

ANSWER-KEY
LIVING SOCIETY CLASS-1

2

FAMILY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Parents, 2. 3 or 4, 3. joint, 4. Mother

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. parents, 2. grandmother, 3. uncle, 4. Grandparents

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. A family unit consisting of a father a mother and their children.
2. Joint Family: A large family comprising parents, grandparents, uncles aunts and cousins who live together is known as joint family.
3. A parents, doctor.
4. A Parents guardian.

3

THE FOOD WE EAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. energy, 2. morning, 3. Eggs, 4. both 'a' & 'b'

B. Give two examples for the following types of food.

1. Wheat; Sugar, 2. Meat; Eggs, 3. Fruit; Vegetables

D. Answer the following questions.

1. I eat dinner in the evening / night.
2. We get energy, nutrients, proteins, carbohydrates, fats , vitamins and water from food.
3. We should drink plenty of water every day.
4. We get meat, eggs and milk from animals.

4

PEOPLE WHO HELP US

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In Hospital, 2. Policeman, 3. Soldier, 4. Electrician

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. electrician, 2. teacher, 3. farmer, 4. policeman

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Community helpers (eg. Doctor, Police, Teacher, Officer).
2. Farmers.
3. Carpenters.



OUR FESTIVALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 26th January, 2. 15th August, 3. Gurupurab, 4. Muslims

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. Bahrat, 2. Diwali, 3. Eid, 4. Gurupurab, 5. Christmas tree

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. National festival are of three types: Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti
2. Goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha.
3. To make the nations freedom from British Colonial Rule.
4. Eid: Eid is festival of Muslims. It is celebrated at the end of ramzan (roja) moth. People visit to a Mosque on this day. They also wish each other. A sweet called sewaiyyan is prepared on this day.
5. The Gandhi Jayanti : Mahatma Gandhi is know as the'Father of our Nation'
We celebrate as the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It is celebrated on 2nd October.



OUR SCHOOL

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. every day, 2. Library, 3. palyground

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. Art room, 2. Canteen, 3. Staff room

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. True, 2. False, 3. False



CLOTHES WE WEAR

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. warm, 2. raincoat, 3. cool

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. woollen, 2. black, 3. raincoat

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Clothes.

2. Uniform.

3. During cold Weathers.



HOUSE WE LIVE IN

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b), 2. big, 3. kuchcha house

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. bedroom, 2. kitchen, 3. bathroom

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. I sleep in the bedrrom.

2. Kuchcha house found are mostly in villages or rural area.

3. Kuchcha house, Pucca house.



SEASONS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. cotton, 2. In winter, 3. In rainy

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True

C. Very short answer type questions.

1. Mangoes, watermelon, and melons, litchi.
2. We use heaters during the winter season.
3. Rain generally occurs when water vapour in the atmosphere condenses into water droplets that become heavy enough to fall to the Earth's surface due to gravity.

D. Short answer type questions.

1. The five main seasons are typically considered to be Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter and Rainy Season.
2. India experiences six main seasons which are Vasant (Spring), Grishma (Summer), Varsha (Monsoon/Rainy), Sharad (Autumn), Hemant (Pre-winter), and Shishir (winter).
3. To keep ourselves cool in summers we wear light-colored cotton clothes, drink plenty of water and cooling beverages, eat light-colored cotton clothes.
4. A good house has enough doors and windows to allow fresh air and sunlight to enter.



SENSE ORGANS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Nose, 2. With eyes, 3. With tongue, 4. Both 'a' & 'b'

B. Read and identify - Who am I?

1. Eye, 2. Nose, 3. Skin, 4. Tongue, 5. Ears

C. Match the following.

1. (b) run, 2. (c) write, 3. (d) taste, 4. (e) eat, 5. (a) see

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Two.
2. NOse.
3. Five.
4. Skin.



OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. post office, 2. Postman, 3. Traffic policeman, 4. Doctor

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. neighbourhood, 2. Bank, 3. town, 4. postman, 5. city

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. A Firefighter.
2. A nurse or doctor.
3. In a market or on the street.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Saving Money : Banks provide a safe place to store money, which is much safer than keeping cash at home.

Security and Service : Banks offer secure service like transferring money, paying bills, and taking out loans which helps manage personal finances effectively.

2. Do not throw garbage here and there. Always throw it in the dustbins.

Grow more plants to make your neighbourhood clean and fresh.

Do not throw waste outside your houses.

Do not play around the houses.

We should always play in the park.

3. Police Station : A Police Station is a big building in which many policemen work to guard our city. They catch the thieves and criminals and put them behind the bars. A policeman moves from one place to another in a police van.



EARLY MEN

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. caves, 2. both 'a' & 'b', 3. warm, 4. Fire

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. caves, 2. animals, 3. fire, 4. stone

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Early men live in caves or trees.
2. They wore clothes made of animals' skin and leaves.
3. Early people did not eat food like us. They ate raw fruits and roots.
4. One day, early people took two stones and they rubbed them against each other. They saw a spark coming out of the stones. Thus, they thought to discover fire. They rubbed the stones again and discovered fire.



IMPORTANCE OF WATER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. water, 2. both 'a' & 'b', 3. Rain, 4. clean

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

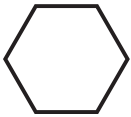
1. taps, 2. safe, 3. brushing, 4. watering

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. Rainfall.
2. Well.
3. Boiling and Filtration.
4. Rivers, Lakes, Ponds and Well.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 3 or 4, 2. every day, 3. Eggs, 4. In Hospital

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Grand Parents, 2. Gurburab, 3. teacher, 4. Staff room

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Doctor (Nurse).
2. Community helper.
3. Water.
4. Diwali, Holi, Eid, Christmas, etc.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. post office, 2. both 'a' & 'b', 3. Rainy, 4. both 'a' & 'b'

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Woollen, 2. Kitchen, 3. taps, 4. stones

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Uniform.

2. Two.

3. We keep ourselves cool, in summers wear light clothes and drink water.

4. Rivers, Lakes, Ponds and Well.



MY SCHOOL

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. every day, 2. In rest room, 3. Principal, 4. Receptionist, 5. Watchman

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. student, 2. chalk, 3. playground, 4. queue, 5. clean

C. Identify the given clues and name the correct places in a school. You may use the Clue Box.

1. Assembly hall, 2. Library, 3. Art room, 4. Sick room, 5. Canteen

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. A person who teacher.
2. In the art room.
3. In the assembly hall.
4. Peon.
5. Cashier.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. We sing and learn music.
2. Guards the school premises.
3. A sick room is used to provide temporary rest and first aid students or staff who suddenly fall ill.
4. A receptionist do in a school greets visitores, answers phone calls, manages inquiries and directs people to the approrrite.
5. Two school manners that you should follow aare greeting your teachers and classmates politely, and keeping your classroom and school premises clean.



OUR FOOD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both 'a' & 'b', 2. in the afternoon, 3. before, 4. uncovered

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. energy; strong, 2. two, 3. three, 4. wash

D. Write the name of any four fruits that you like to eat :

1. Mango, 2. Banana, 3. Orange, 4. Apple

E. Answer the following questions.

1. We eat food every day to get energy, grow, stay healthy and protect our bodies from diseases.
2. The two common types of food are vegetarian and non-vegetarian.
3. Vegetarians and non-vegetarian both eat vegetables.
4. Non-Vegtrarians eat meat, popultry , fish and other animals products, in addition to plant-based foods like vegetables and fruits.
5. Two good food habits are washing hands before and after eating and chewing food properly.



OUR HEALTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. morning, 2. twice, 3. both 'a' & 'b', 4. ears

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We should wear clean clothes after a bath.
2. We should brush our teeth twicw in a day.
3. Two good habits to keep healthy, are brusing feeth twice a day and taking a both every morning.



BE CAREFUL

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In the playground, 2. On the footpath, 3. cut, 4. pluck flower

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. staircase, 2. medicine, 3. swim, 4. road, 5. Accident

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We should not get in a moveing bus because it is very dangerous.
2. We should not play on rooftops because there is ahigh risk of falling off.
3. You should never talk to strangers.

5

ANIMAL'S HOMES

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
1. web, 2. Turtle, 3. lion, 4. Rabbit
- C. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.**
1. den, 2. kennel, 3. coop, 4. beehive

6

FESTIVAL FUN

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
1. 26th January, 2. Gandhi Jayanti
- B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.**
1. False, 2. False, 3. True
- C. Which special dish is prepared on the following festivals.**
1. Gujya, 2. Sheer- khurma, 3. Cake, 4. Milk; Jaggery
- D. Very short answer type questions.**
1. Diwali.
2. 26th January.
3. Gurupurab.
- E. Short answer type questions.**
1. Gutupurab by visiting gurdwaras and Participating in process.
2. Holi is celebrated as the festival of colors and people eat gujiya.
3. On Diwali people light lamps and candles decorate their homes, perform prayers (Puja) and celebrate with fire works and sweets.

7

PLACES OF WORSHIP

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**
1. Muslim, 2. Hindus, 3. Christians
- B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.**
1. Muslims, 2. church, 3. temples, 4. gurudwara

C. Unscramble the letters to name the places of worship. You may take the help of given clues.

1. TEMPLE, 2. GURUDWARA, 3. MUSQUE, 4. CHURCH

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. Guru Granth Sahib. 2. Iman 3. Priest

E. Short answer type questions.

1. A christian place of worship.
2. Mosque.
3. Answer may vary.



COMMUNICATION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. post offices , 2. Internet, 3. both (a) & (b)

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. False

C. Very short answer type questions.

1. Mobile phones are useful to us for communication, information access and emergencies.
2. Communication is the act of exchanging information, ideas and foling.
3. Electronic Means of Communications : There are many latest and electronic means communication. Telephone and Mobile Phone are the fastest means through which we can directly talk to our friends and relatives.



TRANSPORTATION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Space shuttle, 2. Car, 3. Ship, 4. Bike

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

C. Very short answer type questions.

1. Trucks/ Freight Trains / Ships/ Cars / planes.
2. We walk on the foot path / side walk.
3. Astronauts.
4. Space

D. Short answer type questions.

1. Trains are a form of rail transports.
2. Aeroplanes, Helicopters, Jet, Glider.
3. Spaceships are used for space travel.



THE PLANET EARTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Earth, 2. forest, 3. Mountains, 4. Desert

B. Read and identify the given clues to name these landforms.

1. Mountain, 2. Hills, 3. Forest, 4. Desert, 5. Ocean

C. Match the following.

1. (b) run, 2. (c) write, 3. (d) taste, 4. (e) eat, 5. (a) see

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. Forest.
2. Plains.
3. Mount Everest.
4. Desert

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Mountains are large landforms that rise prominently above their surrounding.
2. Trees are essential for life on Earth.
3. Mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, valleys, desert, and coastlines.



DIRECTION AND TIME

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. East, 2. West, 3. night

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. day, 2. cardinal, 3. sunrise

C. Unscramble the letters to name the directions.

1. NORTH, 2. EAST, 3. WEST, 4. SOUTH

D. Short answer type questions.

1. North, South, East and West.
2. A navigational instrument.
3. Time is a fundamental dimension.



THE HUMAN BODY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 5, 2. 2, 3. In feet, 4. With legs

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Legs. 2. Hands.

3. We can take care of our body by eating healthy food, exercising regularly, maintaining good hygiene, and getting enough sleep.



STORY OF WHEEL

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. difficult, 2. caves, 3. early man, 4. both 'a' & 'b'

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. tasty, 2. animals, 3. means, 4. logs, 5. helpful

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Read the given statements. Number them according to their occurrence in the life of early men.

1. They ate raw meat. 2. early men lived in caves.
3. They invented fire. 4. They invented wheel.
5. They made a cart.

E. Very short answer type questions.

1. Animals skin and large leaves.
2. By cooking / roasting.
3. Car, Bicycle and Trolley.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In the rest, 2. both 'a' & 'b', 3. twice, 4. pluck flowers

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. student, 2. three, 3. church, 4. den, 5. medicine

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. In the art room.
2. Vegetarians.
3. Gurupurab.
4. Guru Granth Sahib.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. To celebrate spring and eat gujya.
2. Stranger.
3. Eating healthy food and exercising.
4. Energy giving and body building.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Internet, 2. Space shuttle, 3. Early men, 4. with legs

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. day, 2. cardinal, 3. tools, 4. logs

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False

D. Very short answer type questions.

1. Communication is the process of exchanging information, idea or feeling between individual or groups.
2. Food taste better to early men after they started cooking it using fire.
3. We take care of our body by eating healthy food, exercise regularly and maintaining good hygiene.
4. North, South, East, West.

E. Short answer type questions.

1. Yes this wheel is very useful.
2. Mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, valleys, desert, and coastlines.
3. Spaceships are used for space travel.
4. We can take care of our body by eating healthy food, exercising regularly, maintaining good hygiene, and getting enough sleep.



OUR FOOD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (a) Uttar Pradesh, 2. (a) Wheat, 3. (c) both 'a' & 'b'

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. Rice, 2. Plants and animals, 3. Spices, 4. edible oil/fat

C. Match the following columns:

Column 1	Column 2
1. Kashmir	(c) Apples
2. Uttar Pradesh	(a) Guavas
3. Arunachal Pradesh	(b) Kiwi
4. Nagpur	(e) Oranges
5. Kerala	(d) Coconut

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Rice: Primarily in Southern and Eastern states (West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala). Wheat: Primarily in Northern and Western states (Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan). Millets (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi): Consumed in arid and rural regions, specifically in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan.
2. Bharat has a wide variety of seasonal fruits and vegetables. Common vegetables include potatoes, onions, tomatoes, brinjal, cauliflower, and leafy greens (like spinach). Seasonal fruits include mangoes (national fruit), bananas, guavas, oranges, and apples. In the North East and hilly areas, bamboo shoots and local leafy greens are common, while in the South, coconut and plantain are widely used.
3. Common spices used include Turmeric (yellow color), Red Chilli (red color/heat), Cumin (jeera), Coriander (dhania), Black Mustard Seed (sarso), Cardamom (elaichi), Asafoetida (hing), Ginger (adrak), Cloves, and Cinnamon.
4. Food habits in India are diverse, heavily influenced by geography, climate, and culture. It is generally divided into North Indian cuisine (wheat-based, dairy, milder) and South Indian cuisine (rice-based, coconut, spicier). East India focuses on rice and fish, while West India has diverse vegetarian dishes, including pulses and fermented snacks like dhokla.

