

EVS – UNIT-1 Field and Forest**1) Name of the animals that live in land**

→ Elephant, Cow, Giraffe, Dog, Tiger

2) Name of the animals that live in water

→ Fish, Octopus, Dolphin, Shark, Whale

3) Animals that can live in both water and land

→ Frog, Crab, Snake, Turtle, Seal

NAME :**CLASS** : **IV B****4) What are the special features of a fish?**

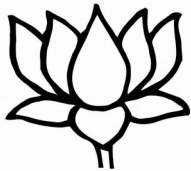
- The boat-like shape with both ends pointed enables the fish to move through water.
- The fins also help the fish to swim in water.

5) What is called adaptation?

→ An organism has certain peculiarities that help it to live in its dwelling place. This is called adaptation.

6) What plants and animals that you can find in a pond and a paddy field?

→ Lotus, Fish, Frog, Water lily, Snake, Algae

7) Adaptations of water living plants

- ans. They do not decay when they live in water
- The leaves float on the water surface
- The flower remains erect above the water level

8) Adaptations of a turtle

- Body is slippery
- Limbs (അവയവങ്ങൾ) help to move on land
- Webbed feet help to swim

9) What are the special features of Duck that helps it to move in water as well as on land?

- Oily feathers
- Serrated beak
- webbed feet

10) Adaptations of Crocodile

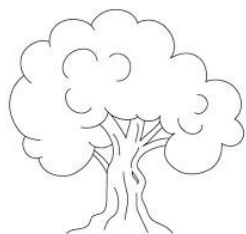
- Shape of the body
- Elongated tail
- Legs suited to walk on land

11) What are the adaptations of frog?

- Slimy body
- Legs suited to jump on the land
- Webbed feet helps to swim in the water

12) What are the adaptations of stork(കൊക്ക)?

- Elongated Leg
- Elongated neck
- Long and pointed beak

13) What are the benefits that the organisms get from a banyan tree?

Ans.

- Food
- Rest
- Shade
- Pure air
- For building nest

14) How do Plants, animals and soil are related?

Ans. Plants and animals help each other to survive. Living and non-living things depends on each other.

15) What are biotic factors?

Ans. Living things are biotic factors. Example – Plants, animals etc.

16) What are abiotic factors?

Ans. Non-living things are abiotic factors. Example – Stone, river, soil etc,

17) How do abiotic factors help animals and plants?

- Ans) Plants and animals need air for breathing.
- Plants and animals cannot live without water
- Plants cannot grow without sunlight.

18) Complete the table about Biotic / Abiotic factors and Interdependence

No	Biotic/Abiotic factors	Interdependence
1	Fish	➤ Live in water ➤ feed on small organisms in water
2	Water	• Provides dwelling place for organisms
3	Banyan tree	• Make the soil fertile • Helps retain water in the soil
4	Lotus	• Living in the water
5	Rock	• Provides living place for organisms
6	Air	• Organisms need air to breath and live
7	Frog	• Lives both in water and on land
8	Water snake	Lives in water and feed on small animals
9	Light	• Helps the organisms to see
10	Tortoise	• Digs burrows in the soil and lives there
11	Soil	• Helps the plants to grow
12	Vines	• Gives fruit • Grow towards the sunlight

19) What is an ecosystem?

Ans) An ecosystem includes the mutually dependent biotic and abiotic factors of a particular place.

20) How beautiful is the forest! Why is it so beautiful?

Ans) So many diverse organisms like huge trees, tiny plants, animals, birds, insects and many others live in the forest. Butterflies and streams provide charm to the forest. The forest is indeed a world of wonder!

21) How is the forest useful to us and other organisms?

Ans)

- streams and rivers emerge from forests.
- Forest helps to get rain
- It protects animals
- We get pure air from forest
- forest is the habitat of diverse living things.

22) Make a list of ecosystems.

- Hills
- bush
- sacred groves (kavukal)
- Ponds

23) What are the harmful effects of demolition of hills and forest?

- Animals lose their home
- Plants perish
- Streams dry
- Water scarcity occurs
- Natural calamities occur.

24) What are the different activities of man that destroys the ecosystem?

- Deforestation
- Sand-mining
- Excessive use of pesticides
- Dumping of plastic waste in the soil and water.
- Reclamation of paddy fields

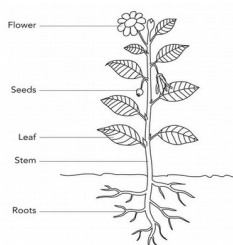
25) What are the effects of deforestation ?

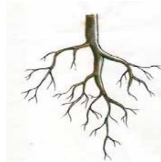
- Deforestation will lead to the destruction of plants and animals. It reduces rainfall

26) What are the activities that we can do to protect our environment?

Ans)

- Growing plants
- Make a medicinal plant garden
- Make a flower garden
- Make an ecopark
- Creating environmental awareness
- Reduce the use of plastic materials
- Use paper bags and ink pens
- Making posters and leaflets
- Cleaning
- Conservation of water

UNIT 2 – THE LEAF TOO HAS TO SAY**Q1) Draw the picture of a plant and label its parts**

Q2) Draw and explain Tap root system,give examples

The tap root system consists of the larger tap root and the smaller branches growing from it. The tap root system grows more deeply.

Hence these roots hold the plant firmly in the soil. Examples: Mango tree, Jack tree, Teak, Brinjal, Pea, Amaranthus, lady's finger

Q3) Draw and explain Fibrous root system,give examples

Large number of roots grow from the base of the stem and they are fibre like and look similar. It is the fibrous root system. There is no main root. They do not grow deep in the soil. The roots grow far and wide in the upper soil. It is easy to uproot the plants. coconut, arecanut, bamboo, paddy, grass etc. are plants with fibrous root system

**Q4) Draw and explain Reticulate venation.**

The network - like venation in leaves is called reticulate venation.

Reticulate venation examples: Mango, coriander, rose and oak.

Q5) Draw and explain Parallel venation

The parallel arrangement of veins in leaves is

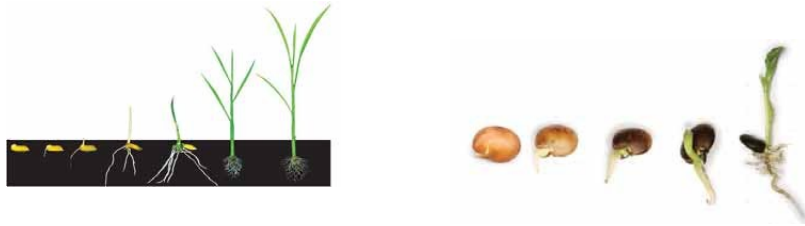
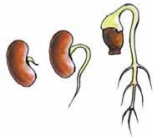
called parallel venation. Parallel venation examples: banana, palms, lily, grass and wheat.

6) Find out the differences between reticulate venation and parallel venation

- In reticulate venation some veins originate from the central vein and run towards both parts of the leaf. But in parallel venation the veins originate from the leaf stalk and run almost parallel and reach the tip of the leaf. The veins do not touch each other in any part of the leaf.
- It is difficult to tear the leaves with reticulate venation. But leaves with parallel venation can be torn easily.
- The principal vein is absent in leaves with parallel venation. these are generally long and narrow.

Q7) Tabulate the root system and venation of the plants we observed

Name of the plant	Root System		Venation		Number of cotyledons
	Tap root	Fibrous root	Reticulate	Parallel	
Coconut Tree		x		x	1
Mango Tree	x		x		2
Arecanut Tree		x		x	1
Jack Tree	x		x		2
Bamboo Tree		x		x	1
Teak Tree	x		x		2
Paddy		x		x	1
Hibiscus	x		x		2

Q8) Draw and label Different stages of germination of a paddy grain and pea seed.**Q9) What is Radicle?**

- The part that comes out first from the seed is called radicle.

Q10) what is Plumule?

- The part that comes out after the radicle, becomes the stem of the plant. It is the plumule that grew into the stem

**Q11) What are the various stages of seed germination?**

- When conditions become favourable, the grain germinates and a new plant is formed out of it.
- The part that comes out first during germination is called radicle. This part is changed into root.
- The direction of growth is downward.
- The part that comes out after the radicle is called plumule.
- The plumule grows up and changes into the stem of the plant.

Q12) What is called cotyledon?

- The thick leaf – like part seen in the plumule of the germinating pea seed is the cotyledon

**Q13) From where did the radicle and the plumule get food to germinate?**

- Plants store food in cotyledons for germination of seeds. The cotyledons become thin and lean according to the growth of the plant. This is because the plant uses the food stored in the cotyledons. The food stored in the cotyledons is used by the plants until they can prepare food by themselves.

Q14) What are monocotyledonous plants (monocots)?

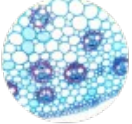
- Plants having only one cotyledon are called monocotyledonous plants (monocots). The outer part of the stem of monocot plants is harder than the inner part. Examples: rice, barley, wheat, palm trees, bamboo, bananas and ginger

Q15) What are dicotyledonous plants (dicots)?

