

Social *Science*

Teacher's Manual

Class I – V

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Vrindavan Books International

New Delhi

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Class – I

Lesson 1 : The Food

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (iii) food | (b) (ii) breakfast |
| (c) (i) night | (d) (i) vegetarian |
| (e) (iv) all of these | |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) vegetarian | (b) non-vegetarian |
| (c) fast | (d) dinner |

3. Say true or false:

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

4. Match these properly:

- | A | B |
|-----------|------------------------|
| a. Fish | 5. non-vegetarian food |
| b. Pulse | 4. Vegetarian food |
| c. Millet | 1. Cereal |
| d. Snacks | 2. Fast food |
| e. Lunch | 3. at noon |

Part 'B'

1. Answer the following questions:

- (a) We get energy from food.
- (b) In breakfast, we take tea, coffee, milk, fruits, bread-butter, eggs, etc.
In lunch, we take green vegetables, pulses, curd, chapati, rice and salad.
- (c) We get meat from hen and goat.
We get milk from cow, buffalo and goat.
- (d) Some fast foods are pizza, burger, patties, chowmein and pastries.

2. Distinguish between:

- (a) Lunch and Dinner
Lunch: The food we eat in the afternoon is called lunch.
Dinner: The food we eat at night is called dinner.
- (b) Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian
Vegetarian: Person who eats plant products as vegetables, pulses, grain, etc. is called vegetarian.
Non-vegetarian: Person who eats animal products as meat, eggs and fish is called non-vegetarian.

Lesson 2 : The Clothes

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (ii) summer b.(iii) wool
c. (i) insects d. (i) uniform
2. Complete the following:
(a) body (b) the winter season
(c) the summer season (d) the rainy season
3. Match these properly:
- | A | B |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. cotton clothes | 3. hot season |
| b. woollen clothes | 4. cold season |
| c. synthetic clothes | 5. rainy season |
| d. rabbit | 2. Wool |
| e. silk clothes | 1. costly |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) We wear clothes to cover our body.
 - (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.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) We use raincoats, rubber or plastic boots and umbrella in the rainy season.
 - (b) We wear silk clothes on special occasions. Silk is produced by silkworm.

Lesson 3 : The House

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (iv) all of these b. (iv) all of these
c. (iii) drawing room d. (iii) kitchen
2. Fill in the blanks:
(a) hut (b) robbers and thieves
(c) bedroom (d) keep
3. Say true or false:
(a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False

4. Match these properly:

- | A | B |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Drawing room | 4. Receiving guests |
| b. Kitchen | 3. Cooking food |
| c. Bathroom | 1. Taking bath |
| d. Dining room | 2. Eating and serving food |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:

- Some types of houses are huts, tents, flats, house-boat and igloo.
- Houses save us from wild animals, robbers and thieves, heat, cold, snow and rain. We also keep our belongings safe in our house.
- We study in study room in our house.
- We welcome our guests in drawing room.

2. Answers in about 5 lines:

- The different parts of the house are sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, dining room, study room, bathroom and drawing room.
- Pigmies live on trees in huts in the Congo river.
- An igloo is a bowl type home, made of snow in Tundra, where Eskimos live.

Lesson 4 : Water

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. (i) water | b. (iv) all of these |
| c. (iii) three forms | d. (iii) 2/3 |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) firemen | (b) three |
| (c) purify | (d) make |

3. Say true or false:

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

4. Match these properly:

- | A | B |
|-------------|------------------------|
| a. Snow | 5. Solid form of water |
| b. Clouds | 4. Causes rain |
| c. Well | 1. Underground water |
| d. Firemen | 2. Puts out the fire |
| e. Chlorine | 3. Makes water pure |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) At home, we use water for cooking, drinking, bathing, washing clothes, washing utensils and cleaning.
 - (b) We can make water pure by boiling, mixing chlorine, filtering and keeping in pitcher.
 - (c) Water covers $\frac{2}{3}$ total surface area of the Earth.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Five sources of water are lakes, oceans, rivers, wells, and ponds.
 - (b) Three forms of water are:- (1.) Gas; example-water vapour, (2.) Liquid; example-water, and (3.) Solid; example-ice.
 - (c) Six uses of water are: (1.) watering plants, (2.) building home, (3.) drinking, (4.) bathing, (5.) for transportation, (6) bathing animals.

Lesson 5 : Learning at Academy

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (iv) all of these
 - b. (i) Principal
 - c. (iii) clerks
 - d. (i) librarian
2. Mark the correct word in the following :
 - (a) lab
 - (b) library
 - (c) prayer ground
 - (d) office
3. Match these properly:

A	B
a. Computer	4. An electronic machine
b. Library	1. Books and newspapers
c. Office	2. Clerks and Principal
d. Ramu	3. peon

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) We play at school playground.
 - (b) The lab boy helps us in the laboratory.
 - (c) Mr. Sahani is school Principal.
 - (d) We learn horse-riding in race course.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Do yourself.
 - (b) Mrs. Khanna is a librarian, so she issues books to students.

- (c) In the recess, we eat our tiffins and drink coffee, cold drink, etc.
- (d) PTI teaches exercises and games to students.

Lesson 6 : Our Classroom

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iii) Mr. Sharma	b. (iii) duster
c. (iv) bench	d. (ii) waste paper basket
2. Match these properly:

A	B
a. blackboard	4. at the wall
b. classroom	1. had desks and benches
c. cupboard	2. a place for keeping things
d. torn paper bits	3. Waste paper basket
3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) windows	(b) chair
(c) sit	(d) ceiling
4. Mark the correct statements:

(a) No	(b) Yes	(c) No	(d) Yes
--------	---------	--------	---------
5. Write only one word for the following statements:

(a) attendance register	(b) school bags
(c) English	(d) duster

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) We sit in the study room for study.
 - (b) Mr. Sharma is our class teacher.
 - (c) We sit on the benches.
 - (d) We throw waste papers in the waste paper basket.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Two sentences about our classroom:
 - (1.) Our classroom has two windows and two doors.
 - (2.) There are two ceiling fans and a tube-light in our classroom.
 - (b) Our class teacher teaches us well and in a good manner.
 - (c) Any five things of our classroom are:

(1.) Blackboard	(2.) Duster
(3.) Cupboard	(4.) Benches
(5.) Waste paper basket	

Test Paper – I

- Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (iii) food b. (ii) summer
c. (iii) three forms d. (ii) waste paper basket
- Fill in the blanks:
(a) dinner (b) hut (c) lab (d) teeth
- Say true or false:
(a) False (b) False (c) False (d) False
- Recognize the rooms and write their names:
(a) Study room (b) Bedroom
(c) Kitchen (d) Bathroom
- Match these properly:

A	B
a. Fish	4. non-vegetarian food
b. Silk clothes	3. costly
c. Chlorine	1. makes water pure
d. Library	2. books and newspaper

Lesson 7 : The Family

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) father's family
 - b. (i) two children
 - c. (iv) many sons and daughters
 - d. (iv) many members
2. Say true or false:
 - (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) False
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) father's (b) daughter
 - (c) three (d) very
 - (e) happy
4. Name your family members:
Do yourself

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) Small family.
 - (b) Big family
 - (c) Smt. Neena has six children.
 - (d) Father.

2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) A small family has mother, father and their two children. It is a happy family.
 - (b) A joint family has grandfather, grandmother, mother, father, brother, sister, uncles, aunts and cousins. It is a big family.
 - (c) A big family has many members and it is not a happy family while a small family has father, mother and their two children and it is a happy family.

Lesson 8 : Helping One Another

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (i) earns money	b. (i) mother
c. (ii) dining table	d. (iv) all of these
2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) mother	(b) food
(c) Grandmother	(d) massage
3. Say true or false:

(a) False	(b) True	(c) True	(d) True
-----------	----------	----------	----------
4. Match the following:

A	B
a. Father	4. earns money
b. Mother	3. cooks food for her family
c. Brother	1. brings vegetables, fruits from the market
d. Sister	2. helps mother in the kitchen

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) My father works in an office.
 - (b) I help my parents by bringing grocery from the market.
 - (c) My father earns money for us.
 - (d) My sister helps my mother in cooking and serving food.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Mother cooks food, washes clothes and teaches us at home. Father earns money for his family. They both take us to the doctor when we are sick.
 - (b) We buy items of grocery from nearest grocery shop for our family.
 - (c) Our grandparents take us to walk and tell us stories at night.

Lesson 9 : Enjoyment With Family

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (ii) home
 - b. (iii) mother
 - c. (i) park
 - d. (iv) all of these
2. Complete the following statements:
 - (a) home
 - (b) mobile and TV
 - (c) zoo
 - (d) restaurant
 - (e) park
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
4. Match these properly:

A	B
a. I play games	5. on mobile and TV
b. We see TV	4. with our parents
c. We go	1. to see a circus
d. We go	2. to visit a fair with parents
e. Restaurant	3. a place where we drink and eat dishes

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) We play ludo at home.
 - (b) My mother teaches me singing and dancing.
 - (c) We see dance of a bear at circus.
 - (d) In the zoo, wild animals are kept in cages.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Five activities done for enjoyment at home:
 - (1.) Watching TV
 - (2.) Playing games on mobile and TV
 - (3.) Playing carrom, ludo and chess with parents
 - (4.) Singing and dancing
 - (5.) Celebrating birthday party.
 - (b) Five activities done for enjoyment out of home:
 - (1.) Playing in the park
 - (2.) Go for a picnic
 - (3.) Go to see a circus
 - (4.) Go to visit a fair
 - (5.) Go to see the zoo.

Lesson 10 : Our Surroundings

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (i) hospital b. (iii) post office
c. (i) market place d. (iii) 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 and withdraw (d) aerodrome
3. Match the following:

A	B
a. train	6. railway station
b. bus	4. bus stand
c. aeroplane	5. aerodrome
d. postcard	7. post office
e. books	2. library
f. lunch	3. restaurant
g. amusement	1. amusement park

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
(a) Children go to school to study.
(b) We go to the post office to buy postcards, envelope, stamps, etc.
(c) We go to the bus-stand to catch bus.
(d) We go to the police station to lodge an F.I.R.
(e) We deposit or withdraw money in a bank.
2. Long answer type questions:
(a) We go to hospital to get treatment.
We go to the post office to buy postcards, envelope, stamps, etc.
We go to bank to deposit or withdraw money.
(b) The places from where we get means of transport for a journey are railway station, bus-stand and aerodrome.
(c) We go to a swimming pool to swim.

Lesson 11 : Our Helpers

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (iv) all of these b. (iii) clothes
c. (i) cuts our hair d. (iii) milkman

2. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:
 (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) T
3. Complete the following by filling up only one word:
 (a) furniture (b) shoes
 (c) cloth (d) our hair
 (e) medicines (f) diseases

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 (a) A pilot flies an aeroplane.
 (b) We buy vegetables from green-grocer's shop.
 (c) A doctor diagnoses and cures our diseases.
 (d) A teacher teaches us in the school.
 (e) A manager manages a factory.
2. Long answer type questions:
 (a) A carpenter makes our furniture.
 A nurse gives us medicines and vaccination when we fall sick.
 A watchman watches our houses.
 (b) A mason builds our home.
 A weaver weaves cloth.
 A farmer grows vegetables, fruits and cereals for us.
 (c) An advocate speaks or writes in support or defense of a person.
 A junk dealer deals in things of little value.

Test Paper - II

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 a. (iv) many members b. (i) park
 c. (iii) mall d. (iv) all of these
2. Say true or false:
 (a) False (b) False (c) False (d) True
3. Complete the following :
 (a) home (b) zoo
 (c) shoes (d) medicines
4. Answer these questions in one word only:
 (a) Father (b) In the zoo
 (c) School (d) In the bank
 (e) A manager

Model Test Paper - I

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (i) night b. (i) insects
c. (iii) kitchen d. (i) two children
2. Fill in the blanks:
(a) fast (b) ceiling (c) food (d) aerodrome
3. Match these properly:
- | A | B |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Millet | 4. cereal |
| b. Woollen clothes | 3. cold season |
| c. Chlorine | 1. makes water pure |
| d. Lunch | 2. restaurant |
4. Answer these questions:
(a) We get energy from food.
(b) The different parts of the house are sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, dining room, study room, bathroom and drawing room.
(c) Six uses of water out of home:
(1.) For watering crops
(2.) For transportation
(3.) For bathing animals
(4.) To put out the fire
(5.) For swimming
(6.) For rowing boats
(d) Any five things of our classroom are: (1.) Blackboard, (2.) Duster, (3.) Cupboard, (4.) Benches, (5.) Waste paper basket.
(e) An advocate speaks or writes in support or defense of a person.
A junk dealer deals in things of little value.

Lesson 12 : Rules of Health

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (iii) early in the morning b. (iv) all of these
c. (iv) all of these d. (iii) twice a day
2. Fill in the blanks:
(a) early (b) teeth
(c) eat (d) hours
(e) junk

3. Say true or false:
 (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True
 (e) True

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No
2. Long answer type questions:
 (a) Four good habits to stay clean:
 (1.) Get up early in the morning.
 (2.) Take bath daily.
 (3.) Brush your teeth twice a day.
 (4.) Get your nails and hair cut well.
- (b) Five good eating habits:
 (1.) Eat at fixed hours only.
 (2.) Avoid eating too much.
 (3.) Wash fruits and raw vegetables (salad) before eating.
 (4.) Drink clean water.
 (5.) Avoid eating uncovered food.

Lesson 13 Rules of Safety

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 a. (i) accidents b. (iii) on the road
 c. (ii) stop d. (iv) all of these
2. Complete the following with one word only:
 (a) zebra crossing (b) Go
 (c) bus (d) safety
 (e) animals
3. Say true or false:
 (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
4. Match these properly:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A | B |
| a. Do not | 5. play on the road |
| b. Green light says | 2. go |
| c. Never lean out | 1. of the moving bus |
| d. Do not put | 4. finger into the socket |
| e. Get in the | 3. bus in a queue |

Part 'B's

1. Short answer type questions:
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Traffic rules obeyed in India:
 - (1.) Walk on the footpath.
 - (2.) Cross the road on the zebra crossing.
 - (3.) Obey traffic lights.
 - (4.) Do not walk in the middle of the road.
 - (5.) Look to your right, then your left and then again to your right and cross the road.
 - (b) Any four safety rules to follow at home:
 - (1.) Do not touch electric wires.
 - (2.) Do not put finger into the socket.
 - (3.) Do not play with sharp things.
 - (4.) Do not fly kite on the open roof.
 - (c) More than one lakh people die in road accidents in India every year.

Lesson 14 : Good Manners

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (iv) all of these b. (iii) thanks
 - c. (iii) eating d. (ii) wall
2. Say true or false:
 - (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) teachers (b) please (c) each another
 - (d) heap

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) Yes (b) No (c) No
 - (d) We say 'excuse me' when we feel inconvenient.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Four good manners while at home:
 - (1.) Respect and obey your parents and elders.
 - (2.) Love your younger brother and sister.
 - (3.) Help your parents in domestic work.
 - (4.) Keep your things clean and tidy.

- (b) Five good manners while at school:
 (1.) Do not write on the walls.
 (2.) Do not shout in the classroom.
 (3.) Do not push or pull each other.
 (4.) Do not touch anything of other students.
 (5.) Respect your teachers and Principal.
- (c) Five good manners while on the dining table:
 (1.) Remember God before eating.
 (2.) Be happy when you eat.
 (3.) Do not heap your plate with food.
 (4.) Do not drop any food on the table.
 (5.) Do not talk while eating.
- (d) Good manners are important because they make our life easy, happy, healthy and please.

Lesson 15 : Religious Festivals

Part 'A'

- Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 a. (iii) religious festival b. (ii) Christmas
 c. (iii) Punjab d. (ii) Onam
- Fill in the blanks:
 (a) lights (b) colours
 (c) Id (d) 25th December
 (e) Onam
- Match the following:

A	B
a. Dussehra	3. Ravana
b. Chhat Pooja	1. Bihar
c. Pongal	4. Tamil Nadu
d. Onam	2. Kerala
- Say true or false:
 (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False

Part 'B'

- Short answer type questions:
 (a) Three religious festivals of the Hindus are Holi, Diwali and Dussehra.
 (b) Diwali is a festival of lights. On this day, people decorate their houses and shops with coloured electric bulbs, candles, and oil lamps and worship goddess Lakshmi.
 (c) Baisakhi.

- (d) Festival of Tamil Nadu: Pongal.
- (e) Santa Claus gives gifts to children on the Christmas Day.
- 2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) The important festivals of India are Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Id, Christmas, Gurupurva, Pongal, Onam, Durga Pooja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Baisakhi and Chhat Pooja.
 - (b) Ganesh Chaturthi is a main festival of Maharashtra. In this festival, Lord Ganesha's idols are worshipped for many days.
Onam is a festival of Kerala. The people celebrate it by rowing boats in rows.
 - (c) Muslims celebrate Id. They offer Namaz in mosques.

Lesson 16 : National Festivals

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iii) 26th January	b. (i) Teacher's day
c. (ii) 14th November	d. (i) 2nd October
2. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) True
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3. Complete the following:

(a) 26th January	(b) 2nd October
(c) 14th November	(d) 5th September
4. Match these properly:

A.	B.
a. The Republic Day	3. 26th January
b. The Independence Day	4. 15th August
c. The Teacher's Day	5. 5th September
d. Gandhi Jayanti	2. 2nd October
e. The Children's Day	1. 14th November

Part 'B'

1. 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.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan was the second President of India. He was also a teacher.

- (b) Birthday of our first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, is celebrated on 14th November as Children's day.
- (c) India became free on 15th August 1947. It is celebrated as Independence Day in all over India.

Lesson 17 : Our National Symbols

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (ii) saffron	b. (i) white strip
c. (i) Peacock	d. (i) Uttar Pradesh
2. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) False	(c) False	(d) True
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3. Match the following:

A	B
a. Tiger	2. National Animal
b. Peacock	4. National Bird
c. Stag	3. State Animal of U.P.
d. Lotus	1. National Flower
4. Complete the following statements :

(a) Ashoka Chakra	(b) Tiranga
(c) Tiger	(d) Lotus
(e) Peacock	

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) We call Tiranga to our National Flag.
 - (b) Our National Flag has three colours.
 - (c) Our National Flag is Tiranga (Tri colour).
 - (d) Lotus is our National Flower.
 - (e) Tiger is our National Animal.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) National Flag of India has three colour strips- saffron on the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. So we call it the Tiranga. In the middle of the white strip, there is a Ashoka Chakra.
 - (b) Lotus is our National Flower. It blooms in the mud water. It looks very beautiful. Its colour is pink.
 - (c) National Animal of India: Tiger is our National Animal. It runs very fast.
National Bird of India: Peacock is our National Bird. It is very beautiful bird.

Test Paper - III

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
a. (iv) all of these b. (iii) thanks
c. (ii) Christmas d. (i) white strip
2. Say true or false :
(a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True
3. Match these properly:
A B
a. Never lean out 4. of the moving bus
b. Chhat Pooja 3. Bihar
c. Gandhi Jayanti 1. 2nd October
d. Lotus 2. National Flower
4. Fill in the blanks:
(a) Id (b) zebra crossing
(c) heap (d) colours

Lesson 18 : The Sun, The Moon, The Star

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (i) east b. (i) sun
c. (iii) moon d. (i) west
2. Fill in the blanks:
(a) day time (b) shapes
(c) sun (d) light
(e) sun
3. Say true or false:
(a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True
4. Match these properly:
A B
a. The Sun 4. rises in the east
b. The Moon 3. gets light from the Sun
c. The Stars 2. twinkle at night
d. The Universe 1. whole of the earth and the space

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
(a) The sun rises in the east direction.
(b) The sun sets in the west direction.
(c) The moon gets light from the sun.

- (d) There are many stars in the sky.
- (e) Yes, the sun is a star.
- 2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) The moon does not have its own light. It gets light from the sun.
 - (b) The Universe is the whole of the earth and the space.

Lesson 19 : The Earth

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (i) eight planets	b. (ii) ball
c. (i) plains	d. (i) deserts
2. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) True
----------	-----------	----------	----------
3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) mountains	(b) water
(c) earth	(d) earth

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) There are eight planets in our Universe.
 - (b) Our earth looks like a ball.
 - (c) Flat land is called the plain.
 - (d) High land is called the mountain.
 - (e) Camel is called the ship of the desert.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) The earth: (1.) The earth is a planet.
 (2.) The earth looks like a ball.
 (3.) The earth moves round the sun.
 (4.) The earth has three parts of water and one part of land.
 - (b) High lands are called mountains. They have forests and snow covered peaks while the wide and long area of the sand is called desert. There is less water and trees in the deserts.

Lesson 20 : The Life of the Early Man

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (iii) dark caves	b. (i) hides and barks
c. (iii) fire	d. (i) meat-eater

2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) stones	(b) leaves
(c) discovered	(d) grow
3. Say true or false:

(a) False	(b) True	(c) True	(d) False
-----------	----------	----------	-----------
4. Match these properly:

A	B
a. Home of the early man	5. caves
b. The early man's clothes	1. hides or barks
c. Food of the early man	2. nuts and roots
d. Fire	3. by striking stones
e. Dog	4. tamed by the early man

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) The early man lived in the dark caves.
 - (b) The food of the early man was fruits, nuts, roots and raw flesh of animals.
 - (c) The early man covered his body with hides or barks.
 - (d) Cows, dogs, sheep, etc. were tamed by the early man.
2. Long answer type questions:
 - (a) To get his food, the early man hunted wild animals. He also ate fruits, nuts and roots.
 - (b) After discovery of wheel, he made animal carts to carry loads.

