



Based on NEP

# My Social Studies

Teacher's Manual

Class I to V

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## My Social Studies - 1

### Chapter – 1 : About Me

- 1. Write the names of the activities you like to do:**
  - (a) playing
  - (b) drawing
  - (c) watching cartoons
  - (d) reading story books
- 2. Write the names of activities that you don't like to do:**
  - (a) fighting with friends
  - (b) disobeying my elders
  - (c) teasing animals
  - (d) scrubbing on walls

### Chapter – 2 : My Family

- 1. Write the names of the people in your family tree.**

˘ Grandfather	˘ Grandmother	
˘ Uncle	˘ Aunt	˘ Father
˘ Cousins	˘ Brother	˘ Mother
˘ Cousin	˘ Sister	
˘ Me		
- 2. Do yourself.**
- 3. Answer these questions in the spaces below :**
  - (a) Cooking                      Washing clothes
  - (b) Earn money                  Takes care of our needs
  - (c) Serving food                Dust the room
- 4. Write three sentences about your family :**
  - (a) My family is a big family.
  - (b) We all love each other.
  - (c) We all respect each other.
- 5. Do yourself**
- 6. Answer these questions :**
  - (a) Grandfather is the oldest in my family.
  - (b) My mother is twenty six (26) years old.
  - (c) I am the youngest in my family.
  - (d) I have the least number of teeth.
  - (e) The colour of my father's hair is black.
  - (e) The colour of my mother's eyes is black.

## Chapter – 3 : The Food

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) food                      (b) breakfast                      (c) night  
(d) vegetarians              (e) all of these

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) vegetarian              (b) non- vegetarian  
(c) junk                      (d) dinner

**3. Say true or false :**

- (a) True                      (b) True  
(c) False                      (d) False

**4. Match these properly :**

- (a) non- vegetarian food      (b) vegetarian food  
(c) cereal                      (d) junk food  
(e) at noon

**6. Answer the following questions :**

- (a) We need food because we cannot live without it. It gives us energy. We grow healthy by eating food and become strong.
- (b) I take tea, milk, fruits, bread (toast) in breakfast. I eat green vegetables, pulses, curd, chapatti, rice and salad in lunch.
- (c) Animals which give us meat are- Goat, Hen, Fish.  
Animals which give us milk are – cow, buffalo, goat.
- (d) Junk foods are unhealthy foods. Examples are burger, pizza, chowmein, noodles, pastries etc.
- (e) We get vegetables, fruits, cereals, pulses and medicines from plants.

**7. Distinguish between :**

(a) ***Lunch***

Food we eat in afternoon is called lunch.

We eat green vegetables, pulses, curd, chapati, rice and salad in lunch.

***Dinner***

Food we eat at night is called dinner.

We eat vegetables, pulses, chapati, rice and salad in dinner.

(b) **Vegetarian** – People who eat plant products as vegetables, pulse (dal), etc are called vegetarian.

**Non-vegetarian** – People who eat animal products as meat, eggs and fish are called non-vegetarian.

### Chapter - 4 : The Clothes We Wear

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) summer (b) wool  
(c) silkworms (d) uniform

**2. Complete the following :**

- (a) rubber plants (b) winter season  
(c) summer season (d) rainy season

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) hot season (b) cold season  
(c) rainy season (d) wool  
(e) costly

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) We wear clothes to cover our body. They protect us from heat, cold, rain and wind. We look smart in clothes.  
(b) We wear cotton clothes in hot season.  
(c) We get wool from sheep, yak and rabbit.  
(d) We should wear clothes of light colours in summer because these clothes save us from heat and sun.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) In the rainy season, we use raincoats and gumboots along with our cotton clothes. We also use umbrellas.  
(b) We wear silk clothes on special occasions. Silk is produced from silkworms.

### Chapter - 5 : My Sweet Home

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) all of these  
(b) pucca house  
(c) kitchen

**2. Match the room to its description :**

- (a) sleep and rest                      (b) eat food  
(c) sit with guests                      (d) cook food  
(e) take a bath                          (f) store things

**3. Answer the following questions :**

- (a) We need a house because it provides us shelter and it protects us from heat, cold, storm and rain. It also protects us from robbers and wild animals.  
(b) Our family lives with us in our house.  
(c) Pucca houses are made of strong materials like bricks, stones, cement, iron and steel.  
(d) Houses that are made of thatch, straw, leaves and mud are called kutcha houses.

**4. Number these pictures :**

3, 1, 2, 4

**5. To which room should I go?**

Bedroom	Dinning Room	Guest Room
Kitchen	Living Room	Bathroom

**Chapter - 6 : Our Classroom**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Mr. Sharma                      (b) duster  
(c) bench                              (d) waste paper basket

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) chair                                (b) windows  
(c) sit                                      (d) ceiling

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) at the wall  
(b) has desks and benches  
(c) a place for keeping things  
(d) waste paper basket

**4. Write only one word for the following statements :**

- (a) register                              (b) friends  
(c) english                                (d) duster



**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Rain, River, Well, Lakes, Oceans
- (b) The three forms of water are gas, liquid and solid. Their examples are following:
- Gas – water vapour
  - Liquid – water
  - Solid – ice
- (c) Six uses of water are bathing, drinking, cooking, watering plants, transportation and washing utensils.

**Chapter - 8 : Our Helpers**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) all of these                      (b) clothes  
(c) cuts and hair                    (d) milkman

**2. Say true or false :**

- (b) False                                (b) True  
(c) True                                  (d) True

**3. Complete the following by filtering up only one word :**

- (a) furniture                            (b) shoes  
(c) cloth                                (d) hair  
(e) injections/ vaccination        (f) diseases

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) A pilot flies an aeroplane.  
(b) We buy vegetables from green-grocer.  
(c) A doctor diagnoses and cures our diseases.  
(d) A teacher teaches us in the school.  
(e) A manager manages a factory.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) A man who makes ornaments with gold, silver and jewels is called a goldsmith.
- (b) Carpenter – A carpenter makes our furniture.
- A Nurse – A nurse gives us medicines and vaccination when we fall sick.



- A Watchman – A watchman watches our houses.
- (c) Mason – A mason builds our home.
  - A Weaver – A weaver weaves clothes.
  - A farmer – A farmer grows vegetables, fruits and cereals for us.
- (d) An Advocate – An advocate fights for our cases.
  - An Engineer – An engineer designs, builds or maintains engines, machines or structures.

### **Chapter - 9 : Around Us**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) hospital     | (b) post office |
| (c) market place | (d) mall        |

**2. Say true or false :**

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False |
| (c) True | (d) False |

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| (a) school              | (b) gym  |
| (c) deposit or withdraw | (d) park |

**4. Match these properly :**

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) railway station | (b) post office |
| (c) library         | (d) restaurant  |

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Children go to school to study.
- (b) We go to the post office to buy postcards, envelopes, stamps, etc.
- (c) We go to Railway station to catch a train.
- (d) We do exercise in a gym.
- (e) We deposit or withdraw money in a bank.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) We go to hospital to get treatment of our illness.
  - We go to post office to buy postcards, envelopes, stamps, etc.

- we go to bank to deposit or withdraw our money.
- (b) A library is a place where many books are kept to read.
- (c) We go to restaurant when we have lunch, dinner or refreshment on some special occasions.

### **Chapter - 10 : Rules of Health**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) early in the morning      (b) all of these  
(c) all of these                      (d) twice a day

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) early                                      (b) teeth  
(c) eat                                        (d) time  
(e) junk

**3. Say true or false :**

- (b) False                                      (b) True  
(c) False                                      (d) True  
(e) True

**4. Short answer type questions (Answer in 'Yes' or 'No')**

- (a) Yes                                        (b) Yes  
(c) Yes                                        (d) No

**5. Answer the following questions :**

(a) Good habits to stay clean are following :

- Get up early in the morning.
- Wash our hands with soap after toilet.
- Brush our teeth twice a day.
- Take bath daily.

(b) Good eating habits are following :

- Wash your hands well before eating.
- Eat your food in clean place.
- Eat at fixed hours only.
- Sit properly when eating.

- Drink clean water and fresh juice.
- (c) We should brush our teeth twice in a day.

### Chapter - 11 : Religious Festivals

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) religious festival                      (b) Christmas  
(c) Dusshera                                      (d) Onam

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) lights    (b) colours  
(c) Eid    (d) 25th December  
(e) Onam

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) Ravana    (b) Bihar  
(c) Tamil Nadu                                      (d) Kerala

**4. Say true or false :**

- (a) True    (b) False  
(c) True    (d) False

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Diwali, Holi, Rakshabandhan  
(b) On Diwali day, people decorate their houses and shops with coloured electric bulbs, candles and oil lamps. They enjoy sweets and worship goddess Lakshmi. Children play with fire crackers at night.  
(c) Baisakhi  
(d) Festival of Punjab – Lohri, Festival of Tamil Nadu – Pongal  
(e) Santa Claus gives gifts to children on the Christmas Day.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The important festivals of India are Diwali, Holi, Eid, Rakshabandhan, Christmas, Guruparv, Onam, Pongal, Lohri, Dussehra and Ganesh Chaturthi.  
(b) Ganesh Chaturthi – is the festival of Maharashtra. People worship the idols of Ganesh. On the final day, they immerse them in water.

Onam is a famous festival of Kerala. The people celebrate it by rowing boats in rows.

- (c) The Muslim celebrate Eid. They offer Namaz in Mosque.

### Chapter - 12 : National Festivals

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) 26th January                      (b) Teacher's day  
(c) 14th November                    (d) 1947

**2. Say true or false :**

- (a) False                                  (b) True  
(c) False                                  (d) True

**3. Complete the following :**

- (a) 26th January                      (b) 15th August  
(c) 2nd October                        (d) 14th November  
(e) 5th September

**4. Match these properly :**

- (a) 26th January                      (b) 15th August  
(c) 5th September                    (d) 2nd October  
(e) 14th November

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) We celebrate our Republic Day on 26th January.  
(b) We celebrate our Independence Day on 15th August.  
(c) Pakistan celebrates its Independence Day on 14th August.  
(d) Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan was the second President of India.  
(b) Birthday of our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated children's day on 14th November. He loved children very much.  
(c) India became free on 15th August. It is celebrated as Independence day. On this day, the Prime Minister of India unfurls the National flag at Red Fort and it is followed by the National Anthem.

## Chapter - 13 : Our National Symbols

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) saffron (b) white strip  
(c) peacock (d) mango

**2. Say true or false :**

- (a) True (b) False  
(c) False (d) True

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) National Animal (b) National Bird  
(c) National Tree (d) National Flower

**4. Complete the following :**

- (a) Ashoka Chakra (b) Tri Colour  
(c) Tiger (d) Lotus  
(e) Peacock

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) We call Tri Colour to our National Flag.  
(b) Our National Flag has three colours.  
(c) Our National Flower is Lotus.  
(d) Our National Animal is Tiger.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) People who belong to India are called Indians.  
(b) Our National Flag has three colour strips. On the top saffron, in the middle white and at the bottom is green. So we call it the Tiranga (Tri colour).  
In the middle of the white strip there is a chakra. It is the Ashoka Chakra.  
(c) Banyan is the National tree of India and Mango is the National fruit of India.

## Chapter - 14 : The Weather

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) every day (b) rain  
(c) sunny day

- 2. Encircle the correct answer :**
- (a) hot (b) windy  
(c) rainy (d) a sunny
- 3. Match these properly :**
- (a) Hot (b) Rainy  
(c) Sun shines brightly -Sunny  
(d) Snowy (e) Cold
- 5. Use yellow to circle what people do on a hot day, blue for cold day and green for rainy season.**
- Blue colour – drink hot liquids
  - Yellow colour – eat ice cream
  - Green colour – carry umbrellas
- 6. Answer these questions :**
- (a) The state of atmosphere at a particular place and time is known as atmosphere.  
(b) Strong wind blows on a windy day.  
(c) A day when sun shines brightly is called a sunny day.  
(d) The sky is dark on a rainy day.  
(e) I like rain weather the most. It is because:-
- This weather is pleasant.
  - We enjoy to get wet in rain.

### Chapter - 15 : The Earth

- 1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**
- (a) eight planets (b) mountains  
(c) plains (d) deserts
- 2. Say true or false :**
- (a) True (b) False  
(c) True (d) True
- 3. Fill in the blanks :**
- (a) mountains (b) planets  
(c) earth (d) earth
- 4. Short answer type questions :**
- (a) There are eight planets in our Universe.  
(b) Our earth looks like a ball.  
(c) Plain is a flat land.  
(d) High land is called mountain.

(e) Camel is called the ship of the desert.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

(a) The earth is a planet. We all live on the earth. The earth looks round like a ball. The earth moves round the sun.

(b) **Mountains** : High lands are called mountains. They are generally cold and sometimes hot.

**Desert** : The wide and long area of the sand is called desert. There is less water and trees in the desert.

**Chapter - 16 : In The Sky**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) both (i) and (ii)                      (b) west  
(c) Moon

**2. Who am I? Write the correct answer :**

- (a) SUN    (b) STARS  
(c) MOON    (d) CLOUDS  
(e) RAINBOW

**Chapter - 17 : The Life Of Early Man**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) dark caves                                      (b) hides and barks  
(c) fire    (d) all of these

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) stones    (b) leaves  
(c) discovered                                      (d) grow

**3. Say true or false :**

- (a) False    (b) False  
(c) True    (d) False

**4. Match these properly :**

- (a) caves    (b) hides or barks  
(c) nuts and roots                                      (d) by striking stones  
(e) tamed by the early man

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The early man lived in dark caves.
- (b) The food of the early man was fruits, nuts, roots and meat of wild animals.
- (c) The early man covered his body with hides or barks.
- (d) The early man tamed animals cows, dogs, sheep, etc.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) After discovery of wheel, the early man changed his lifestyle as he tamed animals and he used wheels to make animal carts to carry loads.
- (b) The early man discovered fire by striking stones.
- (c) The eating style of early man changed after the discovery of fire as he started roasting the killed animals on the fire.



## My Social Studies - 2

### Chapter - 1 : Our Family

1. **Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**  
(a) surname (b) cousins  
(c) parents
2. **Fill in the blanks :**  
(a) family (b) aunt  
(c) grandparents (d) sisters
3. **Answer the following questions in Yes or No :**  
(a) Yes (b) Yes  
(c) Yes (d) Yes
4. **Write down three things you do to help your family :**
  1. I help in dusting of furniture.
  2. I serve the food of dinning table.
  3. I help my mother to make my bed.

