



CLASS : 5 3rd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

MATHEMATICS

Geometry	Numbers	Measurements
I. Choose the best answer		5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks		5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following		5 x 1 = 5
IV. True or False		5 x 1 = 5
V. Do as directed		5 x 3 = 15
VI. Answer the following (any 3)		3 x 5 = 15
		Total 50 marks

SCIENCE

Our Environment		Animals
I.	Choose the correct answer	5 x 1 = 5
II.	Fill in the blanks	5 x 1 = 5
III.	Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
IV.	True or false / Who am I? / Circle the odd one	5 x 1 = 5
V.	Complete the table	5 x 1 = 5
VI.	Answer the following	5 x 2 = 10
VII.	Answer in detail	2 x 5 = 10
VIII.	Draw a diagram	5 x 1 = 5
		Total 50 marks

SOCIAL STUDIES

Forts and Palaces

Topic and Marks		
I.	Fill in the blanks	5 x 1 = 5
II.	Choose the correct answer	5 x 1 = 5
III.	Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
IV.	True or False	5 x 1 = 5
V.	Who am I?	5 x 1 = 5
VI.	Answer in one word	5 x 1 = 5
VII.	Answer the following (any 6)	5 x 2 = 10
VIII.	Answer in detail (any 2)	2 x 5 = 10
Total		50 marks

EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

Swami's Grandmother	Indian Weavers	Animals can be Friends
I. Write the meanings and opposites of the given words		6 x ½ = 3
II. Make sentences using the phrases from the lessons		3 x 1 = 3
III. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings		4 x 1 = 4
IV. Complete the sentences using suitable adverbs		5 x 1 = 5
V. Complete the sentences using suitable articles		10 x ½ = 5
VI. Complete the similes		5 x 1 = 5
VII. Complete the following sentences		5 x 1 = 5
VIII. Choose the best option		5 x 1 = 5
IX. Answer the following.		5 x 3 = 15
		Total 50 marks

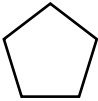
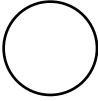
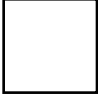


Class : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

Lesson 1. GEOMETRY

Page No. 1

Recall

	Rectangle
	Pentagon
	Circle
	Triangle
	Square

Page No. 3

Try These

- a) 48 cm b) 24 cm c) 44 m
 d) 60 cm e) 13 cm f) 18 cm
1. a) full angle b) 90° - right angle

Page No. 5 and 6

Just for Practice 1.1:

- 86 m
- $p = 110$ cm, cost = 1320
- 180 cm
- a) 7 km b) 49 km
- ₹195520
- 18 cm
- 48 m
- 28 m
- 2 km
- 4 km 400 m or 4.4 km

Page No. 9

Try These

- a) Perimeter b) Area c) Area
 d) Perimeter e) Perimeter
1. Perimeter = 12 cm, Area = 9 sq.units or 9cm^2
 2. Perimeter = 14 cm, Area = 10cm^2
 3. Perimeter = 16 cm, Area = 15cm^2
 4. Perimeter = 20 cm, Area = 25cm^2

Page No. 10 and 11

Just for Practice 1.2:

- a. 81 sq.m b. 225 sq. m c. 64 sq. cm
 d. 144 sq. cm
- a. 18 sq. cm b. 120 sq. cm c. 54 sq. cm
 d. 40 sq. cm
- Area of carpet required = 100 sq. m
- 108 sq. inches.
- ₹1813
- ₹1,20,000
- Square: Area = 36 sq. cm, Perimeter = 24 cm
 Rectangle: Area = 40 sq. cm, Perimeter = 28 cm
- ₹8400

Challenging sums

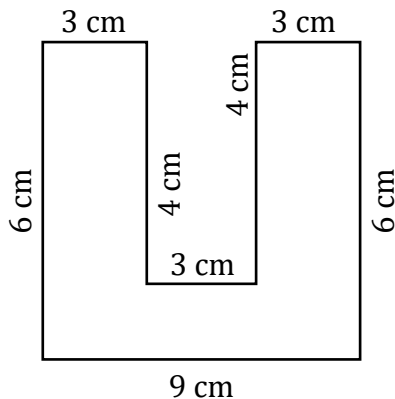
- Square biscuit of side 3 cm
- Mat of side 18 cm
- Mirror of side 20 cm is costly.

HOTS

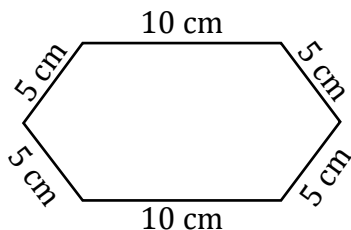
- a. $P = 16$ cm $A = 12\text{ sq. cm}$
 b. $P = 20$ cm $A = 16\text{ sq. cm}$
- 4 m

Questions from Govt. Text Book

Activity 1: Page No. 2



Ans: 38 cm



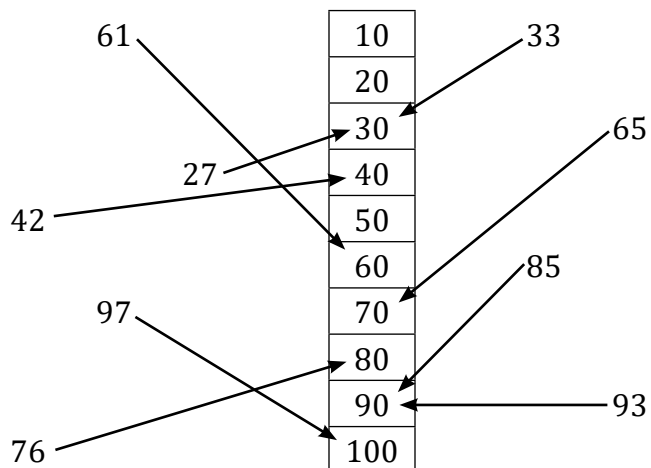
Ans: 40 cm

Lesson 2. NUMBERS

Page No. 18 and 19

Just for Practice 2.1:

1.

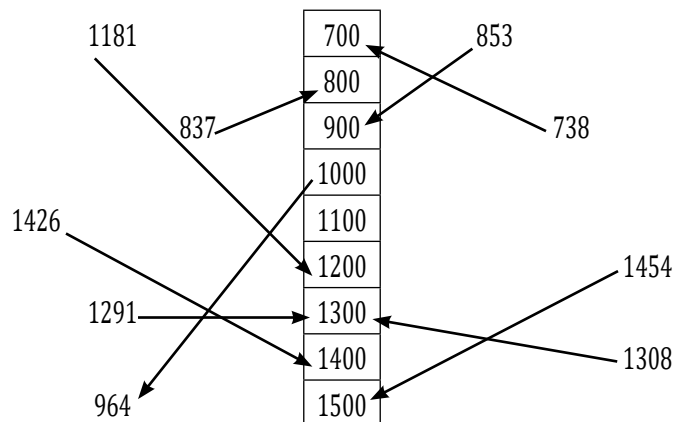


2. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60

3. 400 m, Total distance = 2000 m

4. 42 stamps/page, estimation = 40

5. Estimation to nearest 100



6. Sum = 65, Estimation = 70

7. Actual sum = ₹89

Estimate sum = ₹90

Difference = ₹1

8. Actual value = 51

Estimated value = 50

Difference = 1

9. Cost = ₹192

Estimate = 180

10. Cost = ₹101

Estimate to 100 = ₹100

11. No. of chocolate in a packets = 189

Estimate to nearest = 100 = 200

12. Each student will get 11 candies.

Estimation: 10

Page No. 22

Try These

1. 48, 63, 80, 99, 120 (less than a square in order)

2. 121, 169, 289, 361, 529 (square of the prime number in order)

Page No. 23

Try These

1. a)

Self	help	is	the	best	help
195126	851216	919	2085	251920	851216

b)

Save	every	drop	of	water
191225	52251825	4181516	156	23120518

2. a) plan your work

b) exercise keeps you fit

Page No. 24

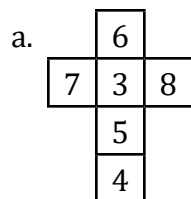
Just for Practice 2.2:

1. a) 35 b) 31211919 c) 43 d) 59

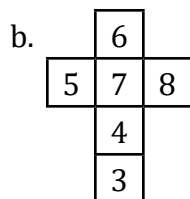
Fun with Math:

1. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22

2.