- Plants having two cotyledons are called dicotyledonous plants(dicots).In dicot plants, the inner part is harder. Examples:Pea,Beans, mango.

Q16) What are the differences between Monocot and Dicot .

	MONOCOT	DICOT
1	Single Cotyledon	Two Cotyledon
2	Long Narrow Leaf	Broad Leaf
3	Parallel Veins	Network of Veins

MONOCOT		DICOT	
Single Cotyledon		Two Cotyledon	
Long Narrow Leaf		Broad Leaf	
Parallel Veins		Network of Veins	
Vascular Bundles Scattered		Vascular Bundles in a Ring	
Floral Parts in Multiples of 3		Floral Parts in Multiples of 4 or 5	

UNIT- 3 The Road to Independence**Q1) When did Gandhiji came back to India from South Afrca?**

On 9th January 1915 at Apollo Banther harbour, Bombay

Q2) What was the condition of India during British rule, when Gandhiji came back from South Africa.

The British ruled India threatening and killing the Indians. Indians were forced to obey all their rules such as Students punished for singing patriotic songs, Farmers lived in misery, Taxes increased etc.

Q3)How did Gandhi became the leader of Indian National Congress.?

Gandhiji devised new means of protests, like Satyagraha for the fight against the British. Gandhiji's simple way of life and pleasing speech capture the minds of ordinary people. Their mass support raised him to the leadership of the Indian National Congress.

Q4) What is called Satyagraha?

Satyagraha means holding on to truth. Never accept anything evil, oppose it. ,Do not use violence. Never give up non-violence.

Q5) Explain about Champaran Satyagraha (The first struggle for peasants)

The peasants(farmers) of Champaran village in Bihar were in great misery. They were forced to cultivate indigo. They have to sell it at a rate fixed by British landowners. They levied excess taxes . Gandhiji led a Satyagraha struggle and set the peasants free from misery(ദുരിതം).

Q6) Explain about Kheda Satyagraha?

The Kheda Satyagraha demanded that the taxes imposed on peasants should be reduced when the yields(വിളകൾ) are low.

Q7) Explain about Ahmedabad textile mill strike?

Ahmedabad textile mill strike was for raising wages.

Q8) complete the table about Struggles and their special features

Agitation	Peculiarities
Champaran Strike	Miseries of Farmers Introduces Satyagraha Farmers problem reduced
Kheda Strike	To reduce the newly added tax strike led by Gandhiji It was successful
Ahmedabad strike	To increase wages strike led by Gandhiji It was successful

Q9) Prepare note on Jallianwallabagh incident

The place known as Jallianwallabagh in Punjab. A big open ground surrounded by huge buildings, with only one entrance. A meeting was going on there to protest against the injustice of the British. Suddenly British army started firing. The shocked and horrified people ran all around for life. Hundreds of people lost their lives. This incident, that shocked the Indian mind, took place on 13 April, 1919.

Q10) Explain about Non-cooperation Movement

It was decided not to cooperate with the British Government at any level. The demands of the Non-cooperation Movement are Promote Khadi, Boycott foreign clothes, Promote Hindi, Stop using alcohol.

Q11) Prepare note on the importance of the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March)

It was Gandhiji who introduced salt as a tool for agitation. Salt is made by evaporating sea water. The British rulers imposed heavy taxes on salt. If anyone made salt without paying tax, it would be a punishable offence. Gandhiji and his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram for 388 Kilometres and reached the Dandi beach. There he broke the salt law. On March 12, 1930.

Q12) Explain about "Kerala and the Salt Satyagraha"

By singing Patriotic songs Satyagrahis violated the law on salt tax at Payyanur sea shore in Kannur. K. Kelappan led this protest in Kerala. Later he came to be known as 'Kerala Gandhi'.

Q13) Write the names of Freedom fighters of Kerala

K. Kelappan, T.K. Madhavan, Mohammed Abdu Rahman, K. P. Kesava Menon, A. K. Gopalan, Akkamma Cherian, Kutty Malu Amma etc., were the main leaders who led the freedom struggle in Kerala

Q14) Identify the protests in Kerala related to the freedom struggle.

Malabar rebellion, Revolts organized by pazhassiraja, Guruvayur Sathyagraha, Vaikom Satyagraha.

Q15) Prepare note on 'Quit India' Movement?

Jawaharlal Nehru presented the Quit India Resolution at the Congress session held in Bombay. 'Do or Die', the exhortation of Gandhiji was taken up by the masses. Everyone, including students, joined the struggle. We observe August 9 as 'Quit India Day'.

Q16) What is the importance of October 2nd ?

The United Nations has declared October 2nd, the day of Gandhiji's birth, as World Non violence Day. This is the world's recognition of Mahatma Gandhi's message of 'ahimsa'.

Q17) Name some of the leaders who fought bravely for freedom?

Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhagat Singh, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, Balagangadhar Tilak, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Subhash Chandra Bose, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Dr.S Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Q18) When did India became independent?

It was the result of the sacrifice and struggles of several such brave patriots that India became independent on 15 August 1947.

Q19) Who is known as 'Kerala Gandhi'?

K. Kelappan

Q20) When do we celebrate Quit India Day?

August 9

Q21) What was the exhortation of Gandhiji in the 'Quit India' Movement?

'Do or Die'

UNIT- 4 Wonder World of Birds

Q1) What are the common characteristics of birds?

They have feathers in their body, They lay eggs, They have wings and tail, They have two limbs, still many of them fly. It is easy to identify many birds from their sounds. They search for food, They feed the young ones, They make nests, Normally, they wake up either before or just after sunrise. They return to their nests in the evening. They can perch on the branches of trees and sleep.

Q2) Mention the names of the birds seen in your locality

Parrot, Mynah, Woodpecker, Kingfisher, Sparrow, Crane, Humming bird, Kite, Pigeon.

Q3) Where do birds build nests?

On the holes of tree trunks, In between the branches of trees, Between the leaves of sugar- cane and coconut trees, Among bamboo thickets, In burrows Among the crevices of rocks, Pits made on ground, On floating twigs Among the litter lying on the floor.

Q4) Why do birds make nests?

Birds build nests in order to lay eggs, to rear the chicks and for protecting themselves. Though birds build nests, they do not live in them for a long time.

Q5) Do all birds make nests? If not, where do they lay eggs?

The cuckoo/koel is a bird which does not build nests on its own, They lay eggs in the nests abandoned by other birds and they do not rear their chicks too. There are also a few birds which do not make their own nests.

Q6) What are migratory birds?

Some birds come from far off places in certain seasons. They are known as migratory birds. They are visitors who come from far off places. But they return before the monsoon in our country. They move from one place to another for food, reproduction and to overcome bad weather

Q7) What are the physical features which enable the birds to move and to catch prey? (How do shape, size, legs, wings etc., help birds to fly?)

The water-wading birds have long legs and beaks eg: Crane. Birds that can take the nectar from the flowers have long and curved beaks eg: Humming bird. There are birds that have curved and sharp beaks to help them eat fruits while perching on the branches of trees. eg: Parrot. Birds that fly very high in the air have longer wings and sharp vision, eg: Vulture.

Q8) What are the peculiarities of the eagle? How do these peculiarities enable the eagle to catch prey?

Keen eye sight, Curved and sharp beak, Strong sharp and pointed claws, Can fly downwards and upwards. It can quickly fly down to the ground . It can snatch away the chicks with its long and curved claws and can fly high up in the air and it has sharp vision. It catch its prey with long beaks and fly away quite easily. It can see the objects that are far away as it has sharp vision. It possesses a strong body. Kites can be seen in almost all over in Kerala. It can fly high in the sky. While flying it can glide in the wind without moving its wings.

Q9) How beaks and legs help birds in gathering food?

The webbed feet of Duck help them swim in water. The curved beaks of vulture and kite help them to catch the prey and fly away quickly .The flat beaks of ducks have sieves on both the margins. While it catches prey from water, some water enters the beak. This can be sent out through the sieve-like part. vulture and kite have strong feet, long and curved claws that allow them to fly away holding the prey to far off places. The long limbs of the Crane help it to step into the water and catch its prey by using its long beak.

Q10) The beauty and the sounds made by the birds make our environment more attractive and beautiful. What are the other uses of birds?

Owls and kites eat rats that are harmful to us. Thus they prevent their multiplication. The dispersal of seeds is made possible by certain birds that eat the fruits of trees and plants. Pests are being eaten away on a large scale by these birds and thus they prevent their multiplication. Birds like crows and hens act like scavengers, they help us by keeping our surroundings clean. Many birds and their eggs are used as food by us. We also rear birds in order to enhance aesthetic beauty.

Q11) Birds are one among the factors that protect our environment. But their population is getting decreased alarmingly. What could be the reasons for it?

