

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions

- Ans. 1. A globe is a small, ball-like model of the earth, showing the continents, countries and cities of the world.
2. There are 180 longitudes on the globe.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

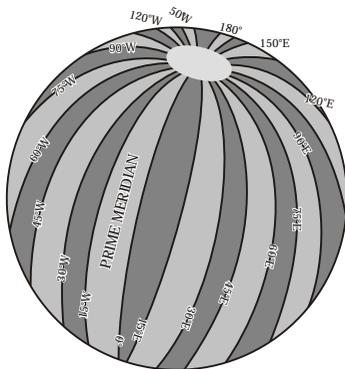
- Ans. 1. North pole 2. Eastern Hemisphere

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. A globe is a small model of the earth on a small size. It is used to locate places, oceans, Islands, and major features of the earth.

2. The lines which run parallel to the equator are called **Parallels of Latitude**.

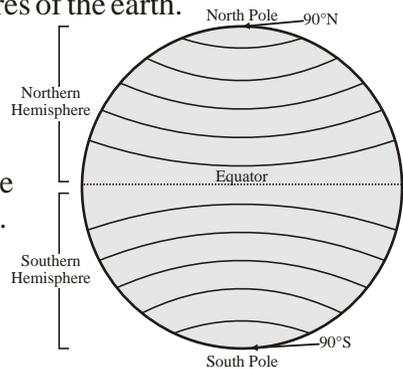


Important Latitudes

4. There are 90 degrees or lines of latitude above the Equator, and 90 degrees or lines of latitude below the Equator. The North pole is at 90° North Latitude and the South pole is at 90° South Latitude.

Important Latitudes

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 0° | – Equator | 23½° N | – Tropic of Cancer |
| 23½° S | – Tropic of Capricorn | 66½° S | – Antarctic circle |
| 66½° N | – Arctic circle | | |



Lines of Latitude

3. The North Pole to the South Pole are called the **lines of Longitude** or **Meridians**.

B. Write true or false:

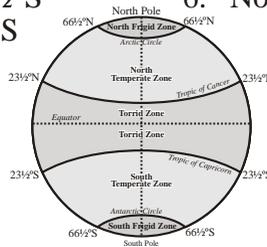
- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. The lines of **Latitude** divide the globe horizontally.
2. The semi-circles that run from the North Pole to the South Pole are called **Lines of Longitude**.
3. The 0° Latitude is called **Equator**.
4. The Meridian at **Greenwich** in England is called **0° Meridian**.
5. **Tropic of Cancer** is the name give to 23½° N Latitude.
6. The 66½° S Latitude is known as **Antarctic circle**.
7. The 0° Meridian and the 180° Meridian divide the earth into the **Eastern** hemisphere and the **Western** hemisphere.
8. With the help of **grid** we can locate places on the map.

D. Draw the following latitudes on a circle, and write their degrees:

- Ans.** 1. Equator 0° 2. Tropic of Cancer 23½°N
3. Tropic of Capricorn 23½°S 4. Arctic Circle 66½°N
5. Antarctic Circle 66½°S 6. North pole 90°N
7. South pole 90°S



Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Studying Maps

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The political map shows the boundaries of continents, countries, states, districts, capitals, cities and towns. A capital city is marked with a star.
2. **Scale** is the particular length used to mark the distance between two places on the map in comparison to the distance on the surface of the earth.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. both of these 2. resources map
3. globe 4. both of these

C. Answer in one or two words :

- Ans.** 1. A map 2. Climate Map
3. Economic Map 4. North direction
5. Line bar

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. **A map** is the representation of the earth on a flat surface. Maps are of different kinds. It shows the land and sea distribution, continents and

ocean etc. A globe is a true representation of the earth but it does not show all the features of the earth at one glance.

2. A single map cannot show all the features of the earth. Therefore, we use different types of maps according to the requirement. We can classify maps into the following types according to their utility:
 - (i) **Physical map** : The physical map shows the mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, river, seas, etc.
 - (ii) **Political map** : The political map shows the boundaries of continents, countries, states, districts, capitals, cities and towns. A capital city is marked with a star.
 - (iii) **Thematic map** : Besides the physical and political maps, there are several thematic maps:- climate, vegetation, economic map etc.
3. We need to understand directions, scale, signs, symbols, etc., in order to read and use a map. Let us understand these features of a map in detail now.
 - (i) **Direction**: Every map has four main directions called **cardinal directions**. The top of the map is north, the bottom of the map is south, the left hand side of the map is west and the right hand side of the map is east.
 - (ii) **Scale**: Scale is the most important part of the map. **Scale** is the particular length used to mark the distance between two places on the map in comparison to the distance on the surface of the earth.
 - (iii) **Map Language**: Map languages consists of colours, signs and symbols. Maps can become difficult to understand if there is no key given to explain it.

Colour Scheme : There are different colours used to show different features on the map.

Signs and Symbols: Features are shown as symbols and signs on a map. The same symbols that are used around the world are called **conventional signs**.

4. Difference between large scale map and small scale map:

A small scale map show a large area such as a county or a continent whereas large scale map shows a smaller area such as village or city.

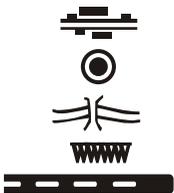
B. Write true or false:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. A map is the representation of the earth on a **flat** surface.
2. We can also preserve **information** contained in a map.
3. A physical map is also called a **relief** map.
4. The four main directions are called **cardinal** directions. They are **North, South, West** and **East**.
5. The same symbols that are used around the world are called **conventional signs**.