sum add upto 18



sum add upto 20

Questions from Govt. Text Book

Exercise 2.1

Fill in the blanks

i. Estimation of 27 to its nearest Tens place is ____

ii. Estimation of 65 to its nearest Tens place is ____

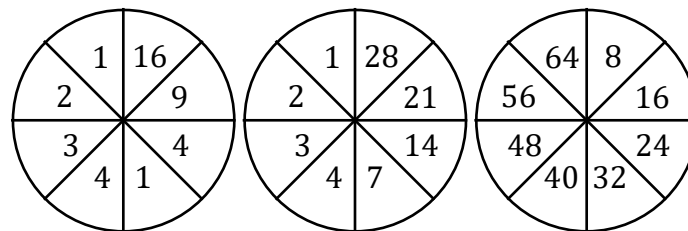
iii. The cost of 1kg pomegranate is ₹93. Then the estimated cost is ____

iv. Estimation of 76 bananas to its nearest Tens place is ____

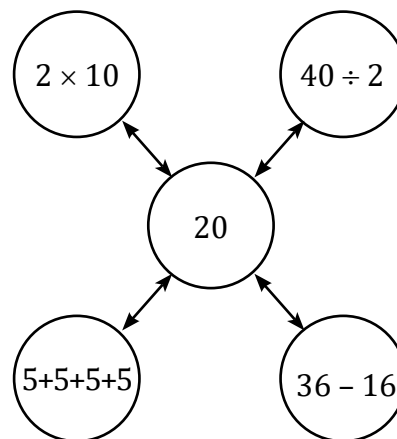
Answers: (i) 30 (ii) 70 (iii) 90 (iv) 80

Activity 2 (Page No. 19)

B. Let us fill the number wheel



C. Complete the circle using the given four basic operators to get the number 20.



Lesson 3. MEASUREMENTS

Page No. 27

Try These

a. Pineapple b. Trolley c. Football

Page No. 31

Just for Practice 3.1:

	Initial water level	Water level after the object is dropped	Volume of the object
a.	150 cc	185 cc	35 cc
b.	740 cc	890 cc	150 cc
c.	485 cc	835 cc	350 cc
d.	705 cc	975 cc	270 cc
e.	575 cc	625 cc	50 cc
f.	400 cc	550 cc	150 cc

Page No. 35 and 36

Just for Practice 3.2:

1. a. 84 cu. cm b. 30 cu. cm c. 150 cu. cm
d. 1000 cu. cm e. 343 cu. cm

2.

	Object		Volume (cu. cm)
1.	Note book	-	90
2.	Name board	-	3600
3.	Showcase	-	1225000
4.	Gift box	-	1000
5.	Dice	-	1

3.

1.	Volume	=	480 cu. cm
2.	Breadth	=	6/90 cm
3.	Height	=	3 cm
4.	Breadth	=	20 cm
5.	Length	=	3 m

4. 512 cc

5. 100 cu.cm

6. 2187 cc; $l = b = 9$ cm; $h = 27$ cm

7. 1200 bricks

8. 8000 sacks

Lesson 4. ALGEBRA

Page No. 40

Just for Practice 4.1:

1. 4 pairs (1, 16), (2, 15), (3, 14), (4, 13)

$$1 + 16 = 2 + 15 = 3 + 14 = 4 + 13$$

2.

4 pairs	equation
(15, 5)	$15 + 5 = 20$
(25, 5)	$25 - 5 = 20$
(10, 2)	$10 \times 2 = 20$
(40, 2)	$40 \div 2 = 20$

Equation: $15 + 5 = 25 - 5 = 10 \times 2 = 40 \div 2$

Page No. 44

Just for Practice 4.2:

1. a. True b. False c. False d. True

2. a. $(95 - 67) = (14 \times 2)$

b. $(18 \times 2) > (11 + 15 + 1)$

c. $(63 \div 7) > (81 - 76)$

d. $(10 + 21 + 2) = (99 \div 3)$

3. a. 4 b. 1 c. $\frac{1}{8}$ d. 2

Page No. 46

Just for Practice 4.3:

1. a. $0 \div a = 0$

b. $(a + b + c) = (b + c + a)$

2. a. Subtracting zero from a number gives the number itself.

b. The product of three different numbers does not change when we change the order of the numbers.

c. Any number divided by 1 gives the same number itself.

Lesson 5. MONEY

Page No. 55 and 56

Just for Practice 5.1:

1. a. 400 paise b. ₹4.65 c. ₹74
d. ₹11500 e. ₹62.55 f. ₹52.50
g. ₹620 h. ₹14.03

2. (i) e (ii) a (iii) d (iv) c (v) b

3. a. ₹103813.75 c. ₹106573.50
b. ₹8623.25 d. ₹37881.25

4. a. ₹3679.25 b. ₹42393.50 c. ₹30823.75
d. ₹80867.75 e. ₹68308.50

5. a. ₹569464 b. ₹4871.07 c. ₹11721.75
d. ₹16.23 e. ₹915.5 f. ₹52.10

6. a. 40 b. 200 c. 50 d. 150

7. ₹222 8. ₹3734.25 9. ₹450

10. ₹165 11. ₹49553.25 12. ₹41500

13. ₹385838 14. ₹8355 15. ₹75

16. ₹90 17. ₹4608 18. ₹250

19. ₹140

Lesson 6. FRACTIONS

Page No. 62

Just for Practice 6.1:

1. a. $\frac{3}{5}$ b. $\frac{8}{16}$ c. $\frac{5}{10}$ d. $\frac{4}{9}$
2. a. $\frac{21}{45}$; N = 21; D = 45 d. $\frac{12}{20}$; N = 12; D = 20
b. $\frac{11}{30}$; N = 11; D = 30 e. $\frac{6}{40}$; N = 6; D = 40
c. $\frac{14}{26}$; N = 14; D = 26 f. $\frac{17}{50}$; N = 17; D = 50

Page No. 71

Just for Practice 6.2:

1. (i) proper: b, f (ii) improper: a, e
(iii) mixed: c, d
2. a. 12 b. 40 c. 99 d. 9 e. 60 f. 120
3. a. $\frac{8}{24}$ b. $\frac{18}{24}$ c. $\frac{15}{24}$ d. $\frac{14}{24}$
e. $\frac{12}{24}$ f. $\frac{20}{24}$
4. a. $\frac{2}{7}$ b. $\frac{4}{7}$ c. $\frac{5}{7}$ d. $\frac{3}{7}$ e. $\frac{3}{7}$ f. $\frac{6}{7}$
5. a. $\frac{9}{21}$ b. $\frac{9}{42}$ c. $\frac{9}{108}$ d. $\frac{9}{12}$

Page No. 74

Just for Practice 6.3:

1. a. $\frac{10}{12}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$ b. $\frac{3}{21}$ and $\frac{5}{21}$
c. $\frac{24}{40}$ and $\frac{15}{40}$ d. $\frac{11}{18}$ and $\frac{15}{18}$
e. $\frac{9}{72}$ and $\frac{16}{72}$ f. $\frac{99}{108}$ and $\frac{48}{108}$
g. $\frac{16}{56}$ and $\frac{35}{56}$ h. $\frac{35}{42}$ and $\frac{24}{42}$

Page No. 78

Just for Practice 6.4:

1. a. > b. < c. < d. > e. < f. >

Page No. 79

Try These

- a. $\frac{5}{8}$ b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{5}{12}$ d. $\frac{2}{3}$ e. $\frac{3}{5}$

Page No. 81

Try These

- a. $\frac{10}{10}$ b. $\frac{13}{13}$ or 1 c. $\frac{7}{9}$ d. $\frac{6}{11}$
e. $\frac{11}{12}$ f. 0

Page No. 82

Just for Practice 6.5:

1. a. $\frac{2}{3}$ b. $\frac{9}{10}$ c. 1 d. $\frac{13}{14}$
2. a. $\frac{7}{11}$ b. $\frac{9}{13}$ c. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. $\frac{17}{15}$
3. a. $\frac{1}{8}$ b. $\frac{2}{12}$ c. $\frac{4}{6}$ d. $\frac{4}{8}$
4. $\frac{3}{5}$ 5. $\frac{5}{6}$ 6. $\frac{5}{8}$ 7. $\frac{4}{8}$

Page No. 84

Try These

- a. $\frac{1}{4}$ b. $\frac{7}{9}$ c. $\frac{1}{6}$ d. $\frac{4}{5}$
e. $\frac{5}{8}$ f. $\frac{11}{11}$ g. $\frac{11}{6}$ h. $\frac{12}{7}$
i. $\frac{1}{3}$ j. $\frac{22}{9}$