Increased use of pesticides ,Hunting and Poaching, Being used as food ,Pollution, Deforestation, Forest fire, Climate change

Q12) It is our duty to protect birds. How can we do that?

We should stop hunting the birds for fun. We should control pollution. We should stop deforestation. We should cultivate an attitude in ourselves that even the birds have the right to live in this earth just as we do. Remember, it is our own necessity to protect the birds. We should provide an atmosphere where birds can live without fear.

Q13) Prepare A bird-watcher's note

(Model- Parrot) It has blue colour above its tail. It has yellow colour at the base of the tail. The upper part of the beak has red colour, and the lower part has black colour. The length from the head to its tail is about 40 centimetres. We can see them in the countryside, they flock together and live as communities. Cereals, fruits and seeds are their food. They lay eggs in the nests abandoned by other birds, or on crevices of rocks, or on the holes of the walls. Eggs are white in colour. These pretty parrots have beautiful sounds too.

Q14) Why do we rear birds in our homes?

For fancy, For eggs, As an occupation For entertainment, For fertilizer, For flesh, To feed them with the remains of food.

Q15) Birds that are unable to fly are

(1) Ostrich (2) Emu (3) Kiwi etc.

Q16) bird-watcher's note -Sparrow

Sparrow is a bird that is normally seen in urban areas right from olden days, But now these birds are not to be seen in our areas. It is a bird that can form intimate relationship with human beings. It is a having the length of about 16 cms . lts food consists of cereals. Environment pollution and human interferences are the reasons for their decreases in number.

Q17) Flightless birds

Emu, Kiwi, Ostrich, Penguin

Q18) Complete the table

NO	BIRDS	BODY FEATURES	ADAPTATIONS
1	Curlew	Long curvedbeak	Helps to catch even small organisms that hide in the mud and sand
2	Humming bird	Long and curved tube like beak	Helps to sip honey even from long flowers , Helps fly in the air in a place
3	Wild duck	Boat shaped body, Long and flat wings	Helps to fly fast, Wings help to fly high
4	Painted stork	Long beak	Helps to catch fish even under the water
5	Bronze Winged Jacana	Long toes	Helps to walk, on the lotus leaves
6	Rose Ringed Parakeet	Legs with toes forwards and backwards with pointed claws	Helps to hold on branches firmly.

Q19) Identify and state the importance of birds.

*Birds help in the dispersal of seeds. *Birds help plants to grow in different places. *Birds help to maintain plant diversity.

Q20) How will it affect the nature if the number of birds decrease and their extinction ?

There will be an increase in the number of rats and insects .This will result in the destruction of cultivation. Forest , sacred grooves etc will lose their natural beauty. There will be an extinction of plants in which seeds are dispersed by birds. Destruction of biodiversity .

Q21) Where can we see angadikuruvi? What may the reason for their decrease in number ?

Non-availability of tiny insects as food due to the loss of vegetation around our modern buildings. The excessive use of mosquito repellents indoors and insecticides outdoors. Our concrete architectures with no nesting sites for sparrows Air-conditioning which leaves no entry or exit points for feeding sparrow nestlings. Increasing noise from auto mobiles and their gaseous pollutants. The recent increase in electromagnetic radiations from cell phone towers . Explosive use of diverse wireless devices indoors.

EVS – UNIT-5 Land of Arts

Q1) Write a small description about “Onam”

Onam is our national festival. Malayalees all over the world celebrate this. It is believed that Mahabali, the just king who ruled Kerala, visits Kerala once in every year to see his subjects. Onam is also a harvest festival.

Q2) What are the preparations and activities conducted during Onam celebration?

- Decorating the school and its surroundings
- Pookkalam competition.
- Onasadya
- Playing Folk games like Tug-o-war(Vadamvali), Breaking the pot etc.
- Onakalikal
- Onappattukal , Nadan paattukal ...
- Procession(ഘോഷയാത്ര)

Q3) Why is it said that Onam is a celebration of togetherness?

- Everyone takes part in Onam, irrespective of their caste or religion.
- Everyone participates in Onasadhya.
- People participate in various games that suit their age.
- People get together for participating and watching items like picking flowers, 'Poovily, preparing floral decorations swinging, 'Pulikali' , Tug-o war, Boat race, 'Onappattu, etc.
- The members of our house who live at far away places return home on the occasion of Onam.

Q4)What is a National Festival?

Onam is our national festival. A national festival is celebrated by all the people of a region or country irrespective of their language and regional differences. Navarathri, Diwali, Easter, Holi, Eid, Christmas, etc are celebrated by all people. All celebrations and festivities aim to bring about happiness and satisfaction among people.

Q5)Describe about Boat race

Onam is a period of boat races. The excitement and togetherness of a group can be seen in the boat race. It is beautiful to see people sitting in different boats, singing the 'Vanchipattu' and rowing along!

Q6)What are Folk games ?

Folk games are the games played in a locality for a long time.

Q7)Mention the names of folk games you know

Olappanthukali', Tug o war, Akkukali', 'Urithallu', 'Kothakalladal , Akkikuthu, Playing on the swing, Onathallu, 'Pulikkali' , 'Vattakkali Kuttium Kolum, Playing marbles, lahari etc.

Q8)What articles can be made using the coconut leaf?

ഓലപ്പന്ത്, വാച്ച്, മോതിരം, കണ്ണട, പാമ്പ്, പമ്പരം, തൊപ്പി, ആശ്വരൂപം കിളി, മാല, ഓലപ്പീപ്പി, ഓലവണ്ടി

Q9)What scenes in the festival place have attracted you? Make a list of them?

Illuminations, The procession with elephants, The decorated pandals, Orchestra with Tayambaka, Panchavadyam, The vendors Shops, Fireworks etc.

Q10)Prepare a festival calendar including the festivals of your place and their special features.

Month	Festivals	Features
January	Makaravilakku	
February	Thonichal Thira	
February/ March	Sivarathri	
March	Vallurkav ulsavam	
April	Vishu	
April/ May	Thrissur pooram	
August/September	Thiruvonam	
October/November	Mahanavami	
November	Deepavali	

Q11) What is Pooram?

Pooram' is conducted in all the Bhagavati Kavu' in Kerala. The people of respective regions celebrate Pooram grandly by conducting procession with elephants, fireworks etc.

Q12)Explain about Thrissur Pooram

Thrissur Pooram is a major festival in our state. On that day, the Thrissur town turns into a sea of people. It is a world famous festival as it is attended even by foreigners. Fire- works is an attraction. The major event that attracts people is the changing of the Varnakkudas'

by the Paramekkavu Devaswam and Thiruvambadi Devaswam, who line up with 15 elephants each. The eminent musicians in Kerala participate in 'Pandimelam' and 'Panchavadyam'. People from all over the state arrive at the Vadakkumnatha Temple located at the centre of Thrissur town and witness the puram that occur in the maidan next to the temple. Since all the TV channels telecast the puram celebrations live, we can also watch the Thrissur pooram from our homes.

Q13)What are the major performing art forms found in our state?

Kathakali, Thullal (Ottanthullal-Parayanthullal-Seethankanthullal) Thiruvathirakali, Kolkali, Oppana, Margamkai, Koodiyattam, Chakkyar koothu, Dafmuttu, Mohiniyattam, Theyyam, Villadichan pattu Krishnanattam, Garudan parava, Padayani.

Q14)Write a small description about Kathakali

Kathakali is known as the 'King of arts'. It is an art form of Kerala. In Kathakali, dance, acting, music and the mudras are equally important. Kathakali can be learned only through continuous practice.

Q15)Write a small description about Thiruvathira

Women perform dance around a lighted lamp on the day of 'Thiruvathira' in the month of 'Dhanu'. During the Thiruvathirakkali, women wear traditional Kerala costumes, decorate their hair with 'Desapushpam' and clap their hands in tune with specially tuned songs.

Q16)Write a small description about Kolkali

Kolkali is an art form where the performers dance in a circle. They sing together and dance to the rhythm of the song, beating the sticks in tune with the song.

Q17)Kerala also has a great tradition of music. How many schools of music are you familiar with?

Classical music, Lalithaganam, Folk songs, Mappilappattu Kathakali songs and Vadakkan pattu.

Q18)Explain about Folk songs

Folk songs are songs of a locality that are passed from one generation to another. The knowledge and experiences gathered through generations are seen in folk songs. Folk songs are of different types: those related to farming, handicrafts, entertainments, customs, lifestyles etc.

Q19)Write the names of some songs associated with customs and rituals.

Ayyappanpattu, Bhajana pattu,Pulluvan pattu, Kilippattu,etc.

Q20)Write the names of some songs associated with agriculture.

Njattupattu, Koythu pattu, Kilappattu etc

Q21)Write a short note about Vadakkan Pattu

'Vadakkanpattu' are the songs describing the valour and greatness of famous warriors like Thacholi Othenan, Unniyarcha etc. These songs are great contributions to the Malayalam language. There were 'Kalaris' to offer military training when the country was ruled by the 'Naduvazhi'. When there were conflicts or problems that could not be solved, people challenged each other to 'ankams' (duels). Skilled 'Ankachejavars' (warriors) were appointed on both sides.