D. Match the following :

Ans.  Village
Capital
Bridge
Dam
Railway line

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Factors Affecting Climate

Unit-2 :
Life in Some Natural Regions of the World

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. In the morning, the sun rays are slanting and the rays's of the sun's are weak and cooler. So it is mornings cooler than noon.
 2. When there is very high temperature in summers and very low temperature in winter it is called extreme climate.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. moderate 2. Height

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai never get very hot or very cold. They have a moderate climate.
 2. The area lying between the Arctic Circle and the North pole and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole are far away from the equator. They receive very slanting rays of the sun and are therefore very cold. These are called the **frigid zones**.
 3. The main factors which affect the climate of place are: (i) distance from the equator, (ii) height above sea level, (iii) distance from the sea and (iv) the directions of winds.
 4. The area lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn on both sides of the equator receives direct rays of the sun. That is why this area has the hottest climate on earth. This is called **torrid zone**.
 5. Delhi has an extreme climate. the air in Delhi is hot and dry in the summer and cold an dry in winter. There is not much moisture in the air. In places Chennai and Kolkata, the air is full of moisture from the sea. It is called **humidity**.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The moisture in the air is called **humidity**.
 2. In the morning we receive **slanting** sun rays.
 3. The higher we go, the **cooler** it is.
 4. Places close to the **sea** are neither very hot nor very cold
 5. The area lying between torrid zone and frigid zone is called the **Temperature** zone.

D. Match the following:

Ans. Saudi Arabia	hot and dry
Congo	hot and wet
Greenland	very cold
Grassland	moderate
Humidity	moisture present in air

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

- Ans.**
1. Humidity at hill stations is very low.
 2. The temperature zones are neither very cold nor very hot.
 3. Noon is the hottest time of the day.
 4. Climate remains same for a long period.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Life in the Equatorial Forests

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Shifting Agriculture is a method of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period of time.
 2. It is practiced by the people living in the forests of Congo because they find it suitable for conserving the fertility of soil for a longer period.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Pygmy | 2. Katanga | 3. Kinshasa |
| 4. Matadi | 5. Cassava | |

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The climate of Congo is hot and wet all the year around. The average temperature is about 27°C. The annual range of temperature is very low. Since it rains in the afternoons and at night there is more decimal range of temperature.
 2. Shifting agriculture is a method of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period of time; then it is abandoned and allowed to revert to its natural vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot. It is practised by the people living in the forests of Congo because they find it suitable for conserving the fertility of soil for a longer period.
 3. The main features of the forests of Congo are as follows:
 - (i) Some trees in the forests grow up to the height of 60 metres.
 - (ii) The forests are so thick that it is difficult to make a path through these forests.
 - (iii) All the trees in the forests don't shed all their leaves at a particular time of the year. So these forest are also called evergreen forests.

- (iv) The main trees found in these forests are– mahogany, ebony, rosewood and ironwood.
 - (v) The wood of these trees is used to make useful timber.
4. Congo is called the Natural Zoo of the world. There are various types of poisonous insects, colourful birds and butterflies in these forests. The tree climbing animals like monkeys, baboons, gorillas, chimpanzees are found in these forests.
 5. Most of the people of Congo still follow the primitive way of life. They live in small villages. They make huts of local material. They depend mainly on hunting, fishing collecting fruits and roots of wild trees. They cover their body with barks and branches of trees and animals skins.
 6. There is a big difference in the life of the people living in the villages and the life at the people living in the towns and cities. In the towns and cities many people lead a modern life but the people of villages earn their livelihood by gathering forests products, hunting, fishing and farming. They still follow traditional way of living.

B. Write true or false:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The capital of Congo is **Kinshasa**.
 2. **Matadi** is an important port of Congo.
 3. The two famous tribes of Congo are **pygmies** and **Bantus**.
 4. **Katanga** Province of Congo is rich in minerals.
 5. **Amazon** Basin of south America is in the Equatorial Region.

D. Match the following:

Ans.	Democratic Republic of congo	Republic of Zaire
	Katanga Province	Rich in minerals
	Pygmies	Good bowmen
	Kinshasa	Capital
	Swahili	Language

E. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Cotton, maize, cocoa, rice, tobacco, bananas
 2. Copper, gold, diamonds, tin, manganese
 3. Textiles, chemicals, cement, soap, paper
 4. Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Matadi, Kannga, Kisangani.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Life in the Hot Deserts

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. “Desert” means an uninhabited land or a waterless and treeless region. Thar Desert in Rajasthan is the name that comes to our mind on hearing the word ‘desert’. There are many deserts around the world.
 2. A vast area of Saudi Arabia is desert where water is not available. Hence, it is a sparsely populated country.
 3. **Bedouins** are the nomads that live in tents and travel in camel caravans across the deserts.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