2

STORY OF THE EARLY MEN

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) jungles, 2. (b) stone, 3. (b) stones

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. caves and forests, 2. stones, 3. food and wate,
4. wild, 5. discovery of fire

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Early men were hunter-gatherers who ate raw meat, fruits, nuts, roots, fish, insects, and leafy vegetables. Later, they started eating cooked food after the discovery of fire.
2. Early men made tools primarily from stone, wood, and bone. These included hand axes, scrapers for cleaning hides, choppers, and spearheads for hunting.
3. They wore clothes made from natural materials to protect themselves from harsh weather, such as animal skins, furs, tree leaves, and bark.
4. Early men made fire by striking flint stones together to create sparks and by rubbing two sticks together to generate heat.
5. They made large clay pots to store grains and keep water cool. They also used woven baskets and dug holes in the ground for storage.

3

OCCUPATION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (a) Farming, 2. (c) Both (a) & (b), 3. (c) Farmer,
4. (c) Sugarcane, 5. (b) Fishing

B. Fill in the blanks

1. occupation/economic activity, 2. rural, 3. Agriculture/Farming,
4. Livestock, 5. Fishing

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. An occupation is the work, job, or profession a person does regularly to earn

- a living. It is a means of producing income, such as farming, teaching, or engineering, and is crucial for meeting basic needs.
2. Farming is the act or process of working the land to grow crops (like rice, wheat, vegetables, and fruits) and raising livestock (animals) to provide \ food, fiber, and other materials. It is also known as agriculture and is a primary occupation, especially in rural areas.
 3. Farm animals (such as cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and poultry) are useful to humans in several ways:
 - Food: They provide products like milk, meat, and eggs.
 - Labor & Transportation: Animals like horses, donkeys, and oxen are used to pull plows, carry heavy loads, and transport goods.
 - Materials: They provide raw materials like wool and hides (leather) for clothing.
 - Fertilizer: Their waste (manure/dung) is used as organic fertilizer to enrich the soil, and in some cases, to produce biogas.
 4. Fishing is the activity of catching fish and other aquatic animals (such as crabs, lobsters, and mollusks) from water bodies like oceans, rivers, lakes, and ponds. It is done for food, commercial purposes (to sell), or as a recreational sport.
 5. Mining is the process of digging into the earth to extract valuable minerals, metals, and geological materials.
 - Explanation: Valuable substances such as coal, iron ore, gold, and limestone are found underneath the earth's surface. Mining operations remove these materials to be used in industries for manufacturing products, construction, and generating energy. It is a major industry and a primary occupation.



FESTIVALS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. three, 2. 26 January, 3. 15 August, 4. lights, 5. Christmas

B. Read the given clues and name the festivals:

1. Janmashtami, 2. Pongal (or Onam), 3. Raksha Bandhan (or Bhai Dooj)
4. Gandhi Jayanti, 5. Dussehra

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Gandhi Jayanti | (d) 2nd October |
| Children Day | (c) 14th November |
| Baisakhi | (b) Harvest festival |
| Christmas | (e) 25th December |
| Independence Day | (a) National festival |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Christians celebrate Christmas to mark the birth of Jesus Christ, who they believe is the son of God.
2. Diwali is celebrated by lighting lamps (diyas), decorating homes with rangoli, bursting crackers, wearing new clothes, and sharing sweets.
3. It is celebrated to mark the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna.
4. It is a Muslim festival that marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting. It is celebrated by Muslims.
5. It is celebrated to mark the victory of good over evil, specifically Lord Rama's victory over Ravana. It is celebrated by burning effigies of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, and Meghnad.
6. Sikhs celebrate by taking out processions (Nagar Kirtan), visiting Gurdwaras, organizing community kitchens (Langar), and singing hymns.



TRANSPORT & COMMUNICA-

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Aeroplane, 2. Bicycle, 3. Ship, 4. Mobile phone, 5. Internet

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. animals/boats, 2. car/taxi, 3. Pigeons/Messengers, 4. Newspapers and books, 5. Computers/Internet/Telephones

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Water transport refers to the movement of people and goods through waterways using vehicles like boats, ships, and steamers. It is one of the oldest and slowest methods of transport.
2. Land transport refers to vehicles that move on roads or tracks, such as buses, cars, trucks, bicycles, and trains. It is the most common form of

transport for daily travel.

3. Railways are a mode of land transport where trains run on metal tracks, primarily used for carrying heavy goods and a large number of people over long distances comfortably.
4. Air transport includes aeroplanes and helicopters, which travel through the air. It is the fastest means of transport. It is necessary for covering long distances quickly, emergency travel, and reaching remote or inaccessible areas, such as during natural disasters.
5. Mass communication is the process of transmitting information to a large number of people simultaneously. It allows news and information to reach many people at once. Key examples include newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the internet.



THE EARTH : OUR HOME

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Earth, 2. Jupiter, 3. round, 4. five, 5. seven

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. atmosphere, 2. horizon, 3. atlas, 4. Pacific, 5. Australia

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Heavenly bodies (or celestial bodies) are natural objects found in space, including the Sun, Moon, planets, stars, asteroids, and comets.
2. Maps use standard color codes to represent physical and man-made features: Blue: Water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, and canals.
Green: Vegetation, forests, grasslands, and nature reserves.
Brown: Relief features like mountains, hills, contours, and sand dunes.
Yellow: Arid areas, deserts, or agricultural land.
Red: Important features like roads, highways, settlements, and political boundaries.
Black: Cultural or man-made features such as railway lines, buildings, and surveyed spot heights.
White: Typically used for high-altitude areas above the tree line or unoccupied land.
3. Life exists on Earth due to a unique combination of environmental conditions

often referred to as the “Goldilocks Zone”:

Ideal Temperature: Earth is at the right distance from the Sun—not too hot, not too cold—allowing water to exist in liquid form.

Atmosphere & Oxygen: Earth has a protective atmosphere containing oxygen (needed for breathing) and carbon dioxide (needed for photosynthesis).

Presence of Water: Earth is known as the “blue planet” because about 70% of its surface is covered in water, essential for all known life forms.

Ozone Layer: A layer in the atmosphere protects life from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the Sun.

Magnetic Field & Gravity: The Earth’s magnetic field shields it from harmful solar winds, while gravity retains the atmosphere.

4. A globe is a spherical, three-dimensional, true-to-scale model of the Earth.

Advantages: Accuracy: It provides the most accurate representation of the Earth’s shape, continents, and oceans without distorting their shape, size, or distance.

Visualization: It helps visualize the tilt of the Earth’s axis, day and night cycles, and rotation.

Cardinal Directions: It correctly displays how all directions and meridians converge at the poles.

Disadvantages: Inconvenient: Globes are bulky, hard to store, and difficult to transport.

Limited Detail: They cannot show detailed information like small towns, roads, or specific local features.

Limited View: You can only see one half of the earth at a time.

Cost: Detailed globes can be expensive.

5. A map is a two-dimensional, scaled representation of the Earth’s surface or a portion of it on a flat surface (paper or screen).

Advantages: Portable: Maps are easy to fold, carry, and store.

Detailed: They can provide highly detailed information about small areas (e.g., a city map).

Specific Usage: They can be customized for specific purposes, such as political, physical, or road maps.

Comprehensive View: You can view the entire world (or large regions) at once.

Disadvantages: Distortion: Because a sphere cannot be accurately represented on a flat surface, maps distort size, shape, distance, and direction.

Limited Representation: They do not represent the true three-dimensional shape of the earth.

Outdated Information: Physical paper maps can quickly become outdated as boundaries or road networks change.



NELGHBOURS OF THE EARTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Sun, 2. gases, 3. Moons, 4. Earth, 5. Moon

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. plants, 2. Moon, 3. stars, 4. galaxy, 5. Sun,

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Mars is called the Red Planet because its surface is covered in iron oxide (rust), which gives it a reddish appearance when viewed from Earth. The dust from this iron-rich soil is also kicked up into its atmosphere, making the entire planet look red.

2. The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite, which means it is a natural object that orbits around the Earth. It does not produce its own light but shines by reflecting light from the Sun. The Moon is rocky, covered in craters, and has no atmosphere.

3. Our Solar System consists of eight planets. In order of their distance from the Sun, they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

4. The phases of the Moon refer to the different shapes of the Moon as seen from Earth, which change as the Moon orbits the Earth over a month.

The Phases: New Moon, Waxing Crescent, First Quarter, Waxing Gibbous, Full Moon, Waning Gibbous, Third Quarter, and Waning Crescent.

How they occur: They occur because the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the angle from which we view the Sun-lit portion of the Moon changes. The Sun always illuminates half of the Moon, but we see different amounts of that illuminated half during its 29.5-day cycle.

5. Constellations are groups of stars that form a recognizable pattern or shape in the night sky.

Explanation: These groups are often named after animals, mythological figures, or objects. While the stars in a constellation may appear close together, they are actually huge distances apart from each other in space, but appear grouped from our perspective on Earth. Examples include Ursa Major (Great Bear), Orion (Hunter), and Leo (Lion).

8

GEOGRAPHY OF BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Nepal, 2. Sahara Desert, 3. Sahara Desert, 4. Antarctica, 5. Desert

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Mount Everest, 2. Plains, 3. Plains, 4. Antarctica, 5. islets

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Rivers are formed by the melting of snow/glaciers in the mountains or from rain, which then flow down to form streams and rivers.
2. A hill is a landform that rises above the surrounding terrain, smaller and less steep than a mountain.
3. Plains are large, flat, or gently rolling areas of land, often created by rivers deposit.
4. Examples include the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery (East Coast), and Narmada, Tapti (West Coast).
5. A plateau is a flat-topped tableland that is elevated above the surrounding land, having steep sides.

E. Differentiate between the following:

1. Mountain and hill : A mountain is a very high landform with a small peak, while a hill is lower than a mountain and often has a rounded top.
2. Plain and plateau : A plain is a flat area of land located at low elevation (often sea level), whereas a plateau is a flat area of land located at high elevation (tableland).
3. Deserts and islands : Deserts and islands are distinct geographical features defined primarily by their water availability and surrounding environment.

9

THE GOVERNMENT OF BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. democratic, 2. North, 3. 28

B. Capitals of the following states of Bharat:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rajasthan: Jaipur | 2. Andhra Pradesh: Amaravati |
| 3. Jharkhand: Ranchi | 4. Maharashtra: Mumbai |

5. Assam: Dispur

6. Haryana: Chandigarh

C. Match the following columns:

Column 1

1. The Central Government
2. New Delhi
3. Punjab
4. Capital of Madhya Pradesh
5. Language of Tamilnadu

Column 2

- (b) Government of Bharat
- (d) Capital of Bharat
- (a) Chandigarh
- (e) Bhopal
- (c) Tamil

D. Answer the following questions.

1. There are 28 states in India (Bharat) as of 2026.
2. There are 8 Union Territories in India (Bharat) as of 2026.
3. Who are the parts of the Central Government?

The Central Government (Union Government) consists of three main organs:

Legislature: The Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).

Executive: The President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers.

Judiciary: The Supreme Court of India.

4. The Central Government, also known as the Union Government or the Government of Bharat, is the supreme authority responsible for governing the entire nation. It manages matters of national importance such as defense, foreign affairs, banking, and railways. It makes laws for the whole country, which are implemented by the executive branch (Prime Minister and ministers) and interpreted by the judiciary (Supreme Court).
5. Definition: Each state in India has its own government responsible for maintaining law and order, health, agriculture, and sanitation within its borders.

Structure: Similar to the central government, state governments have a legislature (Legislative Assembly), an executive (Chief Minister and Cabinet), and a judiciary (High Court).

Head: The Governor acts as the constitutional head of the state, appointed by the President, while the Chief Minister is the real head of the state government.

Autonomy: State governments make laws on subjects included in the 'State List' of the Constitution.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both 'a' & 'b', 2. Odisha, 3. Bauxite, 4. China, 5. naturally

B. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words.

1. The ore of aluminium: BAUXITE (BEATUIX)
2. Metal used to make jewellery: GOLD (DLOG)
3. A place of oil deposit: OILFIELD (ODLLIEIF)
4. A factory where petroleum is made pure: REFINERY (RYERFIEN)
5. A fossil fuel: PETROLEUM (PMEUTEROL)

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. An ore is a naturally occurring solid material—typically a rock or mineral—from which a valuable metal or mineral can be extracted profitably. Examples include bauxite (for aluminum) and hematite (for iron).
2. Mining is the process of extracting valuable minerals, metals, or geological materials from the Earth, including from the surface, underground, or riverbeds. It is the method used to obtain materials that cannot be grown or manufactured artificially, such as coal, gold, and iron.
3. Metallic minerals are naturally occurring substances that contain metal elements in their raw form. They are usually hard, possess a shiny luster, and are good conductors of heat and electricity. Examples include iron ore, copper, gold, and manganese.
4. Electrical Industry: Widely used for wiring, motors, and electronics due to its excellent conductivity.
Construction: Used in plumbing, roofing, and heat exchangers.
Alloys: Combined with other metals to make brass (copper + zinc) and bronze (copper + tin).
Other: Used in coins, jewelry, and antimicrobial applications.
5. Electricity Generation: Primarily used as fuel in thermal power plants to generate electricity.
Industrial Fuel: Used in manufacturing, such as for iron and steel production.
Domestic Use: Small-scale use as a fuel for cooking or heating.
Chemical Industry: Used to produce various chemicals.

