

Learning Express Social Studies- Class – 3

Chapter 1 : The Earth

- A. a. Atmosphere means mixture of gases that surround the Earth.
b. The earth is a beautiful planet. It is round in shape.
c. A natural luminous body visible in the sky especially at night is known as star.
d. Coast is a place where the land and sea meet.
- B. 1. People were afraid to travel too far in the past because they had the opinion that the Earth was flat and had edges.
2. Ferdinand Magellan proved that the Earth is round.
3. The place where the land and sky appear to meet is called the horizon.
4. The planets according to increase distance from the sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
5. Life exists on the Earth because it is the home of all living things.
- C. 1. living 2. water 3. Spain 4. horizon 5. planets
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F
- E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. ii
- F. Venus, Jupiter, Mars
- G. 1. iii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii 5. iii

Chapter 2 : Continents and Oceans

- A. a. Atlas is a book of maps.
b. Map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it.
c. One of the large land mass of the earth is known as continent.
d. Trench is a long deep hole dug in the ground.
- B. 1. i) Globe is not big enough to represent all the places in detail. ii) We cannot use very big globe as it is difficult to carry.
2. A map which can hang on a wall is known as wall map.
3. Globe is difficult to carry but a map is easy to carry.
4. The sailors use magnetic compass to find out direction.
5. Asia is the largest continent.
- C. 1. Globe 2. map 3. North 4. Arctic 5. blue
- D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. CY 2. O 3. C 4. CY 5. CY 6. O 7. C 8. O
- F. 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. v 5. ii
- Formative Assessment
- G. 1. ii 2. iii 3. iv 4. iv 5. i

Chapter 3 : Our Country India

- A. a. Mountain is a very high hill.
b. Plains are flat and level lands.
c. An area of flat land that is higher than the land around it is known as plateau.
d. Desert is a large area of land covered with sand.
- B. 1. North - The great Himalayas
South - The Indian Ocean
East - The Arabian Sea
West - The Bay of Bengal
2. The great plains of India thickly populated because the land fertile and rich.
3. A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it but an island is a piece of land surrounded by water.
4. Thar desert covers most part of Rajasthan.
5. The Lakshadweep island and The Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- C. 1. Cone 2. Himalayas 3. South 4. Rainfed
5. desert
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
- E. 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv
- F. 1. Terai 2. Desert 3. Everest 4. Peninsula
5. Plains
- G. iv 2. iv 3. ii 4. i 5. iii

Chapter 4 : States of India

- A. a. Government elected to govern the whole country is known as Central Government.
b. Government elected to govern a particular state is known as State Government.
c. An area which look after by the Central Government is called as Union Territory.
- B. 1. Indian territory extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the South and from Gujarat in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
2. There not be one government in India because it is a vast country and it is difficult for a single government to fulfil the needs and aspirations of such a big population.
3. The State Government to look after the welfare of the people of that state.
4. The Union Territories are governed by the Central Government. 5. The Capital of Jammu and Kashmir is Srinagar in summer and Jammu in Winter.

- C. 1. Central 2. west 3. difficult 4. representatives
 5. Kanya Kumari
 D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
 E. 1. iv 2. i 3. v 4. ii 5. iii
 F. 1. iii 2. ii 3. i 4. i 5. iii

Chapter 5 : Our Food

- A. a. Wheat, rice, maize, Jowar and bajra are known as food grains.
 b. Seeds of beans, peas, lentils are called as pulses.
 c. People who do not eat eggs, meat or fish are known as vegetarians.
 d. People who eat eggs, meat, fish and vegetables are known as Non-vegetarians.
 B. 1. The food consumed in different parts of the country depends on the climate and soil of the place.
 2. i. People generally eat wheat in the northern states of India.
 ii. Rice is common in the eastern and southern states of India like West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
 iii. Wheat, Jowar and Bajra are commonly eaten in Rajasthan.
 3. Chillies, Cloves, Turmeric and Pepper.
 4. Carrots, peas and grapes grow in winter. Mangoes, watermelons and litchis are only available in summer.
 5. People who eat eggs, meat, fish are known as Non-vegetarians but people who do not eat eggs, meat and fish are called vegetarians.
 C. 1. soil 2. Rajasthan 3. Oil 4. West Bengal
 5. Vegetarians.
 D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
 E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. v 4. i 5. ii
 F. 1. Vegan 2. Sandesh 3. Haldi 4. Nagpur
 5. Ratnagiri
 G. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. ii 5. i