Page No. 84 and 85

Just for Practice 6.6:

1. a. $\frac{3}{13}$ b. $\frac{1}{4}$ c. $\frac{1}{3}$ d. $\frac{7}{10}$

2. $\frac{4}{8}$ 3. Pranav, $\frac{15}{88}$ 4. Food, $\frac{3}{8}$

5. $\frac{60}{4}$ 6. $\frac{5}{8}$ 7. $\frac{4}{5}$

Page No. 86

Try These

a. 6 b. $\frac{7}{5}$ c. $\frac{36}{11}$ d. $\frac{16}{5}$
e. $\frac{10}{7}$ f. $\frac{15}{4}$ g. $\frac{40}{9}$ h. $\frac{57}{11}$
i. $\frac{44}{7}$ j. $\frac{55}{8}$

Page No. 86 and 87

Just for Practice 6.7:

1. 4 km

2. $\frac{9}{10}, \frac{1}{10}$ 4. $1\frac{7}{9}$ m

3. $9\frac{3}{5}$ litres 5. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$

6. a. 15 g b. 20 l c. 120 mm d. ₹84
e. 140 km f. 49 kg

7. 200 ml

8. 270

9. 24 inches

Page No. 88

Try These

a. $\frac{2}{10}, 0.2$ b. $\frac{3}{10}, 0.3$ c. $\frac{7}{10}, 0.7$
d. $\frac{1}{10}, 0.1$ e. $\frac{9}{10}, 0.9$

Page No. 89

Just for Practice 6.8:

1. a) Eighty seven point four
b) Eight point nine
c) Hundred and five point two
d) Four point one
e) Ninety nine point nine

2. a. 0.6 b. 6.4 c. 5.3 d. 2.6 e. 0.5

3. a. $\frac{3}{5}$ b. $\frac{123}{10}$ c. $\frac{24}{5}$ d. $\frac{13}{2}$ e. $\frac{9}{10}$

Page No. 93

Just for Practice 7.1:

1. a. 263040 b. 100788
c. 433755 d. 25441
e. 82990

CLASS : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

Lesson 1. OUR ENVIRONMENT

Page No. 109:

A. Match the following:

1. chicken breed
2. cow breed
3. made using earthworms
4. made with plant Residue
5. buffalo breed

B. Answer in one word:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Farming | 4. broilers |
| 2. Dairy farms | 5. manure |
| 3. Anthrax | |

C. Answer the following:

1. What are the different types of farms?
Dairy Farms and poultry farms are the different types of farms.
2. What is vermi compost? what are its advantages?
Earthworms convert organic waste such as paper, pieces of wood, leaves etc. into nutrient rich fertilizer called vermicompost
Advantages:
 - prevent soil erosion
 - improve plant growth
 - reduces the need for chemical fertilizers.
3. Name five breeds of indigenous chickens.
 - Kadaknath
 - Assel
 - Chittagong
 - Ghagus
 - Basra

4. What kind of products do you get from dairy and poultry farms?

Dairy farms: cheese, butter, curd and paneer.

Poultry farms: eggs, meat, feathers and bird droppings used as manure.

D. Think and discuss.

1. Why is manure known as green fertilizer?
Manure known as green fertilizer because it is good for the environment.
2. Why is it important to disinfect poultry farms occasionally?
To protect the fowls from diseases.

Lesson 2. ANIMALS

Page No. 127:

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. fission, budding, fragmentation, spore formation.
2. humans, animals, plants
3. Oviparous, viviparous
4. Sanctuary
5. Endangered species
6. Regeneration

Page No. 128:

B. Write a brief note on the following:

1. **Gir National Park:** It is in Gujarat. Lions, sambar, blackbuck, chinkara, porcupine are the animals protected in the national park
2. **Guindy National Park:** It is located in Chennai – Tamil Nadu the animals found here are deer, jackals, hyena etc.

3. **Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary:** It is in Kanchipuram district -Tamil Nadu. spoonbills, open billed storks, pelicans are the birds found here.
4. **Kalakkad wildlife sanctuary:** It is in Tirunelveli. Animals found here are lion tailed macaque Nilgiri langur etc.

C. Answer the following:

1. Sexual reproduction has 3 stages. They are pre-fertilization, fertilization, post fertilization
- 2.

Oviparous	Viviparous
Egg laying animals. Eg: snakes, lizards, hen and duck	Animals give birth to young ones. Eg: Elephant, tiger and human

3. Deforestation

Pollution of land air and water.

Poaching and hunting of animals for their horns, skin or teeth

4. To recover the endangered species and to maintain the ecosystem
5. It is one of the largest animal welfare organization in India. It provides support for pet owners who cannot afford private veterinary treatment

D. Answer in detail:

1. Pre fertilization:

The formation and transfer of the male gametes in the testes and female gamete in the ovary takes place.

During this stage, the male gametes reach the female gamete.

Fertilization:

The fusion of male and female gamete is called fertilization. The fertilized egg is known as zygote

Post fertilization:

The fertilized egg divides to form group of cells and developed into tissues and organs form an embryo

2.

Capturing

Trapping

Poisoning

Abandoning of pets

Causing physical harm

3. Red data Book is maintained for recording the endangered species of animals and plants

Importance:

- It helps to understand the population of particular species
- The data can be used at a global level
- To estimate the risk of possible extinction of a species
- Provides guidelines for protective measures

Lesson 3. BUTTERFLIES AND BEES

Page No. 141:

A. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. caterpillar | 4. moulting |
| 2. imago | 5. royal jelly |
| 3. butterflies | 6. pollen baskets |

B Can you name me?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. drone | 3. drone bee |
| 2. queen bee | 4. pupa |

C. Answer the following:

1. It has the eyes, mouth and antennae

Eyes: They are large and called compound eyes

Mouth: the mouth is called as proboscis helps to suck liquids

Antennae: it is used to smell and to maintain balance

2. Pollen baskets are thin sacs used to collect Pollen. It is found on the back legs of the honey bee.

3. a The Queen bee: lay eggs
- b) The worker bee: to collect nectar from flowers
- c) The Male bee: helps in reproduction

Lesson 4. AIR AIR EVERYWHERE

Page No. 155 and 156:

A. Tick the appropriate picture:



B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Oxygen
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Ozone
4. Compressed
5. Atmosphere
6. Oxygen, carbon dioxide
7. Air Borne
8. respiratory

C. Circle the wrong word and write the correct word in the blanks:

1. clean – unclean
2. oxygen – Sulphur oxide / CO₂
3. ozone – atmosphere
4. oxygen – carbon dioxide
5. protect – damage
6. breeze – storm
7. oxygen – sulphur dioxide
8. going to – avoiding

D. Give reasons:

1. The football bladder gets inflated when air is blown. Air occupies space.
2. Plants and animals are interlinked. The O₂ given out by plants are taken in by animals and CO₂ given out by animals are taken by plants for photosynthesis.
3. We should cover our nose and mouth while sneezing. It prevents the spread of infectious germs.
4. Wind energy is clean energy. It does not cause pollution since it is obtained from the natural resources.

E. Answer the following:

1. Air is made up of mixture of gases. It has 78% of nitrogen, 21% of oxygen and 1% of various other gases such as xenon, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, argon, neon, helium and Krypton
2. **Properties of air:**
 - Air occupies space and has weight
 - Air has temperature
 - Air exerts pressure
 - Air can move things
3. Oxygen in air is essential for life and supports burning. Fast moving air is used to generate electricity.
4. Harmful gases from industries and combustion of fossil fuels are the causes of air pollution.
5.
 - Avoid over crowded places
 - Cover mouth nose hile coughing
 - Stay away from people with infection.

G. Give reasons:

1. The increase in the green house gases in the atmosphere produces more heat and makes the earth warmer. This is called global warming. The factors that causes global warming are, burning fossil fuels, cutting trees, excess release of CFCs.
2. We can manage global warming by planting more trees, less usage of fossil fuels.