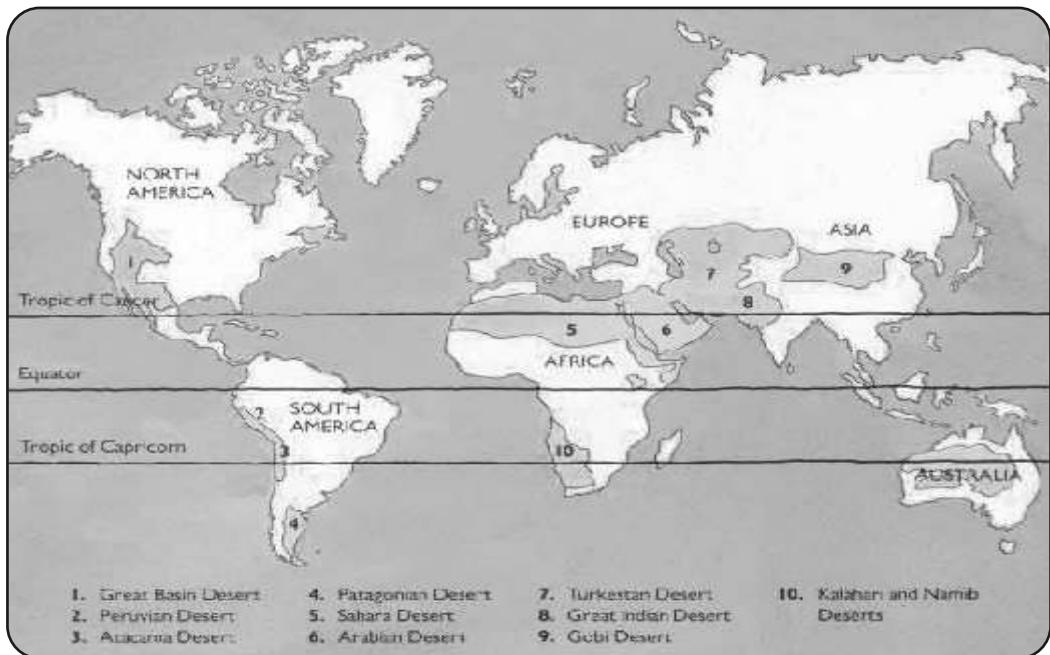
Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. Sahara Desert 2. Saudi Arabia 3. desert

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. Five hot deserts are as follows:
 - (i) **The Arabian Desert:** It has extensive sand dunes. Bedouin tribes live here.
 - (ii) **The Namib-Kalahari Desert :** It is situated in southwestern Africa. The Bushmen have lived here for 20,000 years.



Hot deserts of the world

- (iii) **The Thar Desert :** It is partly in India and partly in Pakistan.
 - (iv) **The Atacama Desert :** It is located along the coast of Chile in South America.
 - (v) **The Great Australian Desert :** Also called the “**Outback**”, it is located in the remote interior of the continent of Australia.
2. **Climate:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has a harsh climate. In summers the temperature

shoots up very high, making it terribly hot.

In winters, too, the days are warm, but as soon as the sun sets, the land cools down, and the nights become cold. There is a sharp difference between the day and the night temperatures.

3. **Plant life:** Plant life consists mainly of small shrubs and herbs that require very little water. Date palm tree can be found throughout the country, especially near the fertile spots called oasis.

Animal life: The wildlife of Saudi Arabia includes the fox, wolf, hyena, mongoose, porcupine, and baboon. Larger animals such as gazelles, leopards, and mountain goats also live in the country but they are smaller in number. A distinctive animal of Saudi Arabia is the rare white antelope called the oryx.

4. Saudi Arabian dress is loose and flowing. Men usually wear an ankle length shirt known as a **thawb** and a head gear called **ghutrah**. Women wear a black cloak called **abaya**. These clothes protect the people from the heat, dust and sand.



Saudi Arabians in cities



Saudi Arabian woman

5. Every year million of Muslims from around the world make a religious pilgrimage called **Haj** to Mecca and Medina. Prophet Mohammad, the founder of Islam, was born there.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The biggest desert in the world is the **Sahara desert** located in **North Africa**.
 2. The capital of Saudi Arabia is **Riyadh**.
 3. **Mount Sawda** is considered as the highest peak of Saudi Arabia.
 4. The official language of Saudi Arabia is **Arabic**.
 5. **Mecca** and **Medina** are considered as the two holiest cities in Islam

C. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

- Ans.**
1. A desert is an area with a little rainfall.
 2. Dates are nutritious fruits.
 3. People who lives in the cities are called Bedouins.
 4. Riyadh is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
 5. Saudi Arabia exports petroleum to India.
 6. The tropic of cancer passes through the middle of Saudi Arabia.
 7. Life has changed after the discovery of petroleum.

D. Give reasons for the following:

- Ans.**
1. As Saudi Arabia is a desert area, it does not rain here frequently. So people have to depend on underground water supply.

- The weather in Saudi Arabia is hot. So people wear loose dress.
- Saudi Arabia is a hot country and it is very rich. So people can afford to built air-conditioned houses.
- Two most holy places for the Muslims– Mecca and Medina are located in Saudi Arabia. Hence it is called ‘The Land of the Two Holy Mosques’.
- With the advent of oil wealth, Saudi Arabia has got Westernsed.

E. Define the given terms:

- Ans.**
- “Desert” means an uninhabited land or a waterless and a treeless region. Thar Desert in Rajasthan is the name that comes to our mind on hearing the word ‘desert’. There are many deserts around the world.
 - Wadis are small streams of river water.
 - Oasis are the fertile spots found in a desert.
 - Saudis, or Arabians that are native to Saudi Arabia, make up the majority of the country’s population.
 - A black cloak is worn by the woman is called Abaya.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

Formative Assessment-I (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 20

A. Name the following:

Ans.



