

L - 3: MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 22-23)

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

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. revolution | 2. winter solstice | 3. Northern Hemisphere |
| 4. axis | 5. day and night | 6. axis |

B. Name the following :

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Revolution | 2. Axis | 3. Southern Hemisphere | 4. Orbit |
| 5. Leap year | | | |

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|

New Terms :

1. **orbit** : an imaginary path on which a celestial body revolves around the Sun
2. **inclined** : sloping or slanting.
3. **reverse** : make the opposite of what it was.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What do you understand by Earth's axis?

Ans. The axis is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth, joining the North pole and the South pole.

Q2. What happens during an Equinox?

Ans. Equinox occurs twice a year, on 21st March and 23rd September. During an equinox the entire earth experiences equal days and equal nights, because at this position neither of the poles are tilted towards the sun.

Q3. What is revolution? Write the effects of revolution.

Ans. The movement of the earth around the sun in an elliptical path is called revolution. The effects of revolution are:-

- 1) It causes seasons.
- 2) Due to the revolution, the length of days and nights varies at a place.
- 3) As the earth moves on its orbit around the sun, tilt of the earth axis always points towards the North Star.

Q4. Explain the earth's rotation and its effects.

Ans. The spinning movement of the earth on axis is known as rotation. The effects of rotation are as under :

1. The rotation of the earth causes day and night.
2. It also influences the direction and flow of winds and ocean currents.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Differentiate between summer solstice and winter solstice.

Ans.

Summer Solstice	Winter Solstice
It occurs on 21 st June.	It occurs on 22 nd December.
In summer solstice, the Northern Pole is tilted towards the sun.	In winter solstice, the South Pole is tilted towards the sun.
The rays of the sun fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on this day.	The rays of the sun fall vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn on this day.
The Northern Hemisphere has the longest day and the shortest night in summer solstice.	The Southern Hemisphere has the longest day and the shortest night in winter solstice.

L - 8 : THE DESERT REGION

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 53)

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

1. Africa 2. Thar 3. sandstorms 4. Great Basin Desert

B. Name the following :

1. Saudi Arabia 2. Atacama 3. Camel 4. Millets

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False

New Terms :

1. **oases** : small water bodies in the desert areas surrounded by green vegetation.
2. **scarcity** : shortage

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What are deserts?

Ans. Deserts are large areas of land that have very little or no water and very few plants. They are not only covered with sand but also have rocks, stones or ice. They get very little rainfall.

Q2. Name the five animals that can be found in deserts.

Ans. Camels, foxes, moles, hyenas, snakes, scorpions, lizards and beetles can be found in the deserts.

Q3. Explain the climatic conditions of a hot desert region.

Ans. Deserts are characterized by their extreme climatic conditions. The climate is generally hot and dry with very little rain. During the day time temperature is very high, particularly in the summer season. These regions are also prone to sandstorms.

Q4. Name three hot deserts of the world.

Ans. Sahara and Kalahari deserts in Africa, the Great Victoria desert in Australia and the Thar Desert in India are some hot deserts of the world.

Q5. Describe how an oasis is helpful for the people living in the hot desert regions.

Ans. An oasis is an area in a desert that has a supply of fresh water and where plants can grow. Oasis provides rest, shade, food and water for nomads.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Write in brief about the life of the people living in the desert regions.

Ans. Life in the desert region is very difficult due to the scarcity of water and extreme climatic conditions. People normally live in or near oasis and move from one oasis to another. Animal herding is the main occupation of the nomadic tribes. The people cultivate alfalfa, vegetables, dates, barley and rye. The most popular food crop is millet. Wheat and barley are also grown near oasis. Some deserts are rich in mineral deposits like petroleum and copper. Mining is the main occupation in such regions.

L – 9 : FRIGID ZONE

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 58-59)

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

1. Antarctica

2. year

3. Greenland

4. Husky

B. Name the following :

1. Ice cap

2. Tundra

3. Aleuts

4. Husky

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

1. True

2. True

3. False

4. False

New Terms :

1. **dormant** : inactive

2. **migrate** : move from one place to another place in search of work, food, water, and other things.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Describe the location of the Frigid Zones.

Ans. The North Frigid Zone is located between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. The South Frigid zone is located between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole .

Q2. Name the countries that lie in the Frigid Zones.

Ans. Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland countries are located in the Frigid Zone.

Q3. Write a short note on the climate in the Frigid Zone.

Ans. The Frigid Zone receives very little heat from the sun. The region is covered with glaciers and a thick layer of ice called the ice cap. The climate remains very cold throughout the year. The sun rises and sets only once in a year in the area around the poles.

Q4. Describe the occupation of the people in the Frigid Zone.

Ans. Most of the people are nomadic hunters. Fishing is the main occupation of the people in Frigid Zone.

New Terms :

1. **magnitude** : scale or extent of something
2. **evacuate** : remove from a place of danger to a safer place.
3. **torrential** : heavy rain

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Why do droughts happen?

Ans. Droughts happen due to scanty rainfall for a long period of time. During drought, the land becomes very dry and loses its fertility.

