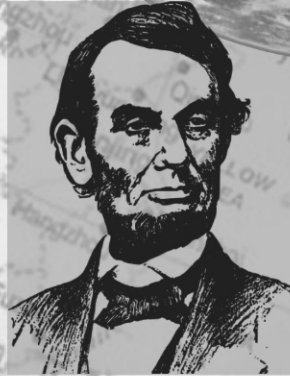
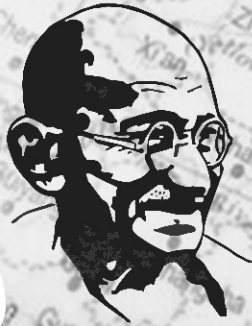


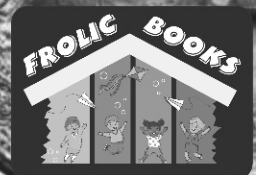
Based on the Guidelines of National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 and
Syllabus prescribed by N.C.E.R.T.



*Teacher's
Resource
Book*

The World 1-5

A Book on Social Studies



The World-1

1

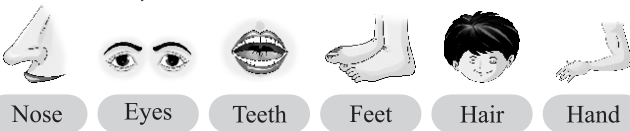
That is Me

EXERCISE

Based on NEP 2020

Section 1

Ans.



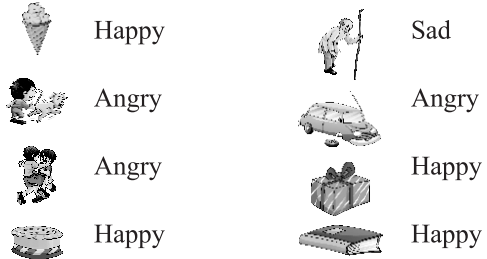
Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. My **eyes**, **ears**, and **nose** are part of my face.
 2. Hair grows on my **head**.
 3. I have **ten** fingers on my **hands**.

4. Each foot has **five** toes.
5. I talk with my **mouth**.

B. Write down how you feel when you see the following :



2

My Family

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. uncle 2. aunt 3. many members

MCQs

EXERCISE

Based on NEP 2020

Section 1

- 1.
1. The brother of our father or mother is called our uncle.
 2. A family is which a lot of members live together is a joint family.

- B.
1. Crowd
 2. Teacher
 3. Friend

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Many people live together in a **joint** family.

B.

2. The wife of my uncle is my **aunt**.
 3. My father's father is my **grandfather**.
 4. My mother's sister is my **aunt**.
 5. My grandfather and grandmother are my **grandparents**.
1. Father's sister **Aunt**
 2. Mother's brother **Uncle**
 3. Father's mother **Grandmother**
 4. Mother's father **Grandfather**
 5. Father's son **Brother**
 6. Mother's daughter **Sister**

3

Play and Fun

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. indoor game 2. indoor game 3. outdoor game

MCQs

EXERCISE

Based on NEP 2020

Section 1

- A.
1. hockey
 2. chess

- B.
1. It is good to play games because it help us to grow and become strong.
 2. There are number of ways that a family can enjoy together :
 - Going to a park or some historical place.
 - Enjoying a picnic.
 - Going to circus.
 - Visit to a zoo and a fair.
 3. No, one should not play all the time.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Football and cricket
 2. Snakes and ladders and Chess

Fun Time



Indoor Games

(CCE Pattern) Outdoor Games



4

Festival-A Fun

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. 26th January 2. 15th August 3. 2nd October

MCQs

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Holi
 2. Independence Day

- B.
1. We celebrate national festivals to state their importance.

2. We celebrate the Republic Day by hoisting our national flag.
3. We celebrate our Independence Day at Delhi by hoisting our national flag.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Diwali is a festival of **lights**.

- Dussehra is celebrated to mark the victory of **Rama** over Ravana.
- Christmas is the birthday of **Jesus Christ**.
- The Independence Day is celebrated on **15th August**.
- Eid is festival of the **Muslims**.
- The Sikhs celebrate the birthdays of their Gurus on **Guruparabs**.
- On the 2nd of October, we celebrate the birthday of **Mahatma Gandhi**.

B. Do it yourself

C. A Muslims B Mosque

5

Diwali	Hindus
Sikhs	Gurudwara
Ramlila	Dussehra
Christmas	Church
National Festival	Republic Day

- D.
- Dussehra is celebrated to mark the victory of good over evil.
 - The Muslims go to mosques to pray on the day of Eid. They wear clothes. They also cook 'sewain'.
 - Christmas is celebrated on 25th December every year.
 - The Sikhs go the Gurudwaras to celebrate the Guruparabs and offer their prayers.

Food

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. grow 2. breakfast 3. dinner

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

- A. 1. egg 2. rice
- B. 1. We need food to live.
2. Brinjals and potatoes.
3. Breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Section 2

- A. A
- Pulses
 - Carrots
 - Grapes

B



V

V

V

Based on NEP 2020

Based on NEP 2020

- Fish
- Eggs



HV

NV

- B.
- We have breakfast in the **morning**.
 - We take lunch at **noon**.
 - We must eat **fresh** food.
 - We must **wash** our hands before eating.
 - Children should drink plenty of **milk**.
- C.
- We should eat fresh food.
 - We should not wash our hands before eating.
 - We eat dinner in the morning.
 - Animals and plants also need food to grow.
- D.
- Food is our basic need. Food gives us energy. It makes us healthy and strong.
 - Do yourself.
 - Do yourself.

6

Clothes

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. winter 2. summer

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

- Ans. 1. We wear woollen clothes in winter.
2. We get cotton from cotton plants.
3. This is because clean clothes give us a smart look.

Section 2

- A.
- Clothes protect us from **heat** and **cold**.
 - Woollen clothes keep us **warm**.
 - Clothes keep off dirt and **dust**.
 - We should wear **clean** clothes.
 - We use **umbrella** in the rainy season.

Based on NEP 2020

- B.
- Coat
 - Frock
 - Shirt
 - Kurta-pyjama
 - Trouser



- C. 1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓
- D.
- We wear clothes to cover our body. They protect us from heat, rain and cold.
 - We wear cotton clothes in summer.
 - We wear woollen a clothes in winter.

7

A House

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. dining room 2. bathroom 3. straw

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

- A. 1. steel 2. mud
- B.
- Permanent houses stay for long time.
 - Kuchcha houses are made up of mud and straws.
 - Pucca house are made up of cement and steel.

Based on NEP 2020

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- B.
- We **sleep** in the bedroom.
 - We **cook** in the kitchen.
 - Pucca house are made of **cement**.
 - We should keep our houses **clean**.
- C.
- (a) We need a house to live in.
(b) A house protects us from the heat of the sun, wind, rain and cold. It also protects us from thieves and

- robbers.
- A 'pucca house' is made of bricks, cement and steel.
 - A 'kuchcha house' is made of mud and straw.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)



Bathroom Kitchen Bedroom Dining room Drawing room

8

Our School

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. school 2. teachers

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Ans. 1. We should obey our teachers because it shows good manners.
2. We go to school to gain knowledge and to study about new things.
3. The principal runs the school as the head of the school.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. In school, we learn to read and **write**.

- We go to school in **uniform**.
- In school, we learn good **habits** and learn to play with other children.
- We should **obey** our teachers.

B.



Gardener Teacher Office clerk Principal

C.

- Do yourself.
- I study in class Ist.
- The librarian look after our school library.

9

Means of Transport

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. tracks 2. sea

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. train 2. aeroplane
B. 1. Bullock cart 2. Do yourself

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Train has many **wheels**.
2. **Ships** sail on the sea.

- Trains** move on railway tracks.
 - Aeroplane** fly in the sky.
 - India has a large network of **trains**.
- B. 1. Two means of land transport are car and train.
2. Two means of water transport are ships and boats.
3. Aeroplanes, helicopters; air balloons, rocket and gliders are the means of air transport.
4. Ship is a means of water transport.
5. Aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.

10

People Who Help Us

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. postman 2. teacher

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A policemen help us by keeping our neighbourhood safe.
- A postman brings letters for us.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. A barber works in a **salon**.
2. A teacher works in a **school**.
3. A postman works in a **postoffice**.

- A gardener works in a **park**.
- A doctor works in a **hospital**.

B.



Postman Policeman Barber Teacher

C.

- The doctor treats sick people.
- A gardener takes care of the garden.
- The postman brings letters for us.

11

Steps to Safety

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. moving bus 2. zebra crossing 3. feet

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Ans. 1. We should cross the road only at a zebra crossing.
2. We should play in the playground.

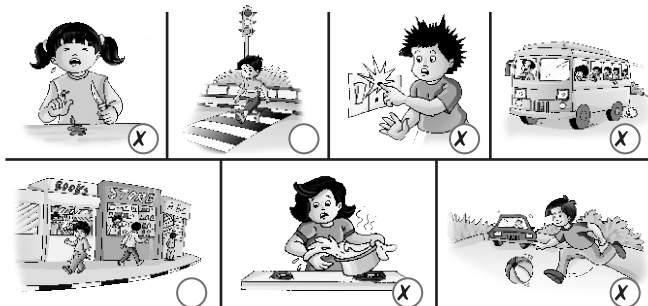
- We should walk on the footpath.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We should walk on the **footpath**.
2. We should play football in the **playground**.
3. We should board a bus when it is **standing**.
4. We should sharpen our pencil with a **sharpener**.

B.



C.

- Always walk on the footpath.
 - We should cross the road at zebra crossing.
 - We should not play on the road.
- We should keep our selves away from fire.
 - We should not fly kites from the edges of the rooftop.
 - We should not play with sharp things.

12

Good Habits

Test Yourself

- Ans. 1. good habits
3. on time

MCQs

2. at school
4. daily

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020






- Ans. 1. We learn good habits at school and at home.
2. We should stand in a queue for the bus so that we can board a bus in a proper way.
3. We should share our things with others because it develops the feeling of love.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We must **brush** our teeth daily.
2. We should not **push** each other.
3. We must **wear** clean clothes.
4. We should not make **noise** in the classroom.
5. We should throw waste paper in the **dustbin**.
B. 1. B 2. B 3. G 4. G 5. B 6. B 7. G 8. B

C.

1.  a. hair
2.  b. teeth
3.  c. bath
4.  d. dustbin
5.  e. nails

D.

- We must brush our teeth everyday.
 - We should have a bath everyday.
 - We must wash our hands before after meals.
 - We must trim our nails regularly.
- We should brush our teeth everyday in the morning and at night to keep our teeth healthy.

13

Mahatma Gandhi

Test Yourself

- Ans. 1. freedom fighters
3. 2nd October,

MCQs

2. non-violence

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Ans. 1. Mahatma Gandhi's birthday is celebrated on 2nd October.
2. We got freedom on 15th August, 1947.
3. Mahatma Gandhi died on 30th January, 1948.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. He fought through **non-violence**.
2. He died on **30th January, 1948**.
3. He is called the '**Father on the Nation**' or '**Bapu**'.
B. 1. Mahatma Gandhi's full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
2. He is called the 'Father of the Nation' or 'Bapu'.
3. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869.
4. Gandhiji wanted to get India free from the British rule.

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Pine tree 2. Ice cream 3. Burger
- B. 1. Plants give us food, clean air and shelter to animals.
2. Apple, mango, guava, lichee and strawberry.
3. Corrandar, mint, tulsi, sunflower, grass.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Big plants are called **trees**.
2. Shrubs have a **woody** stem.
3. Money plant is a **climber**.
4. **Wheat** is a grain.

B.



Fruit



Vegetable



Fruit

C.

1. The thick stem of a tree is caused a trunk.
2. Herbs are small green plants. They have a weak and soft stem.
3. We get grains, vegetables and fruit from plants.

Test Yourself

- Ans. 1. land 2. pen 3. vet

MCQs

domestic animals.

3. Domestic animals that live in our house are called pet animals.

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Dog 2. Tiger
- B. 1. Animals that live in the forest are called wild animals.
2. Animals that live with man and help him are called

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✗ 6. ✓
- B. 1. Domestic animals 2. Wool
3. Milk 4. Pet animals
5. Vet 6. Stable

Test Yourself

- Ans. 1. planet 2. Sun
3. plain 4. valleys

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Ans. 1. Air surrounds the Earth.
2. Very few people live on mountains because air is very cold on the mountains.
3. When snow is melt or rain water is collected on the top of a mountain, a river is formed.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Earth moves around the **Sun**.

B.

2. **Flat** land is called a plain.
3. The largest body of water is called **seas**.
4. We drink **fresh** water.
1. The shape of the Earth is round like a ball.
2. Living things breathe air on the Earth.
3. Mountains are the highest portions of land. They rise very high above the land and sea.
4. Two activities that we can do in the plains are :
We grow crops in the plains.
We build roads and railway tracks in the plains.
5. The rivers and lakes are the water bodies that contain fresh water.

The World-2

1

My Family

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. nuclear family 2. one 3. surname

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Group 2. Officer
- B. 1. A nuclear family is the one which has parents and one or two children.
2. The parents of our parents are our grandparents.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

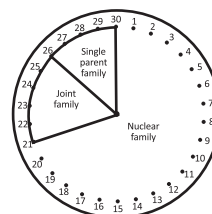
- A. 1. A **family** is a group of people with whom you live.
2. A **single-parent** family has only one parent and children.
3. Aunt's husband is called **uncle**.
4. Uncle's wife is called **aunt**.
- B. Do it yourself
- C. 1. A family which has parents, children and grandparents living together is called a large family.
2. Our uncles, aunts, cousins and grandparents are a part of our extended family.
3. The two things that our parents do for the family are as

follows :

- (i) They buy food, clothes and books for us.
(ii) They take us to the doctor when we are sick.
4. Two things that we do for the family are as follows :
(i) We make the family happy with our polite manners.
(ii) We keep our room clean.

Fun Time

A.



(CCE Pattern)

B.



Modi



Tata



Mukherji



Ambani

2

My School

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. school 2. classroom 3. playground

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. cinema 2. shopkeeper
- B. 1. School is the place where we go to study and play.
2. The room where we have schools assembly is called auditorium.
3. A principal is the head of a school.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. Study Classroom
Read Library
Play Playground

Computers

Pray

Clean

Lab

Auditorium

Sweeper

B.

1. Caretaker of a class Class teacher
2. Head of the school Principal
3. He guards the school building Watchman
4. He cleans the school compound Sweeper

C.

1. We go to school to learn art, craft, music, dance and good manners.
2. Answer yourself
3. Answer yourself
4. We work on a computer in the computer lab.
5. Do it yourself.

