

Social Science

Teacher Manual

3



SOCIAL SCIENCE-3

CHAPTER - 1 : THE EARTH- OUR HOME

Activity: 1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F, 5. T. **A.** 1. b, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c. **B.** 1. revolution, 2. water, land, 3. rotation, 4. atmosphere, 5. horizon. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False. **D.** 1. A sailor, 2. Round, 3. Water, land, 4. Atmosphere, 5. 365¼ days. **E.** 1. We all live on the earth. Like us, many other people, animals and plants too live on the earth. So, we call the earth our home. 2. Air and water make life possible on the earth. 3. The line at which the earth and the sky seem to meet is called the horizon. 4. The earth is surrounded by a layer of air which is 1100 km thick. It is called the atmosphere. 5. Name of the eight planets of the solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Planet, 2. Earth, 3. Solar, 4. Rotation, 5. Horizon, 6. Water. **Life Skills:** 1. Ferdinand Magellan, 2. Neil Armstrong, 3. Yuri Gagarin, 4. Rakesh Sharma. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. It is the only planet that has an atmosphere containing 21 percent oxygen. It is the only planet that has liquid water on its surface. It is the only planet in the solar system that has life. The Earth is the only inner planet (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) to have one large satellite, the Moon. b. The reason we, nor other objects, are crushed by the weight of this air is because this external pressure is balanced by our internal pressure, which arises from various fluids and materials we are composed of.

CHAPTER - 2 : THE EARTH AS A GLOBE

Activity: 1.e, 2.d, 3. b, 4. c, 5.a. **A.** 1. c, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a, 5. b. **B.** 1. axis, 2. atlas, 3. pacific ocean, 4. wall, 5. seven, 6. largest, 7. four. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True. **E.** 1. Land areas, 2. Continents, 3. Arctic and Antarctic ocean, 4. Asia, Pacific, 5. Australia, Indian ocean. **E.** 1. A model of the earth is called the globe. 2. The limitations of a globe are : We cannot show all places on the globe

due to its small size. Moreover, landforms, roads, railways and small places also cannot be shown on it properly and accurately. If we want to show all these properly and accurately, we will have to make a very big globe. But it is not easy and possible to carry such a big globe with us. **3.** A map is a drawing of the earth on a flat surface. **4.** Map upper end shows the North. The lower end shows the South. To our right is the East. To our left is the West. **5.** There are seven continents in the world. These are— Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. **6.** There are five oceans in the world. These are : the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** 1. Antartica, 2. North America, 3. South America, 4. Europe, 5. Africa, 6. Australia. **Vertical:** Asia. **Life Skills:** 1. Atlas, 2. Pacific, 3. Australia, 4. Globe, 5, Map. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. It shows different cities, countries, mountains, rivers and may other such things on the surface of the earth. b. Pacific Ocean.

CHAPTER - 3 : THE LAND FEATURES OF INDIA

Activity: 1. d, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b. **B.** 1. Island, 2. Thar, 3. Andaman, 4. Rajasthan, 5. thorny. **C.** 1. Andaman and Nicobar, 2. Krishna, Tapti, Narmada, 3. Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, 4. K2 and Kanchenjunga, 5. Mount Everest, 6. Lakshadweep. **D.** **1.** China is the most populous country in the world. **2.** It is the largest desert in India. It gets very low rainfall during the year and few bushes and thorny plants grow in this region. Most part of this desert is in western Rajasthan. Here the summers are very hot and the winters are very cold. **3.** Plateau is high flat land. **4.** The temperature of plains is temperate and it gets rains during monsoon season. **5.** A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an Island. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Mountains, 2. Islands, 3. Plateau, 4. Desert. **Life Skills:** **1. Himalayas:** The himalayan region from the northern boundary of India. The name himalayas means the home of snow. It

shows peaks, glaciers. Population is less and farming is difficult. Highest peak is in Himalyas - Mount Everest. 2. **Deccan Plateau:** This land is quite high and it is in the south of India(Deccan). Therefore it is called Deccan Plateau. Most of its surface is uneven and rocky. The soil is less fertile. 3. **Thar Desert:** The north- western region of India is covered with sand. It occupies most of the Western Rajasthan. It is the largest desert in India. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. The Himalayan region lies in the north of India. b. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal.

