

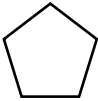
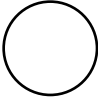
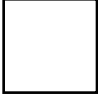


Class : 5 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

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

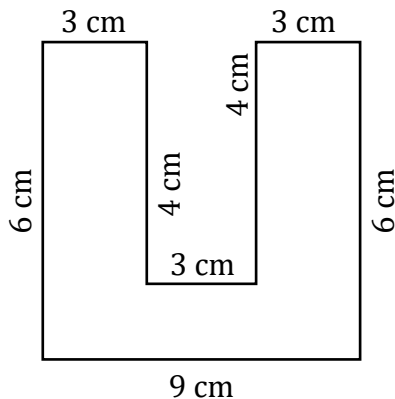
- Square biscuit of side 3 cm
- Mat of side 18 cm
- Mirror of side 20 cm is costly.

HOTS

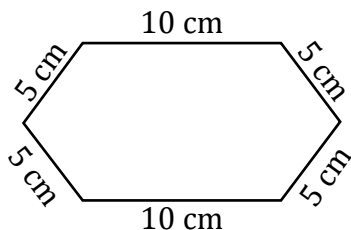
- a. $P = 16$ cm $A = 12\text{ sq. cm}$
 b. $P = 20$ cm $A = 16\text{ sq. cm}$
- 4 m

Questions from Govt. Text Book

Activity 1: Page No. 2



Ans: 38 cm



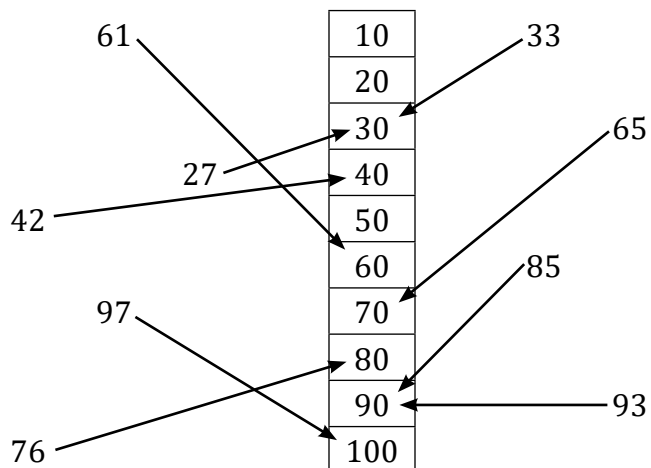
Ans: 40 cm

Lesson 2. NUMBERS

Page No. 18 and 19

Just for Practice 2.1:

1.

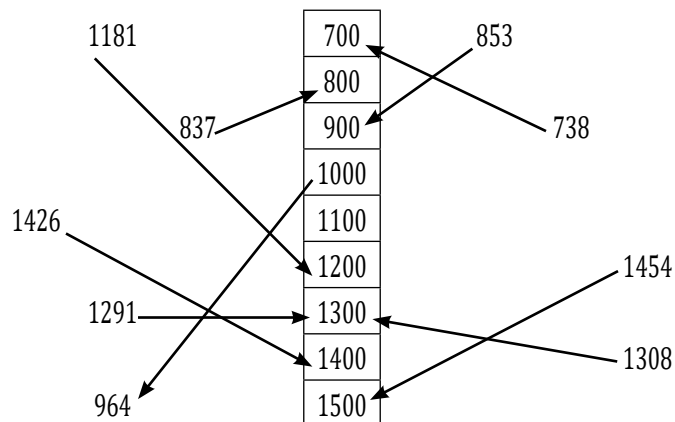


2. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60

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

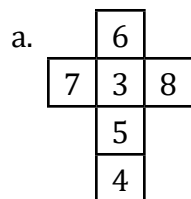
Just for Practice 2.2:

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

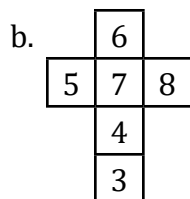
Fun with Math:

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 ____

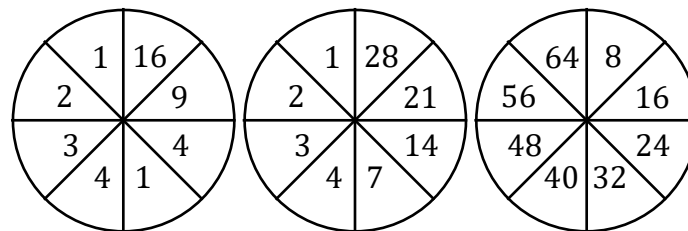
iii. The cost of 1kg pomegranate is ₹93. Then the estimated cost is ____

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

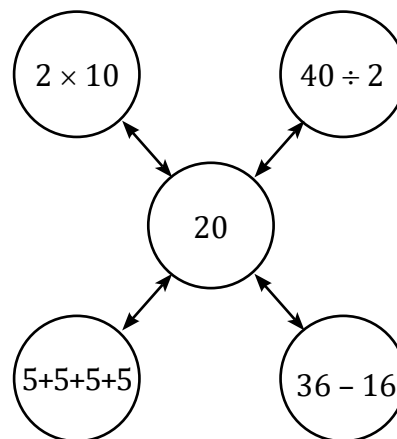
Answers: (i) 30 (ii) 70 (iii) 90 (iv) 80

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)	$40 \div 2 = 20$

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

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. Tanjavur 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.