

The World at a Glance

① The Globe

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- 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 line which is in the centre of the globe is called the equator. It passes round the earth midway between the poles. It thus divides the earth into two equal halves and forms the largest circle on the globe.
3. The imaginary lines parallel to the equator, drawn north and south of the equator are called parallels of latitudes.
4. Meridians are the imaginary vertical lines drawn between the poles. These are usually known as longitudes.
5. We can locate any place on the globe with the help of latitudes and longitudes. The point where latitudes and longitudes meet gives us the location of any place.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Zero
2. Northern Hemisphere
3. Tropic of Cancer
4. 180
5. 90

III. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

2 Maps

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions.

1. A map is a drawing on a flat surface like paper or cloth or board or wall. The map represents a region or a place.
2. It is difficult to carry a globe everywhere. Maps are handy. They can be folded and carried anywhere easily.
3. The language of the Map makes one understand it better. The language of the Map includes the symbols, signs and colours, as also the scale for which the Map is drawn.
4. The distance from one place to another is indicated by means of scale in a map.
5. a) Blue : Oceans, seas and rivers
b) Green : Lowlands or plains
c) Yellow : Higher lands and higher plains
d) Brown : Higher lands and higher plains

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Atlas
2. Cartography
3. North-West
4. Deep waters

III. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

Different Ways of Living

3 Varied Climates

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The layer of various gases surrounding the earth's surface is called atmosphere.
2. The average weather conditions of a larger area on the earth's surface for a longer period is called climate.
3. In the mornings and evenings the rays of the sun fall in a slanting position and spread over a large area. As a result the temperature is low during those times. In the afternoon, as the sun reaches over our head, the rays of the sun fall vertically on the earth and spread over a smaller area. At that time the temperature is high.
4. Distance from the equator, height above the sea level, distance from the sea, direction of winds, humidity and rainfall are the factors which influence the climate of a place.
5. 1) The Torrid or Hot zone, 2) The Temperate zone and 3) The Frigid or Cold zone.

- Places close to the sea have a moderate climate because they receive sea breezes. The sea breezes reduce the temperatures of those places. The places which are far from the sea experience an extreme type of climate.
- The presence of water vapour or moisture in the air is known as humidity.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vertically | 2. Hot | 3. Frigid or Cold |
| 4. Height | 5. Humidity | 6. Cool |

III. Match the following.

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

4 Zaire - The Land of Dense Forests

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- Zaire is located in the equatorial region.
- The climate in Zaire is hot and wet. The temperature is very high all the year round. Rainfall is also very heavy.
- Zaire is a land of thick green forests. These forests are called evergreen forests because they remain green throughout the year.

4. All types of birds and animals are found in Zaire. So, it is called the “Natural Zoo of the World”.
5. Copper, diamond, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, zinc and uranium are the important minerals available in Zaire.
6. Textiles, paper, cement and chemicals are the important industries in Zaire.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kinshasa
2. Matadi
3. Tall
4. Bantu
5. Africa

5 Green Land - The Land of Ice and Snow Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Greenland is located to the north east of Canada.
2. In Greenland, the sun shines even at midnight in summer. That is why, it is called the “Land of the Midnight Sun”.
3. Life is very hard in Greenland because of the adverse climatic conditions there.
4. Eskimos wear heavy clothes made of animal fur. They wear long leather shoes.
5. They came into contact with the outside world. They are no longer dependent on hunting. They work in companies and factories.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets.