Test Paper - IV

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iii) moon	b. (i) sun
c. (i) eight planets	d. (ii) fire
2. Match these properly:

A	B
a. The stars	4. Twinkle at night
b. Fire	3. By striking stones
c. Dog	1. Tamed by the early man
d. The Universe	2. Whole of the earth and the space
3. Say true or false:

(a) False	(b) True	(c) False	(d) False
-----------	----------	-----------	-----------
4. Answer these questions in one word only:

(a) In the east	(b) Like a ball
(c) Eight planets	(d) In the dark caves

Model Test Paper - II

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
a. (iii) wool b. (iv) all of these
c. (iii) clerks d. (ii) stop
2. Say true or false:
(a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
3. Fill in the blanks:
(a) dinner (b) leaves (c) withdraw (d) teeth
4. Answer these questions:
(a) Two sentences about our classroom:
(1.) Our classroom has two windows and two doors.
(2.) There are two ceiling fans and a tube-light in our classroom.
(b) Our grandparents take us to walk and tell us stories at night.
(c) Five good eating habits:
(1.) Eat at fixed hours only.
(2.) Avoid eating too much.
(3.) Wash fruits and raw vegetables (salad) before eating.
(4.) Drink clean water.
(5.) Avoid eating uncovered food.
(d) The important festivals of India are Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Id, Christmas, Gurupurva, Pongal, Onam, Durga Pooja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Baisakhi and Chhat Pooja.

Class 2

Lesson 1 : Food

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (iv) all of these | (b) (iii) vegetarian |
| (c) (ii) stems | (d) (iii) roots |
| (e) (ii) plant product | (f) (iv) all of these |
2. Match the following correctly :
- | A | B |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Egg | 3. hen |
| (b) Protective food | 4. fruits and vegetables |
| (c) Body building food | 2. pulses |
| (d) Milk | 1. Yak |

3. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short Answer type questions :

- (a) Vegetarian food: Pulses, green vegetables, milk, curd, butter, cheese, cereals; like wheat, rice, millet, gram, etc.
Non-vegetarian food : meat, fish, eggs and animals oil of shark, whale, halibut, etc.
- (b) Potato, ginger, onion.
- (c) Fish, sheep, buffalo.
- (d) Hen, duck, goat, goose.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) 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, fish, eggs and animals oil of shark, whale, halibut, etc.
- (b) Five good eating habits :
1. Always eat fresh and clean food.
 2. Wash fruits and vegetables in fresh water before use.
 3. Take your food at right time.
 4. Wash your hands before and after every meal.
 5. Keep your food covered with lids or nets.

Lesson 2 : Clothes

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iv) all of these (b) (iv) plant
(c) (iii) cold (d) (i) woollen cloth
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
3. (a) necessary (b) winter (c) Woollen (d) bad

Part 'B'

1. (a) We wear clothes because clothes save us from heat, dust, rain and give us impressive look.
- (b) We wear cotton clothes in summer.
- (c) Woollen clothes are made of woolen fibres.
- (d) Two natural fibres - cotton, silk.
Two artificial fibres - nylon, polyester.
- (e) Two animals from which we get leather are goat and sheep.

2. (a) We wear woollen clothes in winter. The animals providing wool are : sheep, camel, rabbit and yak.
- (b) We would take care of our clothes in the following ways :
 1. Use good quality washing soap, detergent or powder to wash our clothes clean.
 2. Silk and woollen clothes should be dry cleaned.

Lesson 3 : Houses

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iv) all of these (b) (iv) all of these
(c) (iii) igloo (d) (iii) draws a map of the house
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
3. (a) map of the house
(b) house
(c) house
(d) doors, windows and cupboards
4. Mason, Architect, Carpenter, Painter, Plumber

Part 'B'

1. (a) Kuchcha house : The houses which are made of mud, straw and wood are called kuchcha house.
Pucca houses : The houses which are made of steel, wood, bricks, cement, etc. are called pucca houses.
- (b) Some strange houses are igloo, house-boats and tents.
- (c) Bricks, cement, steel, sand, clay, wood, marble, stone, glass and tin are used to build a house.
- (d) Mason is the most important worker in the work of building a house.
2. (a) Work of an architect : An architect draws the map of the house.
Work of a Carpenter : A carpenter makes doors, windows and cupboards.
Work of a plumber: A plumber lays the sanitary.
Work of a mason : A mason builds the house.
- (b) 1. labourers 2. Architect, 3. Mason 4. Floor-maker 5. Carpenter, 6. Plumber, 7. Electrician 8. Painter 9. Decorator

Lesson 4 : Our Worship Places

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iii) mosque (b) (i) temple
(c) (i) pagoda (d) (i) fire

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2. | A | B |
| | (a) The Bible | 2. The Christians |
| | (b) The Gita | 4. The Hindus |
| | (c) The Tiripitika | 3. The Buddhist |
| | (d) The Quran | 1. The Muslims |
| 3. | (a) Hindus (b) Gita | (c) Jesus Christ. |
| | (d) Tiripitika | |

Part 'B'

- The Hindus worship in the temple.
 - The Muslims offer namaz five times a day.
 - The Parsis worship fire in their temple.
 - The Buddhists go to Pagoda to worship.
- The Hindus worship God Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. Hanuman, Ganesha, Lord Krishna and Lord Rama are their Gods. They pray goddess Durga, Kali, Lakshmi and Saraswati.
 - The Muslims offer namaz five times a day in a mosque to worship Allah.
 - The worship place of the Christians — A church.
The god of the Christians — Jesus Christ.
The religious book of the Christians — The Bible

Lesson 5 : Our Recreational Places

Part 'A'

- (iii) mall
 - (iii) relaxation and enjoyment
 - (i) enjoy tasty dishes
 - (iii) amusement park
- True (b) False (c) True (d) True

Part 'B'

- Recreation is a way to relax, enjoy and refresh.
 - We pass our time by watching TV at home.
 - We go to the zoo to see wild animals.
 - In the circus, we see many shows of acrobats, jokers and animals.
- The stadium is a place where we go to see LIVE cricket match and other sports.
 - We go to restaurant enjoy eating and drinking.
 - Historical things are kept in the museum. We get knowledge of the past from these things. In this way, the museum is important for us.

Lesson 6 : Important Service Places

Part 'A'

1. (a) (i) hospital (b) (i) police station
(c) (iii) internet services (d) (iii) mini hospital
2. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) True
3. (a) sickness (b) fireman (c) Trains (d) parcels
(e) doctor
4. A B

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Cyber cafe | 5. internet services |
| (b) Post office | 4. parcels and inland letters |
| (c) ATM | 1. withdraw money |
| (d) Power station | 2. S.D.O. |
| (e) Dial 102 | 3. ambulance |

Part 'B'

1. (a) Marriage home is used for celebrating marriage ceremony.
(b) We deposit our money in a bank.
(c) When we are ill, we get help from the hospital.
(d) Emergency phone number of police station - 100
Emergency phone number of railway enquiry - 139
Emergency phone number of fire brigade - 101
Emergency phone number of hospital - 102
(e) We can buy things of our daily use from the market.
2. (a) Some service places of our neighbourhood are hospital, police station, fire station, railway station, bank, post office, cyber cafe, call centre, dispensary, power station, marriage home, bus station and market.
(b) Policemen and inspectors help us in catching thieves and robbers. They maintain law and order.

Test Paper - I

1. (a) (ii) stems (b) (iv) plant
(c) (iii) draws a map of the house
(d) (iii) Mosque
2. A B

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Milk | 3. cow, buffalo, etc. |
| (b) Eggs | 4. hen |
| (c) The Bible | 2. The Christians |
| (d) Cyber cafe | 1. internet services |

3. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True
 4. (a) summer (b) mall (c) museum (d) circus

Lesson 7 : Means of Transport

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iii) land transport (b) (i) aeroplane
 (c) (i) water transport
 (d) (ii) fastest means of transport
2. Land transport Water transport Air transport
 Bullock-cart Yacht Helicopter
 Cycle Ship Glider
 Bike raft
 Train
3. (a) train (b) yacht (c) ship (d) car
4. A B
 (a) Aeroplane 5. air transport
 (b) Goods train 3. to carry heavy loads
 (c) Bullock-cart 4. land transport
 (d) Hydrofoil 2. water transport
 (e) Spacecraft 1. space travelling

Part 'B'

1. (a) In ancient time, people travelled on foot.
 (b) Four means of land transport are - cars, scooters, buses and trains.
 (c) Four means of water transport are - boat, yacht, ship, raft.
 (d) Four means of air transport are - Aeroplane, helicopter, glider, space craft.
 (e) Two types of engines which are used to pull trains : electric engine and diesel engine.
2. (a) The main means of the land transport in the villages are bullock-carts, camel-carts, buffalo-carts, tonga, tractors and cycles.
 (b) Scooters and motorcycles are used for travelling in big cities and towns. These are fast speed vehicles. While tonga, camel-carts and tractors are used for travelling in villages. These vehicles are slow speed vehicles.
 (c) Spacecraft is a means of transport to go into space.

Lesson 8 : Means of Communication

Part 'A'

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) (iv) all of these | (b) (iii) TV |
| (c) (i) TV | |
| (d) (i) newspapers and magazines | |
| (e) (i) symbolic language | |
- | |
|---|
| (a) Telephone, mobile-phone and fax machine |
| (b) television |
| (c) Mobile-phone |
| (d) Urgent |
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) True | (d) False |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| Fax machine | computer | inland letter | mobile phone |
|-------------|----------|---------------|--------------|

Part 'B'

- | |
|---|
| (a) The telephone is the quickest means of communication. |
| (b) Two means of mass communication are ; television, radio. |
| (c) Television is the audio-video system of mass communication. |
| (d) Deaf and dumb people use symbolic language to communicate their ideas. |
| (e) Postal means of communication are post card, envelope, inland letters and telegram. |
- | |
|--|
| (a) A mobile phone is a portable set and can be used in air, water and underground. But the telephone is not portable. |
| (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 are means of mass communication. They provide us news, information entertain us with stories and articles. |

Lesson 9 : Rules of Safety

Part 'A'

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) (ii) pedestrians | (b) (ii) left side |
| (c) (iii) open roofs | (d) (ii) deep water |
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) False | (b) True | (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True | | | |
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| (a) bicycles | (b) railing | (c) pencils | (d) moving |
| (e) familiar | | | |

Part 'B'

- | |
|--|
| (a) We should walk on the footpath and where there is no footpath, we should walk on the edge of the road. |
|--|

2. (a) To find out the directions, we would stand facing the rising sun in the morning. The sun rises in the east. It means our face is in the East and our back is in the West. The sun sets in the west. Towards our left is the North and the our right is the South.
- (b) Compass is a magnetic apparatus. It is useful to sailors to know the directions in the sea or ocean.

Lesson 11 : Religious Festivals

Part 'A'

1. (a) (i) Christmas (b) (i) Id
(c) (ii) Onam (d) (ii) Mattu Pongal
(e) (ii) Ravana
2. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
(e) False
3. (a) the most popular festival of Maharashtra
(b) Ravana, Meghnath and Kumbhakaran
(c) mosque
(d) the birthday of Lord Jesus
(e) harvest festivals
4. A B
(i) Diwali (b) sweets
(ii) id (c) sewaiyan
(iii) Onam (a) snake boat
(iv) Christians (e) cake
(v) Holi (d) Gujia

Part 'B'

1. (a) People eat sewaiyan on Id.
(b) The Christmas tree is decorated on Christmas.
(c) People eat langar in the Gurudwaras.
(d) Effigies of Ravana, Meghnath and Kumbhakaran are burnt on Dussehra.
(e) Onam is the new year festival of Kerala.
2. (a) The festival of colours is Holi. This festival is celebrated by the Hindus. On this day, we throw coloured water and rub gulal to each other. We eat sweets (gujia) and snacks.
(b) Pongal is celebrated in the month of January for three continuous days. On the first day, 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.

- (c) Diwali is celebrated with great joy. On diwali, people clean their houses. They decorate it with oil lamps and candles. People offer prayers to goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha on the evening of Diwali. People exchange gifts and eat a lot of sweets. Children play fire crackers.
- (d) Ganesh Chaturthi is the most popular festival of Maharashtra. People wear new clothes. They sing and dance in procession carrying Ganesha idols. They offer prayer to Lord Ganesha.

Lesson 12 : Our National Festivals

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iii) Britain (b) (iii) October 2nd
(c) (i) Republic Day (d) (ii) 14th August
(e) (iii) Teacher's Day
2. A B
(a) The Independence Day 3. 15th August
(b) The Republic Day 4. 26th January
(c) The Teacher's Day 2. 5th September
(d) The Children's Day 5. 14th November
(e) The Gandhi Jayanti 1. 2nd October
3. (a) Prime Minister (b) October 2, 1869
(c) 26th January 1950 (d) Independence Day

Part 'B'

1. (a) India became a republic on 26th January 1950.
(b) We celebrate the Independence Day on 15th August.
(c) The Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October because on this day Gandhiji was born.
(d) Besides Gandhiji, Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2.
(e) The Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5th September.
2. (a) On the Republic Day, a big parade is held at Janpath in Delhi. The President of India takes salute of the parade.
(b) In India, on the Independence Day, the Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort in Delhi.
(c) We celebrate Teacher's Day because Sarvepalli Dr. Radha Krishnan, a great teacher and second President of India, was born on this day.
(d) Birthday of Jawahar Lal Nehru is celebrated as Children's Day on 14th November.

Test Paper - II

- (a) (i) water transport (b) (ii) left side
(c) north of India (d) (i) Republic Day
- (a) television (b) rises
(c) south (d) north-west
- (a) train (b) yacht (c) ship (d) car
- (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No

Model Test Paper - I

- (a) (iv) all of these (b) (i) temple
(c) (i) Newspaper and magazines
(d) (iii) directions in the sea/ocean
- (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False
- (a) bad (b) doctor (c) 25th December
(d) foundation
- (a) Vegetarian food : Pulses, green vegetables, milk, curd, butter, cheese, cereal like wheat, rice, millet, gram, etc.
Non-vegetarian food : Meat, fish, egg and animals oil of shark, whale, halibut, etc.
(b) Work of an architect: An architect draws the map of the house.
Work of a carpenter : A carpenter makes doors, windows and cupboards.
Work of a mason : A mason builds the house.
(c) Spacecraft is a means of transport to go into space.
(d) We celebrate Teacher's Day because Sarvepalli Dr. Radha Krishnan, a great teacher and second President of India, was born on this day.

Lesson 13 : The Landforms of the Earth

Part 'A'

- (a) (ii) poles (b) (iii) mountains
(c) (i) plains (d) (ii) three sides
- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
- A B
(a) Plateau 3. flat topped highland
(b) Oasis 4. desert area having water and trees
(c) Island 2. land almost surrounded by water
(d) Dune 1. a low ridge of loose dry sand

Part 'B'

1. (a) Our earth looks round in shape.
(b) Plateau looks like a table.
(c) A dune is a low ridge of loose dry sand formed by the wind in the desert.
(d) Six different landforms are : (i) mountains (ii) hills (iii) plains (iv) valley (v) oasis (vi) island
2. (a) Mountains are very high landforms. They are covered with forests and snow. Some mountains are without forests.
(b) Plateau is a flat topped highland.
Difference between a plain and a plateau :
Plain : Plains are low land areas. They are used for growing crops and building cities and villages. A huge of people live here.
Plateau : Plateaus are flat topped highlands. These are lower than hilly areas and higher than plains. They look like a table.
(c) India is a peninsula because it is surrounded by water with three sides.
(d) Volcano is an opening on the land surface through which magma, gases, boiling rocks and ashes come out.

Lesson 14 : Water

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iii) ocean (b) (iii) lake
(c) (iii) man-made water body
(d) (iv) all of these
2. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No
3. A B
(a) Ocean 3. very big sea
(b) Sea 4. very big lake
(c) River 5. large and long flow of water
(d) Lake 2. a large water body surrounded by land
(e) Dam 1. stop flowing river water
4. (a) water (b) small (c) dam (d) Clouds

Part 'B'

1. (a) A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land.
(b) Three natural water bodies are - ocean, sea and river.

- (c) Three man-made water bodies are dam, canal and swimming pool.
- (d) Clouds are the floating water bodies in the sky.
2. (a) (i) Ocean : An ocean is a very big sea.
 (ii) River : A river is a large and long flow of water.
 (iii) Sea : A sea is a lake which is very big and wide.
 (iv) Lake : A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land.
 (v) Tank : A tank is a small water body surrounded by land surface.
- (b) (i) Dam : A dam is a very big wall. It is build to stop flowing of river water. It controls flood.
 (ii) Canal : A canal is a water flowing body. It has a long and equal width from beginning to last.
 (iii) Swimming pool : It is a well constructed water body inside a building in the form of square or rectangle or circle.
- (c) Difference between a river and a canal :
 River : Large and long flow of water is called a river. It is a natural waters body.
 Canal : A long and having equal width from beginning to last, water flowing body is called a canal. It is a man-made water body.

Lesson 15 : Air

Part 'A'

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (a) (iv) all of these | (b) (iii) wind |
| (c) (i) hot wind | (d) (ii) wind with fast speed |
| 2. (a) mixture | (b) air |
| (c) cold | (d) fast |
| 3. A | B |
| (a) Air | 2. mixture of gases |
| (b) Wind | 5. air in motion |
| (c) Breeze | 4. cold wind |
| (d) Loo | 3. hot wind |
| (e) Storm | 1. wind of fast speed |

Part 'B'

1. (a) Air is a mixture of many gases.
 (b) Wind is air in motion.
 (c) Loo is hot wind that blows in the plains and deserts.
 (d) When a wind blows in fast speed, it is called a storm.

2. (a) Air is made of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and other gases.
- (b) Difference between loo and breeze :
 Loo : Hot wind is called the loo. It blows in the plains and deserts.
 Breeze : The cold wind is called the breeze. It blows from sea towards land.

Lesson 16 : Seasons

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iv) May (b) (iv) weather
 (c) (ii) summer (d) (iii) rainy season
 (e) (iii) spring
2. (a) the winter season (b) the summer season
 (c) the rainy season (d) spring
 (e) the summer season
3. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
 (e) False
4. A B
 (a) Summer 4.
 (b) Winter 3.
 (c) Rain 2.
 (d) Autumn 1.

Part 'B'

1. (a) During the summer season, people like to go to hill station.
 - (b) In the summer season, people love to bask in the sun.
 - (c) We wear woollen clothes in the winter season.
 - (d) The spring season is called the Queen of the Seasons.
 2. (a) Weather is the condition of the air around the earth and when one type of weather remains for a long time, it is called a season.
 - (b) The Summer season : In the summer season, people like to wear light coloured cotton clothes. The days are sunny and hot. People like to go to hill stations to enjoy cold climate. People like to sit under fan, coolers and air conditioner to get coolness. They like to eat ice-cream and drink cold drinks.
- The Rainy season : In the rainy season, people use umbrella, wear raincoat and gum boots to protect themselves from the rain. Children like to bath in the rain

and play with paper boats in the rainwater.

The winter season : In the winter season, people wear woollen clothes. Some people love to bask in the sun. People love to eat hot meals, tea and coffee. The snowfall is common on hills. People use room heaters to warm their rooms.

Test Paper - III

1. (a) (ii) poles (b) (iv) all of these
(c) (i) hot wind (d) (iii) spring
2. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
3. (a) water (b) air (c) the rainy season
(d) the summer season
4. A B
(a) Oasis 4. desert area having water and trees
(b) Ocean 3. very big sea
(c) Air 1. mixture of gases
(d) The Republic Day 2. 26th January

Lesson 17 : Time

Part 'A'

1. (a) (ii) dawn (b) (iii) morning
(c) (iii) wrist (d) (iii) dusk
2. A B
(a) Dawn 1. rising of the sun
(b) Dusk 1. setting of the sun
(c) Noon 2. mid day
(d) Day time 3. time between the dawn and the dusk
3. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False

Part 'B'

1. (a) We get up early in the morning.
(b) The sun rises and the day begins.
(c) We go to school in the morning.
(d) We go to play in the evening.
2. (a) When it is night, we see the moon and the stars in the sky.
(b) These are 365 days in an ordinary year while the leap year has 366 days.
(c) Dawn means day break and dusk means time of setting the sun.

Lesson 18 : Pollution

Part 'A'

- (a) (i) making environment dirty
(b) (iv) all of these
(c) (ii) air pollution
(d) (i) sound pollution
- (a) garbage (b) fuels (c) D.J. (d) fertilizers

Part 'B'

- (a) To make environment dirty is called pollution.
(b) The smoke makes air pollution.
- (a) The wastes and garbage of houses and factories, washing of clothes and bathing of animals near the water bodies make the water dirty. Dust, smoke, gas, burning of fuels like coal, wood, etc. and decay of animals and plants make the air dirty.
(b) Dust, smoke, gas, decay of animals and plants and burning of fuels make the air dirty. It is called the air pollution.
(c) Broadcasting the music or message through a loudspeaker or playing of D.J. create sound pollution.
Mixing of fertilizers in the soil and throwing garbage into the pit in the ground make the soil dirty. It is called soil pollution. While sound pollution is making the environment full of noise by broadcasting the music or message through a loudspeaker or playing of D.J.
(d) The wastes and garbage of houses and factories are thrown into the water, washing of clothes and bathing of animals near water bodies make water dirty. It is called water pollution.