Chapter 6 : Our Dresses

- A. a. Turban is scarf wound around the head or around a cap.
 b. Long woollen kurta worn by men and women of Kashmir is known as Phiran.
 c. Lungi worn by men and women of Kerala is known as Mundu.
 d. Angrakha means short Jacket like shirt worn over dhoti by men.
 B. 1. Indian people wear different types of dresses in different regions because it is a country known for diversity.
 2. Saree, Salwar-Kameez, trousers, shirts and skirts.
 3. Dhoti-kurta, kurta - pyjama and kurta - churidar are

popular in most of eastern and northern states.
 4. Indian women wear saree differently in different states. Infact, the way a sarre is dropped or tied tells us the state the woman belongs to.

5. In Nagaland, many tribes can be recognised by the designs, stripes and colours of their shawls.

- C. 1. Punjab 2. Lungi 3. Truban 4. dress
 5. popular
 D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
 E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. v 5. ii
 F. 1. T-shirt 2. lungi 3. phiran 4. saree 5. salwar kameez
 G. 1. Salwar - Kameez 2. Pyjama-Angraka
 3. saree 4. Jeans - T-shirt 5. Makhala - Chador
 H. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. iii 5. ii

Chapter 7: Our Festivals

- A. a. Constitution is a body of principles according to which a country is governed.
 b. A festival which reflects the traditions of different religious and ways of living of different people.
 c. Samadhi is a burial place.
 B. 1. Religious festivals are celebrated by the people of different religious.
 2. We celebrate Independence Day on 15th August every year because we got independence from British rule on this day in 1957.
 3. Gurupurab celebrated to work the birthday of the sikh gurus.
 4. Muslims offer prayers or namaz at mosques and they embrace each other and exchange greetings saying 'Id Mubarak' on Id-ul-Fiter.
 5. Bihu is celebrated three times in a year but Onam is celebrated once in a year.
 C. 1. republic 2. sacrifices 3. winter 4. diyas
 5. teacher
 D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
 E. 1. iv 2. v 3. ii 4. i 5. iii
 F. 1. Langer 2. president 3. Pongal 4. Bhangra
 5. Gulal
 G. 1. iv 2. i 3. ii 4. iii 5. ii

Chapter 8 : Our occupations

- A. a. Occupation is a work does to earn money.
 b. A large tract of land covered by trees is known as forest.
 c. Mining signifies digging minerals out of the earth.
 d. Poultry means rearing hens, ducks and geese.
 B. 1. We need to work for food, to wear clothes and a

house to live in.

2. Bullocks, goats, cows and buffaloes.
 3. Most people living in forests collect useful things like rubber, gum and some herbs.
 4. Factories are important for us for the development of a country.
 5. People working in transport services help us to transport the people and goods from one place to another.
- C. 1. Money 2. season 3. ploughing 4. fishing 5. mining
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii
- F. 1. forests 2. Factory 3. occupation 4. Mining
- G. 1. iv 2. i 3. iii 4. i 5. iii

