

L - 1 : GLOBES AND MAPS

New Terms :

1. **Axle** : the point around which a globe rotates.
2. **Axis** : an imaginary line around which the earth rotates.
3. **Cartography** : the art and science of making maps.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the different components of a map.



Ans. The different components of a map are as follow:

1. Key 2. Scale 3. Directions 4. Symbols 5. Colours

Q2. What are intermediate directions? Why do we need intermediate directions?

Ans. North East (NE), South East (SE), North West (NW), South West (SW) are called intermediate directions. These directions help us to locate a place more accurately.

Q3. What are symbols? Why are they important?

Ans. Symbols are small pictures that represent the different features of a map. e.g.  mountains,  rivers etc. They are important because they are used to show features of a region.

Q4. Why are colours used in maps? What do they represent?

Ans. Colours are used to depict various landforms and altitudes in maps. e.g. brown colour represents mountains, green colour represents plains and blue colour represents water in map.

Q5. Why a key is required in map?

Ans. A key is required in map as it shows all the symbols used within the map. It indicates what these symbols stand for.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the three different types of maps and state their usage.

Ans. The three different types of maps are :

Physical Maps : These maps show the natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and oceans.

Political Maps : These maps show different continents, countries, states, cities, towns and villages with their boundaries.

Thematic Maps : These maps provide specific information such as the climate, natural vegetation, industries and minerals of a region.

Q2. What are the differences between a map and a globe.

Ans.

GLOBE	MAP
1. Globe is used to study the earth as a whole.	1. Map is used to study only a part of earth.
2. A globe is a spherical model of the earth.	2. On a map, the earth is represented on a flat surface.
3. A globe shows only one side of the earth at one time.	3. We can see whole earth at one time on a map.
4. It can't be carried easily from one place to another.	4. A map can be carried easily from one place to another.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No.10-11)

- A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :** 1. three 2. axle 3. cardinal 4. Atlas
- B. Name the following :** 1. Globe 2. Political Maps 3. Thematic Maps 4. North 5. Legend or Key
- C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False

L - 2 : LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

New Terms :

- Line of demarcation** : a border or line that defines the boundary between a day and the next one.
- GPS** : It stands for Global Positioning System. It is the latest way of locating places on the earth.
- UTC** : It stands for the Coordinated Universal Time. It is the standard time used to set all the time zones around the world.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What is the equator?

Ans. The 0° latitude is called the equator. It is the longest latitude. It divides the earth into two equal parts, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Q2. What are the parallels of latitude?

Ans. The parallel lines running horizontally from east to west are called parallels of latitudes.

Q3. What are meridians?

Ans. The lines running vertically from North Pole to the South Pole are called meridians.

Q4. How will we find the location of a place if we know its latitude and longitude?

Ans. If we know the latitude and the longitude of a place, it becomes easy to locate that place because the point where its latitudes and longitudes intersect each other is the exact location of that place.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. How are the lines of latitude different from the lines of longitude?

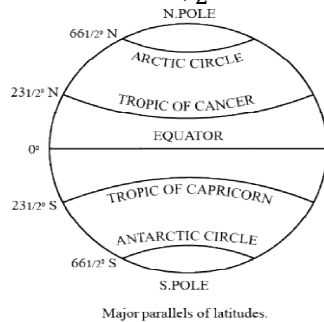
Ans.

Latitudes	Longitudes
1. Latitudes ran from east to west direction.	1. Longitudes run from north to south direction.
2. These lines are of different lengths.	2. These lines are of the same length.
3. 0° latitude is called the equator.	3. 0° longitude is called the prime meridian.
4. There are 181 lines of latitudes.	4. There are 360 lines of longitudes.
5. These lines are parallel.	5. These lines are not parallel.

Q2. What are the lines of latitudes? Explain the important latitudes with the help of a diagram.

