



**NEP 2020**  
**ENHANCED**  
**EDITION**

# Social Invention

## Teacher Manual



## CLASS - III

### CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (b)            2. (b)            3. (c)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. True
- C** 1. solar system            2. Mars  
3. Mercury
- D** 1. A galaxy is a group of stars.  
2. It is believed that the universe was born out of a huge explosion called Big-Bang.  
3. The eight planets of the solar system are- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.  
4. All planets have two kinds of movement. They revolve or move around the sun in their fixed orbits. This is called revolution. The other movement takes place when they rotate or spin on an imaginary line called the axis. This is known as rotation.

### *Learning Time*

1. Comet
2. Constellation
3. Moon
4. The milky way galaxy

### **HOTS**

Stars are not visible during the day due to sunlight.

### CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (c)            2. (b)
- B** 1. False            2. True            3. True
- C** 1. rotation            2.  $365 \frac{1}{4}$             3. blue
- D** 1. The presence of air, water and suitable weather for all living things makes life possible on earth compared to other planets.  
2. The layer of air surrounding the earth like a blanket is

called the atmosphere.

3. The movement of the earth around the sun on its fixed orbit is called revolution.

### ***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

Earth's revolution is important for us as it causes different seasons.

### **CHAPTER 3**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (a)            3. (c)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. True            4. False  
5. True
- C** 1. oceans        2. Pacific        3. oceans        4. continent
- D** 1. (c)            2. (a)            3. (d)            4. (b)
- E** 1. Large areas of water, on the surface of the earth, are known as oceans. The smaller areas of water are known as seas.
2. We use compass to find directions. It consists of a magnetic needle which always points to the North.
  3. No doubt that a globe represents the actual shape of the earth, but it is not easy to carry a globe from place to place. Whereas a map can be easily carried from one place to another. A map is a picture of the earth drawn on a flat piece of paper.
  4. There are seven continents in the world: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia. Asia is the largest continent.

### ***Learning Time***

1. ASIA            2. COMPASS        3. GLOBE
4. INDIAN        5. OCEAN

### **HOTS**

Globe is a 3D model of the earth. The water bodies are marked in

blue colour on the globe and the land and land forms are shown in different colour. We can rotate the globe to see the other half of the earth as only half of the earth can be seen at a time.

#### CHAPTER 4

- A** 1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (b)
- B** 1. Camel      2. Island      3. highest      4. Northern
- C** 1. The great Indian Desert or Thar Desert lies on the north-western part of India. It covers a large area of Rajasthan. The weather in the Thar Desert is very hot and dry with very low rainfall. This land is not good for farming. Only a few thorny plants and bushes grow in the desert. The life of the people is very hard here.
2. The Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep Islands are two main groups of islands in India.
3. The Great Himalayan Mountain ranges lie all along the northern part of India.
4. The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra originate from the himalayas.
5. (a) A high land with a flat top is called a plateau.  
(b) A large area or stretch of land covered with sand that has very little water and few plants is called desert.  
(c) Island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all the sides.

#### *Learning Time*

**A** Do yourself.

**B** Do yourself.

#### **HOTS**

The Lakshadweep Islands is located in the Arabian sea. Beautiful beaches and clean environment attract a lot of tourists. Therefore it is a well known tourist destination.

## CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (b)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)
- B** 1. (d)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (e)  
5. (c)
- C** 1. True      2. False      3. True      4. False  
5. True
- D** 1. capital      2. President      3. 29      4. union
- E** 1. India is situated in the southern part of Asian  
2. Neighbouring countries of India are as follows:  
    ◆ Bhutan, Nepal and China are located in the north.  
    ◆ Sri Lanka and Maldives are located in the south.  
    ◆ Bangladesh and Myanmar lie to the east.  
    ◆ Pakistan and Afghanistan are located in the west and north west.  
3. India has 29 states and seven Union Territories.  
4. The Union Territories are the parts of India which are directly governed by the central government.

### *Learning Time*

- A** Do yourself.  
**B** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

India has 29 states

## CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (c)      2. (b)
- B** 1. True      2. True      3. False
- C** 1. sources      2. timeline      3. historian
- D** 1. The history of the early people gives us valuable information of the past. People who study the past are called historians. They study various objects from the past to know about the past. These objects are called the sources of history. These sources help us to know about the life of the people who lived thousands of years ago.

2. Cave paintings and old coins are some of the sources of history.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

We count years backwards from the birth of Jesus Christ. This time is called Before Common Era or BCE.