Lesson 19 : The Early Man

Part 'A'

- (a) (iii) cave (b) (iv) all of these
(c) (iv) all of these (d) (iv) all of these
- (a) earlyman (b) depend (c) tools
(d) roast the wild animals
- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
- A B
(a) Patter's 4. earthen wares
(b) Axe 1. made of stone

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (c) Crop | 2. grains |
| (d) Roasting the wild animals | 3. discovery of fire |

Part 'B'

1. (a) The early man lived in the caves and forests.
 (b) Invention of wheel and discovery of fire were two important discoveries made by the early man.
 (c) The early man wandered in the forest in search of food.
 (d) Use of wheel : The early man used wheel to make earthen wares.
 Use of fire : The early man used fire to get warm himself.
2. (a) The earlyman wandered here and there in search of food. He saw grain plants and collected grains from them. He put them into the soil. The grains grow into plants. In this way, the early man started farming.
 (b) Plough of wood, sickle axe, hammer of stones and needle of bones are some tools and weapons of the early man.
 (c) The tools and weapons were useful to the early man. He used these tools and weapons to do farming and fer hunting animals.
 (d) The fire was useful to the early man. He used fire to :
 (i) roast the wild animals.
 (ii) burn forest for finding land for agriculture.
 (iii) keep away the wild animals which were dangerous.
 (iv) get warm himself.
 (v) light in the dark.

Lesson 20 Great Person of India – I

Part 'A'

1. (a) (ii) saint (b) (iv) freedom fighter
 (c) (iii) Gujarat (d) (i) 11
 (e) (i) Manu
2. A B
 (a) Dayanand Saraswati 3. Mool Shanker
 (b) Sarojini Naidu 4. First governor of Uttar Padesh
 (c) Maharana Pratap 5. Mewar
 (d) Rani Lakshmi Bai 2. Manu
 (e) Rakesh Sharma 1. First space man of India
3. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False

Part 'B'

1. (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj.

- (b) Sarojini Naidu was daughter of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyay.
 - (c) Lakshmi Bai was the Rani of Jhansi.
 - (d) Maharana Pratap belonged to Rajasthan.
 - (e) Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to went into the space. Also, he was a pilot in Indian Air Force.
2. (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati was founder of the Arya Samaj. He boycotted casteism, untouchability and superstitions from the society.
- (b) After the death of her husband, Maharani Lakshmi Bai adopted a son so that he might be the king of Jhansi. But the English did not allow her to sit this adopted son on the throne of Jhansi. She fought a battle with the English and sacrificed her life for the freedom of her state.
- (c) Rakesh Sharma was the first Indian to went into the space. He was a pilot in Indian Air Force. He was famous because the Government of India gave him the Ashoka Chakra for his bravery.

Lesson 21 : Great Persons of India – II

Part 'A'

1. (a) (iii) Kolkata
(b) (iii) attend the Sarva Dharama Sammelan (1883)
(c) (i) Karnal
(d) (iii) Man Sahab
2. (a) January 12, 1863
(b) Karnal city of Haryana
(c) first warrior of freedom struggle
(d) Malhar Rao Halkar
3. (a) Vedant Samaj (b) Tagore
(c) 8th April (d) defeated
4. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True

Part 'B'

1. (a) Swami Vivekananda went to attend the Chicago Sarva Dharam Sammelan in 1883.
(b) Kalpana Chawla was died in Space Shuttle Columbia during mission STS-107 when the shuttle was about to land.
(c) Mangal Pandey was the first warrior of freedom struggle.
(d) Ahilya Bai was belonged to Malwa.

2. (a) Swami Vivekanand was born on January 12, 1863 in Kolkata. He had been a brilliant student of Kolkata University. He founded the Vedanta Samaj in New York and spread the teachings of Ramakrishna Mission. He died in 1902.
- (b) Kalpana Chawla passed her graduation from Tagore School, Karnal in 1976 and passed engineering degree from Punjab Engineering College in 1982. In 1984, she did M.Tech in Space Engineering from the University of Texas-Arlington (America) and did Ph.D. in 1988.
- (c) Mangal Pandey was hanged because he killed three English military officers during the parade.
- (d) Ahilya Bai was known as Man Sahab. She defeated Raghunath Rao, the son of Maratha Peshwa Balaji Rao.

Test Paper - IV

1. (a) (iii) morning (b) (iv) all of these
(c) (iii) Gujarat (d) (i) Karnal
2. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
3. A B
(a) Potter's wheel 4. earthen wares
(b) Rakesh Sharma 3. first space man of India
(c) Dawn 1. rising of the sun
(d) Maharana Pratap 2. Mewar
4. (a) D.J
(b) depend
(c) first warrior of freedom struggle
(d) Vedant Samaj

Model Test Paper - II

1. (a) (ii) dawn (b) (ii) air pollution
(c) (iv) all of these (d) (i) Karnal
2. (a) Clouds (b) garbage (c) early man
(d) Vedant Samaj
3. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
4. (a) Plateau is a flat topped highland.

Difference between a plain and a plateau :

Plain : Plains are low land areas. They are used for growing crops and building cities and villages. A huge of people live here.

Plateau : Plateaus are flat topped highlands. These are lower than hilly areas and higher than plains. They look like a table.

- (b) Ocean : An ocean is a natural water body. It is a very big sea.
- (c) Weather is the condition of the air around the earth and when one type of weather remains for a long time, it is called a season.
- (d) There are 365 days in an ordinary year while leap year has 366 days.
- (e) The wastes and garbage of houses and factories, washing of clothes and bathing of animals near the water bodies make the water dirty. Dust, smoke, gas, burning of fuels like coal, wood, etc. and decay of animals and plants make the air dirty.
- (f) The fire was useful to the early man. He used fire to :
 - 1. roast the wild animals.
 - 2. burn forest for finding land for agriculture.
 - 3. keep away the wild animals which were dangerous.
 - 4. get warm himself.
 - 5. light in the dark.

Class – III

Lesson 1 : Shape and Size of the Earth

Part 'A'

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (iii) Portugal
 - (b) (i) Sir Issac Newton
 - (c) (iii) earth is round in shape
 - (d) (ii) Edwin Aldrin
 - (e) (iii) fifth
- 2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Rakesh Sharma	3. First Indian to walk in the space
(b) Neil Armstrong	4. First astronaut to land on the moon
(c) The circumference	1. 24,902 miles of the earth
(d) The total surface area	5. 51,20,00,000 square km of the earth
(e) The fifth larger planet	2. The earth

3. Say true or false :
 (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
 (e) False
4. Fill in the blanks :
 (a) bottom (b) Rakesh Sharma
 (c) Water horizon (d) 51,20,00,000
 (e) land

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 (a) In ancient time, people thought that the earth was flat.
 (b) There are three layers of the earth. These are : (i) crust, (ii) mantle and (iii) core.
 (c) Rakesh Sharma was the first spaceman of India who went into the space in 1984.
 (d) A Greek, named Erathosthanes measured the circumference of the earth and it was 38,600 km.
2. Long answer type questions :
 (a) The place where the sky and the earth seem to meet is called the Earth Horizon and the place where the sky and the sea water seem to meet is called the Water Horizon.
 (b) Ferdinand Magellan was a Portugese sailor. His crew proved that the earth is not flat but it is round in shape.
 (c) The earth is the fifth larger planet of the solar system. The circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles. The total surface area of the earth is 51,20,00,000 km.

Lesson 2 : Appearance of the Earth

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) a model of the earth (b) (ii) landforms of the earth
 (c) (i) bay (d) (iv) Australia
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Bay	4. Bay of Mannar
(b) Ocean	6. Antarctic
(c) Continent	5. Australia
(d) Peninsula	2. India
(e) Island	3. Andaman and Nicobar
(f) Sea	1. Black sea

3. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) blue (b) Pacific
- (c) projection, bay (d) continent
- (e) 30% of total surface of the world

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) A globe is a very small model of the earth.
- (b) Oceans on the earth's surface are :
1. The Antarctic Ocean, 2. The Pacific Ocean, 3. The Atlantic Ocean, 4. The Indian Ocean, 5. The Arctic ocean.
- (c) The continents on the earth's surface are :
1. Asia, 2. Africa, 3. North America, 4. South America, 5. Antarctica, 6. Europe, 7. Australia.
- (d) The land surrounded by water from three sides is called a peninsula. India is an example of it.

2. Long answer type questions :

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

Bay : The projection of the ocean into land is called the bay. The Bay of Bengal and the Bay of Mannar are two examples of it.

Lake : The lake is island body of standing water. The Mansarovar, the Wular and the Dal lakes are some examples of it.

- (b) 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.

To prove it by an 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.

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

Lesson 3 : Maps of Different Parts of the Earth

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- (a) (iv) drawing (b) (i) atlas
- (c) (iii) Southern part of Asia (d) (i) peninsula

2. Match the following correctly :

- | A | B |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (a) North | 3. Jammu & Kashmir |
| (b) South | 1. Tamil Nadu |
| (c) West | 4. Maharashtra |
| (d) East | 2. Nagaland |

3. Complete the following :

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

4. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) A map is a drawing of earthly bodies on a plane sheet.
- (b) An atlas is a book of the maps.
- (c) There are four directions in all.
- (d) The neighbouring countries of India are : Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.

2. Long answer types questions :

- (a) A map is more useful than that of a globe because it is very difficult to carry a globe from place to place; but to make it easy we have maps.
- (b) Our earth is very big. So we cannot observe it directly but maps make it easy. Ships and aeroplanes arrive at their destinations with the help of maps. Defence forces—Army, Navy and Air Force use maps to locate place to attack on enemy and for safety. Maps are helpful in solving the boarder disputes of countries. Tourists and merchants use road and rail maps for travelling throughout the country.
- (c) Location of India on the World Map : In the map of the world, India is located 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, so it's called a peninsula.

Lesson 4 : Our Native Country : India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (iii) the Aryavart (b) (iii) Bay of Bengal
(c) (i) population (d) (i) Vande Mataram
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) National bird of India	4. Peacock
(b) National Flower of India	6. Lotus
(c) National Animal of India	5. Tiger
(d) National Flag of India	2. Tiranga
(e) National language of India	3. Hindi
(f) National Anthem of India	1. Jana Gana Mana
3. Say true or false :
(a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
4. Fill in the blanks :
(a) Bird (b) variations (c) seventh (d) 3,214

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
(a) The land area of India is 32,87,782 square km.
(b) The length of the coastline of India is 7,517 km.
(c) India is the second largest country of the world in terms of population.
(d) Excluding Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, the coastline of India is 6,100 km lengthy.
2. Long answer type questions :
(a) The countries of which boundaries touch India are China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.
(b) India is surrounded with three water bodies. Their names are the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.
(c) India has various and great varieties of castes, religions, festivals, customs, languages and foods. Due to these variations, it is called the sub-continent.
(d) The National Animal of India : Tiger
The National Bird of India : Peacock
The National Flag of India : Tiranga
(e) In the ancient time, India was called 'The Aryavart'.

Test Paper - I

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (iii) Portugal (b) (i) bay
(c) (i) Southern part of Asia (d) (i) population
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Neil Armstrong	4. first astronaut to land on the moon.
(b) Peninsula	3. India
(c) National language of India	1. Hindi
(d) South	2. Tamil Nadu
3. Say true or false :
(a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
4. Fill in the blanks :
(a) blue (b) southern (c) maps (d) Bird

Lesson 5 : The State And Union Territories of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (ii) 28 states (b) (ii) President
(c) (iv) Lieutenant Governor (d) (iii) Nagaland
(e) (i) Hindi
2. Write true or false :
(a) False (b) True (c) False (d) False
(e) True
3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Asom	3. Dispur
(b) Bihar	5. Patna
(c) Odisha	4. Bhubaneswar
(d) Punjab	2. Chandigarh
(e) Goa	1. Panaji
4. Complete the following :
(a) the President (b) the Chief Minister
(c) capital city of India (d) Hindi

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
(a) There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India.
(b) The President is the head of the central government of

India and the Chief Minister is the head of the state government of India.

- (c) Bhopal is the capital city of Madhya Pradesh.
 - (d) Hindi is the official language of India.
 - (e) The winter capital city of Jammu & Kashmir is Jammu and the summer capital city is Srinagar.
 - (f) Rajasthan is the largest state of India, in terms of area.
 - (g) Chandigarh is the common capital of Haryana, Punjab and union territory Chandigarh.
2. 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)

Name of the State	Languages spoken
(i) Jharkhand	Hindi
(ii) Gujarat	Gujarati
(iii) West Bengal	Bangla
(iv) Odisha	Uria
(v) Goa	Marathi, Konkani
(vi) Meghalaya	English, Khasi, Garo, Jaintia
(vii) Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumaoni, Hindi
 - (c) Name of the South Indian states : Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

Lesson 6 : The Physical Parts of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (ii) Nepal | (b) (iii) K2 |
| (c) (ii) Jharkhand | (d) (iii) 247 islands |
2. Match the following :
- | A | B |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Luni | 4. the only river of Rajasthan |
| (b) K2 | 3. the highest peak of India |
| (c) Mount Everest | 2. the highest peak of the world |
| (d) Cellular Jail | 1. Andaman and Nicobar |
3. Fill in the blanks :
- | | |
|------------|--|
| (a) north | (b) plain of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra |
| (c) thorny | (d) Luni |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) Mount Everest is the highest peak of the world.
 - (b) There are three mountain ranges in the Himalayas.
 - (c) The Thar desert is the biggest desert of India.
 - (d) There are 247 islands in India.
 - (e) The three main rivers which rise in the Himalayas are the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) The physical parts of India are :
 1. The mountainous region of the north
 2. The northern plains
 3. The plateaus of peninsular India
 4. The coastal plains
 5. The Indian islands
 - (b) Plateau is a flat topped highland. The Plateau of Deccan is in the southern India. It is one of the plateau of India. The Western Ghats are on its west and the Eastern Ghats are on its east. Most of its part is rocky. Anai Mudi (2,695 m high) is the highest peak in the Deccan Plateau.

Lesson 7 : Indian Food

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iv) all of these	(b) (iii) plants and animals
(c) (iv) all of these	(d) (ii) Gujarat
(e) (i) Nagaland	(f) (iv) fungi
2. Say true or false :

(a) False	(b) True	(c) True	(d) True
(e) False	(f) True		
3. Complete the following statements :

(a) the man	(b) energy
(c) food	(d) energy and fat
(e) cooking	(f) sandesh
4. Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Cucumber, lemon,	5. Salad, onion, etc.
(b) Rasogulla	4. Bengali sweet
(c) Biryani	1. Hyderabad
(d) Apricot	2. Fruit
(e) Coffee	3. Karnataka

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Foods of people of Northern India : Pulses, wheat, bajara, maize, dishes made of many vegetables like pea, gram, cauliflower, cabbage, pumpkin, gourd, radish, ladyfinger, tomato, potato, etc. besides the raita and curry, sarso ka saag with maize-chapati and rice with curry or pulses, milk and sweets.
- (b) Foods of people of Southern India : People of Tamil Nadu prefer to eat fish with rice. Idali, dosa, sambhar, paysam and rasam are some other delicious dishes of South Indians. People of Kerala use spices like black pepper, cardamom, cloves to make spicy foods. People of Karnataka like to drink coffee. People of these states like sea food. Biryani of Andhra Pradesh is very famous.
- (c) Some oil yielding plants are mustard, soyabean, sunflower and coconut.
- (d) The products of milk are cheese, butter, cream, ghee, curd and khawa.
- (e) Delicious food items of Rajasthan are —Bajara and whey, dalbati-choorma, green vegetables and milk products.
Delicious food items of Gujarat are — vegetable dishes with sugar or gur. Choorma-bati, khakra, pav-bhaji, dhokala and magaz and ghari are special sweets of Gujarat.

2. Long answer types questions :

- (a) We eat food because it helps us to grow, provides us energy, helps us to stay fit, satisfies our hunger and keeps us healthy.
- (b) Snacks are small quantity of food eaten between meals or instead of a meal.
- (c) There are two types of food in India. These are :
 - 1. Vegetarian food,
 - 2. Non-vegetarian food.
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. 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) Salad is a congregation of various foods. It contains salad leaves, cucumber, tomato, onion, carrot and lemon.
- (e) Coconut water, tea, hot milk, coffee, fruit juice, whey, soft drink and soda are popular drinks of India. 'Kehwa' is the hot drink of Kashmir.

Lesson 8 : Indian Clothes

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) cover our body	(b) (iv) all of these
(c) (i) Jammu & Kashmir	(d) (i) Kerala
2. Write true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) False	(d) False
(e) False			
3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Gandhi cap	6. Gujarat
(b) Phiran	4. Kashmir
(c) Ghaghra and blouse	5. Rajasthan
(d) Mundu and blouse	3. Kerala
(e) Salwar-kameez	2. Punjab
(f) Ghaghra-kurta	1. Haryana

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) Phiran is a long coat of woollen worn by Kashmiri ladies.
 - (b) The women of Haryana wear ghaghra, kurta and orhni.
 - (c) Turban is a long cloth that is tied over head of men.
 - (d) Jeans and T-shirt is the modern dress worn by man.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) We wear clothes to cover our body and to save ourselves from cold, heat and rain.
 - (b) In Jammu & Kashmir, women wear long kurta and salwar or say salwar-kameez. They put a long coat over it which is called phiran. Their clothes are mostly made of wool.
 - (c) In India, men worn trousers, shirts, kurta, -payjama, dhoti-kurta and kurta-lungi. Men below 50 years wear pant-shirts.
 - (d) In modern time, teenagers prefer to wear jeans, T-shirt or shirt-trousers.
 - (e) The men of oldery age, wear turbans on their heads. We may see these people in Rajasthan and Gujarat states. The

colour and cost of the turban declares the status and castes of the people. In Punjab, the sikhs put turban on their heads.

Test Paper - II

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (ii) President (b) (iii) K2
(c) (i) Nagaland (d) (i) Jammu & Kashmir
2. Say true or false :
(a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True
3. Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Goa	4. Panaji
(b) Biryani	3. Hyderabad
(c) Rosogulla	1. Bengali sweet
(d) Gandhi cap	2. Gujarat
4. Fill in the blanks :
(a) north (b) Luni
(c) food (d) capital city of India

Model Test Paper - I

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (iii) earth is round in shape
(b) (iii) Bay of Bengal
(c) (iv) all of these (d) (ii) Nepal
2. Fill in the blanks :
(a) Pacific (b) southern
(c) plain of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra
(d) the man
3. Say true or false :
(a) False (b) False (c) True (d) True
4. Answer these questions :
(a) Ferdinand Magellan was a Portugese sailor. His crew proved that the earth is not flat but it is round in shape.
(b) 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 occurs.
(c) India has various and great varieties of castes, religions, festivals, customs, languages and foods. Due to these variations, it is called the sub-continent.

- (d) In India, men worn trousers, shirts, kurta-pyjama, dhoti-kurta and kurta-lungi. Men below 50 years wear pant-shirts.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Plateau is a flat topped highland. The Plateau of Deccan is in the Southern India. It is one of the plateau of India. The Western Ghats are on its west and the Eastern Ghats are on its east. Most of its part is rocky. Anai Mudi (2,695 m high) is the highest peak in the Deccan plateau.
- (g) Delicious food items of Rajasthan are — Bajara and whey, dalbati-choorma, green vegetables and milk products. Delicious food items of Gujarat are — vegetable dishes with sugar or gur. Choorma-bati, khakra, pav-bhaji, dhokala and magaz and ghari are special sweets of Gujarat.

Lesson 9 : Indian Occupations

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (ii) money making activity
 - (b) (i) farming
 - (c) (iv) all of these
 - (d) (i) Lumbering
 - (e) (iii) farming
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Blacksmith	6. iron
(b) Goldsmith	5. gold and silver
(c) Carpenter	4. wood
(d) Cobbler	3. leather
(e) Potter	2. soil
(f) Tailor	1. cloth
3. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) True
(e) False	(f) True		
4. Complete the following :
 - (a) sow seeds and grow crops in the fields

- (b) sugar cane, wheat, paddy and oilseeds like mustard, sunflower, groundnut, etc.
- (c) hens, ducks and goose
- (d) the people living in the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc.
- (e) yarn

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Money making activity is called an occupation.
- (b) Farming is an occupation, in which the farmers cultivate land, sow seeds, grow crops and rear the cattle.
- (c) The villagers who live near the coast of sea or banks of the rivers, catch fish and sell them in the market to earn money. This occupation is called farming.
- (d) Villagers keep hens, ducks and goose which give them eggs and meat. By selling them they make money. And rearing these animals is called poultry farming.
- (d) Planting and protecting the trees in the forest is called forestry.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) In the Indian villages, most of the occupations are related to farming. Villagers who do farming are called farmers. Farmers grow grains like wheat, barley, maize, millets, ragi, paddy, rice, fruits and vegetables to sell us. By selling these crops, farmers earn lot of money.
- (b) The occupations of people living in cities are — Doctors, teachers, nurses, computer operators, advocates, pilot, engineer, managers, administrators, editor, writer, inspector, animator, graphic designer, clerk, journalist, technician, sales girls, salesmen, supervisors, delivery boys, etc.
- (c) People who live near the sea coasts or river banks catch fish and sell them in the market to earn money.
- (d) Animal husbandry is the management and care of farm animals. It is very useful to people because farmers rear cattle like cow, buffalo, goat, bulls, sheep, etc. and we get milk and meat from these animals. Bulls and buffaloes are also used to plough fields and draw carts. Sheep give us wool for making woollen clothes.

