

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-1



## World Culture-1

### 1. About Myself

- A. 1. school 2. clean 3. hobby 4. different  
B. 1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. 2. My best friend is \_\_\_\_\_. 3. Yes, I like to read books 4. I like to do many things.

#### Think and Answer

1. No, because we need to share our joys and sorrows with someone who is close to us.  
2. Do yourself.

### 2. About My Body Parts

- A. 1. many 2. eyes 3. tongue 4. teeth  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

#### Think and Answer

1. No, because only our eyes help us to see.  
2. We can help him/her to cross the road safely.

### 3. Our Family

- A. 1. house 2. parents 3. families 4. parents  
B. 1. family 2. small 3. grandfather 4. big  
C. Do yourself.

#### Think and Answer

1. Because it is our moral duty to pay back their love towards us.  
2. Do yourself.

### 4. Roles in the Family

- A. 1. family 2. family 3. Mother 4. parents  
5. clean  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

#### Think and Answer

1. No, because it is our duty to help them and we should share work with one another.  
2. Do yourself

### 5. Our Food

- A. 1. eat 2. energy 3. milk 4. Fresh  
5. breakfast  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T  
C. 1. strong 2. morning 3. milk 4. healthy  
5. junk  
D. 1. To grow healthy and strong. 2. From plants and animals. 3. Butter, ghee and curd.

#### Think and Answer

1. No, because we want a new taste every

day. 2. Do yourself.

### 6. Our Clothes

- A. 1. casual 2. Cotton 3. sheep 4. Rubber  
5. regularly  
B. 1. To cover our body. 2. Cotton clothes.  
3. In winter season. 4. School uniform.

#### Think and Answer

1. Winter season. 2. Do yourself.

### 7. Our Houses

- A. 1. bedroom 2. bathroom 3. drawing  
4. villages 5. double  
B. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. d 6. b  
C. 1. To live in. 2. To let the fresh air and sunlight in. 3. Pucca houses are made of bricks, cement, concrete, iron, steel, etc.  
4. A bungalow is a house which consists of modern facilities.

#### Think and Answer

1. Because each room is useful for different purposes.  
2. No, because they are made of stones, mud and straw which are not strong.  
3. Do yourself.

### 8. Our School

- A. 1. early 2. classrooms 3. principal  
4. playground 5. sweeper  
B. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c  
C. 1. A school is a place where children go to learn. 2. We learn to read, write, colour, play, sing, paint and dance. 3. The principal.  
4. We study different books there. 5. A peon rings the bell.

#### Think and Answer

1. Not to disturb others. 2. Do yourself.

### 9. Our Classroom

- A. 1. blackboard 2. classroom 3. charts  
4. clean  
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T  
C. 1. A teacher writes on a blackboard with a chalk. 2. On the tables. 3. In the dustbin.

#### Think and Answer

1. To throw all the rubbish.  
2. Tables, chairs, charts, blackboard, chalk, duster, etc.

### 10. Our Neighbourhood

**A.** 1. neighbourhood 2. market 3. hospital  
4. postman 5. play

**B.** 1. The area around our house. 2. The people living around us. 3. A place with many shops.

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

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because they help us in our bad times.  
2. Do yourself.

### 11. Our Helpers

**A.** 1. school 2. carpenter 3. sweeper  
4. salon 5. milkman

**B.** 1. cobbler 2. barber 3. cook 4. milkman  
5. gardener

**C.** 1. A shopkeeper. 2. A barber. 3. Makes furniture. 4. Brings us milk every day.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Our life would become difficult. 2. We should respect them and their work.

### 12. Our Festivals

**A.** 1. Diwali 2. Muslims 3. 25th December  
4. 1947 5. Gandhi Jayanti

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

**C.** 1. A festival is the time for religious or other celebrations. 2. We decorate our ..... Lord Ganesha. 3. Eidi 4. On 15th August, 1947 ..... British rule. 5. Mahatma Gandhi

#### **Think and Answer**

1. On the Independence Day and the Republic Day. 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Do yourself.

### 13. Our Celebrations

**A.** 1. friends 2. eminent 3. 14 November  
4. Teacher's Day

**B.** 1. The day on which we were born. 2. 14 November. 3. Because Pt. Nehru loved children very much. 4. On this day ..... life of their students.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because they help us in building our career. 2. Do yourself.

### 14. Plants Around Us

**A.** 1. Trees 2. weak 3. food 4. clean 5. forest

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

**C.** 1. Tall and big plants. 2. The stem of a tree. 3. Rose and hibiscus. 4. Plants give us

food.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. All living beings would die. 2. Do yourself.

### 15. Animals and their Homes

**A.** 1. wild 2. beehive 3. sheds 4. hatch 5. Goats

**B.** 1. forests 2. rabbit 3. sheds 4. coops 5. Oxen

**C.** 1. lion 2. owl 3. rabbit 4. dog

**D.** 1. Animals such as lion ..... wild animals. 2. In the forests. 3. In sheds. 4. They carry load for us.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because there is no need to build anything for their living. The wild animals find their homes themselves in the forests.

2. Do yourself.

### 16. Good Manners and Good Habits

**A.** 1. Thank you 2. habit 3. morning 4. hair 5. hands

**B.** 1. Sorry 2. good 3. early 4. morning 5. hair 6. kind

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because they help us to become good people. 2. Do yourself.

### 17. Our Safety First

**A.** 1. should not 2. footpath 3. bus stop 4. gas 5. bin

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

**C.** 1. Safety is the state of being safe from danger, risk or injury. 2. On the footpath.

3. In a queue. 4. In the bin.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. On the safe side of the road.

2. Do yourself.

### 18. Air and Water

**A.** 1. live 2. wind 3. unclean 4. water 5. off

**B.** 1. Air is all around ..... colour or taste. 2. Moving air is called wind. A soft wind is called breeze. 3. Factories emit smoke makes the air dirty. 4. To live. 5. Through pipes.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. To avoid wastage of water. 2. Do yourself.

### 19. Our Earth and the Sky

**A.** 1. planet 2. air 3. salty 4. sun 5. moon

**B.** 1. round 2. Earth 3. hot 4. Sky 5. sunlight

**C.** 1. Round. 2. The layer of air that surrounds the Earth. 3. Deserts are places on land where very few plants grow. 4. Heat and light. 5. The moon and the stars.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because plains are much suitable to grow crops. 2. Do yourself.

**20. The Early Human Beings**

**A.** 1. Us 2. caves 3. Fire 4. animals

**B.** 1. Many thousands of years ago. 2. Caves protected them from heat, cold and wild animals. 3. Wild fruits, berries, nuts, roots and raw flesh. 4. By rubbing two stones together.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because the wheels were not invented till that time. 2. We live a very comfortable life in comparison to the early human beings.

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-2



## World Culture-2

### 1. About My Family

A. 1. group 2. different 3. parents 4. two 5. joint

B. 1. family 2. small 3. small 4. picnic 5. sister

C. 1. A family is a group of people with whom we live. 2. Our brother and sister are our siblings. 3. Father, mother and one or two children make a small family. 4. When some children live either with their mother or father it is called a single-parent family. 5. Once in two weeks.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. It is a big family because Rajan's family consists of six members.

2. Do yourself

### 2. Food For Our health

A. 1. hungry 2. fit 3. oils 4. animals 5. grow

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

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

D. 1. After playing or doing physical exercises. 2. Egg, milk and meat. 3. People who eat fish, ..... called non-vegetarians. 4. The food that gives us energy is called energy-giving food. 5. A meal is the food ..... enjoy the dinner.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. To maintain the energy level in our body.

2. Do yourself

### 3. Learn About Water

A. 1. water 2. grow 3. aquatic 4. dirty

B. 1. bathe 2. natural 3. Polluted 4. filtered

C. 1. We need water for ..... irrigating the fields, etc. 2. To grow. 3. The animals which live in water. Fish, sea horse and octopus. 4. Some of the rainwater ..... underground water.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. We would die. 2. To keep the water germs free.

### 4. Our Clothes

A. 1. clothes 2. plants 3. winter 4. uniform 5. traditional

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

C. 1. To cover our body. 2. They keep us warm. 3. From silkworm. 4. People living in different ..... called traditional clothes.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. We get cotton and linen from plants. We get wool from sheep and silk from silkworm.

2. To change the mood, according to different seasons and occasions.

### 5. Houses

A. 1. home 2. Kachcha 3. good 4. flat

5. igloos

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

C. 1. To live in. 2. Kachcha houses are made of mud ..... houses are strong.

3. Doors and windows allow sunlight and fresh air to enter the rooms. 4. People living in very cold ..... out of snow. 5. Some people move ..... nomads. 6. Furniture must be dusted ..... its proper place.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because these houses are made of bricks, cement, concrete, iron, steel, etc. These houses are strong. 2. Do yourself.

### 6. Our Neighbours and Neighbourhood

A. 1. neighbours 2. market 3. hospital

4. postman 5. bus

B. 1. neighbourhood 2. comfortable

3. greengrocer 4. hospital 5. park 6. train

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

D. 1. The area around our house. 2. A person who sells grains, pulses, sugar, etc.

3. Doctors examine give treatment to the patients and nurses look after them. 4. A fire station ..... the fire brigade. 5. Policemen and policewomen keep us safe from any danger. 6. We should throw rubbish ..... our neighbourhood.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because neighbours help one another in times of need. 2. Do yourself.

### 7. A Place to Worship

A. 1. God 2. Hindus 3. Muslims

4. Christians 5. gurudwara

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

C. 1. God 2. The Ramayana and the Bhagwat Gita. 3. Muslims. Prophet Muhammad 4. Church 5. We should respect all religions ..... one another.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because we all belong to different religions and there are different places of worship for all people. 2. This means that all Indians respect every religion and they want to share their joys with one another.

**8. Our Helpers**

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

B. 1. helpers 2. sick 3. firefighter 4. mason 5. politely

C. 1. Our neighbourhood has ..... called our helpers. 2. He helps to keep us safe. 3. She helps in our household chores. 4. He fixes and repairs pipes and taps.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because they help us in living a comfortable and easy life. 2. Do yourself.

**9. Our Festivals**

A. 1. India 2. Independence 3. Nation 4. harvest 5. Bihu

B. 1. Diwali 2. 26 January 3. 2 October 4. Onam 5. Assam

C. 1. There are a few ..... national festivals of India. 2. On 15th August, 1947. 3. Our President takes ..... the national flag. 4. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2 October ..... as Gandhi Jayanti. 5. Bihu is celebrated in Assam ..... spring and autumn.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because there are many festivals celebrated in India. 2. Do yourself.

**10. Recreation For Health and Happiness**

A. 1. tired 2. inside 3. long 4. outdoor 5. hill-stations

B. 1. happy 2. Indoor 3. outside 4. playing 5. hill-stations

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

D. 1. The activity we do ..... called recreation. 2. The activities done inside a

house or building 3. Cricket, football and hockey. 4. We enjoy playing with friends there. 5. For health and happiness.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**11. Plants Around Us**

A. 1. trunk 2. shrubs 3. Herbs 4. Climbers 5. Plants

B. 1. seed 2. branches 3. Herbs 4. clothes

C. 1. Air, water and sunlight. 2. Shrubs are small plants ..... sunflower, coriander, mint, etc. 3. Some plants have thin ..... pumpkin, bottle gourd, etc. 4. Plants help to keep ..... from cotton plants.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because they grow and die like us. 2. Do yourself.

**12. Animals Around Us**

A. 1. big 2. fishes 3. Domestic 4. Donkeys 5. silkworm 6. harm

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

C. 1. Animals that live in a forest. 2. Donkey and horse. 3. We keep some animals in ..... pet animals. Dog and cat. 4. Donkeys and horses carry ..... silk from silkworm. 5. We must keep their place ..... tease them for our fun. 6. Kennel for dog, shed for cows and buffaloes, and stable for horses.

**Think and Answer**

1. Cat 2. Grass, twigs, small stones, etc.

**13. Means of Transport**

A. 1. transportation 2. Helicopters 3. fuel 4. pollutes

B. 1. walk 2. vehicles 3. slow 4. air

C. 1. The movement of ..... called transportation. 2. Bicycle and rickshaw 3. Fuel 4. The smoke released by vehicles pollutes the air. 5. For longer distances ..... saves fuel.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because there were no vehicles at that time due to the lack of technology. 2. We should use public transport like a bus. We should walk on foot or use a bicycle to a nearby place. We should keep check on pollution of our vehicles.

#### 14. Safety Rules

- A. 1. danger 2. blade 3. rules 4. wait  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F  
C. 1. Safety is the state of being safe from danger. 2. To avoid accidents. 3. At the zebra crossing. 4. We should keep our things ..... knives and scissors. 5. Red light tells ..... us to go.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because strangers can harm us.  
2. Do yourself.

#### 15. Keeping Ourselves Healthy

- A. 1. healthy 2. 8 hours 3. early 4. hair  
5. Dirty  
B. 1. work 2. balanced 3. exercise 4. water  
5. clean  
C. 1. Eat a ..... junk food. 2. Walking and running. 3. Early. 4. Because dirty nails can get dirt and germs in them.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Regular consumption of junk food leads various disorders in our body and diseases like obesity. It causes several heart diseases.  
2. Do yourself.

#### 16. Directions and Time

- A. 1. sun 2. clock 3. 24 4. evening  
B. 1. four 2. west 3. four 4. evening  
C. 1. The way of movement. 2. East, West, North and South. 3. The calendar shows us the time in a week, a month and a year. 4. A leap year has one more day ..... four years.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. 31 December. 2. East-Uttar Pradesh, West-Rajasthan, North-Punjab, South-Madhya Pradesh.

#### 17. Learn About Weather and Seasons

- A. 1. weather 2. Summer 3. Monsoon  
4. autumn 5. summer  
B. 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. d

- C. 1. The condition of ..... called weather. When the weather ..... called a season. 2. Summer is the hottest ..... thirsty in this season. 3. We wear woollen clothes ..... and many other hot things. 4. In India, the rainy season ..... wettest season of the year. 5. Because the temperature is neither hot nor cold in this season.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because during rain, the umbrella helps us from getting wet. 2. Do yourself.

#### 18. Our Planet Earth

- A. 1. Earth 2. land 3. Plains 4. mountains  
5. water  
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T  
C. 1. Land and water. 2. Because plains are fertile. 3. Very high ..... called hills. 4. A plateau is ..... a flat top. 5. Seas and oceans. 6. A piece of land surrounded with water.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because there is a lack of water and it has poor vegetation. 2. Because both need a little water to survive.

#### 19. Story of the Early Humans

- A. 1. living 2. caves 3. away 4. heavy 5. animals  
B. 1. difficult 2. groups 3. middle 4. rubber  
C. 1. Modern houses, electricity, cars, buses, aeroplanes, hospitals, etc. 2. The life of the early humans was very difficult. 3. They liked the ..... them the warmth. 4. One day the early humans ..... the felt edge. 5. By the use of wheel ..... more comfortable.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because the caves and the trees kept them safe from danger and bad weather. 2. Hand-cart, bullock-cart and chariot.

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-3



## World Culture-3

### 1. Big Bang and the Universe

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F  
C. 1. A huge ball of light. 2. Most scientists believe ..... explosion Big Bang. 3. Traditionally they are ..... with a mythological figure. 4. The solar system is ..... the eight major planets. 5. Many heavenly bodies orbit ..... are called satellites. The moon is the ..... of the Earth.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because most of the part of Earth is covered with water and the colour of the water looks blue from the space. 2. During the day time the sunlight is so bright that it blocks us from seeing anything else in the sky. That is why stars are not visible during day time.

### 2. Our Home : Planet Earth

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. a  
B. 1. e 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d  
C. 1. The Earth's temperature, ..... keep us alive. 2. The presence of water ..... called the 'Blue Planet'. 3. There are two important ..... and revolution. 4. The first movement is the ..... hence it is called night. 5. A span of 10 years is called a decade.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because the temperature of the sun is very high and if the distance between the sun and the Earth is reduced, all living beings would die due to the heat of the sun. If the distance is increased then whole Earth will be effected by severe cold and most of the living beings would die. 2. Do yourself.

### 3. Achievers and Explorers

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a  
B. 1. In 1950, Mother ..... services

to humanity. 2. Rabindranath Tagore was ..... dance and music. 3. The Brahmo Samaj ..... and abandonment of image worship. 4. In 1893, he went to ..... India's greatness known to the world. 5. Marco Polo was a merchant ..... Road with his father in 1271. 6. Vasco da Gama was born ..... soon commanded ships in the king's name.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself

### 4. Directions and Maps

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. c  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T  
C. 1. directions 2. needle 3. symbols 4. physical  
D. 1. The horizontal lines drawn on a globe are called latitudes and the vertical lines are called longitudes. 2. To find their way while travelling. 3. A collection of maps ..... called cartographers. 4. To represent cities, rainfall, temperature, etc. 5. A political map shows ..... islands, deserts, etc.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Directions help us in locating places.  
2. Do yourself.

### 5. Air and Water

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a  
B. 1. Carbon dioxide 2. wind 3. Pollution 4. soil 5. heated 6. country  
C. 1. Air covers the Earth ..... and carbon dioxide. 2. When air moves gently ..... is called wind. 3. We should plant more ..... from polluting air. 4. Plants absorb water ..... deep in the water. 5. Water from rivers, lakes and ..... known as the water cycle. 6. Rainwater can be stored in ..... as rainwater harvesting.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Life would not be possible on Earth.

2. Do yourself.

### **6. Physical Features of India**

- A.** 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b  
**B.** 1. mountains 2. Rajasthan 3. peninsula  
4. Southern Plateau 5. Bay of Bengal  
**C.** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b  
**D.** 1. The Northern Mountains ..... the  
Island Regions. 2. These plains are flat  
lands ..... region is thickly populated. 3.  
A peninsula ..... on three sides. 4. On either  
side of the peninsula ..... Kanyakumari  
in the south. 5. The Lakshadweep and the  
Andaman and Nicobar islands.

### **Think and Answer**

1. Hardly any crops or trees are found in the  
desert. The summers are very hot and in  
winters the nights are bitterly cold. This is  
why many people do not like to live in  
deserts because of the difficult living  
conditions. 2. Do yourself.