**CHAPTER 7**

- A** 1. (c)            2. (b)            3. (b)
- B** 1. (c)            2. (d)            3. (e)            4. (a)
5. (b)
- C** 1. True            2. False            3. True
- D** 1. cook            2. caves            3. thunder
- E** 1. Pre-history was the times before the period of written history.
2. Early humans moved from one place to another in search of food.
3. Early humans are called hunter-gatherers as they kept moving in groups from one place to another in search of food.

***Learning Time***

- A** 1. Caves            2. Stone            3. Paintings            4. Hominids
- B** 1. CAVES            2. SIGNS            3. HOMININS
4. BONES            5. STONE TOOLS

**HOTS**

Do yourself.

**CHAPTER 8**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (b)            3. (c)
- B** 1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (d)            4. (e)
5. (c)
- C** 1. True            2. False            3. True            4. False

- D** 1. farmers    2. village    3. clay
- E** 1. Early humans noticed sparks when two stones struck against each other. When these sparks fell on dried leaves, they caught fire. Another thing they saw was lightning. It struck trees or dry grass and set forests on fire. Soon the early humans learnt to make fire by rubbing two stones together.
2. Early humans used fire to light up dark caves, warm, to cook food and to keep wild animals away.
3. First farmers came to know that soft soil and lots of water are needed to grow plants. So, they began to settle down near rivers and other water sources.
4. Early humans noticed that logs of wood rolling down the hills. They realised that rounded logs of wood could roll on the ground easily. They learnt to fit these logs under their carts. This is how wheel was invented.

### *Learning Time*

- A** Yes.
- B** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

Fire is useful in our daily life. We use fire for cooking, lighting diyas, keeping us warm in winters etc.

### **CHAPTER 9**

- A** 1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (b)
- B** 1. (c)            2. (e)            3. (a)            4. (b)
5. (d)
- C** 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True
5. False
- D** 1. Spices        2. Kheer        3. Rice            4. Mundu
- E** 1. Sarson ka Saag and Makki ki roti and Rajma chawal are popular dishes of North India.

2. In South India people eat rice with sambhar, rasam, vegetables and a curd-based dish called pachadi. Uada and idli are other popular dishes.
3. Thali is a big plate with small bowls of about ten dishes, along with rice, chapati and sweets.
4. Kashmiri women wear a thick loose overcoat called phiran to keep themselves warm.
5. Phiran is a thick loose overcoat worn by Kashmiri women to keep themselves warm.

***Learning Time***

- A** Do yourself.  
**B** Do yourself.

**HOTS**

In India people of different cultures and traditions live together. They eat different types of food and wear different types of clothes. For example, in North India, women wear salwar Kameez whereas in Rajasthan women wear Ghagra Choli. In north India people prefer to eat more of wheat whereas rice is the staple food of the South. In the same way there is diversity in the clothes of men also. The eating habits of people are different in different parts of the country.

**CHAPTER 10**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (a)            3. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True
- C** 1. (d)            2. (a)            3. (e)            4. (c)
5. (b)
- D** 1. Dussehra    2. Kerala        3. Sewaiyan
- E** 1. In India, there is hardly any month when people have no festival. Therefore, India is called a land of festivals.



2. People of different religion celebrate different festival like:  
Raksha Bandhan, Dussehra, Diwali, Eid-ul-fitr, Gurpurab, Christmas and Buddha Purnima.
3. Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It marks the end of rice harvesting. It is celebrated in the month of January at the time of harvesting rice. On this occassion, people worship Sun God. A rice dish Pongal is made and offered to the Sun God. The cow is also worshipped on this festival.
4. Some of the festivals which celebrate the change of seasons are- Holi, Basant Panchami, Sankranti, Lohri and Teej.
5. The National festivals of India are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

***Learning Time***

**A** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
Ambedkar Jayanti

Maharishi Valmiki  
Valmiki Jayanti

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
Childrens Day

Mahatma Gandhi  
Gandhi Jayanti

**B Across**

- |           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 2. Onam   | 5. Gandhi Jayanti |
| 6. Pongal | 7. Christmas      |

**Down**

1. Holi
2. Mahavir Jayanti
3. Diwali

## HOTS

Teachers Day is celebrated on 5th September. It is the birthday of Dr. S. Radha Krishnan.

### CHAPTER 11

- A** 1. (a)            2. (a)            3. (a)            4. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. True            4. False
- C** 1. Farming    2. Minerals    3. Pisciculture  
4. potter            5. money
- D** 1. The work that the people do to earn money is called occupation.
2. Mining is an important activity as it is used to extract minerals which are sent to factories to get metals. Metals are used for making railway engines, bus, ships aeroplanes, utensils, machines, bicycles and electrical appliances.
3. Flat land and good soil are needed to grow crops.
4. Timber or wood is the main product of forests. It is used to make furniture and build houses.

