

1. Mapping the Earth

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. MERCURY
2. VENUS
3. EARTH
4. MARS
5. JUPITER
6. SATURN
7. URANUS
8. NEPTUNE

THINK (p. 6): Neptune is the coldest planet because it is the farthest from the Sun.

TO DO (p. 6): Oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Antarctic (Southern)
Continents – Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica

FIND OUT (p. 8): Approximately 2,000 km

CHECKPOINT

1. c
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. d

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d
- B. 1. Ferdinand Magellan 3. South, West 5. water bodies
2. flat 4. key
- C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No
- D. 1. Ferdinand Magellan set sail and one of his ships reached the same place from where it had started. This is how it was proved that the Earth is round in shape.
2. A globe is useful to find out the location of land masses and water bodies.
3. A globe has a few disadvantages:
- No details can be shown on a globe.
 - A globe can be made for the entire Earth and not a small part of it.
 - A globe shows only a part of the Earth at any one time.
 - It is difficult to carry a globe.
4. The four important things to understand on a map are
- directions and sub-directions,
 - the scale of the map,
 - the signs and symbols used on the map, and
 - the meaning of the different colours used on the map.
5. Map distance is the distance between two places on the map. Ground distance refers to the distance between those two places on the ground.
6. Different colours are used on a map to show different things.
- Brown is used to show highlands.
 - Blue is used to show water bodies.
 - Green is used to show plains.

7. Early explorers never travelled without maps and a compass. They used maps to find out their location and where they were headed. To find directions, they used a compass. The two, when used together, enabled them to navigate their way better.
8. Distances on the ground are always more than distances shown on maps. That is why ground distance will always be more than map distance.

E. b

DO AND LEARN

F. 1. 500 2. 7.5 3. 930 4. 12.5

G. 1. South America 3. North America 5. Asia
 2. Africa 4. Europe

H. CONTINENTS – Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica
 OCEANS – Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Antarctic or Southern

WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. b
 B. 1. oceans 2. Earth 3. four 4. compass 5. plains

WORKSHEET 2

1. Air and water are the two things that makes life possible on our Earth.
2. A globe is a small model of the Earth. It shows where the water bodies and the land masses lie.
3. Crop maps show the different types of crops that are cultivated in an area.
4. A compass is used to find directions. It has a needle that points to the North.
5. Symbol key and colour key are the two types of keys found on a map.

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								BJ
2						KK		
3					GS			
4	VN							
5		ZA						
6							RB	
7				NT				
8			PK					

FIND OUT (p. 15): Brazil

CHECKPOINT

1. parallels 2. meridians 3. Equator 4. Cancer 5. Antarctic 6. South

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b
B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
C. 1. M 3. M 5. P 7. M
2. P 4. P 6. P 8. M

- D. 1. We draw latitudes and longitudes to locate places on the Earth.
2. Parallels or latitudes are imaginary lines running from east to west.

The following are the features of parallels:

- Each parallel is a circle.
 - Each parallel is different in length.
 - Parallels are at an equal distance from one another.
 - Parallels never touch one another.
 - Parallels are drawn at an interval of one degree.
3. Parallels are numbered starting from the Equator. The Equator is marked 0° . The other latitudes are marked from 0° to 90° in both the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres.
4. Meridians or longitudes are imaginary lines running from north to south.
The following are the features of meridians:
- Meridians are semi-circles.
 - All meridians are equal in length.
 - All meridians meet at the two poles.
 - Meridians cut parallels at right angles.
 - Meridians are drawn at an interval of one degree.
5. Meridians are numbered starting from Greenwich. It is marked 0° and is called the Prime Meridian. The other longitudes are marked east or west of the Prime Meridian.
6. To locate a place, we need to know its latitude and longitude. The point at which the line of latitude and the line of longitude meet is where that place is located.
7. India lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. Canada, Finland, Russia 3. Ecuador, Indonesia, Somalia
2. Egypt, Mexico, Myanmar 4. Argentina, Australia, Madagascar
F. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
G. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. b
- B. 1. imaginary 3. Northern 5. latitude, longitude
2. east, west 4. one

WORKSHEET 2

1. It is difficult to locate places on the Earth because it does not have corners or edges which can be used as points of reference.
2. Lines of latitude are also called parallels because none of the lines meets the other.
3. While numbering the latitudes we write 'N' or 'S' to show whether a particular latitude lies to the north or the south of the Equator.
4. All the lines of longitude meet at the two poles – the North Pole and the South Pole.
5. The Prime Meridian is the longitude that passes through Greenwich. It is marked 0°.