### **7. India- Political**

- A.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a  
**B.** 1. India, Bhutan 2. Constitution 3.  
Political 4. New Delhi  
**C.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c  
**D.** 1. India stretches ..... Arunachal  
Pradesh in the east. 2. Since it is very  
difficult ..... and the union territories.  
3. Bengali, Tripuri, Manipuri, Kaborak. 4.  
There are 29 ..... including Delhi.

### **Think and Answer**

1. A government is necessary as it enacts  
and enforces laws and maintains peace and  
order. 2. Do yourself.

### **8. Our Food and Clothes**

- A.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. b  
**B.** 1. Spices 2. coconut 3. western 4. clothes  
5. formal  
**C.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. b  
**D.** 1. Rice, wheat, *jowar* and *bajra*.  
2. Because of the spices used. Turmeric,  
pepper and cardamom. 3. Chutney, curry  
and sweets. 4. Different parts of India have  
different ..... wear synthetic clothes.  
5. Some clothes are worn ..... traditional  
clothes or dresses.

### **Think and Answer**

1. Woollen clothes. 2. Do yourself.

### **9. Festivals We Celebrate**

- A.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. d 7. b  
**B.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F  
**C.** 1. Dussehra 2. Sikh 3. gifts 4. Sun  
5. Onam 6. 15 August 1947  
**D.** 1. Religious festivals are celebrated by  
the people of particular religions.  
2. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped .....  
gifts with their friends. 3. Christmas is  
celebrated ..... 25 December every  
year. 4. Harvest festivals are celebrated to be  
grateful to God for a good harvest. 5. The  
Sun God and the cows ..... and  
banana leaves. 6. National festivals mark  
days which ..... Gandhi Jayanti.

### **Think and Answer**

1. Because festivals enable people to  
celebrate their happiness, joyfulness,  
worship of gods, nature, etc. among  
families, friends, relatives, religious group,  
etc. They are symbols of Indian cultural  
heritage and unity among the people of  
different caste, creed, religion, etc.

2. Do yourself.

### **10. New Delhi - Capital of India**

- A.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. c  
**B.** 1. Yamuna 2. kingdoms 3. Parliament  
4. Qutb Minar 5. mosque  
**C.** 1. It is located on the banks .....  
Uttar Pradesh on the east. 2. Delhi has a  
long and ..... lasts till March. 3. Chapatti,  
*dal*, rice, etc. 4. The Qutb Minar built by  
..... brick minaret. 5. Jama Masjid  
situated in ..... thousand worshippers.

### **Think and Answer**

1. Because Delhi is the capital of India from  
where all major decisions are taken to run  
the government smoothly. 2. Do yourself.

### **11. Mumbai- The Commercial Capital of India**

- A.** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a  
**B.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T  
**C.** 1. Bombay. The name 'Mumbai' is  
..... meaning 'mother'. 2. Mumbai has



a moderate ..... waterlogged for many days. 3. An oilfield named Bombay High ..... and kerosene. 4. The Tata Institute ..... the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). 5. The Gateway of India is the most important landmark ..... to India in 1911.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because Mumbai houses important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, and the corporate headquarters of many Indian companies. 2. Do yourself.

**12. Kolkata- The Land of Durga Puja**

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b  
B. 1. Calcutta 2. thunderstorm 3. sweet 4. Fort William 5. National Library  
C. 1. On the banks of the River Hooghly. 2. The three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur ..... Calcutta to Kolkata. 3. The people of Kolkata are fond of painting ..... fond of sweets. 4. Kolkata has wet and ..... known as Kalbaisakhi. 5. It links Howrah to its twin city of Kolkata.

**Think and Answer**

1. Sourav Ganguly 2. Do yourself.

**13. Chennai- The City of Temples**

A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c  
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T  
C. 1. Madras. Chennai is located on the south-east coast of India. 2. Chennai's location on the coast ..... the French and the British. 3. The offices of the ..... widely spoken here. The harvest festival ..... Indian's automobile industry. 4. Fort St George is an important ..... Indian artefacts. 5. Chennai has hot and humid ..... threat of cyclones.

**Think and Answer**

1. Light cotton clothes. 2. Do yourself.

**14. Different Means of Transport**

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b  
B. 1. Highways 2. metro 3. helicopters 4. villages  
C. 1. The movement of people from one place to another. 2. Buses, cars and trains.

3. Trucks are used to ..... on iron tracks. A goods train ..... to another. 4. Bullock carts and tongas are ..... transport in deserts.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because if we want to travel by road, then we have to use land transport. Similarly in the case of air and water.  
2. Do yourself.

**15. Different Means of Communication**

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a  
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T  
C. 1. Communication means ..... their thoughts. 2. Through signs and gestures. 3. Soldiers used ..... dashes known as Morse Code. 4. E-mails are another way ..... a written message. 5. The communication by mass ..... happening far away. Radio and television are forms of mass ..... speak through them. 6. Through satellites ..... around the world.

**Think and Answer**

1. Communication has become cheaper, quicker and more efficient. We can now communicate with anyone around the world by simply text messaging them or sending them an e-mail for an almost instantaneous response. The Internet has also opened up face to face direct communication from different parts of the world, thanks to the help of video conferencing. 2. Do yourself.

**16. The Work We Do**

A. 1. d 2. d 3. b 4. c  
B. 1. necessities 2. rural 3. poultry farm 4. coastal  
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F  
D. 1. To buy various things. 2. Any such work that helps us to earn money. 3. A large number of domesticated ..... for eggs and meat. 4. Mining is the main ..... by digging. 5. Urban occupations provide ..... of interesting occupations.

**Think and Answer**

1. Painting, writing and dancing.  
2. Do yourself.

### 17. Story of the Early Humans

A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b

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

C. 1. Hominids 2. food 3. digging 4. Stones

D. 1. The early humans. 2. They always lived ..... were called nomads. 3. The period when ..... known as the Stone Age. 4. Early humans used to draw their ..... walls or stone floors.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Because there were no houses to live, no vehicles to travel and many other things were not available like today. 2. Do yourself.

### 18. Early Humans Learnt to Live

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

B. 1. farming 2. tools 3. animals 4. roamed  
5. logs

C. 1. Now it is a well-known ..... lived in jungle. They took shelter ..... and in caves.

2. They ate the easily ..... ate the raw flesh. 3. Then they must have ..... in the harsh weather. 4. They realised that whenever ..... humans discovered farming. 5. Sheep, cows, buffalos ..... wool and leather. 6. Suddenly one day the ..... the invention of wheel.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Man is well-aware of his environment and he can take advantage of his surroundings. Man can use its resources and get benefit from them. An animal can neither take advantage of its surroundings nor it can get benefit from any resources.

2. Do yourself.

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-4



## World Culture- 4

### 1. India: Our Land, Our Country

- A. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a  
B. 1. seventh 2. Himalayas 3. states 4. east 5. landforms  
C. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a  
D. 1. Other six countries ..... Brazil and Australia. 2. We notice that the state ..... north of the country. 3. Stretched from Jammu and ..... to about 2933 km. 4. One is called the ..... govern the states. 5. On the basis of ..... The Islands. 6. India can truly be ..... speak many different languages.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Government is needed because it is the institution through which the people are able to maintain order, provide public services, and enforce decisions that are binding on all members of society.  
2. The culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food and costumes differ from place to place within the country. Despite of that all of them stand under a flag. It shows the variety and unity of India.

### 2. The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. a  
B. 1. peaks 2. Shiwalik 3. Kehava 4. Dehradun 5. Darjeeling 6. India  
C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T  
D. 1. The Northern Mountains or ..... 2500 km in India. 2. The Mount Everest was first climbed ..... on 29th May, 1953. 3. The Northern Mountains or the ..... the outer Himalayas. 4. The Outer Himalayas or the ..... between 600m to 1500 m. 5. In many ways the ..... on the verge of extinction. 6. (i) Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Sonmarg. (ii) Shimla, Manali and Dalhousie. (iii) Mussourie, Nainital and Dehradun.

7. To the extreme east ..... called the seven sisters.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. The Himalayas have tremendously influenced the climate of India as they hold the cold wind blowing from central Asia. Thus, there are no severe winters. 2. The climate is cold in the mountains because these mountains are covered with snow throughout the year.

### 3. The Northern Plains

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. d  
B. 1. Tributaries 2. Bhakra Nangal Dam 3. food bowl 4. Patna 5. Brahmaputra  
C. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d  
D. 1. The Northern Fertile Plains ..... 150 to 300 kilometres wide. 2. A basin is an area ..... the Brahmaputra Basin. 3. The Ganga Basin ..... bowl of India 4. The Brahmaputra Basin ..... called the Sunderbans. 5. Punjab lies in the Satluj ..... folk dances of Punjab.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Dams and canals are useful for electricity and irrigation facilities to the surrounding areas. 2. Assam is known as the 'land of tea gardens' as there are over 850 tea plantations accounting for about fifty per cent of India's tea production.

### 4. The Western Desert

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. c  
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T  
C. 1. The Western Desert lies ..... to Pakistan in the west. 2. Sand dunes are small hills ..... moving with strong winds. An oasis is a place ..... comes to the surface. 3. Vegetation in the Thar ..... grow in the desert. 4. To solve the problem ..... to the desert. 5. In some parts of the ..... in groups called caravan. 6. The people of Rajasthan ..... from the scorching sun. 7. Different crops such as wheat, jowar and bajra are grown in the deserts.

### Think and Answer

1. The sand heats up during the day and cools down fast during the night. So the days are very hot and nights are cold.
2. Hardly any crops or trees are found in the desert. The summers are very hot and in winters the nights are bitterly cold. This is why it is difficult to live in the desert region.

### 5. The Southern Plateaus

- A.** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. a  
**B.** 1. e 2. d 3. f 4. a 5. c 6. b  
**C.** 1. ghats 2. Malwa Plateau 3. national parks 4. waterfalls 5. Karnataka 6. Tamil Nadu  
**D.** 1. A plateau ..... called a tableland. 2. The plateau region ..... as the Southern Plateaus. 3. The Deccan Plateau ..... situated in Kerala. 4. The Southern Plateaus ..... lasts till February. 5. Maharashtra is the ..... the commercial capital of India. 6. Andhra Pradesh is ..... form of Andhra Pradesh.

### Think and Answer

1. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it. So the plateau is known as a tableland. 2. Mumbai is known as the commercial capital of India because it is famous for textiles, share market and film industries. It is also the biggest centre for film production in India.

### 6. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

- A.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c  
**B.** 1. e 2. d 3. c 4. f 5. b 6. a  
**C.** 1. A coast is a land ..... in the east. 2. Lagoons are ..... tourist attraction. 3. An island is a ..... in the Arabian Sea. 4. The Konkan Coast is situated in the north of the Western Coastal Plains and the Malabar Coast lies in the South of the Western Coastal Plains. 5. The beautiful beaches ..... from all over the world. 6. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..... point of India.

### Think and Answer

1. The coastline is narrow, rocky and rugged in nature. That is why lighthouses along the coast warn ships about the rocks that lie just beneath the surface of the sea. 2. Seaports are of economic and strategic importance

to the nations which hold them, because they can be used for everything from shipping out a nation's consumer products to loading up troop ships to sail to war.

### 7. Different Climates of India

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. a  
**B.** 1. clothes 2. plains 3. coastal 4. Indian ocean 5. winters 6. Spring  
**C.** 1. The word climate ..... long period of time. Weather is the ..... period of time. 2. The location of a place ..... the cooler it is. 3. To beat the heat ..... Nainital, etc. 4. The monsoon season ..... rainfall is Kerala. 5. The winter season ..... and the Equator. 6. Spring season is considered a cool and pleasant season because in this season, trees and plants bear new leaves and flowers.

### Think and Answer

1. Monsoon brings the message of joy for all the Indians. After the scorching summer heat of May and June, monsoon sets foot in India in the early weeks of July and languishes here till the end of September or sometimes the early weeks of October.
2. Seasons are a very important element in our lives. They have an influence on what we wear, what we eat and what we do in our free time. They also affect the mood we are in.

### 8. Our Energy Resources

- A.** 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. d  
**B.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T  
**C.** 1. The power or ability to make things happen is called energy. 2. Some natural ..... are known as renewable resources. 3. Radiant energy emitted by the sun is called solar energy. It is used for heating water, space heating of buildings, drying agricultural products and generating electrical energy. 4. Biomass is fuel that ..... agricultural processes. 5. The energy in coal ..... with swampy forests. 6. Each year we ..... non-renewable fuels.

### Think and Answer

1. By using renewable fuels like water for hydropower and sunlight for solar power, or alternative fuel sources like fuel cells and biomass, we can help conserve our natural

resources so they don't run out.

2. Some of the non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum and natural gases are used in India.

### 9. Our Soil and Water Resources

A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. d

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

C. 1. The formation of soil is a long process. It takes ..... rain and wind. 2. In India ..... sandy soil. 3. Black soil is formed ..... crops like cotton. 4. Sometimes heavy ..... on hill slopes. 5. Rainfall is a natural ..... to make groundwater. 6. Apart from ..... Multipurpose Projects.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Rainwater can be collected in tanks, drums and buckets. This water can be used for watering plants, cleaning cars and cleaning floors. 2. To improve the quality of red soil, farmers should use natural fertilizers like cow dung and compost and practice crop rotation. This practice will help to keep soil fertile and preserve the soil cover.

### 10. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife of India

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

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

C. 1. A forest is ..... is under forest. There are five ..... or mangroves. 2. Deciduous forests are ..... common deciduous trees. 3. National parks and Wildlife sanctuaries. 4. Evergreen forests ..... and Nicobar Islands. 5. The Government ..... plant more trees.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Wildlife Sanctuaries and national parks not only provide a home but also prevent the killing of animals. 2. Forests provide us with many useful things. Trees and plants give us oxygen we need to breathe. The roots of the trees bind the soil and prevent soil erosion. They provide us many useful products like wood for making furniture, houses, window, doors, etc. So, forests are considered as green lungs of any country.

### 11. Mineral Resources of India

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

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

C. 1. mining 2. Copper 3. Aluminium 4. non-metallic 5. decreasing

D. 1. All things are ..... are called minerals. 2. The process of ..... are called mines. 3. Metallic minerals ..... metallic minerals. Non-metallic ..... examples of non-metallic minerals. 4. Iron is used in making ..... and ships. 5. Coal is known as ..... in various industries. 6. Petroleum or crude oil ..... refining sites.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. No, because nature has lots of good things such as air, water, forests, soil, minerals, animals and birds which we cannot create on our own. These are called natural resources. We depend on these resources for our daily needs.

2. Do yourself.

### 12. Our Agriculture and Livestock

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

B. 1. agricultural 2. Wheat 3. cotton

4. Tea 5. fertilizers 6. biogas

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

D. 1. Agriculture or farming refers to the cultivation of land to produce crops. 2. In India, we have two ..... rabi crops. 3. Rice is the staple ..... a lot of rainfall. 4. Cotton is used to make cloth and jute is used in bags and ropes. 5. After independence ..... to the farmers. 6. Livestock refers to ..... to produce biogas.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Our farmers produce a variety of crops because we have favourable climate, fertile soil and adequate rainfall. In place where there is little rain, irrigation facilities should be provided by the government.

2. Do yourself.

### 13. Achievers and Leaders

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

B. 1. Nelson, 2. India, 3. Sarojini Naidu, 4. Rowlatt Act, 5. Mumbai, 6. 1966

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

D. 1. Nelson Mandela was the first ..... "Nelson" and that name stuck with him. 2. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai was

..... first satellite, 'Aryabhata'. 3. On many occasions, when ..... strongest supporter. 4. Sarojini Naidu was ..... Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

**Think and Answer**

1. Niels Bohr 2. Sarojini Naidu's poetry is lyrical and musical, using many types of meter and rhyme and filled with rich imagery. It deals with love and death, separation and longing, and the mystery of life, all important themes for poetry. For this reason she is called the nightingale of India.

**14. Different Means of Transport**

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a
- B. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. d 5. b
- C. 1. permanent 2. State 3. industries 4. local trains 5. tanker ships
- D. 1. Transport refers ..... place to another. 2. The road play ..... then to the markets. 3. National Highways ..... central government of India. State Highways ..... state government of India. 4. The Rajdhani Express and the Shatabdi Express are the two fastest trains of India. 5. It is most suitable ..... tanker ships. 6. Aeroplane are used to ..... to carry mails.

**Think and Answer**

1. The Indian Railways network binds the social, cultural and economical fabric of the country. They cover the whole country running from north to south and east to west removing the distance barrier for its people. The railway network of India has brought together the whole of country hence creating a feeling of unity among Indians. 2. Do yourself.

**15. Understanding Communication**

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. c
- B. 1. Communication 2. Courier 3. Mobile phones 4. television 5. mass
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Communication is the process ..... one another. Personal and mass communication. 2. Postal system provides ..... letters and parcels. 3. The telephone ..... STD and ISD. 4. Mass communication refers to ..... of mass communication. 5. Artificial

satellites also ..... cables or wires.

**Think and Answer**

1. Internet has many social networking sites like facebook, we chat, message, etc. because of these sites we've connected to many peoples. Using Internet, many people are communicating to each other easily and have come close to each other around the world. 2. Do yourself.

**16. Our Cultural Heritage**

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. b
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. The ten languages spoken in India are Assamese ..... Malayalam. 2. In northern part ..... are popular. 3. Different musical instruments ..... some popular musical instruments. 4. The art of painting ..... Lord Krishna's life, etc. 5. Some examples of Indian architecture are the Sun temple ..... designs.

**Think and Answer**

1. India is famous for unity in diversity. People belonging to different religions and culture live with harmony in India. Various religions and cultures have intertwined to give India a unique identity. They are different in food, language, clothes, languages, etc. yet they are under one flag. 2. Do yourself.

**17. National Symbols of India**

- A. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c
- B. 1. Tricolour 2. growth 3. Government 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. lotus
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Our national flag, national emblem, national anthem, national animal, national bird and national flower are our national symbol. 2. Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice and white stands for truth and peace. 3. "Satyamev Jayate" means 'truth alone triumphs'. 4. The national flag ..... salute it. 5. Our national emblem is ..... written at the bottom. 6. Our national anthem is ..... in praise of our country. We sing the ..... Republic Day.