CLASS : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

Lesson 1. FORTS AND PALACES

Page No. 170 - 172:

A. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Vellore fort | 6. Vellore fort |
| 2. Moat | 7. Madurai |
| 3. Padmanabhapuram palace | 8. Saraswathi |
| 4. Summer house | 9. Kanyakumari |
| 5. Thanjavur Maratha palace | 10. Tharangambadi fort |

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Vellore fort | 5. Gingee fort |
| 2. Vellore fort | 6. Thirumalai Nayakkar palace |
| 3. Dindigul fort | 7. Tamukkam palace |
| 4. Gingee fort | 8. Fern hills palace |

C. Write True or False:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 3. True | 5. True | 7. False |
| 2. True | 4. False | 6. False | 8. False |

D. Answer in a sentence:

- Forts are important tourist spots.
- The Vijayanagar kings lost Vellore fort to the Maratha kings.
- Jalakanteswarar temple, St. John's church and a mosque are places of worship found in Vellore fort.
- The Dindigul fort
- It is the legislative assembly of the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- Brass, wood and stone are the materials used to build the Padmanabhapuram palace.

E. Write short notes on the following:

- Gingee fort is a huge fort with many attractions, they are
 - Kalyan Mahal
 - Chenjiamman Temple
 - Anaikulam pond
 - Granaries
 - Watch tower
- The fort is trapezoidal in shape
 - The rampart wall is a four-sided structure with bastions
 - It had barracks, kitchen warehouse and jail
 - It is surrounded by a moat
 - It is the second largest Danish fort in TamilNadu.
- Vellore fort is one of the most invincible forts
 - Surrounded by a deep and wide moat
 - The fort has double fortifications
 - The inner ramparts are made of granite blocks and outer ramparts are lower than the inner ones.
- Padmanabhapuram palace is a beautiful historical monument that is situated in Padmanabhapuram in Kanyakumari district
 - It is a wooden palace which is built in Kerala style of architecture
 - An entire room is filled with old Chinese jars and gifts from Chinese merchants
 - A variety of weapons used in warfare including swords and daggers are on display
- Thanjavur Maratha palace is popularly called 'Thanjavur Aranmanai'
 - Thanjavur Maratha palace has become a place of tourist attraction because it has an art gallery and Saraswathi Mahal which is a manuscript library of literary work.



Lesson 2. AGRICULTURE

Page No. 181 and 182:

A. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 5. Coimbatore |
| 2. Farmer | 6. Subsistence |
| 3. Mixed | 7. Sprinkler |
| 4. Central ground water board | 8. Food crop |

B. Match the following:

1. Single cash crop
2. Rearing of animals
3. for trade
4. oldest method
5. for family consumption
6. cultivating ornamental flowers

C. Write true or false:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 3. True | 5. True |
| 2. False | 4. False | |

D. Answer in a sentence or two:

1. Agriculture is the art and science of preparing the soil for cultivation, growing crops and raising livestock.
2. A Farmer is a person who cultivate crops and raise animals, both poultry and livestock.
3. The different types of farming are
 - Subsistence farming
 - Commercial farming
 - Plantation farming
 - Mixed farming
4. Well irrigation is an irrigation where the underground water is brought out by digging a deep hole in the ground.
5. CGWB- Central Ground Water Board
 - It is an organization of the ministry of water resource started in 1970
 - It monitors the level and nature of ground water.
6. Plantation farming can be defined as the growing and processing of a single cash crop on

a very large scale. Example: tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, sugarcane.

7. Coffee, cocoa, tea, sugarcane, cotton, spices

E. Write in detail about:

1. Mixed farming:

- Mixed farming refers to rearing of animals along with cultivation
- It is practiced in countries such as India, Malaysia, Indonesia, South Africa.
- It enhances the productivity of the farmer
- It is for commercial purpose

Plantation farming:

- Plantation farming is the growing and processing of single cash crop in large scale
- Large labour and capital is required
- The major plantation crops are coconut, cashew, tea, coffee, rubber
- Plantation farming requires very large area.

2. Sprinkler irrigation:

- The pipe water is made to fall like artificial rain.
- It is adopted to irrigate larger farm lands
- It is suitable in all types of soil except heavy clay
- It helps to increase yield
- It reduces soil compaction.

Drip irrigation:

- Water drips from tiny holes made in pipes into the roots of plants
- It prevents wastage of water
- Crop yield is maximum
- Fertilizers used is maximum
- Weeds cannot absorb water and thus grow in less number
- Water is used at an optimum level

3. The important crops of Tamil Nadu:

Flowers: The main flowers grown in Tamil Nadu are Jasmine, Marigold, rose

Food crops: Paddy is the main staple food of the state

- Principal food crops are maize, jowar, ragi
- Pulses such as Bengal gram, red gram, green gram, horse gram

Cash crops: cotton, sugarcane, oilseed, coffee, tea, rubber

Fruit crops: Mango, banana

Lesson 3. EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

Page No. 192 and 193:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Education
2. Literacy
3. Swami Vivekananda
4. The Right to Education Act
5. National Education Policy

Page No. 193:

B. Write true or false:

- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 3. False | 5. True |
| 2. True | 4. False | |

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Education | 4. K. Kamaraj |
| 2. Concurrent list | 5. 15 th July |
| 3. RTE-2009 | |

D. Answer the following in a sentence or two:

1. State any two reasons as to why we need Education.
 - Education gives us knowledge of the World around us.
 - Education gives us money.
 - Education gives better quality of life.
2. It was the ancient Education system in India.
 - The Gurukula is the combination of the words guru ('Teacher or master') and Kula ('Family or home').
 - The students learn from Guru and help the guru in everyday life.
 - Students (Shishya) lived in the ashram in order to learn lessons, culture, values, archery, music and art.
3. The Right to Education Act (2009) was implemented to give compulsory education of age 6-14 years.

- No discrimination should be made on the basis of caste and income.
 - Education must be based on the need of the child.
4. NEP (National Education Policy) is formulated by government of India to promote education from primary to college level both in rural and urban India.
 - To improve the quality of education.
 - To have free and compulsory education.
 - To focus on quality of education.
 5. To focus on strengthening of schools.
 - To focus on girl education.
 - To focus on sports and physical education.
 - To focus on digital education.

D. Answer in detail:

1.
 - Elementary education is compulsory for children and no one can stop it.
 - Economically under privileged children must be given priority.
 - Every child is entitled to improve quality of education.
 - Facilities in school need to be improved once in 3 years.
 - Allocation will be done by the central and state governments.
2.
 - To provide quality education and improve learning outcomes of students:
 - To support all state governments in implementing RTE.
 - To focus on educating the girl child.
 - To focus on digital education.
 - To focus on sports and physical education.
3.
 - To increase enrollment in primary schools.
 - To enhance quality of education.
 - To provide free and compulsory education for children upto the age of 14 years.
 - To inculcate value based learning.
 - To bridge social, regional and gender gaps with active participation of community.
 - To allow the children to learn about their natural environment in order to develop their potentiality.



1. SWAMI'S GRANDMOTHER

Page No. 1

Warm up

A. Complete the following. You can work in pairs.

1. careful, cautious
2. honest, truthful
3. jovial, easy-going
4. obedient, stickler
5. quarrelsome, aggressive

B. Circle the names of authors of Indian writing and Indian literature. Refer to the internet, if necessary.

- Toru Dutt
- RK Narayan
- Arundhati Roy
- Sashi Tharoor
- Roald Dahl
- Rabindranath Tagore

Page No. 5 and 6

Reading

A. Write down Swaminathan's grandmother's belongings.

1. An elaborate bed made of five carpets
2. Three bed sheets
3. Five pillows
4. A square box made of jute fibre
5. A small wooden box containing copper coins, cardamoms, cloves and areca-nut

B. Find sentences in the story which have the same meaning as those given below.

1. He told her the story of the first enmity between Rajam and Mani and the subsequent friendship.
2. Swaminathan became indignant at his grandmother's inaccuracy. "Here I am going hoarse telling you important things and you fall asleep and imagine all sorts of nonsense."
3. She then recounted the days when her husband, Swaminathan's grandfather, was a powerful Sub-Magistrate, in which office he made the police force tremble before him, and the fiercest dacoits of the place flee.
4. After the night meal, with his head on his granny's lap, nestling close to her, Swaminathan felt very snug and safe in the faint atmosphere of cardamom and cloves.
5. She was half-way through it when Swaminathan's rhythmic snoring punctuated her narration, and she lay down to sleep.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Swami slept in his grandmother's room, which was in the ill-ventilated dark passage between the front hall and the dining-room.
2. Swami got impatient with his granny because she started recounting stories of the days when her husband, Swami's grandfather, was a powerful Sub-Magistrate. Swami waited impatiently for her to finish the story, but she went on, rambled, confused, mixed up various incidents that took place at different times.
3. Rajam got ninety marks out of one hundred in Arithmetic.
4. Swami's grandfather was a powerful Sub-Magistrate.
5. Swami narrated the tiger incident to his granny and asked her if she believed the story. He then warned her that Rajam would shoot anyone who called him a liar.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Swami said that Rajam was a great fellow because of his adventurous stories and good marks. He began narrating the story to his granny about how it started out as enmity between Rajam and Mani and the subsequent friendship that followed.