Lesson 10 : Indian Helpers

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (ii) policeman (b) (i) khaki uniform
(c) (i) P.H.C. (d) (i) veterinary centers
2. Write true or false :
(a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Postman	2. parcels and letters
(b) Policeman	3. thieves and robbers
(c) Doctor	6. diagnosis
(d) Veterinary Doctor	4. Cattle and birds
(e) Compounder	1. medicine
(f) Teacher	5. students
4. Fill in the blanks :
(a) traffic policeman (b) important
(c) common (d) compounder
(e) class

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) A person who guards us from thieves and robbers and helps to maintain law and order is a constable (policeman).
 - (b) The postman brings us letters and money orders.
 - (c) The teacher teaches us in the class.
 - (d) The doctor cures our illness.
 - (e) The veterinary doctor helps us in curing the cattle and birds.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) A policeman helps us by maintaining law and order. He guards us and our property from the thieves and robbers. He traces the criminals and arrest them to maintain peace. At night, he does the work of patrolling in the streets.
 - (b) A teacher helps us to read, write and speak correctly. She corrects our mistakes, teaches us to answer the questions, helps us in solving our problems. She also teaches us good habits and manners.

Lesson 11 : Indian Festivals

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- (a) (ii) religious festivals (b) (ii) Holi
(c) (ii) Sri Lanka (d) (iii) Bengal
(e) (i) Christians
(f) (i) last day of the month Ramzan

2. Match the following correctly :

- | A | B |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) The Independence Day | 8. 15th August |
| (b) The Republic Day | 6. 26th January |
| (c) The Children's Day | 7. 14th November |
| (d) The Teacher's Day | 5. 5th September |
| (e) The Gandhi Jayanti | 3. 2nd October |
| (f) The Christmas Day | 4. 25th December |
| (g) Onam | 1. August or September |
| (h) Pongal | 2. January |

3. Say true or false :

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

4. Fill in the blanks :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Holi is the festival of colours of India.
(b) Goddess Lakshmi and god Ganesha are worshipped on the day of Diwali.
(c) In West Bengal, the worship of goddess Durga is done on big scale.
(d) Rakshabandhan is called the festival of sisters and brothers.
(e) The Muslims celebrate Id in the month of Ramzan.
(f) The Christians celebrate the Christmas on 25th December.
(g) The Sikhs celebrate Gurupurva on the day of Kartik Poonmima.
(h) The important festival of the Jains is Mahaveer Jayanti.
(i) The worship place of Buddhists is called pagoda.
(j) Baisakhi is celebrated on 13th April every year.
(k) The harvest festival of Kerala is Onam and the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu is Pongal.

- (l) Bihu is the harvest festival of Asom.
 - (m) We celebrate the Independence Day on 15th August every year.
 - (n) President takes the salute of the parade of soldiers of three wings-Navy, Army and Air Force on Republic Day.
 - (o) Mahatma Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869.
 - (p) The second president of India was Dr. S. Radha Krishnan.
 - (q) Any three religious festivals of India are—Holi, Diwali and Dussehra.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) At the night of Diwali, people lit oil lamps and candles in their houses. Children enjoy playing with crackers. People exchange gifts and sweets with friends and relatives. They also worship goddess Lakshmi and god Ganesha.
 - (b) On the day of Christmas, the Christians go to the churches and offer the prayer to Lord Jesus Christ. They decorate the Christmas tree with balloons and electric lights. They also exchange gifts and say Merry Christmas to each other.
 - (c) Before 1947, India was under the rule of Britishers. Our leaders fought against them and got freedom on 15th August 1947. So we celebrate this day as the Independence Day.
 - (d) We celebrate the Republic Day on 26th January every year because on this day in the year 1950, India elected its president and was declared a Republic Country.
 - (e) We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October every year because on this day Gandhiji was born.
 - (f) Two harvest festivals of India are Baisakhi and Lohri.
Baisakhi : Baisakhi is the harvest festival of Punjab. It is celebrated mainly on 13th April every year. It is celebrated to enjoy the crop reaping in the fields. The sikh youngmen perform Bhangra (a folk dance).
 - (g) The first Prime Minister of free India was Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. We remember him by celebrating his birthday on 14th November as Children's Day.

Lesson 12 : The Means of Transport

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (iii) auto-rickshaw (b) (iv) all of these

- (c) (ii) elephants (d) (iii) Kolkata
 (e) (i) canal
2. Fill in the blanks :
 (a) School bus (b) wheels
 (c) goods (d) villages
 (e) Oceans (f) Air
3. Say true or false :
 (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
4. Match these correctly :
 A B
 1. Land transport 4. Roadways and railways
 2. Water transport 3. Ships and boats
 3. Air transport 2. helicopter and aeroplane
 4. Suez and Panama 1. Canals

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 (a) The means by which we travel a distance are called the means of transport.
 (b) The goods train is used to carry a lot of luggage in bulk to distant places.
 (c) The name of two canals which are used for sailing ships—the Panama and the the Suez canals.
 (d) The railway is the cheapest means of transportation.
 (e) Air transport is the fastest means of transportation.
2. Long answer type questions :
 (a) The way or means by which goods and passengers travel the distance between the two places is called transportation.
 (b) Following are the uses of vehicles :
 (1) The vehicles like trucks, mini trucks, etc. carry our luggage from one place to another.
 (2) The goods trains carry a lot of luggage in bulk to distant places.
 (3) The buses, cars, mini bus, trains and aeroplanes carry many passengers to far off places.
 (c) Means of land surface transport are animals and animal-carts, buses, trucks, cars, three-wheelers, scooters, bikes, railway trains and metro trains.
 (d) The animals which are used for drawing carts are bullocks, horses and camels.

- (e) In remote areas and hills, where roads and rails are not easy to be laid down, the aeroplanes or helicopters are used to supply food materials.

Test Paper - III

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) (iv) all of these (b) (i) veterinary centres
 (c) (ii) Holi (d) (iii) Kolkata
- Fill in the blanks :
 (a) Sugar cane, wheat, paddy and oilseeds like mustard, sunflower, groundnut, etc.
 (b) common (c) idols (d) villages
- Say true or false :
 (a) False (b) False (c) False (d) True
- Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Cobbler	4. leather
(b) Veterinary doctor	3. cattle and birds
(c) The children's day	1. 14th November
(d) Suez and Panama	2. canals

Lesson 13 : The Means of Communication

Part 'A'

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) (i) postal communication (b) (i) few seconds
 (c) (i) tele-communication (d) (ii) pigeons
- Answer in 'Yes' or 'No' :
 (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes
- Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Letters	3. post office
(b) Internet	2. computer
(c) Fax machine	5. messages in few seconds
(d) Weather forecast	1. satellites
(e) Mass communication	4. TV and radio

Part 'B'

- Short answer type questions :
 (a) Money is sent to distant places by sending money order through post office.

- (b) Courier is a modern way to deliver goods or documents quickly.
 - (c) Receiving and sending messages or news from one place to another is called communication.
 - (d) The newspapers spread news all over the world. In this way, the newspapers are useful to us.
 - (e) To send our message in seconds, we will use fax and e-mail.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Receiving and sending messages or news from one place to another is called communication. Its means are post cards, inland letters, radio, television, newspapers, magazines, telephone, mobile phone, telegram, fax and e-mail.
 - (b) We use post cards, inland letters, mailing envelopes for sending our messages and news to other persons. This communication is called postal communication. Its means are post cards, inland letters, mailing envelopes.
 - (c) We use mailing envelopes for receiving, sending messages and news to other persons. All these post materials are available in the post office. Money is also sent by money order through post office. In this way, the post office helps the people for receiving and sending messages.
 - (d) The main means of mass communication are telephone, mobile, fax machine, e-mail, television, computer, radio and newspapers.

Lesson 14 : Metropolitan India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (ii) four	(b) (iii) 1911
(c) (iii) Supreme Court	(d) (i) Shahjahan
(e) (iii) Delhi	(f) (ii) Kolkata
(g) (i) Mumbai	(h) (iii) Chennai
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) India Gate	4. Delhi
(b) Gate Way of India	3. Mumbai
(c) Integral Coach Factory	2. Chennai
(d) Fort William	1. Kolkata

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (e) Chennai | 7. Tamil Nadu |
| (f) Kolkata | 5. West Bengal |
| (g) Mumbai | 6. Maharashtra |
3. Say true or false :
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) False | (d) False |
| (e) True | (f) True | (g) True | (h) True |

Part 'B'

- Short answer type questions :
 - The capital city of India is Delhi.
 - The capital city of Maharashtra is Mumbai.
 - The Mughal Garden is located in Delhi.
 - Swami Rama Krishan Paramhans was born in Kolkata.
 - The former name of Chennai was Madras.
 - The football game is related to Kolkata.
 - The Samadhi Sthal of Rajeev Gandhi is located in Delhi.
 - The Kamla Nehru Park is located in Mumbai.
 - The Bhel-puri belongs to Mumbai.
 - The Bharatnatyam is associated to the city Chennai.
 - The Elephanta caves are located in Mumbai.
 - Durga Pooja is the main festival of the people of Kolkata.
 - The famous visiting points of Mumbai are Juhu Beach, Nariman Point, Chaupati, Church Gate, Marine Drive, the Elephanta Caves, Essel World and the GateWay of India.
 - The Integral Coach Factory is located in Chennai.
- Long answer type questions :
 - Four historical places of Delhi are : India Gate, the Qutub Minar, the Mughal Garden and the Jama Masjid.
 - The Qutub Minar : The Qutub Minar is located in Delhi and well known historical place of India. It is one of the tallest minaret in India. It is made from red sandstone and marbles. It is attraction of tourist in Delhi.
 - India Gate : India Gate is a very important building of Delhi. It was built in memory of the Indian soldiers who were killed in the First World War (1914).
 - The Samadhi Sthal of Jawaharlal Nehru : The Shantivan
The Samadhi Sthal of Gandhiji : The Rajghat
The Samadhi Sthal of Chaudhary Charan Singh : The Kisan Ghat

- (c) The Howrah Bridge is in Kolkata and it is located on the river Hughli.

Lesson 15 : Administration of Local Self-Government

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (iii) five members (b) (iv) Sarpanch
(c) (iii) 21 years (d) (ii) two lacs
2. Match the following correctly :
A B
(a) First citizen of a village 4. the Pradhan
(b) First citizen of a city 3. the Mayor
(c) Civil Engineer 2. road sepairing
(d) Sanitary inspector 1. sanitation of the city
3. Say true or false :
(a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
(a) Administration of a village or a city by its people is called Local Self-Government.
(b) The head of a village Panchayat is Pradhan and the head of the municipal bodies is Mayor.
(c) The maximum number of members in a Village Panchayat does not exceed than eight but usually they are five.
2. Long answer type questions :
(a) A village panchayat consists five members who are called Panchas. Pradhan or sarpanch is the head of the Village Panchayat. The villagers elect him through voting held after every five years. The state government holds elections. There are reservation against the number of Pradhans of village in a block. Naib Sarpanch is also elected for each panchayat for one year. One-third of the total number of seats is reserved for women. Two or more than two villages have their one common Village Panchayat. People of 18 years of age or more than 18 years can vote for the election. The candidate who is 21 years of age or more than 21 years old can nominate for the election of Pradhan or Sarpanch.
(b) Functions of the Village Panchayat :

- (1) It looks after the cleanliness and sanitation of the village.
 - (2) It maintains proper water supply to the village.
 - (3) It provides health facilities.
 - (4) Upkeep of the village roads and lighting arrangement are its responsibility.
 - (5) It has to maintain tanks, ponds, pumps and wells of the villages.
 - (6) It keeps the record of birth and death of the villagers.
 - (7) It supervises the fairs, small weekly markets and encourages the small scale industries in the village.
 - (8) It provides facilities for primary education and adult education to the villagers.
 - (9) The Mid-day Meal Plan is supervised by the Gram Pradhan.
 - (10) It is also expected to plant trees and organizing sports.
- (c) Sources of income of the Village Panchayat : Village panchayat collects money through taxes on houses, fairs, shops and weekly markets. It gets money by giving ponds and tanks to the people for keeping fish or growing water-nuts. Besides all these, the state Government gives money to the village panchayats to spend on the welfare of the village.
- (d) Functions of the Municipal Bodies :
- (1) To construct and repair the roads, streets, bridge and drains inside the city.
 - (2) To keep the city clean and tidy.
 - (3) To supply the drinking water and electricity to people.
 - (4) To establish hospitals, primary schools, health centers, etc.
 - (5) To provide the street light posts to illuminate the street at night in cities.
 - (6) To make arrangements of cemeteries, parking of vehicles, weekly markets, company gardens, butteries, public toilets, bus stops, night shelters for poor people without houses, etc.
 - (7) To maintain the city parks, zoo, museums, public libraries and to operate the fire bridge services, besides keeping the records of birth and death.

- (8) It collects various taxes like house tax, water tax, property tax, etc.
- (9) To arrange for the collection and disposal of garbage.
- (e) Sources of income of Municipal Bodies :
 - (1) Municipal bodies collect money by tax on water, house, property, road, octroi, vehicles, education and electricity.
 - (2) They collect money in the form of the rent of shops from the market, fairs and exhibitions of their areas.
 - (3) By collecting money from the contract of dead cattle.
 - (4) By getting grants from the State Government.
 - (5) By getting fees for issuing birth and death certificate.

Lesson 16 : The Story of Early Man

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (i) tools
 - (b) (i) rubbing two pieces of stone
 - (c) (i) the tree logs
 - (d) (iii) carts and earthen wares
2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) sitting	(b) winters
(c) cylindrical	(d) cart
(e) clay	
3. Say true or false :

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

Part 'A'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The early man used fire to protect himself from dangerous wild animals.
 - (b) The early man used fire to make earthen wares.
 - (c) The tools of the early man are : hammer, chopper, spear and axe.
 - (d) Once, the early man put round logs of trees to move it on the uneven and rough land surfaces. He cut the cylindrical logs into pieces which rolled down much

quickly from the hill slopes. And he turned them into wheels. Thus, the early man took idea of discovery of wheel.

- (c) The foods of the early man are wild fruits, kandmool, roots and flesh of the wild animals.
2. Long answer type questions
- (a) Once, the early man threw the seed of the fruits in the soil which germinated into a small plant. He began to grow crops and collected the grains to make his food. Thus, the early man started growing crops.
- (b) Once, the early man was sitting near the heap of the dry leaves. He took two small pieces of stones and rubbed them together. Their rubbing produced the sparks and caught the dry leaves which turns into flames. Thus, the early man discovered fire.
- (c) The early man put round logs of trees to move it on the uneven and rough land surfaces. He cut the cylindrical logs into pieces which rolled down much quickly from the hill slopes. And he turned them into wheels. Thus, the wheel was invented.

Test Paper - IV

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
- (a) (i) few seconds
(b) (i) Supreme Court
(c) (iii) five members
(d) (iii) carts and earthen wares
2. Match the following correctly :
- | A | B |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) First citizen of a village | 4. the Pradhan |
| (b) First citizen of a city | 3. the Mayor |
| (c) Civil engineer | 2. road repairing |
| (d) Sanitary inspector | 1. sanitation of the city |
3. Complete the following:
- (a) state
(b) 18
(c) bones and tusks of elephants
(d) fire
4. Say true or false :
- (a) True (b) false (c) False (d) True

Model Test Paper - II

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (i) lumbering (b) (i) few seconds
(c) (ii) Delhi (d) (iv) Sarpanch
2. Say true or false :
(a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
3. Match the following correctly :
(a) The Christmas Day 4. 25th December
(b) Land transport 3. roadways and railways
(c) Weather forecast 1. satellite
(d) Fort William 2. Kolkata
4. Answer these questions :
(a) In the Indian villages, most of the occupations are related to farming. Villagers who do farming are called farmers. Farmers grow grains like wheat, barley, maize, millets, ragi, paddy, rice, fruits and vegetables to sell us. By selling these crops, farmers earn lot of money.
(b) We celebrate the Republic Day on 26th January every year because on this day in the year 1950, India elected its president and was declared a Republic Country.
(c) Receiving and sending messages or news from one place to another is called communication. Its means are post cards, inland letters, radio, television, newspapers, magazines, telephone, mobile phone, telegram, fax and e-mail.
(d) The Integral Coach Factory is located in Chennai.
(e) Sources of income of the Village Panchayat : Village panchayat collects money through taxes on houses, fairs, shops and weekly markets. It gets money by giving ponds and tanks to the people for keeping fish or growing water-nuts. Besides all these, the state government gives money to the Village Panchayats to spend on the welfare of the village.
(f) Functions of the Municipal bodies :
(1) To construct and repair the roads, streets, bridge and drains inside the city.
(2) To keep the city clean and tidy.
(3) To supply the drinking water and electricity to people.
(4) To establish hospitals, primary schools, health centers, etc.

- (5) To provide the street light posts to illuminate the street at night in cities.
 - (6) To make arrangements of cemeteries, parking of vehicles, weekly markets, company gardens, butteries, public toilets, bus stops, night shelters for poor people without houses, etc.
 - (7) To maintain the city parks, zoo, museums, public libraries and to operate the fire bridge services, besides keeping the records of birth and death.
 - (8) It collects various taxes like house tax, water tax, property tax, etc.
 - (9) To arrange for the collection and disposal of garbage.
- (g) Once, the early man threw the seed of the fruits in the soil which germinated into a small plant. He began to grow crops and collected the grains to make his food. Thus, the early man started growing crops.

Class – IV

Lesson 1 : The Great Himalayan Region and Its Life

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (i) 2,500 km	(b) (ii) 8,848 m
(c) (iii) Kanchenjunga	(d) (i) Himachal Pradesh
2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) abode	(b) succeeded
(c) middle	(d) highest
3. Complete the following :
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) Kanchenjunga
 - (c) Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary
 - (d) duns
 - (e) Amarnath, Badrinath and Kedarnath
 - (f) 8,848
4. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Manwsynram	4. The highest rainfall in the world
(b) Bomdi La	3. pass
(c) Zu	1. beer (wine)
(d) K2	2. the highest peak of India

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) The Himalayas are divided into four parts.
- (b) The main rivers of the Himalayas are the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, the Indus and the Sutlej.
- (c) The Mount Everest is the highest peak of the world.
- (d) The famous hill stations of the Himalayas are Srinagar, Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Shimla, Dharamshala, Kullu, Manali, Nainital, Almora, Mussoorie and Dalhousie.
- (e) Levelled grasslands on the mountains are called Bugyal.
- (f) In the middle range of the Himalayas, the famous Kullu, Manali and Mussoorie are located.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Tenzing Norgay, Edmund Hillary, Bachhendri Pal and Santosh Yadav were the mountaineers to climb Mount Everest.
- (b) Passes are natural and man-made narrow paths through which we go across the mountains. Shipki La, Nathu La and Bomdi La are some important passes of India.
- (c) The Himalayas are useful to us in the following ways :
 - (1) It helps us to guard our borders from enemies.
 - (2) It provides us timber, gums, herbal, fuels, woods, fruits, tea leaves and raw materials for plywood industry.
 - (3) It checks the monsoon waves coming from the sea which causes heavy rainfall in the northern plains.
 - (4) It gives birth to many rivers which bring us water for irrigation.
 - (5) The forests prevent floods, soil erosion and makes the air cool.
 - (6) It provides shelter to the numerous animals and birds.
 - (7) Minerals and useful stones are also found in the Himalayas.
 - (8) Many tourists visit beautiful hill stations of the Himalayas for recreation and cool climate.
 - (9) The Himalayas provide direct and indirect employment to people.
- (d) Kashmir is known for its houseboats which float in the Dal lake. Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, is also a very beautiful hill station. The delicious apples besides

the pears, plums, cherries, nuts and almonds of Kashmir are famous in all over India. The precious saffron is grown in Kashmir. Pashmina, a type of shawl of Kashmir, is famous all over the world. Shimla is the capital city of Himachal Pradesh. It is known for the beautiful hill station.

- (c) **Life in Darjeeling :** Darjeeling is a beautiful hill station lies to the lesser Himalayas in West Bengal. It is famous for tea gardens. Most of the people of Darjeeling are engaged in tea gardens for their livelihood. They speak Bangla and Pahari.

Life in Tripura : It is a small hilly station full of dense forests. People of Tripura, do Jhooming farming on hill slopes. They grow jute, vegetables and fruits. Tea plantations is also done on hill slopes. People speak Bengal and Kokborok languages. They rear hens and pigs for getting meat and eggs. Most of the people are non-vegetarians.

Lesson 2 : The Northern Vast Plains and Their Life

Part 'A'

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iv) all of these	(b) (ii) Haridwar
(c) (iv) all of these	(d) (i) delta
- Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Tea plantation	3. Asom and Darjeeling
(b) Jute and rice	6. West Bengal
(c) Sangam	4. Allahabad
(d) Delta	5. Sunderbans
(e) Glacier	2. Gangotri
(f) Tsangpo	1. Brahmaputra
- Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

- Short answer type questions :

(a) The vast northern plains are made by the rivers Ganga, the Yamuna, the Indus, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

- (b) Delta is an area of land at river's mouth in triangle shape.
 - (c) Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Patna are the major cities of the banks of the river Ganga and Delhi, Mathura and Agra are on the bank of the river Yamuna.
 - (d) The five tributaries of the river Indus are : the Jhelum, the Ravi, the Beas, the Sutlej and the Beas.
 - (e) The Bhakra Dam is the highest gravity dam of the world and it is located on the river Sutlej.
 - (f) The land between the two rivers is called doab.
 - (g) Uttar Pradesh is known as the wheat bowl of India.
 - (h) Digboi is known for its oil refinery and Durgapur is known for its big steel plant.
2. 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 rivers Ganga, the Yamuna and their tributaries form the Ganga Basin. It is made of the alluvium carried by these rivers. 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. 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 sugar cane, wheat, maize, barley, millets, mustard, jute, rice in abundant. The climate is hot. The density of population is dense.
 - (b) 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. Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Digboi are important cities on its bank. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form a big delta named the Sunderbans Delta in the Brahmaputra Basin. There the life of people is very hard. The land is swampy. The tea plantation is done on the slopes of mountain ranges in Assam 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 : The vast northern plains are helpful to us in the following ways :
 - (1) Plains produce the major portion of food for India.