**Think and Answer**

1. Because it represents our nation's dignity. 2. Do yourself.

### 18. Our Rights and Duties

**A.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. a

**B.** 1. rulers 2. Republic 3. free 4. law 5. Constitution

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

**D.** 1. A constitution is a set ..... government runs a country. 2. The Constitution of India ..... Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. 3. Our Constitution has given ..... and Directive

Principles. 4. It means all religions ..... respect in India. 5. We must respect our ..... and live in peace.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. The fundamental rights are important for us because they provide the citizens of our country with human dignity and development of personality of every individual. 2. Do yourself.

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-5



## World Culture- 5

### 1. Continents and Oceans of the Earth

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. a  
B. 1. water bodies 2. Europe 3. Africa 4. Antarctic 5. largest 6. axis  
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F  
D. 1. A very large body ..... called an ocean. 2. Land masses include ..... plateaus, Islands, etc. 3. A few of the prominent ..... is the highest point in Africa. 4. Antarctica is known as ..... throughout the year. 5. The globe is a ..... sizes of the various continents. A map is a drawing ..... makes maps very handy. 6. The most important element ..... are called the Cardinal Directions.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

### 2. Latitudes and Longitudes

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a  
B. 1. top 2. index 3. decrease 4. longitudes 5. meridians  
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T  
D. 1. The region at the ..... is the South Pole. 2. Every map on the atlas ..... alphabets indicate directions. 3. There are concentric circles ..... circles are called Latitudes. 4. The circle which divide ..... is called Equator. 5. The longitude running through ..... the Greenwich Meridian. 6. The 180° E and 180° W ..... a new date begins.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself.  
2. Do yourself.

### 3. Movements of the Earth

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d  
B. 1. tides 2. solstices 3. Revolution 4. rotation 5. sun rays  
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F  
D. 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. c  
E. 1. Along with ..... is known as the orbit. 2. The Earth spins ..... is

called rotation. 3. The Earth also revolves ..... axis causes seasons. 4. The flow of the ..... also causes tides. 5. The sun shines ..... and equal night. 6. The Earth ..... day and night. 7. These are summer, winter, spring and autumn. 8. Solstices are when ..... during this time.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. Yes. Every four years when one day is added to the total number of days in a year, it comprises of 366 days. That year is called as leap year. 2. Do yourself.

### 4. Weather and Climate of the Earth

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a  
B. 1. climate 2. Temperate zone 3. Frigid zone 4. altitude 5. equator  
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F  
D. 1. The word 'weather' ..... for a short period. 2. The climate of a place ..... like a country. 3. The Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone. 4. Moisture causes humidity ..... mist and sleet. 5. Altitude means a place's height above sea level. 6. The sea affects ..... being close to it. 7. All factors like latitude, altitude, humidity, winds and distance from the sea are responsible for the change in climate. 8. Winds also affect ..... or sea breeze.

#### **Think and Answer**

1. The climatic zones of the Earth are dependent on the heat received by the sun. As the Earth is tilted the angle of the sun's rays creates temperature differences across the Earth. 2. Do yourself.

### 5. Climate of Equatorial Region

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. b 5. a  
B. 1. Brazil 2. thunderstorms 3. chimpanzee 4. pygmies 5. Hydroelectricity 6. understory 7. tribal  
C. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. e  
D. 1. Equatorial climate ..... and form clouds. 2. The places in South America



..... and Nicobar Islands. 3. The layer understorey ..... called the canopy. 4. Equatorial forests ..... heavy rainfall. 5. The different ..... types of forests. 6. The layer above ..... sunlight and rain.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**6. Desert Regions of the World**

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. d
- B. 1. scanty 2. 55° 3. extreme 4. cacti 5. Bedouins
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
- D. 1. A desert is an arid ..... or no rainfall at all. 2. The cold deserts of ..... vegetation. 3. Desert is the term ..... around 55° C 4. The camel can ..... during sandstorm. 5. Plants in the desert ..... underground water. Trees and shrubs ..... loses water. 6. Animals like Arabian horses, camels, jackals, wolves and hyenas and insects like scorpions and spiders are found in desert. 7. Bedouins and tuaregs ..... banjaras in India. 8. The bedouins and tuaregs ..... the people discovered petroleum.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**7. The Temperate Zones of the World**

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. d
- B. 1. moderate 2. climate 3. Alfalfa 4. Nomadic 5. vegetation 6. Prairies
- C. 1. Temperate means moderate. 2. Temperate grasslands ..... trees or shrubs. 3. Temperate zone has a ..... from the sea. 4. Prairies in North America, veldts in South Africa and downs in Australia. 5. Life is faster ..... northern prairies. 6. In temperate forests ..... are also found.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**8. Frigid Zones of the World**

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. c
- B. 1. Arctic Circle 2. Tundra Zone 3. Forest 4. penguin 5. Eskimos 6. reindeer 7. sparse 8. kayaks
- C. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a 6. g 7. f
- D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

E. 1. The area around the poles is known as the Frigid Zone. 2. There are two frigid ..... covered by ice. 3. The Tundra is a ..... at all times. 4. This is because ..... summer season. 5. Some shrubs such as ..... are also found. 6. Some of the ..... and Greenland. 7. The Inuit live in small ..... their feet warm. 8. The Lapps are an ..... Lap delicacy.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**9. Pollution of Environment**

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c
- B. 1. atmosphere 2. population 3. Reforestation 4. Soil erosion 5. water
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T
- D. 1. Environment is the surrounding ..... components of the environment. 2. Our environment consists ..... and biosphere. 3. Pollution is the process ..... substances to environment. 4. Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution and Noise Pollution. 5. Water pollution is the ..... in sea water. 6. Soil pollution is defined ..... waste into the soil. 7. Noise pollution is defined ..... well being. 8. Do not use car ..... produce less sound. 9. The contamination of air ..... air pollution. 10. Factories should not ..... reducing air pollution.

**Think and Answer**

1. We will feel as if our ears have gone deaf. 2. Do yourself.

**10. Protection and Conservation of Environment**

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C. 1. Conservation is the ..... to the environment. 2. Our environment is being ..... and overpopulation. 3. Wildlife conservation is the ..... hunting or poaching. 4. The government has demarcated ..... of getting extinct. 5. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse are the three steps to avoid creating waste. 6. Recycling is the process ..... helps in recycling. 7. Paper, greeting cards, paper towels, and

envelopes can be recycled.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**11. Natural Disasters**

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a

B. 1. seismograph 2. earthquake

3. infrastructure 4. agricultural 5. droughts

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F

D. 1. Natural disasters ..... life and property. 2. Earthquake is the ..... surface. While constructing ..... strengthened annually. 3. During an earthquake ..... called epicenter. 4. Flood is overflowing ..... at sea. 5. Water-borne diseases are cholera, gastroenteritis and hepatitis. 6. The Indian states ..... to less rainfall. 7. A tsunami is a ..... rapidly rising tide. 8. A drought is ..... scarcity of water.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself.

2. Do yourself.

**12. Exchanging Thoughts-  
Communication**

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a

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

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

D. 1. Communication is the ..... each other. 2. A few centuries ago, people only knew about a few kinds of communication but now there are many communication method by which we can interact with anyone in a few minutes.

3. The different means of communication are television, radio, newspaper, telephone, mobile, Internet, etc. 4. Telegraph is a device ..... dots and symbols. 5. Mass communication is ..... television, etc. 6. Radio has lots of ..... metro cities. 7. The Internet is an ..... all over the world.

**Think and Answer**

1. Newspaper 2. Do yourself.

**13. The United Nations**

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

B. 1. League of Nations 2. General Assembly 3. The Secretariat 4. ECOSOC 5. the Hague 6. Security

C. 1. Food and Agriculture Organisation

2. World Health Organisation 3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund 4. Economic and Social Council 5. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation 6. United Nations Development Programme 7. International Labour Organisation

D. 1. 24 October 1945. 2. To maintain ..... of all countries. 3. The UN system is based ..... The Trusteeship Council. 4. The General Assembly is ..... of the Security Council. 5. The US, the UK, Russia, France and China. It is responsible ..... forces. 6. The Secretariat ..... Arabic. 7. The duty of this court ..... disputes. 8. India is an active ..... expects from it.

**Think and Answer**

1. October 24. In honour of the intergovernmental organization promoting human rights, social progress and world peace. 2. On 18th December, 1973.

**14. Arrival of the British**

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c

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

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

D. 1. In 1498 AD, ..... at Calicut. 2. The English East India Company ..... Battle of Plassey. 3. He was the first Governor of Bengal.

4. In 1764. The battle was fought between ..... Shah Alam II. 5. Lord Richard Wellesley 6. Lord Dalhousie 7. According to the terms ..... the Doctrine of Lapse.

**Think and Answer**

1. To rule over India. 2. Because of its richness in spices, textiles and pearls.

**15. Revolt of 1857**

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

B. 1. Enfield rifle 2. Allan Octavian Hume 3. 29 March 1857 4. Bahadur Shah Zafar 5. Tilak 6. 1919

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

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

E. 1. The people were not ..... not the Indians. 2. Many Indian rulers felt ..... market policies. 3. Things became worse ..... soldiers alike. 4. The prominent leaders who ..... Rani Lakshmi Bai.

5. The educated Indians ..... against British policies in 1885.  
 6. Leaders such as ..... from the Indians. 7. The Swadeshi Movement ..... did not deter them.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.

**16. Our Festivals**

- A.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b  
**B.** 1. Holi Puja 2. brother, sister 3. Dussehra 4. Maharashtra 5. Seeds  
**C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T  
**D.** 1. The Republic Day ..... given to children. 2. It is a colourful ..... brother and sister. 3. Huge pandals are ..... idol into the water. 4. in Tamil Nadu in ..... (January and February). 5. Baisakhi, on 13th April.

**Think and Answer**

1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. President, Prime Minister and other ministers visit Rajghat. Main function is held there. Prayers and bhajans are sung. This day is celebrated as the International Day of Non-Violence.  
 2. Harvest festivals mark the change of season. Bihu is the National Festival of Assam. It signifies a celebration of farming. Rongali Bihu marks the beginning of sowing of seeds, Kati Bihu marks the completion of sowing and Magh Bihu marks the advent of the harvest period.

**17. Great Indians**

- A.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. b  
**B.** 1. Mannikarnika 2. Sati 3. Brahma Samaj 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. Nirmal Hriday  
**C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F  
**D.** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d  
**E.** 1. He used his famous ..... non-cooperation. 2. Lakshmi Bai played .....

- escape from the city. 3. Though he was educated ..... and more than 3,000 poems. 4. He started the movement ..... scientific knowledge and culture. 5. In 1950, Mother Teresa ..... poor and dying.

**Think and Answer**

1. Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. 2. Cecil Guidote-Alvarez of Phillipins.

**18. Structure of Our Government**

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c  
**B.** 1. democratic 2. Constitution of India 3. Governor 4. Supreme Court 5. Judiciary  
**C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F  
**D.** 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c  
**E.** 1. India is a democratic ..... rule the country. 2. Our country ..... to elect their representatives. 3. The government at the centre is called the union government. 4. The government at the states is called the state government. 5. The President 6. National, state and district levels. 7. The Supreme Court. New Delhi. 8. The judiciary is the branch ..... to deliver justice.

**Think and Answer**

1. Member of the Legislative Assembly and Member of Legislative Council.  
 2. Lower House

**19. World of Knowledge**

- A.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a  
**B.** 1. Gutenberg 2. Devanagari 3. Indus Valley 4. Mesopotamians 5. Papyrus  
**C.** 1. c 2. f 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. e  
**D.** 1. Louis Braille. Louis Braille, in ..... these raised dots. 2. India 3. The Egyptians were ..... called papyrus. 4. Johannes Gutenberg of Germany. 5. Writing is a system ..... caves on their walls.

**Think and Answer**

1. Do yourself.  
 2. Do yourself.

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-6



## World Culture-6

### HISTORY

#### 1. When, Where and How

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

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T C. 1. Past 2. Christian 3. Dravidian 4. Religious 5. Indika

D. 1. History is the study ..... a chronological order. 2. It is the period ..... no written record. 3. Before the Christian Era. 4. In the year of the Lord. 5. Two- Literary Sources and Archaeological Sources. 6. Bhojpatra. 7. Study of inscriptions is called epigraphy.

E. 1. History teaches us about the past. .... to know our own roots. 2. To make it easier to study ..... when writing was invented. 3. Geographical factors have ..... societies in the world. 4. Texts which are not ..... category of secular literature. 5. Inscriptions are written records ..... is called epigraphy.

#### F. Think and Answer

1. The greatest advantage was that it cannot be rubbed, dissolved or destroyed easily. The writings on the hard surface can last even many centuries or millenniums. 2. Do yourself.

#### 2. The Earliest Societies

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a

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

C. 1. During the Mesolithic Age, ..... used as scrapers. 2. Early man used sharp ..... another hard object. 3. During the Chalcolithic Age, ..... to make things. 4. In Greek language ..... means the New Stone Age. 5. This age was very short ..... also called the Copper Age.

D. 1. Invention of fire was ..... began to worship it. 2. As compared to

wild ..... people helped each other. 3. Palaeolithic Age: This period lasted ..... tools during this period. The Neolithic Age: The old Stone Age ..... of the New Stone Age.

#### E. Think and Answer

1. To show their bravery. 2. So that the early humans could get sufficient water to irrigate their fields and fulfil all their needs.

#### 3. From Gathering to Growing Food

A. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c

B. 1. Mesolithic 2. attack 3. civilization 4. fences 5. Burial 6. Mehrgarh 7. domesticated

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

D. 1. The hunter-gatherers ..... taming these animals. 2. Due to the availability of surplus ..... new crops. Along with food ..... to make cloth. 3. Here, pit ..... the pit shelters. 4. The first human-made ..... thatched roofs. 5. During the Neolithic ..... thunder and fire. 6. It was a ..... metals.

E. 1. Man had been ..... became farmers. 2. A lot of evidence ..... religious significance. 3. The following are some ..... outer surface.

#### F. Think and Answer

1. The dead were buried with burial goods in the belief that there is life after death. 2. Do yourself.

#### 4. The Earliest Cities

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. b

B. 1. ruins 2. archaeologists 3. streets 4. Sindh 5. dockyard 6. seals 7. Dholavira

C. 1. Chalcolithic Age 2. Harappan culture 3. Residential houses. 4. Seals 5. Dholavira 6. Lothal

D. 1. The mixture of copper and tin is called bronze. 2. The most important ..... citadels. 3. More than 1000 ..... as the unicorn. 4. The scripts

used by the Indus Valley people. 5. Copper, tin, gold ..... Afghanistan. 6. Huge tank.

E. 1. Civilization is a ..... ideas and practices. 2. Town planning is one ..... pattern. 3. No substantial information ..... in their eyes. 4. The Harappans were primarily ..... and Tigris. 5. Evidence indicates that around ..... of deforestation.

#### F. Think and Answer

1. The water from the well was drained into the tank. 2. The Harappans were highly advanced civilization, especially in town planning, drainage system and architecture. Their well planned system shows their quality.

#### 5. The Magadha Dynasty

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

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

C. 1. Kingdom 2. Relations 3. Duties

4. Pataliputra 5. Amatyas 6. Mahanagar

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

E. 1. Magadha 2. Rajgir 3. Friend of Ajatshatru 4. Shishunaga 5. Brahmins

F. Bimbisara (558 BC-491 BC), the ..... hearted king's reign. 2. The last ruler ..... the Mauryan Dynasty. 3. He belonged to ..... out their duties.

4. In this period ..... Assam to Afganistan. 5. Currency: Because ..... far and wide. 6. Vedic Religion: Vedic ..... of new religious sects.

#### G. Think and Answer

1. The following natural features helped Magadha to become a powerful kingdom:

(i) Many rivers such as the Ganga and Son flowed through Magadha. These rivers made the land fertile for agriculture. Moreover, these rivers were important for transport and water supplies. (ii) Another natural feature was the forests. Some parts of Magadha had forests. Elephants, which lived in the forest, could be captured and trained for the army. Forests also provided wood for building houses, carts and chariots. (iii) To become powerful, the

rajas were fighting battles and required powerful weapons. Strong tools were required to clear forests. Magadha had iron ore mines, which could be used to make strong tools and weapons. 2. Bimbisara and Ajatasattu were two very powerful rulers of Magadha. They used all possible means to conquer other janapadas. Mahapadma Nanda was another important ruler. He extended his control upto the north-west part of the subcontinent. Rajagriha in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years. Later the capital was shifted to Pataliputra.

#### 6. The Early Kingdoms

A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b

B. 1. mahajanapada 2. rajas, ganasangha

3. Bimbisara 4. Karshapana 5. Traders

6. Magadha 7. Lichchavis

C. 1. d 2. a 3. f 4. e 5. g 6. b 7. c

D. 1. Some janapadas ..... mahajanapadas. 2. Buddhist texts ..... 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. 3. The soldiers received ..... Karshapana.

E. 1. To run a family ..... to the raja. 2. Amongst the sixteen ..... conquer other janapadas.

#### F. Think and Answer

1. As the people settled ..... needed to survive. 2. Yes, money is better than barter in trade because we can buy anything by it.

#### 7. Emerging New Ideas

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. b

B. 1. kshatriya 2. enlightenment 3. wisdom 4. Vedic 5. Tripitakas 6. alms 7. sangha

C. 1. Gautam Buddha 2. Pali 3. Mahavira 4. Mahavira 5. Upanishads

D. 1. For the rest ..... Uttar Pradesh. 2. He left the comforts ..... difficult problems. 3. The great victor ..... the self. 4. He understood ..... bodhi vriksha.

E. 1. Buddha taught ..... will be attained. 2. At a very young age ..... began to meditate. 3. Both religion discouraged ..... spread their

teachings. 4. Jainism like Buddhism ..... chastity. 5. The Upanishads ..... should be acquired.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. Caste system led to inequalities among all. Lower caste people were not allowed to sit and eat with the people of high castes. 2. Due to the teachings of the Buddha and Mahavira; women status uplifted as that of men in that period.