He felt Rajam was great because he had a real police uniform as his father was the Police Superintendent and also the master of all other policemen there. He also narrated the tiger incident where Rajam killed a tiger when he was a small boy.

Once when Rajam and his father were out camping, two tigers began chasing them. While one tiger knocked his father down, the other chased Rajam, who took shelter behind a bush and shot the fierce animal dead with his gun. This display of bravery made Swami think highly of Rajam. Swami was also impressed with Rajam for scoring ninety out of one hundred marks in Arithmetic. All these reasons made Swami say that Rajam was a great fellow.

2. When Swami narrated the tiger incident, his granny called Rajam a brave boy. Swami felt that his granny was just saying it to please him. Later when he felt his granny was not paying attention to his story, he questioned her to check if she was listening. Swami thought that his granny disbelieved the tiger incident as she was indifferent because she hated Rajam. But his granny insisted that she believed every word of the story. Finally, Swami warned her that Rajam would shoot anyone who called him a liar or didn't believe his story.
3. The examiners were scared of Swami's grandfather sometimes because of the way he answered the questions in the exams. When his grandfather answered a question, he did it in a tenth of the time that others took to do it. And then, his answers would be so powerful that his teachers would give him two hundred marks sometimes. ... When he passed his exam, he even got a big medal! All these reasons made the examiners scared of his grandfather.

Page No. 6 and 7

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with a word you have learnt in the lesson.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. snug | 4. indignant |
| 2. recounted | 5. conviction |
| 3. assailed | |

B. Name a group for the following.

1. currency
2. spices
3. profession, occupation
4. tools
5. cutlery

C. Read the words carefully and write their opposites.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. graciously | 4. patiently |
| 2. accuracy | 5. sense |
| 3. necessary | |

D. Write five more words with half as prefix.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. half-cooked | 4. half-human |
| 2. half-baked | 5. half-read |
| 3. half-finished | |

Page No. 8

Language in daily use

1. Yay! My birthday is next week. I can't wait to throw a party!
2. I am so excited! My family is planning a trip to Ooty. It's going to be so much fun!

Page No. 10

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with a suitable adverb.

1. now, tomorrow
2. everywhere
3. loudly
4. now, tomorrow
5. close by, far away

B. Sometimes adjectives change to adverbs of manner. Write the adjective form of the following adverbs.

1. cautious
2. busy
3. quiet
4. gentle
5. sensible

C. Underline the adverb or adjective. Write 'Adv' for adverb or 'Adj' for adjective in the space.

1. Swaminathan started the story enthusiastically.
- Adv
2. She said that it must be a tremendous office indeed. - Adj
3. He is the master of every policeman here. - Adj
4. Swaminathan waited impatiently for her to finish the story. - Adv
5. Two tigers came upon them suddenly. - Adv

Page No. 11

Listening

A. Listen to an Akbar Birbal story and write it briefly in five statements.

1. One day Emperor Akbar lost his ring which his father had given it to him as a gift.
2. So, when Birbal came to court, Akbar informed him about the missing ring, its importance and urged him to find it right away.
3. Clever Birbal replied confidently that the missing ring is not in the court as the courtier who has straw in his beard has taken the ring.
4. The courtier who had taken the ring was shocked and he immediately stroked his beard, which Birbal observed, pointed towards him and said, "Search this man. He has taken the Emperor's ring."
5. To Akbar's surprise, Birbal explained that a guilty person always gets scared and by making the courtier feel guilty, he had managed to trap him and find the ring.

Page No. 11 and 12

Speaking

A. Write long / a / or short / a / beside these words.

1. apron - long / a /
2. astronaut - short / a /
3. ape - long / a /
4. arrow - short / a /
5. April - long / a /
6. arrogant - short / a /

B. Suppose you had to talk about India to a tourist. What would you say?

Hello. Welcome to India. Let me tell you a little bit about my country. India is a country of diverse culture and tradition. There's so much to see and experience in this wonderful subcontinent. Whether you like to surf the waves of a hundred beaches you'd find here or just want to pack a bag and trek through the lush greenery of peaks that surround our habitation, there's something for every visitor. Not to mention, the food is exquisite, you'd be spoilt for choice. Every state has something new and interesting to offer. You would surely discover something new at every corner. You would be left amazed by the different crafts and culture that each state has to offer. The sights of diverse flora and fauna found here would leave you absolutely mesmerised. We Indians often say that one entire lifetime is not enough to explore this gorgeous country of diversity. Hope you have a great stay and take back countless memories and experiences.

Page No. 12

Writing

Write about your relationship with your grandparents.

My grandparents and I share an amazing relationship. I love them a lot and they are my most favourite people in the whole world. My grandparents don't live with us but they visit us every year. It is my favourite time of the year when they visit as we play a lot of games, go for

long walks, have several scoops of ice creams and spend all our days enjoying ourselves. Every night before going to bed, my grandparents share several stories with me and my sister. They recall the interesting incidents from their childhood days, their school days and the fun and adventure they had. Most of these stories always have a lesson at the end. That is my most favourite part of the story-telling sessions. We not only listen to stories but also learn a lot from them.

I love to spend time with my grandparents and when it's time for them to leave, it makes me so sad. I feel sad and lonely after they leave, but they always call and talk to us every day. They also send us a lot of goodies such as our favourite sweets, chocolates and clothes. My sister and I always look forward to our summer vacation where we get to visit them and spend a lot of time at their house. I cannot wait to enjoy juicy mangoes, cold lemonade and interesting stories narrated by our grandparents. I love my grandparents as they are the best.

2. INDIAN WEAVERS

Page No. 13

Warm up

Write the names of five states and the names of the traditional attire of the states.

Sl. No.	State	Traditional Attire
1.	Assam	Mekhela chador
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pheran
3.	Kerala	Mundum neriyathum
4.	Goa	Nav vari
5.	Mizoram	Puran

Page No. 15

Let us enjoy

A. Tick the correct option.

- a. birth and hope

- b. youth and life
- a. old age and death

B. Answer the following.

- The word 'gay' means joyful, carefree and bright. Just as how the birth of a newborn baby brings forth joy and happiness, so do the garments which stand for birth, joy and hope.
- The marriage-veils of a queen are bright because it is made for an occasion of happiness and joy. Just as how a bride is dressed to look bright and colourful, so are the clothes made for the occasion, which stand for youth and the promise of a prosperous life ahead.
- The weavers are solemn while weaving the shroud as it is made for a sad occasion. A funeral or death is a sad, solemn event. Just as how death brings forth sadness, so do the garments made for the occasion, which stand for old age and the end of life, which puts an end to all celebrations, and that is reflected in the weavers' moods.

C. Compare the following.

- the wing of a halcyon wild
- the plumes of a peacock, purple and green
- a white feather and a white cloud

Page No. 16

Vocabulary

The poet has used several similes in the poem. Can you identify them?

- Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild
- Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green
- White as a feather and white as a cloud

A. Complete the similes. Use articles if necessary.

- black like charcoal
- red like an apple
- silver like the sword of a knight
- brown like a coffee bean
- grey like an old man's beard

B. Complete with a word.

1. midnight
2. dawn
3. dusk
4. midday
5. weekday, business day

Page No. 17

Writing

Write a paragraph on any crafts fair or exhibition that you have been to.

When we heard about the annual exhibition in our city, my cousins and I were overjoyed. We couldn't wait for the day to arrive. And when it did, we woke up early and geared up to enjoy the amazing day before us. We reached the venue and were surprised at the sight. It was so bright, colourful and filled with people. It was noisy with adults trying to make purchases and kids running around and enjoying themselves. Each side we turned, offered us a different sight. We stood amazed at the sight before us. We ran to check out the colourful stalls, each offering a variety of things including ceramics, statues, metal ornaments, clothes, jewellery, home decor, paintings and pickles too! We bought a lot of things with the pocket money that we had saved for this day. Then the aroma of food lured us towards the food stalls. We filled our hungry stomachs with delicious samosas, kachori and other savoury items and washed it down with huge mugs of milkshakes and ice creams. Once we had fed ourselves well, we felt a bout of energy gush through our bodies. Just then, we spotted a section of the exhibition that had some rides. It reminded me of the amusement park we had recently visited as part of our class excursion. We tried all the rides there and squealed with joy as the swing took us up and down and round and round. As the dawn set in, we felt tired but happy about the day well-spent. We collected our things and headed home. It was surely a day to remember and a great family outing!