### Chapter - 2 : The Food We Eat

1. **Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**  
(a) all of these (b) vegetarians  
(c) body building foods (d) roots  
(e) all of these
2. **Match the following correctly :**  
(a) hen (b) fruits and vegetables  
(c) pulses (d) yak
3. **Write true or false :**  
(a) True (b) False  
(c) False (d) True
4. **Short answer type questions :**  
(a) *Two vegetarian foods* – vegetables, pulses and non vegetarian foods are meat, eggs.  
(b) Potato, onion, ginger

- (c) Hen, fish, sheep
- (d) Energy giving foods  
Body building foods  
Protective foods
- (e) Breakfast, lunch, dinner

**5. Long answer type questions :**

(a) Food is essential for us because we need food to stay alive. It makes us strong, healthy and gives us energy to do work and play. Food helps us to grow our body strong and healthy.

(b) Vegetarian food:- Food supplied by plants is called vegetarian food. It contains pulses, green vegetables, milk, curd, butter, cheese, cereals like wheat, rice, millet, gram etc.

Non-vegetarian food:- Food supplied by animals is called Non-vegetarian food. It contains, meat (mutton, chicken), fish, eggs and animals oil of shark, whale and halibut, etc.

(c) Good Eating Habits are following :

1. Wash your hands before and after every meal.
2. Keep your food covered with lids or nets.
3. Always eat fresh and clean food.
4. Never buy and eat chopped fruits from the street hawkers.
5. Avoid excess use of beverage like tea, coffee and cold drinks.

(d) Meal is the food we eat at a fixed time everyday. We eat three meals in a day.

(e) Water is very essential for us. It helps to throw out wastes from the body. It also help in digesting the food in the body.

**Chapter - 3 : The Clothes We Wear**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) all of these | (b) plant        |
| (c) cold         | (d) woolen cloth |

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) True (b) False  
(c) True (d) False

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) basic (b) winter  
(c) woollen (d) bad  
(e) rainy

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) We wear clothes because they protect our body from heat, cold, rain, dust and insects. They make us look smart too.  
(b) We wear cotton clothes in summer season.  
(c) Woolen clothes are made of wool.  
(d) Two natural clothes – wool, silk.  
Two artificial fibres – nylon, polysters.  
(e) Sheep, goat

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) We wear woolen clothes in winter season and the animals providing wool are sheep, camel, rabbit and yak.  
(b) We should take care of our clothes in following ways:
- Get your clothes ironed and keep them safe from dust and moths.
  - Silk and woolen clothes should be dry cleaned.

**Chapter - 4 : Houses**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) all of these (b) all of these  
(c) igloo (d) draws a map of the house

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) True (b) False  
(c) True (d) False

**3. Complete the following :**

- (a) map of the house  
(b) house

- (c) house
- (d) doors, windows and cupboards

**4. Recognize the workers and write their names below them :**

Mason Architect Carpenter Painter Plumber

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Kuchcha and pucca houses : The houses which are made of mud, straw and wood are called kachcha houses. In cities and towns, houses are made of steel, wood, bricks, cement, etc. and these houses are called pucca houses.
- (b) Tent, Carvan, Houseboat, Igloo.
- (c) Steel, wood, bricks, cement, etc. are used to build a house and these houses.
- (d) Mason is the most important worker in the work of building a house.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) We need a house because it saves us from heat, cold, wind, rain, dust and wild animals.
- (b) A houseboat is a wooden house in the lakes of Kashmir and Kerala.
- (c) A caravan can be moved from one place to another. People who work in a circus live in caravans.
- (d) An architect draws the map of the house.  
A carpenter makes doors, windows and cupboards.  
A plumber lays the sanitary.  
A mason builds the house. He lays the bricks.

**Chapter - 5 : Air**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) all of these
- (b) storm
- (c) hot wind
- (d) all of these

**2. Fill in the blanks with the help of words selecting from the brackets.**

- (a) mixture
- (b) air
- (c) cold
- (d) fast

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) mixture of gases                      (b) air in motion  
(c) cold wind                              (d) hot wind  
(e) wind of fast speed

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Air is a mixture of many gases.  
(b) Wind is air in motion.  
(c) Hot wind is called the loo.  
(d) When wind blows in fast speed, it is called a storm.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Air is made of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-dioxide and other gases.  
(b) Loo – Hot wind is called the loo.  
Breeze – The cold wind is called the breeze.  
(c) Uses of air :-
  - Wind helps clothes to dry faster.
  - Wind helps yacht to sail on water.
  - Wind moves the blades of windmill.
  - Wind helps a hot air balloon to rise and fly.
  - Air is used to blow instruments like flutes, trumpets and mouth organs.

**Chapter - 6 : Water**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) ocean                                      (b) lake  
(c) all of these                              (d) all of these

**2. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :**

- (a) Yes    (b) Yes  
(c) Yes    (d) No

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) very big sea  
(b) very big and wind lake

- (c) large and long flow of water
  - (d) a large water body surrounded by land
  - (e) stop flowing river water
- 4. Fill in the blanks :**
- (a) water
  - (b) small
  - (c) dam
  - (d) Swimming pool
  - (e) repaired
- 5. Short answer type questions :**
- (a) A large body of water surrounded by land is called is lake.
  - (b) Ocean, Sea, River
  - (c) Swimming pool, Dam, Canal.
  - (d) A long and having equal width from beginning and to last, water flowing body is called a canal.

### **Chapter - 7 : Means of Transportation**

- 1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**
- (a) land transport
  - (b) aeroplanes
  - (c) water transport
  - (d) all of these
- 2. Pick out the means of transport according to their types and fill in the blanks with these :**
- Land Transport – Bullock-cart, Cycle, Bike, Train  
 Water Transport – Yacht, Ship, Raft  
 Air Transport – Helicopter, Glider,
- 3. Underline the odd one in each line :**
- (a) train
  - (b) yacht
  - (c) ship
  - (d) car
- 4. Match these properly :**
- (a) air transport
  - (b) to carry heavy loads
  - (c) land transport
  - (d) water transport
  - (e) space travelling

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) In ancient time when people had no knowledge about vehicles they travelled on foot.
- (b) Car, scooter, motorcycle auto rickshaw.
- (c) Boat, steamer, ship, yacht.
- (d) Aeroplane, helicopter, glider, air balloon.
- (e) Electric engine, diesel engine.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Bullock-carts, camel-carts, buffalo-cart and tractors.
- (b) Scooters and motorcycles are the means of transport use in towns and cities. These vehicles are fast speed vehicles. They need fuel to run. Whereas, tonga, camel-cart and tractors are used in villages and these are slow speed vehicles. Tonga and camel-cart do not need fuel to run.
- (c) Spacecraft is a means of transport to go into space.

**Chapter - 8 : How We Communicate**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) all of these
- (b) newspapers
- (c) TV
- (d) e-mail
- (e) symbolic language

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Telephone, cellular phone and fax machine
- (b) television
- (c) computer
- (d) Urgent

**3. Write true or false :**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) True
- (d) True

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Telephone is the quickest means of communication.
- (b) Television, Radio
- (c) Television is the audio-vedio system of mass communication.

- (d) Deaf and dumb people communicate their ideas by using a symbolic language.
- (e) Postal means of communication are postcard, envelope, inland letters and telegram.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Mobile phone : A mobile phone enables us to talk even while we are travelling.  
Telephone : The telephone is the quickest means of communication. But we can't talk on it while travelling.
- (b) Computer gives us information of important topics. We can hear music and play games on it. We can send e-mail messages on it. Internet system is very informative.
- (c) Magazines and newspapers provide us news, information and entertain through stories and articles.

### **Chapter - 9 : Rules of Safety**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) pedestrians (walkers on foot)
- (b) both (i) and (ii)
- (c) open roofs
- (d) deep water

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) False
- (e) False

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) bicycles
- (b) railing
- (c) pencil
- (d) moving
- (e) familiar

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) We should walk on the footpath or on the edge of the road.
- (b) The zebra crossing is used to cross the road while walk on foot.
- (c) No, it is not safe to sharpen a pencil with a blade or knife.





(d) The Buddhists go to Pagoda to worship.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Hindus worship God Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. They pray goddess Durga, Kali, Lakshmi and Saraswati. Hanuman, Ganesha, Lord Krishna and Lord Rama are also their gods. They offer sweet, fruits and flowers to their Gods and Goddesses. They believe in idol worship.
- (b) The Muslims offer 'namaz' 5 times a day. Doing this, they worship 'Allah'.
- (c) The place of worship of Christians is church, their God is Jesus Christ and holy book is called a Bible.
- (d) We worship God for happiness and prosperity. It keeps everybody happy.

**Chapter - 11 : Important Service Places**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) hospital
- (b) police station
- (c) internet services
- (d) post office

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) False
- (e) True

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) internet services
- (b) parcels and inland letters
- (c) withdraw money
- (d) SDO
- (e) ambulance

**4. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) diseases
- (b) firemen
- (c) Trains
- (d) parcels
- (e) doctor

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Marriage Home is used to celebrate marriage ceremony in it.
- (b) We deposit our money in bank.

- (c) When we are ill, we get help from hospitals.
- (d) Police station (100)
- (e) Railway enquiry – 139      Fire Brigade – 101  
Hospital – 102      Police Station – 100
- (f) Things we buy from the market are sweets, clothes, books, vegetables, chemist, milk, fish, meat, fruits.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Hospital, police station, railway station, post office, bank, market, marriage home, cyber café, etc. all are service places of our neighbourhood.
- (b) Policemen and inspectors help us in catching thieves and robbers. They maintain law and order.

### Chapter - 12 : Religious Festivals

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Christmas      (b) Eid
- (c) Onam      (d) Diwali
- (e) Ravana

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) True      (b) False
- (c) False      (d) True
- (e) False

**3. Complete the following :**

- (a) the most popular festival of Maharashtra
- (b) Ravana, Meghnath, Kumbhakaran
- (c) Mosque
- (d) 25th December
- (e) harvest festivals

**4. Match these properly :**

- (a) Sweets      (b) Sewaiyan
- (c) Snake boat      (d) Cake
- (e) Gujia

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) People eat Sewaiyan on Eid.
- (b) Christmas Tree is decorated on Christmas.
- (c) People eat langar in Gurudwaras.
- (d) Ravana, Meghnath, Kumbhakaran.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The festival of colours is Holi. We throw coloured water and rub gulal to each other. We eat sweets (gujia) and snacks. This festival is celebrated by the Hindus.
- (b) The first day is Bhogi Pongal, Indra, the God of water is worshipped. On the second day, Surya Pongal, the sun, the god of heat and sun is worshipped. On the third day, Mattu Pongal, the cow is worshipped. Thus, the pongal is celebrated.
- (c) Diwali is the festival of lights. It is celebrated with great joy every year. On Diwali, people clean their houses. They decorate it with oil lamps (dijas) and candles. People offer prayers to Lord Rama, goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha on the evening of Diwali, people exchange Diwali gifts and eat a lot of sweets. Children play fire crackers.
- (d) The main festival of Maharashtra is Ganesh Chaturthi. It is the most popular festival of Maharashtra. People wear new clothes. They sing and dance in procession carrying Ganesha idols. They offer prayers to Lord Ganesha.

**Chapter - 13 : National Festivals**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Britain
- (b) October 2
- (c) Republic Day

**2. Match these properly :**

- (a) 15th August
- (b) 26th January
- (c) 5th September
- (d) 14th November
- (e) 2nd October

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Prime Minister                      (b) 2nd October  
(c) 26th January                        (d) teachers

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) India became a Republic on 26th January 1950.  
(b) We celebrate the Independence day on 15th August.  
(c) Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October. Gandhiji was born on October 2, 1869. He sacrificed his life for the freedom of the nation.  
(d) Besides Gandhiji, Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2.  
(e) The Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5th September.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The Republic Day of India is celebrated on 26th January. On this day every year, a big parade is held at Janpath in Delhi. The President takes salute of the parade.  
(b) The Independence Day of India is celebrated on 15th August. On this day the Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort in Delhi.  
(c) We celebrate the Teacher's Day to honour teachers.  
(d) The birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated as Children's Day because he loved children very much.

**Chapter - 14 : Seasons**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) June                                      (b) autumn  
(c) summer                                (d) rainy season  
(e) spring

**2. Complete the following :**

- (a) Winter season                        (b) Summer season  
(c) Rainy season                         (d) Spring season  
(e) winter

**3. Write true or false :**

- (a) True                                      (b) False



**2. Complete the following :**

- (a) East (b) West  
(c) South (d) East  
(e) North-west

**3. Write true or false :**

- (a) True (b) False  
(c) False (d) True

**4. Match these properly :**

- (a) to the north of India (b) to the west of India  
(c) to the south of India (d) to the east of India

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) There are four directions in all.  
(b) The sun rises in the east.  
(c) The sun sets in the west.  
(d) The sub-direction halfway between the North and the East is North-East

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) We find out the directions with the help of the sun.  
(b) A compass is an instrument for finding directions. The compass is useful to sailors to know the directions in the sea or ocean.

### Chapter - 16 : Pollution

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) soil pollution (b) all of these  
(c) air pollution (d) sound pollution

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) garbage (b) fuels  
(c) D.J. (d) fertilizers

**3. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The environment is everything around us. All our surroundings include the air, soil, water, plants and animals make up the environment.

- (b) Pollution is anything that makes our environment dirty and unhealthy.
- (c) The smoke makes air pollution.

**4. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Things which make water dirty. The wastes and garbage of houses and factories; washing of clothes and bathing of animals. Things which make air dirty- Dust, smoke, gas, decay of animals and plants, burning fuels like coal, wood etc.
- (b) Contamination of air by harmful gases, dust and smoke is called air pollution.
- (c) Noise pollution is created by noisy machines, loud-speakers, vehicles, music at parties whereas mixing of fertilizers in the soil and throwing garbage into the pit in the ground make the soil dirty.
- (d) Contamination of water bodies by throwing garbage and wastes into them is called water pollution.

**Chapter - 17 : Knowing The Great Indians**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) saint
- (b) freedom fighter
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) brave

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Mool Shankar
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) freedom
- (d) Mewar
- (e) Ramakrishna Param Hans

**3. Write true or false :**

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) True
- (e) True

**4. Answer the following questions :**

- (a) The king Ashoka fought a battle with Kalinga and he conquered it but he found that many brave soldiers were killed. There was a lot of bloodshed. This war changed his heart completely. He decided never to fight a battle again and to live a life of peace.