1. Largest 2. Denmark 3. Harpoon 4. Sledges
5. Kayak

III. Give one word for the following.

1. Iceberg 2. Kayak 3. Igloos 4. Tundra

IV. Match the following.

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

6 Saudi Arabia - The Desert Land

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Saudi Arabia is located in the Arabian Peninsula.
2. Saudi Arabia has a hot climate. Though the day temperature is high, nights are cool and pleasant in summer. In winter, days are warm but nights are cold.
3. Desert date palm, thorny bushes and cacti are the plants and camel, desert fox, antelope are the animals seen in Saudi Arabia.
4. The discovery of oil has made Saudi Arabia a rich country. As a result broad roads, skyscrapers, air conditioned houses, sophisticated hospitals and modern means of communication and many other features of modern life have become common in the country.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Persian 2. Oases 3. Abha 4. Bedouins 5. Riyadh

III. Write one or two words for the following.

1. Wadis 2. Sand dunes 3. Hajaz 4. Asir 5. Camel

IV. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

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

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The vast grasslands of the U.S.A. are known as Prairies.
2. The climate of the Prairies is suitable for the growth of grass but not trees. Rainfall is moderate to low. Summers are hot. Winters are cold. Snowfall occurs in winter.
3. Bisons, cows, goats, sheep and other grazing animals are found in the Prairies.
4. Farmers are using modern methods of agriculture to improve productivity. Big machines and tractors are introduced for all agricultural activities.
5. Cattle rearing and dairy farming are the important occupations of the people in the western part of the Prairies.

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Mississippi and Missouri 2. Steppes 3. Ranches
4. Homestead 5. Western

III. Write (T) for True statement and (F) for False statements

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

Transport and Communications

8 Conquering Distance

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The invention of wheel led to the making of carts, which in turn, facilitated the speedy movement of people as well as goods.
2. Kachcha roads, pucca roads, tar roads and cement roads are the different kinds of roads in our country.
3. Expressways or Highways are very broad roads meant for fast moving vehicles travelling long distances.
4. With the increase of road transport, two important problems have arisen. One is the pollution of air and the other is the increase in the number of road accidents. For reducing air pollution, motor vehicles have to be put to stringent pollution tests. We can tackle the problem of accidents by strictly following the traffic rules.
5. Railways are very useful for long journeys. Travel by trains is comfortable. Railways carry people and goods.
6. The Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea are connected by the Suez Canal.

7. With the opening of the Suez Canal the travel time between England and India was reduced from six months to just two weeks.
8. The Panama Canal reduced the travel time from North America to Europe.
9. Air travel has made the world very small. People can travel from one country to another in just a few hours.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Peshawar
2. 1853
3. 460
4. Pacific, Atlantic
5. Airways

III. Match the following.

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

9 Communications

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In the past, messages were carried by men.
2. Letters, greetings, parcels and money orders are the items that can be sent through the postal system.
3. Telephone is useful in talking to others at distant places.
4. Newspapers, radio and television are the means of mass communication.
5. Satellite is a spacecraft which orbits in space.
6. The modern means of communication have reduced distances

in the world and brought people nearer and nearer. They have reduced the whole world into a big global village.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Graham Bell
2. Marconi
3. John Logie Baird
4. Rockets
5. Satellites

III. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

Our Changing World

10 The World of Growing Knowledge

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. When knowledge increased and when its retention in memory became difficult, the need for writing arose.
2. The early man first made paintings in caves in which he lived. Thus the earliest writings of man were paintings in caves.
3. To count animals or other objects the early people used pebbles or small stones in the beginning.
4. The word 'paper' is derived from the word 'papyrus'. Papyrus was made of reed skin. Papyrus later became paper.
5. The invention of the printing press helped in the rapid spread of knowledge. Printing of books, magazines and newspapers became possible after its invention.

6. A blindman touches the letters with his fingers and reads. The Braille script is a great boon to the blind. They also use the audio cassettes to increase their knowledge.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Egypt 2. Brahmi 3. Hindsa 4. Papyrus
5. John Guttenberg

III. Match the following.

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

11 Living Longer and Healthier

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Thermometer, stethoscope and microscope are some instruments which helped doctors in diagnosing diseases.
2. The discovery of antibiotics helped in destroying disease causing germs. The antibiotics also cure the patient quickly.
3. With the development of latest techniques, science of surgery also progressed. Even some parts of our body are replaced and transplanted if they are damaged. Replacement of damaged or burnt skin with the skin from another part of the body is also possible now a days.
4. Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaids, who had an attack of cowpox, did not get smallpox. He conducted several experiments on the basis of his observations and finally invented a vaccine.