### *Learning Time*

- A** 1. Tailor            2. Postmaster  
3. Architect    4. Carpenter            5. Tailor
- B** 1. Poultry            2. Fishing            3. Hide            4. Tailor

## HOTS

Some of the occupations based on forest are:

- (a) Carpentry
- (b) Rubber industry
- (c) Glue industry
- (d) Leather industry
- (e) Paper industry etc.

## CHAPTER 12

- A** 1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (a)
- B** 1. (e)      2. (d)      3. (a)      4. (b)  
5. (c)
- C** 1. False      2. True      3. True      4. True
- D** 1. Air      2. ship      3. short      4. engines
- E** 1. Different means of water transport are boats, ships, steamers, vessels and lines.  
2. Air transport is the fastest means of transport.  
3. The different types of vehicles that we use to travel are called the means of transport.  
4. Rail transport is a popular and fast means of transport. Trains are a good and comparatively cheaper means of transport. They help in carrying goods and passengers from one place to another.

### *Learning Time*

- A** Do yourself.  
**B** Do yourself.

### **HOTS**

We travel due to different reasons like business, outings or many other purposes.

## CHAPTER 13

- A** 1. (a)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (c)
- B** 1. True      2. False      3. False      4. False  
5. True
- C** 1. telephone      2. partnst      3. radio      4. mass
- D** 1. The process of sending and receiving messages is known as communication. In earlier times, horse-riders and pigeons were used to send messages.  
2. Communication of message sent to one person is known as personal communication.

3. Mobiles and computers are the two most common means of communication of our daily use.
4. Communication of message sent to a large number of people is known as mass communication.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

PIN code means Postal Index Number. We should write correct PIN code as it indicates the region where the letters are to be sent or delivered.

**CHAPTER 14**

- A** 1. (c)            2. (b)            3. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. True
- C** 1. Mahatma Gandhi            2. dry            3. Red Fort
- D** 1. Five important monuments of Delhi are:  
Red Fort  
Qutub Minar  
Lotus Temple  
Jama Masjid  
India Gate
2. India Gate was built in the memory of the Indian soldiers who died in World War I. The Amar Jawan Jyoti is lit continuously at India Gate in the memory of those soldiers.
3. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha the two house of parliament hold their meeting in the parliament house.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Delhi is the heart of India. It has two sets of Government- the Delhi Government and Central Government. The president,

the Prime Minister and other Important Government officials work from Delhi.

### CHAPTER 15

- A** 1. (b)            2. (a)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. False
- C** 1. The Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC) looks after the water supply, roads and garbage collection in the city.
2. Marathi, Hindi, Konkani, Sindhi and English are some of the languages spoken in Mumbai.
3. Gateway of India, Hanging Gardens, Elephanta Caves, Juhu Beach, Marine Drive etc. are some of the tourist attractions in Mumbai.

#### *Learning Time*

Do yourself.

#### **HOTS**

Due to seaside location, Mumbai has moderate temperature throughout the year whereas Delhi is very hot in summer and very cold in winters.

### CHAPTER 16

- A** 1. (c)            2. (b)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. False
- B** 1. International            2. capital            3. Bengali
- D** 1. Kolkata is situated on the banks of the Hugli River. Earlier it was called Calcutta.
2. The climate of Kolkata is neither very hot nor very cold. During the rainy season, Kolkata gets very heavy rains.
3. Howrah Bridge is now known as the Rabindra Setu. This bridge connects the railway station with the city. The uniqueness of this bridge is that it has no pillars in the middle.

4. Victoria Memorial, Botanical Garden, National library, Belur Math, Birla Planetarium, Eden Garden, Alipore Zoo, Rabindra Sarovar and Dakshineswar Temple are some of the places for tourist attractions of Kolkata.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Do yourself.

**CHAPTER 17**

- A** 1. (a)            2. (b)            3. (c)
- B** 1. False          2. True          3. False
- C** 1. Madras        2. fourth        3. dance
- D** 1. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. It was earlier known as Madras.
2. Despite being close to the sea, the climate of Chennai is hot and human throughout the year. Summers are dry at it get maximum rainfall in winter month of November and December.
3. Parthasarathy Temple, Fort St. George, Chepauk Palace, Art Gallery, Chennai Museum and St. Thomas Church are some of the places of tourist attraction in Chennai.
4. Rice is the staple food of the people of Chennai with sambhar and curd.

***Learning Time***

Do yourself.

**HOTS**

Chennai is divided into two parts. The old city, called as George Town, is located on the west part of Chennai. The remaining part, called Anna Salai is located to the south of George Town.

