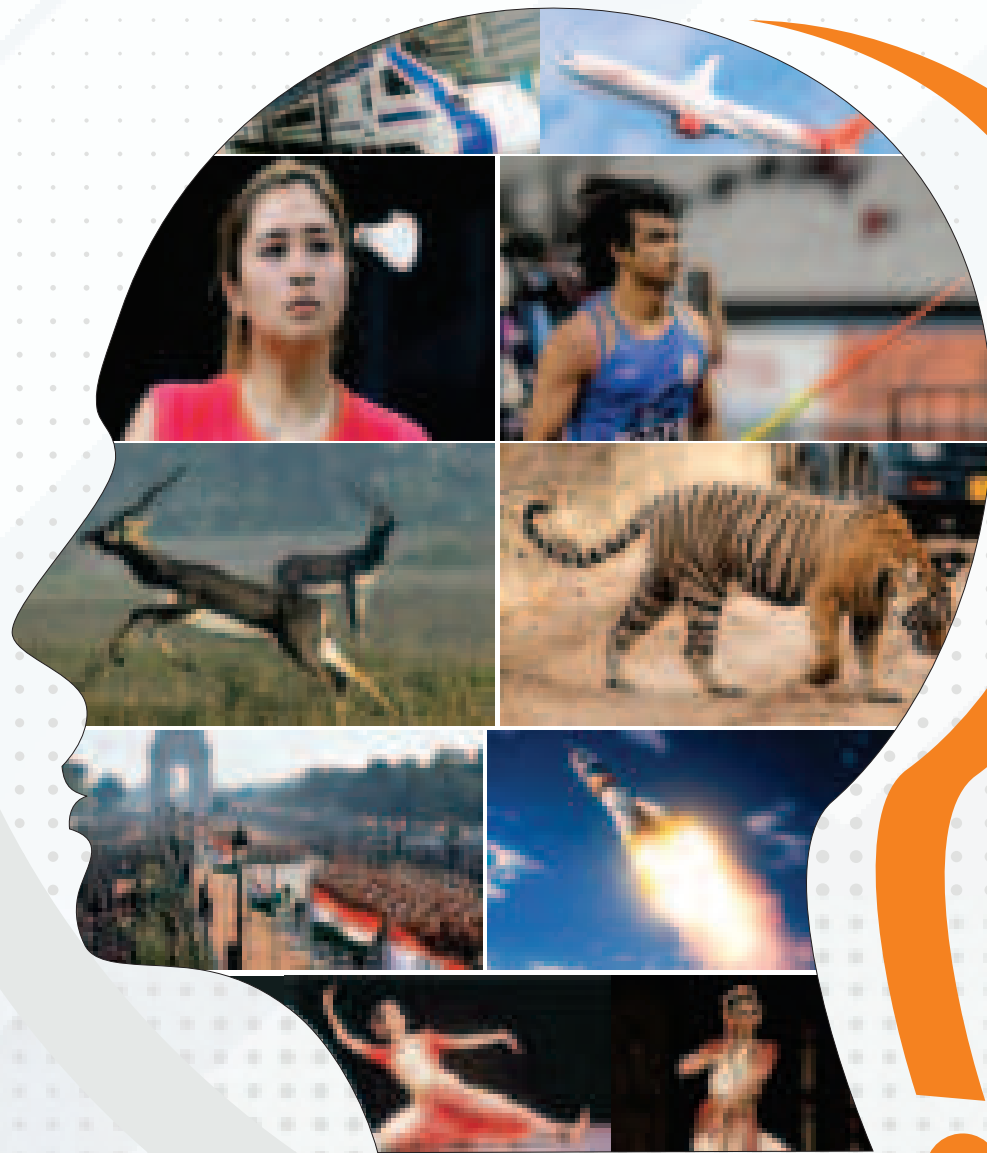


6



With the blessings of :
Our Parents

GENERAL Knowledge 6



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Edited by:

Saurabh Gandhi
Neelam Sarkar
Ananya Pandey

- National Education Policy 2020
- Activity Based
- Innovative Approach
- Learning with fun
- Used Eco Friendly Paper



Preface

'General Knowledge' is a comprehensive series of eight books designed specifically for the needs and requirements of students studying in classes 1-8. The content has been created keeping in mind the National Education Policy 2020. The purpose of this series is to enhance competence, experiential, comprehensive and critical learning. This book includes enough questions in accordance with the NEP criteria. The fundamental principles of NEP which is recognising, identifying and fostering the unique capabilities of each student, respect for diversity and respect for individual aspect in all topics. While framing the book our editorial team ensured that children enjoy classroom learning to the fullest.

Key Features of the Series:

With the motto of Educate, Encourage and Enlighten this book is based on NEP criterion which promotes learning and development, and tests higher-order skills, such as analysis, critical thinking, and conceptual clarity. The book has been segregated into sections emphasising upon the comprehension of information regarding various topics, such as:

- **The Living Planet** : The information related to the uniqueness and importance of our planets. It also discusses space travellers.
- **Sports Arena** : This portion discusses different aspects of sports such as origins, tournaments, trophies, etc. It talks about different types of sports and sportsmen.
- **Incredible India** : This portion discusses the glorious past of India along with its polity, geography and legacy.
- **Awareness Plus** : The book discusses the topics of general awareness about safety and responsibility here.
- **Life Skills** : This feature of the book inculcates life skills and values in students.
- **Personality Plus** : This book also strives to be a helpful associate in the proper development of the student's personality including good manners, etiquettes and proper conduct.
- **Brainstorming** : This section consists of activity given at the end of a section urges students to apply their learning skills and helps them to retain the knowledge gained in class.
- **Let me Answer** : Discussion-oriented questions are asked to promote the students to inspire to think critically and respond with well thought out answers.
- **Teacher's Note** : A "Teacher's Note" is a set of instructions laid out for the teachers to follow in the classroom based on the worksheet, activity/exercises. It specifies how the worksheet and activities/exercises should be carried out in class.
- **Info-Bits** : Interesting facts related to the topic of the chapter are incorporated in the form of Info-Bits so as to enhance the overall learning experience of the student.

The subject of general knowledge is too broad to be covered in an eight-book series.

However, every effort has been made to make it as thorough as possible. Sincere efforts have been taken to prevent any inconsistencies and make this series a perfect complement to the students' education. Any worthwhile recommendations for how to improve the series are always welcome and greatly appreciated.

—Publisher

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Nature and its Institutions

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. The bulk of the is made from iron, oxygen, magnesium and silicon.
2. More than chemical elements occur naturally in the Earth and its atmosphere.
3. The is made mostly from oxygen and silicon.
4. The is made of iron and magnesium.
5. The is of iron, nickel and traces of sulphur, carbon etc.
6. Heavy elements like end up in crust because they easily react with oxygen and silicon to form compounds.
7. Earth has a unique shape called a it is not a perfect sphere.
8. Earth spins faster at than at the poles.