Q22) Who popularised 'Mappila pattu'?

'Mappilapattu' are poetic forms with unique features. It was Moiyeenkutty Vaidyar who popularised the Mappilapattu in Kerala.

Q23)Who has written the song that begins with words 'Omanathinkal kidavo'?

This song was written by Irayimman Thampi. He made valuable contributions to literature and music.

Q24)Who was Swathi Thirunal?

Swathi Thirunal was a king, well-versed in music. He has written more than five hundred works in Malayalam, Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada.

Q25)How to play Lahori?

Required: 1 Ball and 7 Chillu (seven pieces from slab, marble or tiles)
Arrange the slabs one above the other with that smaller pieces above the bigger ones. Draw a circle around this. Mark another line a few feet away from it. Standing on this line, throw the ball onto the slabs. If the slabs scatter, the team which makes it fall tries to rearrange it. While arranging, the other team tries to hit the players with the ball. If they arrange the slabs without being hit, they win a Lahori'. Each player has three chances to throw the ball. If the other team catches the ball, the player who threw the ball will be out of the game.

EVS – UNIT-6 UP ABOVE THE SKY**Q1) Name of the Planets**

Ans) Mercury , Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

Q2) Why is the moonlight not hot?

Ans) The sun is a star that gives out heat and light of its own. But the moon can't do that. Moon only reflects the sunlight that falls on it

Q3) Expalin about stars

Ans) Stars are heavenly bodies that shine in the sky. The sun is a star.

Q4) What are planets?

Ans) Planets are heavenly bodies in the sky that revolve around the sun along a definite path. The earth is a planet.

Q5) What are Satellites?

Ans) Satellites are heavenly bodies that revolve around planets. The moon is the satellite of the earth.

Q6) What is an Artificial Satellite?

Ans) Artificial satellites are satellites made by man and sent to space for various purposes. These satellites are sent to outer space with the help of rockets. Aryabhata, EDUSAT and INSAT are some of the artificial satellites launched by India.

Q7) How do day and night occur?

Ans) the earth rotates on its axis(West to East), and the part of the earth on which sunlight falls experiences day and the other part experiences night.

Q8) What is called Rotation?

Ans) The spinning of the earth on its own axis is called rotation. It takes 24 hours for the earth to complete one rotation. This is one day.

Q9) What is meant by 'a Day'?

Ans) The earth takes 24 hours to rotate itself. This period is called a Day

Q10) What is called 'Revolution'?

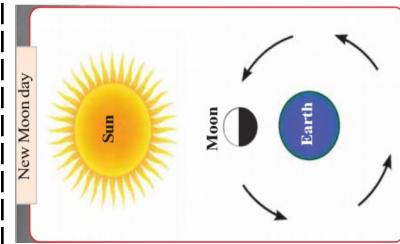
Ans) The movement of the earth around the sun is called revolution.

Q11) What is meant by an 'Year'?

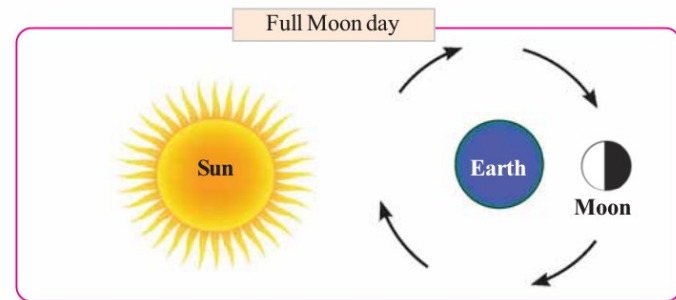
Ans) The earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to move around the sun once. This is one year.

Q12) Why is the moon fully bright on some nights and not seen on other nights?

Ans) The moon will be fully bright on Full Moon day (Pournami or Veluthavavu) and not seen on New Moon day (Amavasi or Karuthavavu)

Q13) Why are we unable to see the moon on the New moon day?

Ans) On the new moon day, the sun, moon and the earth come in a straight line. Then Sunlight does not fall on the part of the moon that faces the earth so we are unable to see the moon on the New moon day

Q14) Why are we able to see the moon in a fully circular shape in full moon day?

Ans) When the sun, the earth and the moon come in a straight line, we are able to see the moon in a fully circular shape. Since The part of the moon where sunlight falls faces the earth

Q15) How many days are there between one Full Moon day and the next one?

Ans) 28 Days, There is a gap of 28 days between two full moon days.

Q16) How many days are there between one New Moon day and the next Full Moon day?

Ans) 14 Days, The full moon day occur 14 days after a new moon day

Q17) Is the surface of the moon same and beautiful as it appears to us from the earth?

Ans) No, The surface of the moon consists of hills, pits and rocks. It does not have air. So we cannot live in the moon as we do on earth.

Q18) What is the name of the first man who land on the moon?

Ans) Neil Armstrong, the American astronaut, was the first man to land on the moon. Later several people went to the moon and brought soil and

rocks from there

Q19) Can we travel to the moon as we travel on the surface of the earth? In which vehicle can we go there?

Ans) We cannot travel to the moon on ordinary vehicles as we do on the earth. Scientists travel in artificial spaceships and travel to the moon.

Example : Chandrayan

Q20) What is the importance of Chandrayan?

Ans) India sent a spacecraft called Chandrayan 1, to the moon. It went around the moon and provided us with valuable information. The success of Chandrayan is, indeed, a matter of pride for all Indians

Q21) The man-made satellites are called artificial satellites. How do we sent them to the outer space?

Ans) Artificial satellites are satellites made by man and sent to space for various purposes. These satellites are sent to outer space with the help of rockets.

Q22) Name some of the Artificial satellites launched by India?

Ans) Aryabhata, EDUSAT and INSAT are some of the artificial satellites launched by India.

Q23) What are the uses of artificial satellites?

Ans) communication, weather forecast, transportation ,

~7~

AS STONE... AS WIND.....

1. Why does water spill over When we drop any object into a container full of water?

When we drop any object into a container full of water the water spills over, because All objects occupy space.

2. Objects with definite shape and those without shape

Water does not have a definite shape. It takes the shape of the vessel in which it is contained. But Stone has shape and size.

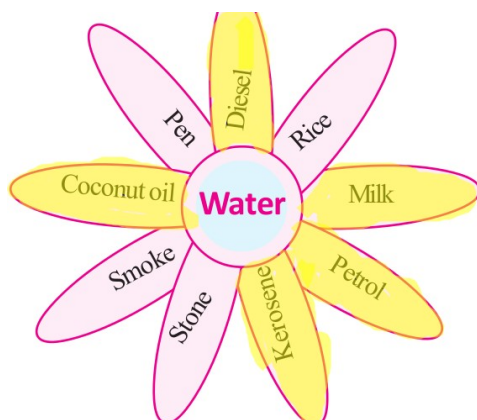
3. Measure the weight of your water bottle before and after filling it with water. What difference did you notice? What do you understand from this?

The weight of the water bottle increases when we fill it with water. Because All objects have weight.

4. What makes the water-wheel turn around when it put under the tap?

Flowing water has power. So the water-wheel turn around when we keep it under the flowing water.

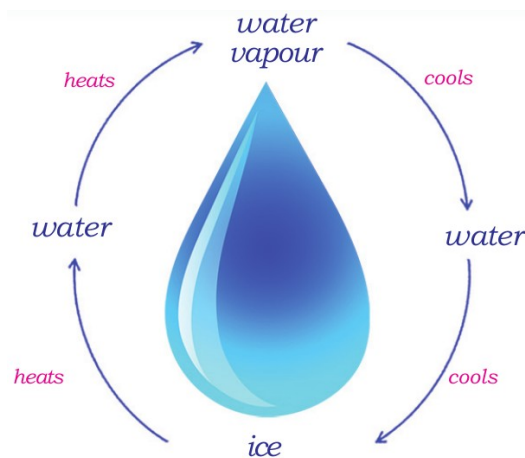
5. Observe the picture. Which among the following can flow like water? Colour them



6. What are the general properties of liquids?

- substances that have properties of water and are able to flow are liquids
- liquids have no definite shape
- they take the shape of vessels that contained them
- they are able to flow
- they have weight

7. Explain about the Changing states of water



- Water changes to water vapour when it heat
- Water vapour changes to water when it cool
- The water changes to ice when it cool.
- The ice changes to water when it heat

8. What is the difference between water and a stone?

- Stone has definite shape, size and weight, but the water does not have a definite shape and size .
- The Stone is a solid and water is liquid.