3. Movements of the Earth

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. 3,600 3. 168 5. 120 7. 720
2. 366 4. 28 6. 744 8. 86,400

CHECKPOINT

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. a
- B. 1. rotation, revolution 3. days, nights 5. summer, autumn, winter, spring
2. west, east 4. orbit
- C. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c
- D. 1. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. It causes days and nights.
2. Days and nights are caused due to the rotation of the Earth. You know that the Earth is continuously rotating. The part of the Earth that receives light from the Sun experiences 'day'. The other part, which does not receive Sun's light, experiences 'night'. This pattern is soon reversed. This goes on endlessly.
3. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. It causes seasons.
4. Without the Sun, there would be no life on our Earth.
- E. a

DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓
G. 1. RE 3. RO 5. RO 7. RO
 2. RO 4. RE 6. RE 8. RE

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. b
B. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

WORKSHEET 2

1. Rotation and revolution are the two movements of the Earth.
2. The rotation of the Earth causes days and nights. The part of the Earth that receives light from the Sun has day. The other part, which does not receive Sun's light, has night. This pattern is soon reversed.
3. An orbit is a fixed, oval-shaped path on which the Earth goes around the Sun.
4. Summer, autumn, winter and spring are the four main seasons.

4. Major Landforms

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. pot 3. book 5. honey 7. rise 9. field
2. key 4. store 6. fish 8. sea

FIND OUT (p. 26): Lt Col Avtar Singh Cheema (in 1965), Bachendri Pal (in 1984)

CHECKPOINT

1. conical 2. Andes 3. valleys 4. Tibetan 5. Plains

FIND OUT (p. 29): Andaman and Nicobar Islands – Bay of Bengal; Lakshadweep Islands – Arabian Sea

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c
B. 1. rounded 2. plateau 3. deserts 4. two 5. lower

C. MOUNTAIN – Alps, Andes, Rockies

PLATEAU – Colorado, Mexican, Deccan

DESERT – Mojave, Kalahari, Atacama

ISLAND – Iceland, Maldives, Japan

- D. 1. Very few people live in the mountains because of three main reasons – a very cold climate, no scope of growing crops and difficulty in transportation.
2. Mountains are useful to us in many ways. Firstly, they are very rich in minerals. We mine many minerals from the mountains. Secondly, many rivers originate in the mountains. These rivers flow down to the plains and provide water to irrigate the fields and for many other uses. Thirdly, mountains act as a protection against cold winds.
3. Plains are thickly populated because
- they have a moderate climate, neither too hot nor too cold,
 - the soil there is very fertile, and
 - water is available to irrigate the fields.
4. The following are the main features of a desert:
- It gets very little rainfall and therefore has a dry climate.
 - There is not much vegetation.
 - The days are hot while the nights are cold.
 - There are frequent dust storms.
 - Very few people live there.
5. There are three stages of a river:
- In the first stage, the volume of water is less but the flow is very fast.
 - In the second stage, the river enters the plains and the speed of the river decreases.
 - In the third stage, the river flows very slowly and eventually joins a sea or an ocean.
6. The Kashmir Valley will be more densely populated because it has a suitable climate, a fertile soil and plenty of water.

E. a

DO AND LEARN

F. 1. R 2. W 3. W 4. R

G. 1. got cold feet 3. blowing hot and cold 5. too hot to handle
 2. give him the cold shoulder 4. hot on the heels of

H. Accept all relevant responses.

WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. c
 B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

WORKSHEET 2

1. Very high hills that are wide at the base and narrow at the top are called mountains. According to age, they are classified as young mountains and old mountains.
2. Low-lying areas between hills or mountains are called valleys. They have been formed through the wearing down of land by water over thousands of years.

3. Soil in the plains has become fertile by the deposition of fine soil and silt carried by the rivers.
4. Accept all relevant responses. (MCB Reference page: p. 28)
5. The three stages of a river are the upper or the young stage, the middle or the mature stage and the lower or the old stage.

Natural Disasters

MAIN COURSEBOOK

- A. 1. tsunami 3. flood 5. landslide 7. cyclone 9. volcanic eruption
 2. drought 4. wildfire 6. avalanche 8. earthquake
- B. 1. earthquake 2. flood 3. cyclone

My Page (UNIT 1)

- A. 1. South America 8. Europe 15. North America
 2. Asia 9. Asia 16. Asia
 3. Africa 10. Africa 17. Asia
 4. Asia 11. South America 18. South America
 5. Australia 12. North America 19. Asia
 6. North America 13. Africa 20. Australia
 7. Europe 14. North America
- B. ACROSS 3 AVALANCHE 4 PARALLELS 8 ROTATION 9 OCEANS
 10 CONTINENTS
- DOWN 1 CYCLONE 2 TABLELAND 5 REVOLUTION 6 MERIDIANS
 7 LOWLAND
- C. 1. If the Earth stops rotating, there will be no days and nights.
 2. Mercury will take the least time and Neptune will take the most time. Mercury is closest to the Sun and its revolution period will be the shortest. Neptune is farthest from the Sun and its revolution period will be the longest.