3

Religious Festivals

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. Eid 2. lights 3. 25th December

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Santa Claus 2. Christmas tree 3. Diyas
- B. 1. Dussehra is called Vijay Dashmi because it is the victory of good over evil.
2. Christmas is celebrated on 25th December because Jesus Christ was born on this day.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. Dussehra Ram Leela

Diwali

Holi

Eid

Christmas

Return of Rama from exile

Bonfire

Ramzan

Santa Claus

B.

1. Holi is the festival of **colours**.
2. Laskhmi is the goddess of **wealth**.
3. The main festivals of the Muslims is **Eid**.
4. Ram returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile on **Diwali**.

C.

1. It is believed that Lord Rama had returned to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile on this day, so the people of Ayodhya were very happy and they showed their

- happiness by illuminating their houses and shops.
- During the whole month of Ramzan, the Muslims keep fast from morning till evening.
 - On Guru Parv big processions are taken out. Community lunch (Langars) are arranged in the Gurudwaras.

4

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. bread 2. both of these 3. vegetables

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. pulses 2. bread 3. vegetables
- B. 1. We need food to live. It helps us to grow.
2. Fruits and vegetables help us to protect us from diseases.
3. We should eat each kind of food to get suitable amount of food.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. True 2. True

5

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. rain 2. crops

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We need water to carry out our various activities such as bathing, drinking, cooking etc.
2. In a house hold water is a useful component. We can't do our daily activities such as cooking, washing etc in the absence of water.
3. People get water in cities from the taps and handpumps.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. False 5. True
- B. 1. At home, we get water from **taps** and **handpumps**.
2. The main source of water is the **rain**.
3. In villages, we get **water** from wells, tanks and ponds.
4. **Birds** and **animals** also need water.

6

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. summer season 2. both
3. silk worms

EXERCISE

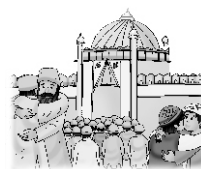
Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The skin of animals that is used to make clothes. **Leather**
2. Special clothes that people wear according to their job. **Uniform**
- B. 1. In summer season
2. From cotton plant
3. From silk worm

MCQs

D.



Eid



Christmas

The Food That We Eat

3. False 4. True
- B. 1. Fruits and vegetables help us to remain **healthy**.
2. Potato, rice, chapati and bread give us **energy**.
3. Milk, pulses, egg and meat build our **body**.
- C. 1. Milk G 2. Sweets and chocolates B
3. Fruits G 4. Uncovered food B
5. Chips B 6. Vegetables G
- D. 1. Fruits and vegetables are called protective food.
2. When we eat stale or uncovered food we become sick.
3. (i) Pulses (ii) Milk (iii) Meat

The Water That We Drink

5. **Plants** and trees die without water.
- C. 1. All living beings need water.
2. Water in the ponds is safe for drinking.
3. Water should be purified before drinking.
- D. 1. (i) We need water for bathing.
(ii) Water is needed to cook food.
(iii) We need water to drink and wash our clothes.
(iv) A farmer need water to grow crops.
2. The different sources of water are rain, tanks, ponds, lakes and rivers.
3. People get water from wells, tanks and ponds in villages.
4. (i) Boiling (ii) Filtering

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

The ice is a solid form of water. On heating it gets change into the liquid form of water. That is why when we carry the ice cubes with us, the heat of the sun changes them into water.

Clothes We Wear

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. People wear **clothes** to cover their body.
2. In summer people wear clothes made from **cotton**.
3. In winter people wear clothes made from **wool**.
4. We get leather from **skin** of animals.
5. In the rainy season we use raincoats and boots made from **rubber**.
- B. A B
1. Wool → (i) silkworm
2. Cotton → (ii) cow
3. Linen → (iii) summer
4. Silk → (iv) cotton plant
5. Leather → (v) sheep

- C. 1. People wear different kinds of clothes because its depend on the season, place they live and work they do.
2. In summer people wear clothes that keep them cool. Cotton and linen are used to make such clothes.
3. In winter we wear woollen clothes that keep us warm

7

Houses We Live In

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. villages

2. house

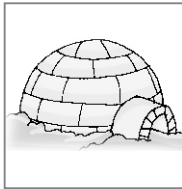
3. floating house

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

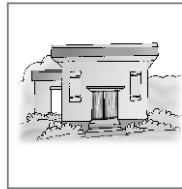
A.



Igloo



Multistorey Building



Pucca house

B.

1. In villages.
2. A house boat is also known as a floating house.

Section 2

A.

1. False
2. False

Based on NEP 2020

B.

3. True
4. True
1. A house should be clean and **airy**.
2. A multi-storey building has many **flats**.
3. An **architect** draws the plan of a house.
4. House-boats are found in **Kashmir**.
5. **Nomads** move from place to place.

C.

1. A house is useful to us in following ways :
A house protect us from heat, cold or rain.
The house protects us from wild animals, thieves and robbers.
We take rest and sleep in the house.
2. Pucca house are built by baked bricks, cement, stones and iron etc.
3. People help in building a pucca house are architect masons, carpenters, iron-smiths, electricians and plumbers.

8

Our Neighbourhood

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. sick

2. neighbours

3. neighbourhood

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

A.

1. People who live next door to you or near you **neighbours**.
2. Locality around your house **neighbourhood**.

B.

1. Families living near our houses are called our neighbourhood.
2. We exchange gifts and sweets during festivals and celebrate the festivals together.
3. Yes, we keep our neighbourhood clean by throwing

waste things into the dustbin.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

A.

1. People who live near our house are our **neighbours**.
2. We **play** together in the evening.
3. We **help** each other in need.
4. We celebrate **festivals** together.
5. We go to each other's **birthday** parties.

B.

1. Do it yourself.
2. (i) We visit them when they are sick.
(ii) We provide them the thing of their need.
3. (i) We sit and talk with them.
(ii) We celebrate festivals together.

9

Services at Neighbourhood

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. primary school

2. bank

3. fire station

4. 100

5. patients

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

A.

1. Book Seller

2. Patient

B.

Postcard

50 paise

Inland letter

₹ 3.50

Envelope

₹ 5.00

C.

1. We can send and receive letters through post-office.
2. A traffic policemen control the traffic on the roads.
3. We buy vegetables, fruits, bread, butter, milk, toys, shoes, clothes, books and many other things from the market.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

A.

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

B.

- Sending money-order
- Catching thieves and criminals
- Keeping valuable safe
- Getting injured
- Buying fruits and vegetables
- Post-office
- Police
- Bank
- Hospital
- Market

C.

1. Do it yourself.
2. We post our letters in the post office.
3. A police station is a place where policemen work and register our complaints regarding law and order.
4. A ladder kept on a fire engine helps a fire fighter to reach out a higher place.

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. mosques 2. churches 3. temples

MCQs

C.

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Jesus 2. Bible
- B. 1. The prayers offered by a Muslims is called a Namaz.
2. Gurbani is important for Sikhs because it is a collection of hymns, and is used for offering prayers.

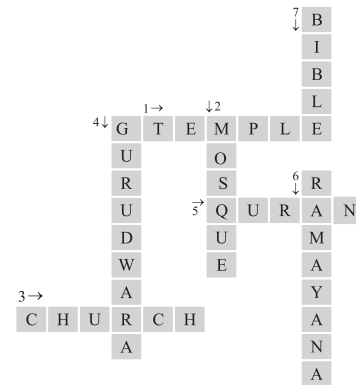
Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. True 2. False
3. True 4. False

B. Ramayana
Bible
Jama Masjid
Guru Granth Sahib

Hindus
Christians
Muslims
Sikhs



- D. 1. We pray to God at place of worship.
2. The Golden temple is a famous Gurudwara at Amritsar.
3. (i) Ramayana (ii) Bhagvad Gita

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. aeroplanes 2. camel 3. bullock carts

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. That travel in air **aeroplane**.
2. That travel on water **ship**.
- B. 1. People used their bicycles or bullock carts in villages.
2. Goods are sent from one place to another by planes, ships, trains and trucks.

3. We will go to a far off place by aeroplanes.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Do it yourself
2. I go to another city by train.
3. I go to London by plane.
- B. 1. (i) Train (ii) Aeroplane (iii) Ship
2. (i) Camel (ii) Ox
3. (i) Maruti (ii) Tata Nano (iii) Alto

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. radio 2. post

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. Which means of communication will you use if you want to.....

- Ans. 1. Watch a sport's event. Television
2. Listen to songs. Radio
3. Read the details of a cricket match. Newspaper
4. Send a greeting card. Post
5. Enquire about the time of a train. Telephone
- B. 1. The means by which we send messages are called "Means of Communication".
2. Radio, television, newspaper and internet are the means of communication connect the people of the world of each other.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. False
- B. 1. In the post office, postman **sort** out the letters
2. We can carry **mobile** phones wherever we go.
3. **Transistor** is a small radio.
4. Fax Machine is used to send **printed** message at once.

5. The international network of computers is called **Internet**.

C.



D.

1. The means such as post, telephone, fax, e-mail, television etc by which we send messages to our friends or relatives are called means of communication.
2. The Individual means of communication are used for communicating with individuals. For example, letters, telephone etc. Mass means of communication are means which are used to communicate with a large number of people at the same time. For example, television, radio, etc.
3. If we want to send a brief urgent message, we can send it by telegram.
4. T.V. is the most popular means of Mass Communication because it is a very good source of entertainment at home. It provide us various types of programmes such as news entertainment, films etc.

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. November 2. July

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We wear light, cotton clothes **summer season**.
2. People use umbrellas **Rainy season**.
- B. 1. The pleasant season which comes after the winter season is called the spring season.
2. In August it rains the most.
3. We wear warm woollen clothes in winter because it keeps us warm and protect us from cold wind.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020






- A. 1. We go to hill stations in the **summer** season.
2. We like to play in the **sun** during the winter season.
3. The wet winds that bring rain in India are called the **monsoons**.
4. During the rainy season, the sky is covered with dark **clouds**.

5. People go for skating and skiing to the **hills**.
6. In the rainy season, we use raincoats, rubber shoes and **umbrellas** so that we don't get wet.

- B. 1. (a) Summer season (b) Rainy season
(c) Winter season (d) Spring season

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

	Summer	Rainy Season	Winter Season
			
			
			
			
			

Telling Time (Day, Month, Year)

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. 7 2. 12

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Sunday 2. Monday 3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday 5. Thursday 6. Friday
7. Saturday
- B. 1. A leap year is a special year having 366 days.
2. April comes after March.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. A new days begins after every **twenty four** hours.
2. **Seven** days make a week.
3. A leap year comes after every **four** years.

4. July and August have **31** days.
- B. 1. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
2. Every fourth year is a leap year. A leap year is a special year having 366 days. There are 29 days in the month of February in a leap year.
3. February month is the shortest.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

- Ans. 1. January 2. February 3. March
4. April 5. May 6. June
7. July 8. August 9. September
10. October 11. November 12. December

Forms of Land, Water Bodies and Air

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. oceans 2. land

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. There is life on the Earth because it has land, water and air.
2. The Earth is surrounded by an envelope of air, which is called 'Atmosphere'.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. False
- B. 1. We can get ground water by digging wells and tubewells. Handpumps are also to tap groundwater.
2. Water is needed for household purposes, irrigation and industries.
3. We can check air pollution by keeping the engines of our vehicles in good condition so that they emit less amount of smoke.

The Early Men : Their Life

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. stones 2. raw

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

1. The invention of fire changed the life of early man.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. False 2. True 3. True
- B. 1. Early man ate fruits and roots of trees and hunted

animals before invention of the fire.

2. He invented fire by rubbing two stones.
3. Fire is very important for us. We cooked food from fire, it keep us warm and keep away wild animals from us.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

- Ans.**
1. We cooked food.
 2. It keeps us warm.
 3. Fire keep away wild animals from us.
 4. It gives us light in the night.

17

Invention of Wheel

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. electricity 2. wheel

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
1. In the earlier days there were no ~~vehicles~~/animals.
 2. It is ~~hard~~/easy to roll down heavy things from a higher place.
 3. A ~~giant~~ wheel/potter's wheel is used for making earthen pots.
 4. Water wheels generate electricity/~~lightning~~.
 5. Gandhiji used the Charkha to make khadi/~~silk cloth~~.
- B.**
1. Wheel is a medium of transport which is used in vehicles and help them in covering long distances.
 2. Early humans move heavy things by using logs of wood.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
1. True
 2. False
 3. False
 4. True
 5. True
- B.**
1. Early humans used to **walk** from one place to another.

MCQs

- C.**
2. It is easier to roll things over **rounded** objects.
 3. The invention of the **wheel** is one of the most important discoveries.
 4. Logs can be cut into circular discs to make a **wheel**.
 5. Wheels are used to draw **water** from the wells.
1. The early humans observed that it is easier to carry things with the help of round logs of wood. So they started using rounded logs of wood to carry their heavy things. Later they discover that logs could be cut into circular discs. These discs were later called wheels.
 2. The invention of the wheel is one of the main discoveries of mankind because it has led to the invention of many machines.
 3. Different uses of wheels are as follows :
 - The giant wheels are used for having fun.
 - A potter's wheel is used for making earthen pots.
 - Water wheels generate electricity.
 - Wheels are used to draw water from the wells.
 - The spinning wheels were used to spin thread in olden times.

Test Yourself

- Ans.** 1. a galaxy 2. Jupiter 3. the blue planet
4. Neptune 5. both heat and light

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.** 1. Tailed Stars 2. Big balls of fire 3. Wanderers
4. Big Bang theory 5. Uranus 6. Milky Way
- B.** 1. Universe is the everything around us.
2. Stars are big balls of fire that give out heat and light.
3. The sun is one of the stars in the milky way which gives out its own light and heat.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.** 1. The set path along which the planets move around the sun is known as their **orbit**.
2. The **planets** are heavenly bodies. They do not produce heat and light.
3. The earth receives heat and light from the **sun**.
4. The **moon** is the only natural satellite of the earth.
5. A tailed star is called a **comet**.
- B.** Column A Column B
1. Uranus (a) Farthest planet from the sun
2. Venus (b) Twin Planet
3. Earth (c) Blue Planet
4. Mars (d) Red Planet

- C.** 1. The sun's bright light make the other heavenly bodies disappear during the day.
2. The sun gives out its own heat and light.
3. All the stars are very very far away from us in comparison to the sun.
4. Planets do not have their own heat and light, whereas stars have.
- D.** 1. The universe means everything that exists. It consists of the whole space in which we live, that is, the earth together with all the planets and stars.
2. A galaxy is a cluster of stars along with their planets, satellites and other heavenly bodies.
3. There are eight planets which revolve around the sun. These are—Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
4. Solar system is the family of the sun. It contains the sun, its eight planets including the earth, their satellites, asteroids, and other heavenly bodies.
5. **Stars:** (i) Stars have their own heat and light.
(ii) They do not revolve around other bodies.
Planets: (i) Planets do not have their own heat and light. They reflect the light of the stars.
(ii) Planets revolve around the star.