Ans. The imaginary parallel lines that run from east to west are called the lines of latitudes. The important latitudes are:

1. **Equator** : It lies at 0° . It is the longest latitude.
2. **Tropic of Cancer** : It lies at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N in Northern Hemisphere.
3. **Tropic of Capricorn** : It lies at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in Southern Hemisphere.
4. **Arctic Circle** : It lies at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N in Northern Hemisphere.
5. **Antarctic Circle**: It lies at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S in Southern Hemisphere.



Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 17)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

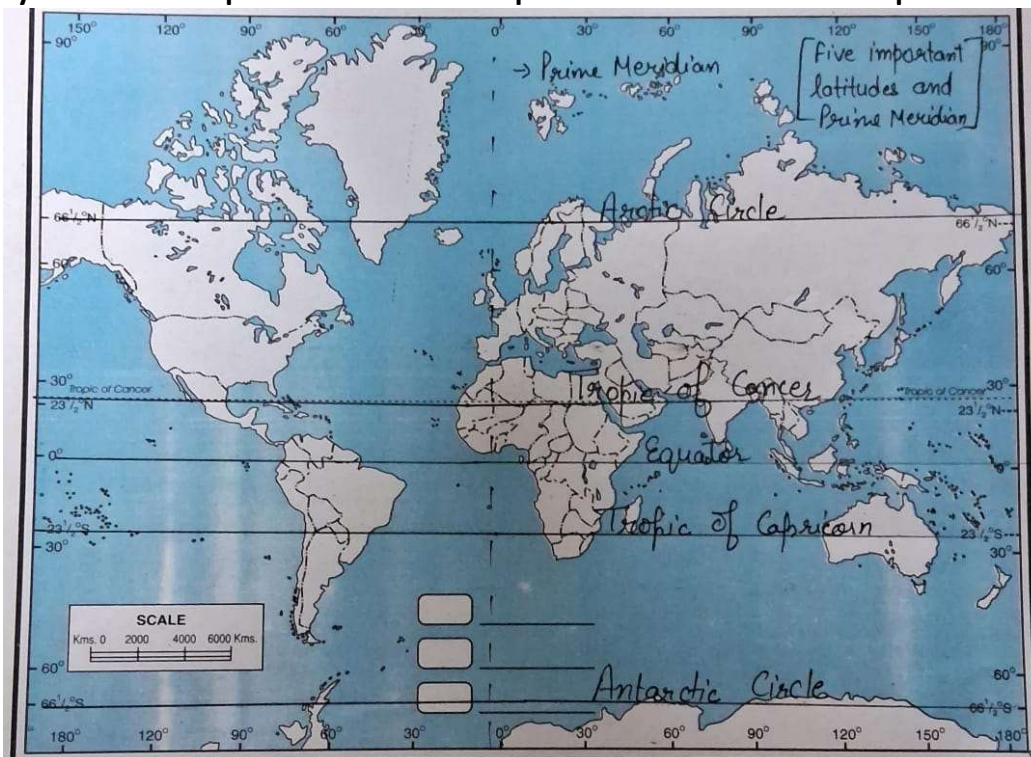
1. 0° 2. England 3. latitude 4. Longitudes 5. Prime meridian

B. Name the following :

1. Prime Meridian 2. North Pole 3. Northern Hemisphere 4. Tropic of Capricorn 5. Grid

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

Map Activity : Show five important latitudes and prime meridian in the world political map.



L – 4 : CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

New Terms :

- 1. Harbour** : a place on the coast where ships rest.
- 2. Isthmus** : a narrow strip of land that connects two landmasses and separates two water bodies.
- 3. Strait** : a narrow passage of water connecting two large water bodies.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the important lines of latitude and longitude that pass through Africa.

Ans. Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn are the important lines of latitudes and Prime Meridian is the important longitude that pass through Africa.

Q2. Eurasia and Australasia refer to which region?

Ans. **Eurasia** : The continents Asia and Europe are together referred to as Eurasia.

Australasia : Australia, New Zealand and some smaller islands are collectively called Australasia.