CHAPTER - 4 : STATES OF INDIA

Activity: 1. Haryana and Chandigarh, 2. Uttar Pradesh, 3. Rajasthan, 4. Punjab, 5. Himachal Pradesh. 2. **A.** 1. a, 2. c, 3. d, 4. c. **B.** 1. New Delhi, 2. seventh, 3. 7, 4. 29, 5. Union. **C.** 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (f), 4. (c), 5. (e), 6. (a). **D.** 1. 29 states, 7 union territories, 2. Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, 3. Dispur, 4. Uttar Pradesh. **E.** 1. Union Territories are directly under the Central Government while States are look after by state Government. 2. To look after and manage such a huge population altogether is a very difficult task. A country's welfare and needs are looked after by its government. So, India has been divided in states and Union Government. 3. Union Territories— i. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Capital— Port Blair. ii. Chandigarh— Chandigarh. iii. Dadra and Nagar Haveli— Silvassa. iv. Daman and Diu— Daman. v. Delhi— Delhi. vi. Lakshadweep— Kavaratti. vii. Pondicherry— Pondicherry. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Andhra Pradesh, 2. Goa, 3. Arunachal Pradesh, 4. Jammu and Kashmir. **Life Skills:** Do yourself. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Do yourself.

CHAPTER - 5 : INDIAN FOOD

Activity: 1. Chicken, Fish, 2. Dosa, Chole Bhature, 3. Oranges, Apples, 4. Sarson ka Saag with Makki ki Roti, Chole Bhature, 5. Rice, Wheat 6. Rasgulla, Jalebi. **A.** 1. c, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b. **B.** 1. bajra, 2. oil,

ghee, 3. Spices, 4. gur, 5. Gujarat, 6. sarson ka saag. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False. **D.** 1. Mustard oil, coconut oil. 2. Chapatti, vegetable curry. 3. Mango, peach. 4. Cheese, curd. 5. Do yourself. **E.** 1. India is known worldwide for its diversity. The climate, land surface, etc. are not same everywhere. Some places are highlands, some are lowlands, some are sandy and some are rocky. Due to this reason, the kind of food eaten by people is also not same. People living in different regions eat different kinds of food. They eat a variety of foods according to the availability of food, their tastes and religious faiths or traditions. 2. South Indian eat rice. 3. People of Northern India generally eat wheat and rice. 4. Those people who eat only vegetables and foodgrains are called vegetarians. 5. Spices are added to food to make the dishes tastier. They also flavour to the food. 6. Sharbat, butter-milk or lassi, cold coffee and soft drinks are common cold drinks in India. Tea and coffee are the common hot drinks in India. 7. Chief food stuffs of India are rice, wheat, milk, pulses, etc. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** Potato, Turnip, Brijal, Tomato, Grapes, Lemon. **Vertical:** Apple, Banana. **Life Skills:** Do yourself. **Activity Time:** 1. Wheat and Rice, 2. Jowar and Bajra, 3. Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, 4. Spices, 5. Rice, 6. Sugarcane, pulses, Wheat, Rice, 7. Rice, Wheat, Maize, Tur, 8. Cocunut, Jackfruit, Banana, Pineapple.

CHAPTER - 6 : INDIAN CLOTHES

Activity: 1. Kashmir, 2. Kerala, 3. Rajasthan, 4. Gujarat. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. d, 4. c, 5. b. **B.** 1. saree, 2. traditional, 3. headgear, 4. odhani, 5. Gandhi. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False. **D.** 1. The most common dresses of Indian men are shirt, trousers, coat, cap, kurta-pyjama, dhoti kurta, lungi, etc. The most common dresses of Indian women are saree-blouse, ghaghara, kurta, odhani, salwar-kameez, skirt, top, jeans, t-shirt. 2. We wear woollen sweater, coat and leather jacket, etc. to protect ourselves from cold. 3. Cotton shirts, t-shirts are put on in summers. 4. On special occasions men wear suits with

ties, turbans, sherwanis, etc. Women wear silk saree-blouse with jewellery. 5. Clothes that are worn by the people of the same profession is called uniform. 6. Lungi-kurta with jacket and turban is the traditional dress of men of Punjab. Salwar-kameez with dupatta is traditional dress of women of Punjab. 7. Turban is a kind of headgear. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Trousers, 2. Saree, 3. Skirt, 4. Gandhi Topi, 5. Salwar Kameez. **Life Skills:** Do yourself.