- (b) Swami Vivekanand was born in Kolkata January 12, 1863.
- (c) Rani Lakshmi Bai's husband died. The queen had no child. She adopted a son so that he might be the king of Jhansi. But the English did not allow this to her. She fought a battle with the Britishers. Rani sacrificed her life for the freedom of her state. This is, how brave was she.
- (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the 'Arya Samaj'.
- (e) Maharana Pratap was a brave Rajput king of Mewar (Rajasthani). He ruled between 1545 to 1597. He fought the battle of Haldighati with Akbar and lost the battle. He lead a very difficult life but did not lose courage. He was a real hero.

### Chapter - 18 : The Early Man

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) raw
- (b) both (i) and (ii)
- (c) all of these
- (d) all of these

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) early man
- (b) depend
- (c) tools
- (d) roast the wild animals

**3. Match these properly :**

- (a) earthen wares
- (b) made of stone
- (c) grains
- (d) discovery of fire

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The early man lived in the forests or in the caves.
- (b) 1. Discovery of farming      2. Discovery of Fire
- (c) The early man wandered in the forest to search food.
- (d) One use of wheel – The early man made bullock-carts.  
One use of wheel – The early man roasted the wild animals to eat.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) While searching for food the early man saw grain plants

and collected grains from them. He put them into the soil. The grains grow into plants. Thus, he started farming.

- (b) The early man made plough of wood, sickle axe and hammer of stones and needle of bones.
- (c) The tools and weapons were useful to the early man as he used these tools to do farming and weapons for hunting animals.
- (d) Fire was useful to the early man in the following ways:
  - He roasted the wild animals.
  - He burnt forest for finding land for agriculture.
  - It helped him to keep away the wild animals which were dangerous.
  - He kept himself warm.
  - It gave him light in the dark.

**Chapter - 1 : The Earth Is Our Home**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Trees (b) atmosphere  
(c) ball (d) horizon

**2. Circle the correct answer :**

- (a) heavenly (b) Earth  
(c) atmosphere (d) Magellan  
(e) horizon

**3. Who I am?**

- (a) The Sun and eight planets  
(b) Air (c) The Earth  
(d) Magellan (e) Horizon

**4. Answer these questions :**

- (a) We call the Earth our home because:
- The earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere. People, plants, animals need air to breathe.
  - About three-fourths of the earth is covered with water and one-fourth with land.
- So, Living things need water and air to live. Both of these are found on the earth.
- (b) People were afraid of travelling too far because they believed that the earth was a flat ground and they might fall at one end.
- (c) Magellan began a long journey by ship from Spain. However, he was killed. So, the sailors of his ships, kept sailing in one direction. After 3 long years of sailing, one of his ships arrived back in Spain! This meant that he had sailed around the Earth. Thus he proved that the Earth is round.
- (d) The place where the land and sky seem to meet is called horizon.
- (e) The place where the land and the sea meet is called the coast.

## Chapter - 2 : The Appearance Of The Earth

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) a model of the earth      (b) Pacific Ocean  
(c) Plains                              (d) Australia

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Bay of Mannar                      (b) Anatarctic  
(c) Australia                              (d) India  
(e) Andaman and Nicobar      (f) Black sea

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) blue                                      (b) Pacific  
(c) projection , bay                      (d) Continent  
(e) 30%

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The globe is a very small model of the earth.  
(b) The Ocean on the earth's surface:  
  - The Antarctic Ocean
  - The Pacific Ocean
  - The Atlantic Ocean
  - The Indian Ocean
  - The Arctic Ocean

(c) Continents on the earth's surface are following :

  - Asia (Largest continent of the World)
  - Africa
  - North America
  - South America
  - Antarctica
  - Europe
  - Australia

(d) The land surrounded by water from three sides is called a Peninsula. Example-India is a Peninsula.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The Sea – The smaller water body than the ocean is known as the sea. The Black sea, The Red sea, etc. are

some examples.

**The Bay** – The projection of the ocean into land is called a bay. The Bay of Bengal and the Bay of Mannar are some examples.

**The Lake** – The lake is island body of standing water. The Mansarover, the Wular and the Dal lakes are some examples.

- (b) Day and night occur due to the movement of the earth on its own axis.

**Experiment** – Take a torch and switch on it. Throw the beam of light on the globe. We observe that the half part of the globe shines and the half behind it lives in dark; similarly, the half of the earth's surface which gets the sunlight observes day time while other half which does not get sunlight observes night. Thus, the day and night occur.

- (c) **Island** – The land part or piece of the land surrounded by water from all sides, is called an Island. For example, in India, Andaman and Nicobar is an island.

### Chapter - 3 : Maps And Directions

1. **Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) World map                      (b) atlas  
(c) four                                (d) a peninsula

2. **Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir            (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Maharashtra                 (d) Nagaland

3. **Complete the following :**

- (a) southern                        (b) peninsula  
(c) directions                      (d) maps  
(e) north

4. **Write true or false :**

- (a) True                                (b) False  
(c) True                                (d) False

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) A map is a drawing of the earth that shows countries, oceans, rivers, mountains, roads etc.
- (b) The book of the maps is known as an Atlas.
- (c) There are four directions in all.
- (d) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) A map is more useful than that of a globe because maps can show all the places on the earth in great detail.
- (b) Maps are useful to us in the following ways:
  - Ships and aeroplanes arrive at their destinations with the help of maps.
  - Defence forces- army, navy and air force use maps to locate places to attack on enemy and for safety.
  - Maps are helpful in solving the border disputes of countries.
  - Tourists and merchants use road and rail maps for travelling throughout the country.
- (c) In the map of the world India, is in the South of Asia Continent. India's boundaries join Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. India is surrounded from three sides by the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

**Chapter - 4 : India – Physical Features**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) 2933 kms
- (b) K2
- (c) Plateau
- (d) 247 islands

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Highest peak
- (b) Hot and dry
- (c) moderate climate
- (d) river
- (e) our motherland

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) north
- (b) Plain of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra
- (c) thorny
- (d) Luni

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The Mount Everest is the highest peak of the World.
- (b) There are three mountain ranges in the Himalayas.
- (c) The Thar is the biggest desert of India.
- (d) There are 247 Islands in India.
- (e) The Ganga, The Yamuna, The Brahmaputra

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The physical parts of India are:-
  - The Mountainous Region of the North
  - The Northern Plains
  - The Plateaus of Peninsular India
  - The Coastal Plains
  - The Indian Islands
- (b) The Plateaus:- The part of the land that is little higher than the surrounding parts but has a flat surface, is called Plateau. The Deccan Plateau forms most of South India. It has many hills. Most of its parts have rocky land.

**Chapter - 5 : India – Political Features**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) 28 states
- (b) President
- (c) Lieutenant Governor
- (d) Uttar Pradesh
- (e) Malayam

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d) False
- (e) True

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Dispur
- (b) Patna

- (c) Bhubaneshwar                      (d) Chandigarh  
(e) Panaji

**4. Complete the following :**

- (a) President  
(b) Governer  
(c) Capital of Punjab, Haryana and Union territory Chandigarh.  
(d) Hindi

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) There are 28 states and 9 union territories in India.  
(b) The head of the central government is the President and head of the state government is the Governer of India.  
(c) Bhopal  
(d) Hindi  
(e) Rajasthan is the largest state of India, in terms of area.  
(f) Chandigarh

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Delhi is neither a state nor a union territory. It is known as National Capital Region (N.C.R.) and is the central capital of India. The headquarter of National Capital Region is New Delhi.
- (b) Goa – Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati
- Gujarat – Gujarati
  - Jharkhand – Hindi
  - Meghalaya- English, Khasi, Garo, Jaintia
  - Odisha – Uria
  - Uttarakhand – Garhwali, Kumouni, Hindi
  - West Bengal – Bangla
- (c) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana.

**Chapter - 6 : Indian Food**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) all of these                      (b) plants and animals



- (c) all of these                      (d) milk  
(e) all of these

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) False                                  (b) True  
(c) False                                  (d) True  
(e) False                                  (f) True

**3. Complete the following statements :**

- (a) human                                (b) strength and energy  
(c) snacks                                 (d) fat and energy  
(e) Kehwa                                 (f) Rasogulla

**4. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Salad                                  (b) Bengali sweet  
(c) Hyderabad                         (d) Fruit  
(e) Karnataka

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Pulses with rice, vegetables, sarso ka saag with maize-chapati and whey.  
(b) Sea foods with rice, idli, dosa, sambhar, pavsam and rasam.  
(c) Mustard, Soyabean, sunflowers and coconut.  
(d) Cheese, butter, cream, ghee, curd and khova.  
(e) Delicious food items of Rajasthan Dool, bati and Churma.  
Delicious food items of Gujarat Dhokla, Khandvi, Thepla.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) We eat food because :
- It give strength and energy to work.
  - It keeps us energetic all the time.
  - It keeps us healthy and free from diseases.
- (b) A small quantity of food eaten between meals or instead of a meal is called snacks.
- (c) There are two types of food in India:
1. Vegetarian food      2. Non-vegetarian food

***Vegetarian food*** – The food which we get from plants and

trees, is said to be vegetarian food. Chapati, pulses, grains, vegetables, fruits, rice, salad, etc. are vegetarian foods.

**Non-vegetarian food** - The food which we get from animals is said to be non-vegetarian food. Fish, eggs, pork, mutton, chicken, prawn, etc. are non-vegetarian foods.

- (d) A salad is a mixture of vegetables, usually not cooked. It contains salad leaves, cucumber, tomato, onion, carrot and lemon.
- (e) Coconut water, tea, coffee, fruit juice, whey, soft drink and soda are popular drinks of India. People like to drink hot milk at bed time. 'Kehwa' is the hot drink of Kashmir.
- (f) Spices are plant products that add flavour to our food or to any dish.

### Chapter - 7 : Indian Clothing

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) cover your body                      (b) mekhla chadar
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir                      (d) heads

**2. Write true or false :**

- (a) True    (b) False
- (c) False    (d) False
- (e) False

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Gujarat    (b) Kashmir
- (c) Rajasthan    (d) Kerala
- (e) Punjab    (f) Haryana

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) A long coat of woollen worn by Kashmiri ladies is called Pihiran.
- (b) The women of Haryana wear ghaghra, kurta and orhni.
- (c) Men tie a very long piece of cloth on their head is called a turban.
- (d) Jeans and T-shirt.

### 5. Long answer type questions :

- (a) We wear clothes to cover our body, to protect ourselves from cold, heat and rain.
- (b) The women of Jammu & Kashmir wear long kurta and salwar or salwar- kameez (long shirt). They put a long coat over it which is called 'Phiran'. Their clothes are mostly made of wool.
- (c) The most common dresses of men in India are trousers, shirts, kurta-pyjama, dhoti-kurta and kurta-lungi but people below 50 years wear pant-shirts. On the other hand teenagers boys like to wear jeans, T-shirt or shirt-trousers. Men tie a very long piece of cloth on their head is called a turban.
- (d) Teenager girls, prefer to wear jeans, skirts etc. and teenager boys like to wear jeans, T-shirt or shirt trousers.
- (e) Turban is called by different names such as pagri, patka, safa, etc. it is worn in Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh etc. The colour and cost of the turban declare the status and castes of the people. In Punjab, the Sikhs put turban on their heads.

### Chapter - 8 : Occupations

#### 1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- (a) money
- (b) farming
- (c) all of these
- (d) lumbering
- (e) all of these

#### 2. Write true or false :

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) True
- (e) False
- (f) True

#### 3. Match the following correctly :

- (a) iron
- (b) gold and silver
- (c) wood
- (d) leather
- (e) soil
- (f) cloth

**4. Complete the following :**

- (a) forestry
- (b) sugar cane, wheat, poddy, oil seeds
- (c) Doctors
- (d) People living in the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc.
- (e) Jaggery

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Any activity that helps us to earn money is known as an occupation.
- (b) The process of growing crops is called farming.
- (c) The villagers who live near the coast of sea or bank of the river catch fish and sell them in the market to earn money. This is fishing.
- (d) Rearing animals like hens, ducks and goose is called a 'Poultry farming'.
- (e) Planting and protecting the trees in the forest is called 'Forestry'.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Farming helps villagers to earn money as farming is the main occupation of villagers. They grow grains like wheat, barley, maize, millets, ragi, paddy fruits and vegetables oil seeds and sell these products in big markets to earn money.
- (b) The occupations of people living in cities are teachers, doctors, pilot, engineer, technician, editor, writer, journalist, clerk, photographer, choreographer, coach, inspector, painter, designer, animator, graphic designer etc.
- (c) The villagers who live near the coast of sea or bank of the river catch fish and sell them in the market to earn money.
- (d) The care and raising of domestic animals as cattle, horses, sheep etc is called animal husbandry. It is useful to people as they get milk, eggs, meat and wool from these animals. They sell these products to earn money.
- (e) Digging minerals out of the earth is called mining.

## Chapter - 9 : The Means of Transport

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) tongas
- (b) airport
- (c) elephants
- (d) Kolkata
- (e) canal

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Bus
- (b) Wheels
- (c) goods
- (d) villages
- (e) Oceans
- (f) Air

**3. Write true or false :**

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d) True

**4. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) roadways and railways
- (b) ships and boats
- (c) helicopters and aeroplanes
- (d) canals

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Vehicles that carry persons or goods from one place to another are called means of transport.
- (b) The goods train are used to carry heavy loads from one corner to another at a very cheap fare.
- (c) Land transport is the cheapest means of transportation.
- (d) Air transport is the fastest means of transportation.
- (e) A place from where aeroplanes take off and land is called an airport.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Vehicles that carry persons or goods from one place to another are called means of transport.
- (b) A place from where helicopters take off and land is called helipad.
- (c) Cars, buses, two- wheelers trucks, metro and trains.
- (d) Bulls, horse, ox, camel.

- (e) In remote areas and hill, aeroplanes or helicopters are used to supply food materials.

### Chapter - 10 : Communication

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) postal communication    (b) few seconds  
(c) television                      (d) both (i) and (ii)

**2. Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :**

- (a) Yes                                      (b) No  
(c) Yes                                      (d) No

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) post office                      (b) computer  
(c) messages in few seconds  
(d) satellites                      (e) TV and radio

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Money is sent by money order through post office.  
(b) A modern way to deliver goods or documents quickly is called a courier.  
(c) Sharing information or messages with other people is called communication.  
(d) The newspapers are read all over the country and spread the news over a large area.  
(e) To send our message in seconds, Fax and e-mails are communication to use.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Sending our messages using post-materials available in the post office is called postal communication. Its means are post cards, inland letters, mailing envelopes, and telegrams.  
(b) The post office helps the people for receiving and sending messages by providing postcards, inland letters, mailing envelopes for sending our messages and news to other persons.  
(c) Television, radio, newspapers, magazines and pamphlets are the main means of mass communication.



