

KEY

WORKBOOK PART

UNIT - 1 : THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

1. The Globe

- I. 1) different 2) round 3) poles 4) equator
5) southern hemisphere
- II. 1) Globe 2) zero degree 3) tropic of cancer
4) tropic of capricorn 5) longitudes
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV. 1) c 2) d 3) e 4) a 5) b
- V. 1. 1) A globe is mounted on a pedestal and rested on a rod in a tilted position like the positioning of the earth in space.
2) It can be turned round and round.
3) It has the entire picture of the earth on it.
4) It has the horizontal and vertical lines measured in degrees.
2. The lines parallel to the equator are known as latitudes. They decrease in size from the equator to the poles. They are measured in degrees. The latitudes north of the equator are marked 'N' and the latitude south of the equator are marked 'S'. The zero degree latitude is known as the equator.
3. The imaginary vertical lines drawn between the poles on the globe are called longitudes. They are not parallel. They are of the same length. They meet at the poles. They are also known as meridians. The meridian which passes through Greenwich in England is called the prime meridian is called 0° meridian.

2. Maps

- I. 1) not accurate 2) Atlas 3) north 4) south
5) cartography
- II. 1) round 2) cartography 3) north 4) useless
5) Dark brown
- III. 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F
- IV. 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) b
- V.1. A map is a drawing on a flat surface like paper. Maps can be drawn on a cloth or a board or a wall or any other smooth surface. They can be made for any place. We can have a map of the world, map of a country or a map of small place like a village.

2. The top of a map is the north and its bottom is the south. When we stand in front of a map our right side is the east and left side is the west. Besides this four directions there are sub directions also. The sub direction between the north and east is known as the North-East. The sub direction between the south and east is known as the South-East. The sub direction between the South and West is known as the South-West. The sub direction between north and west is known as North-West.
3. For a better understanding of a map we have to understand its language. It is called the language of the map. It includes different colours, symbols and signs. It also includes the scale used in it.

UNIT - 2 : DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIVING

3. Varied Climates

- I. 1) atmosphere 2) Temperature 3) high
4) humidity 5) varies
- II. 1) Weather 2) vertically 3) slantingly 4) 550
5) cool
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F
- IV. 1) b 2) d 3) e 4) c 5) a
- V. 1. Over and above the earth there is a layer of various gases. It surrounds the earth's surface. It is called atmosphere. Thus atmosphere is a thick gaseous layer surrounding the earth's surface. It does not remain clam over a larger area for a larger period. Its conditions keep on changing from time to time. These changing conditions of the atmosphere are called weather.
2. The average weather conditions of a larger area on the earth's surface for a longer period is called climate is varied. It is not same all-over the world. Even in a country it varies from place to place. This variation in climate is caused by various factors. They are known as factors of climate.

3. Humidity is another factor which influences the climate of a place. The presence of water vapour or moisture in the air is known as humidity. Places near the sea have more humidity than places which are away from it. Then the winds coming from the sea make the weather humid. On the other hand the winds coming from the dry areas decrease the humidity of the air.

4. Zaire - The Land of Dense Forests

- I. 1) both sides 2) high 3) natural zoo
4) cassava 5) Pygmies
- II. 1) equatorial 2) evergreen 3) little 4) Bantu
5) Kinshasa
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F
- IV. 1) b 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) c
- V. 1. Zaire has the equatorial climate. It is hot and wet. The temperature in Zaire is very high all the year round. Rainfall is also very heavy. Humidity is very high causing much discomfort to the people. The evenings are pleasant and nights are cool.
2. Zaire is a land of thick green forests. These forests are called evergreen forests. These trees grow up to a height of 50 metres. Oil palm, cinchona, sandalwood, bamboo and cane grow.
3. Zaire is rich in mineral resources. The city of Kananga is rich in minerals. Copper mines and diamond deposits are the major assets of Zaire. The country is rich in other minerals like cobalt, cadmium, manganese, zinc and uranium. Many people of Zaire are engaged in mining. Textiles, paper, cement and chemicals are some of the industries in Zaire. Tobacco, textiles, wood products, metal items, building materials, food stuffs and beverages are other main manufactures.