9. Write down the similarities and differences between solids and a liquids.

	Solids	Liquids
similarities	It have weight	It have weight
	It need space to occupy	It need space to occupy
differences	It have definite shape	It does not have definite shape
	It cannot flow	It can flow

10. What are the properties of gases?

- ➔ Gases do not have a definite shape.
- ➔ They need space to occupy
- ➔ They spread easily
- ➔ Gases have power

Complete the table

Objects	Properties			State
	Weight	Shape	Space to exist	
Coconut oil	YES ✓	NO X	YES ✓	Liquid
Table	YES	YES ✓	YES ✓	Solid
Air	YES ✓	NO	YES	Gas
Water vapour	YES	NO	YES	GAS
Milk	YES	NO	YES	LIQUID
Ice	YES	YES	YES	SOLID

EVS – UNIT-8 READING AND DRAWING MAPS

Q1) Draw the map of Kerala and index



Q2) Find out the places from the map and tabulate them

Symbol		Places
	Airport	Thiruvananthapuram Ernakulam(Nedumbassery) Malappuram(Karipur) Kannur
	Harbour	Ernakulam (Kochi) Kozhikode
	Capital City of Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
	Railway	The Districts which do not have railway lines ➤ Idukki ➤ Wayanad
	The coastal districts	(1) Thiruvananthapuram (2) Kollam (3) Alappuzha (4) Ernakulam (5) Thrissur (6) Malappuram (7) Kozhikode (8) Kannur (9) Kasargod
	The districts with no sea shore	Wayanad Palakkad Idukki Kottayam, Pathanamthitta

Q3) Prepare a note on Kerala including the information you collected

Ans) The name of our state is Kerala. We have 14 districts. Our capital city is Thiruvananthapuram. We have airports in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kannur . We have harbours at Kochi and Kozhikode. Two of our districts do not have railway lines (Idukki & Wayanad). 9 districts in kerala have coastal areas.

Q4) What is an index in Maps?

Ans) Roads, railways, rivers, airports etc., are represented in a map using generally accepted symbols and colours. The index tells us what each colour and symbol in the map represents.

Q5) Find out important index symbols and tabulate them

Ans)

Symbols

	Railway
	Airport
	Harbour
	River
	Tourist spot
	Capital
	District headquarters
	Bird sanctuary

	വന്യജീവിസങ്കേതം
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(Wild life sanctuary)

Q6) Find out the district where the tourist spots, bird sanctuaries, wildlife sanctuaries are located

Ans) Tourist Spots

Bekal Fort - Kasargod
 Arakkal Fort - Kannur
 Edakkal Caves - Wayanad
 Kappad - Kozhikode

Malampuzha	-	Palakkad
Athirappilly	-	Palakkad
Vazhachal	-	Thrissur
Hill Palace	-	Ernakulam
Kurinjimala	-	Idukki
Vagamon	-	Kottayam
Pathiramanal	-	Alapuzha
Palaruvi Waterfalls	-	Kollam
Neyyar Dam	-	Thiruvananthapuram

Bird Sanctuaries

Thattekkad	-	Ernakulam
Kumarakom	-	Kottayam
Kadalundi	-	Kozhikode

Wild life Sanctuaries

Eravikulam	-	Idukki
Silent Valley	-	Palakkad
Shenduruney	-	Kollam

Q7) കേരളത്തിലെ പ്രധാന നദികൾ

നദികളുടെ എണ്ണത്താൽ സമ്പന്നമാണ് നമ്മുടെ കേരളം. ആകെ **44** നദികളാണ് നമുക്കുള്ളത് . അതിൽ 41 എണ്ണം പടിഞ്ഞാറോട്ടും 3 എണ്ണം കിഴക്കോട്ടും ഒഴുകുന്നു. പശ്ചിമഘട്ടത്തിൽനിന്നാണ് നമ്മുടെ നദികളെല്ലാം തന്നെ ഉദ്ഭവിക്കുന്നത്. ഇടനാട് , തിരപ്രദേശം എന്നിവയിൽക്കൂടി പടിഞ്ഞാറോട്ട് ഒഴുകി നദികൾ അറബി കടലിൽ ചെന്നുചേരുന്നു . കിഴക്കുനിന്നും പടിഞ്ഞാറേക്കുള്ള കേരളത്തിന്റെ ചരിഞ്ഞ ഭൂപ്രകൃതി കാരണമാണ് നദികൾ പടിഞ്ഞാറോട്ട് ഒഴുകുന്നത്

1 മഞ്ചേശ്വരം പുഴ	16 മയ്യഴിപ്പുഴ	31 മണിമലയാറ്
2 ഉപ്പളപ്പുഴ	17 കുറ്റാടിപ്പുഴ	32 പമ്പാനദി
3 ഷിറിയപ്പുഴ	18 കോരപ്പുഴ	33 അച്ചൻകോവിലാറ്
4 മൊഗ്രാൽപ്പുഴ	19 കല്ലായിപ്പുഴ	34 പള്ളിക്കലാറ്
5 ചന്ദ്രഗിരിപ്പുഴ	20 ചാലിയാർ	35 കല്ലടയാറ്
6 ചിറ്റാരിപ്പുഴ	21 കടലുണ്ടിയാറ്	36 അയിരൂർ
7 നീലേശ്വരം പുഴ	22 തിരൂർപ്പുഴ	37 ഇത്തിക്കര
8 കാരിക്കോട്ടപ്പുഴ	23 ഭാരതപ്പുഴ	38 മാമം
9 കവുയിപ്പുഴ	24 പുഴയ്ക്കൽപ്പുഴ	39 വാമനപുരം ആറ്
10 പെരുവമ്പപ്പുഴ	25 കീച്ചേരിപ്പുഴ	40 കരമനയാറ്
11 രാമപുരം പുഴ	26 കരുവണ്ണൂർപ്പുഴ	41 നെയ്യാർ
12 കുപ്പംപുഴ	27 ചാലക്കുടിയാറ്	42 പാമ്പാർ
13 വളപട്ടണം പുഴ	28 പെരിയാർ	43 ഭവാനി
14 അഞ്ചരക്കണ്ടിപ്പുഴ	29 മൂവാറ്റുപുഴയാറ്	44 കബനി
15 തലശ്ശേരിപ്പുഴ	30 മീനച്ചിലാറ്	

Q8) കിഴക്കോട്ട് ഒഴുകുന്ന കേരളത്തിലെ പ്രധാന നദികൾ

Ans) കബനി , ഭവാനി , പാമ്പാർ

Q9) Draw the sketch of your class room with the following indicators

W -window



D- Door



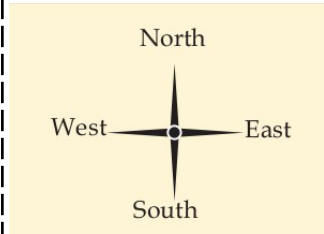
B.B- Black Board



T-Table



Q10) What are the things to be considered when we sketch a map?



Ans) The top of the map on the wall indicates North. This symbol is used to show the directions. With the help of this symbol we can find out the other directions also.

Q11) Find out and write the directions, with the help of the given picture in the text book (page no 89)

Ans)

- (1) The direction, which the girl facing - East
- (2) The direction, which her shadow falls - West
- (3) The direction, which is her Right side - South
- (4) The direction, which is her Left side - North

Q12) Explain about the Mariner's Compass

The Mariner's Compass is an instrument used to find out directions. There is a magnetic needle at the centre of this instrument. This needle always points in the north-south direction. The specially marked end of the needle indicates north.

Q13) Identify your district from the map of Kerala and write a note

Ans) The name of my district is wayanad. Our neighbouring districts are Kozhikode, Kannur and Malappuram. Our district head quarters is at Kalpetta. Our important tourist centres are Kurumbalakotta, Muthanga, Meenmutty, Edakal caves, Banasurasagar Dam, Pookode, Kuruvadweep, Pazhassi tomb, Soochippara etc. Kabani river is one of the important river in wayanad.

Q14) What is a Map?

We can present the peculiarities of a large area on a paper. Such a representation of a geographical area is called a map.

UNIT -9 THROUGH INDIA

Q1) Which place is known as the 'paradise of tourists' ?

Ans) Jammu Kashmir which is known as the 'paradise of tourists'.

Q2) Which is the land that celebrates Pongal ?

Ans) Tamil Nadu

Q3) Which is the land of red hills?

Ans) Arunachal Pradesh

Q4) _____ is the land where Gandhi was born.

Ans) Gujarat

Q5) Which are the states situated in North-East - South-West directions of India?

Ans) North	-	Jammu Kashmir
East	-	Arunachal Pradesh
South	-	Tamil Nadu
West	-	Gujarat

Q6) Which are the states that lie close to the Arabian Sea?

Ans) Gujarat , Maharashtra , Goa , Karnataka , Kerala

Q7) Name the states that lie close to the Bay of Bengal.

Ans) West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

Q8) Which are the states that do not have sea shore ?

Ans) Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh , Bihar, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Telangana.

