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Name:	Std.:	Roll No.:	Date:	

# **MOTIONS OF THE EARTH**

**Learning Focus:** Rotation of the Earth

Day and Night

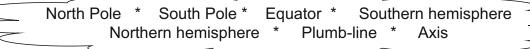
Revolution and Seasons

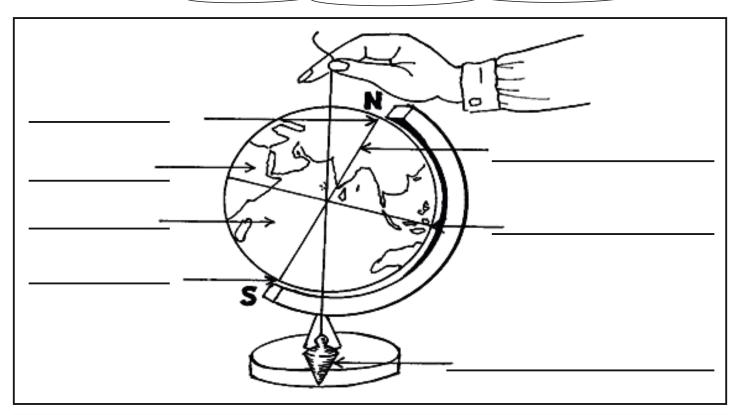


This worksheet relates to Lesson 2 from your textbook

**<u>Did you know?</u>** Due to friction caused by the tides and stray space particles, the Earth's rotation is very gradually slowing down. Every century, the Earth takes about one five-hundredth of a second longer to rotate once. At the beginning of the Earth's formation, a day lasted about 13 or 14 hours, instead of today's 24. The time when our 24-hour system is no longer valid, isn't far o ffin the future.

I A - In the following diagram, write the names of the following features from the 'cloud', on the lines provided.





I B - Explain why February has 29 days instead of 28, every four years.	

# **Motions of the Earth**

I A - With the help of a diagram, explain how Day and Night occur:			
II B - Explain the differences between the Earth's "Rotation" and the Earth's "Revolution". (Give any 3 points			
Rotation		Revo	lution
II C - Write the name of a festival associated with each season, mentioned below:			
Seasons	Festival	Seasons	Festival
Vasant		Sharad	
Grishma		Hemant	
Varsha		Shishir	

EVS I LEVEL V			EE-4
Name :		_ Std. : Roll No. :	Date:
	MOTIONS	OF THE EARTH	
	Learning Focus:	The Calendar Phases of the moon The Lunar Calendar	
	This worksheet relates	to Lesson 2 from your textbook	
Armstrong and Bu	zz Aldrin, the first hum	paceflight that landed Ame nans, on the Moon, on July s and Space Administration	20, 1969. It was
I A - Draw the different pha	ses of the moon in the	spaces below:	
I B - Does it snow in the m	onth of December in Au	stralia and New Zealand? G	ive reasons.

#### **Motions of the Earth**

<u>Did you know?</u> In ancient times, a month was calculated roughly by the length of time it takes the Moon to orbit Earth and begin a new phase. This occurs about every 29 and half days. Although the length of a month now varies, the word month comes from the word "moon" (a "moonth")



II A - Explain the following terms:	
1) Shukla Paksha:	
,	
O) Krisha - Delah -	
2) Krishna Paksha:	
II B - Let's see how much we recall by completing the following:	
The period from one new moon to the next is called a	
The period from one new moon to the next to called a	
2. The year consist of days and hours.	
3. The three main seasons in India are, and	
o. The three main seasons in maia are, and	
4. The days of the lunar month are called	
II C - Answer the following:	
What is the "Full moon"? State any festival celebrated on a full moon day.	
,	
2. What is the "New moon"? State any festival celebrated on a new moon day.	

EVS I LEVEL V				EE-11
Name :	Std.:	Roll No. :	Date:	

### **RULES ARE FOR EVERYONE**



**Learning Focus:** Changes in Rules for Society Customs and Traditions

Protecting our Environment

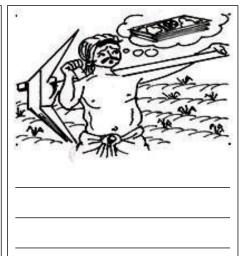
This worksheet relates to Lesson 6 from your textbook

I A - Draw a diagram of the traffic signals and explain the rules that may come to your mind.		