5. Greenland - The Land of Ice and Snow

- I. 1) North Pole 2) Island 3) Eskimos 4) Sledges
5) Igloos
- II. 1) Greenland 2) Tundra 3) midnight 4) Kayak
5) Nuuk
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) T

- IV. 1) b 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) c

- V. 1. Ninety percent of Greenland is covered with ice and snow. It is very cold all through the year. The island has no rainfall. It has only two seasons winter and summer. Winter extends for 9 months and summer extends for 3 months. The summer is also cool in Greenland.
2. Eskimos eat meat and fish. Their main food consists of the flesh of the seal. They eat food which produces heat and keeps their bodies warm. To protect themselves from biting cold, people wear heavy clothes made of animal fur. They wear double set of trousers and coats. They also use a hood to cover their head.
3. Eskimos lived in houses made of ice. They cut out the slabs of ice and place them to form a circle. These houses were dome shaped. They had an entrance with a small hole in the centre for smoke and air to pass out. These houses are called Igloos. Today they have wooden houses with all modern facilities.

6. Saudi Arabia - The Desert Land

- I. 1) sand 2) desert 3) hot 4) Islam 5) Riyadh
- II. 1) water 2) oasis 3) Camel 4) Bedouins
5) Haj
- III. 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) T 5) F
- IV. 1) c 2) d 3) b 4) e 5) a
- V. 1. The nomadic people of Saudi Arabia are called Bedouins. They move from place to place in search of food. They depend on animals for their living. People in olden days used to build their houses with mud. Today many-storeyed, magnificent buildings are coming up in urban areas.
2. Jidda, Mecca, Dammam, Medina, Taif, Buraydah and Abha are the important cities in this country. The capital city of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh.
3. Rapid industrialisation has recently taken place in Saudi Arabia. Petroleum, fertilisers, iron and steel, gas and plastics are the major industries here. Mining industry is also growing. Small industries like food processing are also flourishing.

7. Prairies - The Grasslands of U.S.A.

- I. 1) Tropic of Cancer 2) steppes 3) ranches
4) Wheat 5) scanty
- II. 1) Mississippi and Missouri 2) Chicago
3) Agriculture 4) The grassland of the U.S.A.
5) wheat
- III. 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T

UNIT - 3 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

8. Conquering Distances

- I. 1) Wheel 2) Highways 3) Peshawar 4) Russia
5) Suez canal
- II. 1) aeroplane 2) China 3) Thane 4) TGV
5) Pacific Ocean
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV. 1) d 2) e 3) b 4) a 5) c
- V. 1. In olden days roads were narrow and rough. Today they are smooth and wide. Roads link various parts of the country. There are also roads connecting one country with other countries. We have different kinds of roads like Kachcha roads, pucca roads, tar roads and cement roads in our country.
2. Railways are very useful for long journeys. Travel by trains is comfortable. Railways carry people and goods. They were introduced in our country in 1853. The first train ran from Mumbai to Thane, a distance of 34 km. Since then they have never looked back. Expansion of railways has taken place.
3. Airways are fastest means of transport. They save a lot of our time. Air travel has made the world very small. People can travel from one country to another in just a few hours. Air travel has become very popular now-a-days.

9. Communications

- I. 1) Philately 2) talking 3) Newspapers
4) Television 5) Satellite
- II. 1) communication 2) telegram 3) Alexander
Grahambell 4) millions 5) rockets

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

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

- V. 1. Newspapers are read by millions of people. We come to know of the developments in the country and the world by reading newspapers. They bring us the ideas of people of different parts of the world.
2. It is an instrument in which we cannot only hear the sound but also see the programmes. It was invented in 1926 by John Logiebaired. Through television we are able to see several live programmes taking place in far-off places while sitting in our homes, offices or firms. We can see cricket matches and other programmes of dances, music, science and education through television. It has brought people of the world closer.
3. Satellites is a spacecraft which orbits in space. Satellites are sent into space through rockets. Today there are 4000 artificial satellites orbiting the earth. They are of different sizes. They are used in many ways. The important purpose of satellite is communications. It is used in television, radio and telephone services. They are also used in forecasting weather conditions well in advance.

UNIT - 4 : OUR CHANGING WORLD

10. The World of Growing Knowledge

- I. 1) Egypt 2) Brahmi 3) Braille 4) Literacy
5) 50
- II. 1) writing 2) Indians 3) clay 4) John
Guttenberg 5) Louis Braille
- III. 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T
- IV. 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) b
- V. 1. The word 'paper' is derived from the word papyrus. Papyrus was made of reed skin. It was first developed in Egypt. Papyrus later became paper. The use of paper increased after the invention of printing press. In course of time wood pulp came to be used in making paper.
2. The invention of the printing press by John Guttenberg of Germany in 1453 was great event.