- (2) There are a number of rivers which supply water for irrigation.
- (3) Big rivers provides the facility for irrigation.
 - (4) Due to plain land surface, there are nets of roads and railways in this basin which are good means of transport.
- (5) There are many industries which give employment to many people.
- (d) The Industries of Punjab : Hosiery, woollen garments, tractors, cycles, agricultural machinery, paper and sports goods industries.
 The Industries of Haryana : Tractors, cars, cycles, fertilizers, bridges, agricultural implements, motorcycles, paper, utensils, etc industries. The biggest car factory Maruti-Suzuki India Ltd. (Gurgaon) and H.M.T. factory (Piajore) are also in Haryana.
 The Industries of Jharkhand : Famous steel plants of India are in Bokaro and Jamshedpur. Central mining research station is in Dhanbad.

Lesson 3 : The Great Desert and Its Life

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iv) camel	(b) (iii) river
(c) (iv) atomic explosion	(d) (i) largest wheat farm
2. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) True	(c) True	(d) True
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3. Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Camel	5. ship of the desert
(b) Oasis	4. a place with water spot in the desert
(c) Suratgarh	1. largest wheat farm in the world
(d) Harika Beraj	2. on sutlej river
(e) Luni	3. 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
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Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The date palm, thorny bushes, babool and xerophytes like cactus, khair are the plants grown in the desert land.

- (b) Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Suratgarh are the main towns of the desert land.
 - (c) An oasis is a small place with water, surrounded by trees of date palm, etc. is called an oasis.
 - (d) The Luni is the only river of the Rajasthan.
 - (e) Sand dunes are big sand hills.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Desert is the sandy land without water and plants. The great desert of India stretches from the Aravalli hills to the boundary of Pakistan. Besides it, the Kuchchh of Gujarat upto the border of Haryana is also in it.
 - (b) The camel is a very popular and useful animal of the desert. it can run on the sand dunes because it has pads in its feet. It can drink more than 200 bottles of water at a time and can live without water for a week. It can eat thorny bushes with its hard and strong tongue. It can travel long distances in the desert. So it is called the ship of the desert.
 - (c) Nomads are people who move from one place to another. They move from one place to another in search of food and an ployment.
 - (d) The desert land is sandy land. The sand becomes hot very soon in the sun, so the days are hot. At night, the sand becomes cool, so the nights are cold in the desert.

Lesson 4 : The Southern Plateau and Its Life

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (i) 300 m	(b) (i) coal mining
(c) (iii) plateau of Malwa	(d) (i) Chhotanagpur plateau
(e) (iii) Sharavathi	
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Ooty	3. hill station
(b) Bandipur	4. national park
(c) Hirakud	5. multipurpose project
(d) Kolar	6. gold mines
(e) Allora and Ajanta caves	2. Aurangabad
(f) Bokaro	1. steel plant
3. Complete the following :

(a) land	(b) the Vindhyachal range
----------	---------------------------

- (c) hot
 - (d) cotton
 - (e) Mahanadi
 - (f) Karnataka
4. Fill in the blanks :
- (a) rubber
 - (b) Jog falls
 - (c) Deccan
 - (d) Chhotanagpur plateau
 - (e) Sindhu

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The Jog falls is the highest waterfall of India and it is in Karnataka.
 - (b) The Narmada and the Tapi rivers fall into the Arabian sea.
 - (c) The Chhotanagpur plateau has the famous steel plants in Rourkela, Bokaro and Jamshedpur.
 - (d) The kolar mines are in Karnataka and they are known for gold mining. The Panna mines are in Madhya Pradesh and they are known for diamond mining.
 - (e) Tea, coffee, cardamom, spices, rubber and coconut are the crops grown in the southern part of the southern plateau.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) The Vindhanchal range stretches to the north-western part of the southern plateau. The Aravali hills join its north-western part. 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 and bajra. The land is fertile but rocky.
 - (b) The Plateau of Malwa 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 plateau of Deccan is also called the plateau of Maharashtra. It stretches upto 5 lac sq km in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is also rich in minerals. The soil is rocky and surface is uneven. Black soil belt is suitable for growing cotton. Sugar cane is another important crop.

The Godavari, the Krishna, the Narmada and the Tapi rivers flow through the plateau and irrigate its crops.

- (d) The Nagarjun Sagar on the river Kaveri in Karnataka and the Hirakud on the river Mahanadi in Odisha are important multipurpose projects which produce electricity and check floods in the southern part of the Bundelkhand Plateau. Tea, coffee, cardamom, spices, coconut and rubber crops are grown here. Ooty and Kodaikanal are beautiful hill stations of here.

- (e) The tribes of Tamil Nadu are Malayali and Irular and folk dances are Kaveri and Kadgam.

The tribes of Karnataka are Marathi, Kuruba, Siddis, Haslar and Corga and folk dances are Yakshagana, Kunita and Suggi.

Lesson 5 : The Coastal Plains And Islands of India and Their Life

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) 6,000 km	(b) (i) manufacturing ships
(c) (iii) cotton	(d) (iii) Gandhiji's birth place
(e) (iii) Kanyakumari	(f) (ii) 204 small islands
2. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) False
(e) True			
3. Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Kandala	5. a famous port of Gujarat
(b) Northern circars	4. Northern part of the Eastern coast
(c) Vishakhapatnam	1. oil refinery
(d) Rock memorial	2. Kanyakumari
(e) Gate Way of India	3. Mumbai
4. Write in short about the following :
 - (a) Coast : Coast is the land area near the seashore.
 - (b) Lagoon : Lagoon is lake of salt water separated from the sea.
 - (c) Gulf : Gulf is a narrow strip of sea going deep into land.
 - (d) Sandbar : Sandbar is a ridge of sand built in coastal water.

- (e) Indira Point : Indira Point is a southern most point of India. It lies in the Bay of Bengal.

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) There are two coastal plains in India. These are :
(1) The Eastern coastal plain
(2) The western coastal plain
- (b) Chennai is the most important seaport of the coromandel coast.
- (c) The main crops of the Malabar Coastal Plain are rice, coconut, banana, coffee and spices.
- (d) There are 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 coastline of India is 6,000 km.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The Eastern Coastal Plain stretches from the origin point of the Ganga upto the Cape Comorin. Its average width is between 100 km to 130 km. The deltas of rivers the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri have been developed in these plains. These plains cover the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Rice, sugar cane, tobacco, coconut, oil seeds and cotton are grown in this region. Vishakhapatnam and Kolkata are important seaports of these plains.
- (b) The Lakshadweep lies in the Arabian Sea. It has about 36 islands. Most of the islands are surrounded by coral reef and sand dunes. Only ten out of these islands are populated. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- (c) In the Western Coastal Plains, the people grow wheat, cotton, millets, groundnuts, onions, sugar cane, pineapples, banana, coconut, bajara, paddy, ragi, pulses, oil seeds, mangoes, cashewnuts, papayas, lemons, jackfruits, rubber, coffee, tea and spices.

Lesson 6 : Climate of India

Part 'A'

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :**
- (a) (iv) Monsoon type
- (b) (ii) Mawsynram

- (c) (iii) Rajasthan
 - (d) (i) Monsoon of Bay of Bengal
 - (e) (i) June
 - (f) (i) Kerala
2. Match the following correctly :
- | A | B |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Summer season | 3. March, April, May, June |
| (b) Winter season | 1. December, January, February |
| (c) Rainy season | 2. 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) seasons | (c) June | (d) Monsoon |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
- (a) The average weather conditions over a large area is called the climate.
 - (b) Latitude, altitude, direction of mountains, winds, distance from the sea and ocean are the factors which affect the climate of India.
 - (c) The dry and hot winds blow in June is called loo.
 - (d) The rainy months of India are July, August and September.
 - (e) Mawsynram a place near Cherapunji in Meghalaya has the highest rainfall in the world.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) There are three main seasons in India : the winter, the summer and the rainy season.
 - (1) The Winter : This season starts from December and ends in February. The whole country feels cold. The days are shorter and nights are longer. Heavy snowfall is visible on mountains.
 - (2) The Summer : This starts from March and ends in June. The central part of the country feel extremely very hot. The days are longer and nights are shorter. During the months of June, the loo blows in the northern states.
 - (3) The Rainy Season : This season starts from June and ends in the mid of September. Monsoon first enters Kerala.

- (b) The Rajasthan does not get the monsoon rains because the monsoon becomes empty when it reaches Rajasthan and the state left without rains.
- (c) Shimla, Mussoorie, Kullu and Manali are the hill stations which receive the snowfall during winters.
- (d) The Winter Season :
1. This season starts from December and ends in February.
 2. The whole country feels cold.
 3. The days are shorter and nights are longer.
- The Summer Season :
1. This season starts from March and ends in June.
 2. The central part of the country feel extremely very hot.
 3. The days are longer and the nights are shorter.

Test Paper - I

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) Kanchenjunga	(b) (iii) river
(c) (i) Plateau of Malwa	(d) (iii) Kanyakumari
2. Say true or false :

(a) False	(b) True	(c) True	(d) True
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3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Bomdi La	4. pass
(b) Oasis	3. a place with water in the desert
(c) Allora and Ajanta caves	1. Aurangabad
(d) Rock Memorial	2. Kanyakumari
4. Fill in the blanks :

(a) succeeded	(b) 200
(c) rubber	(d) Monsoon

Lesson 7 : The Soil of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (i) agricultural country	(b) (ii) soil
(c) (iii) silt of rivers	(d) (iv) volcano
(e) (i) long period	(f) (iii) rocky molecules
(g) (i) laterite	

2. Say true or false :
 (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
 (e) True (f) True
3. Match these properly :
- | A | B |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Black soil | 6. cotton cultivation |
| (b) Mashroom | 5. a type of fungi |
| (c) Alluvial soil | 1. northern plains |
| (d) Sandy soil | 2. western Rajasthan |
| (e) Laterite soil | 3. tea plantation |
| (f) Mountain soil | 4. pine trees |
4. Complete the following :
 (a) fine molecules (b) laterite soil
 (c) mountain soil (d) soil erosion
 (e) soil erosion

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
- Nature has given us a lot of resources like land, forests, wild animals, domestic animals, water, minerals, fuels, manpower, etc. which serve us in many ways. These all resources are called natural resources.
 - The soil is the upper layer of the land made from the combination of rocks and vegetation.
 - There are five types of soils found in India.
 - Laterite soil is found in the hilly regions of 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.
2. Long answer type questions :
- Black soil is made by lava of volcano. It is black in colour. Its molecules are smooth, fine and black. It can hold water for a long period. It is very fertile soil. Cotton, sugar cane, wheat, jawar and bajara are grown in it. It covers the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Districts of Bundi, Tonk in Rajasthan and Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh.
 - The sun, wind, rain, rivers and storms damage the top layer of the soil which is called soil erosion. It can be stopped by planting trees on large scale. Shrubs, grass

and trees should be planted on hill slopes. Dams and reservoirs and terraced fields will be helpful in checking the soil erosion.

- (c) Mountain soil is found in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Asom. It is fit to grow the crops of tea and rice.

Lesson 8 : Forest Wealth and Wild Life in India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (ii) 200 cm annual rainfall
 - (b) (ii) shed their leaves every year
 - (c) (iv) coniferous forests
 - (d) (i) Sunderbans
 - (e) (iv) all of these
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Evergreen forests	5. Mahogany
(b) Coniferous forests	3. chir
(c) Deciduous forests	4. sheesham
(d) Desert forests	1. babool
(e) Marshy forests	2. mangrove
3. Complete the following :

(a) Sal, Teak	(b) Timber, Firewood
(c) Corbet National Park	(d) Bharatpur
(e) Leather tanning	(f) Asom, Odisha
4. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) Big land areas under for trees and plants are called forests.
 - (b) The different types of forests found in India are : (1) Evergreen forests (2) Deciduous forests (3) Coniferous forests (4) Marshy or Tidal forests (5) Desert forests.
 - (c) Coniferous forests are found on hill slopes of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Nilgiri Hills.
 - (d) The Ghana Bird Sanctuary is situated at Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

- (e) The Tiger Reserve located in West Bengal is Jaladpara Game Sanctuary.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Land areas which receive 200 cm annual rainfall, have evergreen forests. They never shed their leaves. So they are always green. Their wood is hard and forests are dense. Mahogany, bamboo, rubber, ebony, cinchona, cane and rosewood are common trees of these forests. These forests are found in Assam, Odisha, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Eastern and Western Ghats and Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- (b) The advantages of forests are :
1. The trees of forests provide us timber for our furniture.
 2. We get turpentine oil from chir.
 3. The forests give us firewood.
 4. The forests give us valuable raw herbs.
 5. The forests provide shelter for wild animals.
 6. The forests make the climate cool.
 7. There are many hill stations in the forests.
 8. Cottage industries like plywood, match-boxes, crates, etc are based on forests for their raw material.
 9. The forests protect the environment by making it pollution free.
 10. We get honey, resin, gum, lac, rubber, etc. from forests.
 11. Barks of babool, sundari, khair, etc. are used for leather tanning.
 12. The forests provide us grasslands for grazing the animals.
 13. The forests prevent floods and soil erosion.
- (c) National parks of India :
1. Bandipur National Park, Mysore (Karnataka)
 2. Corbet National Park, Nainital (Uttarakhand)
 3. Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Khiri (Uttar Pradesh).
 4. Gir forest National Park, Junagarh (Gujarat).
 5. Kariranga National Park, Zorhat (Assam).
- Wild Sanctuaries of India :
1. Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

2. Jaladpara Game Sanctuary (West Bengal)
 3. Sariska Vihar, Alwar (Rajasthan)
 4. Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary, Gurgaon, (Haryana)
 5. Sunderbans Tiger Reserve (West Bengal).
- (d) To conserve the forests, we would check the cutting of forest on a big scale. Only old trees would be cut. We must plant new saplings on the barren land.

Lesson 9 : Mineral Wealth And Fuels of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) mine	(b) (i) steel plant
(c) (i) aluminium	(d) (iii) salt
(e) (iii) Gujarat	
2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) wealth	(b) black
(c) copper	(d) bauxite
(e) Diamond	
3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Nunamati	4. Asom
(b) Haldia	6. West Bengal
(c) Chennai	5. Tamil Nadu
(d) Mathura	1. Uttar Pradesh
(e) Jharia	2. Jharkhand
(f) Singrauli	3. Chhatisgarh

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The substance dug out from the earth's crust is called mineral. There are two kinds of minerals :
 1. Metallic minerals
 - (2) Non-metallic minerals.
 - (b) Iron, gold and silver are three metallic minerals.
 - (c) Uses of coal :
 1. Coal is used as fuel in furnaces in factories.
 2. At many homes, it is used for cooking food.
 3. Thermal power houses use coal to produce electricity.
 - (d) Diamond found in India in Madhya Pradesh.
 - (e) India is the largest producer of mica in the world.
 - (f) Khetri in Rajasthan is famous for copper mining.

- (g) Odisha, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the four states which produce manganese.
2. Long answer type questions :
- Mineral oil is a liquid mineral and pumped out from underground. It is also called crude oil. Six oil refineries of India are Barauni (Bihar), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Haldia (West Bengal), Paradeep (Odisha), Mangalore (Karnataka) and Cochin (Kerala).
 - Salt is a non-metallic mineral and obtained from sea water or lake water. Coastal states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and the Sambhar lake in Rajasthan are its producers.
 - Minerals without any metals are called non-metallic minerals. Sulphur, lead, potash, salt, phosphorus, mica, diamond, coal, petroleum and gypsum are non-metallic minerals.
 - 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. Iron is useful to make machines. Famous steel plants are located in Raurkela, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Durgapur, Bhadravati, Salem and Vishakhapatnam.

Lesson 10 : Live-Stock of India

Part 'A'

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) goat	(b) (i) buffalo
(c) (iv) milk	(d) (i) yak
(e) (iv) all of these	(f) (i) prawn production
- Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) True
(e) True			
- Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Pink Revolution	4. prawn production
(b) Round Revolution	5. potato production
(c) Red Revolution	6. Meat production
(d) Silver Revolution	3. egg production
(e) Blue Revolution	2. fish production
(f) White Revolution	1. milk production

4. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) important | (b) hides |
| (c) compost | (d) farmers |
| (e) Operation flood | |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Our domestic animals like buffaloes, goats, sheep, cows, camels, etc. are called live-stock.
- (b) Cows, buffaloes, goat, sheep and yak are the milk giving animals of India.
- (c) Goat is the animal which gives us hide, meat and bones.
- (d) The Operation Flood is a programme to increase milk production.
- (e) Dr. Varghese Kurien is the doctor who started the Operation Flood in 1970 to increase the milk production.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Bullocks and he-buffaloes are very useful animals. They are used to draw leveller and water-buckets from well. They are also used to plough fields to carry heavy loads, from one place to another and to separate corn from chaff.
- (b) Our government has set up veterinary hospitals and centers in every block to give treatment to ill animals. The farmers should be educated to keep their animals healthy. Contaminated water of tanks, wells, lakes and rivers should not be drunk to animals.

Lesson 11 : The Human Resources of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- (a) (ii) 121.02 crore
- (b) (i) second largest populated country in the world
- (c) (i) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) (ii) Andaman and Nicobar
- (e) (iv) all of these

2. Say true or false :

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

3. Match the following correctly :

- | A | B |
|-------------------------|--|
| (a) Mumbai | 5. the biggest city of India |
| (b) Lakshadweep | 2. island with lowest population |
| (c) Andaman and Nicobar | 6. Union territory with island lowest population |
| (d) Kerala | 3. state of highest literacy |
| (e) Arunachal Pradesh | 4. state with lowest population |
| (f) Puducherry | 1. union territory with (Pondicherry) largest population |

4. Fill in the blanks :

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| (a) 21 | (b) population | (c) people |
| (d) Kerala | (e) largest | |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- The progress of a nation depends upon intelligent and working people.
- When India became free, its population was only 30 crore.
- In India, the dense population is found in the plains.

2. Long answer type questions :

- The harms of population growth are :
 - Most of the people will not get any employment.
 - Facilities of food, shelter, education and health will not be available to every citizen.
 - The working population will not be in large number
 - School, college, hospitals, train, buses will be over crowded.
- Measures to check the growth of population are :
 - 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.
 - Different type of device should be given to people free of cost to check the rapid rate of population growth.

- (c) Hot climate, higher birth-rate, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, low marriage age, joint family system, desire of son (male child), compulsion of marriage and lack of propagation of family welfare programmes are the causes of population growth.

Test Paper - II

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) (iii) silt of rivers (b) (i) Sunderbans
 (c) (i) steel plant (d) (i) prawn production
2. Fill in the blanks :
 (a) black (b) compost
 (c) hides (d) population
3. Say true or false :
 (a) False (b) False (c) False (d) False
4. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Mountain soil	4. tea plantation
(b) Coniferous forests	3. chir
(c) Haldia	1. West Bengal
(d) Blue Revolution	2. fish production

Model Test Paper - I

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) (i) Himachal Pradesh (b) (i) delta
 (c) (iv) camel (d) (ii) 204 small islands
2. Say true or false :
 (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
3. Complete the following :
 (a) hot (b) Mahanadi
 (c) Corbet National Park (d) copper
4. Answer these questions :
 (a) There are four parts of the Himalayas.
 (b) 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 rivers Ganga, the Yamuna and their tributaries form the Ganga Basin. It is made of the alluvium carried by these rivers. 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. 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 sugar cane, wheat, maize, barley, millets, mustard, jute, rice in abundant. The climate is hot. The density of population is dense.

- (c) The camel is a very popular and useful animal of the desert. It can run on the sand dunes because it has pads in its feet. It can drink more than 200 bottles of water at a time and can live without water for a week. It can eat thorny bushes with its hard and strong tongue. It can travel long distances in the desert. So it is called the ship of the desert.
- (d) The plateau of Deccan is also called the plateau of Maharashtra. It stretches upto 5 lac sq km in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is also rich in minerals. The soil is rocky and surface is uneven. Black soil belt is suitable for growing cotton. Sugar cane is another important crop. The Godavari, the Krishna, the Narmada and the Tapi rivers flow through the plateau and irrigate its crops.
- (e) In the Western Coastal Plains, the people grow wheat, cotton, millets, groundnuts, onions, sugar cane, pineapples, banana, coconut, bajara, paddy, ragi, pulses, oil seeds, mangoes, cashewnuts, papayas, lemons, jackfruits, rubber, coffee, tea and spices.
- (f) The average weather conditions over a large area is called the climate. The dry and hot winds blow in June is called loo.
- (g) The sun, wind, rain, rivers and storms damage the top layer of the soil which is called soil erosion. It can be stopped by planting trees on large scale. Shrubs, grass and trees should be planted on hill slopes. Dams and reservoirs and terraced fields will be helpful in checking the soil erosion.

