheat, rice, maize, jawar, bajra, pulses, vegetables etc.
6. Farm animals give us milk, eggs, meat and wool.
7. A forest is a large area which is covered with trees.
8. Fishing is an occupation which involves catching fish.
9. Mining is the process of digging out minerals from below the earth.
- D. 1. A farmer needs fertile land for growing crops so first of all, manure is added to the soil to

make it fertile. Then field is ploughed and seeds are sown in the field. After sowing seeds, the field is irrigated so that seads grow into crops.

2. Plants are very useful for us. They take in the air which we breathe out and make the air fresh for us. We get various food from plants. Plants give us many herbs which are used to make medicines. Plants give us cotton which is used to make cloth.

Activity Time

Self-activity

14. Our Helpers

Time To Review

- A. 1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (b)
- B. 1. No
2. His family
3. Teacher
4. Doctor and Nurse
- C. 1. Because we cannot do our all works alone.
2. There are two types of helpers—
(i) Direct helpers (ii) Indirect helpers
3. The helpers who come in our contact regularly for our needs, are called direct helpers.
4. Helpers who do not come in contact with us bat serve us indirectly, are called indirect helpers.
5. A teacher imparts good education to students.
6. A doctor takes care of health of people by presenting medicines and giving moral support.
7. A security guard protects our house, office, school etc. from thieves and stray animals.

Activity Time

Self-activity

15. Walk and Talk

Time To Review

- A. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a)
- B. 1. Bicycle, 2. train, 3. Boat, 4. Helicopter
- C. 1. Bus
2. Train
3. Cargo ship
4. Pigeon
5. Train
6. Mobile phone
7. Internet
- D. 1. The vehicles that move on roads or tracks to carry people or goods to different places, are means of land transport.

2. The vehicles that move on special tracks and carry goods and people to places, are known as railways.
 3. Cargo ships are used to carry bulky goods such as oil tankers.
 4. Submarine is a vehicle that moves under water in the sea. It is used during war or for rescue operations in the seas.
 5. Devices used to talk to or to send message from one person to another or from one place to another, are known as means of communication.
 6. Letters are a common means of communication such as postcard and inland letter.
 7. Telephone is a device that is used to talk to people living anywhere. Mobile phone is a device that can be carried wherever we go, to talk to any person from anywhere.
 8. Newspapers, Magazines, Radio, Television, and Internet are the means of mass communication.
- E. 1. Do yourself
2. Air transport means to carry people and goods from one place to another by air. Aeroplanes and helicopters are the means of air transport. An aeroplane carries both people and goods from one place to another. Helicopter can take us to places where aeroplane cannot reach or land. Helicopters are useful in rescue operations or during time of disaster.
 3. (a) At the bus stand, always stand in a queue.
(b) Get into the bus only when it comes to a halt.
(c) Do not rush in or push others while getting into the bus.
(d) Do not shout or make a noise in the bus.
(e) Make sure to hold the handrail in the moving bus.
(f) Do not travel on the footboard of the bus.
 4. When we send a message to very large number of people living at different places by using a medium, it is known as means of mass communication. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television and Internet are the means of mass communication. Newspapers carry news

from all over the world every day. News and entertainment programmes are broadcasted on radio and television.

In modern times, Internet is a very cheap and reliable means of mass communication. It is used for communicating messages, employment and education.

Activity Time

Self-activity

16. Early Humans

Time To Review

- A. 1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (c)
- B. 1. Caves and trees
2. Leaves of trees, animals skins
3. Early man 4. Stones
5. Yes 6. Stone tools
- C. 1. Early men lived in caves and on trees. Early men wore leaves of trees, barks of trees and animal skins to cover the body.
2. One day, early man rubbed two stones together and a spark came out of it.
3. One day, a piece of meat accidentally fell into the fire. Early man noted that the piece of meat got soft. So he started to roast meat.
4. Farming means to grow crops for food. Early man used to eat forest fruits and throw away the seeds on the ground. One day, he noticed that the seeds grew into new plants. So early man started growing crops.
5. Early men reared cows, goats, buffaloes and sheep.
- D. 1. Do yourself.
2. Early men used to carry loads on animals but it was difficult to walk long distances. One day, someone saw a log of wood rolling down from a hill and got an idea. They moved heavy loads on rolling logs of wood. The first wheel was made by cutting wooden logs in circular shape and making a hole in them.

Activity Time

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge-3

Self-activity

Test Your Knowledge-4

Self-activity

Model Test Paper-2

- A. 1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (c), 5. (a), 6. (b), 7. (c), 8. (b), 9. (a), 10. (c)
- B. 1. Panch, 2. Rice, 3. Woollen clothes and shawls, 4. Effigies of Ravana, Meghnadh and Kumbhakarna, 5. Christians, 6. Sheep and hen, 7. Animals that yield milk or help in farming, 8. Doctor and Nurse, 9. Pigeon. 10. Dog
- C. 1. People travel on bullock cart and cycle in a village.
2. The head of Gram Panchayat is Sarpanch.
3. Different vegetables and fruits grow in different seasons. So all the fruits and vegetables are not available all the year round.
4. Oil seeds are used to extract oil for cooking food. We use mustard oil, sunflower oil and coconut oil.
5. Woollen clothes are worn in winters.
6. People wear special clothes on special days like birthdays, weddings, parties etc.
7. Janmasthmi is celebrated to mark the birth of Lord Krishna.
8. Farming is growing different type of crops in a field by sowing seeds and irrigating fields.
9. Devices used to talk to or to send message from one person to another or from one place to another, are known as means of communication.
10. One day, a piece of meat accidentally fell into the fire. Early men noted that the piece of meat got soft. So he started roasting food.