Q3. Write a short note on the Southern Ocean.

Ans. The Southern Ocean comprises the Southern portions of the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean around the continent of Antarctica. It is also called the Antarctic Ocean.

Q4. Why does the Atlantic Ocean have the best ports?

Ans. The coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is irregular. So it provides excellent location for ports and harbours.

Q5. How are oceans important to us?

Ans. Oceans are important in following ways :

1. Oceans regulate our climate and provide the oxygen.
2. They support marine life which is a source of livelihood for many people.
3. They serve as a medium for transporting passengers and cargo.

Q6. Why is land important to us?

Ans. The land is important to us in following ways :

1. All the human's economic, agricultural and industrial activities take place on land.
2. Transport and communicate system exist on land.
3. It also supports natural vegetation and wildlife.
4. A variety of rocks and minerals are also found from land.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the continents with their special features.

- Ans.
- 1. Asia** : a) The largest and most populous continent in the world.
b) Surrounded by water on three sides.
 - 2. Africa** : a) The second largest continent in the world.
b) World's largest desert, Sahara and the longest river, Nile lie in this continent.
 - 3. North America** : a) It is the third largest continent.
b) It is connected to South America by Isthmus of Panama.
 - 4. South America** : a) World's densest forests Amazon is located here.
b) World's longest mountain range Andes lies here.
 - 5. Antarctica** : a) It remains covered with a thick layer of ice throughout the year.
b) It is known as Frozen continent.

6. Europe : a) It is located in Northern Hemisphere.
b) The Prime meridian and Arctic circle passes through it.
7. Australia : a) It is the smallest continent.
b) It is also called the island continent.

Q2. Name the oceans with their special features.

- Ans. 1. Pacific Ocean : It is the largest and the deepest ocean.
2. Atlantic Ocean : It is an S shaped ocean. It is the busiest ocean.
3. Indian Ocean : It is triangular in shape. It is the only ocean named after a country.
4. Southern Ocean: It comprises the Southern portion of the Pacific , the Atlantic and the Indian oceans.
5. Arctic Ocean : It is the smallest ocean.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 30)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