Lesson 12 : Agriculture and Industries of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (ii) Rabi crop
 - (b) (iii) October
 - (c) (i) hot climate
 - (d) (iii) kharif crop
 - (e) cottage industry

2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) HAL	2. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
(b) FCI	1. Fertilizer corporation of India
(c) TISCO	4. Tata Iron and Steel Company
(d) HEL	3. Hindustan Electricals Limited

3. Say true or false :

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

4. Complete the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) sugar industry | (b) locomotive |
| (c) Vishakhapatnam | (d) Paper mills |
| (e) in West Bengal | |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- Farming is an occupation of growing crops in the soil.
- The main crops of India are :
 1. The Rabi crop
 2. The Kharif crop
 3. The Zaid crop
- The leading producers of wheat are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
- Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Hills of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka are tea producing states of India. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are coffee producing states of India.
- The Steel plants of India :
 1. TISCO : Tata Iron and Steel Company
 2. IISCO : Indian Iron and Steel Company
 3. VSI : Vishveshvaraya Iron and Steel Company
 4. HSL : Hindustan Steel Limited
- There are more than 300 sugar plants in our India. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra are main producers of sugar. Besides it, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana and Bihar produce sugar.

2. Long answer type questions :

- Rabi crop is sown in October and harvested in the beginning of April. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, arhar, mustard, sugar cane are main rabi crops.
- Jawar, bajra and ragi are known as millets. These are

produced in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

- (c) We obtain sugar and gur from sugar cane. It is grown in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Seeds which give us edible oil are called oilseeds. We get oil of mustard, coconut, groundnut, sesame, etc. from oilseeds.
- (e) There are three types of industries in India :
 - 1. Cottage Industries : as handicraft, handlooms, poultry, etc.
 - 2. Small Scale Industries as hosiery, plastic goods, utensil, cycle, sulphur plant etc.
 - 3. Large Scale Industries as steel, auto industries, ship building, aeroplane, manufacturing or machine tools etc.
- (f) Village level industries are called cottage industries. These do not need much capital. Handicraft, handlooms, poultry, toys making are some examples.

Lesson 13 : Water Resources of India

Part 'A'

- 1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - (a) (iv) canal
 - (b) (iii) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) (iii) electricity or diesel engines
 - (d) (ii) Tamil Nadu
 - (e) (iv) Krishna
- 2. Complete the following :
 - (a) canal
 - (b) tant
 - (c) dam
 - (d) artificial
 - (e) New temples of modern India
- 3. On which rivers and states the following dam are constructed :

	River	State
(a) The Gandhi Sagar Dam	Chambal	Rajasthan
		M.P.
(b) The Rihand Dam	Rihand	U.P.
(c) The Tehari Dam	Bhilangana	U.K.
(d) The Tungbhadra Dam	Tungbhadra	Karnatka
(e) The Hirakud Dam	Mahanadi	Odisha

4. Match these properly :

- | A. | B |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| (a) The Bhakhra Dam | 5. Sutlej |
| (b) The Hirakud Dam | 3. Mahanadi |
| (c) The Tehri Dam | 4. Bhilangana |
| (d) The Gandhi Sagar Dam | 2. Chambal |
| (e) The Rihand Dam | 1. Rihand |

Part 'B'

1. 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 Bhakhra Nagal Dam is the highest and longest dam of India.
- (d) Any five dams of India are :
 - 1. The Kosi Dam 2. The Rihand Dam
 - 3. The Hirakud Dam 4. The Tehari Dam
 - 5. The Bhakhra Nagal Dam
- (e) The main resources of water are canals, tanks, rivers, rain and wells.

2. Long answer type questions:

- (a) Water is used in cooking, washing, bathing, irrigating the plants. The human beings, animals and birds also need water to quench their thirst.
- (b) The low land full of rainwater is called a tank. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan are the states where the crops are irrigated by tanks.

Lesson 14 : Means of Transport

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) (iii) 64 National Highways | (b) (i) National Highway |
| (c) (ii) trains | (d) (i) Mumbai and Thane |
| (e) (i) 1.676 metres | (f) (ii) Mumbai |

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) Rail transport |
| (d) Kolkata | (e) Sher Shah Suri | |

4. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport	Kolkata
(b) Chennai International Airport	Chennai
(c) Guru Ramdas International Airport	Amritsar
(d) Indira Gandhi International Airport	New Delhi
(e) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	Mumbai

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- 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.
- There are three type of railway line in India :
 - Broad guage 1.676 metre
 - Metre guage 1.00 metre
 - Narrow guage 0.762 metre
- Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of British India introduced railway in India first time.
- The width in metres of broad guage railway line in India is 1.676 metre.
- Delhi to Mumbai is one of the national highway of India.

2. Long answer type questions :

- Rail transport is helpful to us in the following ways :
 - The rail transport is safest and cheapest means of travelling and carrying goods.
 - The journey by train is comfortable.
 - Long journey on the land surface is possible only by trains.
 - The railway wagons make the delivery of finished goods like cement, coal, iron ores, lime stone, oil, minerals, food grains, sugar, steel rolls, heavy machines, rails etc easy.
 - Containers are carried by good trains to the port.
 - Trains are the best means to carry the luggage to flooded and draught hit areas.
 - It has provided employment to a large number of people.
- Ten railway zones of India :
 - The Northern Railway
 - The Eastern Railway

3. The Western Railway
 4. The Southern Railway
 5. The Central Railway
 6. The North Eastern Railway
 7. The South Eastern Railway
 8. The North east frontier
 9. The South Central Railway
 10. The East Central Railway
- (c) 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 railway. Large scale industries like steel, sugar, cement, fertilizer, etc. take services of transport. Every day more than 12000 trains carry about 50000 passengers and a lot of goods from one place to another.
- (d) International Airports of India are :
1. Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.
 2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
 3. Chennai International Airport, Chennai.
 4. Guru Ramdas International Airport, Amritsar.
 5. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai.
- (e) (i) Ships, steamers, boats, rafts and ferries sail on the water surface. This system is known as water transport.
- (ii) The ships carry goods and passengers from one place to another.
- (iii) Rivers, oceans, sea and big canals are used for water transport.
- (iv) The Indian rivers like the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Brahmaputra and the Hoogli provide this facility.
- (v) Port are the places which are used to send and receive the goods and the people.
- (f) National Highway : Roads which connect state capital and very big cities in the country are called National Highways like Kolkata to Amritsar, Mumbai to Chennai, etc.
- State Highways : Highways which connect the major cities of a state are called state highways like Meerut to Lucknow, Jaipur to Jodhpur, etc.

Lesson 15 : Means of Communication

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (iv) all of these (b) (i) short message
(c) (ii) ISD (d) (iv) television
(e) (iv) satellite
2. Fill in the blanks :
(a) letters (b) short
(c) electronic (d) Newspapers
(e) satellites
3. Say true or false :
(a) False (b) False (c) True (d) True
(e) True
4. Match these properly :

A	B
(a) Telegram	5. costly message
(b) STD	1. mobile and telephone
(c) Wireless	2. police and forces
(d) Satellite	3. weather forecast
(e) Fax	4. telephone-cum-message printer

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
 - (a) Sharing or exchanging information with each other is called communication.
 - (b) Telephone is the one mean of tele-communication.
 - (c) Mobile phone is the chordless device of communication.
 - (d) Television has minimized the people going to cinema.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) The means through which we communicate with each other, when we are far apart, are called means of communication. Letters, telephone, mobile phone, couriers, newspapers, radio, TV, etc are means of communication.
 - (b) Our messages are communicated by post office through sending the letters, greetings, telegram and other means like money order, parcels, etc.
 - (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. It is costly, so it is used for very urgent messages.

- (d) Mobile phone run by battery and can communicate message all over the world. It can display message and photographs on its screen. It can be used as radio cum video.
- (e) Newspapers bring us latest information and news of every corners of the world. They are cheap and means of mass communication. Beside the news, we can read advertisements and matrimonial in them.
- (f) Fax and e-mail are the latest techniques to send and receive the message in own writing. Internet services are also available to receive and send e-mail or filling forms online by computer set. Different types of matter on different topics can be got, just by clicking the websites on internet surfing.

Test Paper - III

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (ii) Kharif crop	(b) (ii) Tamil Nadu
(c) (i) Mumbai and Thane	(d) (ii) ISD
2. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) False
----------	-----------	----------	-----------
3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) HAL	4. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
(b) Rihand Dam	3. Rihand (U.P.)
(c) S.C.B. International	1. Kolkata, Airport
(d) Satellite	2. weather forecast
4. Fill in the blanks :

(a) canal	(b) New temples of modern India
(c) Allahabad	(d) short

Lesson 16 : Thoughts : Making Better Human

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) Shiva	(b) (iii) Peepal
(c) (ii) Rishab Dev	(d) (ii) Mecca
2. Say true or false :

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

3. Write the contribution of the following in Indian history :
 Lord Mahavira : Preached the principles of Jainism.
 Lord Buddha : Founded the Buddhism religion.
 Guru Nanak : The Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev
 Prophet Muhomammad Sahab : He was the founder of the Islam in Arab.
 Prophet Zoroaster : The religion Zoroastrianism was founded by Prophet Zoroaster.
 Raja Ram Mohan Roy : He was a social reformer.
 Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan : Founder of the Aligarh Movement.
 Krishan Dev Roy : He was a ruler of Vijaynagar Kingdom in South India.

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The Vedas, the Puranas, the Bhagwad Gita, the Ramayana and the Upanishadas are the religious epics of the Hinduism.
 - (b) The Mahakaleshwar (Ujjain) and the Vishvanath temple (Varanasi) are the famous temples of God Shiva in India.
 - (c) Rishabh Dev was the founder of the Jainism. There have been 24 Tirthankaras of them.
 - (d) Prophet Muhammad founded the Islam. The Muslims believe in Allah or Khuda.
 - (e) Tiripitaka is the holy book of the Buddhism.
 - (f) The Parsis worship fire.
 - (g) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahm Samaj.
 - (h) Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan founded the Aligarh Muslim University.
 - (i) Ramabai Ranade belonged to Maharashtra.
 - (j) The nine jewels were in the Akbar's court.
 - (k) Battle of Kalinga was fought by Ashoka, the great.
 - (l) Dhanvantri was the one scientist of ancient India.
 - (m) Astrologer in India : Aryabhatt, Varahamihir and Brahmgupta were great astrologists.
 Scientists of India : J.C. Bose, Dr. Hargovind Khurana, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, C.V. Raman are modern scientists.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) Eight fold path of Buddhism : Right view, Right resolution, Right words, Right action, Right living, Right effort, Right thinking and Right concentration.

- (b) Kabir was a social reformer and scolded the Hindus and Muslims for superstition. His bhajans and couplets are sung in India.
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahm Samaj. Its principles are :
- To remove the social evils like child marriage, sati system, polygaony, purdah system and untouchability.
 - Widow re-marriage and upliftment of women.
 - Modern education through English medium.
- (d) Ramabai Ranade was a social reformer and was a Maharashtrian. She was in favour of women and child education, so she started a number of schools and nursing centres for the upliftment of the women. She helped the orphans and founded the Poona Seva Sadan to improve the condition of women.
- (e) Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan was the founder of the Aligarh Movement. He removed the evils of the Muslim society. He started Mohamdan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh. Later on, it become the AMU. He tried to remove social evils of the Muslim like poygany, divorce, purdah system, education bar on women and girls. He was in favour of Modern English Education for the upliftment of the Muslims.
- (f) Ashoka, the great : He was the great king of the Mauryan Dynasty. He made kingdom Patliputra the capital of his kingdom. He got built the roads, inns, hospitals and dug wells, planted trees on the banks of the roads. He gave up wine and eating flesh after seeing the massacre in the battle of Kalinga.
- Krishan Dev Roy : He was a ruler of Vijaynagar kingdom in South India. He respected learned people and did a lot of work for the welfare of the public. He was a brave and wise king of his time. He got built tanks and many buildings for his subjects.

Lesson 17 : Art and Architecture of India

Part 'A'

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) 22	(b) (ii) Gujarat
(c) (iii) Tamil Nadu	(d) (i) Shehnai
(e) (ii) painting	(f) (ii) Ellora caves
(g) (i) Christians	

2. Complete the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) right to left | (b) flute |
| (c) 2nd October | (d) Delhi |
| (e) Kolkata | |

3. Match these properly :

- | A | B |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Ghoomar | 8. folk dance of Rajasthan |
| (b) Nadir | 7. painter of Mughal Garden |
| (c) Fort of Amber | 6. Jaipur |
| (d) Buland Darwaza | 1. Fatehpur Sikri |
| (e) Gol Gumbaj | 2. Bijapur |
| (f) St. Xavier's Church | 3. Goa |
| (g) Victoria Memorial | 4. Kolkata |
| (h) Onam | 5. Kerala |

4. Write 'Yes' or 'No' :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) In India, 22 regional languages are spoken.
- (b) Hindi is the official language of India.
- (c) Garba, Bhangra, Ghoomer, Nati, Bihu, Ghoris, Raif, Panthi, Chog, Pandvani, Raslila are the folk dances of India.
- (d) Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Odyssey, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Kathakali are the classical dances of India.
- (e) Pongal is harvest festival of Tamil Nadu.

2. Long Answer type questions:

- (a) Five painter of Mughal period :
1. Nadir 2. Vasavan 3. Murad 4. Miskin 5. Vishandas
- (b) Ajanta caves and the Begra caves in Maharashtra are famous for their unique paintings.
- (c) In the field of architecture, India has been the developed condition. The Stupas of Sanchi and Somnath (Ashoka), the Rock cut Kailash temple at Ellora (Maharashtra), the Sun temple at Konark, the Red fort, the Taj Mahal at Agra (U.P.), Buland darwaja at Fatehpur Sikri in Agra, Jama Masjid, the Qutub Minar, the Old fort, the Parliyamant house, the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the India gate in delhi are the beautiful examples of archetecture.

Lotus Temple is another magnificent example of modern style of architecture.

- (d) Men of Gujarat, U.P., Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar wear dhoti, kurta and cap over their heads. Women of these states wear saree and blouse. Men of Punjab tie turban over their heads. Women of Haryana and Rajasthan wear Gaghra and choli. In modern times, almost young boy of India like to wear T-shirt, jeans, shirts and trousers, the young girls like to wear shorts and jeans.

Lesson 18 : National Goals, Rights and Duties

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) (i) 26th January, 1950 (b) (i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) (i) there will be no state religion
 (d) (ii) Directive Principle
2. Read the following statements and write against what type of these statements are such as Fundamental duties, fundamental rights, etc.
 (a) Fundamental duty (b) Fundamental right
 (c) Fundamental duty (d) Directive Principles
 (e) Fundamental duty
3. Say true or false :
 (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True
4. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Chairmen of Constituent	4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Assembly
(b) Chairman of Drafting	3. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Committee of the Constitution
(c) Fundamental right	1. Right against exploitation
(d) Fundamental duty	2. to protect the integrity of India

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 (a) The constitution of India became in existence on 26th January 1950.
 (b) Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and was the first President of India.
 - (d) (i) Right to equality.
(ii) Right to freedom of expression.
 - (e) (i) To protect the integrity of India.
(ii) To safeguard public property.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Secularism means that there will be no state religion. But the nation will respect all the religion without the differences of caste and creed of the citizen. A person is free to adopt any religion of his choice. Government schools will not allow to impart religious education.
 - (b) There are six fundamental rights in our constitution. These rights are :
 - (i) Right to equality.
 - (ii) Right to freedom of expression.
 - (iii) Right against exploitation.
 - (iv) Cultural and educational right.
 - (v) Right to freedom of religion.
 - (vi) Right to constitutional remedies.
 - (c) There are ten fundamental duties of the citizen in our constitution. These are following :
 - (i) To abide the constitution and respect its ideal and institution.
 - (ii) To protect the integrity of India.
 - (iii) To safeguard the public property.
 - (iv) To promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood.
 - (d) Directive Principles are the directions given by the state to its government. For the development of means of increase inequality among the income of the same group of workers, equal salaries to men and women for the same work, checking on child labour and development of agriculture and animal husbandry. These are :
 - (i) Equal opportunities should be provided for education to every citizen.
 - (ii) Every citizen should be provided equal judicial help through courts.
 - (iii) Children upto 14 years of age should be given education free of cost and compulsoily.

Lesson 19 : Government of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (i) Lok Sabha (b) (i) The Lok Sabha
(c) (i) Is a permanent house (d) (ii) Vice-President of India
(e) (i) 25 Judges (f) (i) Chief Minister
(g) (iv) President of India
2. Say true or false :
(a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) True
3. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Chief Minister	5. is appointed by the governor
(b) Prime minister	4. is appointed by President
(c) President	6. head of the Union Government
(d) Lok Sabha	7. 552 members
(e) Rajya Sabha	3. 250 members
(f) High Court	2. the highest judicial seat of a state
(g) Supreme Court	1. the highest judicial seat in India

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) There are two levels of government in India. 1. Union Government 2. State government.
 - (b) Parliament is an assembly of people made of two houses. Its houses are : the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) There are 552 members in the Lok Sabha.
 - (d) The Rajya Sabha is the permanent house of the Parliament.
 - (e) The Vice-President of India is the Chairmen of the upper house.
 - (f) The Supreme Court of India is in New Delhi.
 - (g) The Governor is the head of the Vidhan Sabha.
 - (h) There are 25 judges and one Chief Justice in the Supreme Court.
2. Long answer type questions :
 - (a) Organization of the Union Government : The leader of the electrol party in the Lok Sabha become the prime minister and he or she is appointed by President. The president invite the leader of the party who got the maximum seats in the elections 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 run the government of the nation.

- (b) Organization of the State Government : The governor invites the leader of the party which got maximum number of seats to prove his majority and if he prove it, he will be appointed as the Chief Minister. Chief Minister and other ministers from the Council of Ministers which looks after the affairs of other important works of the state.
- (c) The Prime Minister and his other ministers from Council of Ministers.
- (d) Chief Minister and other ministers from the Council of Ministers which looks after the affairs of state.

Lesson 20 : National Unity of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (iii) July 22, 1947	(b) (ii) saffron colour
(c) (iv) 24 spokes	(d) (iii) Rabindranath Tagore
(e) (iv) first stanza	
2. Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) Tiranga	4. National Flag of India
(b) National Emblem	5. is taken from the pillar of Ashoka at Sarnath
(c) Wheel	1. shows the constant progress
(d) National Anthem	2. Rabindranath Tagore
(e) National Sentence	3. Satyameva Jayate
3. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) True
(e) True			
4. Fill in the blanks :

(a) white	(b) move	(c) lions	(d) wheel
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Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The length and width of our National Flag is 3 : 2.
 - (b) On the Independence day and the Republic day, the Tiranga is hoisted on the Red Fort of Delhi.

- (c) Any three National Symbols of India are :
 (i) National Flag (ii) National Anthem
 (iii) National Emblem
- (d) There are 24 spokes in the wheel of National Flag.
- (e) There are five stanzas in our National Anthem.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Our National Flag has three colours : saffron, white and green.
 Saffron colour shows bravery and sacrifice. The white colour shows truth and peace and green colour shows prosperity and happiness of the nation.
- (b) Do yourself.
- (c) Our National Emblem has been taken from Lion Pillar of Ashoka at Sarnath, who was a national king. Our government adopted it on 26th January 1950, as a National Emblem. There are four lions on the abacus and below it there is a horse on the left of the wheel and a bull on the right.
- (d) We should keep the following point in mind while hoisting the National Flag :
- (i) We should hoist it on the top of our houses.
 (ii) We should not use the National Flag on Vehicles.
 (iii) While hoisting, the saffron strip should be on top.
 (iv) It must be higher than any other flag.
 (v) During the march of a procession, it is kept on the right.
 (vi) It should be taken down at sunset.
 (vii) We should not use it for other purposes.

Test Paper - IV

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
- (a) (ii) Rishabh Dev (b) (iii) Tamil Nadu
 (c) (i) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) (i) Lok Sabha
2. Say true or false :
- (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) False
3. Match the following correctly :
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A | B |
| (a) Gol Gumbaj | 4. Bijapur |
| (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad | 3. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (c) Lok Sabha | 2. 552 members |
| (d) National Anthem | 1. Rabindra Nath Tagore |
4. Fill in the blanks :
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| (a) 22nd October | (b) Lions |
| (c) Kolkata | (d) wheel |

Model Test Paper - II

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (i) Uttar Pradesh	(b) (iii) Uttar Pradesh
(c) (i) 1.676 meters	(d) (ii) Mecca
- Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) True
----------	----------	-----------	----------
- Fill in the blanks :

(a) Railways	(b) electronics
(c) white	(d) move
- Answer these questions :
 - Hot climate, higher birth-rate, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, low marriage age, joint family system, desire of son (male child), completion of marriage and lack of propagation of family welfare programmes are the causes of population growth.
 - Village level industries are called cottage industries. These do not need much capital. Handicraft, handlooms, poultry, toys making are some examples.
 - Ten railway zones of India :
 - The Northern Railway
 - The Eastern Railway
 - The Western Railway
 - The Southern Railway
 - The Central Railway
 - The North-Eastern Railway
 - The South-Eastern Railway
 - The North-East frontier
 - The South Central Railway
 - The East Central Railway
 - Fax and e-mail are the latest techniques to send and receive the message in own writing. Internet services are also available to receive and send e-mail or filling forms online by computer set. Different types of matter on different topics can be got, just by clicking the websites on internet surfing.

- (e) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahm Samaj. Its principles are :
 (i) To remove the social evils like child marriage, sati system, polygamy, purdah system and untouchability.
 (ii) Widow re-marriage and upliftment of women.
 (iii) Modern education through English medium.
- (f) Ajanta caves and the bagh caves in Maharashtra are famous for their unique paintings.
- (g) Organization of the Union Government : the leader of the electoral party in the Lok Sabha become the Prime Minister and he or she is appointed by President. The president invite the leader of the party who got the maximum seats in the elections 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 Caouncil of Ministers run the government of the nation.