5. Climate

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. rainy 2. windy 3. cloudy 4. sunny 5. stormy 6. snowy

CHECKPOINT

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. sunny, rainy 3. Weather, climate 5. Antarctic Circle, South Pole
2. Equator, poles 4. Tropic of Cancer, Arctic Circle
- C. 1. Torrid, hot-wet 2. hot-dry 3. Temperate 4. Frigid, very cold
- D. 1. Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions in a particular area at a given time. It may change several times during the day. Climate, however, refers to atmospheric conditions in a large area over the course of many years. The climate of a place remains the same for many years.
2. The factors that affect the climate of a place are as follows:
- Distance from the Equator
 - Height above the sea level or altitude
 - Distance from the sea
 - Direction of winds
 - Humidity and rainfall
3. Places near the Equator receive the direct rays of the Sun. These rays fall over a small area. On the other hand, places near the poles receive the slanting rays of the Sun and are also spread over a larger area. This is why places near the Equator receive more heat than those near the poles.
4. Chennai has a moderate climate throughout the year because it is located along the coast. Since it is near the sea, it gets cool sea breezes. This ensures that it gets neither too hot nor too cold.
5. Hot winds blowing through a region increase the temperature, that is, make the place hot. Cold winds decrease the temperature of the place they blow through.
6. The Earth is divided into three heat zones – Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.
- Torrid Zone – It remains very hot here all through the year.
 - Temperate Zone – It experiences a moderate climate, neither too hot nor too cold.
 - Frigid Zone – It remains very cold here all through the year.
7. The higher the altitude, the lower the temperature. So, Leh will be colder than Nainital because it is located at a higher altitude.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C
- F. 1. W 2. C 3. W 4. W 5. C 6. W
- G. 1. Japan, France, USA 3. New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina
2. Venezuela, Malaysia, Ethiopia

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. b
B. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

WORKSHEET 2

1. The climate of a place impacts the food that people eat, the clothes that they wear, and the type of houses that they built and live in.
2. The three main seasons in India are summer, monsoon and winter.
3. Humidity determines the amount of rainfall a place receives. High humidity areas are cooler. Low humidity areas are hotter.
4. The Torrid Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is hot here because the direct rays of the Sun fall over this region throughout the year.
5. It is always cold in the two frigid zones because they do not receive the warmth of the Sun. The rays of the Sun are very weak here.

6. The Land of Dense Forests

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

snake, ostrich, baboon, crocodile, cheetah, kangaroo, turtle/tortoise, giraffe

CHECKPOINT

1. equatorial 2. Zaire 3. Africa 4. Equator 5. River Congo

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b
B. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C. Lake Edward, okapi, bonobo, high humidity, River Congo, pygmies, Kinshasa, cassava, dense forests, mining
- D. 1. The nine countries with which the DRC shares its borders are the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, and the Republic of the Congo.
2. The DRC experiences hot and wet conditions. The temperature remains high and it rains a lot. Due to heavy rainfall, humidity is also high. Evenings and nights are cool.
 3. Farmers in the DRC grow food crops such as rice, maize and cassava. They also grow cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton and rubber.
 4. The pygmies have a primitive lifestyle. They live in huts in dense forests. They live by hunting and food gathering. The pygmies have been living like this for generations.
 5. Land and air transport is poor in the DRC. Water transport is the main mode of travel. Most people travel by boats and ferries.

6. The DRC has not been able to exploit the mineral wealth to its advantage. Industries are not well-developed, so all the minerals mined are exported. The wealth of the country is being drained away and the people remain poor.

E. 1. b 2. a

DO AND LEARN

F. Accept all relevant responses.

G. 1. WOOD 3. HONEY 5. MEDICINES 7. FUEL
2. RUBBER 4. SPICES 6. OIL 8. GUM

H. 1. Bangui 4. Kigali 7. Lusaka
2. Juba 5. Brazzaville 8. Luanda
3. Kampala 6. Dodoma 9. Gitega – political, Bujumbura – economic

WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. b
B. 1. west 2. lakes 3. minerals 4. water 5. Lubumbashi

WORKSHEET 2

1. The total area of the DRC is nearly 23.5 lakh sq. km. The total population is nearly 11.5 crore.
2. Trees in the DRC do not shed their leaves. That is why the forests remain green throughout the year.
3. The DRC is very rich in wildlife. Among the animals found here are the African elephant, the baboon, the bonobo, the hippo, the okapi and the mountain gorilla.
4. Mining and farming are the two major occupations in the DRC.
5. Kinshasa, Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga, Kisangani and Lubumbashi are a few cities in the DRC.

7. The Land of Sand

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. This girl is putting the water left over in her water bottle into the pot.
2. This girl is closing the tap once the bucket is full.
3. This boy is taking a bucket bath and not a shower bath.
4. This girl has closed the tap while she is brushing her teeth.
5. This boy has finished all the water that was in the glass.
6. This boy is reporting a leaking tap.