Let Me Answer

* Air is the mixture of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

Help List

Geoid, Earth, Uranium, Ninety two, Core, Crust, Mantle, Equator

Info-Bits

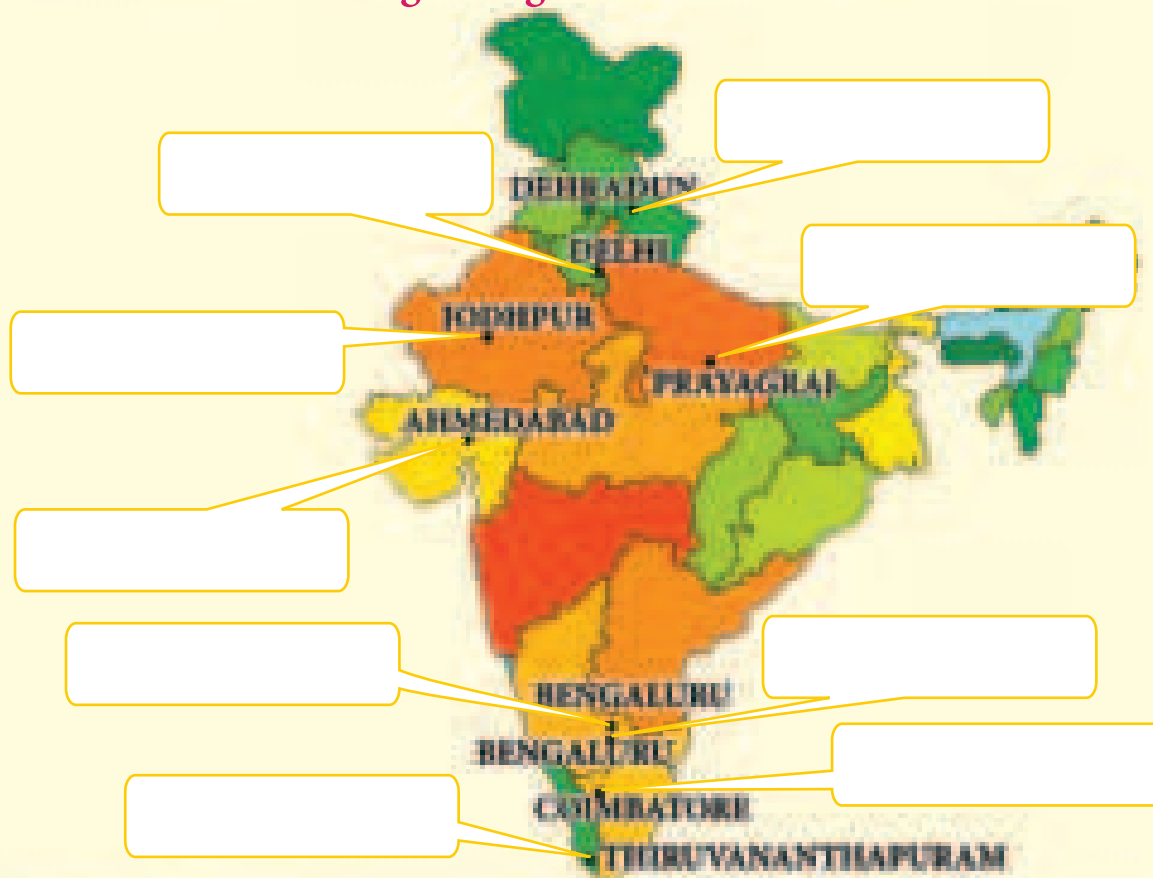
The Earth's diameter is 43 km larger at equator than at poles.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Motivate students to complete the exercises. Help them to understand different features of nature.



II. Mark the following ecological institutions of India



Let Me Answer

- * Have you ever been to any hill station?
Name it.

Help List

Centre for Environment Education

Centre for Ecological Sciences

Centre for Ornithology and Natural History

Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy

Arid Forest Research Institute

CPR Environmental Education Centre

Centre of Social Forestry and Eco-Rehabilitation

Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute

Info-Bits

Both Zoological Survey and Botanical Survey of India have headquarters in Kolkata.



Ecology Talkies



Write True or False for the following statements:

1. Smoke from car, bus, etc. cannot cause air pollution.
2. Farmers' crop sprays, mining and volcanic eruptions can cause air pollution.
3. All the pollutants of the air are good gases.
4. Most fuels are chemicals called hydrocarbons.
5. Unburnt hydrocarbons react in strong sunlight to form ozone. They may create a photo chemical smog.
6. Air pollution is a major cause of global warming.
7. Air pollution does not have any effect on the ozone layer.
8. Air pollution is a cause for lung diseases.

Info-Bits



Benxi, a city in China, remains invisible to satellites because of smoke from factories.

Let Me Answer

- * Name any disease caused by air pollution.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Explain to students the harmful effects of air pollution with the help of the given exercise.



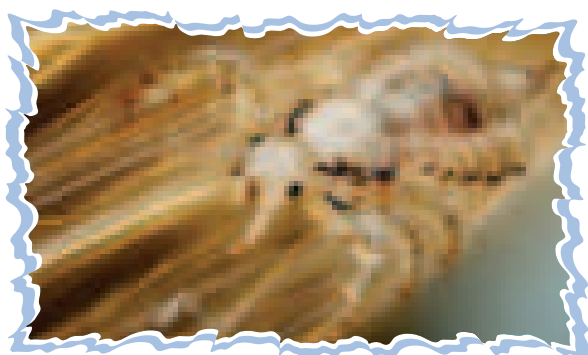
Interesting Bugs

Read and learn about some interesting bugs :



Mosquitoes spread diseases like yellow fever, dengue and malaria. The female mosquitoes that bite animals and people are responsible for itching and irritation.

Termites are also known as 'white ants'. They have softer bodies and lighter colours than ants. They feed on dead plants, trees, and wood. They cause damage to furniture.



Lice are mainly of two types : chewing or biting lice and sucking lice. They usually grow on the human scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes. They feed on human blood. Their bites cause itching. An adult louse can live up to one month on a person's head.

Dragonflies have long and strong bodies. They are in many colours. They also have huge eyes. They are known for their quick movements and are among the fastest insects.



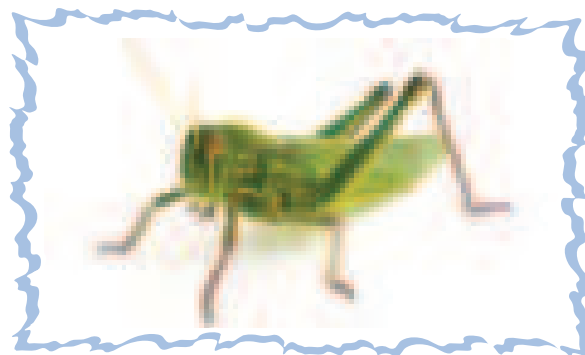
TEACHER'S NOTE

Introduce students to some amazing insects with the help of illustrations.



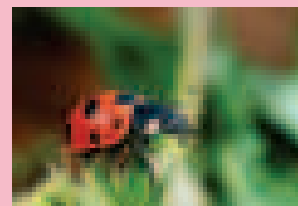
Spiders have eight legs. Their bodies are divided into two parts. They make silk webs to attract and catch other insects. They are found almost everywhere in the world.

Grasshoppers usually jump or crawl, but most kinds can fly. They eat only plants. They have antennae on their heads. They use them to touch and smell. They also have special eyes. They allow them to see in all directions at a single time.



Info-Bits

Ladybugs usually grow up to 8 to 10 mm long. They have short legs. They have bright-coloured bodies with black, yellow, or reddish markings. They only live up to four weeks.



Let Me Answer

* In which region in the world can spiders not survive?



Quiz Time



Can you identify these bugs? Choose the right answers from the help list given below.



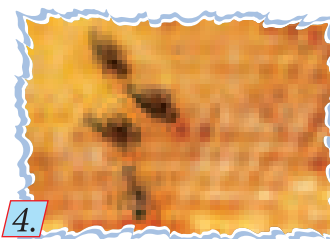
1.



2.



3.



4.