#### **8. The Mauryan Empire**

A. 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. a

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T

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

D. 1. The 'Indika' tells ..... that period. 2. Alexander wanted to ..... wealth. 3. He was the first ..... inscriptions. 4. The various branches ..... called Amatyas. 5. The money collected ..... hospitals. 6. Arts and architecture ..... wood to stone.

E. 1. The Macedonian ..... conquer them. 2. Some of the principles ..... population at large. 3. Some of the principles ..... obey elders. 4. Ashoka wanted ..... humans and animals. 5. Trade and ..... foreign trade. 6. Agriculture was ..... roads and buildings. 7. Ashoka ruled for ..... Mauryan dynasty.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. When Ashoka became ..... Path of *Dhamma*. 2. The Mauryan army ..... were women.

#### **9. Life in Villages and Towns**

A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. a

B. 1. Iron 2. Karikala 3. Taxes 4. kingdoms 5. combination 6. trade

C. 1. c 2. e 3. f 4. b 5. a 6. g 7. d

D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F

E. 1. Around the ..... civilization. 2. Canals were ..... irrigate the fields. 3. Literary sources ..... important centres. 4. Dasas and karmakars ..... bhojaka or grihapatis. 5. There are also ..... called shrenis. 6. Vaishali, Ujjain ..... the Hindus. 7. Stamped

red-glazed pottery.

F. 1. The Iron Age ..... throughout the world. 2. The introduction of ..... river valley. 3. There were separate ..... running kingdoms. 4. The people in the villages ..... bhojaka or grihapatis.

#### **G. Think and Answer**

1. Indus Valley Civilization 2. Tools such as axes, hoes and ploughshares were used in agriculture. These helped man to clear dense forests of the Ganga Valley and bring more land under cultivation.

#### **10. Traders, Kings and Pilgrims**

A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. d

B. 1. material 2. Chinese 3. Sakala 4. Kushanas 5. Neduncheraladan 6. Traders 7. Silk

C. 1. Mauryan dynasty 2. Satavahanas 3. Prathishthanapura 4. Menander 5. Rudradaman 6. Karikala 7. Nedunchezhyan

D. 1. The Mauryan ..... in 185 BC. 2. The provincial ..... called Satraps. 3. Sangam Literature offers ..... source of history. 4. They are also ..... Cherathalamakan. 5. He attacked ..... territory. 6. They protected ..... of their profit.

E. 1. The Satavahanas ..... Paithan (Maharashtra). 2. The Chera kingdom ..... Rome and Egypt. 3. The Pandayas ..... pearls to Rome. 4. The Silk Route ..... tin and gold. 5. Fa-Hien came to India ..... images of Buddha.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. Because Karikala attacked Sri Lanka. 2. Because it was the main route through which trade was carried out in Asia and Europe.

#### **11. New Empires and Kingdoms**

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. b

B. 1. Chandragupta I 2. Classical Age 3. Agriculture 4. Kanchi 5. Sanskrit 6. patron

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T

D. 1. g 2. a 3. f 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. e

E. 1. Prashasti ..... to the gods.

2. Chandragupta II ..... Vikramaditya.  
 3. Kumargupta ..... Gupta Empire.  
 4. Agriculture ..... from land. 5. The University at Nalanda ... Mahendraditya.  
 6. He was a ..... 'Nagananda'.  
 7. Narasimhavarman ..... to Sri Lanka.
- F.** 1. Chandragupta II ..... kingdom in Central India. 2. It is believed that..... in 375 AD. 3. Harsha was a patron..... of Nalanda. 4. The most famous ruler ..... Mahendrarman. 5. The Pallavas ..... in the ninth century.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Because the poet praised the king as a warrior, so that the king was remembered.  
 2. The attack of the Huns is considered as a major reason for the fall of the Gupta Empire.

**12. Culture and Science in Ancient India**

- A.** 1.a 2.b 3.c 4.d 5.a 6.d 7.a  
**B.** 1. P i t a k a s 2. A r t h a s h a s t r a  
 3. Harshacharita 4. Money 5. Stupas  
 6. Varahamihir 7. Ayurvedic, medicines  
**C.** 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.e 5.f 6.b  
**D.** 1. The two main ..... entertaining narratives. 2. The Bhagavad Gita ..... his *sakha* (friend). 3. Tanjore ..... craftsmanship. 4. The Iron Pillar ..... Chandragupta II. 5. Bhaskaracharya ..... Suryasidhanta. 6. The concept zero ..... called Indo-Arabic. 7. Mahabharata ..... Kauravas.  
**E.** 1. The Puranas literally ..... and about kings. 2. The Arthashastra ..... city of Pataliputra. 3. These are dome shaped ..... fence made of stone. 4. Aryabhata was the famous ..... Earth and moon.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Because it required a large amount of revenue, labourers and creativity too in building those temples. 2. Because the stupa is sacred and devotees visit to show their respect.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**1. The Earth in the Solar System**

- A.** 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.d 7.c

- B.** 1.galaxy 2.Earth 3.exert 4.sunlight  
 5.Venus 6. satellite 7.Asteriods

- C.** 1. The sun 2.The gas 3.The Pole Star  
 4.Ursa Major and Orion 5.Neptune 6.The Earth 7.Ceres

- D.** 1. The bodies you see ..... celestial bodies. 2. When seen from ..... called constellations. 3. During ancient times ..... at night. 4. The first four ..... and Mars. The next four ..... and Neptune. 5. No life can exist ..... and moisture. 6. The shooting stars ..... called meteorites.

- E.** 1.The heavenly body ..... from the Earth. 2. The sun is at ..... heat and light. 3. There are eight planets..... made up of gases. 4. There are a number ..... on the Earth. 5. Moon is a natural ..... from the sun.

**F. Think and Answer**

- Pluto, because it did not fulfil the criteria for being a full-fledged planet.

**2. Globes: Latitudes and Longitudes**

- A.** 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. a  
**B.** 1.flat 2.equator 3.circle 4.vertical  
 5. longitudes 6.meridians 7.political  
**C.** 1.F 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F  
**D.** 1.c 2.f 3.a 4.e 5.b 6.d  
**E.** 1. A globe is ..... of the Earth.  
 2. The two end points ..... on the globe. 3. The North Pole, the South Pole and the Equator. 4. The part of the Earth ..... Southern Hemisphere. 5. It is a hot ..... of Capricorn. 6. The Prime Meridian ..... Greenwich Meridian.

- F.** 1. Imaginary lines on a globe..... they become points. 2. The main features of latitudes ..... The Western Hemisphere. 3. There are four more ..... on this parallel. 4. Longitudes are imaginary.....W for West. 5. The main features of longitudes ..... meet at the poles.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. It is hottest near the equator because the sun is overhead at the equator. As the hot

air rises, there's an empty area near the surface of the land or ocean and this makes the equator to be the hottest spot. Torrid Zone 2. The Earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each. Each of these zones covers 15 degrees of longitude. As the local time differs by 4 minutes at every longitude, it would create a lot of confusion regarding time for any country as a whole which may stretch across several longitudes. Therefore, each country selects a central meridian and the local time of this meridian is the standard time of that country.

### **3. Maps**

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. a  
**B.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T  
**C.** 1. A map is a ..... and direction. 2. Thematic maps are ..... or topic. 3. Zheng He ..... year 1405. 4. The Geographical Information ..... the information. 5. The distance between ..... map distance.  
**D.** 1. Globe has some limitations ..... we use maps. 2. Physical maps show ..... towns and villages. 3. The key or the legend ..... appropriate explanations. 4. A map is a graphical ..... and direction. The size, shape ..... and passages.

### **E. Think and Answer**

1. A map can retain ..... only a point.
2. One of the main purpose ..... area of a place.

### **4. Major Domains of the Earth**

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c  
**B.** 1. lithosphere 2. Northern 3. Africa 4. Australia 5. hydrosphere 6. Arctic 7. Biosphere  
**C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T  
**D.** 1. f 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. b 6. g 7. c  
**E.** 1. The solid outer layer ..... the lithosphere. 2. Europe forms ..... called Eurasia. 3. There are seven ..... and Antarctica. 4. The layers from ..... and exosphere. 5. It is the narrow ..... and atmosphere. 6. The

average depth ..... below the mean sea level. 7. Carbon dioxide ..... global warming.

- F.** 1. There are seven continents ..... as the white continent. 2. The Earth is the only ..... rivers, etc. 3. The envelope of air ..... and exosphere. 4. Biosphere is the life-supporting ..... of the oceans.

### **G. Think and Answer**

1. Because it is the only planet in the solar system that supports life.
2. Biosphere is the life-supporting ..... dependent on each other.

### **5. Major Landforms of the Earth**

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a  
**B.** 1. fractures 2. molten 3. plateau 4. sediment 5. magma 6. glaciers 7. Intermontane  
**C.** 1. Continental plateaus 2. The Chota Nagpur Plateau 3. Lava plains 4. Horst 5. Floods 6. Coastal plains 7. Flora and fauna  
**D.** 1. Alluvial plains are made ..... added to it. 2. Intermontane plateaus are those ..... Plateau of South Africa. 3. Mountains are a storehouse ..... generate hydroelectricity. 4. Most of the mountain ..... are fold mountains. 5. When two plates ..... called faults. 6. Plains are low-lying ..... sea level. 7. These mountains have ..... for the rivers.

- E.** 1. A mountain can be described ..... than the hills. 2. When two plates ..... or rises (gets uplifted). 3. Volcanic mountains are ..... called a crater. 4. Mountains are a storehouse ..... timber, rubber, etc. 5. The vast area of flat ..... is a lava plateau.

### **F. Think and Answer**

1. When two plates push ..... molten magma to come out.
2. Plains are the most densely ..... international trade.

### **6. Australia : Location and Physical Features**

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



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

**C.** 1. Southern 2. Australia 3. Three 4. Central Lowlands 5. In the Simpson Desert 6. St. Mary Peak

**D.** 1. The Eastern Highlands region of Australia is the ..... Glass House Mountains in Queensland. 2. The Central Lowlands are very dry ..... meters below sea level. 3. The Rift valley is a long ..... tourist destination. 4. The Great Barrier Reef is one of the seven wonders ..... that abound in this underwater paradise. 5. The Great Artesian Basin was formed about ..... rock volcanic activity within the Earth.

**E. Think and Answer**

1. Sydney 2. Mount Kosciuszko, located in New South Wales in the Australian Alps.

**7. Australia: Climate, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife**

**A.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. d

**B.** 1. Monsoon 2. Eastern 3. Temperate 4. natural vegetation 5. Tropical 6. Platypus

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

**D.** 1. Australia 2. The Eastern Highlands 3. Because while it is summer in India, It is winter in Australia 4. Because the southeast trade winds blow from the Pacific Ocean 5. January to February 6. Original or from the beginning.

**E.** The northern part lies in the tropics ..... for the rain-bearing winds. 2. Australia can be broadly divided into ..... Desert climate. 3. Tropical grasslands are found in ..... Kangaroos are found in these temperate grasslands. 4. Mammals that carry their ..... are the kangaroos. 5. Platypus is a duck-billed ..... dingoes as hunting companions. 6. The word aborigine is a Latin word ..... animals skins during winter.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Lyrebird 2. Because the east coast of Australia gets heavy rainfall, but the Eastern Highlands block the rain-bearing winds; as a result, most of western

Australia is a desert.

**8. New Zealand**

**A.** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. d

**B.** 1. Maoris 2. Nova Zealandia 3. 34°S and 45°S, 166°E and 178°E 4. Tasman Sea 5. Mount Ruapehu 6. national

**C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T

**D.** 1. (i) Cook Strait (ii) Tasman Sea 2. The Land of Long White Cloud 3. Mount Ruapehu 4. The Westerly winds blowing from the sea in the south-west bring heavy rain. 5. Dairy farming 6. Otago in Dunedin

**E.** 1. New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean. It extends between 34°S and 45°S latitude and 166°E and 178°E longitudes. 2. New Zealand lies in the belt of the ..... all the year round. 3. The native flora of New Zealand is unique ..... in the North Island. 4. New Zealand has a large number of ..... yields more milk. 5. New Zealand has an excellent ..... farm products. 6. The country does not have huge ..... to generate electricity.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Cattle mad sheep rearing and dairy farming are more important than the cultivation of food crops in New Zealand. 2. Rimu and Kauri pines are the chief native trees of new Zealand.

**SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE**

**1. Understanding Diversity**

**A.** 1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b

**B.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F

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

**D.** 1. Pepper 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Pt. Nehru 4. Kerala 5. Onam 6. Pashmina shawls

**E.** 1. Pashmina shawls are expensive ..... great skill. 2. The more famous ones ..... by Christians. 3. India is a secular ..... and harmony. 4. Rock paintings ..... the love of art. 5. The phrase describes the unity in the country at length. 6. The main crops are ..... and cashew nut.

**F.** 1. We learn from history ..... brought about diversity. 2. The culture of

India ..... festivals and weddings.  
3. There are more than 800 .....  
Hindi and English.

### G. Think and Answer

1. Diversity adds variety to our lives. When we live with a diverse group of people, we learn from them. We become more tolerant and broad-minded. 2. Because Kerala has the highest rate of literacy.

#### 2. Prejudice and Discrimination

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

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

C. 1.society 2.Stereotype 3.Female foeticide 4.Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 5.board 6.Preamble 7.four

D. 1. A person may be ..... of diversity.  
2. Discrimination means ..... of prejudice.  
3. Stereotypes are ..... ability.  
4. Female foeticide ..... urban families.  
5. The Caste System was ..... called untouchables.

E. 1. Caste division plays ..... person's food.  
2. When India gained ..... right to freedom.  
3. The Father of the Indian ..... all members equally.  
4. Stereotype is a fixed idea ..... talent or ability.

### F. Think and Answer

1. Yes, caste system is rigid in India. 2. Stereotypes prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.

#### 3. What is Government?

A. 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.a

B. 1. government 2. issues 3. Monarchy 4. actions 5. wealthy

C. 1. The government 2. The monarch 3. Direct democracy 4. The common people 5. Adolf Hitler of Germany

D. 1. The government ..... its subjects.  
2. Social security ..... opportunities to all.  
3. When a country is ruled ..... called a dictatorship.  
4. When all the adult ..... Universal Adult Franchise.  
5. In a democracy ..... contest the elections.

E. 1. India is a vast ..... the whole

country. 2. Once the government ..... opportunities to all. 3. Governments can be classified ..... elections are held.  
4. Democracy can be of ..... form the government. 5. Most early democracies ..... right to vote.

### F. Think and Answer

Yes, it is correct.

#### 4. Key Elements of a Democratic Government

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

B. 1.Apartheid 2.Participation 3.awareness 4. masses 5. adequate

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

D. 1. Apartheid was ..... in South Africa. 2. The meaning ..... and others. 3. In a democracy ..... their problems. 4. The police ..... daily basis. 5. Citizens need ..... constructive way.

E. 1. Religious processions ..... society. 2. While resolving ..... every level. 3. A truly ..... schools and colleges. 4. We need to ..... essential.

### F. Think and Answer

1. Because people have the right to elect their leaders of their choice on the basis of their work. 2. Because people have right to elect another representative if they are not satisfied with their previous choice.

#### 5. Panchayati Raj

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

B. 1.e 2.f 3.g 4.b 5.c 6.d 7.a

C. 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.T

D. 1. Panchayat system 2. Gram Sabha 3. Income of Gram Panchayat. 4. Nyaya Panchayat 5. The Block Samiti 6. President

E. 1. The main purpose ..... minimum expenses. 2. Through the Panchayati Raj ..... own problems. 3. The duty of ..... his/her duties. 4. The state government ..... the administration. 5. In states ..... administration.

F. 1. Provision of ..... bridges

and roads. 2. The gram panchayat ..... to farmers. 3. Panchayati Raj ..... district level. 4. The District Panchayat ..... Zila Parishad.

### G. Think and Answer

1. Yes, because they don't get much chances for their upliftment due to prevailing social taboo and a lack of availability of resources. By getting reserved seats they have an equal opportunity to get recognised and work in the society with others. 2. Villagers will find it very difficult to sort out their problems and conflicts. They will have to travel several kilometers and go to the cities to file their small cases in the lower courts. It will be very expensive for the poor villagers.

### 6. Rural Administration

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. d  
B. 1. jails 2. supervised 3. patwari 4. inheritance 5. dowry  
C. 1. Jailor and Deputy Jailor 2. Zila Parishad 3. Patwaris 4. Women 5. Daughters  
D. 1. Land records ..... from banks. 2. The collection ..... various bodies. 3. The Hindu Succession ..... September 2005.  
E. 1. Each police station looks ..... Particular police station. 2. The patwari ..... map in his area. 3. Sons, daughters ..... have remarried.

### F. Think and Answer

Because the Patwari system existed before independence and the system has been followed by both Indian and Pakistani governments even today.

### 7. Urban Administration

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c  
B. 1. amenities 2. tenure 3. presides 4. member 5. reluctant 6. criticism  
C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T  
D. 1. Municipal Corporation 2. Deputy Mayor 3. Municipality 4. Central and State Government 5. Municipal Commissioner  
E. 1. The member ..... Mayor.

2. The members also ..... as "aldermen". 3. The corporation ..... State government. 4. The sources of income ..... user charges, etc. 5. The tenure ..... the terms.

- F. 1. The Municipal Council ..... can be completed. 2. Provide safe ..... right manner. 3. The sources of ..... Municipal Corporation. 4. There are ..... public services.

### G. Think and Answer

The Municipalities and Municipal Corporation have similar ..... and heritage.

### 8. Rural Livelihoods

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. d  
B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F  
C. 1. Groundnut and cotton 2. Big farmers 3. Milk 4. Moneylender  
D. 1. Primary, secondary and tertiary 2. Barber ..... known as *nai*. 3. Collecting mahua ..... income. 4. People living in ..... wealthy person.  
E. 1. The means by ..... Tertiary occupations. 2. Big farmers ..... as labourers. 3. Apart from agriculture ..... sources of livelihood. 4. People live in villages ..... commit suicide.

### F. Think and Answer

1. Landless farmer 2. Because he don't have his own land to cultivate and fulfil his needs hence at the time of any urgent need he often borrow money from Shyam.