FIND OUT (p. 55): Sahara Desert (in Africa)

CHECKPOINT

1. desert 2. Asia 3. water 4. hot, dry 5. camel

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b
- B. 1. Arabian 2. wadis 3. oasis 4. Bedouins 5. Riyadh
- C. 1. Pakistan 2. Black Sea 3. elephant 4. Muscat
- D. 1. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by eight countries – Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, Oman and Yemen and by two water bodies – the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.
2. Saudi Arabia is a desert region. It does not rain much here. So, there are no permanent rivers. Hence there is always a shortage of water.
3. Saudi Arabia is a hot and dry region. Most of the country is a desert. Rainfall is scarce. Very few plants grow here. Dust storms occur very frequently.
4. Plants that grow in desert conditions have the following special features:
- long roots – to absorb groundwater
 - spine-shaped leaves – to reduce water loss
 - soft, fleshy stems – to store water
5. The discovery of petroleum has given a boost to the economy of Saudi Arabia. It has made the country very rich. People have modern facilities and their living standard is high.
6. The Bedouins lead a nomadic life. They live in tents made from camel skins. They move from place to place with their animals, in search of water.
7. Saudi Arabia has a lot of petroleum reserves but very little water. People have to pay a lot to buy water. Things which are short in supply but high in demand are always expensive. That is the reason.
- E. a

DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. SAHARA 3. THAR 5. ATACAMA
2. KALAHARI 4. ARABIAN 6. MOJAVE
- G. 1. Amman 3. Kuwait City 5. Doha 7. Muscat
2. Baghdad 4. Manama 6. Abu Dhabi 8. Sana'a

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. d
- B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

WOKSHEET 2

1. Hills of sand are called sand dunes. They are found in the desert.
2. The camel is called the 'ship of the desert'. It is a very useful animal because it carries people and goods in the desert.
3. The animals found in the desert include the camel, the Arabian leopard, the barbery falcon, the Arabian oryx, the caracal, the Arabian wolf and the sand cat.
4. The climate of Saudi Arabia is very harsh. The country is very hot and very dry. Water is in short supply. Due to these reasons, very few crops are grown in the country.
5. In Saudi Arabia, men wear a loose one-piece outer garment and a cloth over their head. Women wear a loose, long-sleeved black dress.

8. The Treeless Grasslands

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. take a little flour
2. knead the flour
3. make small balls
4. dip the ball in flour
5. roll out the ball
6. cook the chapatti

CHECKPOINT

1. No
2. Yes
3. No
4. Yes
5. Yes

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c
- B. 1. Temperate 2. Pampas 3. western 4. big 5. Threshing
- C. 1. Canada, Mexico 3. Accept all relevant responses. 5. coal, mineral oil
2. Mississippi, Missouri 4. Accept all relevant responses.
- D. 1. Grasslands are large, treeless areas covered with grass. They have a moderate climate. The rainfall is little to moderate.
2. The Prairies are located in the Northern Hemisphere, in the North Temperate Zone. They are spread over three countries in North America – USA, Canada and Mexico.
3. Wheat is the main crop in the Prairies. Of the world's total wheat production, a large part comes from here. That is why the Prairies are called the 'Wheat Basket of the World'.
4. Farming involves the following steps:
- Ploughing the land
 - Sowing the seeds
 - Harvesting the crop
 - Threshing the harvested crop
 - Winnowing the threshed crop
 - Storing the crop
5. The western part of the Prairies is not very fertile. That is why, instead of farming, it is used for cattle rearing.

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. b
- B. 1. snow, ice 3. winters, summers 5. Nuuk, Sisimiut
2. Baffin Bay, Davis Strait 4. hunting, fishing
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- D. 1. Greenland is located in the Northern Hemisphere, between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean. Most of the island lies north of the Arctic Circle.
2. Greenland appears white because it always remains covered with snow and ice.
3. Icebergs are difficult to spot because of thick fog in this region.
4. Greenland is a very cold place. Winters last from October to May. It is very, very cold during these months. There is heavy snowfall. Summers last from June to September. During these months, it is a little less cold.
5. The Inuits are dependent on animals. They use the Greenland Dog to pull their sledges. They hunt seals, walruses and whales for meat, fat, skin and fur. The skin and fur are used to make clothes, boots and tents.
6. With time, the lifestyle of the Inuits has changed. To hunt sea animals, they used to use harpoons. Now they use automatic rifles. Fishing methods have also changed, with motorboats replacing traditional boats. Many people now live in cities which have all the modern amenities. People have also become more dependent on imported goods.
7. The coastal areas are a little less cold compared to the interior. That is why most people live in the coastal areas.
8. Greenland is a very, very cold place. Life here is very hard. That is why Greenland is so thinly populated.
9. Greenland is covered with snow and ice throughout the year. There is no soil. So, crops cannot be grown here.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. JAPAN, Asia 3. CUBA, North America 5. MADAGASCAR, Africa
2. ICELAND, Europe 4. SRI LANKA, Asia 6. MALDIVES, Asia

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. c
- B. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b

WORKSHEET 2

1. The Inuits call their land 'Kalaallit Nunaat'. It means 'Land of the People'.
2. The total area of Greenland is nearly 21.7 lakh sq. km. The total population is only 57,000.
3. Icebergs are frozen hills of ice floating in water. Due to thick fog in the region, they are difficult to spot. If a ship hits an iceberg, it can sink.