11

THE CAPITAL TERRITORY OF BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. New Delhi, 2. Delhi, 3. 11 districts, 4. Mahatma Gandhi

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Delhi, 2. New Delhi, 3. President, 4. extreme

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The Government of Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi) looks after local administration, public order, police, and land within the national capital region, while the central government handles national matters.
2. The two houses of Parliament are the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).
3. Delhi has a long history, serving as a political center for centuries. It was the capital of the Tomar Rajputs, the Delhi Sultanate, the Mughals, and eventually the British, who shifted their capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911. After 1947, New Delhi became the capital of India.
4. Red Fort: Built by Shah Jahan, this iconic fort is where the Prime Minister hoists the flag on Independence Day.

Qutub Minar: A UNESCO World Heritage site, it is a 73-metre tall tower built in the early 13th century.

India Gate: A war memorial built to commemorate the soldiers who died in World War I.

12

MUMBAI : THE BOLLYWOOD CITY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Maharashtra, 2. Muslims 3. Asia's, 4. Marathi.

B. Read the clues and name the places of attraction of Mumbai:

1. This is place for picnics on weekends: Juhu Beach/Sanjay Gandhi National Park
2. This park is filled with thrilling rides: Essel World
3. This is one of the architectural marvels of our country: Gateway of India.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Mumbai has a tropical moderate climate. It is neither too hot nor too cold, though it is very humid throughout the year due to its coastal location. The city experiences heavy rainfall during the monsoon season (June to September) and mild winters.
2. Important places to visit in Mumbai: Gateway of India (Historic monument)
Marine Drive (The “Queen’s Necklace”)
Elephanta Caves (Ancient rock-cut temples)
Siddhivinayak Temple (Famous religious site)
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (UNESCO architectural site)
3. Rich areas: Wealthier residents often live in South Mumbai localities like Malabar Hill, Colaba, and Nariman Point, or posh suburbs like Bandra.
Poor areas: Many lower-income residents live in large slum settlements, the most famous being Dharavi.
4. Mumbai was originally a collection of seven islands inhabited by the Koli fishing community. It was later ruled by various dynasties, then by the Portuguese, and eventually given to the British as a wedding dowry. The islands were joined through land reclamation to form the single city we see today.
5. Mumbai is famous for its lively beaches like Juhu Beach, which is known for its street food, and Chowpatty Beach, a popular spot for evening walks and festivals. Other notable beaches include Versova Beach and Gorai Beach, often used for weekend getaways.



KOLKATA : THE CITY OF JOY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Salt Lake. , 2. Science City, 3. both ‘a’ & ‘b’

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

1. Kolkata, 2. Howrah, 3. Kalighat, 4. Victoria Memorial

C. Match the following columns:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Vidyasagar Setu | (b) Hooghly river |
| 2. Belur Math | (d) Tourist place |
| 3. Haora | (a) Railway station |
| 4. Durga Puja | (c) Festival |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Durga Puja is the main festival of Kolkata.
2. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport.

3. It is a large white marble building in Kolkata, built between 1906 and 1921 to commemorate Queen Victoria. It is now a museum and popular tourist destination
4. The Indian Museum in Kolkata is the largest and oldest museum in India, founded in 1814. It has a large collection of artifacts, fossils, skeletons, armor, and Mughal paintings.



CHENNAI

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 1795, 2. warm, 3. monsoons

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chennai, 2. Pongal, 3. Bay of Bengal, 4. Kandhakottam, 5. Marina Beach

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The staple food of the people in Chennai is rice. They also commonly eat dishes like Idli, Dosa, Vada, and Sambar.
2. Chennai has a hot and humid climate throughout the year because it is located on the coast and on the thermal equator. The summers are hot (April–June), while the monsoon hits the city during the winter months (October–December).
3. Chennai was earlier called Madras (or Madraspatnam)
4. The region around Chennai was ruled by ancient dynasties like the Pallavas, Cholas, and Pandyas. In 1639, the British East India Company purchased the land and built Fort St. George, making it a major trading post and the capital of the Madras Presidency. The city was officially renamed from Madras to Chennai in 1996.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Uttar Pradesh, 2. Both (a) & (b), 3. Ship, 4. lights, 5. round

B. Fill in the blanks.

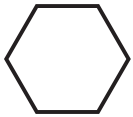
1. animals, 2. Moon, 3. Atlas, 4. Pongal, 5. Occupatio

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Diwali is celebrated by lighting earthen lamps (diyas), candles, and electric lights. People wear new clothes, decorate homes with rangoli, exchange sweets and gifts, worship Goddess Lakshmi, and burst fireworks.
2. Early men were hunters and gatherers; they ate wild fruits, nuts, roots, fish, and hunted animals for meat. They later learned to cook food using fire.
3. Farming is the process of cultivating soil, growing crops (like fruits and vegetables), and raising livestock to produce food and materials.
4. Bharat (India) has a diverse climate, allowing a wide variety of vegetables (potatoes, onions, tomatoes, spinach) and fruits (mangoes, bananas, guavas, oranges) to grow. Major fruits and vegetables include seasonal produce like okra, brinjal, apple, and citrus fruits.
5. The Moon is a natural satellite that orbits the Earth. It does not have its own light, but shines because it reflects sunlight.
6. Life is possible on Earth because it has the right atmosphere (oxygen), water, and moderate temperatures—neither too hot nor too cold—thanks to its distance from the Sun.
7. Water transport refers to the movement of people and goods via boats, ships, and ferries over oceans, rivers, and canals. It is a major mode of transport for cargo.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Nepal , 2. North, 3. Salt , 4. 1795, 5. Odisha

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Pongal, 2. Deccan, 3. Victoria Memorial, 4. Delhi, 5. Plains

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Mining is the process of extracting valuable minerals, metals, or geological materials (such as coal, iron, gold, or stone) from the surface or beneath the surface of the Earth. It is a primary activity used to obtain materials that cannot be grown, and it includes methods like surface mining (open-pit) and underground mining.
2. Chennai has a tropical wet-and-dry climate, characterized by high temperatures and high humidity throughout the year.

1. Summers (March–June): Hot and humid, with temperatures often

crossing 38°C–42°C.

2. Monsoon (October–December): The city receives most of its rainfall during this time, often bringing heavy rain and flooding from the Northeast monsoon.

3. Winters (January–February): Mild, comfortable, and relatively cooler, making it the most pleasant time.

Due to its coastal location, temperatures do not fluctuate as much as in mainland cities like Delhi.

3. The climate of Mumbai is tropical, wet, and dry, featuring high humidity and moderate temperatures throughout the year.

1. Seasons: It has three main seasons: Summer (March-May), Monsoon (June-September), and Winter (October-February).

2. Temperature: Temperatures are moderated by the Arabian Sea, with average annual temperatures around 27.2 °C.

3. Rainfall: The city experiences heavy rainfall during the monsoon months (June-September), often over 2,000 mm annually, due to the southwest monsoon.

4. Winter: The winter is mild and pleasant, with nights dropping to around 18 °C.

4. The Government of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi looks after administrative services, education (schools and colleges), healthcare (mohalla clinics, district hospitals), public works (roads and PWD), transport (DTC), and urban development. However, the Delhi government has limited powers compared to other states, with police, land, and public order reporting directly to the Central Government of India.

5. Durga Puja is the main and most prominent festival of Kolkata.

6. Plains are large, flat, or gently rolling areas of land that generally do not change much in elevation [results not explicitly defining, but understood from geographical context]. They are usually lower than the land around them and are often formed by river deposits, making them very fertile.

1

BHARAT OUR MOTHERLAND

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Asia, 2. Nepal, 3. seventh, 4. West, 5. Nepal

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. the southern part, 2. 7, 3. East, 4. New Delhi, 5. 28; 8

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The other name of Bharat is India.
2. Bharat is a land of incredible diversity, featuring the mighty Himalayas in the north, vast fertile plains, the Great Indian Desert (Thar) in the west, and the Deccan Plateau in the south. It is surrounded by the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the south, with beautiful coastlines and forests like the Sundarbans.
3. The neighbouring countries are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.
4.
 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands - Port Blair
 2. Chandigarh - Chandigarh
 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu - Daman
 4. Delhi (National Capital Territory) - New Delhi
 5. Jammu and Kashmir - Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)
 6. Ladakh - Leh (Summer), Kargil (Winter)
 7. Lakshadweep - Kavaratti
 8. Puducherry - Pondicherry

2

THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. hot; mild, 2. triangular, 3. eastern, 4. Narmada, 5. Pongal

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. triangular, 2. four, 3. Heart of India, 4. Hindi, 5. Lavani

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kanha National Park | (d) Bhopal |
| 2. Ganesh Chaturthi | (a) Mumbai |
| 3. Silicon Valley of Bharat | (b) Bengaluru |
| 4. Charminar | (e) Hyderabad |
| 5. Rameshwaram | (c) Chennai |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Karnataka is famous for its software industries, silk, sandalwood, and tourist attractions like Hampi and Mysore Palace. It is home to the 'Silicon Valley of India', Bengaluru.
2. Madhya Pradesh is known as the Heart of India (or Heartland State) due to its central location in the country.
3. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is located in eastern India, covering most of the state of Jharkhand, as well as adjacent parts of Odisha, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh.
4. Tamil is the primary language spoken in Tamil Nadu.
5. The Central Highlands are a part of the Southern Plateaus lying north of the Narmada River. They are wider in the west and narrower in the east. Composed of hard igneous rocks, they include the Malwa Plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and the Chota Nagpur Plateau. Key rivers like the Chambal, Betwa, and Ken flow through this region.
6. The Deccan Plateau is a large triangular plateau located to the south of the Narmada River, extending from the Satpura Range in the north to the southern tip of India. It is bordered by the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats and is known for its rich mineral resources and fertile land drained by rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri.



THE NORTHERN PLAINS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Tripura, 2. basin, 3. Punjab, 4. Punjab

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 3, 2. Yamuna, 3. the Jamuna river, 4. Golden, 5. Lucknow

C. Match the following states with their correct capitals:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. West Bengal | (c) Kolkata |
| 2. Assam | (d) Dispur |
| 3. Tripura | (a) Agartala |
| 4. Punjab | (b) Chandigarh |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. After entering West Bengal, the Ganga divides into two main distributaries: the Padma and the Bhagirathi-Hooghly.

Padma: Flows into Bangladesh and eventually joins the Bay of Bengal.

Bhagirathi-Hooghly: Flows south through West Bengal and joins the Bay of Bengal at Sagar Island.

2. Major attractions of Delhi include: Historical Monuments: Red Fort (Lal Qila), Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb, India Gate, Purana Qila, and Jantar Mantar.

Religious Sites: Lotus Temple, Akshardham Temple, Jama Masjid, and Gurudwara Bangla Sahib.

Shopping & Culture: Dilli Haat, Chandni Chowk, and Connaught Place.

3. The major festivals celebrated in Punjab include Baisakhi, Lohri, Gurdurab, and Diwali.

4. The three basins of the Northern Plains are:

The Indus Basin: Located in the west, it is mainly watered by the river Indus and its tributaries like the Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi. Punjab and Haryana fall in this basin.

The Ganga Basin: Known as the largest basin, it covers the middle part of the plains. It is watered by the River Ganga and its tributaries (like Yamuna, Ghaghara, Kosi). It covers states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal.

The Brahmaputra Basin: Located in the east, this basin is formed by the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, primarily flowing through Assam.



THE WESTERN DESERT THE THAR DESERT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Both (a) and (b), 2. camel, 3. Luni, 4. Both (a) and (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Desert, 2. Rajasthan, 3. Desert, 4. their culture

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. During the day, the sand in a desert becomes extremely hot because it absorbs a large amount of heat from the sun. Because there is very little moisture or vegetation to provide shade, the sun's rays heat the sand rapidly, making the surface too hot for many animals to walk on.

2. The sand in a desert becomes very cold during the night. It loses the heat it absorbed during the day very rapidly after sunset, causing the temperature to drop drastically, making the desert nights cold.
3. An oasis is a fertile area or a green spot in the middle of a desert where water is found. This water usually comes from underground springs or aquifers, allowing vegetation, plants, and sometimes human settlements to survive in the middle of the arid, barren desert.
4. Camels are known as “ships of the desert” because they are specially adapted to survive in harsh, arid climates:

Water Conservation: They can go for long periods without drinking water and can consume over 40 liters at once when it is available.

Wide Feet: Their padded, wide feet allow them to walk on soft, hot sand without sinking.

Protection against sand: They have thick eyelashes, eyebrows, and nostrils that can close to protect them from dust and sandstorms.

Energy Storage: The fat stored in their humps can be used as energy when food is scarce.

Dietary Adaptations: Their thick lips allow them to eat thorny desert plants.

5. Nomadic Herding: Many people, such as the Bedouins, are nomadic and move from place to place in search of water and grazing land for their animals (goats, sheep, camels).

Agriculture: People living near an oasis grow crops such as dates, wheat, barley, and cotton.

Camel Breeding and Trade: Camels are raised for transport, milk, wool, and meat, and are a core part of the local economy.

Other Work: Some people are involved in mining or, in modern times, tourist-related activities such as camel safaris.



THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Mount Godwin Austen, 2. Himalaya, 3. Imphal, 4. snow, 5. Shimla

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. of the mountain range, 2. Kohima, 3. Uttarakhand,
4. Paradise on Earth, 5. South, 6. K2 (or Godwin Austen)

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. People in Sikkim grow cardamom, ginger, turmeric, tea, oranges, and a variety of fruits. They also cultivate rice, maize, millet, and buckwheat. Sikkim is known for being a 100% organic state, focusing on natural farming methods.

2. Arunachal Pradesh is the largest North-eastern state in India by area.

3. The first people to climb Mount Everest were Tenzing Norgay from India and Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand, who achieved this feat in 1953.

4. The climate in Himachal Pradesh varies drastically with altitude, generally transitioning from sub-tropical in the lower hills to alpine in the high mountains.

Summer (April-June): The weather is pleasant in lower areas (Shimla, Mandi) while higher altitudes remain cool.

Monsoon (July-September): The state receives heavy rainfall, which often causes landslides and disruptions.

Winter (October-March): The entire region becomes very cold. Higher areas (Kullu, Shimla) receive heavy snowfall, while lower areas experience biting cold winds.

5. The Gandhi Jayanti : Mahatma Gandhi is known as the 'Father of our Nation'

We celebrate as the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It is celebrated on 2nd October.

5. Geography: Located in the extreme northern part of India, it is a mountainous state situated in the western Himalayas.

Capital: Shimla is the capital city.

Agriculture & Economy: The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, with "Himachal Apple" being very famous. Farming, animal husbandry, and hydropower are key sectors.

Tourism: It is a major tourist attraction with popular hill stations like Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala, and Kullu, offering snow-capped views and adventure sports.

Culture: The state is known for its serene, diverse cultural practices and handicrafts, particularly its woollen textiles



THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. West, 2. North; Kerala, 3. three

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the Help Box.

1. Malabar Coast, 2. Port Blair, 3. Bengaluru, 4. Kathakali, 5. Hooghly

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. KucThe Western Coastal Plains have a hot and humid climate. They receive heavy rainfall, especially during the monsoon season. The temperature remains moderate due to the influence of the sea.
2. Maharashtra is famous for: Its film industry (Bollywood) in Mumbai
Historical sites like forts and caves, Production of cotton and sugarcane
Major cities like Mumbai and Pune
3. Puducherry is famous for: Its French colonial architecture Peaceful beaches,
The spiritual center Auroville, Clean and well-planned streets.
4. The Western Coastal Plains lie between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. They are narrow plains divided into: Konkan Coast (north), Malabar Coast (south). These plains have fertile soil, heavy rainfall, and are important for agriculture and fishing. Many important ports like Kochi are located here.



WEATHER AND CLIMATE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. long, 2. both 'a' and 'b', 3. March, 4. December, 5. leaves

B. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words.

1. SUMMER, 2. MONSOON, 3. SPRING, 4. AUTUMN, 5. WINTER

C. Match the following

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| Winter | (c) November to February |
| Summer | (e) Dry hot winds |
| Loo | (e) Dry hot winds |
| Monsoon | (b) June to September |
| Autumn | (d) Shed leaves |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Weather is the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place, including temperature, rainfall, wind, etc.
2. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
3. The main factors are: Latitude (distance from the equator)
Altitude (height above sea level), Distance from the sea, Winds, Relief (mountains, plains, etc.)
4. Northern plains are cold with fog.
Hilly areas receive snowfall and are very cold.
Southern India has mild and pleasant weather.
5. India has mainly four seasons: Winter (Nov–Feb): Cold and dry
Summer (Mar–May): Hot and dry
Monsoon (Jun–Sep): Rainy season
Autumn (Oct–Nov): Transition season with shedding leaves



WATER RESOURCES IN BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. oceans 2. 70, 3. Both 'a' & 'b', 4. essential

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 70, 2. Rain , 3. Canals, 4. oceans.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Rivers are primarily formed by the melting of snow and glaciers on high mountains or by heavy rainfall in hilly areas. As the water flows downhill due to gravity, it collects in small streams that eventually join together to form a large river.
2. We need to conserve water because only a very small percentage of Earth's water is fresh and fit for human consumption. With a growing population and increasing pollution, the available water supply is shrinking, making it vital to save water for future survival.
3. Non-perennial rivers (also called seasonal rivers) are those that do not flow throughout the year and depend on seasonal rainfall. Examples include the Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery, and Narmada rivers in India.

4. Electricity produced from water is called hydroelectricity. It is generated by building dams across rivers. When water falls from a great height onto large blades called turbines, they spin rapidly. This mechanical energy is then converted into electrical energy by a generator.
5. Water is the “elixir of life.” Its importance includes:
- Biological: It is essential for digestion, temperature regulation, and nutrient transport in humans and animals.
 - Daily Life: Needed for drinking, cooking, cleaning, and bathing.
 - Agriculture: Essential for growing crops and irrigation.
 - Industry: Used as a coolant and a raw material in manufacturing.
6. The sources of water can be categorized into two main types:
- Natural Sources: These include Rain (the primary source), Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, and Oceans. Oceans are the largest but contain salty water, while rivers and ponds provide freshwater.
 - Underground Sources: Water that seeps into the soil and is stored under the ground. It is accessed through wells, tubewells, and hand pumps.



SOILS IN BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Both ‘a’ & ‘b’, 2. northern, 3. low, 4. Laterite soil, 5. Desert

B. B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Khadar, 2. Regur, 3. Humus, 4. Arid soils, 5. Soil formation

C. Table of Soil Types, Locations, and Crops

Types of Soil	Where it is found (Region)	Crops Grown
1. Alluvial	Northern plains, river valleys, coastal plains	Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Jute,Pulses, Oilseeds
2. Black	Deccan Plateau,	Cotton,Soyabean, Jowar, Wheat, Linseed
3. Red	Southern and Eastern Peninsular India	Groundnut, Pulses, Millets, Rice, Tobacco
4. Laterite	Hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Assam	Tea, Coffee, Cashew nuts, Rubber, Coconut
5. Mountain	Himalayan region, Western Ghats	Fruits (apple/pear), Tea, Coffee, Spices

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Definition: Soil is the thin top layer of the Earth's surface, composed of mineral particles, organic matter (humus), water, and air. It is formed over thousands of years through the weathering of rocks.

Importance: Soil is crucial because it provides the medium for plant growth, anchoring roots and providing nutrients. It is the foundation of agriculture, food production, and supports diverse organisms.

2. Desert soil (or Arid soil) is found in the arid and semi-arid regions of northwestern India, primarily in Rajasthan, and in parts of Haryana, South Punjab, and the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

3. Definition: Black soil, also known as Regur or Black Cotton Soil, is a mature soil formed from lava flows of the Deccan Plateau.

Colour: It is black in colour due to the high presence of iron and aluminum compounds, along with titaniferous magnetite, accumulated organic matter (humus), and manganese oxides.

4. Mineral Content: It is rich in clay (high moisture-retaining capacity), iron, lime, calcium carbonate, magnesium, and potash.

Nutrient Status: It is generally poor in nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter.

Physical Properties: Fine-grained, sticky when wet, and develops deep cracks during the dry season, which allows for natural aeration ("self-ploughing").

5. Formation: Mountain (or Forest) soil is formed by the deposition of organic matter provided by forests in hilly areas.

Characteristics: These soils vary greatly depending on altitude. In snowy areas, they are acidic with low humus. In lower valleys, they are loamy and silty.

Texture: Texture ranges from coarse-grained on upper slopes to finer textures on lower slopes.

Fertility: They are generally fertile but prone to erosion if forests are removed.

6. Definition: Soil erosion is the removal of the topsoil layer by natural agents like water and wind, or by human activity.

Causes: Deforestation, overgrazing, faulty agricultural practices (like removing trees), and construction activities.

Impact: It leads to the loss of soil fertility and creates land degradation.

Prevention: Soil can be conserved through reforestation (planting trees), terrace farming, contour plowing, and building shelterbelts.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both (a) & (b) , 2. uneven, 3. 10 countries, 4. km, 5. plains

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. region/country/the world, 2. South and Southeast Asia ,
3. Population Density, 4. Asia, 5. plains.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. We serve society by acting as human resources, performing our daily professional duties, paying taxes, fostering economic development, protecting public property, and participating in community activities to enhance quality of life. .
2. Population density refers to the measurement of the number of people living in a specific unit area, such as per square kilometer (km) of the Earth's surface. It measures how crowded a place is.
3. Distribution of population refers to the pattern or the way in which people are spread out across the earth's surface. It is generally uneven, with most people concentrated in small areas, while other areas are sparsely populated.
4. South and South East Asia. North eastern North America. Europe.
5. Geographical Factors: Availability of fresh water, suitable landforms (plains), favorable climate, and fertile soil.
Economic Factors: Presence of industrial areas offering employment opportunities.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. March, 2. Rainforests, 3. both 'a' & 'b'

B. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Tropical Rainforests: Silent Valley (Kerala), Namdapha National Park
2. Temperate Deciduous Forests: Oak, Maple (Found in the Himalayas)
3. Moist Deciduous Forests: Teak, Sal
4. Dry Deciduous Forests: Tendu, Palas

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Tropical forests are lush, dense ecosystems found near the Equator in areas with high temperatures and high rainfall (above 200 cm annually). They are characterized by high biodiversity and trees that remain green year-round.
2. Moist Deciduous forests are found in India in the foothills of the Himalayas, eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, and in states like Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, and Jharkhand.
3. In India, they are found in the Himalayan region, particularly in higher elevations (1500m to 3000m) of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Arunachal Pradesh.
4. Tidal forests (also known as Mangrove forests or Littoral and Swamp forests) are found in coastal areas, deltas, and tidal zones.

Characteristics: They are adapted to high salinity and waterlogged soils. They have stilt-like roots (roots that grow above the ground to breathe) to sustain the tree during high tides.

The Sundarbans in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is the largest tidal forest in the world, famous for the Sundari trees.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. cattle, 2. spices, 3. Wheat, 4. jute

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Agriculture, 2. suitable, 3. Pulses, 4. Cotton/Sugarcane/Tea, 5. Livestock

C. Unscramble the following jumbled words:

RGICLARUTUE - AGRICULTURE

OTNCTO - COTTON

GBREAVEE - BEVERAGE

LSOIVTCEK - LIVESTOCK

NLTOPNAIAT - PLANTATION

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Coarse grains are crops like Jowar, Bajra, and Ragi, which are highly nutritious, drought-resistant, and suitable for cultivation in semi-arid and arid regions with low rainfall.

2. Pulses are leguminous crops that provide a vital source of protein and help improve soil fertility by fixing nitrogen. Examples include Gram (chana), Moong, Urad, and Arhar (tur).
3. Cattle refers to domesticated animals such as cows, buffaloes, and bullocks that are reared for milk (dairy), agriculture work (draught), and manure.
4. Animals provide food products (like milk, meat, and eggs) and help in agricultural labor. Examples: Cows provide milk; bullocks help plow fields.
5. The Green Revolution refers to a significant increase in agricultural production, particularly in wheat and rice, during the 1960s/70s, achieved through the use of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, modern machinery, increased irrigation, and fertilizers.



OUR IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. more investmen,
2. Large scale Industries,
3. Ahmedabad,
4. Bengaluru,
5. ship building

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. raw materials,
2. sugarcane,
3. Mumbai,
4. TISCO/Bhilai

C. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Oil refineries | (b) Mathura |
| 2. Aircraft | (d) Bengaluru |
| 3. Ship building | (e) Kochi |
| 4. Automobile factories | (a) Gurgaon |
| 5. Textile mills | (c) Surat |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Industries refer to economic activities that are concerned with the processing of raw materials and the manufacturing of goods in factories.
2. Factors include land, capital (investment), labour, raw materials, power/energy, water, and transport.
3. Main plants are located in Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), and Bokaro (Jharkhand).
4. Transport is essential to bring raw materials from sources to the factory and to take finished goods from the factory to the market.

14

MODES OF TRANSPORT IN BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Roadways, 2. road, 3. waterways, 4. Both 'a' and 'b', 5. Pipelines

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Roadways/Railways, 2. Golden Quadrilateral/National, 3. Roadways,
4. Waterways/Oceanic routes, 5. Oceanic transport

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport, involving the movement of vessels like boats and ships over water bodies such as rivers, canals, lakes, and oceans. They are categorized into inland waterways (rivers/canals) and oceanic routes. They are particularly suited for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
2. Pipelines are specialized transport networks used to transport liquids and gaseous materials, such as crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, directly from sources to refineries or markets. They are also used for water supply.
3. Airways refer to the fastest, modern mode of transport involving aircraft flying through the air to carry passengers, mail, and high-value cargo. They are particularly useful for connecting remote, difficult, or inaccessible terrains.
4. Railways transport large volumes of passengers and heavy freight over long distances, acting as a crucial, high-capacity transport system for goods like raw materials and manufactured products.
5. Advantages: They are the fastest, most time-efficient mode of transport, capable of navigating difficult terrain like mountains, deserts, and oceans with ease.

Disadvantages: They are very costly, have a limited carrying capacity compared to other modes, and are highly susceptible to weather disruptions.

15

COMMUNICATION IN BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both 'a' and 'b', 2. audio, 3. both 'a' and 'b', 4. different

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Communication, 2. speed post, 3. 91, 4. Radio, 5. 1000

C. Name the following:

1. Another word for cell phone: Mobile phone / Smartphone / Cellular phone
2. Bharat's telephone country code: +91
3. The oldest TV channel run by government: Doordarshan (DD)
4. Radio Mirchi, Red FM, Radio City, etc., are examples of: Private FM radio stations / Radio channels

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Newspapers carry news, articles, stories, advertisements, and information about various topics from all over the world.
2. Communication is needed to exchange thoughts, ideas, information, and opinions between people, as well as to stay connected and informed.
3. The Internet is a global network that serves as a modern, fast, and preferred means of communication, allowing for instant messaging, accessing information, and entertainment.
4. The various modes include: Personal Communication: Telephones, mobile phones, letters, e-mails, and fax.