### 9. Urban Livelihoods

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. a  
B. 1. primary 2. secondary 3. tertiary 4. casual workers 5. English  
C. 1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, cattle rearing, etc. 2. Their services or expertise. 3. The government job workers are entitled for all benefits like ..... leaves, etc. 4. The permanent workers have job security and they cannot be terminated easily whereas casual workers have no job security and their services can be terminated at the discretion of the

employer. 5. Various companies are opening ..... and services.

**D.** 1. In secondary occupations people ..... and services. 2. Casual labourers are temporary workers ..... truck drivers, etc. 3. The primary occupation of the villagers is agriculture, fishing, dairying, animals husbandry, etc. On the other hand, occupation in urban areas can

be broadly ..... tertiary occupations.

4. Migration means moving from one place to another. Some factors ..... employment and pay.

**E. Think and Answer**

1. Because she is not a permanent employee. 2. Because of lack of proper opportunities and lack of employment in rural areas.

# World Culture

(Teacher Manual)

Class-7



## World Culture- 7

### HISTORY

#### 1. The Arrival of Christianity and

##### Islam

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. a
- B. 1. Muslim 2. Nazareth 3. largest 4. Worship 5. 18% 6. 63
- C. 1. Circa 6/4 BC in Bethlehem. 2. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. 3. The Sermon on the mount. 4. The Arabian Peninsula. 5. Belief in one God.
- D. 1. Jesus Christ (C6/4 BC - C 3D AD), ..... in Christianity. The word Christ is ..... "The anointed one". 2. Little is known ..... than a biography. 3. The first of the Crusades ..... the Holy Land. 4. Islam means the active ..... of all peace. 5. Since his father ..... tribe of Quraysh. 6. The Five Pillars of Islam are : Faith, ..... Pilgrimage (Hajj).
- E. 1. Jesus Christ (C 6/4 BC ..... Acts 10.38). 2. Christianity developed out ..... component of religion. 3. There is very ..... Son of God. 4. A monastery was a building, or buildings, where ..... the Middle Ages. 5. The first of the ..... populated the religion. 6. Jesus taught to ..... relationship with God. 7. Among the reasons for ..... in the world. 8. Prophet Mohammad was born ..... calnu and meditative. 9. At the age of ..... Muslim calender. 10. The Qur'an, according, ..... at the end of time.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. It was because Jesus Christ's teachings were universal which taught about love, compassion, God and brotherhood. 2. Makkah is the birth place of Prophet Mohammed and it houses the famous Kaaba (Called the house of God (Allah) on the Earth), the centre of the Haji

Pilgrimage.

#### 2. Transition of Europe: Through Renaissance

- A. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. d
- B. 1. reasons 2. scientific 3. Realism 4. improvement 5. frescoes 6. domes 7. piano, violin
- C. 1. The collapse of the Roman Empire. 2. Roughly 1000 years, from the 5th to the 15th century AD. 3. Tuscan Scholar Petrarch in the 1330s. 4. Francesco Petrarch, Leonardo deVinci and Giovanni Boccaccio. 5. Nicolaus Copernicus 6. Michelangelo. 7. Christopher Columbus.
- D. 1. The term "Renaissance" is a French ..... and values. 2. There is no exact ..... the mid 1300s. 3. The Crusader or ..... spread in Europe. 4. In about 1440 the ..... spread across Europe. 5. The Renaissance thinkers ..... fear and irrationality. 6. William Harvey was ..... on 3 June, 1657. 7. Fresco is a technique ..... Renaissance Period 'Fresco' comes from the Latin ..... the leading explorers. 8. The Renaissance period ..... the leading explorers.
- E. 1. With the collapse ..... arrest the trend. 2. The Renaissance was marked ..... understood without them. 3. Rationalism: The Renaissance thinkers ..... could be educated. 4. Nicolaus Copernicus: ..... on January 8, 1642. 5. Born on April 15, 1452 ..... of a bat. 7. The Renaissance period is also ..... the leading explorers. 8. The sculptors, painters, ..... and Francisco Patriarch.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. The Crusades or the wars ..... spread in Europe. 2. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, was the first person to sail around the world in 1522. Thus, informing the world that it is round

in shape and not flat as was popular in those days.

### **3. History of Medieval India**

**A.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. a 7. c

**B.** 1. human 2. Colonial 3. fusion 4. Sapt Sindhu 5. sculpture 6. Kalhana

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

**D.** 1. History gives us information ..... occurred in the past. 2. The medieval period of ..... to 1750 AD. 3. The attacks of Mahmud ..... of Islam in India. 4. India was known as ..... 'Arya' means noble. 5. Historians got the information ..... and literary. 6. Kalhana. It is a history of the kings of Kashmir.

**E.** 1. The medieval period saw ..... literature, music and painting. 2. It is interesting to know ..... which means 'Heavenly Kingdom'. 3. The word medieval means ..... the Marathas and the Sikhs. 4. Inscriptions are writings engraved ..... their relations with other empires. 5. Many travellers from foreign ..... enhanced by these sources. 6. The medieval period in Indian ..... a strong foothold in India.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. As the knowledge of writing and the writing material was not easily available in the ancient period, the information of the period is very restricted. With the easy availability of the knowledge of writing and the writing material in the medieval period, our knowledge of that period is much more than the previous period. 2. Of all the available sources of information, the literary sources are the most important to us. This is because they give us direct and first hand information about the period of the book written.

### **4. New Kings and Kingdoms**

**A.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. b

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

**C.** 1. There was a long battle ..... by the historians. 2. Gurjaras came to India ..... 5th century AD. The Pratiharas

were ..... known as Gurjara-Pratiharas. 3. Chahamanas were later ..... Prithviraj Chauhan III (1668-1192) ..... the age of 14. 4. As a mark of his victory ..... Gangaikondachola (Conqueror of the Ganga). 5. The famous Rathas of Mahabalipuram ..... massive block of stone.

**D.** 1. Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori ..... General Qutb-ud-din Aibak. 2. Rajaraja Chola was a famous ..... chariot as a present to Rajendra Chola. 3. The Chola rulers made great ..... for its distinctive features.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. One of the most powerful ..... its ruler Jaipal. 2. The Bhakti movement ..... devotion to God.

### **5. The Delhi Sultanate**

**A.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. a

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

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

**D.** 1. Raziya was the daughter ..... deposed her in 1240. 2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He was called 'Lakh Bakhsh' ..... a lot of wealth as charity. 3. In 1398 AD, ..... from this blow. 4. Firoz Shah Tughluq was the successor ..... died in 1388. 5. Bahlul Lodi was the first Afghan ruler ..... the Viceroy of Jaunpur. 6. To get more money ..... to one-half of the produce.

**E.** 1. Ala-ud-din was a far-sighted monarch ..... merchants were constantly checked. 2. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq issued token currency ..... with gold and silver coins. 3. In 1327 AD, Muhammad-bin Tughluq ..... causing great hardship to the people. 4. Most of the rulers were not tolerant ..... with army contingents.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. Razia Sultan was bold and brave in that conservative age. Despite of being a woman she became a ruler. Nowadays, women have much freedom and are educated. 2. Ala-ud-din Khalji was a far-

sighted monarch ..... were constantly checked.

### **6. The Mighty Mughal Empire**

**A.** 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. a

**B.** 1. Farghana 2. Chausa 3. 1555  
4. Hamzanama 5. navratnas 6. 1592  
7. Portuguese

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

**D.** 1. Daulat Khan, the Governor of Punjab..... Babur to invade the Delhi Sultanate. 2. Sher Shah was an excellent administrator ..... these measures encouraged trade. 3. The Akbarnama, the famous historical ..... reign and policies. 4. Arjan Dev was asked to pay ..... and the Mughals. 5. Emperor Jahangir married Mehrunnisa, ..... status of Padshah Begum. 6. Shah Jahan erected many ..... Empress Mumtaz Mahal. 7. Shah Jahan restored the mansabdari ..... troops from them.

**E.** 1. Babur marched from Kabul ..... called the Mughal dynasty. 2. Secular outlook and tolerant ..... subjects to follow it. 3. Akbar was succeeded by ..... Sikhs and the Mughals. 4. Shah Jahan participated in ..... Kandahar but failed.

### **F. Think and Answer**

1. The Baburnama tells the tale of Babur's struggle first to assert and defend his claim to the throne of Samarkand and the region of the Farghana Valley. He also wrote that how he was driven out of Samarkand in 1501 by the Uzbeks, he then sought greener pastures, first in Kabul and then in northern India. His vivid account of events covers not just his life, but the history and geography of the areas he lived in, and their flora and fauna. He also described about the people with whom he came into contact. 2. Yes, I agree that Sher Shah was responsible for establishing the administrative rules for the forthcoming rulers. Sher Shah was an excellent ..... measures encouraged trade.

These measures enabled the forthcoming ruler to follow and establish the same administrative rules. 3. Yes, I agree with this. The Mughal Empire left a legacy of grand architecture, historical sources, literature, music, etc. When we see at the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort of Delhi and Agra, Humayun's Tomb and numerous other monuments left by the Mughals, we feel awestruck. Other historical sources, literature, music, etc. left an everlasting impression on every Indian citizen.

### **7. Architecture in Medieval Period**

**A.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. a

**B.** 1. f 2. e 3. a 4. g 5. b 6. d 7. c

**C.** 1. gopuram 2. dravidian 3. vesara 4. Muslim 5. Kirtistambha 6. Humayun's tomb 7. Red Fort

**D.** 1. The Sun Temple at ..... and elaborate carvings. 2. The Brihadeswara Temple has ..... with valuable information. 3. The Cholas built several ..... their victories in battle. 4. The hybrid style of temples ..... Dravidian style. 5. (a) The gateway ..... called gopuram. (b) The main shrine ..... known as gorbhagriha. (c) On top of the main ..... called shikhara. 6. The first of the Mughal rulers ..... the Ram Bagh in Agra. 7. Shah Jahan constructed the ..... Shahjahanabad from Agra.

**E.** 1. The temples in ..... vesara style temple. 2. The coming of Muslim rulers ..... stepped wells called baolis. 3. Akbar was the first Mughal ..... is in white marble. 4. The Taj Mahal represents all ..... than a thousand elephants. 5. The Jama Masjid in Delhi ..... domes on either side.

### **Think and Answer**

1. Chola temples were built in the ..... a tower called shikhara. 2. Major features of Mughal architecture can be described as follows:

- ❖ A unique blend of Indian, Central Asian and Persian styles
- ❖ Extensive use of marble

- ❖ Preference for bulbous domes and curved lines instead of rectangular shapes
- ❖ Elaborate ornamentation through the technique of *pietra dura*.

### **8. Religious Beliefs in Medieval India**

- A.** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. d
- B.** 1. *jnana* 2. Mirabai 3. Kabir  
4. Kabirpanthis 5. Guru Gobind Singh  
6. *murids* 7. Khanqahs
- C.** 1. e 2. f 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. h 7. d 8. g
- D.** 1. Between the seventh..... path to reach God. 2. Shankaracharya travelled throughout ..... Brahm or God. 3. Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu ..... devotion to Vishnu. 4. She composed a number of hymns ..... 'Meera's Bhajans'. 5. Guru Angad Dev ..... and Guru Gobind Singh. 6. The disciples of the pir were called *murids*.

**E.** 1. Maharashtra witnessed the rise..... helping their fellow beings. 2. Kabir was the most ardent disciple .....by ordinary people. 3. Guru Nanak, the founder ..... scripture of the Sikhs. 4. There is only one God ..... ways to reach God. 5. The Bhakti and Sufi movements ..... of religious tolerance.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. Kabir's teachings were based ..... and the caste system. 2. Our culture has gained the lesson of humanity, *i.e. religious tolerance* besides, love, peace and living together in harmony.

### **9. Two Powerful Regional Kingdoms**

- A.** 1. d 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. a
- B.** 1. Early 2. Kannada 3. three 4. Bidar 5. 1453 6. library
- C.** 1. From the 8th to the 18th century AD. 2. Krishnadeva Raya. 3. Vaishnavism 4. Tungabhadra 5. Ahmad Bahri. 6. Mahmud Gawan
- D.** 1. The Vijaynagar kingdom rose ..... during his rule. 2. In addition to these ..... annual celebrations. 3. The king himself ..... all in Sanskrit. 4.

The Bahmani Kingdom ..... started the Bahmani Dynasty. 5. The Qutb Shahi ..... Golconda in 1687. 6. He was a great patron ..... in the library.

**E.** 1. Medieval period ..... Afghans and Turks. 2. During his reign ..... freedom to his people. 3. The economy of the ..... land over time. 4. After the death of ..... and end in 1672. 5. The Bahmani Kingdom ..... as the Deccan Sultanates. 6. The state of Bijapur ..... Adil Shahis of Bijapur. 7. Mahmud Gawan, a Ressian ..... removed corruption. 8. The death of Mahmud Gawan ..... the Bahmani Sultanate.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. During his reign Krishnadeva Raya ..... freedom to his people. 2. The kingdom reached the peak ..... Deccan Sultanates. The kingdom reached ..... removed corruption.

### **10. Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century**

- A.** 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. c
- B.** 1. Aurangzeb 2. Ahmad Shah Abdali 3. Saadat Khan 4. Nizams 5. Sikhs 6. Hyder Ali
- C.** 1. d 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. g 6. c 7. a
- D.** 1. Though the Mughal Empire ..... death of Aurangzeb in 1707. 2. When Aurangzeb died ..... fighting for the throne. 3. Ahmed Shah Abdali ..... disintegration of the Mughal Empire. 4. Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad. 5. He was the first among ..... the number of jagirdars. 6. The original name of ..... to all his decisions. 7. The Jats were a clan ..... Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. 8. Hyder Ali established ..... from the Wadiyar brothers.
- E.** 1. Though the Mughal Empire ..... revenue to the capital declined. 2. After the death of ..... existed only in name. 3. The Sikhs who were a hardy ..... death in 1716 at Delhi. 4. Shivaji started on his mission ..... techniques of warfare from them. 5. From 1713 to 1761, the Peshwas ..... Bengal,



Hyderabad and Delhi. 6. Land revenue was ..... a tributary tax.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. There are several ..... Deccan policy. 2. Though Shahji can be ..... made his capital there.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**1. Our Environment**

**A.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. c

**B.** 1. biological 2. hydrosphere, biosphere 3. rivers 4. Atmosphere 5. commercial 6. Degradation

**C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. T

**D.** 1. The term 'Environment' refers to ..... means to surround. 2. Physical environment comprises of ..... land, water and air. 3. It is the outermost solid layer ..... crust of the Earth. 4. Atmosphere is the thin layer ..... heat of the sun. 5. Activities like cutting of forests ..... affected our weather conditions. 6. The biosphere is a narrow contact zone ..... climatic zones of the world. 7. The Encyclopedia of ..... Earth system science.

**E.** 1. There is an interdependence ..... interactions form an ecosystem. 2. Natural Environment includes an organism's ..... even the microbial organisms. Human Environment is formed ..... in which he lives. 3. The lithosphere is the outermost solid layer ..... climatic zones of the world. 4. With the passage of time ..... can cause acid rain. 5. It may be noted ..... realistic conservation strategy.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, each one of us can make a difference in conserving our immediate environment. The three activities that can be undertaken by students in their school in order to improve the school environment are:- (i) If the students will not throw waste papers and other waste materials in the classroom, the classes will remain clean. (ii) If the students will not break the furniture or any other school

property, the school will not suffer financially. (iii) If the students will not pluck flowers and small plants from the school garden, the school will look more beautiful and clean. 2. With the passage of time, our society has developed immensely. To fulfil his needs man has heartlessly carried out his activities without considering its impact on the environment. Activities like cutting of forests, pollution, agriculture, transport, mining and many more have adversely affected our weather conditions. Large agricultural land has been converted to commercial areas, residences and industries. Roads are overcrowded with traffic, smoke and dust causing air pollution and noise pollution and the list is endless. The polar caps are melting and many plants and animals have gone extinct. Pollution from vehicles can cause acid rain. Degradation of the environment has been brought about primarily by human interference. Therefore, was need to be sensitive and aware of the various environmental problems and take care not to destroy our environment any further.

**2. Inside Our Earth**

**A.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. d

**B.** 1. mantle 2. texture 3. Igneous 4. layers 5. rocks 6. sedimentary

**C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. F

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

**E.** 1. The Earth is an almost ..... mantle and the crust. 2. The layer below the crust is called the mantle. 3. Some rocks contain ..... are called ores. 4. The Earth's surface is ..... called the weathering agents. 5. The innermost layer ..... 'fe' for iron). 6. When metamorphic rocks ..... to form magma rocks.

**F.** 1. The thinnest and outermost ..... core of the Earth. 2. The Earth's crust is made ..... drainage and soil. 3. The Earth's surface is constantly ..... conglomerate and shale. 4. These hard and resistant rocks .....

to be mineral fuels. 5. The rocks on the Earth's surface ..... to as the rock cycle.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, sedimentary rocks are economically ..... to be mineral fuels. 2. When I'm (metamorphic rocks) heated at extremely high temperature, I melt to form magma. When my magma is cooled and solidified it forms igneous rocks which are subjected to weathering. My weathered particles are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks once again, and the cycle of my transformation goes on.

**3. The Changing Earth**

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

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

C. 1. This occurs when, due to forces ..... they form mountains. 2. When two plates ..... is called faulting. 3. In the past, a volcano ..... is called vent. 4. The point on the surface ..... called the epicenter. 5. The science that deals with earthquakes ..... are called seismologists.

D. 1. Endogenic Forces: These forces act in the interior ..... wind, ice and river. 2. There are three types of plate ..... leads to devastating earthquakes. 3. When two plates collide ..... called the syncline. 4. In the past, a volcano ..... erupt suddenly. Active volcanoes are those ..... lakes called calderas. 5. The sudden shaking of the Earth's crust is called an earthquake. No part of the Earth ..... floor of the Atlantic ocean.