Saudi Arabian woman,



Globe,



Pygmies,



Mecca

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. North Pole | 2. both of these | 3. moderate |
| 4. Pygmy | 5. Sahara Desert | |

C. Name these:

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Globe | 2. Map | 3. Latitude |
| 4. Longitude | 5. Bedouins | |

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
- There are 180 longitudes on the globe.
 - The political map shows the boundaries of continents, countries, states, districts, capitals, cities and towns. A capital city is marked with a star.
 - In the morning, the sun rays are slanting and the ray’s of the sun’s. are weak and cooler. So it is Mornings cooler than noon.
 - Shifting Agriculture is a method of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period of time.
 - A vast area of Saudi Arabia is desert where water is not available. Hence, It is a sparsely populated country.

E. Name the following:

- Ans.** 1. (i) Alberta (ii) Manitoba (iii) Saskatchewan
2. (i) Winnipeg (ii) Oklahoma (iii) Ohama

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Life in the Tundra Region

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Icebergs are the big masses of ice found in the polar areas. They usually float on the water.
2. The house made of ice blocks is called an ‘Igloo’.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. Extremely cold 2. Eskimos

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Tundra Region is located in the Frigid Zone roughly between 60° and 80°N latitudes.
2. Greenland is located in the north-east of Canada surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the south. The northern most point of Greenland is only 650 km. from the North Pole.
3. The main climatic characteristics of Greenland are:
(i) The climate of Greenland is extremely cold.
(ii) The temperature remains below freezing point in the place where people live.
(iii) The precipitation always occurs in the form of snow.
(iv) During winter the sun is not visible for several days and the nights are very long.
(v) In winter icy winds blow which sometimes cause a great damage to life and property.
(vi) The temperature during summer is also never above 10°C.
4. Some of the common animals found in Greenland are reindeer, caribou, muskox, polar-bear, beaver, fox walrus, seal, hare and wolf etc. You can see some birds in the coastal area of grassland. Every year many ducks, geese and waders come here to nest and feed during the short summer.
5. The reindeer is the most useful animals for Eskimos because besides pulling sledges it provides them meat, milk and skin.]
6. Eskimos life is changing as they are coming in contact with the modern world due to the progress made in the means of transport and

communication. Some towns have come up in Greenland. These towns have schools, hospitals and modern facilities. Many of them now live in modern houses made of wood and other material. Their children are going to schools and colleges. Some of them work in large oil companies and in the construction of roads.

B. Write true or false:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. Greenland became an integral part of **Denmark** in 1953.
2. The main natural vegetation consists of **moss and lichen**.
3. The capital of Greenland is **Nuk (Godthaab)**.
4. **Holsteinberg** is the port town of Greenland.

D. Give one word for the following :

- Ans.** 1. Icebergs 2. Sledges 3. Harpoon
4. Parka 5. Kayaks

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



The Preservation of Growing Knowledge

Unit-3 :
The Changing World

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The ancient script used in India to write languages such as Prakrit and Pali is known as Brahmi Script.
2. This script was invented by a blind student of France named **Louis Braille** in 1824.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. 18 2. Devnagri Script

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Modern Scripts of China, Japan and Korea have evolved from pictorial scripts.
2. The writing symbols were introduced first in Sumerian civilization in Mesopotamia (Iraq)
They used sharp knife and they also wrote on the bark of birch trees and Oilpalm leaves
3. The earliest script which has been deciphered is the Brahmi Script. This is used in the pillars and stones used by Ahsoka to give his message of peace to the people.

4. The invention of printing helped a lot in spreading knowledge. It made it possible to get the books available to a large number of people. This ultimately spread knowledge to all the areas.

B. Write true or false:

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

C. Tick (3) the right word (words):

- Ans.** 1. **Hindu Arabica Numerals/Romans Numerals** are commonly used all over the world.
2. Papyrus was a reed grown in China/**Egypt**.
3. The Hindi languages is written in Brahmi script/**Devanagari Script**.
4. Gutenberg/**Braille** developed the script for the blind.
5. The concept of Zero and Decimal was given to the world by **Indians/Chinese**.

D. Write one word for the following:

- Ans.** 1. Heiroglyphicss 2. Brahmi 3. Braille
4. Talking Books 5. Birch Tree

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



The Age of Machines

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Benjamin Franklin. 2. Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Tidal Energy.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. Scotland 2. Tidal energy
3. Rudolph Diesel 4. hydro energy

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. In modern manufacturing units there are specific machines designed to manufacture specific parts of some articles and then all these parts are assembled in a separate manufacturing unit. It is called 'Assembly Line Production'.
2. In the beginning the steam engine was used to pump out water from the coal mines.
3. He made an experiment. He attached a piece of wire to kite on a rainy day and he flew it in the sky. A piece of metal was attached to the other end of the thread. Suddenly there was a flash of lightening with thunder. When Benjamin touched the metal piece, he felt a shock. His experiment led to the **discovery of electricity**.
4. Coal and minerals oil are called fossil fuels because they are formed

during a very long period of geological history by the decayed vegetarian and animals buried inside the earth's crust because heavy pressure and heat.

5. Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy and bio gas are the Non-conventional sources of energy. We should use non-conventional sources of energy in place of mineral sources of energy because Non-conventional sources of energy besides being renewable are free from pollution.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. Before the discovery of metals early man used tools made of **stone**.
 2. **Copper** was perhaps the first metal used by early man.
 3. Locomotive Engine was invented by **James Watt** of **Scotland** in 1765.
 4. **Daimler** of **Germany** invented petrol engine in **1886**.
 5. **Benjamin Franklin**'s experiment led to the discovery of electricity.
 6. Mineral oil was discovered in the **U.S.A.** in **1857**.