Test Yourself

- Ans.** 1. Earth 2. spherical 3. water
4. 365 1/4 days 5. the blue planet

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Ans.** 1. Rotation refers to the spinning of the earth on its own axis, like a top spinning on a nail.
2. The earth is the planet which is also known as watery planet.

Section 2

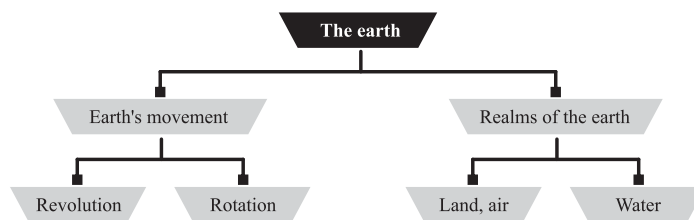
Based on NEP 2020

- A.** 1. A layer of air that surrounds the earth is called **atmosphere**.
2. Lithosphere is the **land surface** of the earth.
3. Hydrosphere is the **water surface** of the earth.
4. The **earth** is the only planet in the solar system which supports life.
5. The earth is also referred to as the **watery planet**.
- B.** 1. Sunshine keeps the air at the required temperature for human beings, plants and animals to live. That is why it is important for the atmosphere.
2. Two-thirds of the earth's surface are covered with water and one-third is land. This is why the earth is known as a watery planet or the blue planet.
- C.** 1. According to satellite photographs, the earth is

spherical in shape. The earth is slightly flattened at the top and bottom and bulges at the middle like a pumpkin. The earth's shape is also described as a geoid figure.

2. The two facts that prove that the shape of the earth is spherical are as follows :
- All planets in the solar system including the earth are spherical in shape.
 - The pole star is visible only in the northern part of the earth because of the spherical shape of the earth.
3. Life is possible on the earth because it has air, water and the sunlight.
4. The earth is made up of land, air and water.
5. Rotation and revolution are the two movements of the earth. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis whereas revolution is the movement of the earth round the sun.

Fun Time



3

The Early Man-I : (The Discovery of Fire)

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. difficult 2. jungle 3. animals

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Ans. 1. The Early man learn to light fire by striking two pieces of stones.
2. Early men used fire to cook food, to keep them warm and to keep wild animals away from them.
3. Early men ate fruits from trees and roots of plants.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

1. The early human beings lived in **jungle**.
2. The early men ate **fruits** and **roots of plants**.
3. The early men used tools made up of **stones** for hunting.

4. They learnt to make **fire** by rubbing two stones together.
5. Fire protected the early human beings from **cold** and **wild animals**.

B.
C.

1. T 2. F 3. T
1. The Early human beings not live for long at one place because they do not know how to grow crops. They gathered fruits from trees and roots of plants. When food at once place was not available, they moved to another place in search of it.
2. The Early human beings used the tools made up of stones. They also used sharp and pointed wooden sticks to kill the bigger animals.
3. The discovery of fire protected him from wild animals, gave him warmth, and made his food softer and tastier.

4

The Early Man-II : (The Invention of Wheel)

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. clay pots 2. Car 3. Bullock cart

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. A cart without wheel is called **sledge**
2. Round and long pieces of wood is called **logs**
B. 1. Early man got the idea of the wheel by logs of wood floating in the river.
2. When the Early man joined some logs of wood together, its first cart called sledge was developed.
3. The potter's wheel is used to make clay pots.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. (i) Pulley (ii) Wind mills

B.

2. (i) Do yourself
1. For a very long time, early human beings used to eat only **fruits** and **roots** of plants.
2. Early human beings used **oxen** to plough the fields.
3. A wheelless cart is known as a **sledge**.
4. A **potter's wheel** is used to make clay pots.
C. 1. The Early human beings travelled from one place to another by walking or travelling on the back of animals.
2. The Early man carried heavy load from one place to another on the animals he domesticated.
3. The wheels are also used in a pulley to draw water from the wells. They are used in cranes to lift heavy load easily, and also in the wind mills.

5

Communication

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. telephone 2. electronic mail 3. international calls

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. FAX 2. TELEPHONE 3. EMAIL
4. INTERNET 5. TELEVISION
B. 1. Letters 2. Satellite
C. 1. A television is better than a radio as unlike radio we can see as well as hear programmes on it.
2. The means which helps us to send or receive messages are called means of communication.
3. Do it yourself

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We can write letters, postcards, **inland letters** and put in envelopes.
2. We send a **telegram** when a message is urgent.
3. **Telephone** is the fastest means of communicating with

someone.

4. We can listen to news bulletins, and watch entertainment programmes on the **television**.
5. The **satellites** have made communication easy and quick.
6. **Fax** and e-mail are other modern means of communication.
7. We can make direct telephone calls to other cities through **S.T.D.**
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
C. 1. (i) Letter (ii) E-mail (iii) Fax
2. (i) Radio (ii) Television (iii) Newspaper
3. Telephone
4. Television
5. Do it yourself
6. A television broadcast news almost instantly whereas a newspaper brings us the news the next day.

Test Yourself

1. camel 2. air transport 3. airports

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Aeroplanes 2. Mules
 B. 1. The quickest means of transport is the **aeroplane**.
 2. The vehicle more commonly found in villages is the **bullock cart**.
 3. The vehicle used for carrying goods is the **truck**.
 4. The vehicle that moves on tracks is called the **train**.

- C. 1. Delhi is an Indian city famous Indian city for Metro Rail.
 2. In hilly areas ponies is used as a means of transport.
 3. Camel is the most popular means of transport in desert.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1.; 2.; 3. Do yourself 4. train.
 B. 1. (i) Bullock Carts (ii) Cycles (iii) Tractor
 2. (i) Train (ii) Aeroplane (iii) Bus
 3. (i) Duronto Express
 (ii) Rajdhani Express
 (iii) Shatabadi Express
 4. Do yourself

Test Yourself

1. round 2. the equator 3. map-makers
 4. blue 5. plains

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Latitudes 2. Longitudes
 3. Political Map 4. Cartographers
 B. 1. Latitudes are the horizontal lines drawn on a globe.
 2. Longitudes are the vertical lines drawn on a globe.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The model of the earth is called **globe**.
 2. **The equator** divides the globe equally.
 3. Globe also helps us to know about the **earth**.
 4. A **political** map shows the boundaries of states and countries.
 5. A **map** is a representation of the earth on a flat surface.
 B. 1. T 2. F 3. T
 4. F 5. T
 C. 1. A globe is a miniature model of the earth. Like the planet earth, a globe is shaped like a ball. When we look at a glance we can truly see the way the world looks.
 2. Maps differ from a globe in the following ways :

Globe	Map
1. Real representation of the earth.	1. Shows the earth on a flat surface.
2. It is difficult to carry.	2. It is easy to carry.
3. It can be used only for reference.	3. It can be used for reference as well as practice.

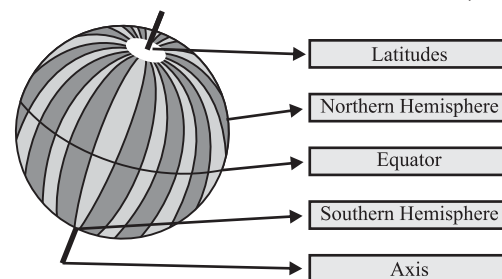
3. A globe shows the exact size, shape and location of places, continents and oceans as on the real earth.

4. A political map shows the boundaries of states and countries including cities and capitals. A physical map shows the natural features of land, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes and ponds.
 5. The colour keys help us to study the various features of the earth. Different colours are used in a map. Generally physical maps have a colour key, which explains the meaning of the colours and gives details about the height and depths of the seas, land and the oceans. In a map, generally the oceans are represented by blue colour, mountains and higher landforms by brown, plateau by orange or yellow and plains by green colour.

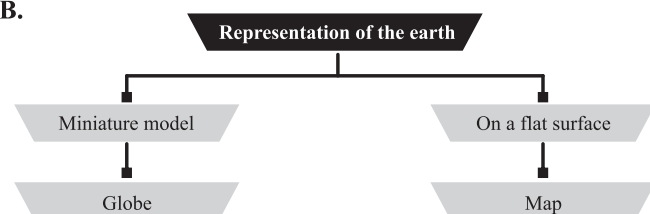
Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

A.



B.



Test Yourself

1. 5th September 2. Tamil Nadu 3. 14th November

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. Independence Day 15th August
 Gandhi Jayanti 2nd October
 Children's is Day 14th November
 B. 1. On the occasion of the Republic Day a grand parade is

held at Vijay Chock in New Delhi.

2. Diwali is celebrated with enthusiasm and joy. We decorate our houses and exchange sweets and gifts with our friends and relatives.
 3. On the occasion of Eid people go to mosques to offer Namaz. They embrace each other and wish Id Mubarak.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. **Pongal** is an important festival of Tamil Nadu.
2. **Diwali** is an important festival of the Hindus.
3. People exchange gifts, and pray in churches on **Christmas**.
4. The birthdays of the Sikh Gurus are celebrated as **Guruparab**.
5. **Durga Puja** is an important festival of West Bengal.
- B. 1. True 2. False
3. False 4. True
- C. **Column A** **Column B**
1. Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (a) Teacher's Day
2. Independence day (b) National festival
3. Raksha Bandhan (c) Sisters tie Rakhi on their brothers' wrists
4. Durga Puja (d) Celebrated in West Bengal
5. Onam (e) Boat race
6. Pongal (f) A harvest festival
- D. 1. 5th September : **Teacher's Day**
2. 26th January : **Republic Day**

3. 25th December : **Christmas**
- E. 1. The festivals celebrated by the Indians all over the world are called harvest festivals.
2. The festivals celebrated to express our happiness over good harvest are known as harvest festivals.
3. (i) Independence Day (ii) Republic Day (iii) Gandhi Jayanti are the three national festival of India.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

1	G	U	R	U	P	A	R	A	B		2	E
3	H	O	L	I		4	D	I	W	A	L	I
5	D	U	S	S	E	H	R	A				D
6	P	O	N	G	A	L						
7	R	A	K	S	H	A	B	A	N	D	H	A
8	O	N	A	M								
9	C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S			

9

Indian Land Surface

Test Yourself

1. Bay of Bengal 2. peninsula 3. South India

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The ocean to the south of India **Indian Ocean**
2. The sea to the west of India **Arabian Sea**
- B. 1. Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are two groups of islands which are parts of India.
2. The Northern Plains are thickly populated because here the land is flat as well as fertile. Also many big rivers flow through these plains.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

1. **Mount Everest** is the highest peak in the world.
2. India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.
3. The plateau in the south India is called the **Deccan** plateau.
4. The desert in the north-west India is called the **Thar**.

B.

Column A

Column B

1. Ganga (a) River
2. Thar (b) Desert
3. Plateau (c) Deccan
4. Plains (d) Fertile
5. Himalayas (e) Mountains
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. T

D.

1. A plateau is the land is higher than the surrounding land, but has a flat surface.
2. A desert is an area which covered with sand and has no permanent vegetation.
3. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all the sides.

10

States in India

Test Yourself

1. 7 2. 29

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Shimla 2. Daman
- B. 1. The capital of India is **Delhi**.
2. There are **29** states in India.
3. **Delhi** is a Union Territory.
4. The Governor of a state lives in the **capital of the state**.
- C. 1. We need a central government to look for the interest of the people of the entire country and to safeguard our country from external aggerations.
2. It is difficult to rule such a big country only from one place so India has been divided into states and union

territories.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

1. Areawise, India ranks **seventh** in the world.
2. There are **29** states and **7** union territories in India.
3. The Government at the central level is called **central government**.
4. **New Delhi** is the capital of India.
- B. 1. F 2. T
3. F 4. T
- C. 1. The Central Government is located in the New Delhi.
2. The State Government are located in their respective state capitals.
3. The important offices of central government are located in the New Delhi.

Test Yourself

1. Yamuna
3. Sandstone

MCQs

2. Edwin Lutyens
4. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. The President of India : **Pranab Mukherjee**
 2. The Prime Minister of India : **Narendra Modi**
 3. The architect, who designed New Delhi : **Edwin Lutyens**
- B.
1. People from all the states of India live here and practise their own culture, language and festivals. That is why Delhi is called 'Mini India'.
 2. Sandstone is used in building of the Red Fort.
 3. The Raj Ghat is the memorial of Mahatma Gandhi.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. The river **Yamuna** flows through the eastern side of Delhi.
 2. The iron pillar near **Qutub-Minar** has not rusted till

today.

3. The President of India lives in **New Delhi**.
 4. The hot dry winds blowing in the summer are called **loo**.
 5. The samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi is called **Raj Ghat**.
- B.
1. (i) Haryana (ii) Uttar Pradesh
 2. National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) is the new name of the state of Delhi.
 3. Indraprastha was the name of Delhi during the Pandavas' reign.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

Old Monuments	Place of Worship	Places of Interest
1. Red Fort	Gurudwara Sisganj	Zoo
2. Qutub Minar	Jama Masjid	Rail Museum
3. Old Fort	Birla Mandir	Rashtrapati Bhawan
4. Humayun Tomb	Lotus Temple	Doll Museum
5. India Gate	St. James Church	

Test Yourself

1. Pongal
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Bharatanatyam

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Lotus Temple **Delhi**
 2. Kapalesh Temple **Chennai**
 3. Birla Mandir **Delhi**
 4. Parthasarathi Temple **Chennai**
- B.
1. Pongal is the most popular festival of Chennai.
 2. People of Chennai generally eat rice, sambhar and curd.
 3. If we visit we like to see Marina Beach, V.G.P. Golden Beach, St. Thomas Cathedral, The Government Museum, Kapaleshwar temple etc.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Chennai is the capital of **Tamil Nadu**.
 2. People in Chennai speak **Tamil**.

3. The famous dance of Tamil Nadu is **Bharatanatyam**.
4. **Marina Beach** is the longest beach in India.

B.

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

C.

Column A

Column B

1. Chennai (a) Capital of Tamil Nadu
2. V.G.P. (b) Beach
3. Parthasarathi (c) Temple
4. Bharatnatyam (d) Popular dance
5. Perambur (e) Rail coach factory

D.

1. Chennai is located in the state of Tamil Nadu.
2. Majority of the people in Chennai speak Tamil.
3. There are many important industries which produce cars, motor cycles, paints.
4. Fort St. George, Parthasarathi temples, Snake Park and Gandhi Mandapam.