Q9) Write a note on Arunachal Pradesh

Ans) The state at the eastern end of India. The biggest Buddhavihara is situated here. Its capital is Itanagar. Arunachal is the paradise of orchids. The wild buffalo called Mithun, is the favourite animal of the people. The people of Arunachal speak several languages.

Q10) Write a note on 'Jammu and Kashmir

Ans) This state is situated at the northern end of India. Kashmir is a land of mountains, lakes and rivers. Wular, the largest fresh water lake of India, is in Srinagar. The Dal lake is also famous. Urdu and Kashmiri are the major languages. Important dance forms are Hafisa, Bacha Nagma and Ruf. Jammu and Kashmir has two capitals. The winter capital is Jammu and the summer capital is Srinagar.

Q11) Write a note on 'Tamil Nadu'

Ans) Tamil Nadu is the southernmost state of India. Tamil is the main language. It is

also the neighbouring state of Kerala. It is the land of Bharathanatyam. Its capital is Chennai. The popular silk Kancheepuram belongs to Tamil Nadu.

Q12) Write a note on Gujarat

Ans) Gujarat is at the western end of India. Porbandar, the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi is in this state. Garba dance is a unique art form of Gujarat. Gujarat has the longest coast of all the Indian states. Its capital is Gandhinagar. Gujarati is the main language.

Q13) Collect information about the other states of India. Note them down

Ans)

No	States	Capital	Language	Neighbouring states
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	English	
2	Assam	Dispur	Assamies	
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Telugu	
4	Telangana	Hyderabad	Telugu	
5	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Hindi	
6	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Hindi	
7	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Odia	
8	Karnataka	Bangaluru	Kannada	
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Malayalam	
10	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Gujarati	
11	Goa	Panaji	Konkani	
12	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Hindi	
13	Kashmir	Srinagar/Jammu	Kashmiri	
14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Tamil	
15	Tripura	Agarthala	Bengali	
16	Nagaland	Kohima	English	
17	Punjab	Chandigarh	Punjabi	
18	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bengali	
19	Bihar	Patna	Hindi	
20	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Hindi	
21	Manipur	Imphal	Manipuri	
22	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Hindi	
23	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Marathi	
24	Mizoram	Aizwal	English	
25	Meghalaya	Shillong	Khasi	

26	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Rajasthani	
27	Sikkim	Gangtok	Nepali	
28	Haryana	Chanigarh	Hindi	
29	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	Hindi	

Q14) Collect information about the union territories and the national capital territory
Ans) Delhi is known as the National Capital Territory(NCT) and we have 6 union territories

no	National Capital Territory(NCT)	Capital	Language
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Hindi, Punjabi
3	Daman & Diu	Daman	Gujarati, Marati
4	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Gujarati, English
5	Pondicherry (Puthucherry)	Puthucherry	Tamil, Telugu
6	Lakshadweep	Kuvarati	Malayalam, Mahal

Q15) Write a short note about the National Capital Territory – Delhi

Ans) Delhi is the National Capital Territory of India . It's Capital is also Delhi . Hindi is the chief language . Important festivals are Holi and Diwali . Red fort , Rajghat , India Gate , Rashtrapati Bhavan , Parliament , Lotus Temple , etc. are located here

Q16) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu , are the neighbouring states of Kerala . Which state has the largest number of neighbouring states ? Find out from the map.

Ans) Uttarpradesh shares its borders with the following eight states : 1) Uttarakhand 2)Himachal Pradesh 3)Haryana 4)Rajasthan 5)Madhya Pradesh 6)Chhattisgarh 7)Jharkhand 8)Bihar and Delhi the NCT

Q17) Write a short note on the languages of India .

- **Ans)** Hindi is the most commonly spoken language in India
- The people in most of the states use Hindi language .
- It is our National Language .
- Our constitution has recognised 22 regional languages .
- There are around 1700 spoken languages in India , Of these some languages are spoken by only less than a thousand people .
- There are around 40 languages in India , which are spoken by more than 10 lakhs people .

Q18) Complete the table

No	States	Art Forms
1	Kerala	Kadakali, Mohiniyattam
2	Tamil Nadu	Bharatanatyam
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi
4	Odisha	Oddissi
5	Uttar Pradesh	Kadhak
6	Manipur	Manipuri
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Hafisa, Bacha Nagma and Ruf
8	Gujarat	Garba

Q19) What are the national symbols?

Ans) National symbols are the common factors which unifies the Indians in spite of many diversities. That are 1) National Anthem, 2) National Song, 3) National Flag 4) National Emblem, 5) National currency etc.

Q20) Who wrote our national anthem?

Ans) Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem 'Jana-gana-mana'

Q21) What are the things that one must keep in mind while reciting the national anthem?

- **Ans)** One should stand at attention position while reciting it
- The recitation must be completed within 52 seconds
- It was sung in the Indian Parliament for the first time on 24th January 1950

Q22) Write a short note on National song

Ans) "Vande... mataram..." is our national song. It was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

Q23) Write a short note on National Flag

Ans) There are 3 colours in our national flag – saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. At the centre of the white area is the Asoka Chakra which is navy blue in colour with 24 spokes. Our national flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya.

Q24) Write a short note on National Emblem

Ans) Our national emblem is adopted from the stupa founded by Emperor Asoka at Saranath. It consists of 4 lions looking in four directions and the 'dharmachakra' beneath it, with the forms of an elephant, a horse and a bull around it. Below this, the words 'Satyameva Jayate' are inscribed.

Q25) Nationally recognised symbols

Ans)

National Tree	-	Banyan tree
National Animal	-	Tiger
National Bird	-	Peacock
National Flower	-	Lotus
National Currency	-	Rupee
National River	-	Ganga
National Fish	-	Ganga Dolphin
National Game	-	Hockey
National Fruit	-	Mango
National Heritage Animal	-	Elephant
National Calendar	-	Sakavarsha

ഭാരതമെന്നെൻ രാജ്യത്തെ
സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിടാം
വടക്ക് ജമ്മു കാശ്മീർ
സഞ്ചാരികളുടെ സ്വപ്നമിത്
തെക്കേ അറ്റം തമിഴ്നാട്
പൊങ്കൽ ഉത്സവ നാടാണ്

കിഴക്കുഭാഗം അരുണാചൽ
ചുവന്ന മലയുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം
ഗാന്ധി ജനിച്ചെച്ചൊരു ഗുജറാത്ത്
പടിഞ്ഞാറുത്താണല്ലോ

മധ്യഭാഗം മധ്യപ്രദേശ്
വെള്ളക്കടുവകളിവിടുണ്ട്
ഏറ്റവും വലിയൊരു സംസ്ഥാനം
മാർ മരുവുള്ളൊരു രാജസ്ഥാൻ

ഹരിയുടെ ദേശം ഹരിയാന
കുരുക്ഷേത്രത്തിൻനാടാണ്
ഇന്ത്യാഗേറ്റം ചെങ്കോട്ടയും
ഡൽഹി രാജ്യ തലസ്ഥാനം

സുവർണക്ഷേത്രം പഞ്ചാബിൽ
ഭക്താനംഗലും ഇവിടല്ലോ .
തുട്ടുതുട്ടുത്തൊരു ആപ്പിൾപോൽ
ഹിമാചൽപ്രദേശ് വിടരുന്ത .

ഗംഗാനദിയുടെ തീരത്ത്
ഉത്തരാഞ്ചലുമുണ്ടല്ലോ .
നെഹ്റു ജനിച്ചതും താജ്‌ഹലും
ഉത്തർപ്രദേശിലാണല്ലോ .

വിജ്ഞാനത്തിൻ വെളിച്ചം തുകിയ
നളന്ദയുള്ളൊരു ബീഹാർ .
വനവും ഖനിയും ഉള്ളൊരു നാട്
ത്യാർഖണ്ഡാണെന്നറിയില്ലേ .

മദർതെരേസയും ടാഗോറും

പശ്ചിമ ബംഗാളിൽ നിന്നും .
സിക്കിം എന്നൊരു സംസ്ഥാനത്ത്
കാഞ്ചൻജംഗ കൊടുമുടിയും .

തേയില നിറഞ്ഞൊരു നാടാണ്
ആസ്സാമെന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നു .
ധീരന്മാരുടെ നാടാണ്
നാഗന്മാരുടെ നാഗാലാൻഡ് .

കിഴക്കുദിക്കും രത്നം
മണിപ്പൂരെന്നൊരു സംസ്ഥാനം .
പൂത്തുലഞ്ഞ മുളങ്കാട്
മിസോറാമെന്നൊരു മുളനാട്

പെരുമഴ പെയ്യും മൗസിന്റും
മേഘമുണരും മേഘാലയയിൽ .
ത്രിപുരയിൽ ചെന്നാൽ കാണാനായ്
നീർ മഹാലെന്നൊരു കൊട്ടാരം

കൊണാർക്കിലുള്ളൊരു സൂര്യക്ഷേത്രവും
ഒഡീസിനുത്തറവും ഒഡീഷയിൽ .
വനവും മലയും സമതലവും
നിറഞ്ഞ ഭൂമി ചരത്തിസ്സഡ്

അറബിക്കടലിൻ തീരത്ത്
മഹാനഗരം മഹാരാഷ്ട്ര .
മനോഹരമായൊരു കടൽത്തീരം
ചെറുതായുള്ളൊരു ഗോവയിലും .