4. The animals found in Greenland include the seal, the arctic hare, the musk ox, the arctic wolf, the walrus, the arctic fox, the polar bear and the puffin.
5. Nuuk, Sisimiut, Ilulissat, Aasiaat and Qaqortoq are the main cities of Greenland.

My Page (UNIT 2)

- A. 1. coyote, C 5. okapi, A 9. bison, C
 2. Arabian leopard, B 6. hippo, A 10. polar bear, D
 3. sand cat, B 7. prairie dog, C 11. puffin, D
 4. musk ox, D 8. caracal, B 12. bonobo, A
- B. 1. G 4. P 7. P 10. P 13. P 16. SA
 2. SA 5. DRC 8. DRC 11. G 14. G (or P)
 3. G 6. SA 9. DRC 12. SA 15. DRC
- C. HOT and DRY climate – Saudi Arabia, Egypt
 HOT and WET climate – Brazil, Vietnam
 VERY COLD climate – Canada, Greenland
 MEDITERRANEAN climate – Spain, Italy

10. The Revolt of 1857

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. green cardamom | 3. dried ginger | 5. nutmeg | 7. cinnamon |
| 2. star anise | 4. cloves | 6. black pepper | |

CHECKPOINT

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c |
|------|------|------|------|

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. a
- B. 1. indigo 2. sepoy 3. May 4. North 5. ninety
- C. 1. Khan Bahadur Khan 3. Rani Lakshmi Bai 5. Bakht Khan
 2. Lucknow 4. Kanpur
- D. 1. Foreign traders came to India mainly for spices, textiles, gold, jewellery and pearls.
 2. The English East India Company bought goods in India at low prices. They took these goods to Europe, and then sold them there at very high prices. This is how they made huge profits.

3. The British forced the farmers to pay high taxes. Many farmers had to grow indigo and sell it to the British at very low rates. So, the farmers were doubly exploited.
4. Mill-made cloth brought from England was much cheaper than handmade cloth made in India. Since there was a huge difference in prices, most people bought machine-made cloth. The demand for handmade Indian cloth declined. The weavers were ruined.
5. The sepoys refused to use the new rifle because they believed that its cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
6. The Revolt of 1857 failed due to many reasons. Firstly, it did not spread to all parts of India. Secondly, it was not properly organized. Thirdly, the British had modern weapons but the sepoys were short of both money and weapons.
7. After the Revolt, the rule of the English East India Company in India came to an end. The Government of England took over the responsibility of governance.
8. Accept either 'Yes' or 'No' if supported by valid reasons.

DO AND LEARN

E. cinnamon – 16%; black pepper – 1,881 kg; green cardamom – 12%; cloves – 2,223 kg; black cardamom – 24%

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| H. 1. Meerut | 3. Lucknow | 5. Jhansi |
| 2. Bareilly | 4. Kanpur | 6. Barrackpore |

WORKSHEET 1

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|------|
| A. 1. c | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c | 5. b | 6. b |
| B. 1. False | 2. True | 3. False | 4. False | 5. True | |

WORKSHEET 2

1. The European powers that came to India for trade included Portugal, The Netherlands, France and England.
2. The English East India Company made huge profits from trade. They then conquered large parts of India and began ruling over these parts. This way, from a trading body, they became a ruling body.
3. The sepoys were unhappy because they were paid a low salary, were denied promotions and were not respected by their senior officers.
4. After revolting in Meerut, the sepoys marched towards Delhi. Here, they declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.
5. Rani Lakshmi Bai, Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Bakht Khan, Khan Bahadur Khan and Begum Hazrat Mahal were the main leaders of the Great Revolt.

11. Our Freedom Movement – I

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. A | 5. A | 7. A |
| 2. B | 4. B | 6. B | 8. A |

FIND OUT (p. 89): Narendranath Datta

CHECKPOINT

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. Yes | 2. No | 3. No | 4. Yes | 5. Yes |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|

READ AND ANSWER

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| A. 1. c | 2. a | 3. b | 4. b | 5. d |
| B. 1. A. O. Hume | 2. Radicals | 3. Bengal, 1905 | 4. after | 5. Bengal |
| C. 1. ER | 3. MN | 5. MN | 7. RN | |
| 2. RN | 4. SR | 6. ER | 8. SR | |

- D. 1. The social reformers of the period spoke against the evil practices of sati, child marriage and the caste system.
2. The Moderates believed in the method of request. They thought that the government would introduce reforms if they politely requested them. The Radicals, however, were action-oriented. They believed in the method of strikes and boycotts to get what they wanted.
3. The real reason behind the partition of Bengal was the desire to divide the Hindus and the Muslims. The British did not want the Hindus and the Muslims to put up a united front against them.
4. The Swadeshi–Boycott Movement was launched after the announcement of the Bengal partition. The leaders asked people to boycott foreign goods and use Indian goods. The movement was a success.
5. Some young people became revolutionaries because they were not happy with what the Congress had achieved. They hoped to achieve freedom by the use of force. They believed that they could forcefully throw the British out of India.
6. A. O. Hume formed the Congress. Perhaps he wanted an organization to control the masses. He thought that through the Congress, the British would be able to pacify the people.
7. The Swadeshi–Boycott Movement was a success. The whole country became united on a common cause. The British government never expected such a strong response from the people. Within a few years, the British had to reunite Bengal. It was a victory for the masses.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. B 3. B 5. B 7. A
2. C 4. A 6. C 8. C