Church Gate. The Elephanta Caves, Marine Drive, Kamala Nehru Park, Taraporewala Aquarium, The Hanging Gardens of Malabar Hills, Prince of Wales Museum, Nerli Plantetarium, etc.

- (b) The Bhabha Atomic reactor
- (c) The Bhel-puri, chakli, srikhand, wasa-pav and pav-bhaji are famous delicious dishes of Mumbai.
- (d) Mumbai has a moderate type of climate because It is situated on the sea bank, so the climate of it is moderate and it rains very heavily in Mumbai.

### Chapter - 13 : Chennai

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Chennai
- (c) hot and humid

**2. Answer in one word :**

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bharatnatyam
- (d) Tamil and English
- (e) Rice
- (f) Coffee
- (g) Pongal

**3. Write true or false :**

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) False
- (d) False
- (e) True
- (f) True
- (g) True

**4. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Chennai is a major port city, located on the south-east coast of India is called the Coromandel coast. It faces the Bay of Bengal.
- (b) The four visiting places of Chennai. Marina Beach, the Kapleshwar Temple, Parathsarthy Temple, The Snake Park.  
*(i) Marina Beach* – It is the largest beach of India, situated in Chennai. It runs to a length of 13km and one of the top tourist places visit in Chennai.



**(ii) The Snake Park-** The snake park is a popular spot with most visitors to the city. The park has been home to a wide range of snakes. It has become a breeding point of endangered pythons in the country.

- (c) Chennai has hot and humid climate, as it is near the sea. Pleasant sea breeze blows in the evenings, heavy rainfall takes place in October and November.
- (d) People of Chennai speak Tamil and English. Idli, dosa, wada and sambhar are their famous dishes. They also eat upama, thosai, rasam and uttapam and fish and rice. Their main festival is 'Pongal'. It is in the month of January. The people like to wear cotton clothes due to the hot climate.

### **Chapter - 14 : Kolkata**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) 1911
- (b) fish
- (c) Bengali

**2. Answer in one word :**

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Howrah Bridge
- (c) Shantiniketan
- (d) Bengali

**3. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Botanical gardens are specialised gardens that have collection of living plants, whereas zoological garden is a place where wild animals are kept in protected environment under human care.
- (b) People of Kolkata like to eat fish with rice. They speak Bengali. Durga Pooja is the main festival of the people of Kolkata. They offer prayer to Kali, the goddess for ten days and immerse its idol into the river. People of Kolkata are fond of playing games and sports.
- (c) Shantiniketan is the famous university of Kolkata because students get the special education of literature, music, dance, culture and fine arts here.
- (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore was awarded with the Nobel Prize for the Gitanjali book written by him.

- (e) The Eden Garden is famous for a cricket ground in Kolkata. It is the oldest and second largest cricket stadium in India.

### Chapter - 15 : Indian Festivals

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) religious festival                      (b) Lakshmi  
(c) Children's Day                          (d) Bengal  
(e) Christians                                (f) 15 August

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Holi    (b) crackers  
(c) Ramleela                                      (d) idols  
(e) Ganesh Chaturthi                          (f) harvest  
(g) Mahabali

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) 15th August                                  (b) 26th January  
(c) 14th November                              (d) 5th September  
(e) 2nd October                                  (f) 25th December  
(g) August or September                      (h) January

**4. Write true or false :**

- (a) True    (b) False  
(c) True    (d) False  
(e) True

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Holi  
(b) Goddess Lakshmi and god Ganesha are worshipped on the day of Diwali.  
(c) West Bengal  
(d) Rakshabandhan  
(e) The Muslims celebrate Eid after the month of Ramzan.  
(f) The Christians celebrate the Christmas on 25th December.  
(g) The Sikhs celebrate Guruparva on the birthday of Sikh Gurus.

(h) Mahaveer Jayanti

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) On Diwali day, people lit oil lamps and candles in their houses. Children enjoy playing with crackers. People exchange sweets and gifts with friends and relatives. They also worship goddess Lakshmi and lord Ganesha in the night.
- (b) On the day of Christmas, the Christians go to the churches and offer the prayer to God. They decorate the Christmas tree with balloons and electric lights. They exchange gifts and wish 'Merry Christmas' to each other.
- (c) We celebrate the Independence Day because on this day we got freedom for British rule.
- (d) We celebrate the Republic Day on 26th January because on this day India became a democratic Republic.
- (e) We celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti to celebrate Gandhiji's birthday on 2nd October every year.
- (f) Any two harvest festival of India are Baisakhi and Lohri. Baisakhi – Baisakhi is the harvest festival of Punjab. It is celebrated in April. People eat langar in gurudwaras. They perform bhangra and gidda dances.
- (g) Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of free India. We remember him by celebrating his birthday on 14th November as Children's Day.

**Chapter - 16 : The Early Human Beings**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) forests
- (b) stone
- (c) spear
- (d) all of these
- (e) stones together

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) forests
- (b) spear
- (c) fire

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Tool
- (b) Clothes

- (c) Food (d) By rubbing two stones

**4. Unscramble the letters given below :**

- (a) FIRE (b) STONE  
(c) FLESH (d) DRESSES  
(e) SHELTER

**5. Answer these questions :**

- (a) Early man lived in forests. He ate fruits and roots of plants. He killed animals to eat. He ate raw flesh. He used stones as tools. Then he learnt to make tools of stone and bone. He used these tools for killing animals and digging out roots of plants. He had no clothes to wear so, he covered his body with leaves, barks and animals' skins.
- (b) The Early human beings ate fruits and roots of plants. He killed animals to eat. He ate raw flesh.
- (c) By rubbing together pieces of flint, early man could produce sparks. Thus, he discovered fire. These sparks would set fire to dry leaves and wood shavings.
- (d) Fire was useful to the early human being in following ways:
- He found the meat cooked over a fire tasty and this led him to start cooking.
  - He learnt to preserve meat by smoking it over a fire.
  - He used fire to make better pottery and bricks.
  - He used it protect himself from animals and to warm himself.
  - He used fire as a source of light.



- (c) The Himalayas are very useful to us in many ways which are like follows:-
- It helps us to guard our borders from enemies.
  - It provides us timber, gums, herbs, fuel woods, fruits, tea leaves and raw materials for plywood industry.
  - It checks the monsoon waves coming from the sea which causes heavy rainfall in the northern plains.
  - It gives birth to many rivers which bring us water for irrigation.
  - The forests prevent floods, soil erosion and makes the air cool.
  - It provides shelter to the numerous animals and birds.
  - Minerals and useful stones are also found in the Himalayas.
  - Many tourists visit beautiful hill stations of the Himalayas for recreation and cool climate.
  - The Himalayas provide direct and indirect employment to people.
- (d) Kashmir and Shimla are known for its hill stations.
- (e) (i) ***Life in Darjeeling (West Bengal)*** – Most of the people of Darjeeling are engaged in tea gardens for their livelihood. They speak Bangla and Pahari.
- (ii) ***Life in Tripura*** : Farming is the main occupation of the people of this state. People speak Bangla and Kokborok languages here.

## Chapter – 2 : The Northern Plains

1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :
  - (a) agriculture
  - (b) Haridwar
  - (c) Padma
  - (d) delta
2. **Match the following correctly :**
  - (a) the Brahmaputra basin
  - (b) origin of the Yamuna
  - (c) origin of Ganga
  - (d) the Sutlej basin
  - (e) the Ganga basin

**3. Say true or false :**

- (a) True (b) False  
(c) False (d) True  
(e) True (f) True

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers made the vast northern plains.  
(b) Delta is an area of land at river's mouth in triangle shape.  
(c) Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, are major cities on the banks of the river Ganga and Delhi, Mathura, Agra are on the bank of the river Yamuna.  
(d) The five tributaries of the Indus- the Jhelum, the Ravi, the Chenab, the Sutlej and the Beas.  
(e) Doab is a land between the two rivers.  
(f) Uttar Pradesh is known as the wheat bowl of India.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The Ganga Basin lies to the east of the Indus Basin. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Bihar and West Bengal are located in this part. The Holy river Ganga originates from a glacier in the Himalayas called Gangotri. The Yamuna rises from a glacier called Yamunotri. It joins the Ganga at Allahabad. The Yamuna joins the Ganga in Allahabad which is called their confluence, the Sangam.

The land area between the Ganga and the Yamuna is called Doab. It is made of fertile soil carried by rivers and produces sugarcane, wheat, maize, barley, millets, mustard jute, rice in abundant.

- (b) ***The Brahmaputra Basin*** – The Brahmaputra river rises in Tibet. In Tibet, it is called Tsangpo. It enters into India in Arunachal Pradesh. It is called the Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh. It joins the Ganga near Bangladesh. It also flows through Asom. Guwahati, Dibrugrah and Digboi are important cities on its bank. Digboi is known for oil refinery. It is the biggest delta in the world which is full of sundari trees (mangrove). There the life of people is very hard. The land is swampy.

The tea plantation is done on the slopes of mountain ranges in Asom and Darjeeling in West Bengal. Rice and jute are grown on a large scale in West Bengal.

- (c) The advantages of the vast northern plains are following :
- Plains produce the major portation of food for India.
  - This land is plain, soft, level and flat. Hence wells, tubewells and canals are dug easily for irrigation, which in turn enhances crop production.
  - Big rivers provide the facility for navigation.
  - Due to plain land surgace, there are nets of roads and railways in this basin which are good means of transport.
  - The plain favours economic development of India. It has good network of roads and railways. It has many important industries like iron & steel , jute, cement, sugar and textile.
- (d) **Punjab** – Hosiery, woollen garments, tractors, cycles, agricultural machinery, paper and sports goods are the industries of Punjab.
- Haryana** – Tractors, cars, cycles, fertilizers, fridges, agricultural implements, motorcycles etc. the industries of Haryana.
- Jharkhand** – Jharkhand steel plants are the industries of Jharkhand.

### Chapter – 3 : The Great Indian Desert

1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :
  - (a) Thar Desert
  - (b) River
  - (c) atomic explosion
  - (d) Camel
2. Say true or false :
  - (a) True
  - (b) True
  - (c) True
  - (d) False
3. Match the following correctly :
  - (a) ship of desert
  - (b) a place with water spot in the desert



- (c) largest wheat farm in the world
  - (d) on Sutlej river
  - (e) only river of Rajasthan
- 4. Fill in the blanks with correct words, selecting from the brackets :**
- (a) Northern
  - (b) 200
  - (c) sand
  - (d) birth
  - (e) seasonal
- 5. Short answer type questions :**
- (a) Babool, date, thorny bushes, cactus.
  - (b) Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Suratgarh, Udaipur are the main towns of the desert land.
  - (c) An Oasis is a small place with water surrounded with date palm trees in the desert land.
  - (d) Luni River.
  - (e) Sand dunes are big sand hills or knolls.
- 6. Long answer type questions :**
- (a) The Thar Desert or the Great Indian Desert lies to the west of the Aravali hills. It extends to the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and parts of Punjab. The important areas covered by the desert include Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur. Great Indian Desert extends from the Rann of Kachchh in the southwest upto the borders of Haryana state in the north-west and from the Aravali hills in the east upto the borders of Pakistan.
  - (b) The camel is called the ship of the desert, because it walks easily in the sand as it has pads in its feet. On the other hand, the camel can drink 200 bottles of water at a time, so it can walk without drinking water for a week. The camel is useful for carrying loads and people from one place to another.
  - (c) Nomads are people who move from one place to another with their animals. They move from one place to another in search of water, food and shelter for themselves and grass and thorny bushes for their animals.

- (d) The people of Rajasthan wear colourful clothes that have glasswork and sequin work. Men wear kurti with white dhotis and bright turbans. Women wear colourful ghagharas and lehengas with cholis. They cover their heads with odhnis.

### Chapter – 4 : The Southern Plateau

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) dance
- (b) coal mining
- (c) an elevated flat topped land
- (d) Plateau of Deccan
- (e) Sharavathi

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) hill station
- (b) national park
- (c) multipurpose project
- (d) Aurangabad
- (e) steel plant

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) rubber
- (b) Jog falls
- (c) Deccan
- (d) Chhotanagpur Plateau
- (e) Sindh

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Jog falls is the highest waterfall of India and it is on the river Sharavathi.
- (b) The Narmada and the Tapti river fall into the Arabian Sea.
- (c) Raurkela, Bokaro and Jamshedpur steel plants.
- (d) Kolar Mines are in Karnataka. These are famous for gold mining. Panna mines are in Madhya Pradesh. These are famous for diamond mining.
- (e) Cotton and Sugarcane

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The North-Western part of Southern Plateau

***The Vindhya Range :*** The Vidhyanchal range stretches to its north- western part. The Aravalli hills join

its north-western part. These hills are of low height. The Narmada Valley is to its south and to the south of Narmada Valley, the Satpura hills are stretched. The important rivers of this region are the Sone, the Chambal, the Betwa, the Sind and the Ken. These rivers flow from south to north. People grow crops of wheat, cotton, jawar, bajara. The land is fertile but rocky.

- (b) **The Plateau of Malwa** : It is also the part of Vindhya range. It stretches to the north of Madhya Pradesh. The Mahi, Parvati, Chambal, and the Black Sindhu rivers flow through this part. The soil is black, so the cotton is grown on a large scale. The climate is hot but winters are cold. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain are main cities.
- (c) **The Deccan Plateau** - The Deccan Plateau covers most of the southern part of India. It extends from the Satpura hills in the north to Kanyakumari in south. The western and eastern side of the Deccan plateau is surrounded by the western ghats and the eastern ghats. It is also rich in minerals. Black soil belt is suitable for growing cotton. Sugarcane is another important crop of this area. Many rivers like Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari and Mahanadi flow here.

### Chapter – 5 : The Coastal Plains And Islands

1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- (a) Andaman (b) Bihar  
(c) cotton (d) Asiatic lion  
(e) 204 small island

2. Say true or false :

- (a) False (b) False  
(c) True (d) True  
(e) True

3. Match the following correctly :

- (a) a famous port of Gujarat  
(b) Northern part of the Eastern Coast  
(c) Oil refinery

- (d) Kanyakumari
- (e) Mumbai

**4. Write the short about the following :**

- (a) Coast – the land area near the seashore.
- (b) Lagoon – a lake of salt water separated from the sea.
- (c) Gulf – a narrow strip of sea going deep into land.
- (d) Sandbar – ridge of sand built in coastal water.
- (e) Indira Point – the southern tip of Andaman and Nicobar islands group is the Indira Point.