Chapter 9: Means of Transport

- A. a. The means which carry people and goods from one place to another by land is land transport.
- b. The means which carry people and goods from one place to another by air is called Air transport.
- c. The means which carry people and goods from one place to another by water is called water transport.
- d. Passport is an identity proof of a person of country.
- B. 1. We choose our means of transport depends on the distance to be travelled.
2. Car, buses, autos, motor cycles and bicycles are commonly used in cities.
3. A camel is called the 'ship of the desert' because it is used to carry people and pull carts in deserts.
4. Water transport is the cheapest than air transport.
5. Air transport covers big distances in few hours and it is the fastest means of transport. So, air transport shrunk the world.
- C. 1. nearby 2. bullock cart 3. Trains 4. hilly 5. distance
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. ii 2. v 3. iv 4. i 5. iii
- F. 1. rickshaw 2. train 3. train 4. bicycle 5. trolley
- G. 1. camel 2. Elephant 3. Helicopter 4. port 5. train
- H. 1. i 2. ii 3. iii 4. ii

Chapter 10: Means of Communication

- A. a. Sending or receiving messages is known as communication.
- b. Satellite is an electronic device sent into space to collect information.
- c. A network of communication that connect computers all over the world is known as internet.

d. A message in the computer which communicate very fast anywhere in the world among the people is known as E-mail.

- B. 1. Communication means sending or receiving messages.
2. A letter reach its destination; when the address completely written along with pin code on it.
3. We can send message through telegram only but we send parcels through speed post.
4. A mobile or cellular phone has the advantage of being handy than a telephone.
5. We communicate with large number of people at a time by mass communications such as Newspaper, Radio and Television.
- C. 1. letters 2. parcels 3. mobile 4. fax 5. television
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. i 5. ii
- F. 1. iii 2. i 3. i 4. iii

Chapter 11 : People who help us

- A. i) A liquid injected into the body to make us safe from diseases is known as Vaccine.
- ii) Rules made by the government is called as Law.
- iii) Patrol means to walk around and guard.
- iv) Vehicle on the road is known as Traffic.
- B. 1. We learn many subjects and good manners from a teacher.
2. We celebrate 'Teacher's Day' on 5th September every year.
3. When we feel sick we go to doctor.
4. A policeman maintains law and order and to protect our lives and properties.
5. A postman who delivers letters of the people.
- C. 1. Society 2. teacher 3. doctor 4. dispensaries 5. Uniform
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. v 4. i 5. ii
- F. 1. Bank Manager 2. Doctor 3. Traffic 4. Traffic policeman
- G. 1. ii 2. i 3. iv 4. iii 5. iv

Chapter 12 : Local Government Agencies

- A. a) Civic amenities means facilities for people like water, school, hospital etc.
- b) A person who has full rights as a member of country.

c) Money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services.

B. 1. Drinking water, roads, schools, electricity and hospitals.

2. The member of a Gram Panchayat are elected by the people of the village.

3. Sarpanch is the head of the panchayat.

4. Running schools for the village children. construction and repair of village streets and roads.

5. The Municipal Committee get money from the taxes of houses, roads, land, electricity and water.

C. 1. cleanliness 2. 18 3. woman 4. amenities

5. Mayor

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

E. 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. v 5. i

F. 1. panchas 2. Pradhan 3. Gramsevak 4. Tax

5. Chairman

G. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c

Chapter 13 : Delhi

A. i) Something that remains as a remainder of something is known as Monument.

ii) Samadhi is a structure built in memory of a person.

iii) Loo means hot, dry winds.

iv) The official head quarters of an ambassador is called as Embassy.

B. 1) Delhi is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east and Haryana on the other three sides.

2) Delhi was first built by Pandava kings as Indraprastha. Thousands of years later, Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built it and called it Shah Jahanabad.

3. Offices of the Prime Minister, President and the Departments of the Government, High Commissions and Embassies are in Delhi.

4. The Amar Jawan Jyothi at India Gate burns all the time in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our country.

5. Delhi is known as Mini-India because people from different parts of India live in Delhi and people speak different languages and celebrate different festivals.

C. 1. Yamuna 2. Capital 3. Parliament 3. Samadhi 5.

July

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

E. 1. iii 2. i 3. ii 4. i 5. iv

F. 1. iv 2. i 3. ii 4. i 5. iv

Chapter 14 : Mumbai

A. a) Elephanta caves are four rock-cut temples in Mumbai.

b) Sea bed means floor of the sea.

c) A prominent feature of a landscape is known as Land mark.