Mass Communication: Radio, TV, newspapers, and the internet.

5. Mass communication refers to sharing information with a large number of people simultaneously. Key means include:

Newspapers: Printed publications containing daily news and information.

Television (TV): An audio-visual medium that educates and entertains, such as Doordarshan.

Radio: An audio medium that broadcasts news and music, such as FM channels.

Cinema/Films: Used to convey messages to the masses.

Internet: Connects people globally and provides instant news and entertainment.



THE GOVERNMENT OF BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. 26 Jan, 1950, 2. Dr.Rajendra Prasad , 3. Secular, 4. 6

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Independence Day | (e) 15August,1947 |
| 2. Republic Day | (c) 26January,1950 |

- 3. Democratic (b) government is elected by the people
- 4. Free education (a) till the age of 14
- 5. Fundamental Duties (d) citizens have to perform

C. Write in one word:

- 1. A legal document, which has a set of rules and regulation: Constitution
- 2. It means that all of us will be treated as equals: Equality
- 3. The rights given to every citizen of Bharat: Fundamental Rights
- 4. Guidelines for the government to perform welfare activities for the people: Directive Principles (or DPSPs)

D. Answer the following questions.

- 1. A socialist is a person who believes that the government should control and manage important resources (like industries, land, etc.) so that wealth is shared equally and everyone gets fair opportunities.
- 2. The Municipality in Bharat (India) is headed by a Mayor.
- 3. Bharat became a Republic on 26 January 1950. This day is celebrated as Republic Day every year.
- 4. A Panchayat is a system of local self-government in villages. It helps people manage their own local affairs. It is also called Gram Panchayat. The head of the Panchayat is called the Sarpanch. Members are elected by the villagers. It works for village development like roads, water supply, cleanliness, schools, etc. This system is important because it gives power to the people at the village level.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Nepal, 2. Narmada, 3. Tripura, 4. Imphal, 5. three

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Canals/Tanks, 2. AUTUMN, 3. Rajasthan, 4. Northernmost range,
5. Yamuna

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True

D. Answer the following questions.

- 1. During winter (December to February), the climate in India is generally cool and dry. In the northern Himalayan region, it is freezing with heavy snowfall. In the northern plains (like Delhi/Punjab), it is cold with fog. The coastal areas, particularly in the south, remain pleasant and warm.

2. Non-perennial (seasonal) rivers are those that dry up during the summer. Examples include: Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Mahanadi, Narmada, and Tapi.
3. Maharashtra is famous for its cultural heritage, including the Marathi film industry (Bollywood), the Ajanta and Ellora caves, Western Ghats scenery, Ganesh Chaturthi festival, and its contribution to Indian classical dance and music.
4. People of Sikkim mainly grow cardamom, ginger, turmeric, oranges, tea, and rice. It is also famous for orchid cultivation.
5. Bharat (India) is divided into six main physical divisions:
 - The Northern Mountains (Himalayas)
 - The Northern Plains
 - The Great Indian Desert (Thar Desert)
 - The Southern Plateaus (Deccan Plateau)
 - The Coastal Plains (Western and Eastern coastal plains)
 - The Islands (Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar)



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Both 'a' & 'b', 2. both 'a' & 'b', 3. Bengaluru, 4. both 'a' & 'b', 5. Secula

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Cotton , 2. democratic country/nation, 3. Pulses, 4. Container Terminals/ Ports, 5. Radio

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Soil: Soil is the top layer of the Earth's crust, formed by the weathering of rocks over thousands of years, consisting of minerals, organic matter, water, and air.
Importance: It is essential because it supports plant life (agriculture), provides nutrients, acts as a filter for water, and is the habitat for many organisms.
2. Tropical forests (Evergreen/Deciduous) are dense, warm, and humid ecosystems found in equatorial regions with high rainfall. In India, they are characterized by trees that stay green all year (evergreen) or shed leaves in the dry season (deciduous).
3. Pulses: These are edible seeds of plants from the legume family, rich in

protein. Examples: Peas, beans, lentils, chickpeas (gram), and moong.

4. Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, thoughts, and feelings between people through verbal (speaking, writing) or non-verbal (body language) methods.



THE AGE OF MACHINES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. bones, 2. copper, 3. 1769 4. Italian, 5. Biogas

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. solar, 2. hydroelectricity, 3. coal, 4. Electricity, 5. Michael Faraday

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. Copper is generally considered the first metal to be discovered and used by humans, dating back to around 6000 B.C..
2. While Thomas Savery and Thomas Newcomen developed early steam pumps, James Watt is credited with inventing the first truly efficient, industrial steam engine in 1769–1775, which revolutionized power usage.
3. The Industrial Revolution (starting c. 1760) was a major transition from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing, and factory systems. It began in Great Britain and replaced manual labor with steam power, significantly increasing production.
4. Electricity is a versatile form of energy that became crucial after the Industrial Revolution. It is generated through magnetic induction, popularized by inventors like Michael Faraday. It powers modern life, including lighting (Edison), communication, and machinery.
5. Sources of energy are resources used to generate heat or power machines. They are categorized into non-renewable (limited) and renewable (renewable) sources.

Non-renewable: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas.

Renewable: Solar, Wind, Hydro, Geothermal.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Initial Discovery: Early humans likely discovered copper in its natural, metallic form, known as “native copper”. They probably found these shiny, soft nuggets on the ground or in rocky areas.

Properties and Usage: Because copper was soft, it was easy to shape by hammering, and its shiny appearance made it attractive for ornaments.

Development of Metallurgy: Over time, humans discovered that heating “blue stones” (copper ore) in campfires could extract pure copper.

By 5000–6000 BCE, people in Mesopotamia and other areas began deliberately smelting, casting, and alloying copper to create stronger tools, weapons, and pottery.

2. **Superiority over Bronze:** While copper/bronze tools were useful, they were often soft and rare (since tin was scarce). Iron was much harder, more durable, and could hold a sharper edge.

Abundance: Unlike copper and tin, iron ore is widely available across the globe. This allowed iron tools to become affordable and accessible to ordinary people, not just the elite.

Technological Shift: Iron facilitated the creation of better tools, such as stronger ploughs and axes. This significantly boosted agricultural production and enabled the clearing of dense forests for farming.

Weaponry and Empire Building: The ability to mass-produce durable iron weapons helped strengthen militaries, which was crucial for the rise of powerful empires.

3. **Environmental Pollution:** Burning coal and petroleum releases large amounts of harmful gases and particulate matter, such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which cause smog and severe respiratory issues.

Global Warming: The combustion of these fossil fuels releases significant carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that traps heat and contributes to rising global temperatures and climate change.

Non-Renewable Resource: Coal and petroleum take millions of years to form and are finite. Their rapid consumption means they will eventually be exhausted.

Environmental Destruction: Mining for coal and drilling for petroleum damages ecosystems, causing problems such as oil spills and land degradation.

Acid Rain: The release of sulfur and nitrogen compounds leads to acid rain, which harms forests, aquatic life, and buildings.

4. **Limited Availability:** Fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) are non-renewable and will eventually run out, necessitating a shift to sustainable, renewable alternatives.

Environmental Protection: Alternative sources like solar, wind, and hydro are cleaner, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, fight climate change, and improve air quality.

Reducing Pollution: Alternative energy reduces the release of poisonous gases like carbon monoxide and pollutants that cause acid rain.

Energy Security: Using renewable energy reduces dependence on limited fossil fuel deposits and can stabilize energy prices.

5. **The Experiment:** In 1752, Benjamin Franklin conducted his famous kite experiment during a thunderstorm.

The Setup: He flew a kite with a metal key tied to the string. He hypothesized

that the storm clouds contained electricity, which would be attracted to the metal.

The Proof: When lightning struck or passed near the kite, the electric charge traveled down the wet kite string to the key. Franklin observed that the key sparked and could attract other metal objects, similar to the static electricity sparks generated in a lab.

The Conclusion: This experiment successfully proved that lightning was simply a large-scale discharge of static electricity in the atmosphere, identical in nature to artificial electricity.

2

THE TRANSPORTATION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. foot, 2. triangular, 3. both 'a' & 'b', 4. both 'a' & 'b', 5. Japan

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. USA, 2. waterway, 3. lifelines of modern transport, 4. James Watt

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. Transport refers to the movement of people, animals, and goods from one location to another using various modes like land, water, or air.
2. Modes of transport are the different methods used for movement, mainly classified as Roadways, Railways, Waterways, and Airways.
3. Transport is essential for industries to bring raw materials from sources to factories and to distribute finished goods to markets efficiently.
4. Roadways: Paved or unpaved paths connecting places, vital for short distances.

International highways: Roadways that connect the roads of one country to another, enabling cross-border trade.

Airports: Designated places with facilities for aircraft to take off, land, and maintain maintenance, serving as nodes for airways.

5. Trans-continental railways are massive railway lines that cross an entire continent, connecting its east and west coasts (e.g., Trans-Siberian Railway).

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Waterways are navigable bodies of water (rivers, lakes, canals, seas) used for transportation. They are the cheapest mode of transport, suitable for

carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances. They are generally categorized into inland waterways (rivers/canals) and oceanic routes.

2. Airways are the fastest mode of transport, using aircraft to move passengers and cargo through the air. They are not affected by land features like mountains or oceans. Airways are essential for urgent transport, covering long distances in short time, and connecting remote or difficult terrains. However, they are very expensive and cannot carry bulky goods easily.
3. Airways provide the fastest means of transport because planes travel at high speeds in a straight line, unaffected by traffic or terrain obstacles. They drastically reduce travel time between far-off places, making them essential for urgent shipments, perishable goods, and rapid passenger movement.
4. Railways are a highly reliable and fast method of transporting large volumes of goods and passengers over land. They are crucial for industrial growth and connecting vast geographical areas. Modern railways use diesel or electric engines for high efficiency. India has one of the largest and busiest railway networks in the world, often called the “backbone” of industrial transport.



HEALTH TECHNOLOGY

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both 'a' & 'b', 2. 1816, 3. 1928, 4. electron

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Stethoscope, 2. Amputation, 3. 1928, 4. anesthetic,
5. degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or degrees Celsius (°C).

C. Name the discoverer or inventor

1. Antiseptics : Joseph Lister
2. Microscope : Zacharias Janssen (inventor),
3. Thermometer : Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit
4. Stethoscope : René Laennec
5. Chloroform : James Young Simpson
6. Penicillin : Alexander Fleming
7. Vaccination : Edward Jenner
8. Pasteurisation : Louis Pasteur

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. A clinical thermometer is a special type of thermometer designed to

measure human body temperature, usually ranging between 35°C to 42°C (94°F to 108°F).

2. Pasteurization is a process of heating a liquid (like milk) to a high temperature for a specific time and then cooling it immediately to kill bacteria. It was discovered by Louis Pasteur.
3. The main problem is that mercury is toxic, making it dangerous if the thermometer breaks. Additionally, the glass is fragile.
4. A stethoscope is a medical instrument used to hear sounds made by the heart, lungs, or intestines.
5. Penicillin is an antibiotic drug derived from the Penicillium mold, used to treat bacterial infections.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. The invention of the thermometer took place over many years. Galileo Galilei invented a rudimentary water thermoscope around 1592. Later, in 1714, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invented the first accurate thermometer, using mercury instead of water, and developed the Fahrenheit scale.
2. Diseases can be prevented by maintaining hygiene (washing hands), proper sanitation, ensuring clean water supply, and vaccination. Vaccination prepares the immune system to fight specific diseases like polio, TB, and Hepatitis B. Antiseptics are used to prevent infection in wounds.
3. In 1816, French doctor René Laennec invented the stethoscope because he found it inconvenient to place his ear directly on a patient's chest to hear the heart. He rolled a piece of paper into a tube and used it to listen to the sounds of the heart and lungs, realizing it made the sounds clearer.
4. The first compound microscope is credited to Zacharias Janssen, a Dutch spectacle maker, around 1590. Later, in the 17th century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek improved the lens quality dramatically, allowing the first observations of microorganisms (bacteria).



OUR HERITAGE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Ajanta, 2. Quwwat-ul-Islam, 3. Taj Mahal, 4. 1565,
5. Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Taj Mahal, 2. Qutub Minar, 3. Humayun's Tomb, 4. Shah Jahan,
5. Elephanta

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. Qutub Minar was initiated by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the founder of the Delhi Sultanate, in 1199 CE. He only constructed the base, and it was completed by his successor, Iltutmish, with further additions by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1368.
2. The Ajanta Caves are a group of around 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. Dating from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE, they are carved into a horseshoe-shaped ravine and are famous for their stunning murals and sculptures depicting Buddha's life.
3. The Sun Temple, specifically the one at Konark in Odisha, is a 13th-century (c. 1250 CE) architectural masterpiece built by King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. It is designed as a massive, colossal chariot for the Sun God (Surya), featuring 24 intricate wheels (used as sundials) drawn by seven horses.
4. Description: It is a 72.5-meter tall "victory tower" in Delhi, built primarily with red sandstone and white marble. It tapers from 14.3 meters at the base to 2.7 meters at the top, featuring five distinct storeys, each with a projecting balcony.

Importance: As the world's tallest brick minaret, it represents the beginning of Muslim rule in India and is a prime example of Indo-Islamic architecture. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (1993) and part of the Qutub Complex, which includes the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque and the 4th-century rust-resistant Iron Pillar.