## I B - Observe the pictures below and explain how the following acts of injustice can be overcome.







#### I C - Answer the following in your exercise book.

- 1. State one rule that has changed now but existed when you were 6 years old.
- 2. Who makes Rules?
- 3. Who brought about a positive change in our society? (Mention at least 2 names).
- 4. What is the difference between laws of society and laws of nature?
- 5. List some of the Ancient customs that have been banned and 2 customs that you follow at home.
- 6. Where was the law that banned the use of magic for cheating people, first enacted?

### **Rules Are for Everyone**



<u>Did you know?</u> Sati was a Hindu custom in India in which the widow was burnt on her dead husband's pyre. The custom was believed to be a voluntary act, in which the woman herself decided to end her life to be with her husband after his death. But many young widows were forcibly burnt.

So, the 'Bengal Sati Regulation Act was passed in Calcutta by the Governor General of India, Lord William Bentinck, declaring *Sati* to be illegal and punishable by the Criminal Courts.

II A - Fill in the blanks in the statements, with the words given below:
religious traditions * unjust * time to time * Untouchability * social customs
Poverty * education
1. Rules made for people are changed from
2. Rules in the olden days were in the form of and
3. Many times, laws have to be made to abolish customs.
4 was an inhuman and unjust custom.
5 and lack of are the two main obstacles to progress, in our society.
II B - Write a short note describing 2 of the social issues you feel still exist and what steps can be taken to improve each situation, in your exercise book.
II C - Design a slogan stating why it is so important to protect our environment
II D - Give reasons for the following in your exercise book.

- 1. Why is gender equality important in every society?
- 2. Why do you think caste distinction is bad for society?
- 3. Why are rules made for everyone?

EVS	I LEVEL V

EE-12

Name:	Std.:	Roll No. :	Date:	

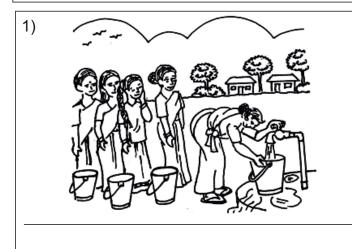
# LET US SOLVE OUR OWN PROBLEMS

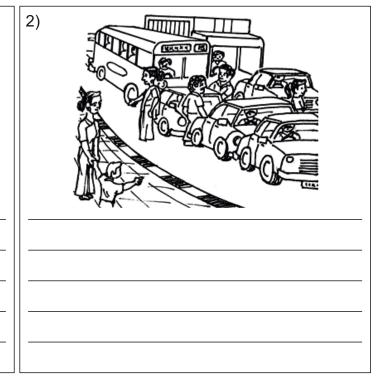


Learning Focus: Issues in Civic Life Solving Disputes

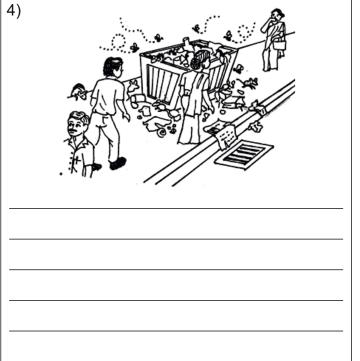
This worksheet relates to Lesson 7 from your textbook

I A - Observe the diagrams and state what civic issues they depict and also state a solution for the same.









#### Let us Solve our own Problems

II A - Explain what is the 'Mahatma Gandhi Dispute-Free Village Mission'.
1177 Explain What is the Manatha Canam Biopate 1166 Village Mission.
'Remember that all through history, the way of truth and love has always won. There have been tyrants and murderers and for a time they seem invincible but in the end, they always fall think of it, ALWAYS.' Mahatma Gandhi
II B - If you were in charge of a village, how would you go about solving the disputes that arise.  Justify the method you would use.
II C - Read the sentence carefully and write " Yes " if you agree and " No " if you disagree with the same.
1. The well-being of a village is not affected by constant disputes
2. Disputes lead to the loss of unity and obstruct the progress of the village.
3. Problems cannot be solved through everyone's efforts and co-operation
4. If we turn a blind eye towards problems, they will become worse
5. Dialogue and discussions cannot help solve disputes
6. Some unsolved disputes have to be taken to appropriate bodies or courts.
7. Disputes can never be solved peacefully
8. Villages which have solved their disputes by using the 'Mahatma Gandhi Dispute-Free Village
Mission', also get a peace award.
II D - Answer the following in your exercise book.

1. 'Everyone has a responsibility to solve problems in civic life.' Explain this sentence and provide one example to support your explanation.