B. 1. Mumbai is called as Business Capital of India because it is a city of factories and it is an important centre for receiving and sending goods outside the country.

2. The climate of Mumbai is moderate. It is neither too hot in summer not too cold in winter.

3. People of Mumbai worshipped Goddess Mumba Devi after whom the city is believed to be named.

4. The shining lights along the Marine Drive look like a beautiful necklace. This stretch is called as Queen's Necklace.

5. Gate way of India, Kamala Nehru Park, Jahangir Art Gallery and Taraporevala Aquarium.

C. 1. Marine Drive 2. Land mark 3. Moderate

4. Bombay 5. Sea bed.

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

E. 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iii

F. 1. iv 2. ii 3. i 4. i 5. iv

Chapter 15 : Kolkata

A. a. The old hanging bridge on the River Hoogli is called Howrah Bridge. It is also called Rabindra Setu.

b) Kolkata city has so many buildings of historical importance that it often called the 'City of Palaces'.

c) Diamond Harbour is a part in Kolkata.

B. 1. Kolkata called earlier as Calcutta.

2. Rabindra Setu bridge connects Howrah with the city of Kolkata. It is a unique bridge as it has no pillars below it to support.

3. Metro and Tram are the means of transport in Kolkata.

4. Jute, silk, rice, paper and chemicals are some important industries.

7. Kolkata city has so many buildings of historical importance that it often called 'The City of Palaces'.

C. 1. Hoogli 2. Birla 3. Metro 4. Kolkata 5. Fish

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

E. 1. ii 2. iv 3. i 4. v 5. iii

F. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. c

Chapter 16 : Chennai

A. a. Seaport is a stop for ships.

b. Bay of Bengal is a sea beside Chennai.

c. Carnatic music is the tradition music of Tamil Nadu.

B. 1. Chennai is spread for about 20 kilometers along the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

2. Railway coaches, electrical goods, cotton textile, cement and fertilisers.
 3. Pongal is the main festival of Chennai.
 4. The climate of Chennai is hot and humid throughout the year.
 5. St. Thomas Cathedral Church, Kapaleswar Temple, Parthasarathi Temple and Gandhi Mandapam.
- C. 1. Fourth 2. seaport 3. rice 4. chess 5. winter
 D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F
 E. 1. iii 2. v 3. ii 4. i 5. iv
 F. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b

Chapter 17 : Life of the Early Man-I

- A. a) Tools are made by Early man with sharp wooden sticks and stones.
 b) Something which doesn't exist earlier and come to know because of the efforts of a scientist.
 c) To find something for the first time is known as Discover.
 d) Animals which live in the Jungle are known as Wild Animals.
- B. 1. Early humans ate wild fruits and roots and hunted small animals.
 2. The early men kill the animals without going near them because to protect them from wild animals.
 3. The early humans make fire with stones.
 4. The fire made the flesh of animals tastier and easier to eat.
 5. The early men cover their body with the skins of

- animals or leaves of trees.
 C. 1. Jungle 2. fire 3. farming 4. fire 5. sparks
 D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
 E. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
 F. 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b

Chapter 18 : Life of the Early Man-II

- A. a) Something which doesn't exist earlier and come to know because of the efforts of a scientist.
 b) To find something for the first time is known as discover.
 c) Animals which live in the Jungle are known as wild animals.
- B. 1. Farming helped the early man to settle down at one place.
 2. The early humans settle near rivers because the plants needed water and fertile soil to grow well.
 3. Horses, donkeys, cows, bullocks and dogs.
 4. A number of straight logs were tied together to make a raft.
 5. Early humans made carts that could be pulled along the ground. They were called sledges.
- C. 1. water 2. rivers 3. domesticating 4. goods 5. uneven
 D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
 E. 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
 F. 1. ii 2. iv 3. ii 4. ii 5. i