5. The Red Fort (Lal Qila) in Delhi is famous for its massive red sandstone walls, which were built by Emperor Shah Jahan as the palace fort for his capital, Shahjahanabad. It is iconic as the site where the Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag on Independence Day, symbolizing national sovereignty.
6. The Taj Mahal is famous for being a masterpiece of Mughal architecture, built by Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631 in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. Made entirely of white marble, it is a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its unparalleled beauty, intricate inlay work (Pietra Dura), and as a monument of eternal love.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Bharat (India) has a diverse and rich heritage—both cultural and natural—spanning thousands of years.

Architectural Diversity: The monuments represent a fusion of various cultures, including Dravidian, Rajputana, and Mughal styles. This includes ancient rock-cut cave temples (Ajanta/Ellora), magnificent

Hindu temples (Konark Sun Temple), and grand Islamic structures (Qutub Minar, Red Fort).

Historical Significance: Monuments like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort are testaments to India's artistic legacy, while the Qutub Minar symbolizes the synthesis of different cultures during the Sultanate period.

UNESCO Sites: India's heritage is globally recognized through numerous UNESCO World Heritage Sites, which include the Qutub Complex, Taj Mahal, Ajanta Caves, and the Agra Fort, reflecting the enduring legacy of Indian artisans.

Living Tradition: The heritage is not limited to stone; it includes classical dances, like the Odissi dance developed within temple precincts, and religious traditions.

2. (a) **Agra Fort:** Built primarily by Akbar (with later additions by Shah Jahan), the Agra Fort is a massive structure made of red sandstone. It is a fortified city with imposing walls, featuring palaces like the Jahangiri Mahal, Khas Mahal, and Audiences Halls (Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas), showcasing a blend of Persian and Hindu architectural elements.
- (b) **Red Fort:** Built by Shah Jahan in the 17th century, it is famous for its high red sandstone walls. It features an advanced layout with structures like the Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Moti Masjid, and Hayat Bakhsh Bagh, representing the pinnacle of Mughal architectural design, incorporating marble palaces with flowing water channels.
- (c) **Taj Mahal:** A masterpiece of white marble designed by Shah Jahan for his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It features a central symmetrical dome (bulbous), four minarets at the corners, and is famous for its intricate pietradura inlay (precious stones in marble) and calligraphy.
- (d) **Fatehpur Sikri:** Built by Emperor Akbar in the late 16th century, this city was built entirely of red sandstone. Key architectural features include the Buland Darwaza (the highest gateway in India), Jama Masjid, Salim Chishti's Tomb, and Panch Mahal—a five-storied palace structure, representing a blend of Hindu and Islamic styles.



FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN BHARAT

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In 1915, 2. Rani Lakshmi Bai, 3. Mahatma Gandhi, 4. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, 5. Sarojini Naidu

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mahatma Gandhi, 2. Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 3. Cambridge University,
4. Give me blood, 5. Manikarnika, Manu, and the Queen of Jhansi.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. Sarojini Naidu was a prominent freedom fighter, a renowned poetess known as the “Nightingale of India” (Bharat Kokila), and the first woman governor of an Indian state (United Provinces).
2. Subhash Chandra Bose, commonly known as Netaji, was a revolutionary leader in the Indian freedom struggle who formed the Indian National Army (INA or Azad Hind Fauj) to overthrow British rule.
3. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist, social reformer, and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, who fought for the rights of Dalits and underprivileged classes.
4. The word ‘Shaheed’ means a martyr, typically referring to someone who sacrifices their life for a noble cause, such as their country or faith.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a radical nationalist who believed in armed struggle. Key contributions include:
Indian National Army (INA): He took command of the Azad Hind Fauj in Singapore and revitalized it to fight the British.
Slogans: He gave famous slogans like “Jai Hind” and “Give me blood, and I will give you freedom,” which ignited patriotic fervor.
Provisional Government: He formed the Azad Hind Government in exile (Provisional Government of Free India) in 1943.
Diplomatic Efforts: He traveled to Germany and Japan to seek support for India’s independence.

2. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi was a central figure in the 1857 revolt:
Resistance against Doctrine of Lapse: She refused to hand over Jhansi to the British, proclaiming “Meri Jhansi Nahi Doongi” (I shall not give up my Jhansi).
Organized Army: She formed an army of both men and women, training them in warfare.
Battlefield Leadership: She fought heroically against British commanders like Sir Hugh Rose and joined forces with Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb.
Symbol of Bravery: She died fighting on 18 June 1858, becoming an eternal icon of resistance and patriotism.

3. Active Leadership: Nehru was a prominent leader of the INC, closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi.

Advocate for Purna Swaraj: He strongly advocated for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) rather than dominion status.

International Diplomat: He shaped the party’s foreign policy and modernized the INC’s approach to independence.

Presidentship: He served as the President of the Congress multiple times and played a crucial role in the movement, becoming the first Prime Minister.

4. Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary leader who advocated for an independent socialist India.

Patriotism: He is considered one of the most influential freedom fighters of India, known for his supreme sacrifice.

Ideology: He was influenced by socialist ideas and was part of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

Actions: He was involved in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and the bomb blast in the Central Legislative Assembly to protest against draconian laws.

Martyrdom: He was hanged in 1931 at a young age, along with Sukhdev and Rajguru, and his death motivated thousands of youth to join the freedom movement.

5. Born as Manikarnika Tambe in 1828 in Varanasi, she was nicknamed 'Manu' and later known as Rani Lakshmi Bai after marrying Raja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi. She was educated in martial arts, including sword fighting and horse riding. After her husband's death, the British attempted to seize Jhansi through the Doctrine of Lapse. In response, she became a warrior queen, leading her troops in the 1857 revolt, fighting against the British, and ultimately sacrificing her life on the battlefield of Gwalior in 1858 at the age of 23. She is immortalized as a symbol of courage and resistance.



BHARATIYA FREEDOM STRUGGLE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Central Europe/Central Asia, 2. 1857-1858, 3. A.O. Hume,
4. 13 April 1919, 5. Queen Victoria

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Xuanzang, 2. Rani Lakshmibai, 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
4. Second World War

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. The Zamindari System was a land revenue system introduced by the British East India Company. In this system, landlords (zamindars) collected taxes from farmers and paid a fixed amount to the British. Farmers were often heavily taxed and treated unfairly.

2. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 started at Meerut and later spread across northern India. It was finally suppressed by the British, with major resistance ending around Gwalior.
3. Actually, it was Queen Victoria (not Queen Elizabeth). She issued the Proclamation of 1858, declaring that: The British Crown would take direct control of India.
Indians would be treated fairly under law.
Religious freedom would be respected.
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great social reformer and the founder of the Brahmo Samaj. He worked to end social evils like Sati and promoted education and women's rights.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was the first major revolt against British rule in India. It began in Meerut when Indian soldiers (sepoys) refused to use greased cartridges rumored to contain cow and pig fat.

The revolt spread to places like Delhi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Leaders included Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmi Bai, and Bahadur Shah II.

Although the revolt failed due to lack of unity and resources, it led to the end of Company rule and brought India under direct British Crown control.

2. The British East India Company was established in 1600 by the British to trade with India. Over time, it gained political and military power and started ruling large parts of India.

It introduced systems like Zamindari and controlled trade for its profit. Its rule caused dissatisfaction among Indians, leading to revolts like the 1857 uprising. After the revolt, its rule ended in 1858.

3. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 by Mahatma Gandhi. Its main aim was to force the British to leave India immediately. Gandhi gave the slogan "Do or Die." People across India participated in protests, strikes, and demonstrations. Though many leaders were arrested, the movement played an important role in India's independence in 1947.
4. The Partition of India took place in 1947 when British India was divided into two countries: India and Pakistan. This happened due to religious differences between Hindus and Muslims and demands led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The partition caused large-scale migration and violence. Millions of people moved across borders, and many lost their lives. It remains one of the most tragic events in history.



KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. printing press, 2. plant, 3. Bible, 4. Louis Braille, 5. talking books

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. India, 2. Sumerians, 3. Louis Braille, 4. Egyptian/Greek, 5. education

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Match the following:

1. Cuneiform — (d) Mesopotamia writing
2. Hieroglyphic — (c) Egyptian writing
3. Papyrus — (b) A water plant
4. Hinda — (a) Bhartiya numerals

E. Short answer questions:

1. Early Language: Early humans used sounds, signs, and symbols to communicate, which later developed into picture writing and oral storytelling.
2. Art of Writing: Early writing was done with pictures and symbols (pictograms) on cave walls, then developed into cuneiform on clay tablets, and hieroglyphics on papyrus.
3. Hieroglyphics: It is a system of ancient Egyptian writing that used pictures, signs, and symbols to represent words or sounds, often carved on temple walls.
4. Paper: Paper was traditionally made from a marsh plant called papyrus by Egyptians, and modern paper is made from wood pulp, plant fibers, and recycled rags.
5. Art of Printing: It is a method of making copies of text or images using a printing press. Invented in the 15th century by Johannes Gutenberg, it allowed books to be made faster and cheaper.

F. Long answer questions:

1. System of Numbers: We need numbers for counting, measuring, measuring time, and transactions. The number system (including zero) was invented/developed in India.
2. First People to Make Paper: The Egyptians were among the first to make a paper-like material called papyrus from a reed plant found along the Nile River.
3. Help of Printing Press: It revolutionized communication by allowing mass production of books, making knowledge accessible to ordinary people,

accelerating education, and lowering the cost of information sharing.

4. Braille Script: A script for visually impaired people, featuring raised dots arranged on paper that are felt with fingertips. It was invented by Louis Braille.
5. Literacy and Importance: Literacy is the ability to read and write. It is crucial for empowerment, education, better employment opportunities, and making informed decisions in life.



THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. USA, 2. five, 3. (b) Secretary General

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, 2. South Africa, 3. Jawaharlal Nehru,
4. USA and USSR

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. The United Nations is an international organization established on 24 October 1945, aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, and promoting social progress.
2. The United Nations headquarters is in New York City.
3. Major agencies include WHO (World Health Organization), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), IMF (International Monetary Fund), and the World Bank.
4. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a forum of developing nations that decided not to align themselves with either the USA or the USSR block during the Cold War to maintain their independence.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Bharat (India) has been a strong supporter of the UN, contributing to peacekeeping operations, fighting for the abolition of apartheid, supporting decolonization in Asia and Africa, and promoting disarmament.
2. It is a movement of countries, established in 1961, that chose not to be part of any military alliance. Its goal was to remain independent, promote peace, prevent the expansion of Cold War conflicts, and advocate for economic development.

3. Military alignment (like NATO or Warsaw Pact) divides the world into hostile camps, escalates tensions, leads to a race for nuclear weapons, and can turn local conflicts into major global wars, endangering world peace.
4. The main founder members (key architects) were Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), and Sukarno (Indonesia).



ORGANS AND AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

2. The Hague, 3. International Monetary Fund, 4. 5, 5. UNICEF

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. 5, 2. New York, 3. 15, 4. World Court, 5. WHO

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements:

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

D. Write the full form of the following:

1. ILO: International Labour Organization
2. UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
3. UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
4. WHO: World Health Organization.
5. IMF: International Monetary Fund.

E. Short answer the following questions.

1. The Security Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It consists of 15 members—5 permanent (USA, Russia, France, China, UK) and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. It is the only UN body that can issue binding resolutions.
2. Some key economic problems include:
 - Poverty and income inequality.
 - High rates of unemployment and underemployment.
 - Inflation.
 - High levels of private or public debt.
 - Scarcity of resources.
3. Established to supervise the administration of Trust Territories, the Council aimed to guide them toward self-government or independence. Since all trust territories achieved this, it suspended operations in 1994,

although it remains in existence.

4. Also known as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), this body acts as the principal judicial organ of the UN, settling legal disputes between nations in accordance with international law and providing advisory opinions. Something went wrong with this response.
5. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works to improve the lives of children worldwide. Its main functions include providing humanitarian and developmental aid, supporting child health, nutrition, education, and protection.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Which countries are permanent members of the Security Council?
There are five permanent members (P5) of the UN Security Council:
1. China, 2. France, 3. Russian Federation, 4. United Kingdom, 5. United States
2. The United Nations consists of six principal organs:
 1. General Assembly: The main deliberative and policymaking body.
 2. Security Council: Responsible for international peace and security.
 3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): Coordinates economic and social work.
 4. Trusteeship Council: Established for the supervision of trust territories.
 5. International Court of Justice (ICJ): The primary judicial arm.
 6. Secretariat: The administrative body led by the Secretary-General.
3. The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. This process typically involves the Security Council selecting a single candidate through a vote (where permanent members hold veto power) and then presenting that name to the General Assembly for final approval.
4. As of March 2026, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is António Guterres. He is a Portuguese diplomat who has been serving in this role since January 2017.



CONTINENTS AND OCEANS OF THE WORLD

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. oceans, 2. Asia, 3. Europe, 4. Nile River, 5. Antarctica

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 30%, 2. desert, 3. Death Valley, 4. South America, 5. The Danube or Volga

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. Asia.
2. It is located south of Europe and southwest of Asia, surrounded by the Atlantic and Indian oceans.
3. Yes, the Amazon River is located in South America, primarily flowing through Brazil.
4. The smallest continent in the world is Australia.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. The Pacific Ocean is the world's largest and deepest ocean, covering over 63 million square miles (roughly one-third of Earth's surface) and containing more than half of the planet's free water. Named by Ferdinand Magellan for its calm waters, it boasts the deepest point (Mariana Trench) and 25,000 islands, surrounded by the geological "Ring of Fire".

Key Geographical and Physical Features

Dimensions & Location: It is roughly triangular, stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the Southern Ocean, bounded by Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east.

Depth & Deepest Points: With an average depth of around 4,000 meters, it is the deepest ocean basin, featuring the Mariana Trench which dives over 11,000 meters deep, according to Vajiram & Ravi.