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. b 6. b
B. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c

WORKSHEET 2

1. Through modern education, Indians were exposed to western ideas. They became aware of the wrong practices prevalent in Indian society.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Swami Vivekananda were a few social reformers of this period.
3. Educated Indians realized the true nature of British rule. They realized that the British wanted to keep India poor and backward. Neither did the British want to bring about reforms in society. The British were only interested in continuing their rule and exploiting India.
4. The British said that they were partitioning Bengal so as to make the task of administering the area easier.
5. The government tried to crush the Swadeshi–Boycott Movement. They arrested thousands of people and put them in prison.

12. Our Freedom Movement – II

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
5. Mahatma Gandhi
6. Subhas Chandra Bose
7. Bhagat Singh
8. Jawaharlal Nehru

CHECKPOINT

1. satyagraha
2. General Dyer
3. Non-Cooperation Movement
4. 1922
5. revolutionaries

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. a
B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
C. 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d

— 13. The World from 1914 to 1945 —

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

'PEACE' words – harmony, calm, tolerance, respect, love, friendship

'WAR' words – conflict, unrest, anger, hatred, discord, fear

CHECKPOINT

1. twentieth
2. Allied, Central
3. submarines, Germany
4. Versailles
5. Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini

FIND OUT (p. 107): Hiroshima – Honshu; Nagasaki – Kyushu

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b
- B. 1914-24 – 3, 5, 6, 10 1925-35 – 1, 7, 9 1936-46 – 2, 4, 8, 11, 12
- C. 1. 10 years 3. Germany 5. Germany
2. Second World War 4. Japan
- D. 1. The two wars were called 'world wars' because many countries were involved in them.
2. The killing of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian was the incident that led to the First World War.
3. The Treaty of Versailles was signed between the Allied Powers and Germany. There were three main terms of the treaty. First, Germany had to pay war damages. Second, it was not allowed to increase its military forces. Third, it had to surrender some of its territory to the Allied Powers.
4. The League of Nations was formed to solve disputes between countries. Its main goal was to ensure that wars do not break out.
5. Adolf Hitler was the dictator of Germany. He was very ambitious and wanted to control Europe. To fulfil his goal, he attacked other countries and started the Second World War.
6. The USA dropped two atom bombs on Japan. This forced Japan to surrender.
7. During the two world wars, India was not a free country. It was ruled by Britain. So, this is why India was forced to fight on the side of Britain.
8. The Treaty of Versailles did sow the seeds of the Second World War. The treaty was unfair for Germany. The German people were angry. They wanted to take revenge. So, they supported Hitler who promised to avenge the defeat of Germany in the First World War. So, the Treaty of Versailles ensured that there would be another major war in future.

DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. Carson 2. Einstein 3. Orwell 4. Ford 5. Raman 6. Chand
F. 1. Alexander Fleming, 1928 3. Marie Curie, 1903 5. Anne Frank, 1942
2. Jesse Owens, 1936 4. Donald Bradman, 1948

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. d
B. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

WORKSHEET 2

1. The First World War lasted from 1914 to 1918. It was fought between the Allied Powers (Britain, France and others) and the Central Powers (Germany and others). Most battles were fought in Europe. Tanks were used for the first time. In the end, the Allied Powers defeated the Central Powers.
2. The inter-war years were full of suffering for the people of Europe. Food was in short supply, unemployment was high and people had no money to buy even essentials.
3. Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler were the two dictators in Europe during this period. They held power in Italy and Germany respectively.
4. The Second World War lasted from 1939 to 1945. It was fought between the Allied Powers (Britain, France and others) and the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan). It was much more terrible than the First World War. Poison gas was used on civilians, bombs were dropped on cities and there was sea warfare. In the end, the Allied Powers defeated the Axis Powers.

----- My Page (UNIT 3) -----

- A. 1. 1930 4. 1919 7. 1918 10. 1914 13. 1947 16. 1942
2. 1919 5. 1857 8. 1905 11. 1945 14. 1885
3. 1911 6. 1941 9. 1945 12. 1922 15. 1939
- B. 1. c 2. a 3. b
4. Mill-made cloth was made in mills using machines. So, it could be made in bulk. Cloth in India was made by hand. So, it could not be made in bulk. That is why mill-made cloth was much cheaper than handmade cloth.
- C. 1. SATYA 3. SWADESHI 5. CHARKHA
2. HARIJAN 4. AHIMSA 6. SATYAGRAHA
- D. 1. b 2. c 3. b
4. Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869. When the Congress was founded in 1885, he would have been only 16 years old. So, he was a minor and not a leader at this time. That is way he could not have been in this photograph.