സ്വർണഖനിയുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം
കർണാടകയെന്നാണതിൻ പേര് .
പ്രസിദ്ധമായൊരു ചാർമിനാറും
കുച്ചപ്പുഡിയും ആന്ധ്രയില് .

പുതുതായി വന്നൊരു സംസ്ഥാനം
തെലങ്കാനയെന്നു വിളിക്കുന്നു .
കലകൾ തിങ്ങിയ കളിവീട്
സസ്യശ്യാമള കേരളവും .

സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കണ്ടില്ലേ ?
നിങ്ങൾ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളറിഞ്ഞില്ലേ ?

മുംബൈ നഗരസമീപത്ത്
ദാമനും ദിയും കിടക്കുന്നു .
താഴ്വരക്കുന്നുകൾ നിറഞ്ഞതാണ്
ദാദ്രാ നഗർ ഹവേലി .

ഇരുസംസ്ഥാന തലസ്ഥാനം
ചണ്ഡീഗഢാണെന്നറിയില്ലേ ?
ബംഗാൾ ഉൾക്കടൽ ഭാഗത്തെ
ദീപസമൂഹം ആൻഡമാൻ .

മാഹി , യാനം കാരയ്ക്കൽ ഇവ
പോണ്ടിച്ചേരിയിലാണല്ലോ .

അറബിക്കടലിൻ മണിമുത്ത്
പവിഴപ്പുറ്റിൻ ലക്ഷദ്വീപ് .

കേന്ദ്രഭരണപ്രദേശമായ
ഇവരും കൂടിച്ചേരുമ്പോൾ
നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം സമ്പന്നം

UNIT -10 VERY FAR, A LITTLE FAR

Q1) How were the messages sent in the past?

Ans) Trained pigeons were used to exchange messages. During war, pigeons were used for exchanging messages and to send messages from land to ship.

Q2) What were the means of communication other than birds?

Ans) Perumbara, Doothan, Anchalottakkaran

Q3) What are the methods for exchanging information?

Ans) E-mail, Newspaper, Computer, Telegraph, Radio, Television, Internet, Fax, Telephone, Walkie Talkie, Mobile Phone

Q4) What all could be the reasons for the changes in the field of communication?

Ans) Great changes occur in the field of communication. These changes make communication faster, less expensive and more convenient.

Q5) Identify the changes in the field of communication and complete the table.

Ans)

1	Radio	Television
2	Letter	E-mail
3	Telephone	Mobile Phone

Write a short note on the following communication devices

Q6) Newspaper

- One of the most popular media of mass communication.
- It can bring any important news from any part of the world.
- Since It come to us everyday with fresh news, It is also called 'daily.'

Q7) Computer

- It gives audios, texts, images, videos and all such information on demand.
- It also store the information and give it again as you require.
- We can play computer games with this.

Q8) Telegraph

- It is out of use today. But, for a long time, people depended on it to send information quickly.
- Telegraph got its name from two Greek words - tele which means distant and graph which means writing.

Q9) Radio

- Radio was introduced to the world by a scientist named Marconi.
- Radio can spread information across the world very quickly.
- Through Radio only voice reaches you.

Q10) Television

- Today I am just like a member of your family. I got my
- name from the Greek word tele and the Latin word
- vision. I come to you with a variety of programmes with
- news, knowledge, entertainment etc.

Q11) Internet

- Internet connect computers in different parts of the world to provide information.
- Internet can enable people in distant places see each other while talking and also in video conferencing.
- The best way to describe Internet is 'knowledge at finger tips'.

Q12) Fax

- Fax can send the true copy of any message which may include images and texts, to any part of the world immediately.
- Fax can also exchange telephone messages.

Q13) Telephone

- "Mr. Watson, come here...I need your help." This is what Telephone said first.
- Telephone was born on 10 March 1876.
- Telephone was introduced to the world by the great scientist Alexander Graham Bell.

Q14) Walkie Talkie

- Policemen use Walkie Talkie the most.
- Walkie Talkie always used to maintain law and order and national security.
- Walkie Talkie was the first mobile device which used to speak to each other.

Q15) Mobile Phone

- We can use Mobile Phone/ smart phone to Contact friends, playing video games, taking photographs, exchanging messages, Video chat etc.
- We can access the internet through Mobile Phone.

Q16) Arrange the following devices in the chronological order of their use.

(Telephone, Telegraph, Mobile Phone, Fax)

Ans) Telegraph(1837) , Fax(1843), Telephone(1876), Mobile Phone(1973)

Q17) Classify the following means of communication on the basis of the nature of message transfer.

[Telephone , Newspaper , Radio , e-mail , Television , Fax

No	Message transfer to individual	Message transfer to the mass
1	Telephone	Newspaper

2	e-mail	Radio
3	Fax	Television

Q18) What is meant by the term 'Mass Media'

Ans) Mass media refers to the medium of communication that transfers an information to a large number of people at the same time.

Q19) Some of the means of communication we used till recent times, do not exist now. Why?

Ans) As better devices have been discovered some of the earlier devices have been discarded example: Telegraph – Mobile Phone

Q20) Which are the other fields in which means of communication are used? Find it out.

- ➔ Live telecast
- ➔ Weather forecasting
- ➔ Cyber detection
- ➔ Mobile Banking

Q21) How does the voice reach the listener through a mobile phone?

Ans) There are signal towers both near the caller and near the listener. Satellites are receiving these signals from the tower and sending by waves to the tower nearest to the listener.

Q22) Prepare a note on the merits of the information technology.

Ans) Communication technology is progressing rapidly. This helps in forecasting climate change and natural calamities. It helps us to know information from any part of the world and pass them to others even sitting in our own houses.

Q23) The bird which was used to exchange information in the past.

Ans) Pigeon

Q24) The media that enable us to listen and watch news

Ans) Television

Q25) Write the names of the Malayalam newspapers you know.

Ans) Malayala Manorama , Mathrubhoomi, Mangalam, Chandrika, Deshabhimani, Deepika, New Indian Express, The Hindu, The Times of India, Deccan Chronicle.

Q26) Write the limitations of the means of communication which were used in the past.

- They were very slow
- Comparatively more expensive
- They were available at limited places
- Less clarity in communication

Q27) Write the advantages and disadvantages of the land phone and the mobile phones

Land Phone

- Communication done only through talking
- It cannot be moved about
- We can find out whether a person is in the office or the house

Mobile Phone

- Communication can be done either by talking or through SMS
- We can use it even while moving.
- We can Play songs, record sound, take Photos & Videos etc. Through mobile phone

Which is the most appropriate instrument communication in the following situations.

Q28). for a fisherman to contact with his friends, who missed them while fishing.

Ans) Mobile Phone

Q29). to listen to the weather forecast.

Ans) Radio

Q30). to watch the live telecast of the cricket match between India and Sri Lanka.

Ans) Television

UNIT -11 Care For Friends

Q1) What would you do if you witness an accident situation?

- Can take them to hospital.
- We will inform the parents and teachers
- Can inform concerned authorities.
- Console the injured friend.
- Can Provide First Aid

Q2) Mention some common accidents

Fire burns	Sprain	Food choking	Drowning
Wounds	Bruise	Burns	Electric shock
Nose bleed	Fainting	dress catches fire	
A mole in the eye	Fracture	Snake bite	

Q3) What is a First Aid

- First Aid is the care given to a person who meets with an accident, before he or she receives medical assistance. Accidents can happen to anyone at any time. First aid helps to save the precious life. First aid, our noble duty

Q4) What are the benefits of first aid?

- to reduce the intensity of the injury.
- To help the patient to get relief

Q5) What are the duties of provider? a first aid provider?

- console the accident victim.
- provide medical assistance at the earliest.
- Provide First Aid until he gets proper care
- To inform concerned authorities.

Q6) What do we do when the wound is minor?

- clean the wound with pure water.
- hold the wounded part high.
- hold the wounded part tightly with a clean cloth to prevent bleeding.
- don't remove the blood clot from the injured part.
- do not leave the wounds open as it will cause infection.
- let the injured person be seated or laid comfortably, if the injury is serious.
- take the injured person to hospital, at the earliest.

Q7) Why should the first aid provider keep his hands clean?

- To avoid infection

Q8) What do we do when Nose bleed?

- Let the person sit leaning forward.
- Press the tip of the nose with the thumb and forefinger.
- Ask the person to breathe through the mouth.
- Don't let the person to talk.
- Seek medical assistance.

Q9) How can the speck of dust in the eye be removed?