Test Yourself

1. Kolkata
2. Rabindranath Setu
3. Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Hugli is a tributary of Ganga.
 2. The most important industry of Kolkata is jute textile.
 3. The most popular game in Kolkata is football.
 4. West Bengal is situated along the East Coast.
 5. Durga Puja is associated with the festival of Dussehra.
 6. Kolkatans are fond of eating rice with fish.
- B.
1. Howrah Bridge is located on the river Hugli.
 2. The most important festival of Bengal is Durga Puja.
 3. The important industries in Kolkata are cotton, silk, jute, rice mills, chemicals, fertilizers, paper and glass works.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. The Howrah Bridge is on the river **Hugli**.
 2. Kolkata is the capital of **West Bengal**.
 3. People of Kolkata speak **Bengali**.
 4. Kolkata is situated on the **Hugli**.
 5. **Diamond Harbour** is a major port of Kolkata.
- B.
1. F
 2. T
 3. F
 4. T
 5. T

C.

Column A

Column B

1. Victoria Memorial (a) Made of white marble
2. Botanical Garden (b) Kolkata
3. Howrah Bridge (c) Hugli river
4. Ramakrishna Mission (d) Belur
5. Climate (e) Mud and humid

D.

1. Hugli flows through Kolkata.
2. The places worth visiting in Kolkata are : The Victoria Memorial made of white marble, the Birla Planetarium,

the Ravindra Sarovar, The Botanical Gardens, the National Library, The Belur Math and the temples in Kalighat and Dakshineswar. One can also visit the Science City, newly constructed science city and also the Vivekananda Bridge.

- The climate of Kolkata is mild and humid. It is neither very hot nor very cold. It rains heavily here during the monsoon or rainy season.
- Shanti Niketan is famous for its unique study method. There are no regular classes being held for the students. Instead students study and learn under the guidance of

the mother nature.

- The climate of Kolkata is quite different from other places. It is influenced by the two factors the adjoining river (Hugli) and the sea (Bay of Bengal). Due to these two it rains heavily during the monsoon months which makes its climate hot and humid.
- Durga Puja is the most important festival of Kolkata. It is celebrated with great fanfare throughout the city.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

Singer : Monali Thakur Dancer : Uday Shankar
Cricketer : Sourav Ganguly Writer : Rabindranath Tagore

14

Mumbai

Test Yourself

MCQs

- Maharashtra
- Bollywood
- Atomic energy
- Gateway of India

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- The climate of Mumbai is hot and humid almost throughout the year.
- Bombay High is a major centre to obtain crude mineral oil. That is why it is important for us.
- Mumbai faces Arabian sea.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra**.
 - The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is situated at **Trombay** near Mumbai.
 - Crude oil has been found near Mumbai at **Bombay High**.
 - The people in Mumbai are fond of eating **bhelpuri** and Pav Bhaji.
 - Gateway of India** is the most famous landmark of Mumbai.
 - The arc of shining lights along the **Marine Drive** is called the Queen's Necklace.
- Essel World (a) Amusement Park
 - Juhu (b) Beach
 - Ganesh Chaturthi (c) Festival
 - Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (d) Atomic energy

- T
 - F
 - F
 - F
- Mumbai is situated on the west coast of India along the Arabia sea.
 - (i) Cotton textile (ii) Fertilizers
(iii) Electronic goods (iv) Edible oils
 - (i) Essel World (ii) Marine Drive
(iii) Nariman Point (iv) Juhu Beach
(v) The Jahangir Art Gallery
 - Ganesh Chaturthi is the most important festival in Mumbai.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

- Solve the crossword puzzle :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| J _ _ U | An important beach |
| B H _ _ P _ _ I | Popular food item |
| C _ T _ _ N | An important industry of Mumbai |
| E L _ _ _ N _ A | A famous cave near Mumbai |
| E _ _ L W _ _ D | An amusement park in Mumbai |
- (a) Chhatrapati Shivaji was the founder of Maratha Empire.
(b) The Gateway of India was built by Britishers in 1911 to commemorate the visit of George V the emperor of the United Kingdom.

15

Local Government

Test Yourself

MCQs

- Sarpanch
- Mayor

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- Village Panchayat looks after the affairs of the village.
- Gram Panchayat elected by all men and women, who are 18 years of age.
- The Municipal Committee is formed by the members who are elected directly by the people.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A Village **Panchayat** looks after the needs of the village people.
- The Panchayat runs **school** for children.
- It arranges drinking **water** for the villagers.
- Every Village Panchayat has at least one **woman**

member.

- The Municipal Corporation looks after the **needs** of the city people.
- F 2. T 3. F 4. F
 - The members of a Village Panchayat elected by the votes cast by all men and women, of a village, who are 18 years of age.
 - The Village Panchayat is a body which works for the welfare of the village and looks after needs of the people. It makes arrangements to keep the village neat and clean. The functions of a Village Panchayat are as follows :
 - It works to keep the village clean.
 - It makes arrangement for drinking water by digging wells.
 - It runs schools for the children.

- It provides and maintains the street lights.
 - It maintains centres of adult education.
 - It also helps to run the dispensaries and control diseases in the village.
 - It also settles disputes among the villagers.
 - It constructs and repairs village roads.
3. The functions of a Municipal Committee are as follows :

- It looks after the cleanliness of the city.
- It makes arrangement for street lights.
- It arranges for the supply of clean, drinking water.
- It runs hospital and dispensaries.
- It makes arrangements for primary schools.
- It builds and looks after the city roads.

16

Rules and Duties

Test Yourself

1. society 2. citizens 3. welfare

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Ours is a modern/an ancient society.
2. We must break/follow rules and regulations properly.
3. We should keep our surroundings clean and tidy/dry and wet.
4. We should not talk/fight with each other.
- B. 1. Laws are the rules and regulators framed by the government, for our welfare.
2. Roads, parks, schools, libraries, water supply and electricity are some of the public services provided by the government to us.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We need to follow certain **rules** and **regulations**.
2. Avoid wastage of **water**, electricity and **food**.
3. Rules and regulations framed by the government are called **laws**.
4. Public services like roads, parks are provided by the **government**.
5. Obeying the laws of the government is the prime duty of every **citizen**.
6. We should not **steal** or **break** public property.
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T
4. F 5. T
- C. 1. Rules are the certain conditions laid down by a competent authority (government). These conditions prohibit certain acts.
2. We can keep our surroundings clean and tidy by throwing garbage in the dustbin. We can also keep them clean by regularly sweeping them.
3. The rules to be followed by us to be good citizens are as

follows :

- Keep your surroundings clean and dirty.
 - Throw garbage in the dustbins.
 - Do not waste water, electricity or food.
 - Follow the traffic rules. Never drive fast.
 - Cross the road only at zebra-crossing.
 - Follow the queue system wherever it is in place.
 - Do not fight with each other.
 - Do not spoil or dirty public property like monuments, roads, parks, etc.
 - Do not steal or break public property.
4. Two safety to be followed on the road are as follows :
(i) We should always walk on the left side of the road.
(ii) We should cross the road from zebra crossing.
5. As citizens of a country, it is our duty follow the rules that are framed for our welfare. If all the rules said above are followed, one's life will be safe and secure. Accidents can be avoided if road rules are followed wisely and carefully. The laws set by the government are to be strictly followed, as they are meant for the welfare of the public. People should cooperate and support the system of discipline in public places. It is our responsibility to use them properly, keep them clean and not to damage or abuse them.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

- We should not treat our pet animals in an unkind manner.
- We should not put our fingers in electric sockets.
- We should not try to reach higher places by standing on stool.
- We should not fight with others.
- We should swim only in the presence of an adult.
- We should not run downstairs.

17

Occupations

Test Yourself

1. paper 2. rubber 3. fishing

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Mica 2. Paper
- B. 1. The main occupation of the people in villages is farming.
2. The main occupation of the people on the sea coast is fishing.
3. The main occupation of the people on hill slopes is sheep rearing.
4. The main occupation of the city people is working in offices.

- C. 1. Farming is the main occupation in our India.
2. In coastal areas fishing is the main occupation.
3. Wood is used to make paper, doors, window, furniture, packing boxes etc.
4. To grow crops a farmer needs good seeds, fertilizers, water resources and farming implements.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. Do it yourself
- B. **Column A**
1. Doctor
 2. Tailor
 3. Farmer
 4. Carpenter
 5. Cobbler

Column B

- (a) Patient
- (b) Sewing Machine
- (c) Tractor
- (d) Wood
- (e) Shoes

- C. 1. Any work which helps us to earn money is called a occupation.
 2. Farming is the main occupation in villages.
 3. (a) Textile Mills (b) Sugar Mills

- (c) Tea gardens
 4. (a) Lumbering (b) Gum making
 (c) Collecting latex
 5. Do it yourself

18

Indian Food

Test Yourself

1. vegetarians 2. wheat

EXERCISE

Section 1

- A. 1. Potato, tomato and onion.
 2. Because not all types of food are grown in all the areas.
 3. The fruits and the vegetables which are available in a particular season are called seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Section 2

- A. 1. Do it yourself
 2. **Fruits** and **vegetables** are the food items which we get from another state.
 3. **Chapattis** and **dal** are the popular dishes of North

MCQs

Based on NEP 2020

- B. 1. T 2. F
 3. F 4. F
- C. 1. People who eat meat, fish and eggs along with fruits and vegetables are called non-vegetarians.
 2. Vegetarians eat only cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits.
 3. The people who do not non-vegetarians food are called vegetarians.
 4. Spices are the ingredients that are added to the food to make it colourful and tasty.

The World-4

1

Our Country and Its Neighbours

Test Yourself

1. 7 2. seventh 3. 3,214 km
4. 1947 5. Rajsathan

MCQs

- B. 5. India has **seven** union territories.
1. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and the Maldives are the neighbours of India.
2. India has water bodies on its three sides. It has the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Bay of Bengal in the east.
3. The seven union territories of India are Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Diu and Daman, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.
4. The geographical regions of India are (i) the Northern Mountains, (ii) the Northern Plains, (iii) the Great Indian Desert, (iv) the Great Indian Plateau, and (v) the Coastal Plains and Islands.

EXERCISE

Section 1

- A. 1. The seventh largest country in area : **India**
2. The smallest state in India : **Goa**
B. 1. There are 29 states in India.
2. Telangana

Based on NEP 2020

Section 2

- A. 1. India is in the **continent** of Asia.
2. More than **1.2** billion people live in India.
3. India has the **Indian Ocean** in the south.
4. India's breadth is **2,993** km from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat.

Based on NEP 2020

2

The Northern Mountains

Test Yourself

1. 8,848 m 2. three 3. 1953
4. Dal Lake 5. Gangtok

MCQs

- B. 4. **Kahwa** is a popular drink of the Kashmiris.
5. Uttarakhand was formed in **2000**.
1. Mount Everest
2. Bachendri Pal
3. Tarai
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. Himachal Pradesh
C. **Column A** **Column B**
1. Himachal (a) Fruit Bowl of India
2. Nathu La (b) Sikkim
3. Purvanchal range (c) Lushai Hills
4. Himachal Pradesh (d) Hill stations
5. Sikkim (e) Thukpa
D. 1. The length of the Himalayan range is 2500 km.
2. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are the Greater Himalayas or Himadri, the Middle Himalayas or Himachal and the lower Himalayas or Shiwalik.
3. The two capital of Jammu and Kashmir are Jammu (in winters) and Srinagar (in summers).
4. Kashmiris carry Kangri to keep themselves warm during winters.
5. Himachal Pradesh is called the "Fruit Bowl of India" because here fruits are grown in a large number.

EXERCISE

Section 1

- A. 1. The first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest : **Bachendri Pal**
2. A green tea of Jammu and Kashmir : **Kahwa**
B. 1. The first men to climb Mt. Everest were Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay of Nepal in 1953.
2. Glaciers are the large ice-sheets formed by snow.
3. Mount Godwin Austen (K2) is the second highest peak in the world.
4. Shikaras are the small boats found in the Dal Lake in Kashmir.
5. Kohima is the capital of Nagaland.

Based on NEP 2020

Section 2

- A. 1. The Northern Mountains are the **highest** mountain range in the world.
2. The Ganga originates from **Gangotri** glacier.
3. **Mount Godwin Austen** the second highest peak in the world is in the Karakoram range.

Based on NEP 2020

3

The Northern Plain

Test Yourself

1. Hugli 2. Tibet
3. wheat 4. Bihi

MCQs

- after floods.
2. The northern plain is divided into three basins—the Satluj basin, the Ganga basin and the Brahmaputra basin.
3. The main states that form the Ganga basin are Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
4. Farming is the main occupation of the people of the Satluj basin.

EXERCISE

Section 1

1. The Northern plains are fertile because the Himalayan rivers deposit sediments in a large quantity every year

Based on NEP 2020

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. The Ganga originates from the **Gangotri** glacier in the Himalayas.
 2. The Ganga basin is called the **food bowl** of India.
 3. The **Bhakra Nangal** dam is built on the Satluj river.
 4. **Tractors** are a common sight in the farms of the Satluj basin.
 5. The weavers of Uttar Pradesh weave beautiful **Banarsi** sarees.
 6. Assam grows the largest quantity of **tea** in India.
 7. Madhubani is the famous art of **Bihar**.

- B.
- | A | B |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Punjab | (a) Bhangra |
| 2. Bihu | (b) Assam |
| 3. Uttar Pradesh | (c) Banarasi sarees |
| 4. Bengal | (d) Rabindra Sangeet |
| 5. Haryana | (e) Dairy farming |

4

Test Yourself

MCQs

1. very difficult
2. extreme climate
3. Ghoomar
4. Udaipur
5. Thar Desert

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. A group of people travelling together on camels. **Caravan**
 2. A place in the desert when underground water reaches the surface. **Oasis**
 3. Popular folk dance of Rajasthan. **Ghoomar**
- B.
1. Because water is available only near an oasis.
 2. In a desert sand is found in large numbers which cools faster during the night. That is why nights are generally cold in a deserts.
 3. Due to the Indira Canal irrigation farming is now possible in the desert area of Rajasthan.
 4. Storms or fast moving winds makes the sand dunes move from one place to another.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. The Great Indian desert lies in the state of **Rajasthan**.
 2. **Date palms** is a tall tree that grows near an oasis.
 3. **Suratgarh** is a city in the Thar Desert.
 4. People, who move from place to place are called **nomads**.