The "Ring of Fire": The Pacific basin is rimmed by a near-continuous series of active volcanoes and tectonic fault lines, resulting in intense earthquake activity, as described in National Geographic.

Islands: It contains about 25,000 islands—more than all other oceans combined—primarily grouped into three main divisions: Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.

2. **Climate of Africa:** **Tropical Climate:** A large part of Africa lies within the tropical zone, bounded by the Tropic of Cancer in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn in the south. This makes it the most tropical continent, with consistently high temperatures throughout the year.

Aridity and Deserts: Approximately 60% of Africa's land surface consists of drylands and deserts, including the vast Sahara Desert in the north, which is the largest hot desert in the world.

Rainforests: The Congo Basin, near the Equator, features a hot and humid equatorial climate with dense rainforests and heavy rainfall.

Savanna and Seasonal Rainfall: The savanna regions (or tropical wet-and-dry zones) cover nearly half the continent, experiencing distinct wet and dry seasons.

Opposite Climates: Since the continent spans both hemispheres, when it is summer in North Africa, it is winter in South Africa.

Resources of Africa:

Mineral Wealth: Africa is incredibly rich in minerals, possessing about 30% of the world's known mineral reserves. It holds 40% of the world's gold and 90% of its chromium and platinum reserves.

Energy Resources: The continent contains substantial oil (12% of global reserves) and natural gas (8% of global reserves).

Agriculture and Water: Africa holds 65% of the world's arable land. Major agricultural products include coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and rubber.

Forests and Wildlife: The African rainforests are a major resource, and the continent is famous for its unique wildlife, which is crucial for tourism.

3. South America is the fourth-largest continent, covering a wide range of climates and landscapes, primarily located in the Southern Hemisphere.

Geography: The continent is defined by the Andes Mountains, the longest mountain range in the world, along its western edge, and the Amazon Basin, which contains the world's largest rainforest, in the center.

Climate: The climate is diverse, ranging from tropical in the Amazon to arid in the Atacama Desert (the driest place on Earth) and cold in the southern region of Patagonia.

- Resources:** **Mineral Resources:** It is a major producer of copper (Chile and Peru), iron ore (Brazil), and petroleum (Venezuela, which has the largest oil reserves in the world).

Forests: The Amazon provides immense timber and rubber resources.

Agriculture: It is a leading producer of coffee, soybeans, and beef, particularly from the Pampas grasslands of Argentina and Brazil.

Economic Activity: While agriculture and mining are dominant, the continent also has significant hydroelectric potential.

4. Asia: The largest continent by both area and population, hosting diverse landscapes, including the Himalayas and the Arabian Desert, and the most populated nations like China and India.

Africa: The second largest, characterized by high temperatures, the Sahara Desert, and vast biodiversity, often called the cradle of humankind.

North America: Known for its technological advancement, containing the USA, Canada, and Mexico, with a climate ranging from Arctic in the north to tropical in the south.

South America: Famous for the Amazon rainforest (the "lungs of the earth") and the Andes Mountains, with strong cultural ties to Spanish

and Portuguese heritage.

Antarctica: The southernmost, coldest, and driest continent, covered almost entirely by ice, with no permanent human population and used primarily for scientific research.

Europe: A continent with a rich, long history and high development, often called the birthplace of Western civilization, bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the south.

Australia (Oceania): The smallest continent and the only one that is also a single nation-state, known for its unique wildlife and the Great Barrier Reef.



LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. longitudes, 2. 360, 3. 181, 4. spherical

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Longitudes, 2. axis, 3. Latitudes, 4. Equator, 5. Prime Meridian

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. The Earth is represented by: Globe, Map
2. Latitudes are imaginary horizontal lines drawn on the Earth from east to west.
3. The Equator is the longest latitude that divides the Earth into two equal halves – the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
4. The North Pole lies at 90° North latitude
The South Pole lies at 90° South latitude
5. Latitudes are measured in degrees (°) north or south of the Equator.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. A geographical grid is a network of intersecting latitudes and longitudes drawn on the Earth. It helps us locate places accurately on maps and globes.
2. Latitudes and longitudes are imaginary lines used to locate places on Earth. Latitudes run horizontally from east to west and measure distance north or south of the Equator. Longitudes run vertically from north to south and measure distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Together, they form a grid system that helps in finding exact locations.

3. The International Date Line is an imaginary line located at about 180° longitude. When we cross it, the date changes by one day (either forward or backward).
4. The horizontal imaginary lines on the Earth are called latitudes.



THE DENSE FORESTS REGION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Congo River Basin,
2. villages,
3. Congo,
4. dense,
5. Bantu

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Brazil.,
2. thunder and lightning,
3. chimpanzees ,
4. Pygmies,
5. Timber

C. Match the Following

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Equatorial forests | (b) deciduous |
| 2. Canopy | (c) umbrella-like layer |
| 3. Fauna | (d) animals |
| 4. Tropical rainforests | (a) tribal people |
| 5. Amazon rainforests | (e) anaconda |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Evergreen forests are forests where the trees do not shed all their leaves at the same time, making the forest appear green throughout the year. They are typically found in areas with very high rainfall.
2. The Congo has a hot and humid tropical climate. It rains almost every day, usually in the afternoon, and there is very little difference between seasons.
3. The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in Central Africa. It lies mostly within the Congo Basin and is crossed by the Equator.
4. The DRC is surrounded by nine countries: Republic of the Congo (West), Central African Republic and South Sudan (North), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania (East), and Zambia and Angola (South). It also has a small coastline on the Atlantic Ocean.
5. The DRC has a hot and humid equatorial climate. Because it is located on the equator, it experiences high temperatures (average to) and heavy rainfall throughout the year, with little seasonal variation.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. The DRC is located in Central Africa and is the second-largest country in Africa by area. Formerly known as Zaire, it is known for its vast, dense Congo Basin rainforest—the second largest in the world. The country

is exceptionally rich in natural resources, including diamonds, copper, cobalt, and gold, but has historically faced economic and political instability. The Congo River, the deepest in the world, flows through the nation.

2. Life in the DRC is challenging due to political instability and poor infrastructure. Many people live in rural areas and practice agriculture, growing cassava, maize, and rice. The Pygmies are the original inhabitants who live in forests, while the majority are Bantu peoples, such as the Mongo, Luba, and Kongo. The urban lifestyle is concentrated in cities like Kinshasa, while in the forests, people lead a traditional, primitive lifestyle
3. The DRC is often called a “natural zoo” due to its rich biodiversity. Major animals include primates like mountain gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos, as well as elephants, rhinoceroses, and lions. It is also home to the okapi (a relative of the giraffe), crocodiles, hippopotamuses, and a wide variety of birds and snakes, particularly within its protected national parks.
4. The transportation system is underdeveloped and challenging. Because of the vast, dense rainforests and rivers, the country relies heavily on water transport via the Congo River and its tributaries. Road networks are sparse and mostly unpaved, making road travel difficult, particularly during the rainy season. Air travel is used to connect major cities.



THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Polar Bear, 2. both (a) & (b), 3. summer, 4. Denmark

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Plant, 2. Arctic, 3. Polar Bear, 4. fur, 5. Greenland

C. Write ‘T’ for True and ‘F’ for false statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. Yes, Greenland has an Arctic climate, experiencing very cold weather for most of the year, with winter conditions lasting about nine months. While summers can be relatively mild in coastal areas, temperatures in the interior (the ice sheet) remain below freezing year-round.
2. Due to the extreme cold and permafrost, vegetation is limited, but includes mosses, lichens, grasses, and small shrubs like dwarf willows and crowberries. There are no large forests, although a small, natural forest of downy birch and grey-leaf willow grows in the southern Qinnua Valley.

3. Greenland covers a total area of approximately 2,166,086 square kilometers (around 836,330 square miles), with over 80% of it covered by a permanent ice sheet.
4. Greenland is not in Denmark, but it is an autonomous territory within the Kingdom of Denmark. It has its own self-government (home rule) but is technically part of the Danish realm.
5. Icebergs are massive pieces of freshwater ice that have broken off from glaciers or ice shelves and float in the sea, with the majority of their bulk submerged underwater.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Traditional Inuit clothing is designed to withstand extreme cold. They wear atigi (a traditional inner jacket), anorak (outer jackets), and fur-lined trousers. They wear boots known as kamiks, which are made from sealskin or reindeer skin and are water-resistant to protect against the ice and snow.
2. 1. Flora: The vegetation is limited due to the cold, consisting mainly of hardy plants that grow during the short summer, including mosses, lichens, dwarf birch, berry-bearing shrubs, and tundra grasses.
2. Fauna: Animals found in Greenland are those that can withstand extreme cold. Key land animals include polar bears, reindeer, Arctic foxes, snow hares, and lemmings. Marine life is diverse, with seals, walruses, whales, and narwhals living in the icy cold waters.
3. 1. Location: The majority of the population (Inuit) live in small coastal towns and villages, as the interior is covered by thick ice.
2. Economy: Their lives are heavily dependent on fishing (especially shrimp and halibut) and hunting (seals, whales).
3. Modernization: While tradition is strong, life is changing due to modernization, bringing in technologies like motorboats instead of traditional kayaks and rifles instead of harpoons. The Greenlandic government operates with a mix of modern life and traditional Inuit culture.
4. Greenland has an Arctic or Polar climate, featuring long, cold winters and short, cool summers. In winter, temperatures are usually below the freezing point (often below -20°C) and the sun is not visible for many weeks, known as the polar night. Summers are cool (rarely above 10-15°C), and in the northern parts, the “midnight sun” causes the sun to stay visible for 24 hours for several weeks.
5. 1. Musk Ox and Reindeer: These animals roam the land and are adapted to the freezing weather.
2. Polar Bear: The largest land predator, found patrolling the ice and coastal areas.
3. Arctic Fox & Lemming: Small creatures that live in the tundra.

4. Marine Life: The waters around Greenland are home to seals, humpback whales, and narwhals, which are vital for local subsistence.
5. Huskies: Wolf-like dogs traditionally used to pull sledges for transportation

14

THE DESERT REGION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (b) Sahara, 2. Western Asia, 3. sand, 4. Both 'a' and 'b', 5. Camel

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Saudi Arabia, 2. Summers, 3. caravans, 4. Riyadh, 5. Jeddah

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. The climate is mostly a harsh, dry, desert climate with extremely high temperatures during the day in summer and very little annual rainfall.
2. It is mostly covered by vast deserts, sand dunes, and barren rocky plateaus.
3. The primary pilgrimage sites are Mecca (Masjid al-Haram) and Medina (Al-Masjid an-Nabawi).
4. Sandstorms are strong winds that carry clouds of sand and dust over large areas, often significantly reducing visibility.
5. The Camel is the most popular and culturally significant animal.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. Types of Plants: The flora consists primarily of drought-resistant shrubs, herbs, and xerophytes (plants adapted for low water). Key examples include:

Acacia Trees: Dominant tree species, such as *Acacia tortilis* and *Acacia gerrardii*.

Date Palm: Economically significant, providing fruit and shade.

Desert Shrubs: *Calligonum comosum*, Saltbush, and *Zilla spinosa*.

Succulents: *Aloe vera* and *Adenium obesum* (Desert Rose).

Grasses: *Stipagrostis plumosa* and *Cyperus conglomeratus* found in wadis and dunes.

Survival Mechanisms (Xerophytic Adaptations):

Deep Root Systems: Plants like the Acacia possess deep roots to access groundwater.

Water Storage: Succulents store water in their fleshy stems or leaves.

Reduced Leaves/Spines: Many plants have small, leathery leaves or

thorns to reduce water loss (transpiration) and protect against grazers.
Dormancy: Many annual plants only germinate and complete their life cycle within a few weeks after infrequent rain, then remain as seeds during dry periods.

2. Yes, Saudi Arabia is considered the holiest center in Islam.

Birthplace of Islam: The kingdom is often called the “home of Islam” because it is where the Prophet Muhammad was born and where he lived and died.

The Two Holy Mosques: It holds the two most important cities in the Islamic faith:

Mecca (Makkah): Location of the Masjid al-Haram (Sacred Mosque) and the Kaaba, the most sacred site in Islam towards which Muslims pray.

Medina (Madinah): Site of the Masjid an-Nabawi (Prophet’s Mosque) and the Prophet Muhammad’s tomb.

Hajj Pilgrimage: Every year, millions of Muslims travel to Mecca for the Hajj pilgrimage, one of the five pillars of Islam, making Saudi Arabia the focal point of global Islamic pilgrimage. The King of Saudi Arabia officially holds the title “Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques”.

3. Flora: While mostly arid, the vegetation is surprisingly diverse in specific regions.

Desert & Wadis: Dominated by thorny acacia, shrubs, and grasses like *Calligonum comosum*.

Southwest (Asir Mountains): A completely different, wetter ecosystem containing juniper forests, wild olive trees, and African-influenced flora.

Coastal Regions: Mangroves are found along the Red Sea coast.

Fauna: Wildlife is adapted to harsh conditions, with many endangered species protected by government reserves.

Mammals: Arabian Oryx (reintroduced), Arabian Wolf, Sand Cat, Caracal, Arabian Tahr, Rock Hyrax, and Hamadryas Baboons.

Birds: Sandgrouse, Falcons, Quails, Larks, and the endangered MacQueen’s Bustard.

Marine Life: The Red Sea boasts massive coral reefs with over 1,200 fish species, dolphins, and sea turtles.

4. Life in Saudi Arabia is a blend of deeply rooted Islamic traditions and rapid modern changes.

Culture & Religion: Society is heavily influenced by Islamic law (Sharia). Family is the most important social institution, with strong bonds to extended kin.

Dress: Men traditionally wear a white thawb (or thobe) with a gutra (head covering). While not legally required anymore, many women still wear

a traditional long black cloak called an abaya to respect local culture.