Help List

Caterpillar

Cockroach

Honeybee

Ant



Birds

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. _____ are the biggest of the hunting birds, with wing span up to 2.5 m.
2. The _____ have been recorded diving at a speed of 320 km/hr.
3. The smallest parrot species are the _____ who average at about 8 cm in length.
4. _____ are large wading birds that hunt for fish in shallow lakes and rivers.
5. _____ lives in Eurasia in summers, and then migrates to Africa, India and China in the winters.
6. _____ are parrots which are white with feathered crests on their heads.
7. _____ is the biggest living bird, towering up to 2.75 m in height and weighing over 150 kg.
8. The _____ penguin is the biggest swimming bird up to 1.2 m tall and weighing over 40 kg.

Help List

Falcons, Emperor, Herons, White Stork, Pygmy Parrots, Eagles, Cockatoos, Ostrich

Info-Bits

The Elephant bird of Madagascar was the biggest bird, growing up to 3 m tall (now extinct).

TEACHER'S NOTE

Motivate students to learn amazing facts about various incredible birds using the exercise.



Under water Life

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. _____ gets its name from its whip like tail with its poisonous barbs.
2. _____ are tiny shelled creatures that live along the tide line, feeding on seaweed.
3. _____ is also called Medusa, after the mythical Greek Goddess Medusa, who had wriggling snakes for hair.
4. _____ are mammals. They are warm-blooded and mothers feed their young ones with milk.
5. _____ migrate over 7,000 km, from the Baltic Sea in Europe to the Sargasso Sea near the West Indies.
6. _____ Can grow as long as 3 m and weighs more than 500 kg.
7. _____ are a group of water-dwelling, predatory animals that look a bit like flowers. They cling to rocks and catch tiny prey with their tentacles.

Help List

Bluefin Tuna, Jellyfish,
Sand Hoppers, Dolphins,
European Eels, Sea
Anemones, Electric Ray

Let Me Answer

- * Which mammals of the oceans produce 30% of the world's vegetable matter each year?

Info-Bits

The Box Jellyfish has one of the most deadly poisons. It is the world's most venomous animal.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Life underwater has always been a mystery for humans. Scientists are always working towards knowing more about it. Explain fabulous trivia about aquatic life to the students with the help of the given questions to practice.



Useful Plants

Read and learn about some useful plant :



Every part of the **banana tree** can be used. The trunk, flowers and fruit can be eaten. Banana leaves are even used as plates!

When a cut is made in the bark of the rubber tree, **latex**, a milky fluid, flows out. This fluid is collected and used to make sheets of rubber, from which objects like tyres, shoe soles, and balls are made.



A reddish-brown dye is obtained from the **henna plant** and is used to colour hands, hair, fingernails and fabrics.

Info-Bits

The ancient Egyptians used parts of the papyrus plant to make paper!

Various parts of the **neem tree** are used to make different medicines. Neem twigs are used to brush teeth. Neem leaves are used to ward off insects. They are also eaten in many parts of India.



TEACHER'S NOTE

Assist learners to know more about different plants and their usage. Also, motivate them to have an open discussion about them in the classroom.



Almost all parts of a **coconut tree** are useful. The trunk is used to make furniture. We eat coconut fruit and it gives us oil. Also, coconut water makes for a cool and refreshing drink. Coconut fibre is called coir and can be woven to make ropes and mats.

Info-Bits

Do you know that chocolate is made from the beans of the cocoa tree.

Let Me Answer

* Which fruit is also known as God's fruit?



Quiz Time



Identify and write the names of the commonly used medicinal plants given below. Choose the answers from the help list.



Help List

Tulsi
Pudina
Amla





Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks In India

Rearrange the following to get the names of the Sanctuaries and National parks with the help of the help list:

Names	Locations
1. PRUIDBAN National Park	Chamarajanagar, Karnataka
2. KAMRAPBAL Sanctuary	Garo Hills, Meghalaya
3. IJM TEBCORT National Park	Nainital, Uttarakhand
4. MAGICHAD National Park	Jammu and Kashmir
5. WADHDU National Park	Lakhimpur, Uttar Pradesh
6. ANGHA Bird Sanctuary	Bharatpur, Rajasthan
7. ZARIHAGHAB National Park	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
8. RAPAADJAL Sanctuary.	Alipurduar, West Bengal

Let Me Answer

* Name the biodiversity plant in the capital of India– Delhi.

Help List

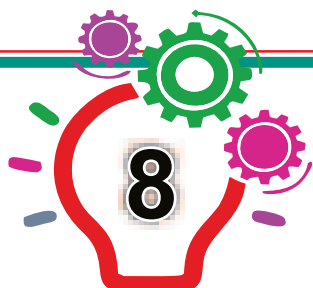
Dachigam, Ghana, Hazaribagh, Jim Corbett,
Dudhwa, Bandipur, Balpakram, Jaldapara

Info-Bits

Dachigam National Park in Jammu and Kashmir is specially known for Hangul (Kashmir Stag).

TEACHER'S NOTE

Help students understand the value of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in India with the help of the practice exercises.



Scientific Trivia

1. Name the branch of science with the help of the help list:

1. The study of sound and sound waves.
2. A branch of science dealing with the production of crops.
3. The scientific study of the material remains of the past as evidence of man's life, culture and history.
4. The scientific study of recording of earthquakes and other vibrations of the Earth.
5. The study of the places names, their origins, uses and classifications.
6. The study of general and fundamental problems such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind and language.
7. The study associated with health and its preservation.
8. The study of rivers.
9. The study and treatment of mental and emotional disorders.

Let Me Answer

- * Name the study of food, diet and nutrients.

Help List

Potamology, Archaeology, Agronomy, Seismology, Toponymy, Philosophy, Hygiene, Psychiatry, Acoustics

Info-Bits

The exploration and study of the ocean is called Oceanography.

TEACHER'S NOTE

There are numerous branches of science to study every minute detail in the world. Allow students to explore some of these branches with the help of the given exercise.



2. Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. _____ is a bio-fertiliser produced from maize waste and gluten.
2. _____ is an important drug substitute of anti-tuberculosis drug.
3. _____ is used as a bio-fertiliser.
4. 11 May is celebrated as _____ in India.
5. _____ means Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks.
6. _____ is the quarterly research journal published by
Meteorological Department of India.
7. _____ technology converts biodegradable solid waste into useful
manure.
8. _____ is India's first thematic educational satellite.
9. The Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences is located in
_____ .
10. _____ was the first satellite launched by India.

Help List

STEP, Nainital, Aryabhata, Azolla, Nisarga,
Technology Day, Suryamin, MAUSAM,
DL-2-Aminobutanol, EDUSAT

Info-Bits

The most powerful rocket ever was 'The Saturn V' was build to send people to the Moon.





Green Energy

Just imagine if the earth uses all its coal, petroleum, oil, and natural gas reserves. How will cars, planes, trains, and all other vehicles run? How will we cook our food? How will generators and heavy machinery work? We need to harness and develop the renewable energy sources present in nature. Let's read about some sources of renewable energy.

Tidal power means to a form of renewable energy. Tidal action in the ocean is converted to electric power. One of the ways to harness tidal power between high tides and low tides is by using a dam to block receding water during the time when the tide flows out from the land. During low tide, water stored in the dam is released, and the water passes through a turbine generate electricity.



Biomass energy is obtained from landfill or waste dumps. Most of the waste that we dump is buried in the ground. It rots and generates a gas, which can be used as renewable or 'green' energy. This gas is used to produce electricity. In many Indian villages and towns, biomass energy is used for cooking, lighting, and other power needs.

Solar energy is procured from the sun's rays that reach the earth. The sun's energy can be transformed into thermal (or heat) energy, and used in homes for heating purposes. It can also be used to provide electricity using photovoltaic cells or solar power plants.