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The Coastal Plains of India:-
  - The western coastal plain
  - The eastern coastal plain
- (b) Chennai is the most important seaport of the Coromandel Coast.
- (c) Rice, coconut, banana, coffee and spices are main crops of the Malabar Coastal plain.
- (d) There are about 204 Islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (e) Fishing is the main occupation of people living in Coastal Plains.
- (f) The total length of the coastline of India is about 6000km long.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The Eastern Coastal plains stretch from the origin point of the Ganga upto the Cape Comorin. Its average width is between 100km to 130 km. The deltas of rivers, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri have been developed in these plains. The Chhlika and the Pulicat lakes are made from sand dunes. The eastern coastal plains cover the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The coast lies along the water boundary of the Bay of Bengal. The northern part of the coast is called the Northern Circars and the southern point is Coromandel (Cholamandala). Rice, sugarcane, tobacco, coconut, oilseeds and cotton are grown in this region.

- (b) **Lakshweep Islands** - The Lakshadweep islands are close to the Malabar Coast of India. There are about 43 Islands in this group. They have a flat surface. Most of the people are either farmers or fishermen. Kavaratti is the capital of this Union Territory.
- (c) **The Crops of the Western Coastal Plains** - The soil of the Gujarati Coastal plain is very fertile. Farmers grow cotton, groundnut and tobacco. The Malabar coastal plains receive heavy rainfall so the crops like rice, coconut, banana, coffee and spices are main crops of the Malabar Coastal Plain.

### Chapter – 6 : Climate Of India

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Tropical and sub-tropical  
 (b) Mawsynram (c) Increases  
 (d) June (e) Kerala

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) March, April, May, June  
 (b) December, January, February  
 (c) July, August, September

**3. Say true or false :**

- (a) True (b) False  
 (c) False (d) True  
 (e) True

**4. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) plains (b) Season  
 (c) June (d) Monsoon

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The climate is an average atmospheric condition of an area over long period of time.  
 (b) Latitude, altitude, direction of mountains, winds, distance from the sea and ocean affect the climate of India.  
 (c) The dry and hot wind blow in June are called loo.  
 (d) July, August, September

- (e) Mawsynram a place near Cherapunji in Meghalaya has the highest rainfall in the world.

**6. Long answer type questions:**

- (a) There are three main season- Winter season, Summer season, Rainy season.

(i) **The winter** – This seasons starts from from December and ends in February. The whole country feels cold. The average temperature in northern plains is below 20°C the winds blow from land to sea. The days are shorter and nights are longer. Heavy snowfall is visible on mountains.

(ii) **The Summer** – It starts from March and ends in June. The central part of the country feel extremely very hot. The temperature is about 40°C. It may exceed 48°C in northern states. The days are longer and the nights are shorter. During the month of June, the loo blows in northern states.

(iii) **The Rainy Season** – It starts from June and ends in the mid of September. Monsoon first enters Kerala. Monsoons of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea cause rain in the whole country. The hills of east-north and mountains of the north receive heavy rainfall. Mawsynram a place near Cherapunji in Meghalaya has the highest rainfall in the world is comparatively cool. People feel relief from scorching sunrays.

- (b) Rajasthan does not get the monsoon rains because the monsoon becomes empty when it reaches Rajasthan.

- (c) Jammu Kashmir, Shimla, Mussoorie, Kullu, Manali hill stations receive the snowfall during winters.

- (d) (i) Winter Season :-

- This season starts from December ends in February.
- The average temperature in northern plains is below 20°C.
- The days are shorter and nights are longer.
- Heavy snowfall is visible on mountains.

- (ii) Summer Season:-

- This season starts from March and ends in June.

- The temperature is about 40°C and it may exceed 48°C in northern states.
- The days are longer and the nights are shorter.
- The hot winds, loo blows in northern states.

### Chapter – 7 : Soils of India

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) soil        | (b) silt of rivers |
| (c) volcano     | (d) mountain soil  |
| (e) desert soil |                    |

**2. Say true or false :**

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False |
| (c) True | (d) True  |
| (e) True | (f) True  |

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) breaking  | (b) northern |
| (c) Rajasthan | (d) humus    |
| (e) erosion   |              |

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- Resources given to us by nature are called natural resources.
- Top layer on the land surface is called soil.
- Five types of soils are found in India.
- Karnataka, Kerala, Cardamom Hills, Rajmahal Hills, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Asom, Meghalya and southern Maharashtra.
- Mushroom is grown in the mixture of straw, dung of ass and saw dust.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- It is made by lava of volcano. That is why, it is black in colour. Its molecules are smooth, fine and black. It can hold water for a long period. It is also very fertile soil. Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, jawar and bajra are grown in it.
- The sun, wind, rain, rivers and storms damage the top

layer of the soil which is called Soil Erosion. It can be stopped by following ways :

- Cutting down of trees should be checked.
  - Step farming should be used in hilly areas.
  - More plants should be grown to hold the soil together.
  - Fields should be cultivated regularly using crop rotation.
  - Hedges should be grown around the farmlands to protect the soil from the speedy winds.
- (c) Mountain soil is found in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Asom. It is fit to grow crops like tea and rice. Trees like rose, pine, sal, teak, eucalyptus, deodar etc.
- (d) Rain, wind, flowing water and temperature break down the rocks. This breaking rock mixes with vegetation and chemicals and humus to form the thin layer of soil. Nature takes thousands of years to form soil.

### Chapter – 8 : The Forests And Wildlife

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) mountain forests                      (b) 22 percent  
(c) coniferous forests                      (d) Sunderbans  
(e) all of these

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) mahagony                                      (b) chir  
(c) shisham                                        (d) babool  
(e) mangrove

**3. Unscramble the letters and name the following :**

- (a) FORESTS                                      (b) MONSOON  
(c) SUNDERBANS

**4. Say true or false :**

- (a) False    (b) True  
(c) False.    (d) False  
(e) True



## 5. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Big land areas under trees and plants are called forests.
- (b) The different types of forests found in India are:
  - Evergreen Forests
  - Deciduous Forests
  - Coniferous Forests
  - Tidal Forests
  - Desert Forests
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Utrakhand, Nilgiri Hills, etc.
- (d) The Ghana Bird Sanctuary is situated in Rajasthan.
- (e) Sunderbans Tiger Reserve.

## 6. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Land of areas which receive 200 cm annual rainfall, have evergreen forests of India. They never shed their leaves and so are always green. The trees are tall upto 60 metres or more. Their wood is hard and forests are dense. Different types of vines, shrubs and bushes are also found inside the forests. Mahagony, bamboo, rubber, ebony, cincona, cane and rosewood are common trees of these forests. These forests are found in Asom, Odisha, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Eastern and Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (b) Advantages of Forests:-
  - The trees of forests like deodar, teak, shisham, chir, pine and sal provide us timber for our furniture.
  - We get turpentine oil from chir.
  - The forests give us firewood.
  - The forests give us valuable rare herbs.
  - The forests provide shelter for wild animals.
  - The forests make the climate cool.
  - There are many hill stations in the forests.
  - Cottage industries like plywood, match-boxes, crates, etc. are based on forests for their raw materials.

- The forests protect the environment by making it pollution free.
- We get honey, resin, gum, lac, rubber, etc. from forests.
- Barks of babool, sundari, khair, etc. are used for leather tanning.
- The forests provide us grassland for grazing the animals.
- The forests prevent floods and soil erosion.

(c) **Five National Parks :**

- Bandipur National Park , Mysore (Karnataka)
- Corbett National Park, Nainital (Uttarakhand)
- Duhdawa National Park, Lakhimpur Khiri (Uttar Pradesh)
- Hazaribagh National Park, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand)
- Kaziranga National Park, Zorhat (Assam)

**Five wild sanctuaries :**

- Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (Rajasthan)
- Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (Gujarat)
- Jaladpara Game Sanctuary, (West Bengal)
- Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur, (Rajasthan)
- Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary, Gurgaon (Haryana)

- (d) (i) To conserve the forests we should check the cutting of forests on a big scale. Only old trees should be cut.
- (ii) The people living inside the forests, should be issued gas connections to save the trees.
- (iii) We must plant new saplings on the barren land.

## Chapter – 9 : Mineral Wealth And Fuels Of India

### 1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) mine      | (b) coal  |
| (c) aluminium | (d) first |
| (e) Gujarat   |           |



(iv) **Salt** : is a non-metallic mineral and obtained from sea water or lake water. Coastal states Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and the Sambhar lake in Rajasthan are its producers. It is used in food and industries.

- (d) **Iron** – Iron is called the black gold. It is a very useful metal. It is found in Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Goa. Goa is the largest producing state of iron ore in India. Iron is useful to make machines, rails, bars, sheets, nails, trains, utensils.
- (e) Ways to conserve minerals and fuels :
- We must use minerals and fuels carefully because they cannot be man-made.
  - They should not be wasted while mining.
  - Fuels like petrol, cooking gas, diesel and kerosene should be used wisely and properly.
  - Steps should be taken for maximum use of the energy of the Sun, wind and water.

### Chapter – 10 : Water Resources of India

1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- (a) canal (b) dam  
(c) electricity or diesel engines  
(d) sea (e) Krishna

2. Complete the following :

- (a) Canal (b) Tank  
(c) Dam (d) artificial  
(e) New temples of modern India

3. On which rivers and states, the following dams are constructed :

- | <i>River</i>   | <i>State</i>                 |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Chambal    | Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh |
| (b) Rihand     | Uttar Pradesh                |
| (c) Bhilangana | Uttarakhand                  |

(d) Tungbhadra                      Karnataka

(e) Mahanadi                        Odisha

**4. Match the following correctly :**

(a) Sutlej                                (b) Mahanadi

(c) Bhilangana                        (d) Chambal

(e) Rihand

**5. Short answer type questions :**

(a) The long channel of water from a river is called a canal.

(b) The low land full of rainwater is called a tank.

(c) The Bhakhara Nangal Dam

(d) • The Bhakhara Nangal Dam

• The Gandhi Sagar Dam

• The Hirakud Dam

• The Tungabhadra Dam

• The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

(e) Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ponds are main sources of water.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

(a) Water is used for drinking, washing, irrigating fields, producing electricity, etc.

(b) The low land full of rain water is called a tank. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan are the states where the crops are irrigated by tanks.

(c) Uses of Dams :

• They help in controlling floods in the rivers.

• Water stored in the reservoir is used for irrigation.

• The water of the dam is also used to produce electricity.

• Dams also help in the development of fishing and navigation.

**Chapter – 11 : The Human Resources Of India**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

(a) minerals

(b) education

- (c) Uttar Pradesh                      (d) Lakshadweep  
(e) all of these
- 2. Say true or false :**
- (a) False                                      (b) True  
(c) False                                      (d) True  
(e) False
- 3. Match the following correctly :**
- (a) the biggest city of India  
(b) Island with lowest population  
(c) Union territory with lowest population  
(d) State of highest literacy  
(e) State with lowest population  
(f) Union territory with largest population
- 4. Fill in the blanks :**
- (a) 21    (b) Population  
(c) people                                        (d) Primary
- 5. Short answer type questions :**
- (a) The progress of a nation depends on its human resources.  
(b) The population of India was only 30 crore when it became free.  
(c) In India dense population is found in Uttar Pradesh.
- 6. Long answer type questions :**
- (a) Harms of population growth:-
- Facilities of food, shelter, education and health will not available to every citizen.
  - Most of the people will not get any employment.
  - The working population will not be in large number.
  - Schools, colleges, hospitals, trains, buses will be over crowded.
- (b) Measures to check the growth of population :
- The age of marriage for boys 21 years and for girls 18 years must be followed.
  - Male and female children should be given equal importance.

- The government should implement the family planning programme in practical.
  - Population education should be given to fertile couples.
- (c) Causes of population-growth : Hot climate, higher birth-rate, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, low marriage age, joint family system, desire of son (male child) and compulsion of marriage, lack of propagation of family welfare programmes are important causes of population growth.

### **Chapter – 12 : Agriculture And Industries Of India**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) all of these | (b) October          |
| (c) iron ore     | (d) cottage industry |

**2. Say true or false :**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) True  | (b) False |
| (c) True  | (d) True  |
| (e) False | (f) False |

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
- (b) Fertilizer Corporation of India
- (c) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- (d) Hindustan Electricals Limited

**4. Complete the following :**

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Small scale industry | (b) Locomotive work |
| (c) Visakhapatnam        | (d) paper industry  |
| (e) in West Bengal       |                     |

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Farming is a practice of growing of crops and rearing of animals.
- (b) The Rabi Crop, The Kharif Crop, The Zaid Crop
- (c) Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat; Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and

Rajasthan are also wheat producing states.

- (d) Coffee producing state of India- Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Tea producing states of India- Assam, West Bengal and Tripura.
- (e) Tisco (Tata Iron and Steel Company) Jamshedpur IISCO (Indian Iron and Steel Company) Bempur, Kulti, Heerapur (West Bengal); VISL (Vishveshvarya Iron and Steel Company) Bhadravati (Karnataka); HSL (Hindustan Steel Limited), Raurkela (Odisha), Bhilai (Chattisgarh), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Vijaynagar (Karnataka) are main steel plants of India.
- (f) Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra have the sugar plants of India. Besides it, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana and Bihar also have sugar plants.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The Rabi crop is sown in October and harvested in the beginning of April. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, arhar, mustard, sugarcane and linseed are main crops.
- (b) Jawar, Bajra and ragi are known as millets. These crops are largely produced in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.
- (c) Sugar and jaggery are obtained from sugar cane. It is grown in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Seeds grown primarily for the production of edible oil are called oil seeds. We get oil from oil seeds.
- (e) There are three types of industries in India.
- (f) Village level industries are called cottage industries. These do not need much capital. Handicrafts, Handlooms, poultry, toys making units are its examples.

**Chapter – 13 : Means of Transport**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) the wheel
- (b) train



- (c) roadways (d) Mumbai and Thane  
(e) 1.676 metres
- 2. Say true or false :**
- (a) True (b) False  
(c) False (d) True  
(e) True
- 3. Fill in the blanks :**
- (a) five (b) Allahabad  
(c) Road transport (d) Kolkata  
(e) Sher Shah suri
- 4. Match the following correctly :**
- (a) Kolkata (b) Chennai  
(c) Amritsar (d) New Delhi  
(e) Mumbai
- 5. Short answer type questions :**
- (a) From Leh to Tibet in Kashmir, from Lido Via Myanmar to China in Asom, from Amritsar to Peshawar in Punjab are examples of border roads.
- (b) There are three types of railway lines in India :
- Broad guage 1.676 metres
  - Metre guage 1.00 metre
  - Narrow guage .762 metre
- (c) Lord Dahousie, the governor-general of British India introduced railways in India first time.
- (d) Trains which run at a speed of more than 140 kilometres per hour are super fast trains. Name of some such trains are Shatabati Express, Rajdhani Express and Duranto.
- (e) Delhi to Mumbai.
- 6. Long answer type questions :**
- (a) Railways are important means of transport. The train is the life line of our country. Long route travelling and carrying goods on large scale at cheap fare are done by railways. Large scale industries like steel, sugar, cement, fertilizer, etc. take services of railways for transportation of their goods. This is the cheapest means of transport.