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. Battery | Alessandro volta |
| 2. Bronze | Copper and tin |
| 3. Benjamin Franklin | Lighting Conductor |
| 4. Animal drug | Biogas |

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

Formative Assessment-II (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 20

A. Name the following:

Ans.



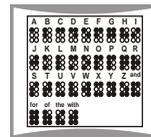
Electricity
Power Plant,



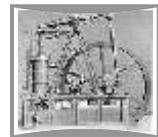
Igloo,



Sledge,



Louis Braille,
Script for Blind,



Steam Engine

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. Prairies 2. extremely cold 3. 18
 4. Scotland 5. Tidal energy

C. Circle the odd one out:

- Ans.** 1. Prairies, steppes, **Australia** 2. Solar energy, **Coal**, Wind energy

D. Name these:

- Ans.** 1. Ranch 2. Glacier

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The Temperate Grasslands of North America (USA and Canada) are called the Prairies.

2. A large number of cattle are kept on big farms called **Ranches**.
3. The house made of ice blocks is called an '**Igloo**'.
4. The ancient script used in India to write languages such as Prakrit and Pali is known as Brahmi Script.
5. Benjamin Franklin
6. Wind energy, Solar energy, Tidel energy.

Summative Assessment-I (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 40



A. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The Meridian at **Greenwich** in England is called the **0° Meridian**.
 2. The area lying between torrid zone and frigid zone is called the **temperature zone**.
 3. **Holsteinberg** is the port town of Greenland.
 4. Before the discovery of metals early man used tools made of **stone**.
 5. Steam engine was invented by **James watt** of **Scotland** in **1765**.

B. Write True or false:

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| Steppes | Eurasia |
| Prairies | North America |
| Velds | South Africa |
| Pampas | South America |
| Downs | Australia |

D. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

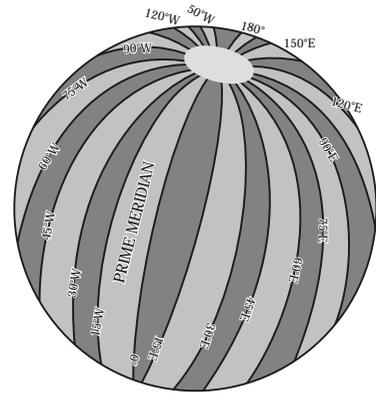
- Ans.**
1. North latitude is called the Arctic circle.
 2. Scale is mentioned at the corner of the map.
 3. The temperate zones are neither very cold nor very hot.
 4. Chicago in the USA is the largest meat packing centre in the world
 5. The first printing machine was invented by Johann Gutenberg.

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The climate of Congo is hot and wet all the year around. The average temperature is about 27°. The annual range of temperature is very low. Since it rains in the afternoons and at night there is more decimal range of temperature.
 2. Wheat, dairy products and meat are the main exports of the Prairie region of North America.
 3. Eskimos life is changing as they are coming in contact with the modern world due to the progress made in the means of transport and communication. Some towns have come up in Greenland. These towns have schools, hospitals and modern facilities. Many of them now live in modern houses made of wood and other material. Their children are going to schools and colleges. Some of them work in large oil companies and in the construction of roads.

- Modern scripts of China, Japan and Korea have evolved from pictorial scripts.
- In modern manufacturing units there are specific machines designed to manufacture specific parts of some articles and then all these parts are assembled in a separate manufacturing unit. It is called 'Assembly Line Production'.

- The North Pole to the South Pole are called the **lines of Longitude** or **Meridians**.



Important Latitudes

- A **map** is the representation of the earth on flat surface. Maps are of different kinds. It shows the land and sea distribution, continents and ocean etc. A globe is a true representation of the earth but it does not show all the features of the earth at one glance.
- The main factors which affect the climate of place are: (i) distance from the equator, (ii) height above sea level, (iii) distance from the sea and (iv) the directions of winds.



The Great Revolt of 1857

Unit-4 : The Freedom Struggle of India

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- Mangal Pandey was the first soldier to refused to use enfield rifles.
 - Nana Sahib, Tantya Topa, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh and Rani Laxmi Bai played an important part in the Revolt of 1857.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.**
- Lord Canning
 - Bahadur Shah Zafar

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
- The Immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the

new Enfield rifles whose cartridges were believed to be greased with the fat of the cows and pigs. It was against the religious feelings of both, Hindu as well as Muslim Soldiers to use these cartridges. They oppose it and ultimately this opposition resulted in the revolt.

2. The main causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857 were as follows:
 - (i) The British army was well organised and far superior to the Indian soldiers.
 - (ii) The British army was getting regular supplies of arms from Britain.
 - (iii) The revolt erupted all of a sudden.
 - (iv) It was not properly planned and organised.
 - (v) There was no definite aim of the mutineers.
3. The main consequences of the revolt of 1857:
 - (i) The revolt of 1857 though suppressed, created an awareness among Indians. It gave them a new urge to make India free from the British rule.
 - (ii) The British government also realized that it was necessary to make some changes in its policy towards India.
 - (iii) After the revolt, the rule of East India Company came to an end and India came under the direct control of British crown. India was now ruled by the representative of Queen Victoria.

B. Write true or false:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The revolt of 1857 started from **Meerut** on **10th** May, 1857.
 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to **Rangoon**.
 3. The first Indian soldier who refused to use the new Enfield rifles was **Mangal Pandey** at **Meerut**. He was hanged on **29** March, 1857.
 4. **Tantya Tope** was the loyal military leader of Nana Sahib.