**E. Think and Answer**

By following methods we can try to make earthquakes less damaging:

1. The buildings and other structures to be made in ways that allow them to survive earthquakes. The main way of doing this is to require that the structures be made so that they can flex and twist in earthquakes. 2. We should stop using and experimenting the explosion of nuclear bombs so that there should be less

disturbance in the fault lines. 3. We should not dispose high level radioactive and toxic waste deep into fault lines in the earth. Measures to be taken for earthquake preparedness to reduce damages:

- a. If you are indoors during an earthquake, drop, cover and hold on. Get under a desk, table or bench. Hold on to one of the legs of the desk and cover your eyes.
- b. If there is no table nearby, sit down against an interior wall. An interior wall is less likely to collapse than a wall on the outside shell of the building.
- c. You should have at last three days' worth of drinking water, foodstuff and medicine stockpiled in your house.
- d. You should have radios, mobile phones and flashlights prepared.

**4. Air**

A. 1.d 2.b 3.a 4.b 5.d 6.b 7.d

B. 1. ions 2. air 3. sea level 4. barometer

5. anemometer 6. Humidity

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

D. 1. The third layer of the atmosphere ..... starts decreasing once more. 2. Weather refers ..... windy, cloudy or humid. 3. Cloud cover influences the temperature ..... of air at night. 4. The weight of air exerts a force ..... atmospheric pressure. 5. Humidity is the amount of water vapour ..... of the air. 6. When moist air rises upward ..... is called condensation.

E. 1. The most abundant gas found ..... volcanic ashes and smoke. 2. The atmosphere is extremely significant ..... life possible on Earth. 3. Weather refers to the state ..... long period of time. 4. Torrid Zone ..... Coldest part of the Earth. 5. Cirrus clouds are the most common ..... indicate an approaching hurricane.

**F. Think and Answer**

In **stratosphere** the air actually warms with height. Ozone layer is concentrated in this part of the atmosphere and it absorbs

ultraviolet rays from the sun. More light is absorbed at higher altitudes compelled to the lower stratosphere, so the temperature increases. In the **thermosphere** region also the temperature increases but, it is molecular oxygen(O<sub>2</sub>) that causes the temperature increase. The oxygen absorbs light from the sun, and since there is very little air in the thermosphere, just a little absorption can cause increase in temperature.

The different temperature variations in the stratosphere and the thermosphere are important for us as these layers stabilizes the earth's temperature and protects us from harmful rays coming from the sun.

### 5. Water

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

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

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

D. 1. It also includes the ice sheets ..... vapour in the air. 2. Ocean water is saline due to ..... 35 g of dissolved salts. 3. When the water on the surface ..... are called waves. 4. The time taken by two ..... called the wave period. 5. The moon and the sun..... known as spring tides.

E. 1. The water cycle is the continuous ..... precipitation, and run-off. 2. Tides have great commercial ..... never gets exhausted. 3. Streams of ocean water constantly ..... depths of the ocean. Oceans currents influence ..... potential danger to ships.

### **F. Think and Answer**

1. Temperature affects the density of the ocean water. Warming causes water to expand and become less dense. Warm water will rise above cold water. This causes a water flow within a system. 2. Movements in our atmosphere can affect movements in the oceans and the oceans in turn affect the atmosphere in many ways. Movements in the oceans follow the direction of the movement of our atmosphere.

### 6. North America

A. 1. d 2. c 3. d 4. c 5. a

B. 1. Mt. Mitchell 2. 500 3. Climate 4. Mexico, silver 5. 1881, 1914

C. 1. North American is a continent ..... the Caribbean Sea. It extends roughly ..... bisects the continent.

2. To the south of the ..... and a few others. 3. The Canadian or ..... of North America. 4. The continent of North America also ..... of water. 5. The best example of well developed ..... in the world.

D. 1. North America has four ..... and the Gulf of Mexico. 2. Factors affecting the climate ..... of the western region.

3. The vegetation of any country ..... desert rats and desert foxes. 4. The continent of North America ..... region in the world. 5. Animal rearing is done ..... fishing country in the world. 6. The Panama Canal is ..... connecting 160 countries.

### **F. Think and Answer**

1. The continent of North America is blessed with huge mineral deposits which it exploit to its full capacity. The area and the cultivable land area also contribute to its prosperity. 2. It is because it has vast resources and to exploit its resources, America need trained manpower. Hence, anyone who go to North America find ample opportunity to earn handsome money.

### 7. Life in the Deserts

A. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. a

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

C. 1. The Sahara desert 2. The surface of the Sahara desert ..... plains and basins. 3. The climate of the Sahara is.....during the daytime in summer. 4. Ladakh is located in ..... Kashmir in India. 5. Tibetan wild ass

D. 1. The largest and hottest desert in ..... southern part gets some rain in summer. 2. The extreme climatic

conditions and scarcity of water ..... and slender mongoose. 3. Ladakh is a cold dry desert ..... golden eagle are common in Ladakh. 4. Ladakh is very sparsely populated ..... promoted on a large scale.

#### **E. Think and Answer**

1. The northern part of the desert receives ..... get some rain in summer.  
2. The average rainfall in the Sahara is approximately 25 cm whereas the average rainfall in Ladakh is only 84 mm. The climate is hot and dry in the Sahara whereas in Ladakh the climate is very harshly cold. People of the Sahara desert wear loose clothes whereas in Ladakh, people wear lots of woollen clothes.

#### **8. Life in the Temperate Grasslands**

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

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

C. 1. temperate 2. poplars 3. Winnipeg 4. Velds 5. elevations 6. Johannesburg

D. 1. Temperate grasslands are found ..... of the world. 2. It is a local warm wind which blows down the eastern slopes of the rocky mountains. 3. The temperate grasslands of Southern Africa are known as the Velds. 4. Temperate grasslands have different names ..... Velds in Southern Africa. 5. The main occupations of people ..... cattle rearing.

E. 1. Grassland is a grassy, windy ..... separate forests from deserts. There are mainly ..... tropical grasslands. 2. The prairies experience ..... winter temperatures in this region. 3. The people of the Prairies are mainly farmers ..... industrial cities in Canada. 4. It is believed that the Veld ..... practice nomadic herding.

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. In the Prairies, most of the towns are big railway ..... some industries in Canada. 2. A variety of minerals ..... cities in Canada.

#### **9. Disaster: Its Management and Precautions**

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

B. 1. disasters 2. seconds 3. aftershocks 4. catastrophic 5. Droughts

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

D. 1. The definition of ..... of the Earth. 2. Temblors, quakes, ..... causing movement. 3. The definition of a ..... technically flooding. 4. Droughts happen when ..... do considerable damage. 5. The low-pressure centre ..... rain and wind.

E. 1. The definition of ..... many natural disasters. 2. Earthquakes can last ..... initial jolt. 3. The definition of a flood ..... livestock carcasses. 4. Droughts are one of the worst ..... further regions also. 5. Tsunami is a ..... a "wave train".

#### **F. Think and Answer**

1. It is because these areas are vast and it is not humanly monetarily or materially possible to make such a large area habitable. 2. All the natural disasters are equally dangerous and fatal. However, drought is the only natural disaster which can be avoided and can have the least total impact with proper management and precautions taken.

#### **SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE**

##### **1. Democracy**

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a

B. 1. Greek 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. caste system 4. Tamil Nadu 5. respect

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

D. 1. Democracy is a ..... electoral system. 2. Justice and equality ..... of democracy. 3. In India every citizen ..... Universal Adult Franchise. 4. Martin Luther King Jr ..... USA in the 1950s). 5. One of the steps taken ..... as Midday Meal Scheme.

E. 1. Monarchy: A hereditary form of government ..... United States of America. 2. The Indian Constitution

..... an elected president. 3. One of the steps taken ..... and caste inequality. 4. No country can be described ..... dignity to be maintained.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. In a democracy, every citizen ..... or an elected president.  
2. Yes, because Indian Government has helped in the upliftment of the marginalized section. It is because each of them get reserved seats in every field.

**2. Role of the Government in Health Care**

**A.** 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.b 5.a 6.b  
**B.** 1.drinking 2.urban areas 3.medical 4.district 5.private 6.1996  
**C.** 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F  
**D.** 1.e 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.c  
**E.** 1. Health means the state of ..... injuries. 2. Article 21 of the ..... life of every person. 3. There are two types of healthcare ..... Private Health Services. 4. Costa Rica is one of the healthiest ..... education at all levels. 5. Women, for example ..... men in the family.

**F.** 1. There are two types of healthcare services ..... of general public. The private health services ..... every corner of the country. 2. It is necessary that the government ..... for all the people. 3. In the absence of adequate public ..... illness in the family.

**G. Think and Answer**

Because there are very few good hospitals or healthcare centres situated in rural areas. In these areas, the ratio of qualified practitioners and population is abysmally low. Also, government has paid less attention on developing such healthcare facilities for them. People there are unaware and not that financially well off to travel to urban areas and get treated there.

**3. How the State Government Works**

**A.** 1.d 2.a 3.c 4.a 5.a 6.b  
**B.** 1.citizen 2.constituencies 3.32 4.29

5.Legislative Assembly 6.journalists

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

**D.** 1. A state government has three ..... and the judiciary. 2. The Legislative Assembly is a place ..... discuss issues. 3. Press conference is a gathering ..... to the common man. 4. The Constitution of India ..... of the State Government. 5. The State Executive ..... and the Governor. 6. A bill or the draft ..... in the Legislative Assembly.

**E.** 1. The Legislative Assembly is a place ..... be an independent candidate. The Legislative Council is the upper house ..... and financially not bankrupt. 2. The member of a Legislative Assembly is called an MLA. After the elections ..... with the central government. 3. The Legislative Assembly is not the only ..... Legislative Assembly of each state. 4. The administration in the ..... to leave the council.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. These states have lesser number of representatives as their population is very limited and the surface area of these states is very less as compared to the big states of India. 2. It would have been difficult to live under the same type of government for a long time. If it happens, people do not have the right to vote or choose their leader; which in any term is unfair for the citizens of our country.

**4. Growing Up as Boys and Girls**

**A.** 1.b 2.a 3.c 4.c 5.d 6.b

**B.** 1.gender 2.six 3.Constitution 4.anganwadis 5.Panchayats 6.bread

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

**D.** 1. Sex refers to the physical ..... and in society. 2. It is an inhuman ..... even before death. 3. Because they are considered bread earners of the family. 4. Gender is a type of ..... people and situations. 5. Since prehistoric times ..... practice of giving dowry.

**E.** 1. As we have seen ..... a

reason for discrimination. 2. However, in traditional societies ..... money should be spent. 3. The Indian Government has taken certain ..... approved by the Rajya Sabha.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, all the same restrictions should be applied on boys also. As, both the sections i.e. male and female deserves equal rights and opportunities. 2. In India, girls are not encouraged to complete their studies as boys are. Girls are often expected to take care of the younger siblings as parents considered them to take care of the house and the children after the marriage. Whereas, boys of the family are considered as bread earners of the family. 3. Yes, they deserve equal opportunities as that of men because they can do equally better if encouraged and given importance as boys.

**5. Women Change the World**

- A. 1.d 2.a 3.a 4.d 5.c 6.a
- B. 1. weaker 2. immeasurable 3. 18th century 4. MC Mary Kom 5. Kolkata 6. 65.5
- C. 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.F
- D. 1.d 2.e 3.b 4.c 5.a
- E. 1. It is believed that women ..... nursing and teaching. 2. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was ..... and an elder sister. 3. Reforms for women ..... known as Women’s Movement. 4. Kalpana Chawla, MC Mary Kom, Saina Nehwal, etc. 5. Because they are considered to do household works of the family.
- F. 1. Pandita Ramabai was a reputed ..... printing press, etc. 2. In the nineteenth century ..... struggle against heavy odds. 3. Women’s movement has....would be fulfilled.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Only half of the female population is literate because other half of the women are not allowed to go to school and they are asked to take care of their younger siblings

or help their mother in household works. The other half of the female population is illiterate and their marriages take place at very young age. They are thought to be fit only to take care of the house and family members. 2. In some small villages, people consider child marriages to be good for girls as they are uneducated and they do not have money to educate and take care of their young girls. Parents consider the girls responsibilities (burden) on their shoulders. So many of the young girls are married at an early age.

**6. Understanding Media**

- A. 1.c 2.a 3.a 4.c 5.c 6.b
- B. 1. electronic media 2. Jammu and Kashmir 3. 1975-1977 4. agenda 5. transmission satellites 6. illiterate
- C. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F
- D. 1. d 2.e 3.a 4.b 5.c
- E. 1. Media (singular medium) ..... media to communicate. 2. In our daily life ..... called mass media. 3. When the government prevents ..... referred to as censorship. 4. Right to information Act ..... and government organisations. 5. To earn money.
- F. 1. The print media includes ..... or the United States. 2. The technology that mass media ..... cameras and lights. 3. In a democracy ..... policies and its functioning.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. In earlier times, there was only one channel displayed on TV and very few frequencies were heard on radios. As the time passed, the technology changed, more advanced machines and satellites are developed and there are so many channels around that are displayed on TV round the clock. 2. Yes, it is justified as some films convey bad messages which are not at all accepted in any terms.

**7. Understanding Advertising**

- A. 1.d 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.b 6.a
- B. 1.audience 2.advertisement 3.image 4.endorsements 5.creative 6.Brand
- C. 1. d 2.e 3.a 4.b 5.c

D. 1.T2.F3.T4.T5.T6.F

E. 1. Advertising is a form of communication ..... or service of the advertiser.

2. A brand is a name ..... by itself.

3. A brand that is distributed ..... an international brand. 4. Advertisements, thus play ..... real life as well.

F. 1. Increasing the sales ..... new product or service. 2. Advertisement is a medium of motivating ..... in the specified media. 3. We get to see numerous ..... to buy a product or not.

4. Social advertising tries to ..... energy conservation, etc.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, such advertisements should be banned completely. First, there should be an expert team formed for each specialised products. After holding the complete research on the products; only then it should be allowed to publish on any of the means of mass media. 2. Yes, but very few of the advertisements have social message.

**8. Markets Around Us**

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b

B. 1. haat 2. local shops 3. cluster 4. urban markets 5. farmers 6. fair

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

D. 1.c 2.d 3.a 4.b

E. 1. A market is a place ..... services, and ideas. 2. Unlike weekly markets ..... local shops or neighbourhood shops. 3. The discussion of prices, conditions, etc. with the aim of reaching an acceptable agreement.

4. Traders, who sell in weekly ..... sell at a cheaper rate. 5. A weekly market is a place where ..... quite like a fair.

F. 1. A weekly market is so ..... quite like a fair. Besides the weekly markets ..... malls are very

popular. 2. Most items are manufactured ..... customer get the goods. 3. The shopping complexes are a cluster ..... malls are very popular.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, it should be banned or it should be shifted only in the metropolitan cities. As we know, India is an agricultural country, most of the population depends on this occupation. Farmers, labourers, wholesalers, etc. lose their source of livelihood. 2. Yes, malls have harmed the people who did business in traditional markets. Nowadays, people from upper middle class as well as elite section tend to shop in malls. Among the fashion conscious people, shopping complexes and malls are very popular.

**9. Striving For Equality**

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

B. 1. women 2. education 3. 1856

4. discrimination 5. Constitution

C. 1. Give status and recognition to women. Great social reformers ..... was an evil practice. 2. Widow Remarriage Act ..... the purdah system. 3. Sati is described as ..... dead husband's pyre. 4. A dowry is the money, goods or estate that a woman brings to her marriage.

D. 1. Women had adopted ..... benefits to women. Women also campaigned ..... problem faced by women. 2. Since the ancient times ..... from a long time. Even in the professional ..... handle such jobs.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, I do agree with this statement. Women educate their babies and thus educate the future generation. 2. Yes, women empowerment and awareness is needed for a brighter future for women.

### World Culture - 8

#### HISTORY

##### 1. History of the Modern India

- A.** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. d
- B.** 1. ancient 2. development 3. revival 4. Hyderabad, Awadh, Carnatic 5. gazettes 6. buildings
- C.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. f 6. e
- D.** 1. Three Ancient, medieval and modern. 2. The conquest of India by the British in the 18th century. 3. Urbanisation, nationalism, democracy, socialism, scientific and technological progress, humanism, etc. 4. The early 14th century. 5. Industrial Revolution. 6. The death of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. 7. In 1818. 8. Sir Edwin Lutyen and Sir Herbert Baker.
- E.** 1. The modern period of Indian History is usually considered to begin with the conquest ..... British on the shores of India. 2. The modern period is marked by ..... significant impact on India. 3. In Europe, the modern age started much earlier ..... formation of world economy system. 4. The Renaissance age witnessed ..... 18th century in England. 5. As a result of Industrial Revolution, ..... or the colonial period. 6. The end of the medieval period ..... rulers of the Indian subcontinent. 7. There are various sources ..... time have written about it. 8. During their almost 200 year ..... and architecture of the period.

##### **F. Think and Answer**

1. The various types of reliable sources for a historian to reconstruct the history of any period are:
- a. Administrative Sources- These are the written records of the rulers of various states which are prepared by

administrators, officials and historians appointed by the rulers.

- b. Coins- Coins help a lot in reconstructing the socio-religious structure of any given period in a particular area. These also tell about the kind of ruler who ruled any particular state or country.
- c. Indigenous Records- These are in the ..... films, etc.
- d. Architectural Sources- Monuments, forts, temples, burial places and other structures built in a particular area and period gives an insight into the art and architecture of the period under study.
2. Because the events happened as a process over a certain period of time rather than at a particular point of time. The British rule was established in India over a stretch of time when particular changes became visible.

##### 2. The Rise and Growth of the British Power

- A.** 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. b
- B.** 1. 1817-18 2. military 3. guerilla 4. 1838 5. Lord Dalhousie
- C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- D.** 1. In the early 17th century ..... in Bengal. 2. Siraj-ud-Daulah was annoyed ..... as Black Hole Tragedy. 3. The Battle of Plassey made ..... were defeated. 4. This treaty was signed ..... Orissa in perpetuity. 5. The British entered into an alliance ..... crores of rupees. 6. Its function was to ..... in carrying out his duties.
- E.** 1. After getting the news of the fall of Fort William, ..... surrendered to the English. 2. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal ..... were close to the Company. 3. The Marathas lost their prestige ..... called the Anglo-



Maratha wars. 4. The English East India Company made Clive ..... British rule in India. 5. Lord Dalhousie applied the Doctrine ..... all annexed under this policy.