TEACHER'S NOTE

Green Energy is also known for sustainable resources. Discuss various forms of renewable resources with the students with the help of this chapter.



Since ancient times, people have tried to harness **wind energy** to pump water, to cut wood. Now a days grind the crops. Windmills are used to generate electricity in many countries.

Let Me Answer

- * Which country has the world's largest ethanol-mixed gasoline programmes?

Geothermal energy is obtained when water flows over hot rocks underground, hot water and steam are made which escape to the earth's surface through mud pools, hot springs, and geysers. This hot water and steam created electricity.



Renewable energy can also be derived from **agricultural crops**. In some areas, corn, cornstalks, sugar beets, sugar cane and switchgrass are grown, produce ethanol. It is a liquid which can be used in internal combustion engines and fuel cells.

Info-Bits

Renewable energy is non-polluting as well!



Quiz Time



Answer the following questions :

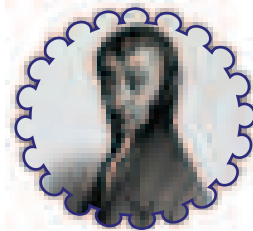
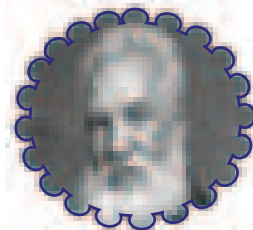
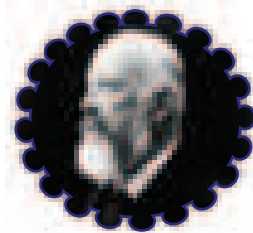
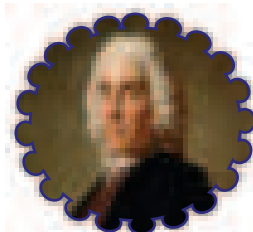
- Which of the following is not a source of renewable energy?
(a) wind (b) gasoline (c) water
- Which among the following is not a greenhouse gas?
(a) carbon dioxide (b) ozone (c) nitrogen
- Which of the following best describes renewable energy resources?
(a) pollute the environment (b) are constantly renewed by nature
(c) contribute to global warming
- This source of renewable energy does not depend on the weather.
(a) geothermal (b) hydropower (c) solar energy



Men of Science

Name the scientists with the help of the help list:

1. a) He made important contributions in the field of electrodynamics.
b) He wrote book called "Theorie des phenomenes electro-dynamicques" in 1826.
c) He worked on 'refraction of light'.
d) He invented astatic needle.
2. a) He discovered the principle related to water (liquid) displacement.
b) He shouted "Eureka, Eureka!"
c) He evolved the principle of levers.
d) He invented water screw.
3. a) He gave the fundamental law of chemistry.
b) He worked also on thermal expansion
c) His law was published in journal de-physique.
d) He determined the number of molecules as 6.022×10^{23} .
4. a) He synthesised indigo.
b) He stated the chemical nature of triphenyl methane.
d) He received the Nobel Prize in 1905.
c) He synthesised uric acid.
5. a) He invented a harmonic telegraph.
b) He invented the workable telephone.
c) He invented the gramophone.
d) He invented photo phone for the deaf.
6. a) He gave the theory of natural selection.
b) He published a book called "The Origin of Species."
c) He worked on variation.
d) He worked on pollination.



Let Me Answer

- * When was the steamboat invented?

Info-Bits

Percy Spencer was an American engineer who invented microwave oven.

Help List

Alexander Graham Bell, Charles Darwin, Archimedes, Andre Marie Ampere, Adolf Von Baeyer, Antoine Lavoisier

TEACHER'S NOTE

People always think of innovative ideas and bring them to existence with their hard work. Let students know about some of the amazing scientists and their inventions through the given exercises.



Complete the table by writing the names of inventors with the help of the help list.

YEARS	INVENTIONS	INVENTORS
1. 1450	Printing Press	_____
2. 1642	Calculating machine	_____
3. 1657	Pendulum clock	_____
4. 1644	Barometer	_____
5. 1712	Steam engine (piston)	_____
6. 1725	Clock (mechanical)	_____
7. 1765	Steam engine (condenser)	_____
8. 1769	Spinning frame	_____
9. 1783	Hot air balloon	_____
10. 1807	Steamboat	_____

Help List

Christiaan Huygens, Johannes Gutenberg, Evangelista Torricelli, Thomas Newcomen, Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier, Robert Fulton, Blaise Pascal, James Watt, Richard Arkwright, I Hsing and Liang Ting Tsan

Info-Bits



World biggest light bulb 13.5 ft sits on the top of Edison Memorial Tower.





Foods

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. _____ in your food is the main source of energy.
2. Plants make carbohydrates when they take energy form _____ .
3. _____ such as glucose, fructose and sucrose are sweet and soluble.
4. _____ such as starch are made up of molecules of simple carbohydrates.
5. An _____ needs 2,000 to 4,000 calories per day of carbohydrates.
6. Fats contain _____ as much energy as carbohydrates.
7. Fats called _____ are stored around the body as adipose tissue.
8. Fats called _____ are used to build body cells.
9. Fat is needed for absorption of _____ Vitamins A, D, E and K.

Help List

Polysaccharides, Carbohydrates, Triglycerides, Sunlight, Twice, Simple carbohydrates, Adult, Phospholipids, Fat-Soluble

Info-Bits

Carbohydrates contain carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.

Let Me Answer

* Why do we need carbohydrates?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Motivate learners to have an open discussion on the different food items and their importance.



Miracles of Nature

Read and learn about some miracles of nature :

Aloe vera is used to help people health. It has a positive effect on the skin. The juice of this plant is used in cosmetics and medicines for treating burns.



Sandalwood also called chandan is used to cure different skin disorders, treat patients with urinary tract infection and soothe burning sensations in households.

Holy basil also known as tulsi is medicinal herb. It is used for treating cold, asthma, as well as skin and respiratory problems.



Indian gooseberry is known as amla in India is a rich source of vitamin C. It is used to treat jaundice and diarrhoea. It also helps to get rid of cough and cold.

TEACHER'S NOTE

There are many useful herbs in nature gifted to us. Talk about different useful herbs that are not less than any miracle.



Wild turmeric (haldi) is a medicinal herb with special antibiotic and antiseptic properties.

Info-Bits



***Black pepper** is a type of spice native to the Malabar Coast of India. It is known to boost the white blood cells that help our bodies to fight off bacteria and viruses.*

Let Me Answer

- * Which medicinal herb helps in treating digestive and liver problems, wounds and skin diseases?



Quiz Time



Answer the following questions.

1. Of the four systems of medicine-Ayurveda, Allopathy, Unani and Siddha which system does not entirely depend on the medicinal properties of plants?

2. Match the medicinal plants with the diseases they are commonly used to treat by writing the correct letters in the given boxes.

Plant	Remedy for
(a) Bhringraj	(i) skin diseases
(b) Amla	(ii) respiratory and digestive ailments
(c) Cinnamon	(iii) hair loss
(d) Isabgol	(iv) scurvy
(e) Neem	(v) toothache
(f) Clove	(vi) constipation



The Space and the Unknown

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. _____ is the nearest planet to the sun.
2. Mercury is the smallest and fastest planet in the Solar System orbiting the sun once in every _____ .
3. Surface temperature on mercury ranges from about _____ .
4. The _____ are largely made of rocks.
5. Beethoven, Tolstoy, _____ are the names of craters on Mercury.
6. _____ is the second planet from the Sun.
7. Venus shines like a star in the night sky because its atmosphere _____ well.
8. Venus is also called _____ because it can be seen from the Earth in the evening.
9. Venus is the hottest planet with temperature _____ .
10. Venus is so hot because of _____ in its atmosphere.