D. Match the following :

Ans.	Rani Laxmi Bai	Leader of the revolt at Jhansi
	Nana Sahib	Leader of the revolt at Kanpur
	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Leader of the revolt at Lucknow
	Kunwar Singh	Leader of the revolt in Bihar
	Bahadur Shah Zafar	Overall leader of the revolt of 1857.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



The Beginning of the Freedom Struggle

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Khudi Ram Bose was hanged because one day he along with Prafulla

clothes. The country joined in hartals (demonstration) and the burning of foreign goods. They boycotted the British legislatures, courts educational institutions and goods. Also British titles and honours were renounced.

2. The Simon Commission arrived in India on third February, 1928. The Indian peoples boycotted it with demonstrations all over the country against it. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the people and they also treated the commission with black flags. There was a cry all over the country "Simon Go Back".
3. In 1935, Government of India Act was passed, according to this act, the country was divide into 11 province and in each province the representatives of the Indian people were to be elected.
4. Gandhiji started the Quit India movement to force the British Government to free India with Immediate effect. The British Government reacted harshly to it.
Gandhiji and other prominent leaders were arrested on 9th August. Also the congress was declared illegal.
5. Baluchistan, Sindh, North West frontier Province, West Punjab and East Bengal were the parts of India that constituted Pakistan. after the partition of India.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
5. T 6. F 7. F 8. F

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. According to **Rowlatt** act, any person could be sent to jail without a trial.
2. Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement due to the violent incident held at **Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur**.
3. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was lathi charged and soon died during the demonstration against the Simon Commission at Lahore.
4. On 8th April, 1929 **Bhagat Singh** and **B.K. Dutt** threw two bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly
5. **Chandra Shekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park at Allahabad.
6. **Lord Mountbatten** was the last British Viceroy in India
7. **C. Rajgopalchari** became the Governor General of India after Mountbaten left.

D. Match the following events with the years they took places in :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Rowlatt Act | 1919 (March) |
| Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | 1919 (13th April) |
| Arrival of Simon Commission in India | 3rd February, 1928 |
| Dandi March | 1930 |
| Kakori Conspiracy Case | 1925 |
| Quit India Movement | 1942 |
| Chauri Chaura Incident | 1922 |
| Government of India Act | 1935 |

E. Write short notes on each of the following:

- Ans.** 1. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:** On 13 April 1919, The British commander of Amritsar General Dyer, British Commander of the army in Punjab,

ordered his soldiers to fire at unarmed. Indians gathered in a park called Jallianwala Bagh. In this firing about 400 people were killed and many more got injured. This incident is known as Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

2. **Kakori Conspiracy Case:** The Kakori Conspiracy Case was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and Alam Nagar near Lucknow on 9 August 1925 during the National movement. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association. The Robbery plan was Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan and others following the incident several of them were arrested and were executed.
3. **Dandi March:** This March was undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi to oppose the salt law passed by the government. Mahatma Gandhi on 12 March, 1930 started from his Sabarmati Ashram and reached Dandi on 6 April 1930. There Gandhiji himself made salt from the sea water to mark the beginning of the civil disobedient movement.
4. **Chauri Chaura Incident:** On 4 February, 1922, the police fired upon a peaceful procession of non-cooperation activities at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, UP. The activists turned violent and set the police station on fire killing 22 policemen. Gandhiji was deeply upset over the incident and decided to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement immediately
5. **Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj):** The Indian National Army was formed by Subhash Chandra Bose to fight against the British. It was composed of Indian soldiers captured as prisoners of war by Japan. The Indian National Army fought against the British forces bravely in north-east India, and later at Burma. However, when the Japanese were ultimately defeated in World War II, the Indian National Army was forced to Surrender to the British.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Environmental Degradation

Unit-5 :

Environmental Degradation and Natural Disasters

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is polluted by using more chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides is called soil pollution.
 2. By preventing wastage and overuse of resources.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.**
1. renewable resources
 2. Soil erosion

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The harmful effects of cutting trees on a large scale causes soil erosion, drought and lack of life giving oxygen. Due to this the animals are losing their shelters and they are becoming extinct.
 2. The main cause of air pollution is the smoke emitted from road vehicles and industrial chimneys.
 3. The causes of water pollution are the industrial wastes such as chemicals and wastage from the factories.
 4. The over use or misuse of the natural resources may lead to the depletion of natural resources.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The incoming solar energy that reaches the surface of the earth is called **insolation**.
 2. The plants make their own food by the process of **photosynthesis** in the presence of sunlight.
 3. The narrow zone made-up of land, water and air where all forms of life exists is called **biosphere**.
 4. The conditions in which an organisation exists make up its **environment**.
 5. Large scale falling of trees is called **deforestation**.

Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself

Formative Assessment-III (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 20 ★★

A. Name the following:

Ans.



Queen Victoria,



Bal Gangadhar Tilak,



Madam Bhikaji Cama



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre,



Sarojini Naidu

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.**
1. Lord Canning
 2. A.O. Hume
 3. Frontier Gandhi
 4. Chandrashekhar Azad
 5. renewable resources

C. Circle the odd one out :

- Ans.**
1. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**.
 2. **Do or Die**, Jai Hind, Dilli Chalo.
 3. Air Pollution, Water Pollution, **Photosynthesis**.