#### F. Think and Answer

1. The Mughal Empire became very weak ..... the Indian provinces. 2. The Third Anglo-Maratha war was fought ..... war against the British.

#### 3. Ruling the Countryside

A. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. c 7. d

B. 1. revenue 2. ijaradari 3. Thomas Munro 4. Mahalwari 5. Indigo 6. ryots 7. Bihar

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

D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

E. 1. To promote British interests in colonial India. 2. To collect as much revenue as possible. 3. Permanent settlement, the Ryotwari system and the Mahalwari system. 4. The revenue that had been fixed by the Company was so high that the *zamindars* found it difficult to pay. 5. To the headman of each village *mahal*. 6. Indigo is a blue dye ..... great demand in England.

F. 1. According to the permanent settlement ..... collecting the land revenue. 2. The Mahalwari system was introduced ..... enjoyed by the government. 3. Indigo is a blue dye..... demand in England. There are two main systems ..... this vicious cycle. 4. In March 1859, ..... accept indigo contracts.

#### G. Think and Answer

Indigo is a blue dye ..... West Indies and North America.

#### 4. Colonialism and Tribal Societies

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. c

B. 1. fertility 2. forest 3. rearing 4. British 5. Chopping 6. pastoralists 7. Birsa Munda

C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False

D. 1. To regain fertility. 2. Forest. 3. The British rule. 4. Traders. 5. Sidhu, Kanhu,

Chand and Bhairav 6. 1855. 7. Birsa Munda. 8. Do yourself.

E. 1. Shifting cultivation is done on small patches ..... clear it for cultivation. 2. To allow sunlight to reach the ground. 3. They collected fruits, roots, honey and medicinal herbs from the forest. 4. The tribals who lived by herding and rearing animals. 5. The non-tribals who settled in the tribal areas were termed as *dikus*. 6. The British realised the importance of timber hence, they banned the tribal people to chop trees for fuel. 7. Birsa Munda was a young *adivasi* who led the long ..... exploit the *adivasi*.

F. 1. The tribals were dependent ..... rice and other grains. 2. The tribal people ..... and fishing. (i). Hunting-gathering-Most of the tribals lived by ..... rice and other grains. (ii). Herding and rearing animals-Money tribals ..... moved to another area. (iii). Agriculture-With time ..... looked after their welfare. (iv). Fishing-Some tribals ..... for their living. 3. The lives of tribal groups changed during the British rule. To expand the cultivation ..... exploited the tribals. 4. There were several reasons for the Santhals to rise against the British. The construction of railways ..... exploitation under the colonial rule. 5. The Munda revolt is one of the most important tribal uprisings against the British rule in India. The Mundas..... forest and their land. Birsa Munda wanted ..... movement faded out. 6. Causes of tribal revolts:- (i) Some of the tribal uprisings ..... egalitarian structure of the tribal society.

#### G. Think and Answer

1. Birsa was deeply influenced ..... sought his blessing. 2. Because the British army fought with guns and brutally massacred the tribes. The ancient bow and arrow was no match to the superior weapons of the British.

#### 5. The Great Revolt of 1857

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a

B. 1. heir 2. Red Fort 3. governor 4. sepoys 5. Gomti 6. Rangoon jail 7. Nepal

C. 1. d 2. g 3. f 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. e

D. 1. 1801 2. Dalhousie. 3. Subedar. 4. *Bhatta*. 5. The British. 6. 8 April, 1857. 7. 85 sepoys. 8. Rangoon jail, Nov 1862.

E. 1. By requesting the Company to recognise the adopted sons as heirs to the throne. 2. In 1856, Lord Canning announced that after Bahadur Shah's death, ..... mere princes. 3. Many peasants and *zamindars* failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders ..... for generations. 4. Indians were considered ..... British officers. 5. On 29 March 1857, ..... 8th of April, 1857. 6. After the Revolt of 1857 the British Parliament passed an act in August 1858, by which the rule of the English East India Company in India came to an end.

F. 1. Since the mid-eighteenth ..... sentiments considerably. 2. With the passage of time the Indians were introduced to the western system of education. So they started viewing ..... social practices. 3. The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was the Enfield Rifles. The British introduced ..... refused to touch these cartridges. 4. The British had regained ..... gave them the security of rights over their lands. 5. Most of the leaders ..... nor coordinated with one another as one unit.

### G. Think and Answer

1. After 1830, the Company ..... traditional customs and social practices. 2. The cartridges of the Enfield Rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The cover had ..... these cartridges.

### 6. Colonialism and Urban Change

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. d

B. 1. de-urbanisation 2. canal 3. Jama Masjid 4. railway 5. British 6. mayor 7. New Delhi 8. architects

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

D. 1. Masulipatnam, Surat and Srirangapatnam. 2. 11 per cent. 3. Jama

Masjid. 4. 1793. 5. Mayor. 6. Lord Ripon. 7. Red Fort. 8. 1911.

E. 1. In the late eighteenth century..... regions of India. 2. There were many cities ..... called de-urbanisation. 3. Before the nineteenth ..... many gates, called *darwazas*. 4. The municipality is a body ..... piped drinking water. 5. The importance of good transport ..... colonial rule in India. 6. The British set up many ..... and internal revolts. 7. There was no proper system of water supply and proper drainage facilities were also absent in Old Delhi. Whereas, New Delhi have the facilities of better water supply, sewage disposal and drainage. To make ..... supply of oxygen.

F. 1. Many of the ..... with few civic amenities. 2. The British rulers realised ..... This code was introduced in 1793. 3. In 1911, the capital ..... the new capital. New Delhi was constructed ..... on either sides of the avenue. Delhi thus underwent ..... continue to co-exist here. 4. The Partition of India ..... city became different. Perhaps nowhere else .....(MCD).

### G. Think and Answer

1. The reason given by the British behind shifting the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was that Delhi was centrally located and has healthy climate. 2. Even today, India follows a system of urban governance that is essentially the same as was created by the British more than 100 years ago. The British created municipalities which was a body of elected members that was responsible for maintenance of sanitation, public health, roads and piped drinking water. The municipality was ..... tax on ferries, etc. The municipalities of today have the same officials and are elected in the same manner as they were in the British period. They perform the same duties that were prevalent during the British period. Take the example of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) whose members are elected even today.

They are responsible for the maintenance of sanitation, public health, roads and piped drinking water.

### **7. The American Revolution**

- A.** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b 6. b  
**B.** 1. encouraged 2. Puritans 3. people 4. imposed 5. rights 6. industrial wealth  
**C.** 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b 6. c  
**D.** 1. In 16th and 17th centuries 2. 13 colonies 3. 'No taxation without representation' 4. 'Treaty of Paris' 5. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin 6. It is known as Congress.

**E.** 1. The English first established ..... more colonies in the north. 2. The people from Europe-especially France ..... take a breath of liberty here. 3. In 1773, British ship carrying tea ..... American independence was lit. 4. On 4 July, 1776, a document of Declaration ..... form their own government. 5. There are many causes that led ..... keystone of modern democracy. 6. The election of Abraham Lincoln as the ..... of modern democracy.

### **F. Think and Answer**

1. The treaty of Paris 2. The Enlightenment

### **8. The French Revolution**

- A.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a  
**B.** 1. course 2. representative 3. Bastille 4. Montesquieu 5. Necker 6. Vienna  
**C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T  
**D.** 1. The revolution changed the political, social and economic life of the people. 2. He believed that he was the God's representative on the Earth and therefore was not answerable to the people. 3. Bastille 4. They managed the churches, monasteries and educational institutions of France. 5. French philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu inspired the people with revolutionary ideas of liberty and equality. 6. They organised societies and even a militia (a small military group).  
**E.** 1. The French Society was divided

..... farmers was very miserable. 2. French philosophers like Voltaire ..... power lay in popular will. 3. The immediate factor ..... the king summoned it. 4. When the Estates-General met on ..... group called the National Assembly. 5. The unification of Italy had ..... and Giuseppe Garibaldi. 6. In the 18th and the 19th centuries ..... Prussian was crowned Kaiser the emperor of Germany.

### **F. Think and Answer**

1. The term 'Revolution' means a recognisable momentous change in any situation. 2. The attack by the Third Estate on the Bastille State Prison (14th July 1789) and setting free the prisoners sparked the French 'Revolution'.

### **9. Education and the British Policies**

- A.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a  
**B.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F  
**C.** 1. d 2. g 3. e 4. a 5. f 6. b 7. c  
**D.** 1. Pathshalas and madrasas. 2. The community. 3. Sanskrit, Persian and mathematics. 4. Science and geography. 5. The Orientalists. 6. Rabindranath Tagore.  
**E.** 1. Because the British believed that the Indians were uncivilised and it was their duty to civilise them. 2. A private as well as public system of elementary and higher education was prevalent in pre-British times. 3. Calcutta Madrasa was established by Warren Hastings at Calcutta and Banaras Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan at Varanasi. 4. Because they thought that eastern knowledge was full of errors. 5. An educational despatch issued ..... called the Wood's Despatch. The despatch argued that European way of learning would improve the moral character of Indians. 6. The Company introduced order within the system, imposed routines, established rules and ensured regular inspections. 7. Subodh Chandra Mullick pledged one lakh rupees for the foundation of the National University in

Bengal (present day Jadavpur University).  
8. According to Mahatma Gandhi, craft, art, health and education should all be integrated into one scheme. This scheme was called Nai Talim.

**F.** 1. Before the influence of British ..... the system prevalent today. 2. The Orientalist wanted..... that would be practical and useful. 3. By the 1830s the attack..... in morals and in intellect'. 4. The recommendation of the..... trusted and depended upon. 5. Up to the mid-nineteenth century ..... as school time was not flexible. 6. Mahatma Gandhi was against .....(New Education Programme). 7. In 1901, Rabindranath Tagore ..... developing their curiosity.

### **G. Think and Answer**

1. Before the influence of British ..... managed the schools. Up to the mid-nineteenth ..... vernacular education. Today, English is the medium of instruction for higher studies and Indian languages or vernacular at school level. 2. The aim of education ought to ..... sacred literature of the Orient. Besides, the British felt ..... dealing with the locals.

### **10. Art, Architecture and Literature**

**A.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. c 7. d 8. c

**B.** 1. Kalighat 2. painters 3. Kerala 4. Bharat Mata 5. photographer 6. Persian 7. Hitopadesha 8. 1851

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

**D.** 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. g 7. d

**E.** 1. Tilly Kettle was a portrait painter who was the first English painter to work in India. Dancing Girls in 1772 and *Sati* scene in 1776. 2. With the British slowly annexing ..... source of livelihood. 3. Calcutta School of Industrial Art and Bengal School of Painting. 4. With the growth of political consciousness ..... of Indian newspaper. 5. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for literatures for his work *Gitanjali*. 6. Dance was regarded..... not learn or practice. 7. The University of

Bombay, Victoria ..... structures of the city. 8. The Fort William College began ..... in Indian vernaculars.

**F.** 1. From the eighteenth century ..... convention of painting. One popular imperial tradition ..... within this tradition. Another tradition ..... officials of the Company. There was a third..... early nineteenth centuries. 2. The tradition of painting was ..... from a lineage of artisans. 3. The Bengal School of Art was ..... the Bengal School of Painting. 4. With the growth of a national ..... tide of nationalism. 5. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries ..... nationalism among people. Most of the reformers ..... regular contributors. With the growth ..... of Indian newspaper. 6. European colonialism introduced .....and *dak* bungalows.

### **G. Think and Answer**

1. From the eighteenth century ..... western perceptions of India. 2. English language became a tool.....growth of nationalism among people. 3. The architecture of Mumbai is a blend..... background of a common cause.

### **11. The National Movement (1870-1947)**

**A.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. a

**B.** 1. Western 2. 1918 3. Turkey 4. Khilafat Committee 5. Gandhiji 6. Lala Lajpat Rai 7. Plane crash 8. Viceroy of India

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

**D.** 1. A.O Hume 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 3. Lord Curzon 4. Rabindranath Tagore 5. General Dyer 6. Gandhiji 7. Subhash Chandra Bose

**E.** 1. Lord Curzon 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. 1918 4. Amritsar, 13 April 1919 5. Lala Lajpat Rai 6. 1939 7. Gandhiji 8. Subhash Chandra Bose

**F.** 1. Western scholars like Max Mueller ..... great cultural heritage. 2. The Indian press played ..... national consciousness. 3. The rail and road networks ..... unite the Indians. 4. Most

of the Congress members ..... called the moderates. 5. The reason given for the division ..... better administration. The real intention of Lord Curzon behind the division was to divide the Hindu..... Nationalist Movement in Bengal. 6. Under the leadership of Gandhiji the national movement became ..... called him the 'Mahatma'. 7. A violent incident at Chauri Chaura, ..... Movement. 8. When the Simon Commission arrived ..... on 17 November 1928.

**G.** 1. Nationalism is the feeling of ..... of a common cause. 2. The early demands of the ..... educating Indians, etc. Most of the Congress members ..... with the British. 3. The leaders of the Congress and ..... the day of partition. The partition of Bengal was viewed ..... spread like wildfire. 4. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place ..... thousands were critically wounded. 5. In 1927, the government appointed ..... 'Simon Go Back'. 6. The Indian National Army (I N A) ..... on his way to Tokyo 7. In February 1946, the Cabinet Mission ..... in many parts of the country.

**H. Think and Answer**

1. In March 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps ..... power to Indians. 2. The talks failed because ..... Muslims still supported it. 3. On March 24, 1947, ..... decide their own future.

**12. India After Independence**

**A.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. d  
**B.** 1. 1946 2. Union 3. Concurrent 4. Hindi 5. Potti Sriramulu 6. 1950 7. 1951 8. Panchsheel Pact  
**C.** 1. c 2. g 3. a 4. e 5. f 6. d 7. b  
**D.** 1. Crores 2. Maharajas or nawabs 3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 4. Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir 5. New Delhi 6. 26 November 1949 7. Indian National Congress  
**E.** 1. To rehabilitate the crores of people who migrated to India from Pakistan. 2. To either stay independent or to join Pakistan

or India. 3. The right to vote in the elections and choose the leaders for all the Indian citizens. 4. The three lists are: the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List 5. The I NC promised that once the country ..... have its own province. 6. Potti Sriramulu went on a ..... Andhra state. 7. In 1950, the government ..... economic development. Jawaharlal Nehru presented.....land rehabilitation. 8. India is a multi religious, ..... different regions.

**F.** 1. The major problem needed to be solved was the problem of integration of princely states, ruled by ..... join the nation. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, ..... wonders with them. 2. The Constitution granted all Indian ..... of the lowest class. 3. The Indian National Congress – the main party ..... state of Andhra Pradesh on October 1, 1953 ..... Telugu speakers respectively. 4. India's first Prime Minister ..... truly a nation builder. 5. After 1947, India began ..... had about 120 members. 6. Removing poverty is the biggest ..... a lot of gender inequality.

**G. Think and Answer**

The partition of India witnessed ..... before the new government.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**1. Our Universe and the Solar System**

**A.** 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. d 5. b 6. b  
**B.** 1. 1 Milky 2. elliptical 3. Ursa Major 4. Halley's 5. Stars 6. Planets 7. Aryabhata 8. Pluto.  
**C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F  
**D.** 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (vi) 6. (v)  
**E.** 1. Distance travelled by light in one year. 2. Group of stars arrange in a pattern. 3. Stars are bigger in size emit their own light. Planets are smaller than stars and they do not have light. 4. Heavenly bodies revolve around sun and have no light. 5. Heavenly body revolves around planet and have no light. 6. Small bodies of rocks revolve around sun. 7. Pieces of stones

scattered in solar system. They burn in earth's atmosphere and produce craters on surface. 8. Comet has a long tail behind.

**F.** 1. Stars-emit their own light. Planet- Revolve around sun. Satellite- revolve around planets. 2. Eight planets, asteroids, revolve around sun. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. 3. Man-made, space craft-weather forecast, communication. 4. Revolution-move around in its orbit. Rotation-move on its own axis. 5. Vast expanse of space. 6. Shooting star burns with a tail while stars are not.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Does not have atmosphere due to less gravity. 2. Huge balls of hydrogen and helium gases.

**2. Weather and Climate**

**A.** 1. a 2. a 3. d 4. c

**B.** 1. environment 2. radiated 3. atmospheric 4. Land 5. altimeter 6. humidity

**C.** 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false 6. true

**D.** 1. Weather is the day-to-day ..... dimensions are different. 2. The sun radiates heat and light energy. This is called solar radiation. 3. Water is found ..... is called evaporation.

**E.** 1. The factors that affect the temperature of a place are: (a) Latitude: The Sun's rays strike ..... rays of the Sun. (b) Altitude: In summer, people ..... colder it will be. (c) Distance from the sea: Places along the coast ..... longer to cool down. (d) Prevailing winds: Caused by the formation ..... the hotter regions. (e) Ocean currents. 2. The different pressure conditions ..... air is called wind. We can broadly classify winds into three major types : (a) Planetary Winds: Blow constantly ..... surface of the Earth. (b) Periodic Winds: Blow without fail ..... the atmospheric pressure. (c) Local Winds: In many parts of the world ..... Foehn and Harmattan. 3. (a)

Convictional Rainfall: When air comes in contact ..... in the equatorial region.

(b) Cyclonic Rainfall: This type of rainfall ..... low pressure system. 4. One of main ..... the latter regions.

**F. Think and Answer:**

1. The Earth was beautiful earlier and it is still beautiful. But, after observing and making lots of measurements, using lots of satellites and special instruments, scientists see some alarming changes. These changes are happening fast much faster than these kinds of changes have happened in Earth's long past.

Global air temperatures near Earth's surface rose almost one and a half degrees Fahrenheit in the last century. Eleven of the last 12 years have been the warmest on record. Earth has warmed twice before as fast in the last 50 years as in the 50 years before that.

One and a half degrees may not seem like much. But when we are talking about the average over the whole Earth, lots of things start to change.

Water can soak up a lot of heat. When the oceans get warmer, sea ice begins to melt in the Arctic, Antarctic and the greenland region.