Let Me Answer

- * Which celestial object used to be considered a planet before?

Help List

Reflects sunlight, Carbon dioxide, 464°C,
Evening star, 88 days, Crust and Mantle,
-173°C to 427°C, Venus, Mercury, Shakespeare

Info-Bits

Atmospheric pressure on the surface of Venus is 90 times greater than the Earth.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Inform learners about the different incredible celestial bodies and their trivias.



Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. Space is explored in two ways— by studying it from Earth using powerful telescopes and by _____ .
2. Most space exploration is _____ .
3. No _____ has ever come back from another planet.
4. _____ are special places where astronomers study space.
5. One of the largest observatory complexes 4,200 m above sea level, in a Crater of extinct Hawaiian volcano is _____ .
6. The first _____ was Salyut 1, stayed up only five months.
7. The longest serving station was _____ , it made more than 76,000 orbits of the Earth.
8. A _____ is a reusable spacecraft, made up of a 37.2 m long orbiter, two big solid rocket boosters and three main engines.
9. _____ are objects that orbit planets and other space objects.
10. _____ is the first man-made satellite in space.

Help List

Observatories, Space Shuttle, Mauna Kea, Mir, Launching Spacecraft, Space Station, Satellites, Unmanned Space Probes, Sputnik, Space Probe

Info-Bits



Escape velocity on the surface of the Earth is about 11.2 Km/ sec.

Let Me Answer

- * Which is the nearest natural satellite to the earth?



Artificial Intelligence



Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. In 1981, _____ bought the rights to a simple operating system QDOS.
2. In 1983, John and Paul used DNS to access _____ over the Internet.
3. First computer virus was named as _____ .
4. _____ develops world wide web, creating the modern Internet.
5. _____ was a problem for both digital and non-digital documentation and data storage from 1999 to 2000.
6. _____ software allows people to make free international phone calls.
7. _____ is first biodegradable computer.

Let Me Answer

- * Name the first biodegradable computer.

Info-Bits



David L. Noble at IBM created the first floppy disk.

Help List

Millennium Bug, Bill Gates, websites, Berners-Lee, Skype, Creeper Virus, Iameco

TEACHER'S NOTE

Artificial Intelligence is the new invention of the century. Allow the students to talk more about the same with the help of the exercise.





Animal Kingdom

Name the following:



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

Help List

quokka
armadillo

puffin
meerkat

cassowary
aardvark

gibbon
aye-aye

Himalayan tahr



How well do you know the animal world? To find out, choose the correct options to answer the following questions.

1. Which of these birds can rotate its neck 270 degrees?
(i) Owl (ii) Toucan (iii) Kite
2. Which of these creatures can a hippopotamus outrun?
(i) Cheetah (ii) Human being (iii) Antelope
3. Which of the following type of mammals lay eggs instead of giving birth?
(i) Marsupials (ii) Monotremes (iii) Ungulates
4. Which of these animals is an omnivore?
(i) Bear (ii) Panther (iii) Deer
5. Which member of the big cat family has species called the Indian and the Siberian?
(i) Tiger (ii) Leopard (iii) Lion
6. Which of these is not really a bear?
(i) Sun Bear (ii) Grizzly Bear (iii) Koala bear
7. Which of these is a cold-blooded animal?
(i) Frog (ii) Eagle (iii) Rat
8. Which of these refers to a layer of fat that helps animals such as walruses, seals and penguins keep warm?
(i) Blighter (ii) Blabber (iii) Blubber
9. How many compartments does the stomach of a cow have?
(i) Two (ii) Four (iii) One

Let Me Answer

- * Do birds use GPS to navigate? How else do they know exactly which route to take every year when they migrate?

Info-Bits

A giraffe has seven bones in its neck, which is the same as a human neck; however, they are much larger.





Modern Gadgets

Using pictures as clues, read about these trendy gadgets and name them:

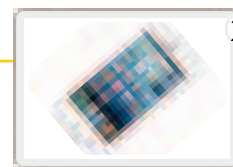
1.



You can read a book available in electronic format, using this device.

.....

2.



A touch screen with a virtual keyboard, this sleek gadget from Apple Inc. (2007) was voted the 'Invention of the Year' by 'Time' magazine.

.....

3.



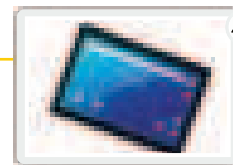
This gadget is a valuable navigational aid and uses satellite signals to fix your location. It also helps you find your way to a destination, using interactive maps.

.....

Info-Bits

Blue lounge Mini Dock charges a mobile without a cord, though requiring an electrical outlet.

4.



It is an ultra-portable computing device, typically with a touch-screen interface. It has intermediate size between a laptop computer and a smartphone.

5.



It is a line of video game console devices designed by Sony to compete with other gaming platforms.

Help List

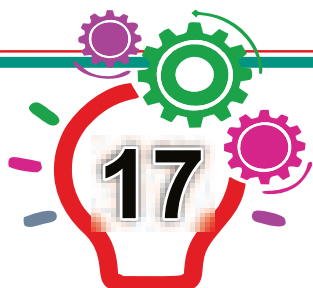
PlayStation, Kindle, Tablet
GPS Navigator, iphone

Let Me Answer

- * Which gadget is a type of computer that we can carry with us anywhere?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Technological advancement has produced an array of some very useful and handy gadgets that make our life easier and more enjoyable. Allow students to talk about it more with the medium of this exercise.



Virtues

Fill in the blanks with the help of help list:



Be truthful and transparent; it's always good to the reality than to tell a fib.



Do things on, late work is never appreciated in the long run.



Go to school regularly and on time. is appreciated.



Teachers and parents train you for future; don't with them or be indifferent.



Movies and videos are good to watch but, makes a complete man.



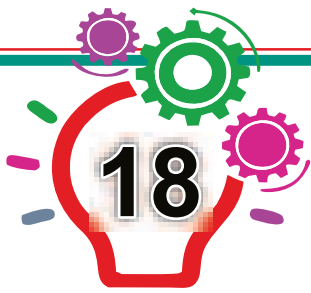
Be to everyone for what they do for you; thankless people are not liked.

Help List

Thankful, Punctuality, Reading, Time, Argue, Share

TEACHER'S NOTE

Virtues are the soul of an individual's personality. Impart students with the essential virtues with the help of the above exercise.



We: The Indians

Name the famous personalities with the help of the help list:

1. He was a nationalist Muslim leader also known as "Frontier Gandhi".
2. He played a pivotal role in framing our Constitution and also a prominent leader of the scheduled castes.
3. He was the first President of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in 1885.
4. He was born on 23rd January, 1897 at Cuttack in Orissa and is popularly known as Netaji.
5. She was an English theosophist, born in London in October 1847. She founded the Indian Home Rule League.
6. He was elected as the President of the INC. He is known as the "Grand Old Man of India".
7. He was a prominent Indian nationalist. He founded the servants of Indian society at Pune.



Help List

Mrs. Annie Besant, Subhash Chandra Bose, Dadabhai Naoroji, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, W. C. Banerjee

Let Me Answer

- * A nationalist who later became a saint. He propagated his ideas through journals like Vande Mataram and Karmayogi. Who was he?

Info-Bits

In 1917, Gandhi entered active politics with Champaran campaign.