D. Name these:

- Ans.** 1. Cartridge 2. Rowlett Act

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The policies of the British government created a great dissatisfaction

5. Fires in buildings are caused by faulty electric equipments and wiring; leakage of cooking gas and by throwing burning matchsticks and cigarettes.
Coping with Fires : If fire is small, extinguish it with the help of a fire extinguish. If a big fire breaks out, immediately call the fire-brigade.
6. Most of the road accidents occur because people don't follow the traffic rules properly. They are also caused due to the explosion and fire caused by the fuel. Train accidents occur due to the carelessness of railway staff.

B. Write true or false:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. The intensity of an earthquake is measured by an instrument called **Richter Scale**.
2. The huge seawaves caused by an earthquake at sea are called **Tsunami**.
3. Preventing **deforestation** can reduce the risk of landslides.
4. Disaster **management** can reduce the risk of a disaster.
5. Many people die due to **starvation** in the drought hit areas.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

Unit-6 :



The Birth and Objectives of the United Nations

Maintaining Peace and Security in the World

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. United Nation Organisation
2. Trygve lie was the first secretary general of the United Nations?

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. San Francisco 2. 193

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (in Japan) by United States of America prompted the leaders to form the United Nations. These cities were completely ruined by the effects of atom bomb. The use of atomic power in the war shocked the whole world and posed a great threat to mankind.
2. The main objectives of the United Nations are:
- (i) To maintain world peace and security.
 - (ii) To develop friendly relations an cooperation between different nations of the world.

- (iii) To solve the social, economic and cultural problems of the world.
 - (iv) To protect the freedom and human rights.
 - (v) To remove the discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
3. (i) All human beings should have the right of freedom of speech and expression.
 - (ii) All human beings should be treated equally before the law of a country.
 - (iii) All persons should have the right to get education and employment according to their ability and choice and they should get equal wages for equal work.
 - (iv) Everyone should have the right to follow and preach his/her own religion.
 - (v) Everyone should have the right to travel all over the world.
 - (vi) Everyone should have the right to marry according to his/her own wish.
4. Many types of socio-economic problems are in front of most of the poor and developing countries: (i) Many developing countries are facing the problems of illiteracy, unemployment and exploitation, (ii) Many poor countries are not able to provide education, proper health facilities, basic necessities of life to all their citizens.

B. Write true or false:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The United Nations was set up on **24th October, 1945**.
 2. The headquarters of the United Nations is at **New York**.
 3. At the time of its formation **50** countries signed the charter.
 4. At present there are **193** members of the United Nations.
 5. **Trygve Lie** of **Norway** was appointed the first Secretary General of the United Nations.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Main Organs And Agencies of the UN

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The five permanent members of the Security council are the U.S.A., the U.K., Russia, France and China.
 2. The Security council is the most powerful organ of the UN.?
 3. This is so because it looks after the countries which are not independent, and now all the countries are independent.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. The Secretariat
Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern) 2. UNESCO

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. The five permanent members of the security council are the U.S.A., the U.K. Russia, France and China. The special power given to them is 'Veto Power'. Veto power means to pass a resolution, all the permanent members must be in its favour. Even if all the members agree and anyone of the permanent members disagrees to it, the resolution can't be passed.
2. The territories are the members of United Nations but which have not gained full independence were called Trust Territories. The work of Trusteeship Council is now over because all the Trust Territories have gained full independence.
3. The main function of the WHO is to make the world free from certain fatal diseases by distributing medicines and vaccines to the developing countries.
4. The main function of ILO is to make labour laws so that the labourers are not exploited by their employers.
5. The main function FAO is to supply food to those countries which are suffering from food shortage. It has urged its member nations to use modern scientific methods of agriculture so that they can increase their agriculture production.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. Every member nation can send **five** representatives to the General Assembly.
2. The Security Council has **15** members out of which **5** are the permanent member.
3. The Economic and Social Council has **54** members.
4. The International Court of Justice has **15** judges who are elected for a term of **9** years.
5. The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed for a term of **5** years.

D. Where are the headquarters of the following:

- Ans.** 1. U.S.A 2. Hague (Netherlands) 3. New York
4. Geneva (Switzerland) 5. Rome (Italy) 6. Geneva

E. Write full forms of the following:

- Ans.** 1. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
2. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. International Monetary Fund.
4. International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.
5. The World Health Organization.
6. Food and Agricultural Organization

7. The International Labour Organization
8. International Atomic Energy Agency.

Activity

Ans. Do it yourself



Means of Transport

Unit-7 :
Conquering Distances

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Diesel fuels are used to run trains today.
2. Flyovers are built over roads to reduce traffic jams.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. Panama Canal
2. The North Atlantic Route
3. The Wright Brothers