CHAPTER - 7 : OUR FESTIVALS

Activity: a. Diwali, b. Durga Puja, c. Christmas, d. Eid-ul-Fitr, e. Mahavir Jayanti, f. Buddha Purnima. **Activity:** a. Bihu, b. Pongal, c. Holi, d. Onam. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a. **B.** 1. Gurpurab, 2. festivals, 3. Ramzan, 4. Mahatma Gandhi, 5. Independence, 6. langar, 7. ten, 8. Onam. **C.** 1. 26th January. 2. January. 3. Independence Day, Republic Day. 4. Onam, Pongal. 5. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, 6. Mahatma Gandhi. **D. 1.** We celebrate the Independence Day, because on 15th August 1947, India became independent. **2.** Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year to mark the birthday of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi. **3.** Dussehra is celebrated to mark the victory of good over evil. **4.** People offer prayers and worship Goddess Durga (the symbol of power). Lovely 'pandals' are set up and images/idols of Maa Durga are worshipped. On tenth day, those idols are immersed in a holy river. Large processions are taken out and great number of people participate in it. **5.** People paint their houses in new colours. They buy new things for themselves. They send sweets and gifts to their friends and relatives. The Diwali night is a colourful night. People illuminate their houses with lights of different colours. Children fire crackers and feel very happy. On this night, people worship Goddess Lakshmi. **6.** People worship Goddess Saraswati on this day. Some people wear yellow-coloured clothes on this day, they enjoy flying kites also. **7.** Teachers' Day is celebrated to honour the teachers.

Let's Enjoy: 1. Dussehra, 2. Diwali, 3. Republic Day, 4. Holi, 5. Independence Day, 6. Raksha Bandhan. **Life Skills:** 1. Independence day, 2. Children's Day, 3. Gandhi Jayanti, 4. Christmas, 5. Teacher's Day, 6. Republic Day. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. People of different religions live in India. Every religion has its own festivals. Festivals that are connected with religions are called religious festivals while national festivals are the festivals which are celebrated with great patriotism by the entire nation. b. Advantages: 1. Joyous time to celebrate. 2. Keeps us closer to our traditions. 3. Promotes harmony. 4. Stress relieving. 5. We get to know about different religions. **Activity Time: Hindu:** Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Janmashtami, Diwali. **Muslims:** Shabe- Barat, Bara- Uafat, Eid-u-Zuha, Eid- ul-Milad. **Sikhs:** Guru Govind Singh's Birthday, Lohri, Baisakhi. **Christians:** Good Friday, Easter, Christmas.

CHAPTER - 8 : OUR OCCUPATIONS

Activity: 1. Farming, Cattle Rearing, Poultry, Farming. 2. Sugar Industry, Textile Industry, Making oil out of oil seeds. 3. Wood Cutting, Paper Making, Collecting Herbs. **a.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. c, 4. b. **B.** 1. skill, 2. coastal, 3. forest, 4. Tendu, 5. mining. **C.** 1. Milk. 2. Farming. 3. Fishing. **D. 1.** Any work that helps us to earn money is called an occupation. **2.** People work to earn money, money is needed for fulfil their needs. **3.** The process in which several minerals are taken out of earth is called mining. **4.** Rearing of a number of hens, ducks and geese is called poultry farming. **5.** The workers who have special skill in their occupation are called skilled workers. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Land Occupation, . Fishing, 3. Education based occupation(Doctor), 4. Skill based occupation. **Life Skills:** 1. ✗, 2. ✗, 3. ✓, 4. ✓, 5. ✗. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because they give us milk.

CHAPTER - 9 : PEOPLE WHO HELP US

Activity: 1.d, 2.c, 3.a,4.b. **A.** 1. d, 2. c, 3. a. **B.** 1. teacher, 2. property, 3. veterinary, 4. grocer. **C.** 1. Postman. 2. Doctor. 3. Teacher. **D. 1.** It is impossible for an individual to do all his work on his own. So, we need the help of others. **2.** The postman delivers the letters, money orders, parcels, telegrams to addresses written on them. Thus, he help us to get these things. **3.** A doctor looks after our health. He helps sick people to get better. He examines the patients coming to him very carefully and gives them medicines. Doctor also advises us to stay clean and what type of food we should eat when we are sick. **4.** A teacher helps us in the school. She/He not only teaches us to read and write but also teaches us good manners and good habits. She/He also helps us to become a good human being and a good citizen. **5.** A policeman helps us in a number of ways. He helps in keeping peace and order during fairs and festivals. He helps in protecting our life and property. He helps in finding our lost things. **6.** Name of four important people who help us are : teacher, policeman, postman, doctor. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Doctor, 2. Policeman, 3. Postman, 4. Teacher. **Think and Answer(Hots):** People work to earn a livelihood for themselves and their family.