5

Test Yourself

MCQs

1. Narmada
2. triangular
3. farming
4. Bengaluru
5. Bharatanatyam

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Kanjeevaram sarees | Tamil Nadu |
| 2. Bidri art | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. Dosa, idli, sambhar, upma and coconut chutney | Karnataka |
| 4. Pearls and semi-precious stones | Hyderabad |
| 5. Carnatic music | Tamil Nadu |

C. Main Crops	Punjab	Bengal	Uttar Pradesh
	Wheat	Rice	Sugarcane
	Millet	Jute	Wheat
Favourite Dish	Bihar	Punjab	Bengal
	Roti	Makke ki roti	Rice
	Litti-Chokha	Sarson ka saag	Fish-curry
Festivals	Punjab	Bengal	Assam
	Lohri	Durga Puja	Bihu
	Baisakhi	Eid	Diwali

- D.
1. A basin is a region drained by a river and its tributaries.
 2. Some of the crops that grow in the Satluj basin are wheat, millet, gram, oilseeds and a variety of vegetables.
 3. The people of the Satluj basin celebrate the festivals are Lohri, Basant Panchami, Baisakhi and Diwali.
 4. Sugarcane, wheat, rice and jute are some of the crops that grow in the Ganga basin.
 5. Sericulture is the rearing of silkworms. It is practised in the State of Assam.

Thar Desert

5. **Gangaur** is festival of Rajasthan.
6. A thorny plant in a desert is called : **Cactus**.
7. **Pushkar** is a famous pilgrimage centre.
8. **Chittaurgarh** has the biggest fort.

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

C. Column A	Column B
1. The Thar Desert	(a) The Great Indian Desert
2. Desert	(b) Extreme climate
3. Cactus and keekar	(c) Desert vegetation
4. Sand dunes	(d) Small hillocks
5. Luni	(e) A small river

- D.
1. A desert is a very hot, dry and sandy area which has very little vegetation. Also a very low rainfall in the desert.
 2. Sand Dunes are small hillocks of sand found in the desert. They move from one place to another by the force of storms wind.
 3. A green and watery spot in the desert is called an oasis.
 4. The camel is the only animal that can easily walk on sand. It can store water in its hump. Its feet don't sink into the sand. It has two sets of eyelids to protect its eyes from dust or sand. It can survive on the a camel thorny desert vegetation. Due to all these reasons, is called the "ship of the Desert".

The Great Indian Plateau

- B.
1. The plateau region useful to us because it is rich in natural and mineral wealth, important for industries.
 2. Because there are no glaciers or snow covered mountains to provide these rivers with water throughout the year.
 3. Farming is the main occupation of the people in the plateau region of India.
 4. Mumbai is called an Industrial centre because there are many industries are located in this region.
 5. Dosa, idli, sambhar, upma and coconut chutney are the favourite food of the people of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The other name of the southern plateau is **Deccan Plateau**.
 2. The plateau region is **triangular** in shape.
 3. The plateau region is rich in **mineral** resources.
 4. Tea is grown in the hill slopes of **Nilgiri** hills.
 5. The artisans of Andhra Pradesh are known for their **bidri** art.
 6. The main festival of Maharashtra is **Ganesh Chaturthi**.
- B. **Column A** **Column B**
 1. Maharashtra (a) Alphanso
 2. Karnataka (b) Mulberry trees
 3. Nilgiri Hills (c) Coffee and tea
 4. Mysore (d) Vrindavan Garden
 5. Tirupati (e) Pilgrimage

6. Bharatanatyam (f) Tamil Nadu
 7. Andhra Pradesh (g) Kuchipudi
- C. 1. The fertile black soil is suited for the cultivation of cotton. It is found in the Deccan Plateau.
 2. Karnataka is a major industrial state. It produces electronic goods, watches, aircrafts etc.
 3. The famous Ajanta and Ellora caves are situated in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
 4. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of tobacco and coffee. The artisans of Andhra Pradesh are known for their 'birdi art'. The famous dance of Andhra Pradesh is called the Kuchipudi dance.
 5. The main festival of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are Ganesh Chaturthi, Pongal and Dussehra with great joy and pomp and show.

6

Test Yourself

1. Garba 2. Konkan coast 3. The Eastern coastal plain
 4. Mando 5. Onam

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. A narrow part of the sea which enters the land. **Gulf**
 2. The southernmost tip of the Indian mainland. **Kanyakumari**
 3. A crop which is readily saleable. **Cash Crop**
 4. A piece of land that is surrounded by water on all the sides. **Island**
 5. The backwaters of the sea. **Lagoons**
- B. 1. The eastern coastal plain is wider than the western coastal plain.
 2. The coastal plains experience moderate type of climate.
 3. Fishing are the main occupations of the people in the coastal plains.
 4. It extends from the Gulf of Kutch in the north to Kanyakumari, the southern most tip of the Indian mainland in the south.
 5. If we visit the state of Kerala will see National Parks, sea beaches, back waters known as lagoons, tea, rubber and coffee plantations etc.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The main occupations of the people in the coastal area are **fishing and farming**.
 2. Puducherry is famous for its **Shri. Aurobindo** Ashram.
 3. Kerala has the highest **literacy** rate.
 4. The **Sun** temple at Konark is very famous.
 5. **Odissi** is a well-known dance of Odisha.
 6. Kerala is popular for its **rubber** industry.
 7. Mumbai is the centre of **Hindi film** industry.
 8. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were known as

Kala Pani during the British Rule in India.

B.

¹ K	E	R	A	L	A	² M	³ G
⁴ A	N	A	N	D		E	A
T						E	R
H		² C	O	T	T	O	N
A		H	N			A	A
K		E	A			K	
A		N	M			S	
L		N				H	
I		A		³ C	O	I	R
		I					
⁵ P	A	N	A	J	I		

C.

1. Light house is a tower with a light to guide ships. Light houses are built along the coast and at places, where the light houses cannot be built, there are floating. Light houses or Lightships.
 2. Black soil is prevalent in the Western Coastal Plain and cotton is the main crop given here.
 3. Anand is famous for a big dairy producing milk, producing milk, butter and cheese.
 4. Popular tourist spots of the Western Coastal Plain are as follows In Mumbai there is a Hindi film industry, in Goa there are many churches, beautiful beaches, Kerala is famous for its coir industry, tea and coffee plantation and also known for its boat race.
 5. In Gujarat, cotton handcrafts are popular. Also people made beautiful items from sea shells and corals.
 6. The churches of Goa are magnificent. It has beautiful beaches. Thousands of tourists visit Goa every year especially during the Christmas celebrations.

7

Soils of India

Test Yourself

1. both 2. alluvial soil 3. Laterite soil

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

1. The soil forms the top layer of the earth's surface.

2. There are five types of soil in India.
 3. We can check soil erosion by taking the following steps :
 Planting grass, shrubs, plants and trees. The roots help in binding the soil together.
 Step farming or Terrace farming.

- A.
1. A L L U V I A L S O I L
 2. B L A C K S O I L
 3. L A T E R I T E
 4. O R C H A R D S
- B.
1. The most fertile soil in India is called Alluvial soil. It is formed by the deposition of silt brought down from the mountains by the rivers.
 2. Black soil is good for growing cotton. It is found in the north western part of the Deccan Plateau.
 3. Laterite soil is reddish in colour. This type of soil is not

very fertile. This soil is good for growing groundnut and millet. Laterite soil is found in all part of the Deccan. Plateau except north western part.

4. The crops which are grown for the purpose of selling in the market is known as cash crops, such as : tea, coffee, rubber, pepper etc. The country exports these crops to other countries.
5. Wind and running water can easily remove loose soil from the fields. This is called soil erosion. Both human and natural activities are responsible for soil erosion. Rain water and strong winds carry away the rich soil from out fields and cause soil erosion. Soil erosion is also caused by deforestation and floods.

8

Forests and Wildlife

Test Yourself

1. Lion
2. Royal Bengal Tiger
3. Sundari

MCQs

EXERCISE

- A.
1. A programme of planting a large number of trees :
Van Mahotsav
 2. The movement to prevent the cutting down of trees :
Chipko Movement
- B.
1. The forests are being cut down to obtain land for various purposes such as constructing building, farming, industries etc.
 2. The forests help us various types of things such as timber, medicines, in conserving the soil, it provide shelter to wildlife etc.
 3. Various types of forests are found in India because there is a big variety of soil composition and temperature condition.
 4. We should increase the area under forests because to maintain ecological balance one-third of the land surface should be under the forest, which is no so in our country.

- A.
1. Three trees that grow in the Evergreen forests :
Ebony, Mahogany and rose wood
 2. Three trees that grow in the Deciduous forests :
Teak, sal and shisham
 3. Three trees of the Coniferous forests :
Pine, Deodar and spruce

- B.
- | A | B |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Jim Corbett Park | (a) Uttarakhand |
| 2. Kaziranga | (b) Assam |
| 3. Gir | (c) Lions |
| 4. Periyar | (d) Elephant |
| 5. Sunderbans | (e) Bengal Tiger |

C. Answer the following questions :

1. There are five types of forests i.e. : Evergreen Forests, Deciduous Forests, Thorny Forests, Coniferous Forests and Tidal Forests.
 - Evergreen Forests are found along the Western Ghats and the hill area of the North-Eastern India.
 - Deciduous Forests are found in the Deccan Plateau and the foothills of the Himalayan mountains.
 - Thorny Forests are found in Rajasthan and the drier parts of the southern Plateau.

- Coinferous Forests are found in the slopes of the Himalayas and in the Nilgiri Hills in the south.
- Tidal Forests are found in the Ganga and the Brahmaputra in West Bengal.

2. **Evergreen Forests** : The trees of these forests do not shed all their leaves at one time. The trees are very tall and grow very close to each other. These forests are found along the Western Ghats and the hill-areas of the North-Eastern India. The important trees are ebony, mahogany and rosewood.

Deciduous Forests : These forests are mostly found in the Deccan Plateau and the foothills of the Himalayan mountains. The trees of these forests shed their leaves in the beginning of summer. The important trees are teak, sal and shisham.

3. Van Mahotsav is celebrated at the beginning of the rainy season. Every year on Van Mahotsav day, a large number of trees are planted. It was started in 1950 to create an interest among the people to conserve forests.
4. The valuable products obtained from forests are as follows :

- Timber or wood is one of the most important things we get from the forests. Timber is used for making buildings, furniture, implements and tools.
- Softwood is used to make crates, matchsticks, paper and plywood.
- Firewood is used as a fuel.
- Resin from trees like pine is used to make paints and varnish.
- Parts of some trees such as neem are used to make medicines.
- 5. India has a large variety of wildlife. Animals are being hunted and killed in large numbers by human beings for their skin, fur horn and tusks. In order to protect the wildlife, certain forests are protected. These are known as wild-life sanctuaries. The three well-known sanctuaries are the Sunderbans, the Jim Corbett National Park and the Kaziranga National Park.

Fun Time

A.



B.

1. Gir
2. Periyar
3. Corbett



Test Yourself

1. mica

2. Assam

3. both of these

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. coal 2. manganese
- B. 1. Because it is one of the hardest minerals known to us, and many types of things can be made from it. Also it is widely available.
2. Mineral resources provide raw material for the industries of a country.
3. Coal is used for cooking food, producing electricity, heating homes, driving railway, engines and for running factories.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We are the largest producer of **mica** in the world.
2. We have one-fourth of the world's **iron ore** deposits.
3. We get aluminium from **bauxite**.

4. Natural gas is used for running **factories** and **cooking food**.

- B. 1. Three products we get from crude oil :
Petrol Diesel Cooking gas
2. Three gold fields of India :
Kolar Gold Fields The Hunti Gold Fields
The Ramagiri Gold Fields
- C. 1. A rock containing a large quantity of mineral is called the mineral ore. The mineral ore is mined through a shaft or a deep hole dug deep inside the earth to bring out the mineral.
2. The place from where a mineral is extracted or taken out is called a mine.
3. Iron is a very useful metal. It is used to make bridges, electrical appliances, and other useful things.
4. The Bombay High is a big oil field has been recently found under the seabed off the coast of Mumbai.

Think

Ans. We should not eat junk food because :

- They increase sugar content in the body, which is bad for us.
- They prove infectious for our teeth.
- They encourage the development of obesity among children.
- They do not provide any nutrients to our body.

Test Yourself

1. Maharashtra

2. both

3. fibre crop

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. jute 2. millets
- B. 1. There are two agricultural seasons in our country :
The Kharif Season The Rabi Season
2. Cattle help the farmers in many ways. Bullocks are used to plough the fields. Bullock carts are used as means of transportation in villages. Cattle waste is used as manure. It is also used to produce biogas.
3. The Government is making effort to improve the breed of cattle. Efforts are being made to give them better diet and medical treatment.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. India is the largest producer of **sugarcane** in the world.
2. **Wheat** is the staple food for people in the northern and the north-western India.
3. **Tea and Coffee** are cash crops.
4. The Kharif season begins with the arrival of **monsoons**.
5. **Operation Flood** has increased the production of milk.
- B. 1. The crops which are grown for the purpose of selling in the market is known as cash crops. Such as; tea, coffee, rubber, pepper etc. The country exports these crops to other countries.
2. In the last 50 years, our country has made a great progress in the production of crops. This big success in agriculture is called the Green Revolution.
3. To increase our agricultural production we use of fertilizers, manures, insecticides and pesticides. The facilities of irrigation, using better quality of seeds , using better tools and implements like tractors and harvesters in our farms.
4. The White Revolution is a movement which gives importance to the increase in the milk production which is one of the most essential products for human existence and development.

Think

Ans. Simple demands of a worker can be given as below :

- Increase in wages.
- Facilities for medical leave, education.
- Better working conditions.
- Higher compensation in event of an accident.
- Facility of insurance

Test Yourself

1. Textile industry

2. Iron and steel industry

3. Chittaranjan

4. Kanpur

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

1. Industries are important to a nation because they provide things of importance to its people.
2. A industry in which most of the work is done in homes with little money is called a cottage industry.
3. In a small scale industries less resources are used in comparison to a large scale industry.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Iron and steel are the **backbone** of all industries.

2. **Textile industry** is the oldest industry in India.
3. Almost 50 percent of the cotton mills are in **Maharashtra and Gujarat**.
4. Industries give **employment** to many people.
5. Automobiles are produced at **Gurgaon** near Delhi.
6. Aeroplanes are being manufactured at **Kanpur and Bangalore**.

- B. Column A**
1. Perambur
 2. Vishakhapatnam
 3. Chittaranjan
 4. Pinjore
 5. Bhopal
- Column B**
- (a) Railway coaches
 - (b) Shipyard
 - (c) Railway engine
 - (d) H.M.T.
 - (e) BHEL
- C. (a) Cottage Industry :** In a cottage industry, people work in their homes, and produce a small quantity of goods. Very few people work to make things.

Examples, weaving cloth, shawls etc.

(b) Small-Scale Industry : In a small-scale industry, people work in small factories. They are run by a few people. They do not need a large amount of money. They make things needed by the people in daily life. Ex-Utensils, parts of cycles, fans, plastic goods etc.