It helped the rapid spread of knowledge. Printing of books, magazines and newspapers became possible after its invention.

3. There are many blind people in the world. They cannot see and read books like us. To help the blind, Louis Braille invented a script. It is known as the Braille Script. The Braille Script consists of dots deeply engraved on paper. A blind man touches the letters with his fingers and read. The Braille Script is a great boon to the blind.

11. Living Longer and Healthier

- I. 1) Thermometer 2) 98.4°F 3) Heartbeat
4) Microscope 5) Penicillin
- II. 1) quinine 2) germs 3) telescope
4) streptomycin 5) smallpox
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV. 1) c 2) e 3) g 4) f 5) a 6) d 7) b
- V. 1. We can see things in magnified size using a microscope. Germs can be seen using a microscope. The invention of microscope helped doctors to fight against diseases. It is now being used in examining blood, urine, stools and sputum and the presence of germs in them.
2. Stethoscope is a simple instrument used by doctors to examine the condition of the heart and lungs of a patient. With the help of it, a doctor can listen to the heartbeat and the movement of air in the lungs.
3. X - ray and scanning machines are helpful in showing even the minutest parts of our body. Brain, liver, kidney and any other part of the body and their functioning can be seen clearly in scanning.

12. From Stones to Machines

- I. 1) stone 2) James Watt 3) energy 4) coal
5) hydel power
- II. 1) gobar gass 2) 1857 3) electricity
4) conventional 5) alternative
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV. 1) c 2) e 3) d 4) a 5) b

- V. 1. Coal and oil are important conventional energy sources. Coal is burnt to produce energy. To make machines work, man used coal first. Another important commercial source of energy is mineral oil. From the refined oil, we get kerosene, petrol, diesel, gasoline, spirit etc.
2. These energy sources are also called alternative sources of energy. Biogas, wind power, water power and solar power are called alternative sources of energy or natural sources of energy. They give us the power of electricity. They are renewable. They can be used again and again.
3. Electricity is another form of energy. It is used for the invention of generators, lights, fans, refrigerators and air conditioners, televisions, washing machines, water pumps and many other things work on electricity. Electricity came to be used in our daily life. We cannot think of life without electricity.

13. People Who Never Die

- I. 1) Philosopher 2) Kalinga 3) Karl Max
4) 1917 5) Civil war
- II. 1) truth 2) lion capital 3) 1861 4) Karl Max
5) Blacks
- III. 1) T 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV. 1) c 2) e 3) d 4) a 5) b
- V.1. The Southern States of the U.S.A. the Blacks were employed as slaves to work on the large forms owned by the Whites. Most inhuman treatment was meted out to the slaves. There arose a demand for the abolition of slavery. As the landlords in the Southern States needed slaves to work on their farms, they were against the abolition of slavery. But people in the north were against slavery and wanted its abolition. Thus there was a war between Northern and Southern States over the issue of slavery. Thus war was known as Civil War.
2. Martin Luther King fought for the equality of the Blacks in America. He followed in the foot steps of Gandhiji. Against inequality and injustice towards blacks Martin Luther King organised a movement.

3. Karl Marx was a great thinker. He is known as the founder of Communism. He gave hope to the poor of the world. He gave a call "workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains". He said that means of production like land and capital should be owned by the society. He wrote 'Communist Manifesto'. He was the author of 'Das Capital' also. Today if our modern governments are aiming at establishing socialistic societies, that credit should go to Marx.

UNIT - 5 : THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

14. Birth of the United Nations Organisation

- I.** 1) 1914 2) Japanese 3) Yalta 4) 51 5) 185
- II.** 1) 1939 and 1945 2) New York 3) 1945
4) human 5) 1918
- III.** 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV.** 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) b
- V.** 1. 1) To save future generations from wars by working for peace and security of every country.
2) To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations of the world.
3) To solve peacefully, economic, social cultural and human problems in co-operation with all countries.
4) To safeguard human rights all-over the world in co-operation with the member nations.
5) To remove differences based on religion, race, language and sex among people of the world.
2. 1) All member countries are sovereign, equal and should respect the rights of other nations.
2) They should settle their disputes by peaceful means.
3) They should not use threats or force.
4) They should support the U.N.O.
3. 1) All people should have the right to live as free citizens.
2) All people should be equal before law.
3) All should have the right to education.
4) Everyone should have freedom of worship.
5) There should be equal pay for equal work.
6) There should be no discrimination based on race, religion or sex.
7) All should have freedom of expression.