- (b) Rail transport is helpful to us in the following:
- The rail transport is safest and cheapest means of travelling and carrying goods.
  - The journey by trains is comfortable.
  - Long journeys on the land surface is possible only by trains.
  - The railway wagons make the delivery of finished goods like cement, coal, iron-ores, limestone, oil, minerals, foodgrains, sugar, steel rolls, heavy machines, rails, etc. easy
  - Containers are carried by goods trains to the port.
  - It has provided employment to a large number of people.
- (c) International airports of India are Bangalore Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad; Calicut International Airport, Calicut; Chhatrapati International Airport, Mumbai; Chennai International Airport, Chennai; Cochin International Airport, Kochi; Goa Airport, Vasco Da Gama City (Goa); Indira Gandhi International Airport, Gurugram Guru Ramdas International Airport, Amritsar; Lokpriya Gopinath Bordolio International Airport, Guwahati; Jaipur International Airport, Jaipur; Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport, Ahemdabad; Thiruvananthapuram International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram.
- (d) Water Transport :
- Ships, steamers, boats, rafts and ferries sail on the water surface. This system is known as water transport.
  - Rivers, oceans, sea and big canals are used for water transport.
  - The Indian rivers like the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Brahmaputra and the Hoogli provide the facility of water transport.
  - Ships carry heavy luggage like cement, fertilizers, food grains, sugar, cotton bales, iron ores etc. to foreign countries in bulk.

- Steamers provide services to tourists and people to reach islands besides carrying goods and passengers in rivers.
- (e) National Highway : Roads which connect state capitals and very big cities in the country are called National Highways. There are 64 national highways in India.
- State Highway:- Highway which connect the major cities of a state are State Highways. Many state highways are also connected to the National highways in many states.

### Chapter – 14 : Means of Communication

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) all of these | (b) e-mail     |
| (c) ISD          | (d) television |
| (e) satellite    |                |

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) letters    | (b) short      |
| (c) electronic | (d) Newspapers |
| (e) Satellites |                |

**3. Say true or false :**

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) True  |
| (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True |           |

**4. Give two examples of each :**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Aaj Tak    | Sony Liv        |
| (b) Television | Newspapers      |
| (c) Letters    | Parcels         |
| (d) E-mail     | Online Shopping |

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The sending and receiving of messages, information and ideas is known as communication.
- (b) Telephone
- (c) Mobile Phone

- (d) Internet facility in mobile phone has minimized the people going to Cinema.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Different means of communication help us to send messages, information and ideas from one place to another and exchange information with each other.
- (b) Post offices are the government agencies which perform the work of receiving and sending letters and money orders, parcels, letters are delivered from one place to another. The trains, aeroplanes, buses and vans take the post materials to different places. Urgent letters and materials can be sent through couriers or speed post. Aerogrammes are used to send messages to foreign countries. Thus, the post offices communicate our messages.
- (c) Telegram is a very short message in few words. It is sent through telegraph office. It takes very short time to reach the person concerned.
- (d) Mobile phone is a cordless device which can be pocketed easily and comfortably. It is run by battery and we can communicate with it in all over the world. It can display messages and photographs on its screen. It can be used as audio-cum-video.
- (e) Newspapers and magazines are a good means of mass communication. These are widely circulated in India. They are published in many languages. They bring us the latest news from all parts of the world, advertisements, employment news and other information.
- (f) Fax and e-mail are the latest techniques to send messages in written form from one place to another. Internet services are also available to receive and send e-mail or filling forms online by computer-sets.

**Chapter – 15 : National Goals, Rights And Duties**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) 26th November 1949      (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- (c) preamble (d) 6
2. (a) Feature of Indian Constitution  
(b) Fundamental Rights (c) Fundamental Duty  
(d) Fundamental Rights (e) Fundamental Duty
3. **Say true or false :**  
(a) True (b) False  
(c) True (d) False
4. **Match the following correctly :**  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar  
(c) Right against exploitation  
(d) To protect the integrity of India
5. **Short answer type questions :**  
(a) The constitution of India came in existence on 26th January 1950.  
(b) Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of free India.  
(d) Right to equality, Right to freedom of expression.  
(e) To abide the constitution and respect its ideals and institution.  
To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
6. **Long answer type questions :**  
(a) Secularism means the belief that says religion should not be involved with the social and political activities of a country. It indicates that there is no official religion of the state or country.  
(b) There are six fundamental rights in our constitution. These rights are :
  - Right to equality
  - Right to freedom of expression
  - Right against exploitation
  - Cultural and Educational Rights

- Right to freedom of religion
  - Right to constitutional Remedies.
- (c) There are ten fundamental duties of the citizens in our constitution. These are following :
- To protect the integrity of India.
  - To co-operate with the government when nation is in danger.
  - To promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood.
  - To protect the rich heritage of our composite culture.
  - To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife.
- (d) The constitution of India provides some guidelines even for the government. The aim is to develop a welfare and peaceful state. These are the directive principles of state policy. Some of them are:-
- To promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order.
  - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
  - Enough opportunities for education of children.
  - Make rules to help the weaker sections of society.
  - Improvement of public health.
  - There should be enough means of livelihood for every citizen.

### **Chapter – 16 : The Government Of India**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Central Government | (b) The Lok Sabha |
| (c) 25 years           | (d) 25 judges     |
| (e) Governor           |                   |

**2. Say true or false :**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) True | (b) True |
| (c) True | (d) True |

**3. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) There are three levels of the government in India.

- (b) Parliament :- an assembly of people made of two houses – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) There are 552 members in the Lok Sabha.
- (d) Rajya Sabha (upper house) is the permanent house of the Parliament.
- (e) The Vice-President is the Chairman of the upper house.
- (f) The Supreme Court of India is in New Delhi.
- (g) The head of the Vidhan Sabha is the Chief Minister of the state.
- (h) One Chief justice and 33 other judges are there in the Supreme court.

**4. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) **Organization of the Union Government :** The leader of the elected party in the Lok Sabha becomes the Prime Minister and he or she is appointed by the President. The President invites the leader of the party who got the maximum seat in the election to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha and he proves it to become the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Ministry is responsible to the parliament. The Prime Minister along with his Council of Ministers runs the government of the nation. The Prime Minister and his other ministers form the Council of Ministers.
- (b) **Organization of the State Government :** The Governor invites the leader of the party who got maximum number of votes to prove his majority and if he proves it, he will be appointed as the Chief Minister. Other ministers and the Chief Minister form the Council of Ministers which looks after the state affairs and other important works of the state.
- (c) The Prime Minister and his other ministers form the Council of Ministers.
- (d) Other ministers and the Chief Minister form the Council of Ministers which looks after the state affairs and other important works of the state.

**Chapter – 1 : Around The Globe**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) earth
- (b) Pacific
- (c) equator
- (d) latitudes
- (e) 0°
- (f) latitude

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) biggest
- (b) Australia
- (c) Latitudes
- (d) pilots
- (e) 23½° N

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) 23½° N
- (b) 23½° S
- (c) 66½° N
- (d) 66½° S
- (e) 0°

**4. Say true or false :**

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d) True
- (e) True

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The globe is a small model of the earth.
- (b) Equator is an imaginary line dividing the earth into two equal halves.
- (c) The lines which run across the earth from east to west are called latitudes.
- (d) North pole, South Pole.
- (e) The angular distances above the horizon is called Altitude.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Poles of the earth:- The upper point of the globe is known as the North Pole and the lower point is the South Pole.
- (b) Grid:- Grid is a network of longitudes and latitudes on the globe. They intersect one another at 90° angle. It is



helpful for us to locate a place.

- (c) Tropic of cancer is a line of latitude at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N.  
Tropic of Capricorn is a line of latitude at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S.  
The Arctic circle is a line of latitude at  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N.  
The Antarctic circle is a line of latitude at  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S.
- (d) The longitude and latitude intersect each other at a fix point which help us to locate a place on the globe.

## Chapter – 2 : The Map

### 1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- (a) continents                      (b) book of maps  
(c) the mountains                (d) eight  
(e) water bodies

### 2. Say true or false :

- (a) True                                (b) False  
(c) False                                (d) True  
(e) False

### 3. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) representation                (b) person, Cartographer  
(c) Brown                                (d) North  
(e) white

### 4. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Map is a representation of geographical facts on a paper or on a cloth piece etc.
- (b) The main four directions are North, South, East and West. Four sub-directions are North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West.
- (c) Atlas is a book of maps.
- (d) Maps showing the distribution of rainfall in various places of the country are called rainfall maps.
- (e) Uses of maps:
- Maps provide us many useful information.
  - The drivers, pilots, sailors and tourists take help of maps to travel from one place to another.

## 5. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Role of the signs and symbols of the maps:- It is not possible to draw the actual picture of rivers, lakes, railways, cities, mountains, etc. so different types of signs and symbols are used to show them. They represent these things in a tiny form.
- (b) Colour scheme in a map when look on a map, we find many colours in it. These colours represent many geographical landforms, water bodies, continents etc. The particular colour shows the particular body; as:
- The red colour shows the cities, towns and roads.
  - The yellow colour shows the plains, agricultural regions.
  - The green colour shows the forest lands, natural vegetation, grasslands and gardens.
  - The blue colour shows tanks, rivers, bays, oceans, seas, lakes, etc.
  - The black colour shows borders, boundaries, railway lines.
  - The brown colour shows highlands and mountains.
  - The grey colour shows shadows of the mountain regions.
  - The white colour shows snow covered peaks and snowlands.
- (c) Types of maps: Important maps are as follows :
- Physical Maps: Maps showing mountains, hills, valleys, plains, plateaus, seas, oceans, lakes, bays, canals are called physical maps.
  - Political Maps:- Maps showing boundaries, nations, states, union territories, districts, cities and towns are called political maps.
  - Commercial Maps:- Maps showing economical development through industries, agricultural production, trading, export and import are called commercial maps.
  - Distributive Maps:- Maps showing distribution of

vegetation forests, agricultural crops, population, minerals, etc. are called distributive maps.

- Road-Rail Maps:- Maps showing the network of roads and railway lines are called road-rail maps. These are helpful to us for travelling.
- Vegetation Maps:- Maps showing the vegetation of a particular place, state or country are called vegetation maps.

Rainfall Maps:- Maps showing the distribution of rainfall in various places of the country are called rainfall maps.

(d) Uses of maps :

- Maps provide us many useful information.
- The drivers, pilots, sailors and tourists take help of maps to travel from one place to another.
- Maps play an important role in teaching geography and history. They are important teaching aids.
- With the help of maps, we can calculate the actual distance between the places.
- Maps are the basis of geographical trips.

### Chapter – 3 : Weather And Climate

1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- (a) all of these
- (b) temperate
- (c) temperature
- (d) sea breeze
- (e) cold

2. Match the following correctly :

- (a) over a small period
- (b) over long period
- (c) rainfall
- (d) height above sea level
- (e) moderate climate

3. Say true or false :

- (a) False
- (b) False
- (c) True
- (d) True
- (e) False

**4. Answer these questions in brief :**

- (a) Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Whereas weather is the immediate condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.
- (b) 1. Distance from the equator  
2. Altitude  
3. Rainfall
- (c) 

<i>Cities</i>	<i>Climate</i>
Delhi	Extreme Hot and Cold
Shimla	Cold
Mumbai	Moderate Climate
Ooty	Cold
Chennai	Moderate
Patna	Extreme hot and cold
- (d) Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone, Frigid Zone
- (e) Temperate zone receives the slanting rays of the sun and therefore, this zone is neither too hot nor too cold whereas frigid zones are very cold and large parts are covered with snow throughout the year. These are called the Frigid Zones.

**5. Answer these questions in detail :**

- (a) ***Climate Zones*** : On the basis of climate conditions, we can divide the earth into three climatic regions or zones.
1. The Torrid Zone
  2. The Temperate Zone
  3. The Frigid Zone

***Torrid Zone*** : The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone. This climatic zone is very hot and humid as it receives the sun's rays directly. Some areas in this zone receive very high rainfall.

***Temperate Zone*** : The temperate zone extends from the Tropic of Cancer to the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere. This region receives the slanting rays of the sun, and therefore, this zone is neither too hot nor too cold.

**Frigid Zone** : These zones are very cold and large parts are covered with snow throughout the year. These are called the Frigid Zones.

- (b) The wind that blows from sea to land is called the onshore wind or sea breeze. These winds carry moisture and bring rain to the coastal area. The wind that blows from land to sea is called the offshore wind or land breeze. The offshore wind blowing from warm areas will be warm and dry. Similarly, if these winds are blowing from cold areas they will be cold and dry in water. Thus, the wind affects the climate of an area.

#### **Chapter – 4 : Zaire: Equatorial Forest Region**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Equator    | (b) moderate |
| (c) Christians | (d) Bantu    |
| (e) Cassava    | (f) Kinshasa |

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) main river of Zaire
- (b) root food crop
- (c) a tribe found in Zaire
- (d) official language of Zaire
- (e) a port of river, the Congo
- (f) capital city of Zaire

**3. Complete the following :**

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) food             | (b) height tribes      |
| (c) Matadi           | (d) French             |
| (e) Capital of Zaire | (f) riverport of Zaire |

**4. Say true or false :**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) False | (b) False |
| (c) True  | (d) True  |
| (e) False |           |

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Zaire is

located deep in the heart of the African continent.

- (b) Kinshasa
- (c) Cassava is the most important roof crop of Zaire.
- (d) Matadi
- (e) French
- (f) Pygmies are people of low height.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) ***Vegetarian of Zaire*** : Zaire is a land of dense forests because it has plenty of bright sun rays and heavy rainfall. The trees are tall and thickly planted under which shrubs and bushes are grown. Important trees like mahogany, ebony, redwood, rubber, bamboo, rosewood, teak, greenheart, etc. are found in these forests.

***Agriculture of Zaire*** : Farmers grow a variety of cash crops. Agriculture is done in large areas from where forests have been cleared. The major food crops grown are cassava, maize and rice. Coffee, cocoa, rubber and cotton are cash crops grown and most of these are exported.