14. Governing Ourselves

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. ICELAND
2. DENMARK
3. JAPAN
4. IRAN
5. POLAND
6. SPAIN, SWEDEN

FIND OUT (p. 116): Ask the students to find out the name of the Vice President of India.

CHECKPOINT

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
5. Yes

FIND OUT (p. 117): Ask the students to find out the name of the Chief Justice of India.

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. c
- B. 1. Parliament 3. five 5. High Court
2. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha 4. political
- C. 1. RS 2. LS 3. LS 4. LS 5. LS 6. RS
- D. 1. The Constitution has provided for a central government and many state governments so that the country is governed properly.
2. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are different in many ways. Firstly, the members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people of India while the members of the Rajya Sabha are not. Secondly, the members of the Lok Sabha are elected for five years while those of Rajya Sabha are elected for six years.
3. The central government is formed after the general elections. The different political parties put up their candidates. The adult citizens of India vote for them. The party that wins the most seats forms the government at the centre.
4. The legislative assembly makes laws for the state.
5. The judiciary has a very important role. It protects the rights of the citizens and also punishes the guilty.
6. It is not the final judgement as Aarti can approach the Supreme Court if she is not satisfied with the decision of the High Court.
- E. 1. a 2. b

DO AND LEARN

- F. Top state – 14.7%; Top 2 states – 23.5%; Top 3 states – 31.3%; Top 4 states – 38.6%; Top 5 states – 45.8%
- G. STATES – Goa, Odisha, Mizoram, Telangana, Jharkhand
UTs – Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. b
B. 1. states 2. nominated 3. constituencies 4. Governor

WORKSHEET 2

1. India has been divided into 28 states and eight union territories.
2. The adult citizens of India (18 years and above) elect the members of the Lok Sabha.
3. The members of the legislative assemblies elect the members of the Rajya Sabha. A few members are nominated by the President of India.
4. The process of government formation in a state is similar to the one at the centre. People vote for the candidate of a particular political party. The votes are counted and the candidate with the most votes is declared the winner from that constituency. This process is repeated in all the constituencies of that state. Ultimately, the party that wins the most seats forms the government.
5. The Supreme Court is the highest court in India. Its senior-most judge is called the Chief Justice of India.

15. The United Nations

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. CANADA | 4. ARGENTINA | 7. EGYPT | 10. VIETNAM |
| 2. MEXICO | 5. GERMANY | 8. NIGERIA | |
| 3. PERU | 6. SPAIN | 9. AFGHANISTAN | |

FIND OUT (p. 123): Ask the students to find out the name of the Secretary-General and his/her home country.

CHECKPOINT

1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b
B. 1. 193 2. five 3. ECOSOC 4. UNESCO 5. Yes
C. 1. FAO 2. WHO 3. UNESCO 4. ILO 5. UNICEF
D. 1. The United Nations was formed to prevent another world war. It sought to put an end to all wars.

2. The main objectives of the UN are as follows:
 - To prevent wars and maintain peace.
 - To develop friendly relations and promote cooperation among the countries of the world.
 - To discuss international problems and work out solutions for them.
 - To settle disputes between countries peacefully.
 - To protect human rights.
 3. The six organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice.
 4. China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America are the permanent members of the Security Council.
 5. Accept all relevant responses.
 6. India is a founding member of the UN. Since then, it has helped in all its activities. It has been active in helping the UN's peacekeeping activities. It has also given support to the relief operations of the different agencies of the UN.
 7. Accept either 'Yes' or 'No' if supported by valid reasons.
- E. 1. a 2. b

DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. Santiniketan 2. West Bengal 3. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore
- G. 1. FAO 2. ILO 3. WHO
- H. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. d
- B. 1. peace 2. six 3. 10 4. organ 5. UNICEF

WORKSHEET 2

1. 'Human rights' are the basic rights of a person that he/she gets by birth.
2. The General Assembly discusses issues related to world peace and security. It has representatives of all member-countries.
3. The Trusteeship Council was created to look after the interests of countries which were not independent.
4. a. It works to improve education and also protects historical and cultural sites.
 b. It works for the welfare of children and ensures that they get good food, vaccinations and proper education.
 c. It works to promote the health of the people.
 d. It works to generate jobs and also takes care of the rights of people at work.
 e. It works to remove hunger from the world and to ensure that all people get food.