15. Working of the U.N.

- I.** 1) Six 2) Security Council 3) Secretary General
4) Geneva 5) Paris
- II.** 1) poor children 2) 15 3) vote 4) New York
5) Third World War
- III.** 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) T
- IV.** 1) b 2) d 3) e 4) c 5) a
- V.** 1. The Secretariat is the administrative wing of the U.N. Its responsibility is to carry on the administrative work of the U.N. The Secretary General is the head of the Secretariat. He is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Secretary General is assisted by many officials.
2. It is implementing programmes for the promotion of science, education in backward countries. Preservation of historical movements and promotion of cultural exchanges among various countries are some of its functions.
3. The Security Council has 15 members. Out of them 5 members are permanent members. They have the Veto power. It means that if any permanent member does not vote in favour of a resolution, it cannot be passed.

16. India and the U.N.

- I.** 1) Smt.Vijayalakshmi Pandit 2) Keep peace
3) opposed 4) disarmament 5) 110
- II.** 1) 1945 2) injustice 3) Anganwadi
4) Jawaharlal Nehru 5) Non-Alignment
- III.** 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T
- IV.** 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) e 5) b
- V.** 1. At the request of the U.N. we sent our troops to some parts of the world for the maintenance of peace. Our forces were sent to Korea, Zaire, Congo, Sri Lanka, the borders of Iraq, Iran and other places under the U.N. Supervision.
2. Under this programme, poor children are given clothes, books and medical facilities. The health and education of mothers are also taken care of.

3. 1) Not to align with any power block.
2) Leaders of the non-aligned countries meet once in three years to discuss problems affecting the world and suggest remedial measures.

UNIT - 6 : OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

17. The British Raj and the Revolt of 1857

- I. 1) 1757 2) not treated 3) Revolt of 1857
4) Meerut 5) Jhansi
- II. 1) traders 2) 1764 3) Indian troops 4) year
5) Rangoon
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T
- IV. 1) b 2) e 3) d 4) a 5) c
- V. 1. The British came to our country as traders under the banner of the English East India Company and became the rulers of our country. Their first important political victory against the Indian rulers took place in 1757, when the British had defeated Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal, in the battle of Plassey.
2. The Sepoys were angry with the British rules because of the injustice done to them. They were paid low salaries and treated with contempt. The introduction of the enfield rifle became the immediate cause for the revolt of the sepoy. The cartridges of the new rifles were greased with the fat of the cow and the pig. The sepoy had to bite the cartridges before using them. They did not like to do it as it was offensive to their religious beliefs.
3. The rule of the East India Company ended in India. The British Government took up the responsibility of Indian administration. The Governor General of India became the Viceroy.

18. The Beginning of India's Struggle for Freedom

- I. 1) Brahma Samaj 2) Swami Dayanadana Saraswati
3) A.O. Hume 4) 1905 5) Tilak, Annie Besant
- II. 1) Sati 2) child 3) equality
4) Maratha and Kesari 5) Vandemataram
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F
- IV. 1) b 2) e 3) f 4) a 5) d 6) c
- V. 1. A.O. Hume was the founder of Indian National Congress. Womesh Chandra Banerjee was the first President of Indian National Congress. It played a major role in our struggle for freedom. Dadabai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjee were some of the prominent leaders of the early congress and they were known as moderates.
2. The Swadeshi Movement began in 1905 against the partition of Bengal. It was the first people's movement against the British Government. It was also called the Vandemataram Movement. Finally the partition of Bengal was revoked in 1911. With that the Swadeshi Movement also came to an end.
3. Revolutionary leaders like V.D. Sararkar, Madam Cama, Khudiram Bose and others tried to overthrow the British Government in India by revolutionary methods. The revolutionists by their courage, patriotism and selfless sacrifice inspired many people to participate in the freedom movement.

19. Mahatma Gandhi leads India to Freedom

- I. 1) 1919 2) Non-cooperation 3) Purna Swaraj
4) salt 5) 1942
- II. 1) 1919 2) Chauri-Chaura 3) Frontier Gandhi
4) 1939 5) Subhas Chandra Bose
- III. 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) T