- (b) ***Animals*** : Wild animals like monkeys, chimpanzees, apes, gorillas, snakes, elephants, hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, rhinos, crocodiles, alligators, tigers, leopards, lions, boars, tree frogs tree lizards, antelopes, jaguars, hyenas, wild buffaloes, etc. are found in Zaire. So it is called the 'natural zoo of the world'.

- (c) People living in Zaire are of blackish complexion with curly hair on their heads. Most of them belong to various tribes who live in groups. The majority belongs to Bantus. Most of the people are Christians besides a few Muslims. These people are tall and stout. Their villages are at distance and mainly on the river. They lead lives based on tribal traditions.

Pygmies, people of low height (approximately below 5 feet) are known as Mbuti or Bambuti live as primitive tribes. People are fond of dances and songs. They use loud drums to produce music with dance. Tribal languages are spoken but Bantu is the main language of Zaire but French is its official language.

- (d) **Industries of Zaire** : Beer, cement, cold drinks, steel, textiles, rubber tyres, processed foods, mineral-ores, cigarettes, vegetable oil industries are located in various parts of Zaire. Besides these, mining of diamonds, gold, silver, tin, zinc, manganese, cobalt are also done here. Hydro- power is produced by many dams.

**Transportation of Zaire** : The Congo is the main river of Zaire. Matadi is the main riverport of the country. Important cities and towns of the country are joined by railways and roads. Kinshasa, the capital city is the main terminus of rails and roads. The minerals are transported from mines by railways. Neighbouring countries like Zambia, Angola, Burundi are also connected by railways.

### Chapter – 5 : Greenland: A Land Of Snow

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Greenland | (b) a small boat |
| (c) Godthab   | (d) Spear        |
| (e) Huskies   |                  |

**2. Say true or false :**

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) True  |
| (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True |           |

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) heavy jacket with a hood
- (b) wolf-like dogs
- (c) capital of Greenland
- (d) a one-man boat
- (e) a large mass of ice floating on winter

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Iceberg is a floating ice-block.
- (b) In winters, Eskimos live in the houses, called igloos. They are made of snow blocks and hide roofs.
- (c) Arctic fox, ermine, lemming, musk ox, polar bear, reindeer are the animals of Greenland.

- (d) Association Football is the national game of Greenland.
- (e) Danish is the second official language of Greenland.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Greenland lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. It lies near the North Pole in Northern America. It is the largest island in the world with the northernmost point of the world. It forms the part of the Tundra regions and one of the coldest part of the world. So it is called a land of snow. About 81% (17,55,637km) of its remains covered with thick layers of snow throughout the year.
- (b) The climate of Greenland is cold due to frozen snow. The sun never rises above the horizon so ten out of twelve months of a year face winter while only two or three months of a year face the sun which is called summer season.
- (c) **Kayak** is a small boat made of skin and bones of snow animals. It is used for hunting.  
**Harpoon** is a spear with a leathers rope used by Eskimos. Harpoon is used to hunt sea animals like seals, walruses, shrimps, salmon fish, whale, etc.
- (d) **Sledges** is a cart without wheels. Eskimes carry their luggage from one place to another in sledge.
- (e) There are large towns with modern facilities. Godthab the capital city has hospitals, schools, markets, airport. Steinberg is a big city and port of Greenland. It is also a repair centre for boats and ships. Kangerlussuaq is the main airport of Greenland.
- (f) **Occupations of Eskimos** – The economy of Greenland depends maily upon fishing and its export. Ice fishing, dog racing, etc. are fascinating tourists from all over the world.

**Chapter – 6 : Saudi Arabia: A Land Of Desert**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Sahara desert
- (b) Nomads
- (c) Camel
- (d) Riyadh



- (e) Hill station
- 2. Match the following correctly :**
- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Riyadh         | (b) Bedouins  |
| (c) Mecca & Medina | (d) Petroleum |
| (e) Sand dunes     |               |
- 3. Fill in the blanks :**
- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| (a) Sahara | (b) half           |
| (c) form   | (d) Shamel, storms |
| (e) Camel  |                    |
- 4. Say true or false :**
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False |
| (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True |           |
- 5. Short answer type questions :**
- Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Israel, Qatar and Yemen are the neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia.
  - Oasis** is a land with water in the sand with date palm trees.
  - Riyal
  - The Muslims pilgrimage is called Haj, to which all Muslims are expected to make at least once if they can afford to do so.
  - Riyal is national currency of Saudi Arabia.
  - A loose sleeveless outer garment worn as traditional dress by men is called Aba. Men of Saudi Arabia wear a long cotton gown is called a thawb which is sometimes covered by a jacket or a robe.
  - King Abdulaziz International Airport.
  - Caravan is a row of camels travelling through the desert.
- 6. Long answer type questions :**
- Saudi Arabia** : lies between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. It is a large country of the Middle East. Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Israel, Qatar and Yemen are its neighbouring countries. UAE (United Arab Emirates) is

also near it. It occupies the largest area of the Arabian Peninsula.

- (b) ***Climate of Saudi Arabia*** : The general climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. Day temperature is very high so the sand becomes very hot. Dust storms are common. Nights are cool and pleasant. The summer season continues from May to September. During the winter, days are warm and nights are cold. It lasts from October to April. There is hardly any rainfall. The climate along the coastal areas is pleasant. Dust storms are quite common.

Natural Vegetation of Saudi Arabia:- Due to hot climate, the thorny vegetation like cactus, thorny bushes, grass with long roots, shrubs, date palm are found here. People who do farming grow melons, tomato, barley, wheat. They water the crops by digging wells. In modern time, artificial methods of irrigation are in use.

- (c) Barley and Wheat
- (d) ***Transportation in Saudi Arabia*** : Due to a developed petroleum industry, good road transport is developed in the country. Main cities and towns are connected with net of roads. Besides it, Riyadh and the eastern seaport of Dammam are connected with railway line. Riyadh, Jiddah, Ras Tanura and Dhahran have airports. King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jiddah is the largest airport of the country. Ad Dammam a port on the Persian Gulf and Quizan, Jiddah and Yanbu ports on the Red Sea are main ports of Saudi Arabia.
- (e) The nomads of Saudi Arabia are named as Bedouins. Bedouins rear herds of camels and flock of sheep and goats and horses. They shift from one place to another in search of better farming lands with their animals. Their houses are called tents which are made of hides. They travel in caravans, a long row of camels through sand lands.
- (f) ***Industries of Saudi Arabia*** : The main industries of Saudi Arabia are oil refineries, fertilizers, cement, steel and small scale industries like food processing, cotton textiles,

handicrafts and chemicals. Mineral oil is said to be ‘the source of Arabia’s wealth’.

- (g) The people of Saudi Arabia speak Arabic language. There are many English medium primary, secondary, senior secondary schools in every part of Saudi Arabia. Most of the schools teach children through C.B.S.E. pattern so there are Delhi Public Schools, International schools in the cities of Saudi Arabia. They learn science, maths, English, history, geography, etc. in these schools.

### Chapter – 7 : Prairies: A Grassland

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Tall grasses                      (b) Central Asia  
(c) Prairies                            (d) Prairies  
(e) West

**2. Say true or false :**

- (a) False                                (b) True  
(c) True                                 (d) True  
(e) False

**3. Complete the following :**

- (a) Prairies  
(b) Ranches  
(c) The Mississippi and the Missouri  
(d) biggest slaughtering centre of North America  
(e) the wheat basket of the world.  
(f) set up big farms by growing crops.

**4. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) South America                      (b) Africa  
(c) Australia                            (d) North America and Canada  
(e) Asia

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) Herbivores like bison, gazelles, zebras, rhinoceros and wild animals. Carnivores like lions and wolves are also found in this region. Other animals of this region include

prairie dogs, skunks, coyotes, snakes, foxes, badgers, etc.

- (b) The Mississippi and the Missouri rivers flow through the grasslands of prairies.
- (c) The cattle are left for grazing in the open grasslands which are called ranches.
- (d) Farming and Cattle rearing are the main occupations of the people of Prairies.
- (e) Chicago is the biggest slaughtering house of North America.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Prairies are tree-less grasslands. These are found in the central part of North America. The fertile soil is brought by mountainous rivers, wind and rain, so the grass is tall and dense. Chicago, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado Minneapolis in United States of America and Regina in Canada fall under Prairies.

- (b) The Prairies are not thickly populated. They have turned the grasslands into fertile wheat farms. They grow wheat on a large scale and the people who are engaged in farming specially grow maize, potatoes, cotton, barley, rye, fodder crops and oats. The farmers of the Prairies are prosper and affluent and live a luxurious life.

The people who live in western part, which is made of hills, rear cattle instead of growing crops.

The people of North America belong to European origin. Most of them follow Christianity and go to the church to offer their prayer to God.

They wear modern clothes like pant, shirt, jeans, skirts, capries, etc. They eat wheat bread and its items. Milk, butter, cheese and cream also used to make tasteful food items. Most of the people are meat-eaters. Vegetable dishes also include meat. Thus, they are totally meat-eaters.

- (c) The productions of wheat in Prairies is on a large scale, so it is called 'the wheat basket of the world.'
- (d) ***Mineral Wealth of Grasslands*** : Minerals like coal, iron-

ores, manganese and copper are found in abundance in Prairies. So mineral related big industries have been set up in regions. They manufacture various industrial products and provide employment to many people. Large scale and small scale industries are found in these areas.

### Chapter – 8 : Travel Today

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) All of these                      (b) None of these  
(c) Kolkata and Amritsar      (d) Freight transport  
(e) First largest

**2. Say true or false :**

- (a) False                                  (b) False  
(c) False                                  (d) True  
(e) False                                  (f) True

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Trans-World Airlines      (b) Japan Airlines  
(c) Germany                          (d) Royal Dutch Airlines  
(e) Pakistan

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The early man road used transport.  
(b) Chariot, tonga and the bullock-cart, bull-buffalo-cart, camel-cart, horse-cart  
(c) The steam engine was invented by Thomas New Comen and James Watt improved it.  
(d) Duranto Express is the fastest train of India and French TGV the world's fastest train.  
(e) • North Atlantic Route  
• The Pacific Ocean Route  
• The Mediterranean Route  
• The Indian Asian Route  
(f) The Trans-Siberian Railway.

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) 1. Kolkata to Amritsar

2. Agra to Mumbai
  3. Mumbai to Chennai
  4. Chennai to Kolkata
  5. Asom Trunk Road
  6. Delhi to Mumbai
- (b) Inland waterways contain lakes, rivers and lagoons. The Ganga, the Godavari, the Kaveri, the Brahmaputra rivers provide this facility to navigators. The Ganga from Allahabad to Kolkata provide navigation and this waterway is declared 'National Waterway of India'. Steamer services are being operated between Patna and Hazipur in the Ganga. The Brahmaputra is used for navigation and rice, bamboo, jute and tea are carried from Asom to Kolkata and from Kolkata to Asom through it. The Chilka lake in Odisha is used to impart training to navy sailors. Besides it, famous canals the West Coast Canal and the Buckingham Canal are also used for navigation.
- (c) ***The Suez Canal*** : It is the longest canal of the world and flows in Africa. It connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. Ships sail through it and reach India from Europe in a very short time. It is a short cut waterway. It is 165km long, 60 metres wide and 10 metres deep. The distance between Liverpool (England) and Mumbai is 17,268 km through the Cape Route but through the Suez Canal it ends in 9,960km. Thus the distance between England and India has been 7000 km less.
- The Panama Canal:- The Panama Canal links the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean. Ships going from the Europe to Australia now go through the canal. Earlier they had to go around South America.
- (d) ***Advantages of Airways*** :
- By airways, the man travel long distance in a short time. Travelling of days ends into hours.
  - It is the fastest means of travelling.
  - A big airbus can fly with more than 400 passangers at a time.

- Aeroplanes fly over the snow covered peaks, dense forests, vast deserts, marshy lands, high mountains and deep oceans with the uniform speed and ease.
  - Aeroplanes are not only useful for carrying passengers and goods but also for wars. It has great advantage during the warfare emergency.
  - It is also useful for carrying posts, light weighted articles, precious shortly decaying eatables to distant places.
- (e) **India Airlines** : It provides domestic flights for 59 cities and 16 foreign countries.

**International Airways** : Air India provides International flying services to about 50 countries of the World.

- (f) • Lufthansa (Germany)
- KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines), Netherland
  - PAN AM (Pan American Airways), USA
  - TWA (Trans-World Airlines), USA
  - Atitalia (Italy)

### **Chapter – 9 : Modern Communication**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| (a) radio | (b) Samuel Morse |
| (c) 1876  | (d) all of these |

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) radio     | (b) television |
| (c) telephone | (d) telegraph  |

**3. Say true or false :**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) True  | (b) True  |
| (c) False | (d) False |
| (e) True  |           |

**4. Fill in the blanks :**

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| (a) internet            | (b) Short   |
| (c) Radio               | (d) E-mails |
| (e) Man made satellites |             |

## 5. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages through various means like speech, writing, signs, gestures, signals, pictures, etc.
- (b) Telephone, Computers, Fax machine.
- (c) Television, Radio, Newspapers
- (d) Alexander Graham Bell invented telephone and in the year 1876.
- (e) Marconi was the inventor of the radio.
- (f) Fax machine is used to send a printed message or picture to another machine located anywhere in any part of the world.

## 6. Long answer type questions :

- (a) **Satellites** : Man-made satellites are helpful in showing various programmes on TV sets. These satellites are big electronic and mechanical devices sent into the space through big size rockets and are placed in orbit round the earth. They move around the earth and take photos of every part due to which they are able to forecast the weather conditions of different places. Besides it, television programmes, teleprinter and telegram messages are also sent to the corners of the world without any delay. It has made communication faster and easier. INSAT I-A, INSAT I-B, INSAT I-C and INSAT I-D are such satellites of India.
- (b) Fax machine makes use of the telephone lines. Pager is not connected by wires and works on air signals which are received by a small hand-set called pager.
- (c) The people who live far away can talk to one another as if they are sitting face to face using a telephone. Telephones are connected by wires known as cables. Cordless phones (Mobile phones) are telephones which are not connected by cables. Mobile phones can be carried around in the pocket or a bag.
- (d) The useful and important views and thoughts are brought to the people through books, magazines and newspapers. Magazines entertain people of every age. Students collect



valuable and important matter regarding their competitive exams from books newspapers and magazines.

- (e) Computers are used for sending and receiving important information, e-mails through internet system. Thus, a computer works as a mean of communication.