CHAPTER - 10 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Activity: 1. Ship, 2. Truck, . Train. **A.** 1. d, 2. c, 3. c. **B.** 1. metro, 2. cheapest, 3. aeroplane, 4. land. **C. 1.** aeroplane, 2. Water transport. 3. Rajdhani and Shatabdi express. **4.** Air transport takes very less time to reach any place, we can send goods very quickly by air transport. **D. 1.** The means by which people travel and also carry good from one place to another are called means of transport. **2.** Name of five means of land transport are bus, train, car, bike, truck. **3.** The three different modes of transport are Land transport, Water Transport, Air Transport. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Aeroplane, 2. Ship, 3. Train, 4. Tanga. **Life Skills:** 1. Car/ Scooter, 2. Car/ Scooter, 3. Train/Aeroplane, 4. Aeroplane, 5. Boat/Streamer, 6. Ship.

CHAPTER - 11 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Activity: 1. Fax Machine is connected to a telephone line that can be used to send written or printed messages instantly. 2. If we want to send an urgent message to reach someone very quickly we send it by telegram. 3. If we want to send message immediately, we can use a telephone. **A.** 1. a, 2. a, 3. b. **B.** 1. two, 2. faster, 3. personal, 4. computer. **C.** 1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False. **D.** 1. Telephone. 2. Newspaper, Television. 3. Letter. **E.** 1. The means used to communicate messages, news or information are called means of communication. 2. The act of sending and receiving messages, news or information from one person to another is called communication. 3. Programmes on radio and television are transmitted through satellites. Satellites have made communication faster. The live telecasts of important events and weather forecasts are broadcast with the help of satellites. 4. People communicate in many ways including talking, writing, using telephone and by sending a telegram. This type of communication is called Individual or personal communication. 5. We send a message urgently by a telegram. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Fax Machine, 2. Computer, 3. Telegram, 4. Mobile, 5. Books/Magazines, 7. Newspapers, 8. Television. **Life Skills:** 1. Postcard, 2. Pen, 3. Newspaper, 4. Telephone. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Radio is an audio medium while T.V. is an audio-visual medium.

CHAPTER - 12 : VILLAGE PANCHAYAT AND MUNICIPALITY

Activity: 1. T, 2. F, T, 4. F. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b. **B.** 1. sarpanch, 2. chairman, 3. woman, 4. five. **D.** 1. Pradhan. 2. Village people. 3. Municipality. 4. Town people. **E.** 1. Three things done by a Village Panchayat are : a. Cleanliness and sanitation of village. b. Arrangement of lighting of village roads and streets. c. Digging of wells and installation of hand pumps. 2. Three things done by a Municipal Committee are : a. Construction, maintenance and

cleanliness of roads. b. Construction of tube wells and installation of hand pumps and taps for the public. Construction of big tanks for storage of water. c. Opening of ration shops, preparation and distribution of ration cards. **3.** The sources of income of a Village Panchayat are : Money through taxes that are imposed on shops, houses and fairs. Government also gives money to the panchayat in the form of grants. **4.** The sources of income of a Municipal Committee are the taxes, such as property tax, water tax, shop tax, toll tax, etc. **5.** Three chief functions of a Municipality are : a. Drainage of excess rain water and dirty water. b. Lighting of roads and streets at night. c. Opening of hospitals, dispensaries and Health Care Centers. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Sarpanch, 2. Chairman, 3. Mayor, 4. Panch, 5. Commissioner, 6. Village. **Life Skills:** 1. The head of the panch is called Sarpanch. 2. He assists the Sarpanch and keeps records and documentation of village.

CHAPTER - 13 : CHENNAI

Activity: 1.d, 2.e, 3.f, 4.a, 5.c, 6.b. **A.** 1. c, 2. b, 3. c. **B.** 1. Cooum, 2. VGP Golden, 3. airport, 4. Bharatnatyam, 5. fourth. **C.** 1. Pongal. 2. Tamil. 3. Carnatic music. 4. Madras. **D.** 1. Chennai is situated on the eastern coast of India on Cooum river. 2. Name of two important industries of Chennai are cement industry and motor car industry. 3. (i) Chennai has a big port. Ships from all over the world come there. (ii) It is also has an international airport called Meenambakkam. 4. The main foods are sambar, rice, dosa, idli, vada, etc. curd, rasam and uttappam. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Ratna Temple, 2. Marina Beach, 3. V.G.P Golden Beach, 4. Fort St. George's, 5. M.G.R Samadhi. **Think and Answer (Hots):** Because of its moderate climate. Cotton clothes keep them cool and soak the sweat.