3. ANIMALS CAN BE FRIENDS

Page No. 18

Warm up

A. Complete the following by adding 'ed' to the sound word.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. grunted | 4. barked |
| 2. cackled | 5. roared |
| 3. howled | |

B. There are many animal idioms that we use. Match the idiom with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. one trick pony | - having only one capability or talent |
| 2. pig-headed | - to be stubborn |
| 3. the lion's share | - to get the biggest share |
| 4. hold your horses | - do not rush |
| 5. let sleeping dogs lie | - let things of the past remain in the past |
| 6. watch like a hawk | - watch carefully |

Page No. 23 and 24

Reading

A. Complete the following with a word.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. cautiously | 4. captivity |
| 2. faithfulness | 5. famous |
| 3. injured | |

B. Write the following.

1. He knocked down the two men and threw himself on them playfully.
2. Unaware of Ueno's death, Hachiko faithfully waited at the railway station for the next nine years!
3. The next morning Shedden was stunned to see that Pocho had followed him back home and was sleeping in the verandah.
4. People sympathised with the pet and brought food for him while he awaited his master's return patiently.

5. When he called Pocho by name, he would always appear.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. John Rendall and Anthony Bourke bought the lion cub, named Christian, from a department store in London.
2. Shedden fed the crocodile fish, chicken and medicine.
3. Hachiko became a symbol of faithfulness in Japan, so the statue was erected as a tribute to him.
4. John Rendall and Anthony Bourke decided to let go of Christian because he had grown into a full-grown lion and their neighbours would not have liked to bump into a lion on their way. They realised that a lion should be free in the wild, where he belonged so they let him go.
5. Shedden was stunned to see that Pocho had followed him back home because he had released him in a river nearby. The fact that Pocho returned meant that he longed for Shedden and wanted to be with him.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Yes, it was a good idea to put Christian back in the wilderness because that is his real home. Wild animals are supposed to be in the wild as that is their natural habitat where they can move freely and hunt for their prey. Putting Christian back in his natural habitat would have allowed him to join his pride (a group of lions) and be with his kind rather than be lonely and restricted in crowded cities and towns.
2. Just like how humans display several emotions, so do animals who also feel happy, sad, afraid and lonely. Hachiko loved his master, Ueno, dearly and waited for him every evening near the Shibuya train station to greet him. Hachiko was not aware that his master had passed away, so he continued to wait for him to return every day for nine long years. He was not foolish to wait for him because it showed the extent of his love and loyalty for his master. Animals love dearly and an act of love is never foolish.
3. The companionship that we enjoy with animals is different because it is pure, genuine and wholehearted. Oftentimes, our companionship

with humans is different as it is based on several external factors like needs, desires and wants. It is also materialistic and selfish in nature as love is not the underlying factor. But with animals, the companionship is based purely on love and not for any other gain. Animals love us whole-heartedly, unconditionally and without expecting anything in return and that makes the friendship or companionship extremely special.

Page No. 24 - 26

Vocabulary

A. Use the meanings you have learnt to answer the following.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. commuters | 4. captivity |
| 2. cautiously | 5. interaction |
| 3. stunned | |

B. Use a dictionary to find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs. Make sentences with the following phrasal verbs.

1. put off – to make someone not like something/ to delay something or move it to a later time
The manager **put off** the meeting until next month.
2. put up with – to tolerate or accept something or someone that is unpleasant
The patient teacher **put up with** the student's bad behaviour for months.
3. put across – to explain your ideas, feelings and opinions successfully to someone
Lalit is not very good at **putting across** his views.
4. put up – to create or build something new/ to show a specific skill
The government decided to **put up** new schools in all villages.
5. put down – to criticize or make someone feel foolish in front of others, to kill a sick or injured animal by giving it medicines
The doctor decided to **put down** the injured dog.

C. Match the words with their antonyms.

1. wilderness - metropolis
2. reunion - separation
3. famous - notorious
4. unusual - familiar
5. routine - different

D. Name the animal group.

1. caravan, flock, herd
2. tribe, troop
3. school, shoal
4. pod
5. tower, herd, journey
6. dray, scurry
7. band, troop, whoop
8. gaggle

Page No. 26

Language in daily use

1. To greet a friend, you would hug them as say, "Hey, how have you been? It's good to see you."
2. To greet a guest, you would shake hands with them and say, "Hello, how do you do?"

Page No. 27 and 28

Grammar

A. Write five words using 'an' before them.

1. an apple
2. an elephant
3. an igloo
4. an owl
5. an umbrella

B. Fill in the blanks with 'a' or 'the'.

1. the
2. the
3. a
4. the
5. the

C. Tick the right option.

1. his
2. themselves
3. they
4. herself
5. who

Page No. 28

Listening

Listen to a few facts about tigers. Work in pairs and answer yes or no.

1. No
2. Yes
3. No
4. Yes
5. No

Page No. 29

Speaking

A. Write and say three words with one syllable.

1. one
2. world
3. day

Write and say three words with two syllables.

1. donate
2. princess
3. cycle

Write and say three words with three syllables.

1. banana
2. bicycle
3. ambulance

Write and say three words with four syllables.

1. activity
2. category
3. certificate

B. Discuss whether animals should be kept in captivity.

No, animals should not be kept in captivity as they were born to be free and in the wild. Keeping animals in cages is not good for them as it is not their natural habitat. They should be allowed to move freely in forests and hunt for their prey as they are naturally born to do so. Keeping animals in cages restricts their movement and also curbs their natural instincts and habits. Often times, these cages and shelters in zoos are not maintained properly. Due to this, many animals are not fed or taken care of properly. They become weak and eventually die. The mortality rate of animals is high in captivity. In worse cases, when an animal is kept in captivity for years and then released into the wilderness, they lack the skills to survive as they have been held captive for a long time. Due to this, they fail to protect themselves from other wild animals and in the process, get injured or lose

their lives. Keeping animals in cages for the entertainment of humans is wrong and should not be entertained. However, some might argue that cages and zoos provide shelter and food to animals, but it is not always ideal for animals to be kept away from their natural habitats.

Page No. 29

Writing

Which animal show do you like watching on television? Write a description of any scene which you enjoyed watching.

I love watching animals shows. It is so interesting and informative at the same time. There is a whole world out there which we are not aware of. I frequently watch 'Big Cat Tales' on Animal Planet. The show features the present-day families of the big cats in the Maasai Mara National Reserve, Kenya. The term 'big cats' refers to lions, leopards, cheetahs and tigers. The show throws light on the activities of these playful cubs, the fights and the fierce hunts. My favourite scene has to be that of the leopard that leaps to enormous lengths to catch its prey. The beauty and agility of this big cat is indeed astounding.

This scene shows how the leopard hunts for its prey. It goes far up a tree to get a good view of its prey and it observes its movements carefully. It then treads softly toward its unsuspecting prey. It camouflages itself in the vegetation around the Mara region. And, when the prey least expects it, the big cat pounces towards its neck and pins it down with one deadly blow. The prowess and intelligence of this gorgeous big cat is what I enjoyed most about this scene.

4. LITTLE FRANCE IN INDIA

Page No. 30

Warm up

A. Landmarks

1. Fort St. George, Chennai

2. It is a popular landmark because it was built in 1644 by the British East India Company to secure spice trade from South India.

B. Name these popular landmarks. Choose from the box. Find out which city they are in. Speak a line or two.

First line – left to right

Big Ben – It is found in Westminster, London and is the Houses of Parliament's iconic clock tower. It is also one of London's most popular landmarks. The clock tower is also known as the Elizabeth Tower. Big Ben is the name given to the gigantic bell inside the clock tower which weighs 13 tons. It is a spectacular view at night when all the four clock faces are illuminated.

Statue of Liberty – It is located at Liberty Island Manhattan, New York City, USA. It was a gift from the French people to the Americans, on the commemoration of American Independence on July 4th, 1776. It was constructed by the combined efforts of both these countries.