Glaciers are another form of melting, shrinking ice. Glaciers are frozen rivers. They flow like rivers, only much slower. Lately, they have been speeding up. Many of them flow towards the ocean, then break off in chunks- sometimes huge chunks. In places such as the Himalayas or the Glacier National Park, the glaciers are melting and disappearing. The air is getting warmer and less snow is falling during winter to renew the melted parts of the glaciers. Rainfall is also reducing year by year. This is how we know that the climate is changing.

2. Our world is a water world. The ocean covers about 70% of the Earth's surface contains about 97% of all the water on Earth.

The ocean plays a main role in whatever

happens with the environment. One big part of its role is to with the environment. One big part of its role is to soak up energy (heat) and distribute it more evenly sound the Earth. Another part is to soak up CO<sub>2</sub>. The ocean does an excellent job of absorbing excess heat from the atmosphere. The top few meters of the ocean stores as much heat as the Earth's entire atmosphere. So, as the planet warms, it's the ocean that gets most of the extra energy.

But if the ocean gets too warm, then the plants and animals that live in it must adapt-or die. If all the animals living in the ocean die, then the whole food web (food chain) would be broken. That is why the ocean is important to all the life forms of the world.

### **3. Land, Soil and Water**

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a
- B.** 1. natural 2. 30 % 3. Thickness 4. depletion 5. planets 6. degradation 7. Physical, chemical 8. scarcity
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F
- D.** 1. d 2. f 3. g 4. e 5. b 6. c 7. a
- E.** 1. Vast deserts, dense forests and rugged mountains are the major land resources.  
2. Land use tell us how ..... pastures and settlements. 3. Land can be under ..... as common property resource.  
4. Land degradation refers ..... unscientific land use. 5. Land is important ..... to conserve land resources.  
6. Several factors affect soil ..... vegetation and time. 7. Most of the water (about 97%) ..... or industrial purposes.  
8. Rain is the main ..... extract groundwater.
- F.** 1. Land makes up ..... features in these areas. 2. Several factors ..... little horizon development. 3. Some methods of soil ..... soil and land resources. 4. Soil formation is a slow ..... make the soil fertile. 5. Increase in the population in any area ..... and also upsets the ecosystems. 6. Water as

a natural resource is ..... another way to conserve water. 7. Soil forms the thin upper ..... determines soil thickness. 8. Freshwater accounts for only the most ..... to extract groundwater.

### **G. Think and Answer**

1. Land is not created by mankind but it is a gift of nature. Normally, land means surface of the Earth. But in economics, land has a wider meaning. It's most important because we live on it and fulfil our needs. 2. Topography has a strong influence on soil development. Soils on the side of hills tend to be shallow, due to erosion losses. Soils on the tops of hills tend to be deep, but lighter in colour, due to downward leaching losses. Soils in the valleys tend to be deeper, darker, and contain more horizons. This is due to increased material deposition from hillside erosion, material accumulation from downward leaching from the tops of hills, and the collection of greater quantities of water in the low lying areas. 3. There are various ways by which we can fulfill the increasing demand for fresh water. Some of them are: (i). Plantation of trees and other vegetation to check run-off and let rainwater seep underground. (ii). Water harvesting should be done in both urban and rural areas to store rainwater. Effluent should be treated before they are drained into water bodies. (iii). Sprinkle irrigation and drip irrigation should be promoted. In dry regions with high rates of evaporation, drip or trickle irrigation is very useful.

### **4. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources**

- A.** 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b
- B.** 1. nutrients 2. scanty rainfall  
3. deforestation 4. wildlife 5. Anteaters, armadillos 6. Arctic Circle 7. endangered
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T
- D.** 1. In many parts of the ..... their natural habitat. 2. In the biosphere living ..... known as the ecosystem.

3. Natural vegetation prevents ..... sustaining life on earth. 4. The tropical grassland ..... Savanna. These grasslands are found ..... alder and poplar. 5. These forests are found in the northern ..... larch and redwood. 6. A wildlife sanctuary ..... species. 7. Natural vegetation and ..... we call biosphere. 8. A national park is a large ..... wildlife in this park.

**E.** 1. Forests are an important resource ..... and other local agencies. 2. Plants need air ..... shrubs and tundra. 3. The hot deserts ..... continent of Antarctica. 4. Trees in these ..... and western USA. 5. The government has also ..... balance on the earth. 6. Tundra region occurs ..... bordering the taiga forests. On the other hand, tropical evergreen forests are found ..... rosewood are found in these forests.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Yes, it is correct to say that natural vegetation is the mirror of climate as at a place if the climate is very good then its vegetation will also be good. 2. The tropical monsoon deciduous forests are found in areas receiving annual rainfall of 100 to 200 cms in India, with a distinct dry and rainy seasons and a small range of temperature. They occur on the wetter western side of the Deccan Plateau, the north-eastern part of the Deccan Plateau and the lower slopes of the Himalayas, on the Shiwalik Hills from Jammu in the west to West Bengal in the east. 3. Wildlife Week is celebrated all over the country in the month of October from 2nd to 8th October every year with the view to preserve the flora and fauna of India. 4. Do yourself

**5. Minerals and Power Resources**

**A.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. a 8. a  
**B.** 1. drilling 2. minerals 3. metamorphic, igneous rocks 4. Asia 5. Solar energy 6. Photovoltaic 7. Nuclear power 8. uranium  
**C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

**D.** 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. a  
**E.** 1. Minerals and power resources ..... independence of a country. 2. A naturally occurring substance that has a ..... mineral. Minerals are classified ..... metallic and non-metallic. 3. Minerals are commonly found ..... a metal, is obtained. 4. Minerals have the following ..... resources are exhaustible. 5. The energy derived from ..... produce geothermal power. 6. Metallic minerals are basically ..... silver, copper or lead. 7. Non-metallic minerals ..... petroleum are also non-metallic minerals. 8. India has deposits of ..... Maharashtra and Karnataka.

**F.** 1. Distribution of minerals in India ..... producers of salt in India. 2. They are known ..... into heat or electricity. 3. Mineral resources help to attain ..... resources can be conserved. 4. It occurs in association ..... Tamil Nadu and Tripura. 5. (i) This form of energy is harnessed ..... and Lakshadweep. (ii) Nuclear power is obtained ..... and Kaiga in Karnataka. (iii) Energy generated from ..... huge tidal mill farms. (iv) Biomass includes ..... developed this technology. 6. Coal is organic ..... known as a fossil fuel. The word petroleum is derived ..... as they are very valuable. 7. The extraction of mineral resources ..... wells called oil wells. 8. Rainwater or river water stored ..... Damodar valley projects. The energy derived from ..... also produce geothermal power.

**G. Think and Answer**

1. Most industries are developed around coal mines for the following reasons- We know that the major industries are iron and steel industry. The iron and steel industry requires heat to melt the steel to form different shapes. Therefore more heat can be generated by the energy stored in the coals. This energy can be easily available as coal mines are nearly located.



2. Non-conventional sources of energy are known as renewable sources of energy because their supply never runs out. They are eco-friendly sources of energy as they do not pollute the environment. Energy stored in sunlight, wind, flowing water, sea waves, geothermal heat and biomass can be converted into heat or electricity. So, we should adopt non-conventional sources of energy. 3. The panels need a lot of room and the systems are expensive.

#### 6. Asia

- A.** 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. a  
**B.** 1. Eurasian 2. Himalayas 3. Onshore 4. Bactrian 5. Coffee  
**C.** 1. Geographically Europe and Asia ..... to as Eurasia. 2. It is separated ..... in the south-west. 3. Asia extends between 10°S about respectively. 4. The climate of Asia ..... Ocean Currents. 5. The following types ..... taiga climate.  
**D.** 1. From sublime coastlines ..... many people's lives. 2. The countries of Asia ..... 50 independent countries. 3. A cluster of islands ..... Islands are in South Asia. 4. There are three ..... are called monsoons. 5. Due to the various ..... Arctic climatic region.

#### E. Think and Answer

1. Gleaming skyscrapers, ..... of growing technology. 2. Most of the large ..... in the valleys.

#### 7. Europe

- A.** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a  
**B.** 1. north 2. peninsulas 3. Vatican City 4. 1,600 5. Etna, Vesuvius  
**C.** 1. Russia 2. Caucasus mountains 3. About ten million sq. km. 4. The strait of Gibraltar 5. Fjords are narrow ..... making it irregular.  
**D.** 1. Europe is relatively ..... is Vatican city. 2. This chains of the ..... in this region. 3. The European rivers ..... development of hydroelectricity. 4. Latitude. Most of Europe .....

central European countries. 5. Europe was once ..... (Steppe) grasslands.

#### E. Think and Answer

1. Do yourself 2. Do yourself

#### 8. Disaster and its Management

- A.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. b  
**B.** 1. destruction 2. epicentre 3. cyclone 4. property 5. evacuated 6. agriculture  
**C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T  
**D.** 1. f 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. b  
**E.** 1. A disaster can be ..... and property of people. 2. Nature has provided ways ..... called natural hazards. 3. Seismology management involves ..... a disaster has occurred. 4. seismology 5. Floods cause large scale ..... to the effects of floods. 6. Drought in general means ..... pressure on the limited resources there.  
**F.** 1. The shaking and vibration of the surface ..... is called an earthquake. Identify safe spots at home ..... do not panic; stay calm. 2. Construct reservoirs ..... regions of low rainfall. 3. Listen to weather forecasts ..... the cyclone has passed. 4. Learn warning signs ..... teams and other agencies.

#### G. Think and Answer

1. After floodwaters, your home and its contents may look beyond hope, but many of your belongings can be restored. If you do things right, your flooded home can be cleaned up, dried out, rebuilt, and reoccupied sooner than you think. You should follow in the event of a flood impacting your home: Keep the family together, deal with any health issues impacting your family, take care of your children's specific needs, set a manageable schedule to start rebuilding, check your home before entering it again, turn off the electricity, also protect your home from further damage.  
 2. Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth – this can save 6 litres of water per minute. Take a shorter shower. Always use full loads in your washing machine and

dishwasher – this will cut out unnecessary washes in between. Fix a dripping tap. Water your garden with a watering can rather than a hosepipe. Also, fill a jug with tap water and place this in your fridge. This will mean you do not have to leave the tap running for the water to run before you fill your glass.

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

### 1. The Indian Constitution

- A.** 1.a 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.c  
**B.** 1.rules, principles 2.supreme 3.preamble 4.federal 5.Parliament 6.minorities 7.buying, selling  
**C.** 1.T 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.T  
**D.** 1. A constitution is a set ..... the people of that country. 2. A preamble is like an ..... in a court of law. 3. A secular state is one ..... will be treated equally. 4. Fundamental rights-right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and education right and right to constitutional remedies. 5. Our Fundamental Rights ..... writ or an order. 6. Articles 23-24..... age of fourteen. 7. The Fundamental Duties were added ..... running of the society.  
**E.** 1. First, the Constitution ..... will be formed. 2. India has a federal ..... by each of these levels of government. 3. The Right to Freedom..... the security of the state. 4. This right upholds ..... religion of his/her choice. 5. In addition to the.....any religion. 6. It shall be the duty ..... smoothly and effectively. 7. The word 'democratic' ..... to the people. The preamble also states ..... hereditary ruler.

### F. Think and Answer

1. In other words, the constitution is the highest law of the land and everyone must act according to its provisions and principles. Even our parliament should act according to the constitution. 2. The Indian government can stop or prevent child labour by giving free education to

poor children. They can provide sufficient food for poor families to survive. They provide free health care to poor people.

### 2. Parliamentary Government in India

- A.** 1.a 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.b 6.d  
**B.** 1.Democracy 2.Rajya Sabha 3.Vice President 4.Cabinet Minister 5.Lok Sabha 6.healthy 7.Parliament  
**C.** 1.F 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.T  
**D.** 1.d 2.b 3.e 4.f 5.c 6.a  
**E.** 1.The body that governs ..... the Parliament. 2. India, as you ..... the state government. 3. The President can ..... adequately represented. 4. 25 years 5. 30 years 6. The Cabinet Ministers ..... finance and defense. 7. Yes  
**F.** 1.Created after 1947 ..... government by consent. 2. The Rajya Sabha ..... the President, who signs it. 3. The Rajya Sabha plays ..... President, who signs it. 4. Amendments to the ..... consent of the Parliament. 5. One of the important ..... coalition government. 6. The Lok Sabha is composed ..... to represent the union territories. The Council of States ..... at least 30 years old. 7. Ministers are accountable ..... a healthy democracy.

### G. Think and Answer

1. The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. In the absence of the speaker, the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker. 2. A bill may be introduced in either house of the Parliament. However, a money bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with prior recommendation of the President for its introduction in the Lok Sabha. If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker thereon is final.

### 3. Understanding Laws

- A.** 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b  
**B.** 1. legislature 2. New Delhi 3. government 4. international 5. 2009 6. 30 days 7. democracy 8. Public opinion,

media

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F

D. 1. The Legislature and the Executive 2. The seat of power ..... in New Delhi. 3. Laws are important ..... that we follow them. 4. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 5. Right to Information Act. 6. Another development ..... government offices. 7. The British.

E. 1. The rule of law means ..... evolving needs of the society. 2. Another development in ..... even at the local level. 3. The situation where the Parliament ..... our representatives. 4. The Parliament has ..... public opinion while enacting laws. 5. It is often believed ..... in British India.

#### F. Think and Answer

The people can bring it to the notice of the Parliament and can put pressure on the Parliament to change it.

#### 4. The Judiciary

A. 1.a 2.d 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.d 8.a

B. 1. Judiciary 2. High Court  
3. subordinate 4. Haryana, Punjab  
5. criminal 6. India 7. civil justice  
8. Nyaya panchayat

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

D. 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.T 7.T 8.F

E. 1. The judiciary.....called judicial review. 2. The judiciary ensures that..... not a regulation. 3. The three types of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court – Original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction and advisory jurisdiction. 4. District Courts, Session Courts, Revenue Courts and Nyaya Panchayats. 5. Supreme Court, High Court and District Courts. 6. The Supreme Court ..... by the High Courts. The advisory jurisdiction ..... bound to follow its advice.

F. 1. There are three types ..... bound to follow its advice. 2. The framers of our ..... justice is possible. 3. In principle, all citizens .....

pollution, corruption, etc. 4. High Court has ..... under its jurisdiction 5. Lok Adalat literally ..... carries no fees. 6. The Supreme Court of India ..... the age of 65 years. 7. The court of district judge ..... to the high court. Nyaya Panchayats ..... appeals from these courts.

#### G. Think and Answer

1. All the cases brought before the Supreme Court and where judgments have been given are maintained as record by the Supreme Court. So, the Supreme Court is called the court of records. 2. Justice is something meant to be handled at the present moment. This is so because, like Martin Luther King said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." Therefore if someone delays something as important as justice knowing that injustice is a threat to it, then the person is denying justice. 3. Individual judges must be seen to be objective and impartial. In their personal lives, judges must avoid words, actions or situations that might make them appear to be biased or disrespectful of the laws they are sworn to uphold. They must treat lawyers, clients and witnesses with respect and must refrain from comments that suggest they have made up their minds in advance. Outside the courtroom, judges do not socialize or associate with lawyers or other persons connected with the cases they hear, or they may be accused of favouritism.

#### 5. Role of the Police and the Court

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b

B. 1. Deputy, District 2. custody 3. investigation 4. civil court 5. evidences

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

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

E. 1. The role played by the police is the protection of the laws and the citizens of the nation. 2. The complaint is ..... on duty 3. The districts are divided ..... police inspector in a thana. 4. The accused will be ..... called the

defence lawyer. 5. On the basis of the investigation ..... sheet in the court.

**F.** 1. All Indian states ..... in the criminal courts. 2. Article 22 of the Constitution ..... only for questioning. 3. The First Information Report ..... the FIR from the police. 4. The public prosecutor presents ..... to decide upon the evidence. 5. After the police and public prosecutor ..... the law prescribes.

**G. Think and Answer**

The police stations are primarily responsible for the maintenance of public order, prevention and detection of crimes in the state. It also protects the life, liberty and property of the people. The crime is increasing day by day with the increase in the complexity of the civilization. So, a police station is called the basic unit in the police organization.

**6. Social Justice Marginalisation**

**A.** 1.a 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.c  
**B.** 1.strict rules 2. dalits 3.Scheduled Tribes 4.culture, traditions 5.electricity  
**C.** 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F  
**D.** 1. In many societies around ..... marginalised communities. 2. Taking note of severe discrimination ..... referred to as dalits. 3. Six religious communities ..... and Buddhists. 4. The language of Adivasi ..... languages such as Bengali. 5. Marginalisation is a process in which ..... throughout the world.  
**E.** 1. The Adivasis original inhabitants ..... do not have electricity. 2. Development projects ..... the Narmada Bachao Andolan. 3. The Adivasis practise a range ..... such as Bengali. 4. There are certain protective measures ..... their Fundamental Rights.

**F. Think and Answer**

Many social activists are doing their bit for the marginalised. For example, in order to provide equal opportunity to students of

the dalits and adivasi communities, the government provides subsidies or free hostel facilities in educational institutions, across the country. Besides, there are quite a few government sponsored scholarship schemes to support education of the bright students of marginalised groups.

**7. Need for Social Justice**

**A.** 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.d  
**B.** 1.backward 2.enforcing, upholding 3.child labour 4.enforcement 5.challenge 6.public  
**C.** 1.T 2.T 3.T 4.F  
**D.** 1. (i) The Minimum Wages Act,1948 (ii) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (iii) The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 2. While right to equal ..... policies and practices. 3. The government frames ..... by the constitution. 4. The vice of social inequality assumes a particularly ..... the problem of economic justice. 5. In recent years, while the courts ..... become a public facility.  
**E.** 1. The child labour is banned ..... hazardous employment. 2. In 1984, there were very few ..... lakes, rivers and wildlife. 3. The Environment (Protection) Act ..... to lead a healthy life. 4. Protection of women from ..... covered under this act. 5. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ..... that is not exploitative.

**F. Think and Answer**

1. Unsystematic economic development leads to unequal opportunity to earn. This means that the poverty gap will be huge and will continue to grow. This will give rise to inflation and the country's economy will suffer. 2. First of all, I will try to convince my neighbour that this is a bad practice and he should abandon the practice. If the neighbour will not pay heed to my words then I will complain this matter to the police.