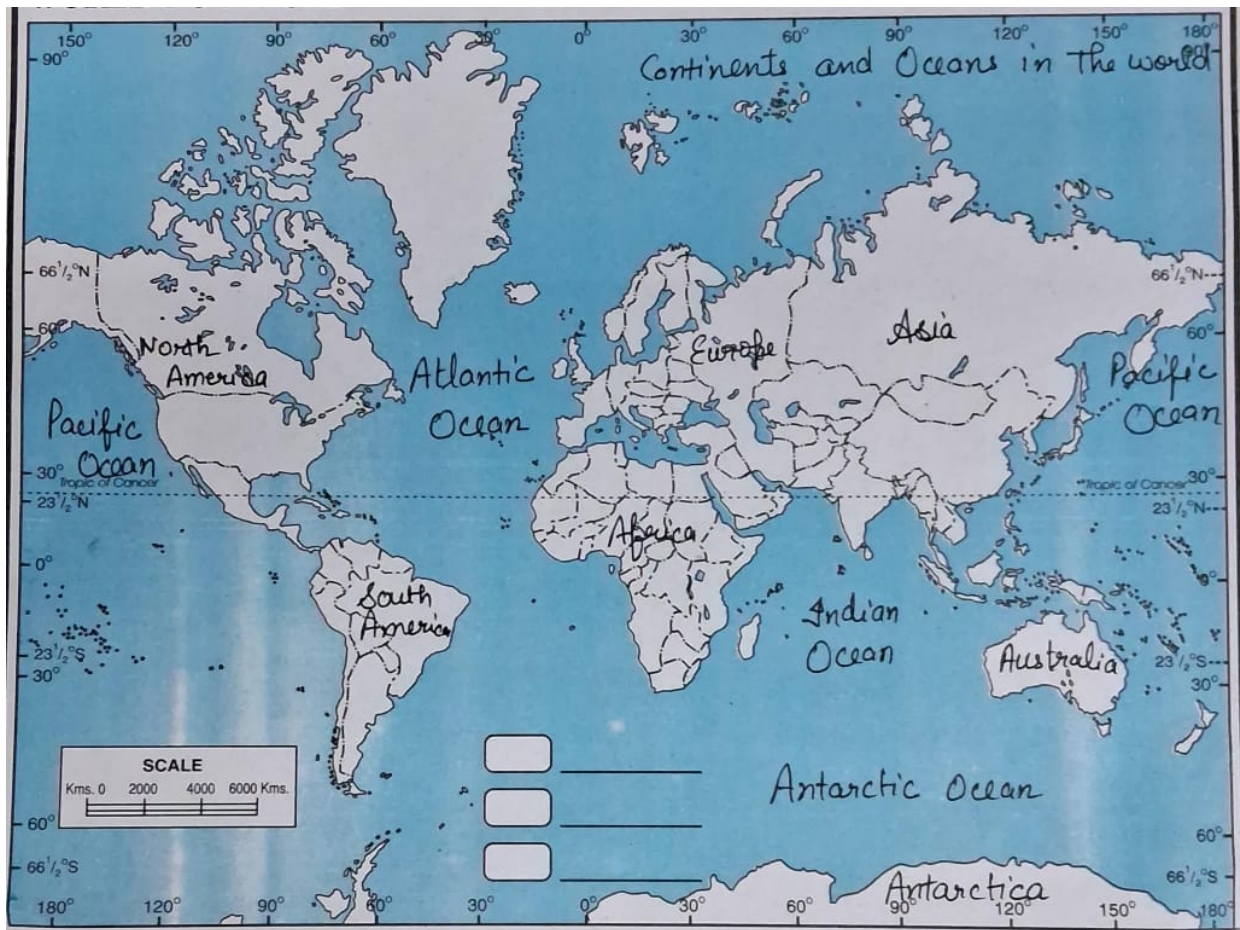
1. Seven 2. South America 3. Africa 4. Pacific

B. Name the following :

1. Atlantic Ocean 2. Sahara Desert 3. Bering strait 4. Africa 5. Australia

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

Map Activity : Show the continents and oceans in world political map.



L – 5 : CLIMATIC ZONES OF THE EARTH

New Terms :

1. moderate : not extreme
2. inland : away from the coast
3. phenomenon : a fact
4. prevailing : generally accepted

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What effect do the distance from the sea have on climate?

Ans. The seas or oceans regulate the climate of the area around them by absorbing the sun's heat. So the areas near the sea or oceans have moderate climate whereas the areas away from seas have extreme climate.

Q2. Explain how wind affects the climate of a place.

Ans. Different types of wind affect the climate of a place differently in the following ways.

1. Monsoon winds carry moisture that helps to decrease the temperature of a place.
2. Dry winds make a place dustier and hot.
3. Hot winds like loo increase the temperature.
4. Cold winds reduce the temperature.

Q3. Briefly describe the weather conditions experienced by the people of Temperate Zone.

Ans. The people of Temperate Zone experience moderate climate. They also experience different seasons.

Q4. How does the altitude of a place decide the climatic conditions of that location?

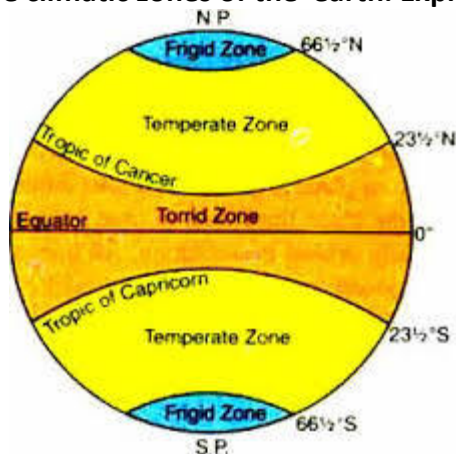
Ans. As we go to high mountains, air becomes thinner and is less able to absorb and retain heat. So as the height (altitude) increases the temperature decreases and the places located at high altitude have cold climate.