TEACHER'S NOTE

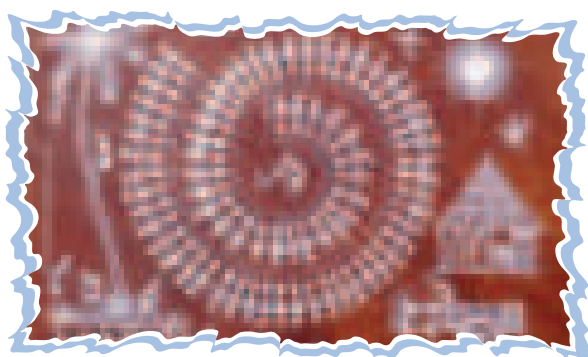
India has seen a lot. Its people have sacrificed everything for freedom and justice. Many famous personalities have given their lives for the exact cause. Let students explore some of these personalities with the help of the given exercise.



Traditional Paintings of India

Let's read the given information to learn about the different styles of traditional Indian paintings.

Pattachitra is derived from the combination of words patta and chitra. Patta means canvas and chitra means picture. Most of the themes of traditional pattachitra are based on Hindu mythology. This form of cloth-based scroll painting is mainly rooted in Odisha.



Warli folk painting does not have images of deities or any mythological characters. It depicts the daily lives and social events of the Warli tribe of Maharashtra. It uses mostly white colour, with occasional dots in red and yellow, on a mud or ochre-coloured base.

Tanjore painting originated in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. It mainly depicts sacred icons, that are made by placing layers of cloth on a wooden plank. It has rich and vivid colours, gold foil, inlays of glass, and even semi-precious stones.



Madhubani painting has striking geometrical patterns, which are traditionally done on a freshly plastered or mud wall with natural dyes and pigments. The main feature of this style, from the Mithila region of Bihar, is that it usually leaves no empty space on the canvas.

TEACHER'S NOTE

India is a vast country with various cultural paintings and art forms. Introduce traditional paintings to the students through this chapter.



The name **bandhani**, a technique of printing fabric. It is derived from the Sanskrit term bandhana. Parts of the cloth are pinched and tied up before dyeing. When the cloth is dried, the tied parts form patterns.



Miniature painting, finely wrought and detailed painting, bloomed in the Mughal period. It also became very popular in the Rajputana kingdoms. The paintings are made on ivory panels, leather, marble, cloth, walls, wooden tablets and paper.

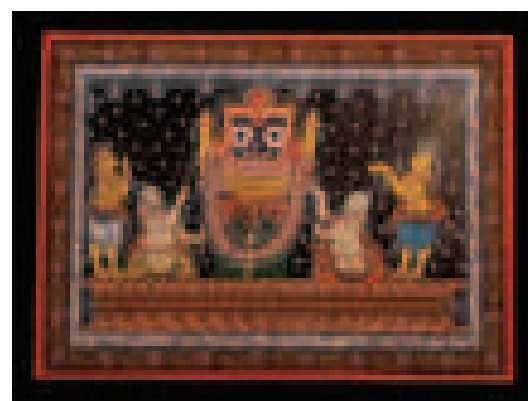


Quiz Time



Answer the following questions :

1. Name the tribal art from Madhya Pradesh that is made of dots and lines and depicts mainly flora and fauna. _____
2. Which style of embroidery is done with white cotton threads on plain muslin cloth? Lucknow, in Uttar Pradesh, is the chief centre of this style. _____
3. Which Kashmiri papier mache art form uses flower motifs and is made on paper pulp objects? _____
4. Name the famous form of embroidery from Punjab that literally means 'floral craft'. _____



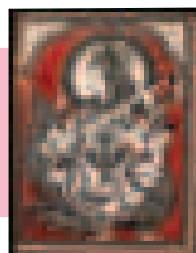
Help List

Phulkari, Kar-i-qulamdan, Chikankari, Gond Art

Info-Bits



Kalamkari, meaning artwork using a pen, is formed using a pen, is formed from two words kalam (pen) and kari (work).



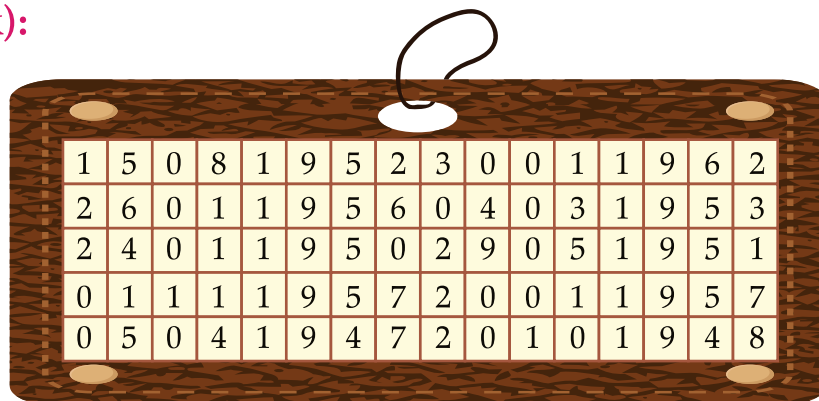
Let Me Answer

- * What were the colours made up of in the miniature paintings?



Modern India

Find out the dates of event of Modern India. (Count 4 to get the next date starting from first block):



1. India became independent. _____
2. Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. _____
3. India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic. _____
4. First Asian games started in New Delhi. _____
5. First General Elections of free India. _____
6. Andhra Pradesh was formed on the basis of language. _____
7. Indian states reorganised on linguistic basis. _____
8. India's first atomic research reactor inaugurated. _____
9. Introduction of Decimal System in Rupee. _____

Info-Bits



The two self governing countries, India and Pakistan legally came into existence at the stork of midnight on 14th/15th August, 1947.

Let Me Answer



When did China attack India?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Discuss India's important events and dates. Also, tell students the story or the reason behind their occurrences.



Early Civilisations

Answer the following with the help of the help list:

1. Name the first site of early civilisation discovered in India/Pakistan. _____
2. Name the river associated with the early civilisation. _____
3. Name the scholar who used the term Indus civilisation. _____
4. Give the most accepted period of Indus civilisation based on carbon-14 dating. _____
5. Name the largest site of Indus civilisation meaning mound of the dead. _____
6. Name the largest site of Indus civilisation in India. _____
7. Name the port city of Indus civilisation. _____
8. Name the city named after the bangles of black colour. _____



Help List

Mohenjodaro, Indus, Kalibangan, John Marshall, 2500 BCE-1750 BCE, Dholavira, Lothal, Harappa

Info-Bits

Sir John Hubert Marshall was the first scholar to use the term 'Indus civilisation'.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Civilisation means the process by which a society or place reaches an advanced social and cultural development and organisation stage. Apprise students about the early people and how they made a society to live in.



Mughals

Write the names of the following books with the help of the help list :

1. Babur described military tactics and administrative organisation of his reign.

2. The author of the book is Khwandamir. He described Humayaun's administration, festivals and buildings of that period.

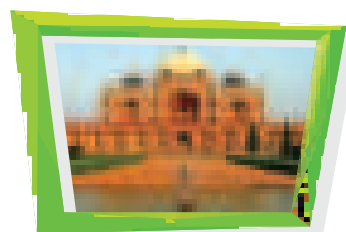
3. Gulbadan Begum, the sister of Humayun, wrote the Biography of Humayun.