Eiffel Tower – It is located in Paris, France. It is one of the world's popular landmarks. It was constructed to mark the centennial of the French Revolution. It is named after Gustave Eiffel, an engineer, whose company designed and built the tower.

Second line – left to right

Great Wall of China - It is located in Huairou District, China. It is an ancient series of walls and fortifications built nearly 500 years ago. It was built as protection from the different nomadic groups from the Eurasian Steppe.

The Sphinx – It is located in Al Giza Desert, Egypt. It is also known as The Great Sphinx of Giza and is counted among the world's largest and oldest sculptures. It features a mythological creature, with a lion's body and a human head.

The Louvre - It is a historic monument in Paris, France. It is also the world's largest art museum and it would take hundred days to see all the art present in the museum. It is also home to the

famous Mona Lisa painting. It was used by the Nazis during the war and some even believe the museum to be haunted.

Page No. 35

Find out...

1. What is the name of the famous ashram in Pondicherry?

Sri Aurobindo Ashram

2. What is the name of the international city near Pondicherry?

Auroville

Page No. 35 and 36

Reading

A. Write five facts about Pondicherry

1. Pondicherry or Puducherry, is one among the nine Union Territories of India.
2. The French East India Company set up an outpost in Pondicherry in the year 1674, which became their main settlement in India.
3. Every year on July 14, Bastille Day or the 'National Day of France' is celebrated in Pondicherry.
4. When Pondicherry was handed over to India, the people were given a choice to retain their French citizenship or become an Indian citizen.
5. You will find several landmarks related to the French period in Pondicherry.

B. Complete the following:

1. National Day of France, celebrated in Pondicherry every year on July 14
2. The French people
3. National figure in France, the pride of their country
4. Brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives during the First World War
5. Ville Blanche or White Town

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Pondicherry is known as Puducherry today.
2. The French East India Company set up an outpost in Pondicherry and also occupied

Mahe, Yanam and Karaikal along the southern coast.

3. The French ruled Pondicherry for over 138 years.
4. The streets in the French quarter were laid out in a grid pattern.
5. Every year on July 14, Bastille Day or the 'National Day of France' is celebrated in Pondicherry. Several war soldiers in uniforms marching down the streets to honour the French soldiers who had died in the battle. One can see the French and Indian flags flying together.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Pondicherry is different from the other Indian states because it is a Union Territory. It also has a prominent French influence, unlike the other states which were once ruled by the British. Pondicherry frequently changed hands between the British and the French back in India. The French ruled Pondicherry for over 138 years and gave up their colonial possession only in the year 1954. Because of its past, the French influence still remains and is reflected in the architecture, lifestyle, food and language, making Pondicherry different from other Indian states. There is a distinct French quarter and a Tamil quarter that exists side by side, making it unique and not distinct like other states with one specific culture.

2. The French influence is still visible today in Pondicherry and can be seen in the architecture, lifestyle and food habits. Two examples are:

The architecture in the French quarter follows the French style: the streets are laid out in a grid pattern, with wide boulevards, French style colonial buildings, villas in shades of pink, yellow and white with wooden shutters, colonnades, balconies and ornate gates. The roads are called 'rue' in French such as the Rue Dela Compagnie or the Rue Romain Rolland. There are also several landmarks related to the French period.

The food is also influenced by the French cuisine such as baguettes and cheese. There are

other restaurants that offer French food such as Le Club or Le Chateau.

3. Some people living in Pondicherry still have French Passports because when Pondicherry was handed over to India, they were given a choice to retain their French citizenship or become an Indian citizen.

Page No. 36 and 37

Vocabulary

A. Tick the right word.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. quaint | 4. distinct |
| 2. ornate | 5. enchanting |
| 3. descent | |

B. When the British occupied India, they borrowed several words from Indian languages. Can you identify them? Circle the English words that have Indian origin.

jungle, loot, bungalow, chit, bazaar, pyjamas, veranda, cot, bandicoot, catamaran, guru, juggernaut, avatar

C. Do you know these travel words? Find out their meanings in the dictionary.

- sightseeing – the activity of visiting, seeing or exploring different places, especially on a holiday
- tourists – someone who visits a place for pleasure or interest, or for a holiday
- passport – an official document with personal information for the purpose of identification, which allows a person to travel to foreign countries
- foreigners – a person who comes from another country
- touring – going to different places

Use a suitable travel word for each sentence.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. passport | 4. foreigners |
| 2. tourists | 5. touring |
| 3. sightseeing | |

D. Match the greeting with the country.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Spain | - | Hola |
| 2. Germany | - | Guten tag |
| 3. China | - | Nǐ hǎo |
| 4. Sri Lanka | - | Ayubowan |
| 5. Nepal | - | Namastē |

E. Write the name of a dish that is typical of the cuisine that is mentioned.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Chinese | - | chow mein |
| 2. Italian | - | lasagna |
| 3. Punjabi | - | sarson Ka Saag |
| 4. Japanese | - | sushi |
| 5. Bengali | - | mishti doi |
| 6. Malayali | - | pazham pori |

Page No. 38

Language in daily use

1. I was pleasantly surprised when I tried the fish curry. It was flavourful, spicy and tickled my taste buds, leaving me wanting for more. When paired with piping hot rice, it was a treat fit for the kings.
2. I was amazed by my comfortable stay at the quaint little village. It was quiet and peaceful, a welcome change from the city's hustle and bustle. It was one with nature with lush greenery and clean lakes.

Page No. 38 - 40

Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks with a suitable adjective.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. beautiful | 3. great | 5. small |
| 2. All | 4. That | |

B. Write whether the adjective denotes a number N or quantity Q.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. N | 3. Q | 5. N |
| 2. Q | 4. Q | |

C. Tick the correct form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. younger | 2. cleverest |
|------------|--------------|

3. most difficult
4. pretty
5. honest

Page No. 40

Listening

Tick the correct option.

1. Western Europe
2. Republic of India
3. French
4. developing
5. Latin

Page No. 40 and 41

Speaking

A. Read the words that we use regularly. They are of French origin. Check their pronunciation on the internet.

1. bon voyage - /bɒn vɔɪ'ɑ:ʒ/
2. accent - /æ.k.sənt/
3. accolade - /'æk.ə.leɪd/
4. dais - /deɪ.ɪs/
5. debut - /deɪ.bju/
6. debris - /deb.ri:/
7. sabotage - /'sæb.ə.taɪʒ/
8. sachet - /sæʃ.eɪ/
9. racquet - /ræk.ɪt/
10. garage - /gær.ɑ:ʒ/

B. Identify the structure. Refer to the internet and share what you have learnt about this place with your class.

1. Matrimandir
2. It is in Auroville, the International city near Pondicherry.
3. This edifice of spiritual significance was established by a spiritual guru, Mirra Alfassa, who was fondly known as The Mother by her followers. She is also the founder of Sri Aurobindo Ashram. Matrimandir means 'Temple of the Mother'. According to Sri Aurobindo's teaching, the concept of 'Mother' stands for the great principle which seeks to help humanity move beyond its current limitations into the next stage of consciousness, also known as 'supramental consciousness'.

4. It is located in the centre of Auroville.

Page No. 41

Writing

A. Write a fact sheet for those interested in visiting the French quarter.

French quarter fact sheet
What to see: French-style colonial buildings, streets in a grid pattern, boulevards, colourful villas with wooden shutters, colonnades, balconies and ornate gates, colourful graffiti on the walls done by travel artists, Notre Dame des Anges or The Church of Our Lady of Angels, Government House
What to do: Explore the French-style architecture, go on a heritage walk, explore the colourful surroundings, visit enchanting cafes offering exotic food, visit beautiful churches, the promenade beach and other places of historical importance such as the French War Memorial in Goubert Avenue.
What to eat: Delicious varieties of French cuisine such as baguettes, croissants, cheesecakes and pies along with other baked goods, Italian specialties such as pizza, pasta and salads. Popular cafes include Baker's Street, La Maison Rose, Café des Arts

B. Imagine that you have a pen-pal. Write a letter talking about your city.

Dear Suman,

How are you? Hope you're enjoying your summer holidays. I heard summers in Kerala are amazing. I hope to visit you someday. I am enjoying my vacation. Let me tell you a bit about my city, Chennai.

I've been here all my life and it is the only home I have ever known. I love everything about the city: the hot summers, the beaches, the food and of course, the people. Let me throw some light on the must-visit places in my city.