Q5. Different places on the world experience different climatic conditions. Give reasons as to why you agree or disagree with the given statement.

Ans. Yes, we agree with this statement because the climate of any place depends on many factors like distance from the sea, distance from the equator, altitude, humidity, winds etc.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the climatic zones of the earth. Explain them with the diagram.



Ans. The earth is divided into three climatic zones :

1. **Torrid zone** : The region lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as Torrid zone. This region has hot and wet climate.
2. **Temperate zone** : The region lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is known as the Temperate zone. The climate in this region is neither too hot nor too cold.
3. **Frigid zone** : The region lies between the Arctic Circle to North pole and the Antarctic Circle to South pole is known as Frigid zone. The climate is very cold in this region.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 37)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

1. frozen 2. hot and wet 3. moderate 4. an extremely

B. Name the following :

1. Antarctica 2. Torrid Zone 3. Torrid Zone 4. Sea Breeze 5. Humidity

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False

L – 6 : THE EQUATORIAL REGION

New Terms :

1. **Canopy** : a layer formed by the uppermost branches of trees.
2. **Marmoset** : a species of tiny monkeys.
3. **Cash Crops** : crops grown for the purpose of selling in the market.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Describe the location of the equatorial region.

Ans. The Equatorial region is located between 10° North and 10° South of the equator.

Q2. Describe the wildlife found in the equatorial region.

Ans. The equatorial rainforests have a diverse wildlife. Many species of mammals like gorillas, monkeys, chimpanzees, bats and baboons are found here. Many reptiles such as crocodiles, alligators, snakes and lizards are found here. This region has a variety of birds and butterflies also.

Q3. Describe the climate in the equatorial region.

Ans. The climate in the equatorial region is hot and wet throughout the year because it receives direct rays of the sun. Days and nights are equal here. This region does not experience different seasons. The rainfall occurs almost every day in the afternoon.

Q4. Name some tribes living in the rainforests.

Ans. The tribes living in the rainforests are:

1. Pygmies in Congo region 2. Semangs in Malaysia 3. Yanomami in Brazil

Q5. Describe how deforestation is destroying the habitat in the equatorial rainforests.

Ans. Deforestation is the major cause of loss of habitat for the tribal population because they depend on the forests for their needs.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Describe the life of the people living in the rainforests.

Ans. The rainforests are sparsely populated. Many tribes like Pygmies, Semangs and Yanomami etc. are found here. The people of these tribes are either hunter gatherers or farmers. They are dependent on the resources of the forests like wild fruits, seeds, medicinal plants and wild animals for their food. They grow food crops as well as cash crops.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 42- 43)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

1. high 2. emergent 3. Madhubani rainforest 4. Congo

B. Name the following :

1. Canopy 2. Brazil 3. Semangs 4. Forest floor

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False

L – 7 : TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

New Terms :

- 1. Homesteads :** farmhouses
- 2. Mechanized :** to equip with machinery
- 3. Silos :** large round towers built on farms for storing grain.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Explain briefly the climatic conditions in temperate grasslands.

Ans. 1. The temperate grasslands in the Northern Hemisphere experience extreme hot and cold climate. Summers are very hot and winters are very chilly here. The little rainfall occurs here.
2. The temperate grasslands in the Southern Hemisphere experience moderate climate. They receive sufficient amount of rainfall.

Q2. What kind of vegetation is found in the temperate grasslands?

Ans. The main vegetation found in the temperate grasslands include tall and short grasses. Tall grasses grow in the areas that receive heavy rainfall while short grasses grow in the areas that do not have much rain. A few trees grow along the coasts.

Q3. What kind of wildlife is found in the temperate grasslands?