## CHAPTER 18

- A** 1. (b)            2. (a)            3. (c)
- B** 1. True            2. True            3. True            4. True
- C** 1. Song            2. Rabindranath Tagore            3. Mango  
4. Peacock
- D** 1. Our National Anthem is 'Jana Gana Mana'. We sing it on National festivals and at important functions.
2. The National Currency Symbol of India is an amalgam of Devanagari 'Ra' and the Roman Capital 'R'. The two parallel horizontal strips running at the top symbolise the National flag and also the 'equal to' sign.
3. Our National flag is known as Tiranga (Tri-colour). It is the symbol of our freedom and unity. It is a rectangular piece of cloth consisting of three horizontal bands of three colours: Saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. Saffron colour signifies courage and sacrifice, white colour stands for truth and peace, and green colour symbolises prosperity.
4. The Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath is the National Emblem of India. It is also known as the Lion Capital.

### *Learning Time*

1. TIRANGA
1. TIGER
2. MANGO
3. PEACOCK
4. LOTUS

### **HOTS**

Do yourself.

## CHAPTER 19

- A** 1. (b)            2. (b)            3. (a)
- B** 1. (d)            2. (a)            3. (b)            4. (c)  
5. (e)
- C** 1. Flase            2. True            3. False            4. False
- D** 1. eight            2. block            3. mayor
- E** 1. The Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in the villages of India. It has five to eight members. Each member of a Gram Panchayat is called Panch Panchs are elected by the adult villagers.
2. The head of the Gram Panchayat is called a sarpanch.
3. Many blocks form a district or Zilla. The Public works, agriculture, health, education, child and women welfare in the district are looked after by the Zilla Parishad.
4. A Panchayat looks after the welfare of the villagers.

### *Learning Time*

- A** Do yourself.
- B** 1. Gram Panchayat  
2. Panchayat Samiti  
3. Zilla Parishad

### **HOTS**

It is important to elect people to the local self government bodies to look after the welfare of the state.

### **Model Test Paper I**

- A** 1. (b)            2. (b)            3. (b)            4. (b)  
5. (a)
- B** 1. True            2. False            3. False            4. True  
5. True
- C** 1. (d)            2. (c)            3. (e)            4. (b)  
5. (a)



- D** 1. Mars      2. continent 3. caves      4. Spices  
5. Dussehra
- E** 1. **Asteroids:** Asteroids are small rock objects that move around the sun.  
2. **Continents:** Continent is a very large mass of land.  
3. **Satellites:** Satellites are small objects that move around planets.
- F** Do yourself.
- G** Do yourself.
- H** Do yourself.
- J** 1. The movement of the earth around the sun on its fixed orbit is called revolution.  
2. The great Indian desert or the Thar Desert lies on the north-western part of India. Life is difficult on it as the weather is very hot and dry with very low rainfall. Only thorny plants and bushes grow over here as the land is not good for farming.  
3. Early humans were called hunter-gatherers as they kept moving from one place to another in search of food.  
4. The Kashmiri women wear a thick loose overcoat called phiran to keep themselves warm.  
5. Some of the festivals which celebrate change of seasons are Holi, Basant Panchami, Sankranti, Lohri and Teej.

### **Model Test Paper II**

- A** 1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (c)  
5. (b)
- B** 1. True      2. True      3. False      4. False  
5. True
- C** 1. (c)      2. (d)      3. (e)      4. (a)  
5. (b)
- D** 1. Minerals    2. Bengali    3. fourth    4. song  
5. Mayor

- E**
1. **Means of mass communication:** Communication of a message sent to a large number of people is known as mass communication. Radio, T.V., newspapers, magazines, computers etc. are means of mass communication.
  2. **National Flag:** Our national flag is also known as Tiranga (Tri-colour). It is the symbol of our freedom and unity.
  3. **Panchayati Raj:** The Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in the villages of India.
- F** Do yourself
- G**
1. hot and humid
  2. Gram Panchayat
  3. two
  4. Mobile
  5. Durga Puja
- H** Do yourself.
- I**
1. Timber or wood is the main product of forests. It is used to make furniture and build houses.
  2. Rail transport is a popular and fast means of transport. Trains are a good and comparatively cheaper means of transport. They help in carrying goods and passengers from one place to another.
  3. Five important monuments of Delhi are:
    - ◆ Red Fort
    - ◆ Qutub Minar
    - ◆ Lotus Temple
    - ◆ Jama Masjid
    - ◆ India Gate
  4. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. It was earlier known as Madras.
  5. Many blocks form a District or Zilla. The public works agriculture, health, education child and women welfare in the district are looked after by the zilla parishad.

# Social Invention

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