CHAPTER - 14 : MUMBAI

Activity: 1.c, 2.d, 3.a, 4.b. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. a. **B.** 1. Bombay, 2. Ganesh Chaturthi, 3. Victoria, 4. islands. **C.** 1. Coast of Arabian Sea. 2. Marathi, Hindi, 3. Juhu Beach, Marine Drive. 4. Film Industry,

Textile Industry. **D. 1.** The Gateway of India was built in the year 1911, to welcome King George-V and Queen Mary to Bombay. **2.** India has a temperate climate. **3. a.** Mumbai is an important city due to International airport Sahar and film Industry. **4.** Bombay High is India's richest oil field. It is in the sea. **5.** Batata Vada and Pav Bhaji are popular snacks of Mumbai. **6.** 'Bollywood' is world's famous film industry. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Hanging Garden. **Vertical:** Essel World. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because People of all religions, caste, color and nationality live here.

CHAPTER - 15 : KOLKATA

Activity: 1.c, 2.d, 3.a, 4.b. **A.** 1. b, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b. **B.** 1. Durga Puja, 2. White marble, 3. fish, 4. pillars, 5. diamond. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True. **D. 1.** Durga Puja. **2.** West Bengal. **3.** Rosogulla, Sandesh. **4.** Rice, fish. **E. 1.** The climate of Kolkata is neither very hot nor very cold. During the rainy season there are heavy rains. Then the weather becomes quite hot and damp. **2.** The main food of the people of Kolkata is rice and fish. **3.** The important industries of Kolkata are medicines, jute, tea, locomotives, rubber, fertilizers, leather goods, cigarettes, paints, glass, cement, chemicals, etc. **4.** The main language of people of Kolkata is Bengali and dress of the people of Kolkata is dhoti-kurta for men and saree for women. **5.** Name of four places of interest in Kolkata are Birla Planetarium, the Rabindra Sarovar, Zoological Park, Botanical Garden. **6.** Rabindranath Tagore was a famous poet associated with Kolkata. His poems and books are world famous. His collection of poems 'Gitanjali' won him Nobel Prize in the year 1913. **7.** The underground railway system of Kolkata is known as 'Metro'. **8.** Howrah bridge does not have any pillars. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Hoogly, 2. Victoria Memorial, 3. Sandesh, 4. Eden Garden, 5. Gitanjali. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because it is an important landmark of the city. This bridge does not have any pillars.

CHAPTER - 16 : DELHI

Activity: 1.c, 2.d, 3.b, 4.a. **A.** 1. b, 2. b, 3. c, 4. c. **B.** 1. Yamuna, 2. Raj Ghat, 3. Amar Jawan Jyoti, 4. spring. **C.** 1. Edward Lutyens, 2. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, 3. Gurudwara Sisganj, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib. **D.** 1. The Mughal garden is attached to the Rashtrapati Bhawan. During the spring season, Mughal Garden is opened for the general public. It is situated in New Delhi. 2. Delhi is also known as Mini India as people from all states live here. 3. Name of a few historical monuments situated in Delhi are Red Fort, Qutb Minar, Jama Masjid, India Gate. 4. Parliament House is an important building because the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha hold their meetings. 5. Delhi has an extreme climate. The summer is very hot and the winter is very cold. The annual temperature ranges between an average of 16°C to 32°C. It rains during monsoon season from July to September. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Red Fort, 2. Rashtrapati Bhawan, 3. Indira Gandhi International Airport, 4. Qutub Minar, 5. India Gate. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because of its centralised location. Also not much of nationalist movements were held in Delhi.

CHAPTER - 17 : THE STORY OF MAN

Activity: 1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No, 4. Yes, 5. Yes. **A.** 1. c, 2. b, 3. d. **B.** 1. nomadic, 2. caves, fruits, 3. fire, 4. communities. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True. **D.** 1. Cave. 2. Fire, wheel. 3. Villages. 4. milk, meat. **E.** 1. The early man grew wheat, maize, barley. 2. While making tools early man rubbed two stones together and they produced sparks. It touched dry leaves and things and burst into a flame. In this way, early man learnt to make fire. 3. These are car, bus, truck, cycle, bike, etc. 4. Sledge is a frame of sticks, which is pulled by dogs. 5. The early man placed round sticks under a sledge and he saw, it moved easily. These were probably the first wheels he discovered. 6. The early man ate his food in raw form. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** Fire, Wheel, Farming, Feet. **Vertical:** Sledge. **Life Skills:** 1. Lived in forests like wild animals. 2. Started using stones to make tools. 3. The invention of the wheel made traveling easier. 4. Formed habitations near the banks of river. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. Sledge, 2. Wheel.

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