Q2. Which areas are usually hit by cyclones?

Ans. Coastal areas are usually hit by cyclones.

Q3. What are tsunamis?

Ans. Tsunamis are huge ocean waves or series of waves that occurs due to underwater volcanic eruption or an undersea earthquake. These are also known as tidal waves.

Q4. What causes floods?

Ans. Excessive rainfall causes floods. In this situation, water level of rivers rises and the excess of the water flows into the surrounding areas. It causes damage to life and property.

Q5. Why do we experience an earthquake?

Ans. We experience earthquake because of collision of tectonic plates. The tectonic plates float on the molten matter inside the earth. Sometimes these plates collide or brush with each other and produce vibration or tremors. These tremors cause earthquakes.

Q6. What precautions should be taken at the time of volcanic eruptions?

Ans. Following precautions should be taken at the time of volcanic eruption:-

- 1) Keep goggles, mask, flash light and a battery- operated radio in an emergency kit.
- 2) Watch or listen to the news to get updates and suggestions.
- 3) Before leaving the house, wear clothes that cover your whole body.
- 4) Know the evacuation route and keep enough fuel in the car.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Describe the reasons for a tsunami. What precautions can be taken during a tsunami?

Ans. The main reason of a tsunami is an underwater volcanic eruption or undersea earthquake.

Following precautions should be taken before a tsunami :

- 1) In case a tsunami warning is issued, we should immediately move to a safe place or to a higher ground.
- 2) The sea shores should be evacuated immediately.
- 3) People living in coastal area should not go back to their homes until the authorities declare it to be safe.

Q2. Write a short note on the impact of floods.

Ans. Whenever there is too much rainfall, the water level of rivers rises and causes flood. Its impacts are as under :-

1. It causes damage to life and property.

2. Crops get destroyed due to flood.
3. During and after flood, people face severe scarcity of drinking water and medical aid.
4. Diseases like jaundice, cholera, malaria and dengue spread widely.

L – 12 : EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 80)

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Shinkansen | 2. James Watt | 3. Grand Orient Express | 4. Pakistan |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|

B. Name the following :

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. TGV | 2. Refrigerated Ships | 3. Telegraph Machines | 4. Airways |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|

New Terms :

1. **revolutionary** : involving a great or complete change
2. **navigable** : safe enough to be sailed on or through
3. **gestures** : movements of hand or other parts of the body to communicate
4. **aerogramme** : thin lightweight piece of foldable paper for writing a letter and transit via airmail

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What changes were brought by the invention of printing press?

Ans. In early times till 1440, people wrote by hand. They also copied books by hand. However it was time consuming process and very costly to produce the books. Around 1440s, Johann Gutenberg invented printing press. With his invention, printing of books was initiated.

Q2. What are highways?

Ans. Broad metalled roads are known as highways. They connect different cities within a country. They are also known as expressways and freeways.

Q3. Why are airways, despite being costly, an important means of transport?

Ans. Airways are the fastest means of transport. It is capable of carrying huge amount of cargo and hundreds of passengers at a time within a very short period of time. So despite being costly, it is an important means of transport.

Q4. Name any two important canals of the world and the water bodies they connect.

Ans. The two important canals are:

1. Suez Canal : It connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.
2. Panama Canal : It connects the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Why are cinema and films important in our lives?

Ans. Film or cinema is an audio-visual means of mass communication. It is important in our lives because it helps to educate and entertain people. Short films and documentaries are educational and informative, while feature films are entertaining.

Q2. In what ways has communication changed over the years?

Ans. The communication has changed over the years very rapidly. Early men, used hand gestures and signs to communicate. Then communication was carried out through letters and messages. Nowadays, mobile or cellular phones are used to communicate to people across the world. The internet has made communication faster and easier. E-mail is also a popular way of communicating on the internet.

L – 14 : BRITISH PERIOD IN INDIA

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 91-92)

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

1. 1498 2. Siraj-ud-Daulah 3. Meerut 4. 1600 CE 5. A.O. Hume

B. Name the following :

1. Queen Victoria 2. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi 3. 1757 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

New Terms :

1. **rivalry** : a state in which two people or companies compete for the same thing
2. **consolidate** : to make or become stronger
3. **exploit** : to treat a person or a place as an opportunity to gain something
4. **reforms** : changes and improvements made to a law or social system

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Name the Portuguese explorer who discovered a sea route to India.

Ans. Vasco Da Gama was the Portuguese explorer who found the sea route to India.

Q2. Why was the Battle of Plassey fought?

Ans. The British established trading centre in Bengal with the permission of Mughals . But they hadn't taken permission from Siraj-ud-Daulah who was the Nawab of Bengal. So the battle took place between British and Siraj-ud-Daulah.

Q3. Why was there a need to form the Indian National Congress?

Ans. The people understood that the British were not interested in developing the region but in accumulating riches for themselves. In 1885, A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress. It was aimed to involve the educated Indians in the country's administration.