### Chapter – 10 : Spreading Knowledge

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Cave paintings                      (b) Egyptians  
(c) Egypt                                      (d) China  
(f) Blinds

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) a script for blinds                      (b) printed Bible first time  
(c) invented Zero (0)                      (d) reed  
(e) China Script  
(f) read the script of Indus Valley

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) Hieroglyphics                      (b) India  
(c) Wood pulp                              (d) The Chinese

**4. Say true or false :**

- (a) False                                      (b) True  
(c) True                                        (d) True  
(e) True

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) The Mesopotamians used the pictorial script.  
(b) Hieroglyphics  
(c) The script of China is called Pictographic Script.  
(d) Aryabhatta invented Zero.  
(e) Egypt made the first paper first of all.  
(f) J. Gutenberg invented the art of printing.  
(g) Louis Braille invented the script for blinds.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) The early man used to express his views or thoughts

through pictures. These types of pictures are found on the metal and stone to make paintings on the walls of the caves. Most of the pictures are related to hunting and animals which he reared.

- (b) The script of Egypt is called the Hieroglyphics Script. It has 24 symbolic signs. The people of Egypt used symbols and pictures to write on papyrus paper. This paper was made of papyrus tree. This script was written from right to left. This pictorial script can be seen in the ancient tombs of Egyptian kings, temples and monuments.
- (c) The Script of China:- The Chinese script is known as Adigraphic Script. It was written from top to bottom and has 40,000 symbolic signs without any letter. A particular symbolic sign was used for a thought. This script is difficult to read because it has a very large number of pictures in its alphabet.
- (d) The press became a popular means of mass communication. It is used in the field of publishing and printing newspapers, magazines and books.
- (e) J.Gutenberg, a German printer made a printing press. First of all he printed the Bible on this press but on a piece of sheep-skin. He made such letters which could be set and reset according to the requirement and space of the page.

### Chapter – 11 : Boon Of Medical Science

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Smallpox
- (b) Mosquito
- (c) 98.4° F
- (d) Microscope
- (e) Heart disease

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) Fahrenheit
- (b) Louis Pasteur
- (c) Edward Jenner
- (d) Rene Laennec
- (e) Alexander Fleming
- (f) Roentgen

**3. Say true or false :**

- (a) True
- (b) False

- (c) True (d) False  
(e) False

**4. Short answer type questions :**

- (a) A doctor uses a stethoscope to listen to sound of our heart.  
(b) Pasteurization is a process of killing germs by adding chemical or boiling water.  
(c) Dr. Edward Jenner  
(d) ECG is Electro Cardiogram machine that helps the doctor to cure heart and kidney diseases.  
(e) Roentgen discovered x-ray machine is popular to operate delicate parts of human body.  
(f) Use of Cholophorm

**5. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) A clinical thermometer is useful as it is used to measure the temperatures of the patient. The normal temperature of a healthy person is  $98.4^{\circ}$  F.  
(b) Vaccination is a method of treatment in which sufficient amount of drug or medicine is injected in the human body by a syringe. It protects people from serious illness. Vaccine helps our immune system to fight with diseases. Thus, it cure the diseases.  
(c) India's population is increasing because of vaccination and pasteurization the death rate is lowered while the birth rate is on increase. The result is that the population of our country has reached nearest to 102 crores upto now.

**Chapter – 12 : The Machine- Age**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) iron (b) England  
(c) solar (d) England  
(e) 1860

**2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :**

- (a) iron (b) steam engine  
(c) least (d) England



story. In 17th century, a man of Netherlands made a Leyden Jars which had two wires. One was in the jar and another was out of it. Suddenly, the wires joined each other and a spark was produced which gave him a light shock. When an American named Benjamin Franklin heard about it, he got curious to know the reason of sparking and compared it to the lightning in the clouds during the rain, to know it, he took a kite and tied it to a strong silk thread joining an iron key. The other end of the silk thread attached to the wire, then thundering came in contact with it, Benjamin himself felt a shock from the key. Thus he give it the name electricity.

- (c) Following are the uses of electricity:
- It is used to run machines in factories.
  - Domestic appliances like washing machine, vacumm cleaners, refrigerators, induction cookers, ovens, percolators, TV, computers, coolers, heaters, medical instruments, A.C., water purifiers, mixture-grinders, etc. are run by electricity.
  - It is used to draw electric locomotives and flour-mills.
  - It is used for lightening houses and streets.
- (d) The crude oil or petroleum is pumped out from the earth by machines. Scientists are of the opinion that the origin of minerals oil in the earth is the living bodies in the ocean or sea. They say that the big sea creatures remained imprisoned in the layers of the rocks for a long time. These areas ultimately became the store grounds of mineral oil.
- (e) Non-Conventional sources of energy are renewable sources of energy. Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy are some of its examples.

### **Chapter – 13 : The United Nations Organization**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| (a) 1914 | (b) Six |
| (c) 1920 | (d) WHO |

- (e) 24th October 1945
- 2. Match the following correctly :**
- (a) New York                      (b) Paris  
(c) Rome                            (d) Geneva  
(e) New York
- 3. Say true or false :**
- (a) True                              (b) False  
(c) False                            (d) True  
(e) False
- 4. Complete the following :**
- (a) New York City  
(b) New York  
(c) to implement and supervise the functions of UNO  
(d) many health schemes  
(e) to maintain International peace and security.
- 5. Short answer type questions :**
- (a) The first World War was fought during the year 1914-1918 and second world war was fought during the year 1939-1945.
- (b) The atomic bombs were dropped first time by America at Hiroshima.
- (c) The United Nations was founded on 24th October 1945.
- (d) The Chief organs of UNO :
- The General Assembly
  - The Security Council
  - The Economic and Social Council
  - The International Court of Justice
  - The Trusteeship Council
  - The Secretariat
- (e) There are in all 15 members, in the security council out of these 5 are permanent and 10 are temporary.
- (f) UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, etc. are the important agencies of U.N.O.

## 6. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The main functions of the secretariat is to implemet and supervise the functions of UNO before the General Assembly every year. It also informs the Security Council about the situation of unrest and insecurity.
- (b) There are in all 15 members, in the security council out of these 5 are permanent and 10 are temporary and are elected for a two-year term. Britain, America, Russia, France and China are permanent members. Important decisions are taken only by five permanent members and for this they have the power of VETO.
- (c) The International Court of Justice:- is the main body of justice of U.N.O. There are 15 judges in it. The judges are appointed by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a nine year term. They may be reappointed. Five judges are taken from the permanent members of the Security Council. The Hague (Netherlands) is the headquarter of it. It settles the disputes among the members nations.
- (d) WHO is World Health Organization:- It was founded on April 7, 1948. Its headquarter is in Geneva (Switzerland) . Its main function is to advise government on many health scheme problems. It runs progammes to have control over edidemics and infectious diseases. It provides people the health education. The small-pox is totally eradicated from the world with the efforts of WHO.
- (e) The General Secretary is the head of the Secretariat and he is known as the first citizen of the world. He is elected by the General Assembly.
- (f) The Objectives of United Nation Organization:- Following are the objectives of UNO:-
- To maintain international peace and security – General of the U.N.O.
  - To establish affable relations among all the member states of the world and solve all the international disputes peacefully and through cooperation.
  - To solve the economical, social, cultural,

humanitarian and legal problems of international importance.

- To remove mutual differences amicably.
- To protect human rights and freedom all over the world.

### **Chapter – 14 : The United Nations Organization And India**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- (a) Europe
- (b) Yugoslavia
- (c) 1961
- (d) 25 Nations
- (e) both (i) and (ii)

**2. Say true or false :**

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) False

**3. Match the following correctly :**

- (a) had been the President of the General Assembly (UNO)
- (b) The President of Egypt
- (c) The President of Yugoslavia
- (d) The President of Indonesia

**4. Fill in the blanks :**

- (a) UN
- (b) To respect the integrity and sovereignty of one another.
- (c) NAM
- (d) Cooperation

**5. Short answer type questions :**

- (b) Nelson Mandela is the President of South Africa.
- (c) Nelson Mandela imprisoned for 27 years.
- (d) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave idea to form the Non-Alignment.

**6. Long answer type questions :**

- (a) Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru , had been the President of the General Assembly of U.N.O.



- (b) In the 1960s there was a cold war between the USSR and East Europe on the one hand and the USA and West Europe on the other. The world had split into two power blocks. Countries of Asia and Africa, that had gained independence from the European empires after World War II did not want to be a part of either of the two power blocs. So they established the Non-Aligned Movement or NAM. Pt. Jawahar Lala Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India founded it.
- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India gave birth to the idea of non-alignment. It was based upon the five principles which is known as Panchsheel (1954).

***To Principles of Panchsheel :***

- To respect the integrity and sovereignty of one another.
  - Not to attack one another.
  - Not to interfere into the internal affairs of one another.
  - To respect all the nations equal.
  - To follow the policy of peace and coexistence.
- (d) Main Objectives of Non-Aligned Movement :
- The member countries will not form any military alliances.
  - The member countries will develop friendship with one another.
  - The member countries will develop cooperation with America and Russia.
  - They will cooperate one another to eradicate the problems of illiteracy, diseases and poverty.
  - They will cooperate one another in trade and commerce.

## Chapter – 15 : The Beginning Of The Freedom Struggle

### 1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :

- (a) Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- (b) Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Kesari

### 2. Match the following correctly :

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy      (b) Swami Dayanand
- (c) Lala Hardayal              (d) Madam Cama
- (e) Dada Bhai Naoroji        (f) A.O. Hume

### 3. Say true or false :

- (a) True                              (b) False
- (c) True                              (d) False
- (e) True

### 4. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj.
- (b) A.O. Hume was an English, J.C.S. retired officer and the founder of Indian National Congress.
- (c) Late Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were Lal Bal Pal.
- (d) The 'Gadar Party' was formed by Lala Hardayal.
- (e) Dada Bhai Naoroji is said the Grand Old Man of India and was elected as the President of the Congress Party three times in 1886, 1893 and 1906. He was the first leader to demand 'Swaraj'.

### 5. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the social reformer and founder of Brahma Samaj. He worked against the casteism, child marriage, forced widowhood and untouchability.
- (b) Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj Teaching of the Arya Samaj are following :
  - Vedas are the store house of truth and knowledge.
  - Truth is the main reason for God's wisdom.
  - Vedas are the storehouse of truth and knowledge.

- Every person should take interest in the advancement of the general public.
  - God is shapeless.
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji, Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Madan Mohan Malviya, Sir Surendranath Banerjee, G. Subramania Aiyer.
- (d) Late Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Gangadhar Tilak V.C. Pillai, etc. were the main leaders of extremists.
- (e) The protests against the partition were accompanied by the boycott of British goods. It meant using goods made in India only. It is called Swadeshi Movement. The students in Bengal took active part in this movement. British clothes were burnt in heaps.
- (f) Lala Hardayal, Sant Baba Wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh, Santokh Singh, Sohan Singh etc.

### **Chapter – 16 : The Revolt of 1857**

**1. Tick (3) the correct alternatives from those given below :**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Calicut            | (b) Sea             |
| (c) Calcutta (Kolkata) | (d) Siraj-ud-Daulah |
| (e) Meerut on 10th May |                     |

**2. Match the following correctly :**

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) Jhansi | (b) Vithur      |
| (c) Kanpur | (d) Barrackpore |
| (e) Delhi  | (f) Lucknow     |

**3. Fill in the blanks :**

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) Portuguese      | (b) Surat   |
| (c) Siraj-ud-Daulah | (d) 1757    |
| (e) Siraj-ud-Daulah | (f) Rangoon |

**4. Say true or false :**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) True  | (b) True  |
| (c) False | (d) False |
| (e) True  |           |

## 5. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Portuguese were the first to come to India and after them the Dutch the British and the French, came for trade in India.
- (b) The Britishers founded the East India Company with its headquarters in Calcutta in 1600.
- (c) Kunwar Singh fought against the English from Bihar.
- (d) The Revolt of 1857 was started on 10th May 1857.
- (e) Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon.

## 6. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between Siraj-ud-daulah and the English.

Siraj-ud-daulah became the Nawab of Bengal. He was teased by the officers of the company, so he decided to meet the English like a warrior in the battle of Plassey. But he could not face the large military expedition with equipped army and navy of the Britishers. The English Commander Clive took Mir Jafar, the military commander of Siraj-ud-daula in his favour by his diplomatic trick and cheating consequently. Siraj-ud-daula was killed in the battle field and the English were succeeded in occupying the throne of Bengal. They plundered a lot of money and wealth in Kolkata. They also availed the change of fighting of local kings with one another and compelled a number of small kings to accept the authority of the British. All those kings became the puppets of the English company.

- (b) Indians were unhappy with the English because of the following reasons:-
  - The Britishers forced the Indian farmers to grow crops which they wanted. In some parts of Bihar, the farmers were compelled to grow indigo, so that the textile mills of England might get this blue powder to dye clothes.
  - Farmers of Gujarat and Maharashtra were compelled to grow cotton and the British bought it at cheap rates. Then they sent it to textile mills of England to

manufacture cloth. The clothes made by mills of England were cheaper and good in comparison of hand woven clothes. Due to this, the Indian weavers could not stand in match with it and so their condition became worse.

- They are made unemployed by the British.
  - Some other industries lost their markets and a lot of artisans and labourers were left without work and they began to starve. The farmers, artisans and labourers were furious and unhappy with the British rule.
  - The kings were also angry at their rude and insulted behavior. The educated Indians were not given respect and high posts in the government while the nominal literate English were given these posts.
  - Traders and businessman were ruined by them, so the merchants were also angry with them.
  - The condition of every class in India became poorer.
- (c) Introduction of a new type of cartridge in the army by the English gave birth to the revolt. The surface of the cartridge was made smooth with the fat of cow and pig and the outer smooth surface of this cartridge were to be broken by the soldiers teeth before loading it in the gun. The soldiers, the Muslims and the Hindus came to know about this and they concluded that the English deliberately wanted them to lose their religions. It fired the feelings of the soldiers and filled them with indignation and disgust against their English officers and it became an important reason of the revolt.
- (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Sahib, Tantiya Tope, Kunwar Singh, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal and Mangal Pandey were some great leaders of the revolt.
- (e) The Result of the Revolt:
- The revolt ended the rule of the East India Company in India and India became under the rule of the British Queen, Victoria and the British Parliament and the Viceroy was appointed in India, in place of

the Governor General.

- The Indians united and began to organize a national agitation against the British rule.
- It paved a way towards the Independence which was got on 15th August 1947.
- It compelled the English to change their policies.
- The Muslims and the Hindus organized themselves to fight against the British rule and make them free.