Class V

Lesson 1 : The Globe : A Model of the Earth

Part 'A'

- Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 (a) (ii) Asia
 c. (i) North Pole
 e. (i) 0°C
 b. (iii) Pacific
 d. (iii) latitudes
 f. (iii) latitude
- Fill in the blanks :
 (a) largest
 (c) North Pole
 (e) South,North
 (b) Australia
 (d) equator
- Write 'Yes' or 'No' :
 (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes
 (e) Yes
- Match the following correctly :

A	B
(a) The smallest continent	2. Australia
(b) The smallest ocean	5. Indian Ocean
(c) The biggest continent	4. Asia
(d) The biggest ocean	3. Pacific Ocean
(e) Sextant	1. an instrument to determine the latitude of a place

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

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

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Poles are the upper and the lower points of the globes. The earth is flattened on the poles but the globe does not show this fact. The upper point is called the North Pole and the lower point is called the South Pole.
- (b) Grid is a network of longitudes and latitudes on the globe. They intersect one another at 90° angle. It is useful for us to locate a place.
- (c) The Tropic of Cancer : It lies at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N from the equator in the Northern Hemisphere.
The Tropic of Capricorn : It lies at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S from the equator in the Southern Hemisphere.
The Arctic Circle : It lies at a distance of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North from equator in the Northern Hemisphere.
The Antarctic Circle : It lies at a distance of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S from the equator in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (d) Longitude and latitude intersect each other at a fix point which help us to locate a place on the globe.

Lesson 2 : The Map

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

- (a) (i) draws a map (b) (ii) book of maps
- (c) (ii) the mountains (d) (iii) eight

2. Say true or false :

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

3. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Red | 3. cities |
| (b) Blue | 1. oceans |
| (c) Yellow | 2. plains |
| (d) Brown | 5. mountains |
| (e) Black | 4. boundaries |

4. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) representation | (b) person, cartographer |
| (c) brown | (d) ratio |
| (e) distances | |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- A map is the representation of the surface of the earth on a paper or on a cloth piece through signs and scales.
- The four main directions are the North, the East, the West and the South. The four sub-directions are North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West.
- An atlas is a book of maps which contains the maps of oceans, countries, mountains, rivers, bays, rainfall, desert, transport ways like railways, roadways, airways, waterways etc.
- Maps showing the distribution of rainfall in various places of the country are called rainfall maps.
- Two uses of maps are:
 - Maps are the basis of geographical trips.
 - Maps help us in travelling distances.

2. Long answer type questions :

- There is a important role of signs and symbols in a map. 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 tiny form.
- The colours represent many geographical landform, water bodies, continents, etc. The particular colour shows the particular body.

The red colour shows the cities, towns and roads.
The yellow colour shows the plains, agriculture regions.
The green colour shows the forest and natural vegetation, grassland and garden.

The blue colour shows tanks, rivers, bay, oceans, sea, lake, etc.

The black colour shows boarders, boundaries, railway lines.

The brown colour shows highland and mountain.

The gray colour shows shadow of the mountain region.

The white colour shows snow covered peaks and snow land.

- (c) There are many types of maps :
- (1) Physical Maps (2) Political maps (3) Commercial maps (4) Distributive maps (5) Road-Rail maps (6) Vegetation maps (7) Rainfall maps.
- (d) The uses of maps are :
- (i) Maps provide us many useful information.
- (ii) The drivers, pilots, sailors and tourists take help of maps to travel from one place to another.
- (iii) Maps play an important role in teaching geography and history. They are important teaching aids.
- (iv) Maps are the basis of the geographical trips.
- (v) With the help of maps, we can calculate the actual distance between the places.

Lesson 3 : Variations of Climate

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
- (a) (iii) summer (b) (i) period
(c) (iv) all of these (d) (iii) warm current
2. Fill in the blanks :
- (a) quite (b) land
(c) two (d) altitude
3. Say true or false :
- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
- (a) Weather : The atmospheric conditions of a particular place over a certain period of time regarding its temperature, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, winds, etc. is called the weather.
- Climate : The sum of atmospheric conditions of a place, state or country during a long period is called the climate.

- (b) The main difference between the climate and weather is that climate remains for a long period while weather remains for a certain period of time.
- (c) Distance from the sea or ocean is the factor influencing the climate.
- (d) Areas between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn feel much hot and the climate is hot. It is known as Torrid Zone.
- (e) Gulf stream is a warm current in the Bay of Mexico.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The elements of weather and climate : Different land areas have different climates. These climates are different due to their elements like temperature, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, the sun, clouds, wind and humidity. Due to these elements the weather is also affected.
- (b) The factors which influence the climate :
 - (1) Distance from the equator (Latitude).
 - (2) Height above the sea level (Altitude).
 - (3) Distance from the sea or ocean.
 - (4) Direction of the wind.
 - (5) Humidity and rainfall.
 - (6) Ocean currents.

Humidity and Rainfall : Wind blowing from the sea or ocean are full of moisture and weather will be humid and the climate near the sea coast will be cold with rain. Opposite to it, the places of interiors in the land areas become warm and will receive scanty rainfall. Thus the humidity and rainfall effect the climate of particular place.

Ocean currents: Ocean currents by cooling or warming the winds blowing over them, affect the climate of adjacent areas.

- (c) Effect of latitude and altitude on the climate: The distance of a place from the Equator (latitude) influences climate, the equator divides the earth into two equal halves on which the sun rays fall straight and the result is that the areas near it have hot climate.

The height above the sea level of the place is called altitude and it effects the climate of a place. Places which are higher from sea level are of cold climate while the places of lower height have hot climate. Cities of equal

distance from the equator have equal temperature but their climate vary due to the different altitudes (higher above the sea level).

- (d) The direction of the wind also affects the climate of the regions. Winds blowing from the cold regions make the climate cold while the winds blowing from the hot regions make it hot. Wind blowing from the sea or ocean has humidity and causes rainfall. Thus, the direction of the wind changes the climate of a region.

Lesson 4 : Zaire : A Land of Thick Forests

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (iii) Zaire (Congo) | (b) (iii) Moderate |
| (c) (ii) Christians | (d) (iii) Bantu |
| (e) (i) root crop | (f) (iii) Kinshasa |

2. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Congo | 2. main river of Zaire |
| (b) Cassava | 5. root food crop |
| (c) Bantu | 6. a tribe found in Zaire |
| (d) French | 1. official language of Zaire |
| (e) Matadi | 3. a port on river, the Congo |
| (f) Kinshasa | 4. Capital city of Zaire |

3. Complete the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) making bread | (b) height people |
| (c) Matadi | (d) French |
| (e) capital city of Zaire | |
| (f) river port of the country Zaire | |

4. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- Zaire is in Africa. Its new name is Congo.
- Kinshasa is the capital of Zaire.
- Cassava is the staple food of the people of Zaire.
- Matadi is the riverport of the Zaire.

- (e) Bantus community is in majority in Zaire.
- (f) French is the official language of Zaire.
- (g) Pigmies are people of low height of Zaire. They live as primitive tribes.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Zaire is land of dense forests because it has plenty of bright sun and heavy rainfall. Important trees like mahogany, ebony, red wood, rubber, bauboo, rosewood, teak, greenheart, etc. are found in these forests.

The farmers of Zaire grow maize, rice, groundnuts, sugar cane, cocoa, palm, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, banana, cassava is the staple food of the people which is a root crop like that sweet potatoes.

- (b) Wild animals like monkeys, chimpanzees, apes, gorillas, snakes, elephants, hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, rhinos, crocodiles, alligators, tigers, leopards, lions, bears, tree frogs, tree lizards, antelopes, jaguars, hyenas, wild buffaloes, etc. are found in Zaire. So Zaire is called the 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. Their standard of living is not good. They live nomadic lives and depend upon hunting. They are fond of dances and songs. Their main food items are eggs, fish, meat, bananas, rice, etc.

- (d) Industries of Zaire : Beer, cement, cold drink, steel, textiles, rubber tyre, processed food, mineral ores, cigrattes, oil industries are located in various parts of Zaire. Beside these, mining of diamonds, gold, silver, tin, zinc, manganese, cobalt are also done here.

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 rail and road. The minerals are transported from mines by railways. Neighbouring countries like Zambia, Angola, Burundi, are also connected by railways.

Lesson 5 : Greenland : A Land of Snow

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
(a) (i) houses of Eskimos (b) (iii) a small boat
(c) (iii) Godthab (d) (i) spear
(e) (iii) airport of Greenland (f) (iv) potato
(g) (iv) North-East Greenland National Park (Greenland)
2. Say true or false :
(a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False
3. Give suitable reasons :
(a) Because it is one of the coldest part of the world. About 81% of its remain covered with thick layers of snow throughout the year.
(b) Because the sun never rises above the horizon, so ten months of a year face winter while only two months of a year face the sun which is called summer season. The Midnight Sun of Greenland makes it famous as the land of Midnight Sun.
(c) Because farming is impossible in Greenland.

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:
(a) An iceberg is the floating ice-block.
(b) An igloo is the house in which Eskimos live in winter. They are made of ice-blocks and hide roofs.
(c) Polar bear, musk ox, silver fox, snow wolf, reindeer, lemming, arctic fox, lemming white, whale and huskies, the powerful dogs.
(d) Football is the national game of Greenland.
(e) Danish is the second official language of Greenland.
2. 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 northern most point of the world.
(b) The average temperature of Greenland is very low due to frozen snow. The sun never rises above the horizon so ten out of twelve months of a year face winter. Thus the climate of Greenland is cold.
(c) Harpoon is a spear used by Eskimos to hunt sea animals. Kayak is a small boat made of skin and bones of snow

animals like seals and walruses. It is used to go from one place to another.

- (d) Sledge is a cart without wheels driven by dogs. Eskimos carry their luggage from one place to another place in sledge.
- (e) Godthab is the capital of Greenland. Now Godthab is known as Nuuk. It has hospitals, schools, markets, airport. Steinberg is a big city and ports of Greenland. It is also a repair centre for boats and ships.
Kangerlussuaq is the main airport of Greenland.
- (f) The main occupation of Greenland is fishing and its export. The people support their families by doing occupations of fishing and trapping. They hunt sea animals like seals, walruses, shriupus, salmon fish, whale, etc. They hunt reindeer, the silver fox and snow wolf to get fur for making fur clothes to protect from cold.

Test Paper - I

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) (ii) Asia | (b) (iv) all of these |
| (c) (iii) Bantu | (d) (iv) potato |
2. Match the following :
- | A | B |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) The biggest continet | 4. Asia |
| (b) Kinshasa | 3. the capital of Zaire |
| (c) Bantu | 1. the tribe found in Zaire |
| (d) Yellow colour | 2. show plains |
3. Fill in the blanks :
- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
| (a) largest | (b) quite | (c) making bread |
| (d) representation | | |
4. Say true or false :
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) False | (b) False | (c) True | (d) False |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|

Lesson 6: Saudi Arabia : Land of Desert

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) (iv) extremely hot | (b) (i) nomads |
| (c) (iii) camel | (d) (ii) Riyadh |
| (e) (iii) hill station | (f) (iii) king |
| (g) (ii) Thawb | |

2. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|--------------|---|
| (a) Riyadh | 8. the capital city of Saudi Arabia |
| (b) Riyal | 7. the national currency of Saudi Arabia |
| (c) Adobe | 4. Sun baked brick |
| (d) Bedouins | 5. the nomads of Saudi Arabia |
| (e) Carvan | 6. the row of camels in the desert |
| (f) Burka | 3. a clothe worn by women of Saudi Arabia |
| (g) Jiddah | 2. King Abdulaziz International Airport |
| (h) Medina | 1. a religious city of the Muslims |

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| (a) Sahara | (b) half | (c) form |
| (d) Shamal, storm | | (e) camel |

4. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions:

- Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Israel, Qatar and Yemen are neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia.
- An oasis is a land with water in the sand with date palm trees.
- Riyal is the national currency of Saudi Arabia.
- The pilgrimage of Muslims is called Haj, to which all Muslims are expected to make at least once if they can afford to do so.
- Riyad is the national currency of Saudi Arabia.
- Aba is a long which is worn by women and thaub is a long cotton gown which is worn by men of Sauti Arabia.
- King Abdulaziz International Airport is the main airport of Saudi Arabia.
- Carvan is a row of camels travelling through the desert.

2. Long answer type questions :

- Saudi Arabia lies between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. It is a large country of the Middle East. United Arab Emirates (UAE) is also near it. It occupies the largest area of the Arabeen Peninsula.
- The climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot. The average temperature in summer is 51°C. Days are warm while nights are cold due to sand. Asir gets a sufficient

rainfall. Due to very hot climate, the thorny vegetation like cactus, thorny bushes, grass with long roots shrubs, date palm are found here.

- (c) Melons, tomato, barley, wheat are main crops of Saudi Arabia.
- (d) Main cities and towns are connected with net of roads. Beside it, Riyadh and the eastern seaport of Damman are connected with railway line. Riyadh, Jiddah, Rastanera and Dhahrah have airport. King Abdul Aziz International Airport in Jiddah is the largest airport of the country. Jiddah and Yanbohu on the Red sea are main ports of Saudi Arabia.
- (e) Bedouins are the nomads of Saudi Arabia. To live their life, they shift from one place to another in search of better farming lands with their animals. Their houses are made of hides and they travel in carvans.
- (f) The main industries of Saudi Arabia are oil refineries, fertilizers, cement, steel and small scale industries like food processing, cotton textiles, handicrafts and chemicals.
- (g) Arabic is their official language and English is also taught and spoken. There are many English medium primary, secondary, senior secondary schools in every part of Soudi Arabia. Most of the schools teach children through C.B.S.E. pattern so there are Delhi public school, International Schools in the cities of Saudi Arabia. They learn Science, Maths, English, History, Geography, etc. in these schools.

Lesson 7 : Prairies : A Grassland

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
 - (a) (ii) 2 cm to 75 cm (b) (i) Central Asia
 - (c) (iv) Prairies (d) (iv) Prairies
 - (e) (ii) Chicago (f) (ii) Wheat Basket of the world
2. Say true or false :
 - (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True
 - (e) False
3. Complete the following :
 - (a) Prairies (b) Ranches
 - (c) the Mississippi and the Missouri

- (d) biggest slaughtering centre
- (e) wheat basket of the world
- (f) cut wheat crop

4. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Pampas	3. South America
(b) Velds	4. Africa
(c) Downs	5. Australia
(d) Prairies	1. North America and Canada
(e) Steppes	2. Asia

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Foxes, prairies dogs, badgers, coyotes, wolves are found in North America besides rabbits, wild asses, horses, bison, deer like herbivores. Snakes like rattle and bull snakes are also seen in these grasslands.
- (b) The Mississippi and the Missouri rivers flow through Prairies.
- (c) Ranch is a open grassland for grazing cattle.
- (d) Farming and rearing cattle are the main occupations of the people of Prairies.
- (e) Chicago is the biggest slaughtering house of North America.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The grassland of North America are called Prairies. These tree less grasslands are found in the central part of North America. Chicago, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Minneapolis in United States of America and Regina in Canada fall under Prairies.
- (b) In the beginning, the people in Prairies lead a pastoral life. They used to kill wild buffaloes and other animals to eat but in due course of time their ways of living are totally changed. Now they turned the grasslands into fertile wheat farms.
- (c) The people of Prairies grow wheat on a large scale and surplus wheat is exported to other countries, so the Prairies are known as the wheat basket of the world.
- (d) Minerals like coal, iron-ores, manganese and copper are found in Prairies. So mineral related big industries have been set up in these regions. They manufacture various industrial products.

Lesson 8 : Conquering Distance

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
(a) (iv) all the three (b) (i) James Watt
(c) (iii) Kolkata and Amritsar (d) (i) Dalhousie
(e) (iii) fourth largest
(f) (i) the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea
(g) (iii) Mumbai
(h) (iii) Pawan Hans Limited
2. Write Yes or No :
(a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes
(e) Yes (f) Yes
3. Match the following :

A	B
(a) TWA	4. Trans-World Airlines
(b) JAL	5. Japan Airlines
(c) Lufthansa	3. Germany
(d) KLM	2. Royal Dutch Airlines
(e) PIA	1. Pakistan

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) The early man used animals and carts for transportation in ancient time. He used canoes, rafts, boats, etc. to go from one place to another through waterways.
 - (b) Before the invention of petroleum; chariot, tonga, bullock-cart, bull-buffalo-cart, camel-cart, horse-cart were the means of transport.
 - (c) James Watt invented the steam engine and George Stephenson improved it.
 - (d) The Shatabdi Express is the fastest train of India and TGV of France is the fastest train of the World.
 - (e) Four International Waterways :
 - (1) North Atlantic Route
 - (2) The Pacific Ocean Route
 - (3) The Indian Ocean Route
 - (4) South Atlantic Route
 - (f) Major railway tracks of the world :
 - (1) Trans-Siberian Railways
 - (2) Union Pacific Railways
 - (3) South Pacific Railways

- (4) North Pacific Railways
- (5) Canadian Pacific Railways
- (6) Grand Orient Express
- (7) Union and Central Express
- (8) Tokyo-Osaka Express
- (9) Australian Trans Continental Railways

The Trans-Siberian Railways is the longest railway track of the world.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Major highways of India are :

- (1) The Agra-Mumbai Highway
- (2) The Kolkata-Mumbai Highway
- (3) The Delhi-Mumbai Highway
- (4) The Chennai-Kolkata Highway
- (5) The Mumbai-Chennai Highway
- (6) The Delhi-Lucknow Highway

- (b) Inland waterways of India : Inland waterways contain lake, rivers and lagoons. The Ganga, the Godavari, the Kavery, the Brahmaputra rivers provide this facility to navigators. The Ganga from Allahabad to Kolkata provide navigation and this waterway is called as National Waterway of India.

- (c) 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 165 km long, 60 meters wide and 10 meters deep.

The Panama Canal : It was constructed by USA between 1904 to 1914 which is 80 km in length, 90 meters wide and 12 meter deep. It joins the Atlantic ocean with located on the Pacific ocean. About 48 ships pass through it everyday. It is mainly used by the USA. The journey between the west coast of North America and Europe has become much shorter. It connects the route to China, Japan.

- (d) Advantages of Airways : By airways, the man travel long distance at a short time. Travelling of days ends into hours. It is the fastest means of travelling. It saves our time. Aeroplanes over the snow covered peaks, dense forests, vast deserts, marshy lands, high mountains and deep oceans with the uniform speed and ease. It has great

advantage during the welfare emergency. It is also useful for carrying posts, light weighted articles, precious and shortly decaying, eatables to distant places.

- (c) The Air India provides flying services for many foreign countries.

The Indian Airlines provide domestic flights for 59 cities and 16 foreign countries.

- (f) Five International Airlines :

- (1) Alitalia (Italy)
- (2) TWA (Trans-World Airlines), USA
- (3) Lufthansa (Germany)
- (4) KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines), Netherland
- (5) JAL (Japan Airlines), Japan

Lesson 9 : Technique of Sending and Receiving Messages

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

- (a) (iii) post and telegraph (b) (i) Samuel Morse
(c) (iii) 1876 (d) (ii) Computer

2. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Guglielmo Marconi | 2. radio |
| (b) J.L. Baird | 1. television |
| (c) Alexander Graham Bell | 4. telephone |
| (d) Samuel Morse | 3. telegraphy |

3. Say true or false :

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

4. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) communication (b) Important
(c) few (d) satellites
(e) broadcasts

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Communication is sending and receiving messages from one place to another.
(b) Telephone, mobile phone and radio are three means of personal communication.
(c) Radio, newspapers and magazines are three means of mass communication.

- (d) Alexander Graham Bell invented telephone in 1876.
 - (e) Marconi was the inventor of radio.
 - (f) Fax machine can be used for sending pictures and photos from one place to another.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Satellite is a body moving around a planet. Man-made satellites are helpful in showing various programmes on TV sets. These are big electronic and mechanical devices sent into the space through big size rockets and are placed in orbit round the earth. These are faster and easier means of communication.
 - (b) Fax machine is an electronic machine which is used for sending and receiving a written or printed message. News agencies, government offices and call centres use fax machine on a large scale.
 - (c) Use of telephone and mobile phone : Telephone and mobile phone are very common means of communications. We can contact any person living in any part of the world by a telephone or mobile phone. At present, mobile phone are in use at large scale. We can send and receive messages on it or by it in the running bus, train, flying aeroplane, sailing ship and even sub marine under sea water.
 - (d) The useful and important views and thoughts are brought to the people through books, magazines and newspapers. Magazines entertain people of every age. We collect valuable and important matter regarding our career from newspapers, magazines and books.
 - (e) Computer are used for sending and receiving important information, e-mails through internet system. Internet takes few seconds to do these works by spending little money. Any information can be collected by opening the website of the required matter. It provides personal and mass information to us.

Test Paper - II

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
- (a) (i) nomads
 - (b) (iv) Prairies
 - (c) the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea
 - (d) 1876

2. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Riyal	4. the national currency of Saudi Arabia
(b) Velds	1. Africa
(c) Lufthansa	2. Germany
(d) J.L. Baird	3. television

3. Fill in the blanks :

(a) form	(b) Prairies
(c) communication	(d) few

4. Say true or false :

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

Model Test Paper - I

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

(a) (i) 0°	(b) (iii) Warm current
(c) (iii) Kinshasa	(d) (i) James Watt

2. Say true or false :

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

3. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Cassava	4. root food
(b) Downs	1. Australia
(c) KLM	2. Royal Dutch Airlines
(d) Alexander Graham Bell	3. telephone

4. Answer these questions :

- Grid is a network of longitudes and latitudes on the earth.
- Places which are higher from sea level are of cold climate while the places of lower height have hot climate. That is why, Nainital is cold during summer while Delhi is hot.
- Wild animals like monkeys, chimpanzees, apes, gorillas, snakes, elephants, hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, rhinos, crocodiles, alligators, tigers, leopards, lions, bears, tree frogs, tree lizards, antelopes, jaguars, hyenas, wild buffaloes, etc. are found in Zaire. So Zaire is called the zoo of the world.
- Bedouins are the nomads of Saudi Arabia. To live their life, they shift from one place to another in search of better farming lands with their animals. Their houses are made of hides and they travel in caravans.
- The grassland of North America are called Prairies. These

tree less grasslands are found in the central part of North America. Chicago, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Minneapolis in United States of America and Regina in Canada fall under Prairies.