- We can rinse the eye with clean water or remove the speck of dust with the tip of a wet kerchief. Particles that get into the eye should not be forced out, but removed only with medical assistance.

Q10) Why should you not rub the eye when dust falls into it?

- Particles that have fallen into the eyes can cause wounds

Q11) What will you do when there is a sprain?

- Hold the sprained part high without moving.
- Place an icepack to reduce pain.

Q12) What is an Icepack?

Ans) A plastic cover with ice pieces and water wrapped by a clean piece of cloth can be used as an icepack.

Q13) What first aid can be provided for a bruise?

- Ans) You can place a wet piece of cloth or an icepack on the bruised part to avoid pain or swelling.
- Do not apply heat or massage the area.

Q14) What will you do if your friend fainted while playing in the ground?

- see that the person can lie down when he feels giddy.
- then hold the legs high.
- loosen tight clothes, if any.
- ensure fresh air by avoiding to crowd around the person.

Q15) What will you do if your friend got Fracture while playing in the ground?

- Take care to prevent bleeding and germs from entering the wound.
- Provide medical assistance immediately.
- Shift the fractured person only after keeping the fractured part intact. A splint may be used for this purpose.

Q16) What is a Splint?

- While dressing the fractured part, a splint is used to prevent the movement of joints above and below the fractured bone. A normal ruler, thin piece of wood, cardboard etc., can be used for this.

Q17) What is the first aid for 'food chocking' to save life?

- Press the stomach with one hand and tap strongly on the back of the affected person. If the food does not come out even after this is done for 3-5 times, provide medical assistance immediately.

Q18) What are the situations of getting burns?

- When acid falls on the body.
- Fire burns
- Touching hot objects
- Lightening
- Electric Shock etc.

Q19) What should be done when there is a burn?

- Pour water continuously over the burnt area.
- Don't put ice on the burnt area.
- Don't pull away the cloths stuck to the burnt area.
- Don't apply anything as medicine on the burnt area.

Q20) What we do when the dress catches fire?

- Try to extinguish the fire using water.
- Rolling on the ground helps to put out the fire.
- Do not allow the person to run in panic. Fire blazes by the wind.
- Cover the person immediately with a thick blanket or jute sack.

Q21) What first aid can be given to a person bitten by a snake?

- Console the person.
- Do not allow the person to run or walk.
- Wash the wound clean.
- Keep the bitten part lowered.
- Provide medical assistance at the earliest.

Q22) What are the precautions that can be taken against snakebites?

- Walk carefully
- Do not step on the snakes
- Keep your surroundings clean

Q23) How to reduce accidents in water?

- Knowing to swim will reduce accidents in water. We can bring a person who fell in water ashore by providing him a long rope or cloth or piece of wood. One should take care of himself while trying to save a person drowning in water. Do not jump into the water if you do not know swimming. Try to seek the help of others.

Q24) What could be done to save a person from an electric shock?

- Switch off the power supply. If the flow of current cannot be stopped, separate the affected person from the electric connection using a glove or a dry piece of wood.

Q25) What precautions can be taken to prevent electric shocks?

- Do not switch lights or fans with wet hands
- Do not touch the person directly who already has got shock.
- Use electric gadgets that have good quality
- During rainy seasons electric wires may fall down. Take care while walking

Q26) What are the materials necessary for first aid?

- Antiseptic
- Cotton
- Bandage
- Clothes
- Scissors
- Medicines

Q27) When is First Aid day is observed?

- Every year, the second Saturday of September is observed as First Aid Day to bring out the significance of first aid.

Q28) Why do we press the wound tightly when it bleeds excessively?

- to reduce bleeding.

Q29) When there is a burn on the hand...

- cool under running water.

Q30) Who is the father of first aid?

- Dr. Ismark ,

UNIT -12 Know Your Land

Q1) What are the situation in the past compare to the present?

- Houses with thatched roofs and dung flooring.
- Nights lit dimly with kerosene lanterns.
- Kitchens with the ural, uri, earthen pots and vessels.
- Very few who went to school
- The children become fed up walking a long distance.
- More miserable was the plight of the people carrying loads. As there were no proper roads they had to walk along longer paths with heavy loads on their heads.
- The 'load rests' on the side of their way was indeed a single relief

Q2) The agriculture during the past

- Food crops like Paddy, tapioca, tubers, coconut, vegetables etc.

Q3) The Occupations during the past

- Agriculture , Trade

Q4) The Food during the past

- Rice, porridge, tapioca, jack fruit etc.

Q5) The Home appliances during the past

- Wooden home appliances

Q6) Places of worship during the past

- Stones, wood, limestones used for construction.

Q7) important Festivals during the past

- Onam, Ramzan, Christmas, Independence day etc.

Q8) Public Institutions during the past

- Schools, Panchayath office, library, post office etc.

Q9) Transport Facilities during the past

- People travelled by walking
- Bullock carts
- Public Vehicles

Q10) Our land has changed a lot from the past. In what areas have these changes come upon?

➤ Agriculture

In the Past - Paddy, Coconut, Banana, Vegetables, Tubers, pepper

Today - Rubber, Coconut, Plantation crops

➤ Occupations

In the Past - Agriculture and Trade

Today - Industrial and service activities

➤ Games

In the Past - Kabaddi, Nandan kalikal, Kuttium Kolum etc.

Today - Cricket, Badminton, Foot ball

➤ Transportation

In the Past - Bullock carts, Bicycle, Vallom(boat)

Today - Motor Vehicles, Train, Aeroplane

➤ Public Institutions

In the Past - School, Post office, Library, Panchayath office

Today - Hospitals, Govt. Offices, Schools, Clubs

➤ Means for light

In the Past - Oil lamps

Today - Electric bulbs

➤ Utensils(പാത്രങ്ങൾ)

In the Past - Vessels were made up of Clay, copper and bronze

Today - Steel, Plastic, Fibre, Glass, Aluminium etc.

➤ Food

In the Past - Locally cultivated items

Today - Food articles brought from other places.

Q11) So many changes have happened to our land from the past. Why these changes are happening?

➤ The changes were made according to the needs of the people.

➤ The changes in the land improved the standard of living of the people.

➤ Changes continue to occur as the needs increase.

Q12) Did all changes of a land lead to progress?

➤ No, The changes may bring advantages and disadvantages For example :Plastic, The junk food culture and health problems etc.

Q13) who owns the responsibility for fulfilling the common needs of the people of a land?

- Today Local Self Government fulfil the common needs of people of a locality.
- The people of a locality elect their representatives to these Local Self Government.
- The representatives are elected by voting.

Q14) Which are the Local Self Government bodies?

- Grama Panchayaths, Municipalities and Corporations are the Local Self Government bodies.

Q15) Head of the Local Self Government bodies

- The Panchayath President is the head of a Grama Panchayath.
- Municipal Chairman is the head of the Municipality.
- Mayor is the head of the Corporation.
- The elected representatives from each ward or division decides their administrative head.

Q16) Kerala has the three tier system of Local Self Government. Which are they?

- They are Grama Panchayath, Block Panchayath and the Jilla Panchayath.
- In the urban areas it is a Municipality or Corporation.

Q17) The elected representative of a Panchayath is called

- Ward Member

Q18) The elected representative of a Corporation or Municipality is called?

- Councillor

Q19) Why is it said that one should attend in the Gramasabha compulsorily ?

- In the Gramasabha people of a locality assemble to discuss the developmental needs of the locality. Based on the discussion they suggest new schemes. If you attend the gramasabha, then only you can get the opportunity to take the right decision.

Q20) What are the facilities and services you get at school to learn and grow?

- Textbooks
- Scholarships
- Free and compulsory education
- Mid-day meal
- Uniform
- Library – Lab facilities
- Sports – Games facilities
- Education is our right. Schools ensure the right to education.

Q21) Which are the public institutions in your locality?

Public institutions serve to fulfil the needs of the people.

a) Police station

- maintains law and order.
- provides security to life and property.

b) Panchayath Office

- Making the development activities of the locality

c) Hospitals

- Providing medical facilities for the better health

d) Village Office

- Provides different kinds of certificates, Tax collection etc.

e) Post Office

- Provides services related to the postal communication

f) Bank

- Accept the deposit and lend loans

g) Ration Shop

- Provides the essential food articles with subsidy rate.

Q22) Besides Local self govt. Bodies and Public Institutions there are other institutions and organisations that work for the welfare of the people.

Which are they?

- Library and Reading room
- Clubs
- Kudumbasree units
- Co-operative society
- Residence association

Q23) What is the important factor that leads to the progress of our land?

- Our land has many things we can be proud of. It is the unity of the people that leads to the progress of a locality. The unity of the people is the strength of a land.

Q24) Which institution owns the responsibility to fulfil the needs of a locality?

- Grama Panchayath

Q25) The head of Grama Panchayath

- Grama Panchayath President

Q26) The gathering of the people of a locality to discuss and decide the developmental schemes of a Ward.

- Gramasabha