16. Save the Environment

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

down, town; revolution, pollution; mean, clean; quick, sick

CHECKPOINT

1. natural 2. water 3. decreases 4. noise

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b
- B. 1. irritated, stressed 3. air 5. e-waste, recycling
2. biodegradable 4. harming, environment
- C. 1. Do not buy things that harm the environment.
2. Use less of everything and buy only what you need.
3. Use what you buy many times.
4. Think of other uses of a particular thing.
5. Use waste materials to make something new.
- D. 1. Climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss are the three immediate threats to our environment.
2. The four main types of pollution are air pollution, water pollution, land or soil pollution and noise or sound pollution.
3. When harmful gases, dust and smoke mix with the air, it causes air pollution. Air pollution is harmful because it causes many diseases in humans. Air pollution also stops plant growth.
4. Water gets polluted when chemical or household waste is released into water bodies. Water also gets polluted when people take bath or wash clothes in water bodies. Sometimes, there is a leakage from oil tankers, which again pollutes the water.
5. Biodegradable waste mixes with the soil and rots easily. Non-biodegradable waste does not rot easily and remains in the soil for a long, long time.
6. Some methods of waste disposal are open dumping, burning, landfills and composting.
7. A bicycle does not release smoke while a motorcycle uses fuel and therefore releases smoke. That is why a bicycle is an environment-friendly vehicle while a motorcycle is not.
- E. b

DO AND LEARN

- F. Biodegradable waste – 1, 6, 7
Non-biodegradable waste – 2, 3, 8
Electronic waste – 4, 5, 9

- G. 1. air, noise 3. land 5. noise 7. land 9. water
 2. water 4. air 6. air 8. noise 10. air
- H. 1. use a cloth bag 3. use public transport
 2. take a bucket bath 4. plant saplings

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a 3. b 5. d 7. a
 2. d 4. c 6. b
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

WORKSHEET 2

- Pollution means the harm that is caused to the environment. It can be due to human factors or natural factors.
- Volcanic eruptions, forest fires and sandstorms (accept any two) are a few natural causes of air pollution.
- Soil pollution is caused when harmful substances are dumped on land. These substances make the soil infertile.
- A few sources of noise pollution include honking from vehicles, loud music, bursting of firecrackers, and noise from construction equipment and household appliances.
- 'Composting' involves dumping biodegradable waste (kitchen waste, leaves) into a pit. It is then left undisturbed. In a few months, this waste turns into compost.

My Page (UNIT 4)

- A. 1. CONSTITUTION 3. NEW YORK 5. RECYCLE 7. SECRETARIAT
 2. POLLUTION 4. RAJYA SABHA 6. PARLIAMENT 8. LOK SABHA
- B. 1. NORWAY 3. MYANMAR 5. PERU 7. GHANA
 2. SWEDEN 4. AUSTRIA 6. EGYPT 8. SOUTH KOREA

FIND OUT (p. 137):

1. Europe 3. Asia 5. South America 7. Africa
 2. Europe 4. Europe 6. Africa 8. Asia
- C. 1. 22 March 2. 10 December 3. 8 March 4. 16 October 5. 16 November
- D. 1. C 3. C 5. C 7. S 9. S
 2. S 4. S 6. C 8. C 10. C
- E. 1. c
 2. Water polluted is mostly caused when chemical or household waste is released into water bodies.
 3. Water pollution is harmful because polluted water causes many diseases.

Assessment 1

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d
- B. 1. We would use water transport to go from one island to another.
2. In the DRC, trees do not shed their leaves because there is no dry season in the country.
3. Water loss occurs through pores in leaves. Spine-shaped leaves have less surface area and so water loss is reduced greatly.
4. Milk goes bad quickly when the weather is hot. So, to prevent milk from spoiling, it is transported using refrigerated trucks which maintain a low temperature.
5. Hunting whales is much more difficult because they are huge creatures and you have to go deep in the ocean to hunt them. Also, you need a ship and a lot of equipment to hunt a whale.

Assessment 2

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. a
- B. 1. In South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi had participated and often led many protests against the government. He had also put into practice his unique method of protest called 'satyagraha'. He applied the same methods in India and got success.
2. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor forced the USA to join the Allied Powers.
3. 'Division of power' means that the powers of the central government and that of the government in the states has been clearly defined.
4. Accept either 'Yes' or 'No' if supported by valid reasons.
5. Accept any of the three possible responses if supported by valid reasons.

Subject Integration

- A. 1. cm 2. kg 3. km 4. L
- B. 1. 1919 3. 1914 5. 1930 7. 1945
2. 1885 4. 1905 6. 1857 8. 1929
a. 5 c. 1 e. 3 g. 6
b. 8 d. 4 f. 2 h. 7
- C. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
- D. 1. bacteria 2. bacteria 3. virus 4. protozoa

Life Skills and Values

- A. 1. Sit down under a fan. 4. Lie down in the shade.
2. Loosen your clothes. 5. Put a wet towel on your head.
3. Have ORS to replenish body salts.

D. These are the ideal responses.

1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✗ 6. ✓

HPE and AI

A. These are the ideal responses.

1. ✓ 3. ✓ 5. ✗ 7. ✗
2. ✓ 4. ✓ 6. ✓ 8. ✓

More Activities

WORKSHEETS (pp. 35-36)

- A. Look up p. 22 of the MCB.
B. Look up p. 43 of the MCB.
C. 1. Asia 3. Australia 5. North America 7. South America
2. Africa 4. Asia 6. Africa