(c) Large-Scale Industry : When a large number of workers are employed in big factories are called the large-scale industries. Ex-the iron and the steel plant, the automobile factory, textile mill etc.

2. (i) Raw materials (ii) Power
- (iii) Machines (iv) Workers
3. (i) Durgapur in West Bengal
- (ii) Bokaro in Jharkhand
- (iii) Rourkela in Orissa

12

Water Resources

Test Yourself

1. Mahanadi river
3. Bhakra Nangal

MCQs

2. Tamil Nadu

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
1. The highest dam in India : **Bhakra Nangal Dam**
 2. The longest dam in the world: **Hirakud Dam**
 3. The biggest man-made lake in India : **Govind Sagar Lake**
 4. The common means of irrigation in South India : **Tanks**
 5. Electricity produced from water : **Hydro-electricity**
- B.**
1. The farmers in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh depend on tanks to irrigate their fields because in these areas, it is not possible to dig wells, as the soil is hard and rocky.
 2. Dams are useful for us as there are used to get a regular supply of water for our canals and to control the flow of water in the rivers.
 3. We conserve water by rainwater harvesting and planting more trees.
 4. The different uses of water are as follows :
 - Washing clothes
 - Cleaning
 - Irrigation
 - Bathing
 - Cooking food
 - Gardening

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
1. Dams are made of **concrete and steel**.

B.

Column A

Column B

1. Bhakra Nangal dam (a) Satluj river
 2. Hirakud dam (b) Mahanadi river
 3. Nagarjuna Sagar dam (c) Krishna river
 4. Tungabhadra dam (d) Tungabhadra river
 5. Damodar (e) Damodar Valley Project
- C.**
1. The three main means of irrigation are canals, tubewells and tanks.
 2. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are the states irrigated by canals.
 3. Careful and economical use of water is called water conservation.
 4. Dams are to get a regular supply of water for our canal, dams have been built across some big and important rivers in different parts of our country. Dams and strong walls or the barriers are made of concrete and steel to control the flow of water in the rivers.
 5. Rain water harvesting is a method of water conservation. Rainwater is collected in tanks and stored in Underground Reservoirs. The stored water can be used during the dry season when there is a shortage of water.

13

Thoughts That Make Us Better Human Beings

Test Yourself

1. Punjab
2. Guru Granth Sahib
3. Bible
4. Quran
5. tenth

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

1. The holy books of the Hindus are Ramayana and Mahabharata.
2. The Place of worship of the Parsis are called fire-temples.
3. The teachings of Buddha and Mahavira are non violence and to led a simple life.

4. The place of worship of the Muslims are called mosques.
5. Mahavira taught people to love each other and treat all the people as equal.
6. Jesus Christ taught people the importance of peace, love and compassion.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
1. India is a land of many **religions**.
 2. Buddhism and Jainism preach **non-violence**.
 3. **Quran** is the holy book of the Muslims.
 4. The Parsis worship in the **fire** temples.

5. **Guru Nanak Dev** was the founder of the Sikh religion.
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. T
- C. **Column A** **Column B**
1. Jainism (a) Lord Mahavira
2. Ahimsa (b) Mahatma Gandhi

3. Guru Granth Sahib (c) Guru Nanak Dev
4. Lord Budha (d) Buddhism
5. Prophet Muhammad (e) Islam
- D. 1. (i) Ramayana (ii) Mahabharata
2. (i) Dayanand Saraswati (ii) Swami Vivekananda

14

Our Great Men

Test Yourself

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 2. Poet
3. Ruler

MCQs

- C. 1. Three social evils against which Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought were the practice of sati, child marriage and illiteracy.
2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a well-known social reformer, who served the cause of the Muslims. He opposed the Purdah System, and any other type of injustice against women. He worked in the field of education.
3. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 for his book 'Gitanjali'. He was popularly known as Gurudev.
4. Krishnadeva Raya was a great ruler of the Kingdom of Vijayanagar in South India. He built many beautiful buildings and tanks for his people. He encouraged trade to make his kingdom prosperous.
5. Birbal, Tansen and Mansingh were the three jewels of Akbar's court.

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded a college at Aligarh, which is now famous as the Aligarh Muslim University.
2. Krishnadeva Raya and Akbar were popular kings because they do a lot for their subjects.
3. Poona Seva Sadan Helped the widows by providing the suitable jobs. It also worked for the welfare of the orphans.
4. The destruction caused in the Kalinga was moved Ashoka towards the teachings of love and non-violence as described by Lord Buddha.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in **Bengal**.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the **Brahmo Samaj** to reform the evils in our society.
3. Ramabai Ranade set up the **Poona Seva Sadan**.
4. **Aryabhatta** and **Varahamihira** were very learned astronomers.
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T
4. T 5. T

Fun Time

1. He treats his subjects as his children.
2. He treats all his subjects equal.
3. He was philanthropist.
4. He adopted the policy of religious toleration.
5. He was very brave and courageous.
6. He unified India into one.

15

Our Government

Test Yourself

- Ans. 1. Union government 2. National Capital Territory
3. State government

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. We need a government to make and execute laws, and to punish those who break them.
2. The President of India is elected by the elected members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
3. The leader of the party which gets the largest number of votes in the Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister.
4. The Government at the centre formed by the party of the majority of Lok Sabha.
5. The Government at the state formed by the party of the majority of Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly).

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. **Delhi** is called the National capital territory.
2. The **Parliament** makes the laws for the whole country.

3. The **Governor** is the highest authority of the state government.
4. We must respect our **National Anthem** and **National Flag**.

- B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
C. 1. There are 29 states and 7 Union territories in India.
2. Parliament makes the laws for the whole country.
3. The leader of the majority party in the Parliament is called the Prime Minister.
4. The members of the Parliament are called the MPs.
5. The Assembly of the State Legislature is called Vidhan Sabha.
6. All those citizens who are 18 years of age and above have the right to vote in the General Elections.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

2. The names of five main political parties in India are as follows :
• Congress • Janata Dal United • BJP
• AIADMK • Samajwadi Party

Test Yourself

1. Democratic
3. National Goal

MCQs

2. 18 years
4. ten

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Festival celebrated on 15 August 1947 : **Independence Day**
2. A government of the people, for the people and by the people : **Democracy**
- B. 1. Democracy is a government of people, for the people and by the people.
2. Socialism means that all the people of the country should be treated as equals.
3. Secularism means treating all religions as equal.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. **Column A** **Column B**
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The people have the most power | (a) Democracy |
| 2. All religions are equal | (b) Secularism |
| 3. Right against exploitation | (c) Fundamental Right |
| 4. Respect the National Flag | (d) Fundamental Duty |
| 5. Provide equal wages for equal work | (e) Directive Principle |
- B. 1. The Constitution is a document according to which a country is governed.
2. The three national goal are as follows :
Democracy is a government of people, for the people and by the people. The people are powerful in a democratic country. Those who are over 18 years of age and above elect their representatives by voting. These representatives sit in the government and work for the welfare of the people.

Socialism means that all the people of the country should be treated as equals. There should be no difference between the rich and the poor. There should also be no discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion and gender. Everyone should get equal opportunities to grow and prosper.

Secularism means treating all religions as equal. India does not have an official religion. Every person can practise the religion of his or her own choice. In India, people are free to follow Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism and other religions.

3. The Fundamental Rights of the people of India are as follows :
- Right to equality
 - Right to freedom of speech
 - Right to justice
 - Right to follow any religion
 - Cultural and educational rights
 - Right to choose profession
 - Right to free and compulsory education
4. Five of the Fundamental Duties are as follows :
- To abide by the Constitution.
 - To respect the National Flag and National Anthem.
 - To cherish and follow the noble ideals of the national struggle for freedom.
 - To promote harmony and brother-hood.
 - To defend the country and serve the nation.
5. The Constitution also contains some important guidelines for the government to follow. These set of guidelines are called the Directive Principles.

The World-5

1

Parallels and Meridians (Latitudes and Longitudes)

Test Yourself

1. 0° Latitude 2. Latitudes 3. 180° Longitude
4. Tropic of Cancer 5. east-west

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. It is the spherical representation of the Earth with a map on its surface : **Globe**
2. The portion or area of the Earth which lies to the north of the equator : **Northern Hemisphere**
- B. 1. Poles are the two end points of an imaginary line called axis. They serve as the reference points.
2. Latitudes are imaginary lines that run east-west across the globe.
3. Prime Meridian is the 0° Meridian that passes through Greenwich.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The Earth is **spherical** in shape.
2. The top point of the **Earth** is called **North Pole**.
3. 23½°N latitude is called **Tropic of Cancer**.
4. All **latitudes** are of the same length.
5. There are total 360 **longitudes** on the globe.
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. F
4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The difference between latitudes and longitudes are as follows :

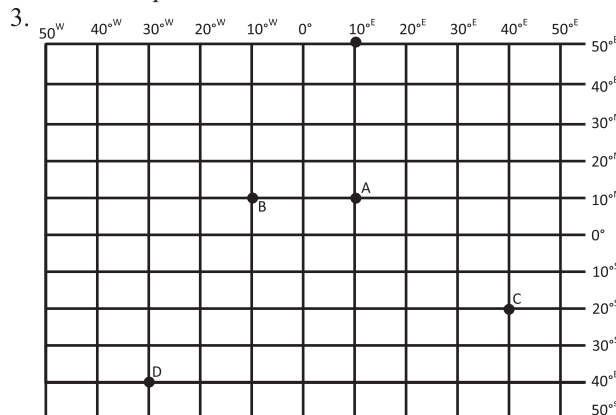
Parallels/Latitudes	Meridians or Longitudes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parallels are horizontal circles. Parallels run east-west. Total number of parallels is 180. (90 in each hemisphere). 0° Latitude is called Equator or great circle. They are parallel to one another. Size (length) of latitudes decreases as we move towards poles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are vertical and semi circular lines. Meridians run north-south. Every meridian is drawn at an interval of 1° each. 0° Latitude is called Equator or great circle. They are not parallel. They meet at the poles. All longitudes are of same length.

2. 1. South Pole
2. Equator
3. Northern Hemisphere
4. Southern Hemisphere
5. Prime Meridian
3. Grid is a network of liners formed by the intersection of parallels and meridians. We can locate a place with the help of the latitude and longitude lines.
4. 1. 0° Latitude **Equator**
2. 23½°N Latitude **Tropic of Cancer**
3. 23½°S Latitude **Tropic of Capricorn**
4. 66½°N Latitude **Arctic Circle**
5. 66½°S Latitude **Antarctic Circle**
6. 90°N **North Pole**
7. 90°S **South Pole**
5. The Prime Meridian is the 0° Meridian. Its another name is Greenwich Meridian.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

1. The distance between two latitudes 111 km.
2. (a) (i) 29°N; 77°E (ii) 19°N; 73°E (iii) 15°N; 81°E
(iv) 22°N; 88°E (v) 27°N; 80°E
(b) (i) Northern Hemisphere (ii) Northern Hemisphere
(iii) Northern Hemisphere (iv) Northern Hemisphere
(v) Northern Hemisphere (vi) Northern Hemisphere
(vii) Southern Hemisphere (viii) Southern Hemisphere



2

Understanding Our Earth

Test Yourself

1. 71% and 29% 2. Africa 3. The Atlantic ocean

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. A book of maps : **Atlas**
2. The highest peak in the world : **Mount Everest**
3. The largest and deepest ocean : **The Pacific Ocean**
- B. 1. We need maps to study the earth in detail.
2. The matic maps are the maps that focus on specific information such as railways, roads, population, crops etc.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. **Africa** is called the Dark Continent.
2. **Brazil** is the largest country of South America.
3. **Australia** is an Island Continent.
4. **England** is a European island country.
5. A **globe** is the model of the Earth.
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. F
4. T 5. T

- C.**
- | Column A | Column B |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Europe | (a) Continent |
| 2. Scale | (b) Ratio |
| 3. Physical | (c) Map |
| 4. Waterbody | (d) Atlantic |
| 5. Shape | (e) Earth |
- D.** 1. A scale is the ratio between the distance on the map and their actual distance on the ground. By 1 : 100000 we

mean that 1 unit on the map represents 100000 units on the ground.

2. According to their size, the continents can be list in the following order : Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
3. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Antarctic (Southern) Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

3

Varied Climates

Test Yourself

Ans. 1. the Tropics 2. Temperate zone 3. Antarctica

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- The condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time : **Weather**
 - The average of weather over a long period of time : **Climate**
 - Height above sea level : **Altitude**
- B.**
- The given factors affect weather : temperature, rainfall and humidity.
 - The following factors affect climate :
 - Proximity to the equator.
 - Distance from the sea.
 - Direction of winds.
 - Relief
 - The equator receives more direct sunlight than anywhere else on Earth. As a result of this the places near the equator remain hot for most part of the year. Whereas as we move towards the poles the amount of hotness started decreasing.
 - A place become colder with increase in altitude because as altitude increases, air becomes thinner and absorbs less heat.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time.
 - Changes in the atmosphere are studied by **meteorologists**.
 - The **Torrid** Zone is the closest to the equator.
 - The **Frigid** Zone has the **coldest** parts of the earth.
 - Hill Stations** are cool in the summer and mild in the winter.
 - As altitude increases, air becomes **thinner** and asborbs **less** heat.
 - The burning of fossil fuels has increased the amount of **carbon dioxide** in the atmosphere.
- B.**
- T
 - F
 - T
 - T
 - F
- C.**
- | Column A | Column B | Column C |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Climate | (iii) Average of weather | (e) Monsoon |
| 2. Equator | (vi) Direct sunlight | (a) Hot |

D.

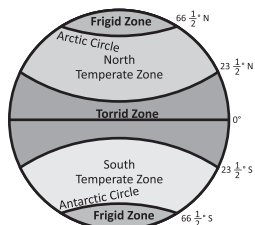
- Temperate Zone (i) Moderate climate (d) North America
 - Frigid Zone (v) The Arctic (f) The Antaretic
 - Height above sea (iv) Altitude (b) thin air level
 - Carbon-dioxide (ii) Greenhouse (c) global warming
- Weather** : Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time.
 - Climate** : Climate is the average of weather over a long period of time.
 - Torrid Zone** : It is the region between the Tropic of Cancer in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn in the South.
 - Temperate Zone** : It is the region that lie between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the north and the Tropical Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the South.
 - Altitude** : Height above sea level is called altitude.
 - Greenhouse effect** : The phenomenon of warming of the Earth due to the increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

E.

- Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time. It is affected by the factors like temperature, rainfall and humidity. **Climate**, on the other hand, is the average of weather over a long period of time. It is affected by the factors such as proximity to the equator, distance from the sea, direction of winds and relief.
- The following factors affect climate :
 - Proximity to the equator** : The places near the equator remain hot throughout the year. The places away from the equator experience different type of climate.
 - Distance from the sea** : The sea affects the climate of a place. Coastal areas are cooler and wetter than inland areas. This is because clouds are formed when warm air from inland areas meet cool air from the sea. These clouds give rain in coastal areas. On the other hand, the centre of inland areas is very hot and dry as moisture from the sea evaporates before it reaches these areas.
 - Direction of winds** : Wind is caused by differences in air temperature. As the air heats up, it rises and cooler air rushes to take its place. Cool winds that blow from the sea bring rain. Hot winds that blow from hot regions bring dry weather to inland areas.
 - Relief** : Climate can be affected by mountains.

Mountains receive more rainfall than other areas because the temperature on top of mountains is lower than the temperature at sea level. That is why there is snow on the top of mountains all year round.

3.



Climatic Zones of the Earth

4. Wind is caused by differences in air temperature. As the air heats up, it rises and cooler air rushes to take its place.
5. The invention of the motor engine and the burning of fossil fuels have led to pollution of the atmosphere and increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. All such human activities are slowly causing the planet to grow warmer, a phenomenon called Greenhouse Effect. Greenhouse effect causes Global Warming.

4

The Republic of Congo—The Land of Dense Forests

Think!

I would comfort that student by saying that height is nothing to do with one's ability. There is no need to feel bad about our short height, as it is something which is not in our hands.

Test Yourself

1. cassava
2. Matadi
3. bread

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
 1. Forests where trees do not shed all leaves at a time **Everygreen forests**
 2. A primitive tribe having short-statured people that live in the thick forests of Congo. **Pygmies**
- B.
 1. Congo, located near Equator and thus it gets the direct rays of the sun throughout the year that is why it has a hot and wet climate.
 2. The forests of Congo are called Everygreen forests because the trees do not shed all their leaves at the same time, they remain green throughout the year.
 3. Congo is called the heart of darkness because the dense forest there form a type of canopy and do not allow sunrays to reach the ground.
 4. In modern times, the people of Congo are changing their life styles. They do not practise shifting cultivation. They live in modern cities and work in factories, ports, mines, etc.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
 1. Congo is the **second** largest country of Africa.
 2. Congo is located in the basin of river **Congo**.
 3. **Ebony, mahogany**, rubber and oil palm are the main trees in the forests of Congo.
 4. The **tse-tse** is a harmful insect that causes the sleeping sickness.
 5. **Bantu** is the language of the largest group of people in Congo.
 6. **Matadi** is the biggest port and railway terminal in Congo.
 7. **Kinshasa** is the capital of Congo.
 8. Forests of Congo are like a huge **Safari or natural zoo** where animals live in their natural surroundings.
 9. The main occupations of the people of Congo are

farming and mining.

- B.
 1. T
 2. T
 3. T
 4. T
 5. T
- C.
 1. Congo has a typical Equatorial climate. Since it gets the direct rays of the sun, it is hot throughout the year, and has rains almost everyday. In the morning, the sun shines brightly, and by noon, the region becomes very hot. This heat causes a lot of evaporation from the lakes and rivers. By afternoon, the sky is covered with black clouds, and there is a heavy rainfall, lasting for an hour or two. This makes the evenings better as the temperature comes down. The weather conditions remain more or less the same throughout the year.
 2. Nearly half of Congo is covered with lush green thick forests, called the Equatorial forests. The trees in this forest are very tall. Bright sunshine and plenty of rainfall make the natural vegetation grow very fast. Some plants grow even fifteen centimetres a day. Some trees grow to the height of about 60 metres. There is a thick undergrowth of shrubs and bushes. A large number of creepers climb the trees adding to the thick vegetation. These forests remain green throughout the year and are known as the Evergreen forests.
 3. (i) Hippopotamuses. (ii) Buffaloes.
(iii) Screeching parrots. (iv) Squirrel.
 4. Pygmies. They are dark in complexion and very short, about 1.5 metres in height. They are nomads. They do not live permanently at one place. They keep moving, and whenever they find a suitable place, they make a clearing in the forest, and settle down for a short period. They live mainly by hunting and gathering honey, fruits and berries from the forests. They are very fond of bananas. They are excellent hunters.
 5. People grow maize, banana, vegetables, groundnuts, cassava plant, oil palm, rubber, coffee, groundnut, rice and cotton in Congo.
 6. The main industries of Congo are textiles, chemicals, paper, soap, cement and cigarettes.
 7. Far away from the villages and the thickest parts of the forest is living a primitive tribe known as the Pygmies.

Test Yourself

1. date palm
2. Sahara Desert
3. liquid gold
4. deserts
5. Riyadh

MCQs

- C. 1. Saudi Arabia has a harsh climate. In summers, the temperature shoots up very high, making it terribly hot. The sand is so hot that it becomes too difficult to walk even a few metres. The nights are however, cool and pleasant.
2. Some places in the desert have a store of underground water like lakes or deepwells. These places are called oasis. They are green islands surrounded by a vast ocean of sand. Villages and cities grow up around these oasis. People, who live around these oasis, grow food crops such as wheat, barley, dates, melons, and vegetables like tomatoes and coffee.
3. The most important tree of an oasis is date-palm. This is practically the only tree that grows in plenty in this region. Dates are widely eaten by the desert people, as they are sweet and nutritious. They are also exported to other countries. The leaves and wood of the trees are used to make various things like mats, baskets, building materials and other products.
4. People who live in these deserts lead a very hard life. They are mainly nomads who wander from place to place in search of pasture lands for their animals. These people are called the Bedouins. The main occupation of the Bedouins is keeping herds of camels, sheep, goats and other animals. They move in small groups. They live in small groups. They live in tents made of cloth or animal hides. They pitch their tents whenever they find a patch of grass. When they have to move, they fold their tents and load them on the backs of their camels. The Bedouins mostly move in groups forming long rows of camels called the caravans.

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Shifting hill of land in a desert **sand dunes**
2. Fertile place in a desert with underground water **Oasis**
- B. 1. The plants in a desert in a desert have long roots which go deep into the ground. These help them to draw water.
2. Being the most important means of transport, the camel is called the 'ship of the desert'.
3. Mineral oil is called the 'liquid gold'. It has brought immense wealth to these desert lands.
4. In recent times the lives of the people of Saudi Arabia has undergone a great change. Now they do not move from one place to another as nomads. They live and work in modern cities while enjoying all types of facilities.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Saudi Arabia lies to the West **peninsula to the west** of India.
2. The Tropic of **Cancer** passes through the middle of the country.
3. The discovery of **mineral oil** in Saudi Arabia has changed the life of in the people there.
4. The **Sahara desert** in Saudi Arabia is the biggest desert in the world.
5. The Bedouins move in groups forming long rows of camels, called the **Caravan**.
- B. **Column A** **Column B**
1. Camel (a) Ship of the desert
 2. Nomads (b) Bedouins
 3. Petroleum (c) Liquid gold

Think!

Eric the Read called it so as to attract people to live there.

Test Yourself

1. Huskies
2. largest
3. Frigid Zone
4. Nuuk

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Large floating block of ice **Ice bergs**
2. Small narrow one-man boat with pointed ends **Kayaks**
3. Wheelless cart drawn by dogs or reindeers **Sledge**
- B. 1. Because of its location in the Arctic region, Greenland has an icy, cold climate.
2. Eskimos protect themselves from the biting cold by wearing the clothes which are made from the skins and furs of animals.
3. Eskimos depend on animals for most of their activities. They wear clothes made of fur and skin of animals, they

used animals to pull their sledges, also animals provide them their food.

4. Eskimos wear coats or jackets with fur-lined hoods, called the Parkas, fur gloves, warm leggings and long-legged shoes made from the skins of seals.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. Greenland is called the land of **Midnight sun**.
2. The natural vegetation of Greenland consists of **mosses** and **lichens**.
3. **Reindeer** is the most important animal found in Greenland.
4. **Fishing** and **hunting** are the most important occupations of the people of Greenland.
5. **Nuuk** is the capital of Greenland.
6. Greenland is a part of the European country of **Denmark**.
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- C. 1. The island of Greenland is located near the North Pole.

Its northernmost point is only 650 km from the North Pole. It is the longest island in the world. Most part of its lies above the Arctic Circle, therefore it falls in the Tundra Region.

- A big mass of ice breaks off and slides down the sloping land and falls into the sea with a roar. Such huge pieces of ice are called icebergs. An icebergs is very dangerous for the passing ships because they can see only its tip. About 90 per cent of it remains hidden under the water, and can cause a great damage to them.
- The animals found in Greenland are musk ox, reindeer,

the Arctic fox, the Arctic wolf, the Arctic hare, sable, fox, the polar bear, seals, whales and walruses.

- The life of the people in Greenland has changed a great deal in the recent times. There are several large towns. People work in big oil companies. They have all the modern means of the transport including helicopters. Instead of spears, the hunters now use rifles. Greenland has many large towns. The capital of Greenland is Godthab which is a modern centre of trade. It also has a modern airport. Holsteinsborg has a large shipyard. Modern science and technology have brought it closer to the rest of the world.

7

Prairies—The Temperate Grasslands of USA

Test Yourself

- Downs
- minerals
- Velds

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- A river which flows through the prairies of the USA : **Mississippi**
 - Grasslands in Asia. **Steppes**
 - 'Wheat basket' of the world. **Prairies**
 - Open grasslands where animals are reared. **Ranches**
- B.**
- The prairies of the USA have a cool, temperate climate.
 - The prairies which used to be covered with thick grasses are now the biggest wheat-growing regions in the world and are called the world's 'wheat basket'.
 - Machines does the work of several hundred labourers in a few hours in farming. This is how machines are important in farming.
 - In the hilly areas of the western part, the soil is shallow and infertile and the rainfall is low. That is why the

MCQs

people in this region rear animals.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- T
 - F
 - T
 - T
- B.**
- | Column A | Column B |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Pampas | (a) South America |
| 2. Downs | (b) Australia |
| 3. Prairies | (c) North America |
| 4. Velds | (d) South Africa |
| 5. Steppes | (e) Asia |
- C.**
- The vast treeless grasslands of North America, which lie in the interior of the United States of America and Canada are called the Prairies.
 - A ranch is huge estate or farm on Prairies where the cattle and other animals are rear.
 - The two food products exported from America to other countries are wheat and meat.

8

Sending and Receiving Messages

Think!

Ans. Teleconferencing and videoconferencing are the two ways in which people talk to more than one person residing at different places. In it people connect to each other through the means of communication such as telephone and webcam etc.

Test Yourself

- John Logie Baird
- Newspaper
- Computer
- TV
- Radio

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- A vast international network that joins computer network with telephone lines **Internet**
 - An electronic mail which sends and receives messages by computers **E-mail**
- B.**
- Newspapers collect news by their news correspondents,

and news agencies. This work all over the world.

- Telegraph messages are sent by a machine in coded language consisting of dots and dashes.
- Radio communication help pilots in planes and captains on ships to communicate with their centres on land. This enables them to take appropriate decisions.
- Man-made communication satellites help us in sending and receiving pictures and messages to us from all parts of the world.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- The first newspaper was brought out by **Julius Caesar** in 60 BCE in Rome.
 - Letters are the cheapest means of communication.
 - Newspaper reporters make use of **Internet** to send their reports quickly.
 - Telephone** is the fastest means of communication.

5. **Television** is a device of audio-visual communication.

B. Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Telephone | (a) Alexander Graham Bell |
| 2. Radio | (b) Marconi |
| 3. TV | (c) Baird |
| 4. INSAT I-B | (d) Artificial satellite |

- C.**
- When we communicate with large number of people at the same time, through various means of communication, it is called mass communication.
 - Communication satellites is very useful in the following ways :
Satellites carry valuable and useful equipment which

help us to send and receive message and pictures to and from all parts of the world.

They help in the relay of radio, telephone, mobile, telegraph and TV programmes to all the countries.

Satellites help the meteorologists to predict the weather conditions and cartographers to make maps more accurately.

- An internet is a vast international network. It joins the computer network with telephone lines. It is the fastest means of communication.
- The important means of communication are newspaper, telegraph, fax, telephone, internet, e-mail, radio, television and satellite.

9

Means of Transport

Test Yourself

MCQs

- The Wright Brothers
- 1914
- Mediterranean Sea

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- Broad straight road connecting major cities. **National highways**
 - Addition of harmful substance into the environment **Pollution**
 - Ships in which mineral oil is transported **Tankers**
- B.**
- Diesel and electricity are used to run trains today.
 - Speedways are the roads where there no traffic lights. As a result, vehicles can move at a greater speed non-stop.
 - The Suez and Panama Canal are the two canals used for transportation.
 - Helicopters land on the helipad.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- The Indian Railway is the **fourth** largest in the world.
 - The **Alaskan** Highway runs from Alaska in North America to the southernmost parts of South America.
 - Trans-Siberian** is the longest railway line in the world. It connects **St. Petersburg** to Vladivostok.
 - The speed of the fastest train in Japan is **460** km per hour.
 - The Suez Canal connects the **Red** Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
 - The busiest air routes are between **America** and Europe.

- B.**
- F
 - T
 - F
 - F
- C.**
- Speedways are wide roads enough to allow more than six vehicles to move sideways in each direction. Vehicles are allowed to move only in one direction. There are no traffic lights. Since they don't pass through towns, the traffic does not have to slow down or stop for signals. They have flyover-functions where one road crosses over another.
 - Roadways created two problems of pollution and accidents. These problems can be overcome by our efforts. To control pollution we should use clean environment friendly fuel such as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) instead of petroleum. Similarly, to prevent accidents we should strictly enforce safety rules.
 - The British introduced the first railway in India running between Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane in 1853.
 - Water transport are cheaper than other means because they do not require money to build or to maintain.
 - The construction of Suez Canal has helped in the cutting short to travel time of ships. Now they can reach India from Europe in 15 days instead of earlier 6 months.
 - Highways encourage speedy movement of vehicles. They reduce the travelling time to a great extent.
 - Air transport is the quickest means of transport. It helps people to reach other places in very less time.

Fun Time

(CCE Pattern)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. Truck : land transport | Tram : land transport |
| Train : land transport | Tanker : land transport |
| Aeroplane : air transport | Motorboat : water transport |

10

The World of Growing Knowledge

Test Yourself

MCQs

- Egyptians
- Gutenberg
- The Bible

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- A system or style of writing **Script**
 - The wedge shaped writing of the Mesopotomians **Cuneiform**

- When the knowledge grew to a large extent, people felt the need for writing. This led to the development of script. Writing was evolved about 5000 years ago.
- The earliest system of counting was based on 10 numbers. It possibly developed because we have ten fingers. People must have learnt counting by using their fingers.
- Egyptians made paper from a water-plant, called Papyrus from which the word, 'paper' got its name.