4. The history of Akbar's reign written by Abul Fazl.

5. The memoirs and history of Jahangir's reign written by Jahangir.

6. The history of the region of Shah Jahan given by Muhammad Inayat Khan.

7. A compendium of Aurangzeb's letters.



Help List

Shah Jahan Nama, Akbar Nama, Humayun Nama, Tuzk-I-Babri, Qanun -I-Humayuni, Raqqat-e-Alamgiri, Tuzk-i-Jahangiri

Let Me Answer

- * Name the biographies of Sufi Saint written by Dara Shikoh.

Info-Bits

Babur laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in India in 1526 CE.

TEACHER'S NOTE

The Mughal Empire was an early-modern empire that controlled much of South Asia between the 16th and 19th centuries. Discuss them in depth with the students.



Temples of India

Name the temples with the help of the help list:

1. Built between 11th to 13th century CE, the temple is devoted to Adinath, located at Mt. Abu, Rajasthan.
2. Located in Amritsar, Punjab; it is the most important place for worship of Sikhs. Built in 1604. Rebuilt by Guru Ram Das, Arjun Dev and Ranjit Singh. The temple contains Guru Granth Sahib and Akal Takht.
3. Located in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh and famous for its natural beauty. In the temple, an eternally burning and shining blue flame emanating from a rock sanctum is only worshipped as a manifestation of the Goddess Sati.
4. Located at Bodh Gaya, its a square sanctum and carries a lofty (55 m) pyramidal design and a dome. The temple marks the site of the holy tree under which Gautam Buddha got Enlightenment.
5. Stupendous South Indian temple in the Dravidian style, it is situated on an island near Adam's bridge. The Shrine extends for more than 1000 m in length.
6. On the western coast of Gujarat, the temple is one of the twelve jyotirlinga shrines of God Shiva. The temple is also known as "The Shrine Eternal."

Help List

Jwala Mukhi Temple, Rameshwaram Temple, Golden Temple, Dilwara Temple, Mahabodhi Temple, Somnath Temple

Let Me Answer

- * Which temple in Puri is dedicated to Lord Vishnu in his incarnation of Jagannatha?

Info-Bits

The fascinating temple of Khajuraho derives its name from the Khajur tree (the date palm tree) which can be found in abundance in the area.

TEACHER'S NOTE

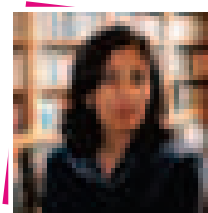
India has always been a country of great faith and beliefs. It clearly shows in the high number of temples. Tell students about the different temples and their importance in the hearts of people.



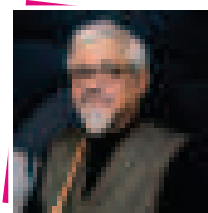
Indian Authors

Identify the authors of the following books.

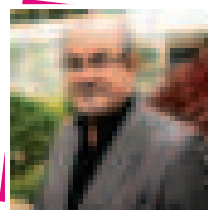
1. The Immortals of Meluha _____
2. Midnight's Children _____
3. The Room on the Roof _____
4. The Inheritance of Loss _____
5. The Palace of Illusions _____
6. The Shadow Lines _____
7. Malgudi Days _____
8. The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian _____
9. Train to Pakistan _____



Kiran Desai



Amitav Ghosh



Salman Rushdie

Help List

Khushwant Singh, Nirad C. Chaudhary, R.K Narayan, Amitav Ghosh, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Kiran Desai, Ruskin Bond, Salman Rushdie, Amish Tripathi

Let Me Answer

* Who is the author of Coolie?

Info-Bits

Rabindranath Tagore was the first Asian and the first non-white to receive a Nobel Prize. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. He also wrote the National Anthem of India.

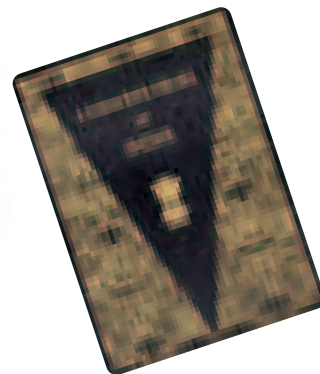
TEACHER'S NOTE

Indian authors have waved their flags in the international arena of literature. Most of the books are related to the roots and the common people. Ask students if they know any of the authors who wrote incredible and unforgettable books.



Sources of Indian Constitution

The skeleton of the Constitution was taken from the Government of India Act, 1935 many provisions were imported from other Constitutions.



Tick (✓) the right provision taken from other Constitution:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Constitution of Britain | ☐ | Republic |
| | ☐ | Rule of Law |
| 2. Constitution of USA | ☐ | Fundamental Rights |
| | ☐ | Strong Centre |
| 3. Constitution of Canada | ☐ | Residuary Powers |
| | ☐ | Judicial Review |
| 4. Constitution of Ireland | ☐ | Fundamental Duties |
| | ☐ | Directive Principles |
| 5. Constitution of Australia | ☐ | Concurrent List |
| | ☐ | Law Making Procedures |
| 6. Constitution of South Africa | ☐ | Constitutional Amendments |
| | ☐ | Preamble |

Info-Bits

It took two years, eleven months and eighteen days to finalise the Indian constitution.

TEACHER'S NOTE

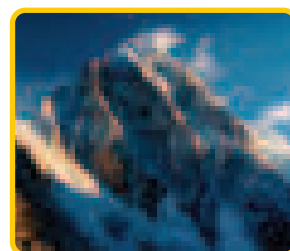
Indian Constitution is one of the most complex drafts in the world. It has all the required points listed to run our country, India efficiently. Explain the concept of the Constitution to the students.



The Indian Subcontinent

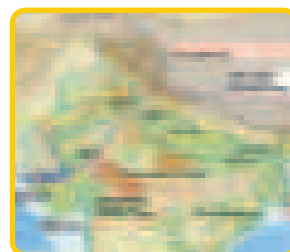
Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list .

- India is the _____ largest country in terms of area.
- India ranks _____ largest country in terms of population.
- India contains _____ of the total population of the world.
- The _____ are the highest mountains of the world, situated on the northern boundary of India.
- The Himalayas consist of three parallel mountain ranges-
 - The Greater Himalayas
 - The Lesser Himalayas
 - _____
- The _____ form the largest lowland drained by the River Ganga and its tributaries.
- The Great Peninsular Plateau consists of Eastern Ghats and _____ .
- The north-western region of the Deccan Plateau is covered by nearly horizontal sheet of lava called _____ .
- The northern part from Gujarat to Goa is called _____ .



Let Me Answer

- * The southern part from Goa to Kanyakumari is known as?



Help List

Western Ghats, Deccan Trap Region, The Outer Himalayas, Seventh, One-Sixth, First, Ganga Plains, Konkan Coast, Himalayas

TEACHER'S NOTE

Indian Subcontinent is rich and vast. Most of them are considered to be apt tourist spots. Let's talk about them more in detail with the students.



Multipurpose River Valley Projects

Write the names of various River Valley Projects with the help of the help list:

1. On river Sutlej, 518 m long 226 m high, highest dam in Aisa, used for irrigation, hydroelectricity generation and soil conservation.
2. Damodar river in West Bengal and Jharkhand, called “River of Sorrow”. The project on this river is used for flood control, irrigation, generation of hydro, thermal power and navigation.
3. On river Mahanadi in Odisha, 4800 m long used for irrigation, production of hydel power and navigation for over 480 km.
4. On river Tungabhadra, it is 241 m long and 49.5 m high in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, used for irrigation and generation of hydroelectricity.
5. On river Rihand, at Pipri in Uttar Pradesh, it is 91.44 m high, used for hydroelectricity production.



Help List

Damodar Valley project, Tungabhadra project, Bhakra Nangal project, Hirakud project, Rihand project

Let Me Answer

* Which is the largest dam in India?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Dams and multipurpose projects have been playing a significant role in India's water and harvesting projects for ages. Apprise students more about them with the help of the given exercise.