Lesson 10 : The Progressive World of Knowledge

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) (iii) Mesopotamia | (b) (ii) tablets |
| (c) (iii) Egypt | (d) (i) China |
| (e) (ii) numbering | (f) (iii) Chinese |
| (g) (i) Egyptians | (h) (i) blinds |

2. Match the following :

A

B

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Braille | 5. a script for blinds |
| (b) Gutenberg | 4. printed Bible first time |
| (c) Arayabhatta | 6. invented Zero (0) |
| (d) Papyrus | 2. reed |
| (e) Adiography | 1. China script |
| (f) Henry Rollinson | 3. read the script of Indus valley |

3. Complete the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Animal | (b) pictruces |
| (c) Bahiustoon | (d) Hieroglyphics |
| (e) Brahmi Script | |

4. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) The Mesopatamians used the pictorial script.
- (b) Hieroglyphics is the script of Egypt.
- (c) Adiographic is the script of China.
- (d) Aryabhatta invented zero.
- (e) Egypt made the paper first of all.
- (f) J. Gutenberg, a German printer, invented the art of printing.
- (g) Louis Braille invented the script for blinds.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The early man expressed his views or thoughts through pictures.

- (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 script is 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 is known as Pictographic 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) After the invention of the press, it became a popular means of communication. Now, more advancements and improvements are made in the field of publishing and printing.
- (e) J. Gutenberg, a German 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. Thus, he improved the art of printing.

Lesson 11 : Boon of Medical Science

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :

(a) (i) malaria	(b) (iii) mosquito
(c) (i) disease	(d) (i) microscope
(e) (i) heart disease	(f) (iv) polio
2. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Thermometer	5. Fahrenheit
(b) Pasteurization	4. Louis Pasteur
(c) Small pox vaccine	2. Edward Jenner
(d) Stethoscope	3. Rene Laennec
(e) Penicillin	6. Alexander Fleming
(f) X-rays	1. Roentgen
3. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) A doctor uses a stethoscope to hear the sounds of heart and lungs of the patients.

- (b) Pasteurization is a heating process to kill germs of liquid food.
 - (c) Edward Jenner discovered the small-pox vaccine.
 - (d) ECG machine is an Electro Cardiogram machine which helps the doctor to cure heart and kidney diseases.
 - (e) Roentgen discovered X-ray machine.
 - (f) Laser method is popular to operate delicate parts of human body.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) The clinical thermometer is useful to record the body temperature. It contains mercury column and is marked from 95°F to 110°F. The doctor measures the temperature of the patient.
 - (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.
 - (c) Due to vaccination and pasteurisation the death rate is lowerd while the birth rate is on increase. The result is that the population of our country has reached nearest to 102 crores upto now.

Lesson 12 : The Machine Age

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

(a) (iii) copper	(b) (i) England
(d) (i) England	(e) (iii) 1860
(f) (iv) Thermal power	
2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) stone, bones and copper	(b) steam engine
(c) least	(d) England
(e) energy	(f) diesel
3. Match these :

A	B
(a) Steam Engine	5. James Watt
(b) Diesel Engine	4. Rudolf Diesel
(c) Petrol Engine	1. Gottliab Daimler
(d) Electricity	2. Benjamin Franklin
(e) Battery	3. Alessandro Volta
4. Say true or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Copper is the first metal used by the man.
- (b) James Watt invented the steam engine and George Stephenson improved it.
- (c) The three different types of electricity are : hydro, thermal and nuclear.
- (d) England gave birth to the Industrial Revolution first of all.
- (e) Rudolf Diesel invented the diesel engine.
- (f) Benjamin Franklin invented the electricity.
- (g) Korba (M.P.) and Obra (U.P.) are two thermal power stations of India.
- (h) Narora (U.P.), Tarapore (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Kokropar (Gujarat) are the important nuclear power stations of India.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Production of things on large scale in factories due to the attempts of the man is called Industrial Revolution.
- (b) The discovery of electricity belong to a very interesting story. In 17th century, a men of Netherland made a Layden 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 lighting in the cloud during the rain. To know it, he took a kite and tied it to a strong silk thread joining on 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 gave it the name of electricity.
- (c) Uses of electricity :
 - (1) It is used to run machines in factories.
 - (2) Domestic appliances like washing machines, vaccum cleaners, refrigerators, TV, Computers, coolers, heaters, A.C., water purifiers, etc. are run by electricity.
 - (3) It is used to draw electric locomotives and flour-mills.
 - (4) It is used for lightening houses and streets.

- (d) Scientists are of the opinion that the origin of petroleum 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 petroleum.
- (e) Bio-gas, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, bio-mass energy and energy from urban wastes and another sources of energy are the non-conventional sources of energy.

Lesson 13 : Immortal Personalities

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
 (a) (i) giving a cup of poison (b) (ii) slavery
 (c) (ii) Germany (d) (i) Nobel Prize
2. Match the following :

<p>A</p> <p>(a) Socrates</p> <p>(b) Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>(c) Abraham Lincoln</p> <p>(d) Karl Marx</p> <p>(e) Martin Luther King</p>	<p>B</p> <p>3. philosopher</p> <p>4. Non-cooperation movement</p> <p>5. former American President</p> <p>2. Das capital</p> <p>1. American Bishop</p>
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3. Fill in the blanks :

<p>(a) Athens</p> <p>(c) mother</p> <p>(e) Africa</p>	<p>(b) cristo</p> <p>(d) Germany</p> <p>(f) Martin Luther King</p>
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4. Say 'Yes' or 'No' :

<p>(a) yes</p> <p>(e) Yes</p>	<p>(b) No</p>	<p>(c) Yes</p>	<p>(d) No</p>
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Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 (a) Socrates was a great philosopher and a famous teacher.
 (b) Karl Marx was born in Germany.
 (c) Gandhiji went to Africa to fight a case of an Indian firm.
 (d) Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery from America.
 (e) One teaching of Socrates :
 We should be frank and fearless.
 (f) Martin Luther King was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

- (g) In the year 1915, Gandhiji returned India from South Africa.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Soerates was a great philopher and a famous teacher. He taught the people how to use their wisdom to know truth, honesty and beautiful. His teachings were:
 - (i) We should be frank and fearless.
 - (ii) We should not accept anything without reason.
 - (iii) We should not practice superstitions.
 - (iv) We should not believe in gods and Athene.
 - (v) We should not make sacrifices to the goods of Greece.
 - (vi) We should apply our mind and reasons to know the truth.
 - (vii) We should use the power to see what is right, just true and beautiful and so shope our own conduct.
 - (b) Socrates was summoned in the court to stand his trial by the Greece government. So he appeared in the court and spoke in his defence. He told the judges that he had spoken what was right, just and beautiful but the judges found him guilty and condemned him to death. He was given poison to drink and in a few minutes Socrates was dead.
 - (c) Abraham Lincoln was the former President of USA. His main aim was to abolish the slavery from USA.
 - (d) Karl Marx was one of the greatest socialists of the world. He studied the poor and pitiable conditions of the labourers and their problems. He tried to educate capitalisam and rose his voice against the exploitation dene by capitalists. He was in favour of division of the profit of production between the labourers and owner of industries.
 - (e) Mahatma Gandhi was the father of the nation (India). He taught the people the lesson of non-violence, peace and truth. He started the non-co-operation movement, Dandi March, Satyagrah Movement and made many attempts to make India free from the British rule. He reached an agreement with the viceroy known as the Gandhi-Irwin pact. He went to jail many times.
 - (f) Martin Luther king was an American bishop and a Negro. He was famous for his fights against the racism and

untouchability. He lived and died for human rights and values.

Test Paper - III

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
(a) (i) Egyptians (b) (iii) mosquito
(c) (iii) 1860 (d) (ii) Germany
2. 'Yes' or 'No' :
(a) No (b) No (c) No (d) Yes
3. Fill in the blanks :
(a) animal (b) Aryabhata
(c) stone, bones and copper (d) Athens
4. Match the following :
A B
(a) Gutenberg 4. printed the Bible first time
(b) Pasteurization 3. Louis Pasteur
(c) Diesel Engine 1. Rudolf Diesel
(d) Abraham Lincoln 2. former American President

Lesson 14 : The United Nations Organization

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
(a) (iii) 1914 (b) (i) First World War
(c) (i) 1920 (d) (ii) 1939
(e) (i) 24th October 1945 (f) (ii) 15
(g) (ii) Hague
2. Match the following :
A B
(a) UNICEF 1. New York
(b) UNESCO 3. Paris
(c) FAO 2. Rome
(d) WHO 5. Geneva
(e) UNO 4. New York
3. True or false :
(a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) True
4. Complete the following :
(a) New York (b) New York
(c) to implement and supervise the functions of UNO

- (d) many health scheme problems
- (e) to maintain international peace and security

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) The First World War fought is 1914 and the second World War was fought in first time in 1939.
- (b) The atomic bombs were dropped at Hiroshima and at Nagasaki by America.
- (c) The United Nations was founded on October 24, 1945.
- (d) The chief organs of UNO :
 - (i) The General Assembly
 - (ii) The Security Council
 - (iii) The Economic and Social Council
 - (iv) The International Court of Justice
 - (v) The Trusteeship Council
 - (vi) The Secretariat
- (e) There are 15 members in the Security Council.
- (f) The agencies of UNO are :
 - (i) UNESCO (ii) UNICEF (iii) WHO (iv) FAO

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The main function of the Secretariat is to implement 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 UNO. There are 15 judges in it. The judges are appointed by 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.
- (d) WHO is a World Health Organisation. Its main function is to advise government on many health scheme problems. It runs programmes to have control over epidemics 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 of UNO is Ban-Ki-Moon. Member nations elect him.
- (f) The main objectives of UNO :
 - (i) To maintain international peace and security of the UNO.
 - (ii) To establish offable relations among all the member states of the world and solve all the international disputes peacefully and through cooperation.
 - (iii) To solve the economical, social, cultural, humanitarain and legal problems of international importance.
 - (iv) To remove mutual diffrences amicably.
 - (v) To protect human rights and freedom all over the world.

Lesson 15 : The United Nations Organization and India

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
 - (a) (iii) sister of Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) (iii) Yugoslavia
 - (c) (iv) 1961
 - (d) (ii) 25 nation
 - (e) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. True or false :
 - (a) False
 - (b) True
 - (c) True
 - (d) True
 - (e) False
3. Match these :

A	B
(a) Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi	4. had been the President of Pandit the general assembly (UNO)
(b) G.A. Nasser	2. the President of Egypt
(c) Marshal Tito	1. The President of Yugoslavi
(d) Dr. Sukarno	3. the President of Indonesia
4. Fill in the blanks :
 - (a) UNO
 - (b) Non-alignment
 - (c) NAM
 - (d) cooperation

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
 - (a) Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first Indian to

become the member of the Security Council.

- (b) Nelson Mandela was the President of South Africa.
- (c) Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years.
- (d) Pandit JawaharLal Nehru gave idea to form the Non-alignment.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the sister of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. She had been the President of the General Assembly of UNO.
- (b) Its full form is Non-aligned Movement. After the Second World War, the whole world was divided into two groups. America, the head of the first group and the another group was leaded by the Soviet Union. There was a cold war between the two groups to bring poor and weak countries of the world under them. India was also facing this problem, so it decided to stay non-aligned after its independence. NAM is the main principal of Indian Foreign Policy. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first prime minister of free India, gave birth to the idea of NAM.
- (c) Non-Align Movement was based upon five principles, which is known as Panchsheel. The principles of Panchsheel :
 - (1) To respect the integrity and sovereignty of one another.
 - (2) Not to attack one another.
 - (3) Not to interfere into the internal affairs of one another.
 - (4) To respect all the nations equal.
 - (5) To follow the policy of peace and co-existence.
- (d) The objectives of NAM are :
 - (i) The member countries will not form any military alliances.
 - (ii) The member countries will develop friendship with one another.
 - (iii) The member countries will develop cooperation with America and Russia.
 - (iv) They will cooperate one another to eradicated the problem of illiteracy, diseases and poverty.
 - (v) They will cooperate one another in trade and commerce.

Lesson 16 : The Revolt of 1857

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

- (a) (iii) Portuguese (b) (ii) sea
(c) (iv) Calcutta (Kolkata) (d) (i) 1757
(e) (ii) Meerut on 10th May
(f) (iii) Barrackpore (West Bengal)
(g) (iii) Vithur

2. Match the following :

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Rani Lakshmi Bai | 5. Jhansi |
| (b) Tantiya Tope | 3. Vithur |
| (c) Nana Sahib | 4. Kanpur |
| (d) Mangal Pandey | 6. Barrackpore |
| (e) Begum Hazarat Mahal | 2. Lucknow |
| (f) Bahadur Shah Zafar | 1. Delhi |

3. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) Portuguse | (b) Surat |
| (c) Siraj-ud-daulah | (d) 1757 |
| (e) Siraj-ud-daulah | (f) Rangoon |

4. True or false :

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

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) Portuguese were the first to come to India. After them; the Dutch, the English and the French came for trade in India.
(b) The East India Company was founded by the Britishers with its headquarters in Calcutta in 1600.
(c) Kunwar Singh fought against the English from Bihar.
(d) Begum Hazrat Mahal was the freedom fighter from Lucknow.
(e) Mangal Pandey was a Brahmin soldier in Barrackpore (West Bengal) in the British army.
(f) The revolt of 1857 was started on 10th May 1857.
(g) Bahadur Shah Zafar was died in Rangoon.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between Siraj-ud-daulah and the English in the ground of Plassey. In this battle, British defeated Siraj-ud-daulah. He was killed in the battle field and the English were succeeded in occupying the throne of Bengal.

- (b) The Indians were unhappy with the English because the educated Indians were not given respect and high posts in the government while the nominal literate English were given these posts. They were made unemployed by the British.
- (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 soldier teeth before loading it in the gun. The soldiers, the Muslim and the Hindus, came to know about this and they concluded that the English deliberately wanted them to lose their religion. It fired the feeling of the soldier and filled them with indignation and disgust against their English officers and it became an important reason of revolt.
- (d) The readers of 1857 revolt were Nana Sahib in Kanpur, Tantiya Tope in Vithur, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Kunwar Singh in Bihar, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow and Bahadur Shah Zafar in Delhi.
- (e) The results of 1857 revolt :
 - (i) The revolt ended the rule of the East India Company in India.
 - (ii) The Indians united and began to organise a national agitation against the British rule.
 - (iii) It paved a way towards the independence which was got on 15th August 1947.
 - (iv) It compelled the English to change their policies.
 - (v) The Muslims and the Hindus organized themselves to fight against the British rule and make them free.

Lesson 17 : The Beginning of the Freedom Struggle

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:
 - (a) (iii) Womesh Chandra Banerjee
 - (b) (i) Canada
 - (c) (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (d) (i) Subhash Chandra Bose
2. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Braham Samaj	4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- (b) Arya Samaj
 - (c) Gadar Party
 - (d) Vande Matram (paper)
 - (e) Poverty and British
 - (f) Indian National Congress
 - 5. Swami Dayanand
 - 6 Lala Hardayal
 - 1. Madam Cama
 - 3. Dada Bhai Naoroji rule in India
 - 2. A.O. Hume
3. True or false :
- (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) True
 - (e) False
 - (f) True

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahman Samaj.
 - (b) A.O.Hume was an English I.C.S. retired officer and the founder of Indian National Congress.
 - (c) Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal were Lal Bal Pal.
 - (d) Lala Hardayal formed the Gadar Party.
 - (e) Subhash Chandra Bose founded the Azad Hind Fauz.
 - (f) On 28th December 1885, A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress.
2. Long answer type questions :
- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a well educated person. He founded the Brahman Samaj in 1828. He was against the casteism, child marriage, forced widowhood and untouchability.
 - (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj. It opposes the child marriage and unequal marriage. It has done very commendable work in improving the condition of the widows, removing untouchability, opening D.A.V. schools and colleges for spreading education and removing the rigidity of caste-system.
 - (c) Madan Mohan Malviya, Feroz Shah Mehta, Dada Bhai Naoroji, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Gopal Krishan Gokhale and Bdruddin Tyabji were the main leaders of moderates.
 - (d) Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, V.C. Pillai, etc. were the main leaders of extremists.
 - (e) In 1905, to encourage the Muslims, Lord Curzon, the viceroy divided Bengal into two provinces into West Bengal and East Bengal. The Indians opposed it strongly which geared up the revolutionary activities of the

freedom movement. The Indians boycotted the English goods. The foreign goods were burn to ashes. This movement was known as the Swadeshi Movement. Students left schools and colleges to join the movement and the Indians were compelled to use country made goods.

- (f) Lala Hardayal formed the Gadar Party.

Lesson 18 : Mahatma Gandhi and His Leadership to the Freedom

Part 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) (ii) Amritsar | (b) (i) Gujarat |
| (c) (i) The Muslim League | |
| (d) (i) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | |
| (e) (ii) Gandhiji | |
| (f) (i) 1930 | |
| (g) (i) 1931 | |

2. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| (a) Quit India Movement | 5. 1942 |
| (b) Civil Disobedience Movement | 4. 1930 |
| (c) Non-Cooperation Movement | 1. 1920 |
| (d) Partition of India | 2. 1947 |
| (e) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | 3. 1919 |

3. True or false :

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

4. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Congress | (b) Jallianwala Bagh |
| (c) The Non-cooperation Movement | |
| (d) 1931 | (e) 1947 |

Part 'B'

1. Short answer type questions :

- (a) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April 1919 in Amritsar.
- (b) General Dyer was an officer of the British Government.
- (c) Satyagraha is a way through which we can fight against injustice on the ground of truth and non-violence.
- (d) General Dyer ordered the soldiers to shoot the public in

the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar because thousands of people gathered at there to protest the arrestation of their leaders.

- (e) The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first movement launched by Gandhiji.
- (f) Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement from Gujarat.
- (g) The Second Round Table Conference went off without reaching any accord and the freedom struggle went on.
- (h) Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die' to Indians in the Quit India Movement.

2. Long answer type questions :

- (a) The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first movement started in 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi due to massive massacre in Punjab. He adopted non-cooperation, means do not cooperate with the evil, do not pay the taxes, boycott foreign goods. He laid stress on the development of village industries, rural development and the use of home made articles.
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1930 by making salt at Dandi in Gujarat by using this movement, he showed a new way to people for achieving their objectives. This weapon was spiritual and moral with non-violence, truth and peace. The unarmed Satyagrahi faced bravely the British government, several people were killed by police and many leaders including Gandhiji were arrested and kept into the jail.
- (c) On August 8, 1942 the Congress passed a resolution. According to this resolution, the British rulers were asked to leave India. Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die'. Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested. There were processions, strikes, unrest fire setting to government buildings and police stations and attack on police posts in the whole country. This movement was known as the Quit India Movement. The result of this movement was it that the English were compelled to quit India after 5 years in 1947.
- (d) Due to the demand of the Muslim League the partition of India took place.
- (e) The British Parliament unanimously and very quickly passed the Indian Independence Act. In the mid-night of the 15th August 1947, India became an Independent country.

Test Paper - IV

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (i) First World War (b) (i) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) (i) 1757 (d) (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. True or false :
(a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
3. Fill in the blanks :
(a) Non-Alignment (b) Portuguese
(c) Rangoon (d) moderates
4. Match the following :

A	B
(a) UNESCO	4. New York
(b) Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	1. had been the President of the General Assembly (UNO)
(c) Begam Hazrat Mahal	2. Lucknow
(d) Gadar Party	3. Lala Hardayal

Modal Test Paper - II

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
(a) (iii) latitude (b) (iii) Bantu
(c) (i) Central Asia (d) (iv) Calcutta (Kolkata)
2. True or false :
(a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True
3. Match the following :

A	B
(a) Marshal Tito	4. The President of Yugoslavia
(b) FAO	3. Rome
(c) Tantiya Tope	2. Vithur
(d) Electricity	1. Benjamin Franklin
4. Answer in one word only :
(a) The revolt of 1857 was started on 10th May 1857.
(b) Roentgen discovered x-rays
(c) Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement from Gujarat.
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose founded the Azad Hind Fauz.
5. Answer these questions :
(a) In the beginning, the people in Prairies lead a pastoral life. They used to kill wild buffaloes and other animals to

eat but in due course of time their ways of living are totally changed. Now they turned the grasslands into fertile wheat farms.

- (b) On August 8, 1942 the Congress passed a resolution. According to this resolution, the British rulers were asked to leave India. Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die'. Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested.

There were processions, strikes, unrest fire setting to government buildings and police stations and attack on police posts in the whole country. This movement was known as the Quit India Movement. The result of this movement was it that the English were compelled to quit India after 5 years in 1947.

- (c) The objectives of NAM are :
- (i) The member countries will not form any military alliances.
 - (ii) The member countries will develop friendship with one another.
 - (iii) The member countries will develop cooperation with America and Russia.
 - (iv) They will cooperate one another to eradicate the problem of illiteracy, diseases and poverty.
 - (v) They will cooperate one another in trade and commerce.