4. A large number of books could be printed in a very short time. It became cheaper to make books. It helped in the spread of knowledge.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. The earliest script was devised by **sumerians** in 4000 BCE.
 2. The oldest script in India was discovered on the **seals** of the Indus Valley civilization.
 3. The idea of **zero** was first developed by the ancient Indian mathematicians.
 4. The **Arab** traders carried the Indian system of numbers to other countries.
 5. The first book printed by Gutenberg was the **Bible**.

- B.
1. True
 2. True
 3. False
 4. False
 5. True
- C.
1. The modern Indian languages have developed from Brahmi script.
 2. Zero is the most important contribution of ancient India in the field of numbers.
 3. Louis Braille developed a special script, called the Braille Script, for the blind. With the help of these books the blind can even compete with normal students, and can even get higher or professional education. The letters in the Braille script are formed by the raised dots on thick paper. These can be easily felt by fingers.

11

Towards a Healthier Life

Test Yourself

1. Stethoscope 2. 37°C 3. Edward Jenner

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Instrument used to measure the temperature of the body: **thermometer**
 2. A German physicist who invented the thermometer : **Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit**
 3. The instrument which magnifies small objects, not visible to the naked eye : **Microscope**
 4. The scientist who discovered the microscope : **Galileo**
 5. The machine that detects fractures and cracks in bones : **X-Ray machines**
- B.
1. Stethoscope helps the doctors to find out whether the heart and the lungs of a patient are functioning normally or not.
 2. Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine for small pox by ejecting the puss of cow pox into a boy. The ejection of cow pox make him immune to small pox.
 3. Louis Pasteur's formulated the theory that germs cause diseases. He discovered that germs could be killed at a high temperature.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. T
 2. T
 3. T
 4. F

B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Thermometer | (a) Fahrenheit |
| 2. Microscope | (b) Galileo |
| 3. Chloroform | (c) James Simpson |
| 4. Penicillin | (d) Alexander Fleming |
| 5. An ancient Indian doctor | (e) Sushruta |
| 6. Smallpox vaccination | (f) Edward Jenner |
| 7. Pasteurisation | (g) Louis Pasteur |
- C.
1. A microscope is an instrument which magnifies small objects and makes it possible for doctors and scientists to see through the minute germs that are not normally visible to our naked eye. For a doctor, it is very important.
 2. (a) E.C.G. Machine (b) E.E.G. Machines.
 3. The process of killing germs by heating to a certain temperatures is called Pastuerisation.
 4. Four simple and cheap ways of preventing diseases are : **Cleanliness** : To keep diseases away, we must take care of our personal cleanliness, and keep our surroundings clean.

Nutritious food : We must eat fresh, clean and nutritious food, and drink clean germ-free water.

Exercise : Regular physical exercise is important to build up the resistance against disease.

Primary Health Centres : Dispensaries and health centres exist to take care of our health.

12

The Age of Machines

Test Yourself

1. Rudolph Diesel 2. James Watt
3. hydro energy 4. Coal

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Something used for burning **Fuel**
 2. Production on a large scale **Mass production**
- B.
1. Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity by his experiment conducted in a cloudy night.
 2. The large scale production of goods with the help of

machines is termed as Industrial Revolution.

3. Solar energy, wind energy and water energy are three alternative sources of energy.
4. We should use petroleum and coal carefully because sources of these are limited and they cannot be replenished again.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. **Mass** production reduced the cost and improved the quality.
 2. **Daimler** invented an engine which ran on petrol.

3. Kerosene, petrol, cooking gas are all produced from **mineral oil**.
4. **Electricity** is needed for running fans, radios or television.
5. **Renewable** sources of energy will never finish.
6. **Gobar** gas plants are becoming popular in villages.
7. **Atomic energy** and nuclear energy are being used to produce electricity.

B.

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

C.

- | Column A | Column B |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Daimler | (a) Petrol engine |
| 2. Benjamin Franklin | (b) Electricity |
| 3. Rudolph Diesel | (c) Diesel engine |

D.

4. James Watt (d) Steam engine
1. James Watt was the discoverer of the steam engine. He discovered it 1769.
2. Mass production means the system of using machines to make the same kind of things in a large number. Mass production led to the setting up of big factories where things could be produced in large quantities profitably.
3. Coal as the first fuel to be used in machines. With the increase in population, our sources of energy like coal, oil, gas, etc. are getting exhausted very fast. Scientists are trying to find other sources of energy that will last forever, and will not damage our environment.
4. The electricity generated from moving water is called hydroelectricity.

13

Great Persons of World

Test Yourself

1. Porbander
2. None of these
3. Karl Marx
4. Black American
5. 1929
6. 1910

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

1. Abraham Lincoln was a gentle, trustworthy, and able (president of the United States). He was assassinated by a person in 1865.
2. Machine Gandhi fought with the British with the weapons of truth and non-violence.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Abraham Lincoln was born in **1809** in **America**.
 2. Lincoln was popularly called **Honest Abe**.

B.

3. **Mahatma Gandhi** was born at Porbandar.
4. Black Americans respect **Martin Luther King** as much as we respect Gandhiji.
5. Karl Marx wrote the famous book **Communist Manifesto**.
6. Mother Teresa came to India in **1929**.

B.

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

C.

- | Column A | Column B |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Abraham Lincon | (a) Abolition of Slavery |
| 2. Gandhiji | (b) Khadi |
| 3. Mother Teresa | (c) Worked for poor |
| 4. Martin Luther | (d) Social equallith |
| 5. Karl Marx | (e) Das Kapital |

14

The Birth of The United Nations

Test Yourself

1. 193
2. 24th Oct, 1945
3. 24th October

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. Wars fought among so many countries and in most part of the world : **World War**
 2. Basic right of individual to be treated fairly : **The Human Rights**
- B.
1. United Nations is a world organisation which works for maintaining peace in the world.
 2. World leaders think for forming the UN to prevent the another world war from taking place.
 3. Because it can destroy the mankind

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.
1. **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** were the two Japanese cities destroyed by atom bombs.
 2. **24th October** is celebrated every year as the UN Day.
 3. The rights which every human being must have are called **Human Rights**.
 4. Around **193** countries are members of the UN.

B.

1. F
2. F
3. T

C.

- | Column A | Column B |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The birth of the UN | (a) 24th October |
| 2. The primary purpose of | (b) World peace |
| 3. The term United Nations the UN | (c) Coined by franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 4. The United Nations | (d) 193 members |
| 5. Hiroshima and Nagasaki | (e) Japanese cities |

D.

1. World War is a term which was given to the world wars fought in the early 20th century in Europe. These wars were fought among many countries and in most part of the world. They were the most destructive wars of world, ever.
2. The main objectives of the UN are as follows :
 - To maintain international peace and security.
 - To promote respect for the human rights and freedom for all the people.
3. Three Human Rights are as follows :
 - The right to live as free citizens of a country.
 - The right to education.
 - Equal pay for equal work.

Test Yourself

1. WHO
2. 15
3. The Security Council
4. Germany

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The special power retained by the permanent member of the United Nations : **Veto Power**
2. The person or organisation who is responsible for managing a trust : **Trustee**
- B. 1. • The main function of the Security Council is to maintain peace throughout the world.
2. • UNICEF stands for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It works for improving the conditions of the children of the world.
3. • The UN has been successful in stopping wars in Korea, Vietnam, Iran, Iraq etc. them from becoming world wars. Its biggest achievement is that it has been successful in avoiding a third world war so far.
4. The special power to each permanent member of the Security Council is called veto power. It is the power of saying 'No' to any proposal.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The Headquarters of the United Nations are in **New York**.
2. The official languages of the United Nations are **English, French, Chinese, Russian, Spanish and Arabic**.
3. The representatives of all the member countries of the UN meet at the **General Assembly**.
4. The WHO has helped to eradicate diseases like **Malaria and tuberculosis**.
5. The main aim of the **UNESCO** is the spread of knowledge and preservation of **architecture**.
- B. 1. ILO **International Labour Organisation**
2. FAO **The Food and Agriculture Organization**
3. IMF **International Monetary Fund**

4. UNICEF **The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**

- C. 1. The main organs of the United Nations are as follows :
- The General Assembly
 - The International Court
 - The Security Council
 - The International Court of Justice
 - The Trusteeship Council
 - The Secretariat
 - The Economic and Social Council
2. All the members of United Nation are the members of the General Assembly as well.
3. The main function of WHO is to prevent the spread of diseases. "Health for All" is the goal of the WHO.
4. FAO aims to help countries to increase their food production. It has its headquarters in Rome, Italy. The FAO experts help countries to improve their methods of farming, to fight diseases that destroy crops, and to overcome the soil erosion.
5. Four specialized agencies of the UN that work in our country are as follows :

UNICEF : The main function of this organization is to improve the conditions of the children of the world. It helps millions of mothers and children in poor countries by giving them medicines and food. It also helps in controlling diseases among the children.

WHO : It helps the countries to improve their health services. Its main aim is to prevent the spread of diseases. It has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

UNESCO : It has its headquarters in Paris. The main aim of the UNESCO is to spread knowledge, so that people may live in better conditions. It has helped to improve and expand the adult and women's education.

FAO : It aims to help countries to increase their food production. It has its headquarters in Rome, Italy.

Test Yourself

1. 1757
2. Portuguese
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. A small case containing an exploring material for a rifle **Bullet**
2. Public protest against something **Revolt**
- B. 1. All the policies adopted by the British were anti-Indian in nature. They were formulated to serve their own

needs. This makes Indians dissatisfied with them.

2. The Britishers adopted a policy of racial discrimination with the Indian soldiers. They were paid much less wages than their British counterparts. They also had to do more work. All these factors make them dissatisfied.
3. Lack of unity prevented India from attaining freedom after the revolt of 1857.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A. 1. The **Revolt** against the British rule started in 1857.
2. The last Mughal emperor, **Bahadur Shah Zafar** became the leader of the revolt of 1857.

- India could not attain freedom after the revolt because the Indians were not **untied**.
- The people of India were dissatisfied with the **British** rule.
- The revolt of 1857 is called the First war of **Independence**.
- The leader of the revolt of 1857 was Bahadur **Shah Zafar**.
- Vascodagama discovered the **Sea-route** to India in 148.

- B.**
- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. T | 6. F |

- C.**
- In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered to sea route to India.
 - Nana Sahib Peshwa was the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II. He took active part in the revolt of 1857.
 - Rani Laxmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi. She was one of the most important leaders of the revolt of 1857.
 - Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib, Peshwa, Kunwar Singh, Liaquat Ali, Rani Laxmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh were some important leaders of the revolt of 1857.
 - East India company was established in the year 1600.

17

The Movement for Independence

Test Yourself

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Britishers | 2. A.O. Hume |
| 3. 1911 | 4. Partition of Bengal |

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- Goods produced in one's own country : **Swadeshi**
 - One who believes in using violent means to bring about change : **Revolutionaries**
- B.**
- The Indian National Congress was formed to give Indians a platform to discuss their problems, and to attain freedom from the British rule.
 - The revolutionaries was believe in that violence should be fought with violence.
 - The differences created by the British between the two largest of religious groups of India Hindus and Muslims was the Divide and the Rule Policy of the British. This was done in order to continue their rule over India.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- The first meeting of the Congress was held in **Bombay**.
 - The state of **Bengal** was divided in two parts.
 - The partition of Bengal was cancelled in **1911**.

- C.**
- Revolutionaries** believed in adopting violent methods.
 - Madam Cama** brought out a paper called Vande Matram.

- B.**
- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F |
| 3. T | 4. T |

- C.**
- The important leaders in the Indian National Congress were : W.C. Bannerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Firoz Shah Mehta, S.N. Bannerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Badruddin Tyabji and G. Subramanya Iyer.
 - As a protest against the partition of Bengal, our leaders asked the countrymen to stop using the British goods. They asked them to use only the 'Swadeshi' things, that is, the things made in India. This movement was called the Swadeshi Movement.
 - Some people believed that violence should be fought with violence. People of this opinion were known as revolutionaries.
 - The Moderate believed in the methods of patience and persuasion. The Extremists, on the other hand, believed that requests and humble demands would not make the British give up power. Strong action had to be taken to make the British realise the keen desire of the Indians to be free.

18

India Wins Freedom

Test Yourself

- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Uttar Pradesh | 2. 1919 |
| 3. Lala Lajpat Rai | 4. 1930 |

MCQs

EXERCISE

Section 1

Based on NEP 2020

- B.**
- Gandhiji organize Indians in South Africa to oppose the policy of racial discrimination followed by the while coloured people (Britishers).
 - After the Jallianwala Bagh incident Gandhiji started the Non-cooperation movement.

Section 2

Based on NEP 2020

- A.**
- Gandhiji returned from South Africa in **1915**.
 - Gandhiji** and his followers broke the Salt law.
 - Indian National Army** was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Bhagat Singh | (a) Revolutionary |
| 2. 13 April 1919 | (b) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy |
| 3. Jai Hind | (c) Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 4. Chaura Chauri | (d) 1922 |

5. Quit India Movement (e) 1942
6. Abdul Gaffar Khan (f) Frontier Gandhi

- C.**
1. **The Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy :** On 13 April, 1919, a public meeting was held in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. About 20,000 men, women and children attended the meeting. General Dyer, a British officer, decided to break the meeting. He also wanted to teach the people lesson. There was just a narrow passage to enter and exit. After blocking the gate, the army started firing at the unarmed people, they had no way to go out from the garden. Therefore, thousands of men, women and children were brutally massacred. It was a cold-blooded murder of innocent people.
 2. **The Simon Commission :** In 1926, British made certain changes in the administration of India as law and order was difficult to handle. So they sent a commission under Sir Simon to India. He was sent to investigate what was wrong so that new changes could be implemented. As there was not even a single Indian in the Commission, the people greeted the Commission with black flags and shouted, Simon Go Back.

- D.**
1. The March undertook by Mahatma Gandhi to break the Salt law as called Dandi March. In it Gandhiji walked over 300 kilometres on foot from Sabarmati Ashram to Ahmedabad to the sea shore village of Dandi. This march began on 12th March, 1930.
 2. Subhash Chandra Bose played a very important role in India's freedom struggle. He was the second most popular leader, after Mahatma Gandhi. As he did not believe in the non-violent methods adopted by Mahatma Gandhi. He organised an armed group called The Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj to drive out the British from India. He gave the two most popular slogans "Jai Hind", and "Dilli Chalo". His slogan "Give me your blood and I will give you freedom", inspired many people to jump into the freedom movement. He is popularly known as "Netaji".
 3. India got her independence on 15th August 1947. The Britishers agreed to move out of India because their power was greatly decreased after the second world war. They were not in a position to suppress the growing demand of Indian Independence.

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