

# 6

## Houses People Live In



### Let's learn about...

- different types of houses.
- special houses.
- keeping the house clean.
- decorating houses.

### Key Terms

- special houses
- temporary house
- permanent house
- shelter
- ventilation
- roof



### Reflect

Name the rooms seen in this house.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....



We need a house for **shelter** and safety. A house protects us from heat, storms, cold, rain and animals. The house we live in with our family is our home.

## Types of Houses

People build different types of houses in different places.

Houses can be **temporary** or **permanent**. You have

already learned about *pucca* and *kuchcha*

houses. Most cities have *pucca* houses

like bungalows and multi-storeyed

apartments. *Kuchcha* houses are mostly

found in villages. The roofs of huts are



*a kuchcha house*



*a pucca house*

**shelter**: a place that covers or gives protection; **temporary**: lasting for a very short time; **permanent**: lasting for a long time or forever

### Features Highlighted

**Let's learn about** – Outlines the learning outcomes of the chapter



◀ The **Rashtrapati Bhawan** in Delhi is the residence of the President of India.

The **Qutub Minar** in Delhi is the tallest stone minaret in India. It is made of red sandstone.



◀ The **Jama Masjid** in Delhi is the largest mosque in India built by Shah Jahan.

The **Golden Temple** in Amritsar is the most important Gurudwara for Sikhs.



◀ The **Victoria Memorial** in Kolkata is a beautiful marble building built in the memory of Queen Victoria.

The **Gateway of India** in Mumbai represents the ceremonial entrance of the British to India.



### FactPedia

Vangchhia in Mizoram, is believed to have been the site of an ancient city. Archaeologists are still digging to find out more.



The **Brihadeshwara temple** in Thanjavur was built by the Cholas. It is 1000 years old.



**Charminar** in Hyderabad and **Hawa Mahal** and **Amer Fort** in Jaipur are also important monuments of India. Some natural heritage sites in India are the **Kaziranga National Park** and the **Manas Wildlife Sanctuary** in Assam, the **Kanchenjunga National Park** in Sikkim and the **Sunderbans** in West Bengal. India has a rich **non-material**

# Pure Air

Pure and clean air is very important. It keeps us healthy.

When we burn things, **smoke** is **released** into the air. Smoke that comes out of factories and vehicles makes the air impure. Burning dry leaves and wood releases smoke and **pollutes** the air. Dust also makes the air impure. If we breathe impure air, we may fall sick.

We need fresh air to stay healthy. Plants give out fresh air. We should plant more trees. We should walk or use a bicycle instead of a car to keep air clean.



*Growing a plant*

## Green Earth

Bursting crackers makes the air unhealthy for us. We must say no to crackers.



## In a Nutshell

- 🌰 Human beings, plants and animals need air to breathe.
- 🌰 Air has no colour. It takes up space and has weight.
- 🌰 Moving air is called wind.
- 🌰 Smoke from factories, cars, crackers and burning leaves makes the air impure.
- 🌰 We should plant more trees to get fresh air.



## Workout

A. Circle the things that need air to move.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



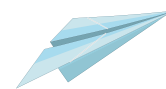
7.



8.



9.



10.



**release:** when something is set free; **pollute:** making the air or water dirty

## Recent developments in agriculture

In the recent times, agricultural development has entered a new phase. We have read about organic farming in the previous chapter. People prefer to eat food that is grown naturally, without too much use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Along with organic farming, sustainable agriculture is also gaining importance. **Sustainable agriculture** aims at producing long-term crops with minimal adverse effects on soil fertility and the environment. It aims at balancing food production with the preservation and conservation of the environment. Conservation of the environment includes conserving water, reduction in overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Sustainable agriculture focuses on maintaining agricultural development with environment conservation.







### Geo Connect

Food and nutrition security is an essential goal for countries around the world. Sustainable food security aims at ending hunger by providing nutritional food for everybody. As the world population is constantly increasing, there is a constant effort to include sustainable development in agricultural practices. To ensure food security, there is a need to increase agricultural productivity, increasing the global food supply chain and decreasing food waste. Efficient agricultural practices and more productivity in crops are the need of the hour.



### In a Nutshell

-  Crops are classified as food crops, cash crops, plantation crops, fibre crops and beverage crops.
-  Food crops comprise major cereals like rice, wheat and maize.
-  Cash crops are also known as commercial crops. They are grown for the sole purpose of selling the produce.
-  Plantation crops like tea, coffee and rubber are also cash crops.



### Workout

A. Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.

1. Golden fibre refers to .....
- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| a. tea  | b. cotton |
| c. jute | d. wheat  |