- The process of killing germs by heating process is known as Pasteurisation.
- Cleanliness, taking nutritious and fresh food and physical exercises are the important points of basic health care.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 98.4°F 2. Galileo 3. Penicillin

III. Match the following.

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

12 From Stones to Machines

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

- The discovery of iron provided strong weapons and tools. With the discovery of iron, the occupations of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, hunter and potter developed.
- The invention of steam engine led to the invention of big machines which, in turn, led to the establishment of factories.
- The process of production of goods with the help of machines on a mass scale is known as industrial revolution.
- The industrial revolution resulted in mass production. It reduced the cost of production. As a result of industrial revolution people migrated to towns in search of employment.
- Coal and oil are the important conventional sources of energy.
- Biogas, wind power, water power and solar power are the alternative sources of energy.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. James Watt 2. Railway engine 3. Refined oil
4. Benjamin Franklin 5. Volta

III. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T

13 People who Never Die

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Socrates is remembered even today for his firm will, courage and questioning method which he adopted to find out the truth.
2. Ashoka died about 2300 years ago. Yet the ideals for which he stood are still heard reverberating in the world. That is his greatness.
3. In the Southern States of the U.S.A., the Blacks were employed as slaves to work on the large farms owned by the Whites. Most inhuman treatment was meted out to the slaves. There arose a demand for the abolition of slavery. The Whites were against the demand. So there was a Civil War in the U.S.A.
4. The major achievement of Abraham Lincoln was the abolition of slavery and preserving the unity of the U.S.A.
5. Karl Marx appealed to the workers all over the world to fight

against the injustice done to them. He gave a call “Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to loose but your chains”. He said that means of production like land and capital should be owned by the society.

6. Gandhiji is called the Father of Our Nation for his contribution to our freedom struggle.
7. The important work of Martin Luther King was fighting against the discrimination of the Blacks in America.

II. Who said the following ?

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Karl Marx

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. Great student
2. 1861
3. 1883
4. October 2, 1869
5. Martin Luther King

The United Nations Organisation

14 Birth of the United Nations Organisation

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The world wars were fought from 1914-1918 and from 1939-1945.
2. America used atom bombs first and they were dropped on the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
3. The conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco led to the establishment of the U.N.O.
4.
 - 1) To save future generations from wars by working for peace and security of every country.
 - 2) To develop friendly relations and cooperation among the nations of the world.
 - 3) To solve peacefully economic social, cultural and human problems in co-operation with all countries.
5.
 - 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) All should have freedom of expression.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 1918 2. 1944 3. Yalta 4. October 24 5. New York

III. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

15 Working of the U.N.

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The General Assembly discusses various problems of the world and suggests solutions. It tries to settle international disputes through peaceful means.
2. The Security Council is the most important organ of the U.N. It is its executive body. Its main function is to maintain peace in the world.
3. The UNICEF provides funds to countries for the implementation of welfare programmes meant for children. It also provides funds for providing educational and medical facilities to children and mother care.
4. The important activities of the W.H.O. are eradication of smallpox, malaria and other diseases from the world. Implementing programmes for creating awareness among people about the ways of healthy living.
5. 1) The greatest achievement of the U.N. is the prevention of Third World War. 2) Creation of public opinion in favour of peace and promotion of cooperation among nations for

the elimination of ignorance, disease and poverty to some extent.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Year
2. 15
3. The Secretary General
4. Poor children
5. W.H.O.

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Write the full form of the following acronyms.

1. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
2. World Health Organisation
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

16 Indian and the U.N.

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. India, as a member of the U.N. has been fully co operating with it in the realisation of its objectives by following its principles and lending support to its activities. Indian troops were sent to other countries for keeping peace. India has played a major role in exposing the evils of the racist regime in South Africa.