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. Pucca Roads are built by bricks, cement, concrete and coltar etc.
2. **Rail transport Advantages:** Rail transport is safer, cheaper and more comfortable to travel long distance compared to road transport.
Disadvantages: As large quantity of wood is required to lay sleepers, it poses a threat to forests, which in turn hampers wild life and environment.
Road Transport advantages: Road transport is more convenient to travel short distances. It provides door to door service.
3. The suez Canal has shortened the sea distance between Europe and two eastern parts of the world by about 7000 kms. The Panama Canal has shortened the sea distance between Europe and West coast of South Africa and North America and also between the east coast of North America and the West coast of Europe.
4. The main use of Ocean transport is to transport a large number of passengers and goods from one continent to another. Nowadays international trade is carried by ships through ocean routes.
5. The uses of a Helicopter:
A helicopter provides useful services to victims of natural disasters like floods, earthquakes etc., by dropping food Water and medicines etc.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. Fax machine is used to send a written message instantly. For this have to put your message in your fax machine and dial the required number. This message is instantly delivered at the other end by the fax machine.
 2. Internet is the international network of computers. It uses are that when any information is put in to one computer on this network all the other computers connected with this network will also have this information. Internet is very useful for organization with many branches and different places like business companies, bank, railways and the airline etc.
 3. A television is more popular than a radio because we can watch pictures with sound on the T.V. but we can't see the pictures on the radio. We can also watch the cricket matches played on the other side of the globe through the satellites, sitting in our houses through television.
 4. The benefits of reading a newspaper are as follows:
 - (i) Newspaper gives us the latest information about happening around the world.
 - (ii) By it we can know the policies of the government.
 - (iii) One can get the new ideas and thoughts while reading the newspapers.
 - (iv) By reading this we can also improve how to read the language in a clear manner without any mistake.
 - (v) Students can know about the details regarding the job and can give their profile as an advertisement to the newspaper.
 5. The launching of artificial satellites into the space has brought a revolution in the means of communication. These satellites help in telephone, radio or television communication all over the world. For example with the help of these satellites you can watch a cricket match etc, been played at any part of world. These satellites are also called space bridges.
 6. The differences between documentary films and feature films are:

Documentary Films : These films contains information about topics: such as the life of the people living in a peculiar environment, certain important events occurring in our daily life, natural or man-made disasters, animal and plant life etc.

Feature Films : These films are made to entertain peoples and are usually based on a family, love or religion, etc. They have songs, dances and fight scenes etc.

B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

C. Tick (3) the correct word/words :

- Ans.**
1. E-mail is sent through television/**Computer**.
 2. You can watch a film on **television**/radio.
 3. **Newspapers**/Magazines are published daily.

4. **Cellular phone**/Telegram is wireless means of communication.
5. Cinema is a means of Individual/**Mass** communication.

D. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Telegram, E-mail 2. Television, Radio 3. Pager, Mobile

Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself

Formative Assessment-IV (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 20

A. Name the following:

Ans.



Siesmograph,



UNO Flag,



General Assembly,



Security Council,



Trygve Lie

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans.** 1. earthquake 2. San Francisco 3. Secretariate
4. Panama Canal 5. Radio 6. Subscriber Trunk Dialling

C. Circle the odd one out:

- Ans.** 1. Earth quakes, Volcanic eruptions, **fire**
2. Road accidents, fire, **cyclones**
3. **The Secretariat**, UNICEF, UNESCO
4. The General Assembly, **ILO**, The Security Council

D. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. A disaster is an event that causes a huge loss to life and property.
2. Earthquake is the natural disaster.
3. United Nation Organisation.
4. The security council is the most powerful organ of the UN.
5. The means that are used to carry message form one person to another are called means of communication.

They are different from the means of transport in the sense that means of transport are used to send goods and passengers from one place to another.

Summative Assessment-II (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 40

A. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. **Mahendra Pratap** and **Maulana Barkatullah** guided the freedom struggle from Kabul.
2. **Lord Mount batten** was the last British Viceroy in India.
3. The narrow zone made-up of land, water and air where all forms of life exists is called **biosphere**.

4. Every member nation can send **five** representatives to the General Assembly.
5. **Television** is the most popular means of mass communication these days.

B. Write True or false:

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

C. Match the following :

Ans.	Rani Laxmi Bai	leader of the revolt of Jhansi
	Nana Sahib	leader of the revolt of Kanpur
	Begum Hazrat Mahal	leader of the revolt of lucknow
	Kunwar Singh	leader of the revolt of Bihar
	Bahadur Shah Zafar	overall leader of the revolt of 1857.

D. Tick (3) the correct word/words :

- Ans.**
1. The Revolt of 1857 was started from **Meerut**/Kanpur.
 2. A.O. Hume was a retired American/**British** officer.
 3. Water is a **renewable**/non-renewable resource.
 4. In the beginning, the Un and 151/**51** members.
 5. The Suez Canal was opened in 1689/**1869**.

E. Answer the following questions

- Ans.**
1. The main consequence of the revolt of 1857.
 - (i) This revolt of 1857 though suppressed, created an awareness among Indians. It gave them a new urge to make India free from the British rule.
 - (ii) The British government also realized that it was necessary to make some changes in its policy towards India.
 - (iii) After the revolt, the rule of East India Company came to an end and India came under the direct control of British crown. India was now ruled by the representative of Queen Victoria.
 2. The main demands of the moderate leaders of the Congress were:
 - (i) They demanded that Indians should be appointed on the higher posts of the administration.
 - (ii) They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election.
 - (iii) They demanded reforms in the judicial system so that the same judicial laws and punishments are applied to Indians as well as Europeans.
 3. The Simon Commission arrived in India on third February, 1928. The Indian people boycotted it with demonstrations all over the country against it. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the people and they also treated the commission with black flags. There was a cry all over the country "Simon Go Back".
 4. Earthquake can cause fires, floods, landslides or huge waves at sea called Tsunami.
 5. The main objectives of the United Nations are:
 - (i) To maintain world peace and security.

- (ii) To develop friendly relations and cooperation between different nations of the world.
 - (iii) To solve the social, economic and cultural problems of the world.
 - (iv) To protect the freedom and human rights.
 - (v) To remove the discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
6. The main function of the WHO is, to make the world free from certain fatal diseases by distributing medicines and vaccines to the developing countries.