Q4. Name some of the social reformers who tried to introduce modern thoughts in the Indian society.

Ans. The social reformers in the Indian society were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Maharishi Debendranath Tagore and Dyaanand Saraswati. They raised their voices against social evils. They also encouraged education for women.

Q5. What was the initial motive of the British when they came to India? How did it change?

Ans. Initially the British came to India for trade only. They established a company in India, called the East India Company. As trade flourished, they established a colonial empire in India.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What caused discontent amongst the Indians against the British rule?

Ans. Following things caused discontent amongst the Indians:

- 1) They forced farmers to grow cash crops like indigo and cotton.
- 2) They bought these crops at very low price and sell ready goods at high price.
- 3) Indians were not allowed to open mills and factories. They were forced to buy British made goods. In this way, they made huge profits.
- 4) British also began to tax the people heavily.

L – 15 : ATTAINING FREEDOM

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 96 & 97)

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

1. Sabarmati 2. 1905 3. Gandhi 4. Jawaharlal Nehru 5. Swadeshi

B. Name the following :

1. Divide and Rule 2. Satyagraha Movement 3. Dandi 4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

New Terms :

1. **suppress** : put an end to something
2. **oppressive** : treating people in a cruel and unfair way and not giving them the same freedom and rights as others
3. **defiance** : disregard for authority

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Why did the British partition Bengal?

Ans. British partitioned Bengal in 1905 with a hope that it would cause a rift between Hindus and Muslims.

Q2. What is Satyagraha?

Ans. It is a method of mass agitation, which stressed the principle of truth, tolerance, non – violence and peaceful protests. It was advocated by Mahatma Gandhi against British rule in India.

Q3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi march to Dandi?

Ans. In 1930, the British introduced a salt tax on the production of salt. Its aim was to control salt trade in the country. So, Mahatma Gandhi marched to Dandi to oppose the salt tax.

Q4. Who was Subhash Chandra Bose and what was his contribution to India's freedom struggle?

Ans. Subhash Chandra Bose was a freedom fighter. He formed the Indian National Army in 1941 to fight against British. In this army people from different religions together fought against the British.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What was the Swadeshi Movement?.

Ans. Swadeshi movement was started as a protest against the Bengal partition. It was an economic strategy. People took part in strikes and protests. They boycotted goods made by British and even burnt them. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal were the leaders of this movement. This movement compelled British to reunite Bengal in 1911.

L – 17 : UNITED NATIONS

Book Exercise : (Pg. No. 110 & 111)

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. International Court of Justice | 2. peace-loving | 3. Security Council |
| 4. San Francisco | | |

B. Name the following :

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. WHO | 2. General Assembly | 3. Secretary General | 4. UNICEF |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|

New Terms :

- disastrous** : very bad or harmful
- foster** : to help develop an activity or an idea
- humanitarian** : interested in helping people and improving their living conditions

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Why was the UN formed?

Ans. The UN was formed to ensure global peace. It was formed to foster peace and prevent wars in future.

Q2. What are the objectives of the UN?

Ans. The objectives of the UN are as follow-

- To maintain peace in the world.
- To work together to help the poor, to fight hunger, illiteracy etc.
- To help countries to achieve their aims.
- To maintain friendly relations among nations.

Q3. Which agency looks after the welfare of children ?

Ans. UNICEF looks after the welfare of children.

Q4. What is the main responsibility of the International Court of Justice?

Ans. It is the judicial body of the UN. It deals with international legal issues. It advises countries on international legal matters.

Q5. Describe the relation between India and the UN.

Ans. India became a member of the UN on 30 Oct. 1945. India strongly supports the purposes and programmes of the UN. It contributed in the UN peacekeeping missions. India is one of the top contributor to the UN's regular budget. India has been elected as the member of the UN Security Council for eight times.

Long Answer Type Questions :

Q1. Write a short note on the bodies of the UN.

Ans. The organ of the UN is as under:

- 1) **General Assembly** - It is the main organ of the UN. It works like a parliament of the UN. It deals with global issues, prepare budget and collects reports . Its head quarter is in New York
- 2) **Security Council** - It maintains global peace and security. It has 5 permanent members and 10 temporary member countries.
- 3) **Economic and Social Council** – It looks after the economic, social and cultural activities of the UN. It has 54 member countries, which are elected for a term of 3 years.
- 4) **International Court of Justice** – It is the legal court of the UN. It deals with international issues. It is located at the Hague. It comprises 15 judges for a term of nine years.
- 5) **Secretariat** – It deals with daily activities of the UN. The secretary General of the UN is the head of secretariat . He is the most powerful official of the UN.

Q2. Name the special agencies of the UN.

Ans. The special agencies of the UN are as follow:

- 1) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- 2) United Nations Children’s Fund(UNICEF)
- 3) World Health Organization (WHO)
- 4) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- 5) International Labour Organization(ILO)

MAP ACTIVITY : MARK THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN WORLD’S MAP.



MAP ACTIVITY : MARK ALL THE STATES AND UTs OF INDIA IN MAP.