Ans. Temperate grasslands are the home of various grazing animals and rodents. Bison are commonly found in North America. Lions, elephants and antelopes are found in the grasslands of South Africa. Koalas, kangaroos are the main animals found in Australian grasslands. Cattle are the most important animals across all grasslands.

Q4. Name some crops grown in the prairies of North America.

Ans. Corn, wheat, barley, oats are some important crops grown in the prairies of North America. Prairies are also called the "wheat basket of the world" as the surplus wheat is exported to other nations.

Q5. Identify the locations of temperate grasslands around the world.

Ans. Temperate grasslands are found in both the Southern and Northern Hemisphere. In Northern Hemisphere, they are spread across Asia, Europe and North America. In the Southern Hemisphere, they are found in South America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Describe the life seen in the temperate grasslands.

Ans. The major occupation of the people in temperate grasslands is agriculture and livestock farming. These grasslands have rich soils. People grow various food crops such as corn, wheat, barley, oats etc. They live on huge farms called ranches or homesteads in North America and estancias in South America. Cattle are reared here for dairy and meat products.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 47 & 48)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

1. prairies 2. hot 3. prairies 4. Wheat

B. Name the following :

1. Cattle 2. Estancias 3. Coal 4. Mississippi

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

Crossword

- Across :** 1. Mississippi 4. Silos 7. Estancias 8. Bison
Down : 2. Savanna 3. Prairies 5. Ranch 6. Huns or Turks

L – 10 : ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

New Terms :

- Emission** : gases that are released into the atmosphere
- Compost** : decayed organic material used as a manure
- Decompose** : to break up or separate into basic parts.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What is air pollution?

Ans. Air pollution is the contamination of air due to harmful gases and smoke. It is not good for health.

Q2. What is noise pollution?

Ans. The unwanted or disturbing sound that affects the health and well beings of human and other organism is called noise pollution.

Q3. What are the causes of air pollution?

Ans. Causes of air pollution are :

- Smoke and poisonous gases released from factories.
- Burning of wood, dry leaves and fossil fuel.
- Vehicular emission and bursting firecrackers.
- Volcanoes, forest fires and sandstorms cause air pollution.

Q4. What are the causes of water pollution?

Ans. Some of the causes of water pollution are :

1. Garbage thrown into the water bodies.
2. Chemicals, oils and other toxins released by factories into the water bodies.
3. Agriculture waste dumped into the water bodies.
4. Leaking of oil tankers into ocean water.

Q5. Describe how human beings and plant life are affected by polluted air and water.

Ans. Polluted air caused breathing problems in human beings. It also makes animals and plants sick. Polluted water can lead to many diseases like cancer, skin diseases, cholera, typhoid etc. When the rivers become polluted fish and other marine animals die.

Q6. What are the 3R's ? How can they help protect the environment?

Ans. Reduce, reuse and recycle are the 3 R's. They are the foundational principles of conservation of natural resources and energy. They all functions by helping to cut down the amount of waste that people throw away and protect the environment.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What is conservation? Discuss some ways in which we can conserve the environment.

Ans. Conservation means saving and protecting the environment. We can take following steps to conserve the environment :

1. Stop using non – biodegradable materials like plastic and synthetic bags.
2. Plant more trees.
3. Garbage should not be dumped in water bodies.
4. Control use of household appliances like air conditioners, to avoid release of harmful gases.
5. Reduce noise pollution by avoiding unnecessary working.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 66 & 67)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

1. sandstorms 2. garbage 3. soil 4. Groundwater

B. Name the following :

1. Ozone 2. Noise Pollution 3. Air Pollution 4. Compost

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

L – 13 : INDIA OVER THE AGES

New Terms :

1. **Zenith** : peak, highest point
2. **Astronomy** : the study of stars, planets and other objects in the outer space.
3. **Colony** : a country which is controlled by a more powerful country.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. During which period was Fatehpur Sikri built?

Ans. Fatehpur Sikri was built during the Medieval period.