Let me begin with my most favourite place: the beach! The Marina beach is the world's second largest beach. It is so beautiful. You will find

many things to do here. You can play games, buy interesting things such as jewellery and toys, enjoy horse riding and munch on delicious snacks such as hot bajjis, bondas, tangy mango, sundal and much more. You can also go up the Lighthouse. The beach looks spectacular at night.

There are other popular landmarks in the city such as the Ripon Building, Fort St. George, Kapaleeshwarar Temple, Chennai Central Railway Station, Government Museum and many more. There are many monuments of historical importance here and many interesting stories about how it all began.

Now, moving on to another favourite: the food! You can never get enough of the soft, steamy idlis with piping hot sambar. It is my go-to comfort food and it never fails to cheer me up. Apart from that, you can choose from a list of lip-smacking dishes such as masala dosa with coconut and tomato chutney, pongal, sambar vada, uttapam and different varieties of rice-based dishes. You can wash it all down with a tumbler of steaming hot filter coffee. I promise you it is the best coffee you would ever taste! I cannot wait to show you around my city. I hope you visit me someday too.

Until then, we have our letters to keep us going. Wishing you a fun-filled summer vacation. Waiting to hear from you soon. Take care.

Love,
Jayathi.

5. TRANSFORMING INDIAN CITIES

Page No. 42

Warm up

Write five differences between an urban city and a small town.

Urban City	Small Town
Better development in terms of access to infrastructure and better connectivity such as airports, railway stations, ports, roads, supermarkets, schools etc	Low development with limited access to infrastructure and limited connectivity in terms of airports, schools, supermarkets etc
Densely populated due to the facilities available	Not as populated as urban areas due to lack of facilities
Access to quality education and good job opportunities	Limited access to education and inadequate job opportunities
Surrounded by big buildings with no vacant lands or greenery	Surrounded by vacant lands, farms and more greenery
High pollution levels due to the presence of too many vehicles, factories and people	Low pollution levels due to low number of vehicles, factories and people

Page No. 47 - 49

Reading

A. Tick the infrastructure required for a smart city.

Good governance, assured electricity, urban mobility and public transport, entertainment, IT connectivity, health and sanitation, safety and security, affordable housing, management of natural resources

B. Write True or False. Correct the statement if it is false.

- False - Smart Cities Mission is an urban renewal programme launched by the Government of India.
- True

3. True
4. False - Urban mobility will be developed in different ways such as multiple modes of public transport with good connectivity, smart parking and intelligent traffic management.
5. False - Housing facilities will be made available for the growing population.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. 98 cities will be developed under the Smart Cities Mission.
2. The state and central governments will allocate funds as grants to the selected cities.
3. Urban mobility can be developed in different ways such as multiple modes of public transport with good connectivity, smart parking and intelligent traffic management. Neighbourhoods will become pedestrian-friendly and residents can walk around or cycle comfortably to places.
4. Neighbourhoods will be made safe in the following ways:
 - Areas will be made clean and less disaster-prone.
 - Slums will be redeveloped.
 - Security measures will be taken to protect women, children and senior citizens.
 - Cameras will be put in place to track criminal activities.
5. The effects of urban heat can be reduced by creating parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. E-governance has several benefits that can be availed by people with the click of a button, in most cases. E-governance provides online services and ensures accountability and transparency. People can access a range of public services through their mobiles and avoid the hassle of visiting municipal offices and waiting in long lines. Citizens will be encouraged to form e-groups and give feedback

on various government activities. This will save everyone the time and effort while getting the job done efficiently.

2. Tokyo and Singapore use technology to explore smarter ways to make life more convenient for their citizens. The two key things common in Tokyo and Singapore are:

Availability of high-speed internet in all areas and at all times.

Well-planned, comprehensive system of public transport ensures smooth connectivity through roads, rails and other forms of transport.

3. I would definitely want to live in a Smart City because it offers several amenities. It improves the quality of life, the living conditions, the look and feel of the city, enables access to different facilities and makes life easier and more convenient for its residents. It offers improved infrastructure, e-governance, safe neighbourhoods with better living conditions, urban mobility and efficient management of natural resources. It also focuses on the health and environmental aspect by striving to reduce the waste produced from construction and destruction of buildings. Efforts will be made to manage water resources and generate clean energy by creating compost from waste. For all these reasons, I would surely opt for a Smart City.

Page No. 49 and 50

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with a word that you have learnt from the lesson.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. allocate | 4. implemented |
| 2. recreational | 5. aspire |
| 3. equip | |

B. 1. Circle the synonyms for the word 'device'.

gadget, apparatus, contraptions, equipment, appliance

2. Write G under the gadget and A under the appliance.

- Camera - G
- Refrigerator - A
- Mixie-grinder - A
- Washing machine - A
- Tablet - G
- Smartphone - G

C. List five words that are commonly used on the internet too.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. browse | 9. chat |
| 2. domain | 10. history |
| 3. application | 11. browse |
| 4. search | 12. surf |
| 5. host | 13. navigate |
| 6. IP Address | 14. connect |
| 7. web page | 15. login |
| 8. cookie | |

D. Name five things that can be upgraded and five things that can be recycled.

Things that can be upgraded	Things that can be recycled
smartphones	fabric
laptops	glass bottles
tablets	aluminium and tin cans
software	newspapers
smart watches	Food waste

Page No. 51

Language in daily use

Write about any event or incident in a line each.

1. The Government provided relief materials to the residents affected by the recent floods.
2. Several NGOs provided rehabilitation programs to those who had lost their means of livelihood during the lockdown imposed due to the COVID-19 virus.

Page No. 52 and 53

Grammar

A. Complete the question with a preposition.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. for | 3. to | 5. up/down |
| 2. with | 4. from | |

B. Rewrite the sentence with a right preposition.

1. The man leapt over the wall.
2. My aunt is speaking on the telephone.
3. My father has gone to a meeting.
4. We will leave at night.
5. Independence Day is on August 15.

C. Match the columns.

1. He is old but – is always active and smiling.
2. Take a bottle of water or –you may regret it.
3. She did not cook because – no one was at home.
4. He is both a batsman and – a bowler.
5. Neither you are wrong nor – is your sister.

Page No. 53

Listening

Listen to a few facts about preparing for a cyclone and fill in the blanks.

1. water-proof
2. official
3. survival
4. evacuate
5. panic

Page No. 54

Speaking

A. 1. Write three words with the short 'i' vowel sound.

- | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. lick | 2. bit | 3. slid |
|---------|--------|---------|

2. Write three words with the long 'i' vowel sound.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. hide | 2. time | 3. shine |
|---------|---------|----------|

Say these words aloud and write whether they have one or two syllables.

1. tiger – 2 syllables
2. moral – 2 syllables
3. boy – 1 syllable

B. Express your opinion briefly about anything that affects you. Give three reasons.

Pollution is one of the biggest problems that we face today. Considering the rate at which humans are progressing, there seems to be no end to the pollution that we are causing. Be it pollution in the form of noise, air, water or land, it has crossed all levels of safety. Global warming is indeed a real crisis and we should take note and act before it is too late. Three reasons why pollution worries me are:

1. It poses a threat to the already-degrading environment and is only going to make things worse if it is not checked immediately.
2. Water and land pollution result in high mortality rates for animals. The polluted oceans and lakes cause several sea animals to die or suffer. The plastic waste that we dump on land injures many animals and results in their death.
3. The harmful air that we breathe poses a threat to humans. Aged people, young children and others with respiratory issues develop breathing problems when they breathe the polluted air. The chemical waste that factories dump into rivers pollute the water and when it is consumed by people, it causes several diseases, including cancer.

Page No. 54

Writing

Write an announcement about a new club (nature, book) club or any other special event.

Event or topic: Indian Book Club

What it is about? Welcome Bibliomaniacs! If you love to read and discuss stories, themes and styles, this Book Club is exactly where you should be! The Indian Book Club (IBC) is an initiative to discover and promote Indian Literature. Every month, we will select a book by an Indian author and take the time to read it before the date set for the discussion session. The dates will be announced in advance. During the session, we will discuss the chosen book and its genre, themes, storyline, characters, writing style of the author and other similar recommendations for those who have loved the genre. This will give us a chance to enjoy and appreciate the rich literature that's produced in our country and possibly put it out there for the world to enjoy. So, what are you waiting for? Join the club for a small fee of ₹ 100/- and lose yourself in the world of books! Come one, come all! Let the reading begin!