## Across the Boundary 3

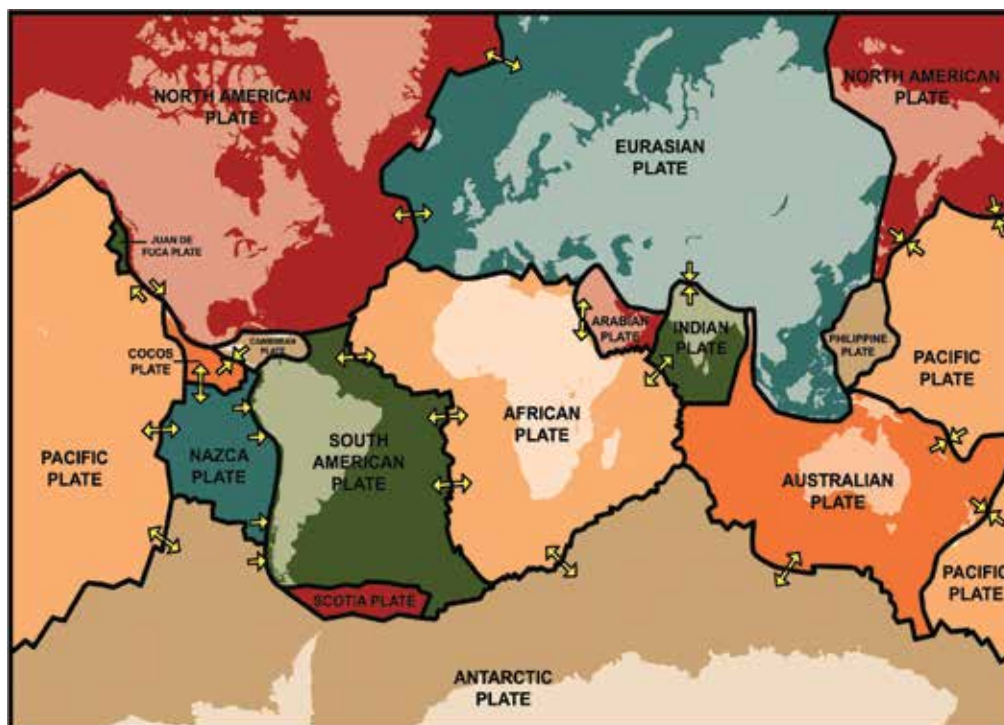
### ■ How Are Most Earthquakes Caused?

The crust of the Earth is not a solid piece. It is more like a puzzle with many pieces. Each piece of the Earth's crust is called a 'plate' or tectonic plate. These plates move constantly. Most of them move so slowly that we cannot even feel the movement. Sometimes, however, the movement is so powerful that everything on the Earth's surface shakes. Presently, the Earth's crust is divided into many major and minor plates. Most of these plates are named for the continents that are located within them. For example, North American Plate, African Plate and Antarctic Plate. The place where the two plates meet is called a plate boundary.

The tectonic plates move in several ways. When the plates move into one another or crash with each other, they form convergent boundaries. When the plates move apart, they form a divergent boundary and when plates move sideways or brush against each other, they form transform boundaries. These movements cause most of the earthquakes on the Earth. Some of them have caused destruction on a huge scale.

### ■ With respect to plate boundaries, find out the answers for these questions.

1. During the 2010 Haiti Earthquake, the movement of which plate was thought to be the initial reason for the earthquake?
2. The converging movement of which two plates is responsible for the uplift of the Himalayan Mountain Range?
3. Which transform fault forms the boundary between the Pacific and the North American Plate?
4. Name a landform that is caused by the divergent movement of the plates.





## Think Box

Look at the two pictures and discuss what you observe. Which basic rights do you think are being violated in these situations?



## Picture Study

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

1. Which fundamental right of the Indian Constitution allows the citizens to do this?
2. Give two more situations when this action is considered by the people.



## Life Skills and Values

Given below are some qualities of a good citizen. Write one thing you can do to demonstrate each of these qualities.

Honesty: .....

Lawfulness: .....

Respect: .....



## Enjoy

How I can be a Responsible Citizen. Write one way in which you can show that you are responsible citizen to complete the list.

At home	
In school	
In my community	

### Weblinks

For more information, visit  
<https://www.india.gov.in/topics/law-justice>  
 Last accessed on 31/July/2020



# 3

# Responsibilities of Good Citizens



**Total required:** 10 periods

**Textbook Reference:** Page 20 to 25

## Weblinks

For more information, visit

<https://eci.gov.in/mcc/>

<https://eci.gov.in/about/about-eci/the-functions-electoral-system-of-india-r2/>

Last accessed on 31/July/2020

### Period 1

#### Introductory Activity

Narrate this story in the classroom and then ask questions related to it.

Tina celebrated her eighteenth birthday last Sunday. Many people came to wish her. Tina's mom hugged her and said he would now need a voter's ID card. Tina wondered what that card was all about. "What is a voter's ID card?", she questioned. She had voted in school to choose her house captain but never needed any card for that. Next morning, Tina asked her mother about it. Mother smiled and told her that it is a card that will allow her to cast vote during an election and choose a leader for the country.

- Ask the students if they have heard about the terms voting and election.
- If yes, where and in what context? Encourage the students to give their opinions.

Refer to **Reflect** and have the students complete the exercise.

### Period 2

Read the chapter aloud. Emphasize the importance of voting and the processes involved in it.

### Period 3

#### Extension activity:

This activity can be linked to the activity in **Enjoy**.

#### Get Ready

Draw a tally chart on either the whiteboard/chalkboard or a flip chart.

Instructions

- Ask the students if there is only one way to vote? How do people vote to elect the Prime Minister of India? How do you think people voted before voting machines were used? How do we sometimes vote in the class?
- Tell the students that they will vote in a different way today. Demonstrate these three ways to vote:

**agree:** wave both hands in the air; **disagree:** fold your arms; **no opinion:** stand in attention

#### Features Highlighted

**Lesson Plan** – Excursions Teachers' Manuals provide a comprehensive teaching aid to facilitate learning outcomes. Many skill-based activities have been suggested for the teachers to make teaching more interactive.