2. Indian peace keeping forces were sent to Korea, Zaire, Congo, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Iran.
3. India has played a major role in creating a worldwide public opinion against the racist regime of South Africa. We condemned injustice done to the Black people by the White regime of South Africa.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Nasser of Egypt and Tito of Yugoslavia took the initiative in launching the Non Aligned Movement.
5. The policy of not aligning with any power block is known as Non Alignment. As time passed by, many other countries understood the significance of the policy of Non Alignment and adopted it as their national policy. Thus it became a powerful movement.
6.
 - 1) Opposition to colonialism, fascism and racism.
 - 2) Equality of nations.
 - 3) Cooperation with one another in all fields.
 - 4) Solving the problems of unemployment, hunger, disease, illiteracy and ignorance.
 - 5) Achievement of total disarmament and world peace.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit | 2. Nehru, Nasser and Tito |
| 3. 110 | 4. 1945 |

III. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

IV. Match the following.

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

Our Struggle for Freedom

17 The British Raj and the Revolt of 1857

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The British victory in the battles of Plassey and Buxar marked the beginning of British authority in India.
2. India became poor under the British rule because of the imperialist policies of the British.
3. The Indian troops called sepoy were angry with the British rulers 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 1857.
4. As a result of the revolt, the rule of East India Company ended in India. The British Government took up the responsibility of Indian administration.
5. Though the revolt of 1857 failed, it strengthened the desire of Indians to become free. It also inspired our freedom fighters.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Vasco da Gama 2. Sirajuddaula 3. Meerut
4. Bahadur Shah-II 5. Queen Victoria

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Select the correct answer.

1. C 2. C

18 The Beginning of India's Struggle for Freedom

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan were the leaders of our social reform movement.
2. The British rule put the Indians to suffering. There was none to listen to their grievances. There was no proper organisation to represent their cause. So, the Indian National Congress was started.
3. The movement against the partition of Bengal became Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Swadeshi means that the people should use only the Indian goods. On the other hand, Boycott means refusal of foreign goods. People began to use Indian goods only. Foreign goods were burnt. It badly hit the

- British industry while it encouraged the Indian industry.
4. During the period of First World War, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant started the Home Rule Movement in our country. Annie Besant was an Irish lady. She settled down in India and demanded that India should be given self-government.
 5. The revolutionists, by their courage, patriotism and selfless sacrifice inspired many people to participate in the freedom movement.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Brahma Samaj | 2. Swami Vivekananda |
| 3. A.O. Hume | 4. W.C. Banerjee |
| 5. Bala Gangadhar Tilak | |

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Write (T) for True statements and (F) for False statements.

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

19 Mahatma Gandhi Leads India to Freedom

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Under the Rowlatt Act anybody could be arrested without a warrant and the arrested person could be confined in prison any longer without any trial.

2. The massacre of innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh made Indians very angry against the British Government. It increased their discontent against the British and their desire for freedom.
3. The Non Cooperation Movement was started for achieving complete Swaraj. Many people resigned their government jobs and joined the movement. Many students also boycotted the government schools and colleges and took part in the movement. The British goods, especially the British cloth were burnt in public places. The movement created much enthusiasm among people and became very popular.
4. The Indians opposed the Simon Commission because there was no Indian member in it.
5. Gandhiji with his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi, a village near Surat. The March lasted for 25 days. The March created much enthusiasm among the people. On 6th April, 1930 Gandhiji broke the salt law by making salt.
6. The Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhiji in 1942. It shook the British Government in India. It made the people fearless of the Government. It brought India nearer to freedom.
7. Subhas Chandra Bose established the Indian National

Congress and tried to win freedom for India by waging a war against the British.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chauri Chaura 2. Charka 3. Lahore
4. Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad 5. 1942 6. 1943

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Select the correct answer.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B