Q2. Which dynasty's rule was known as the Golden Age of India?

Ans. Gupta dynasty's rule was known as the Golden Age of India.

Q3. Which civilization used iron?

Ans. The Indo – Aryans civilization used iron and began making tools.

Q4. Write a short note on the period of ancient India.

Ans. The Ancient period saw the rise of the Indus valley Civilization, the coming of the Indo – Aryans and the rise of empires in India. This period was marked by the use of iron.

Q5. Describe the two important kingdoms of the Medieval period of India.

Ans. **Vijayanagara Empire** : It was one of the most powerful empire in the South. Krishnadevaraya was a remarkable ruler of this empire. Several monuments near Hampi in Karnataka were built during the Vijayanagara empire.

The Mughal empire : It was established by Babur who came to India from Central Asia. Some of the notable rulers of the Mughal period were Akbar, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb. Mughals were the lover of art and architecture. They built many monuments like the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort, The Jama Masjid etc.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Mention a few characteristics of the modern period of India.

Ans. The characteristics of the modern period are :

1. In modern period, the British came to India.
2. British established a trading company known as the East India Company.
3. India became a British colony and they ruled India for 200 years.
4. Many admirable leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji, Subhash Chandra Bose and many others arose during this period. These leaders struggled and India got independence from the British.
5. British built many historical monuments in India like Victoria Memorial, the Gateway of India, India Gate etc.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 86)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

1. 16 2. Ashoka 3. 1500 BCE 4. medieval 5. 200

B. Name the following :

1. Akbar 2. Babur 3. Indo - Aryans 4. East India Company

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True

L – 16 : INDIAN GOVERNMENT

New Terms :

1. **Nominates** : to suggest someone's name to be chosen for an important role.
2. **Parliament** : law making body of our country

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Define constitution.

Ans. A constitution is the rule book for a country. It sets out the fundamental principles by which the country is governed.

Q2. How many branches of the government do we have in India?

Ans. In India we have two branches of the govt.:

- 1) Central government 2) State government

Q3. Name the houses of the parliament.

Ans. The two houses of the parliament are :

- 1) Lok Sabha : The Lower House
- 2) Rajya Sabha : The Upper House

Q4. Why does India need state governments in addition to the central government.

Ans. India is a very large country with 28 states and 8 union territories. One govt. is not enough to administrate it. So India needs state governments in addition to the central govt. for smooth functioning.

Q5. What are the responsibilities of the central government.

- Ans.
- 1) It makes the laws that are applicable to everyone in the country.
 - 2) It is responsible for defending the country from foreign attacks.
 - 3) It directly controls the union territories.

Q6. Write a short note on the responsibilities of the president.

Ans. The president is the head of the country. He is the supreme commander of the armed forces. President appoints the judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Q7. Write a short note on judiciary.

Ans. Judiciary is also a part of the govt. It ensures that all the citizens obey laws. It provides justice and punishes those who violent the laws of the country. The members of judiciary are called judges . High court is the highest judicial authority of a state. The Supreme Court is the highest court of India.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What is the difference between state and central government.

Ans.

Central Government	State Government
1. Central Government represents the whole country in the world.	1. The State Government represents its state in the country.
2. It takes some important decision like finance, foreign affairs and defence.	2. It looks after the education, forestry and agriculture.
3. The Prime Minister is the head of union govt.	3. The Chief Minister is the head of the state govt.

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 103-104)

A. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

- 1. Upper
- 2. state government
- 3. High Court
- 4. 25
- 5. 12

B. Name the following :

- 1. Central Govt.
- 2. The Supreme Court
- 3. Speaker
- 4. President

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false : 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Crossword

- Across :** 2. Vidhan Sabha 3. Governor 6. Prime Minister 8. Parliament
 9. Lok Sabha 10. High Court
- Down :** 1. Chief Minister 4. Supreme Court 5. Chief Minister 7. Rajya Sabha