Social Changes: Significant liberalization has occurred recently. Gender segregation has decreased, with women now allowed to drive, work in public sectors, and attend sporting events.

Daily Life & Leisure: Daily routines are structured around the five daily prayers. Urban life is popular, with young people socializing at cafés and malls. Traditional hospitality (Arabic coffee and dates) remains crucial.

Diet: Sheep and camel meat are popular, along with rice dishes like Kabsa.

5. Under Vision 2030, initiated by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, Saudi Arabia is undergoing massive economic and social transformation.

Economic Diversification: The kingdom is moving away from sole dependence on oil by investing in technology, renewable energy, and tourism.

Tourism and Entertainment: The country has opened up to tourism, offering visas and launching the Red Sea Project. Cinemas, concerts, and public entertainment, once banned, are now common.

Women's Empowerment: Lifting the driving ban (2018), reducing the male guardianship system, and increasing female participation in the workforce.

Urban Infrastructure: Development of "giga-projects" like NEOM, a \$500 billion futuristic city, and a focus on expanding public transportation (e.g., Riyadh Metro).

Religious Modernization: Reducing the power of the religious police and encouraging a more moderate interpretation of Islam, resulting in the lifting of bans on amusement parks and social restrictions



GLOBAL WEATHER AND CLIMATE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. both 'a' and 'b',
2. audio, vertical
3. Jammu & Kashmir,
4. (b) Delhi,
5. cooler

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. coldn,
2. moderate,
3. tropical monsoon,
4. humidity,
5. torrid

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. High humidity (due to high evaporation from heat and water bodies).

2. Vertical (or direct).
3. Areas near the equator are hotter.
4. Climate affects flora, fauna, food habits, clothing, and shelter.
5. The Frigid Zone is located near the poles (between the Arctic Circle/ Antarctic Circle and the poles).

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. The distance from the sea, also known as continentality, is a crucial factor that influences the climate of a place. Water has a higher specific heat capacity than land, meaning it heats up and cools down more slowly.

Coastal Areas (Maritime Climate): Areas near the sea experience a moderate or equable climate. During summer, cool sea breezes keep temperatures low, and in winter, the warmer sea keeps temperatures from dropping too low. They experience smaller annual/daily temperature ranges and high humidity.

Inland Areas (Continental Climate): Places far from the sea experience extreme climate because they lack the moderating effect of sea breezes. These areas experience very hot summers and very cold winters. Example: Mumbai vs. Delhi

Mumbai (Coastal City): Located near the Arabian Sea, Mumbai experiences a moderate, warm, and humid climate throughout the year. The temperature range is relatively small, with average temperatures usually ranging from 20°C to 32°C.

Delhi (Inland City): Situated deep inland, Delhi has an extreme climate. It experiences very hot summers (often exceeding 40°C) and cold winters (sometimes dropping near freezing) because it lacks the sea's moderating influence.

2. The climate of a place is affected by several natural factors, commonly remembered by the acronym LOWERN (Latitude, Ocean Currents, Wind, Elevation, Relief, Nearness to water).

1. Latitude (Distance from the Equator): Places near the equator are hotter because they receive direct sun rays. Temperature decreases as we move from the equator towards the poles because rays become more slanting, covering a larger area and providing less heat.

2. Altitude or Elevation (Height above sea level): As the height increases, the atmosphere becomes less dense, leading to a decrease in temperature. Roughly, temperature drops by 1°C for every 100 meters. Example: Ooty is cool even in summer due to its high altitude.

3. Distance from the Sea: As explained above, coastal areas have a moderate climate, while inland areas experience extremes of temperature due to the differential heating of land and water.

4. Pressure and Wind System: The wind, particularly winds blowing from the sea to the land (sea breeze), carries moisture and causes rainfall in

coastal areas.

5. Ocean Currents: Warm currents warm the air above them and bring higher temperatures to the coast, while cold currents cool the coastal air.
6. Relief (Topography): High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds. They also force moist air to rise, causing precipitation on the windward side and leaving the leeward side dry (rain shadow area).
3. Based on the amount of heat received from the sun (sunlight) due to latitude, the Earth is divided into three main temperature (or heat) zones:
 1. Torrid Zone (Tropical Zone):
 1. Location: Situated between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S).
 2. Characteristics: This zone receives direct, vertical rays of the sun, making it the hottest zone year-round.
 3. Climate: Very hot and humid with high rainfall, often having only wet and dry seasons.
 2. Temperate Zone:
 1. Location: Found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle (66.5° N) in the Northern Hemisphere, and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle (66.5° S) in the Southern Hemisphere.
 2. Characteristics: The sun is never directly overhead, leading to moderate temperatures, neither very hot nor very cold.
 3. Climate: This zone experiences four distinct seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter).
 3. Frigid Zone (Polar Zone):
 1. Location: Located between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole (90° N) in the Northern Hemisphere, and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole (90° S) in the Southern Hemisphere.
 2. Characteristics: Farthest from the equator, this zone receives highly slanted rays, making it the coldest zone.
 3. Climate: Extremely cold, with long winters and short, cool summers; areas are often covered in snow and ice.



THE TEMPERATE ZONE

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Prairie, 2. Homesteads, 3. rivers, 4. Downs, 5.

B. Fill in the Blanks

1. four, 2. moderate, 3. Grasslands, 4. Mississippi and Missouri,
5. extreme ; humid

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Short answer the following questions.

1. The biggest farming region (specifically for wheat) is located in the Prairies of North America, which cover large parts of the United States and Canada.
2. Technology has revolutionized life by enabling large-scale mechanized farming, allowing few people to cultivate vast areas using tractors, seed drills, and combine harvesters. It has also improved connectivity with roads and internet, and modernized agricultural practices with GPS and data monitoring.
3. The Prairies have a continental climate with extreme temperatures—hot summers (around 20°C) and very cold winters (dropping below -20°C). Rainfall is moderate, suitable for grass, and a warm local wind called the Chinook blows in winter.
4. People live in modern farmhouses called ranches or homesteads, mostly in rural areas. They are highly industrious, with a lifestyle centered around large-scale agriculture and cattle rearing.
5. The main crops cultivated are wheat (for which it is called the “wheat basket”), maize (corn), barley, oats, rye, and canola.

E. Long answer the following questions.

1. A Brief Note on the Prairies Location: Found in the USA and Canada, bounded by the Rocky Mountains (west) and the Great Lakes (east).
Landscape: Primarily flat, gently sloping, or hilly land, characterized as a “sea of grass”.
Climate: Temperate climate, with cold winters (upto) and moderate summers (approx).
Drainage: The region is drained by the tributaries of the Mississippi River in the USA and the Saskatchewan River in Canada.
Nickname: Known as the “Wheat Basket of the World” or “Granaries of the World” due to massive wheat production.
2. Life of the People of Prairies
Occupations: The people are mostly engaged in large-scale agriculture and cattle rearing.
Agriculture: Farmers use modern techniques and machinery (tractors, combines) to cultivate large areas, growing wheat, barley, oats, and maize.

Ranching: In the hilly, less fertile western region, cattle are reared on large farms called ranches.

Infrastructure: The region has a very good network of roads, railways, and canals, and is highly industrialized with extensive food processing industries.

Life Type: It is a highly developed region, with people leading a comfortable, modern, and mostly agricultural-based lifestyle.

3. Large-Scale Mechanization: Farmers use giant machines for farming, including plowing, sowing, and harvesting, which has altered the natural landscape.

Ploughing the Grasslands: The vast natural grasslands (native grass) have been largely replaced with enormous agricultural fields to create farmland.

Resource Management: Farmers manage water for irrigation and use the vast, flat terrain for massive agricultural expansion.

Infrastructure Expansion: The creation of large, sprawling farmsteads and agricultural machinery requires extensive, improved roads and infrastructure.

4. Definition: Homesteads are the houses or homes where farmers, their families, and sometimes their workers reside, which are located directly on their large, widespread farms in the Prairies.

Purpose: They serve as the central base for the farm management and operation in this vast, often sparsely populated area.

Structure: They are typically equipped with separate sheds for storing expensive machinery and housing animals.



TEST PAPER -1

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. copper, 2. USSR, 3. Mahatma Gandh, 4. electron, 5. foot

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. James Watt, 2. Lotus Temple, 3. Xuanzang, 4. Sumerians, 5. hydroelectricity

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Definition: Braille is a tactile writing system used by people who are visually impaired or blind. It consists of patterns of raised dots arranged in a

six-dot cell structure, representing letters, numbers, and punctuation marks. It is read by passing fingers over the dots.

Inventor: Louis Braille, a French educator who lost his own sight at age three, invented this script in 1824 when he was only 15 years old.

2. Bharat (India) possesses a rich and diverse heritage, encompassing ancient monuments, traditions, and artistic expressions handed down from generations, often described as “Unity in Diversity.” Key features include:

Ancient Civilization: Traces back thousands of years to the Indus Valley Civilization.

Monuments & Arts: Famous sites include the Taj Mahal, Ajanta and Ellora Caves, and various temples. It includes traditional dance forms (e.g., Bharatanatyam) and classical music.

Intellectual & Scientific Heritage: Contributions in mathematics (zero), Ayurveda, Yoga, and literature (Vedas).

Cultural Values: A blend of different religions, languages, and philosophies such as non-violence (ahimsa) and tolerance.

3. Origin: The British East India Company (EIC) was established on December 31, 1600, through a Royal Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I to trade with the East Indies.

Trading to Ruling: Originally a trading company dealing in spices, cotton, and tea, it established factories in Surat (1613), Madras, and Calcutta.

Political Dominance: Following the Battle of Plassey (1757) and the Battle of Buxar (1764), the EIC shifted from trading to ruling, gaining Diwani rights to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

Dissolution: After the 1857 Revolt, the British Crown took direct control, and the EIC was formally dissolved in 1874

4. Airways provide the fastest means of transportation due to several factors:

High Speed: Aircraft can travel at speeds of 500 km/h or more, covering large distances in very little time.

No Physical Obstructions: Unlike roads or railways, airways do not face traffic jams, mountainous, or desert barriers. They offer a direct, straight-line path.

Accessibility: They can reach remote and inaccessible areas, which is crucial for emergency medical services and disaster relief.

Efficient for Perishables: They are ideal for transporting time-sensitive and perishable goods over long distances.

5. Advancement in Agriculture: Iron was used to make stronger tools and plows, allowing humans to clear forests and cultivate tougher soil, which boosted agricultural productivity

Warfare & Tools: It enabled the production of stronger weapons for defense and tools for building more durable structures [1.3.7 - inferred].

Alloy Development: The ability to mix iron with carbon to create steel allowed for more advanced engineering and infrastructure development.



TEST PAPER -2

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Prairies, 2. International Monetary Fund, 3. Delhi, 4. Asia,
5. longitudes

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Dust storm, 2. Equator, 3. Penguin 4. thunderstorms, 5. South America

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false statements.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

1. A geographical grid (or graticule) is a system of imaginary lines drawn on maps and globes used to locate places on the Earth's surface. It is formed by the intersection of two sets of lines:

Latitudes (Parallels): Horizontal lines that run east-west, measuring distance north or south of the Equator.

Longitudes (Meridians): Vertical lines that run north-south from pole to pole. The intersection of these lines allows for the precise identification of any location using coordinates.

2. The Earth is divided into three main temperature zones (or heat zones) based on the amount of sunlight and heat received, which depends on the angle of the sun's rays:

Torrid Zone (Tropical Zone): Located between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5 S) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5 S). It receives direct sunlight year-round, making it the hottest zone.

Temperate Zones: Located between the Tropical zone and the Frigid zones (between and 23.5 N). These zones have moderate temperatures—neither too hot nor too cold—and experience four distinct seasons.

Frigid Zones (Polar Zones): Located between the Arctic Circle (66.5 N) and the North Pole, and between the Antarctic Circle (66.5 N) and the South Pole. It is the coldest part of the world, receiving slanting sunbeams, and is covered with ice and snow.

3. The UN Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The process involves:

Nomination: Member states nominate candidates who submit vision statements.

Security Council Voting: The Security Council holds secret ballots (straw polls) to reach a consensus.

Veto Power: Any of the five permanent members of the Security Council (US, Russia, China, Britain, France) can veto a candidate.

Recommendation & Appointment: A candidate must receive at least 9 votes without a veto to be recommended to the General Assembly, which then appoints the candidate by a simple majority or acclamation. The term is for five years, renewable once.

4. Climate: Africa is the most tropical continent, with the equator, Tropic of Cancer, and Tropic of Capricorn running through it. Most of the continent is hot, but climate ranges from arid deserts (Sahara, Kalahari) and hot-and-humid equatorial climates in Central Africa to temperate climates in the extreme north and south.

Resources: Africa is exceptionally rich in natural resources. It contains roughly 30% of the world's mineral reserves. Key resources include:

Minerals: Cobalt, copper, diamonds, gold, coltan, chromium, and platinum.

Energy: Large reserves of oil and natural gas.

Agriculture & Land: Vast agricultural land (65% of the world's arable land) and extensive forests.

5. Location and Climate: Located in Central Africa on the equator, it has a hot, wet, and humid climate, with dense tropical rainforests (Congo Basin).

Occupations: The majority of people are involved in agriculture, growing crops such as cassava, maize, rice, and bananas. Mining is a major industry, with people working in areas rich with cobalt, diamonds, and gold.

Lifestyle: Many people live in rural areas in small villages near rivers. The Congo River serves as a vital transportation highway, as dense forests make road building difficult.

Habitation: The dense forests are home to a wide variety of wildlife, including gorillas and okapis, and the people living there often have to adapt to an environment that is very challenging to outsiders.