Discoveries

Some discoveries are given below. Unscramble the words to find the names of explorers with the help of the help list:

1. In 1910-1926, first person to reach to South Pole.

DALOR DSE NAMUN

2. In 1271-94, he travelled to China and India.

OCRAMOLOP

3. In 1487, he reached Cape of Good Hope.

OME OBTARLO SIDA

4. In 1492, he reached Baham and Cuba etc.

SHRCITOHEPR USUMBLCO

5. In 1498, he reached India.

COVAS AD AGAM

6. In 1909, he reached North Pole.

BERTOR PRYEA

Help List

Vasco da Gama, Roald Amundsen, Robert Peary,
Bartholomew Dias, Marco Polo, Christopher Columbus

Let Me Answer

* Who invented Vedic maths?

Info-Bits

The Age of Discovery was a period in history starting in the early 15th century and continuing into the early 17th century.

TEACHER'S NOTE

India and its civilisation is an ancient human establishment. People have been inventing and thinking of great ideas and bringing them to life whenever possible. Discuss these discoveries in detail with the students.



Gandhi Ji

Complete the following about Mahatma Gandhi with the help of the help box:

1. Name –
2. Date Of Birth – October 2, 1869
3. Place Of Birth –
4. Father's Name – Karam Chand Gandhi
5. Mother's Name – Putali Bai
6. Political Guru –
7. Literary Influences – John Ruskin, The Bible And The Gita.
8. An Editor Of –
9. Other Names –
 - 1.) – Rabindranath Tagore
 - 2.) Malang Baba – Kabailis
 - 3.) Indian Faqir –
 - 4.) Ardha Nanga Faqir – Mores
 - 5.) – Subhash Chandra Bose



Help List

Porbandar, Gujarat; Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi; Indian opinion, Harijan, Young India; Gopal Krishna Gokhale; Mahatma, Rashtrapita, Winston Churchill; Leo Tolstoy

Info-Bits

Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest exponent of peace and non-violence, never got a Nobel Peace Prize.

Let Me Answer

* Mahatma Gandhi is known as the _____ of Nation.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Mahatma Gandhi is the leader of the country. He envisioned a place with peace and serenity, and secularism. Let students answer the questions and check how much they know about this eminent personality.



Governor-Generals

Name the following Governor-Generals with the help of the help list:

1. He started the police training schools for officer and constables.
2. He concluded treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh.
3. He is regarded as the "Father of Modern Western Education in India".
4. He passed the famous Vernacular Press Act.
5. He abolished titles and pensions, and introduced Doctrine of Lapse.
6. He was the last Governor-General of India before Revolt of 1857. He withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.

Let Me Answer

- * Who is the father of Indian Civil Services?



Help List

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Lord Lytton, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Curzon, Lord Cornwallis, Lord William Bentinck

Info-Bits

In 1600 CE, the English East India Company was established.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Colonised India has seen many Governors-General who ruled a part of India on behalf of England. Introduce to students some of them in brief and ask them to complete the exercise.



Official Languages

Rearrange the alphabet to write the names of languages with the help of the help list:

1. ESEMASSA

2. ILAGNEB

3. RATIUJGA

4. KNNAAAD

5. DBOO

6. ILATHSAN

7. UURD

8. LIMTA

9. IBAJPUN

10. INAKKON

11. LAMYAMAL

12. UUTLEG

Let Me Answer

* When did the Indian Constitution come into existence?

Help List

Malyalam, Assamese, Punjabi, Kannada, Santhali, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Konkani, Bodo, Urdu

Info-Bits



The official language of Indian Union is Hindi in Devangari Script. Other regional languages are also recognised in the Indian constitution.

TEACHER'S NOTE

India is the country of languages. It has thousands of different languages and cultures. Besides the complexity, India has listed 22 languages as its official languages. Inform students about them. You may also take the help of the given exercise and different sources.



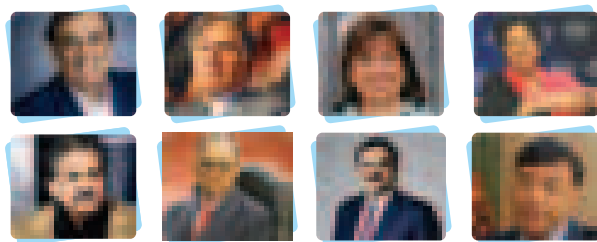
Indian Popular Industrialists

Write the names of these super heavyweights from the world of business. Take help from the help list.

1. He is an Indian billionaire businessman, and the chairman, managing director, and largest shareholder of Reliance Industries Ltd. _____
2. He was the chairman of the Tata Group. The cheapest car of the world 'Nano' is his brainchild. _____
3. She is the founder of Biocon Limited, a biotechnology company based in Bengaluru. She is presently its Chairman and Managing Director. _____
4. She is the chairman and CEO of PepsiCo, one of the world's largest food and beverage companies. _____
5. He is the chairman of Wipro Limited. He is also famous for his philanthropic work. _____
6. He is the co-founder of Infosys Technologies. He was the CEO of the company for 21 years. He is a recipient of the Padma Vibhushan. _____
7. He is an English based Indian steel magnate. He is the chairman and CEO of ArcelorMittal, the world's largest steel making company. _____
8. He is a an Indian billionaire businessman and the chairman of Mahindra Group, the top vehicle manufacture company. _____
9. He is an Indian billionaire industrialist who is the chairman and founder of the Adani Group. _____

Help List

Ratan Tata	Kiran Mazumdar Shaw
Lakshmi Mittal	Gautam Adani
Mukesh Ambani	N.R. Narayana Murthy
Indra Nooyi	Aanand Mahindra
Azimji Premji	



Let Me Answer

- * Name the Indian Billionaire industrialist and businessman who is the head of the Godrej Family and chairman o the Godrej Group.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Indians have a strong-rooted foot in the field of industries and business. They represent India worldwide. Guide students about their life and tell them about their achievements.



World's Industrialists

Write the names of these super heavyweights from the world of business. Take help from the help list.

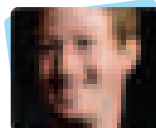
- _____ is one of the world's most successful stock investors. He is the chairman and CEO of Berkshire Hathaway.
- He is the co-founder and former chairman of Sony Corporation. His autobiography is titled 'Made in Japan'. _____
- _____ is an American business executive, philanthropist and engineer. He is the chief executive officer of Apple Inc
- He is the founder, CEO, and president of the multi-national technology company Amazon. _____
- He is the co-founder of Microsoft Corporation. He and his wife are engaged in numerous philanthropic activities all over the world. _____
- _____ is a founder of Spacecraft company SPaceX, electronic payment firm PayPal and a chief officer of the electric-car company Tesla.
- _____ is a Chinese business, investor and philanthropist and co-founder and former chairman of Alibaba Group.
- He is an American media magnate, internet entrepreneur, and philanthropist. He is known as the co-founder of Facebook. _____
- He is the founder and CEO of Xiaomi, a Chinese smartphone manufacturing company. _____

Help List

Elon Musk
Warren Buffett
Bill Gates
Mark Zuckerberg

Akio Morita
Tim Cook
Jack Ma

Jeff Bezos
Lei Jun



Let Me Answer

* Who is the chairman of Samsung?

TEACHER'S NOTE

People worldwide have done a lot in business and industries and made their respective countries proud. Talk about some of them in detail with the help of a given practice set.



Rain and Rivers

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. The technical name for rain is _____.
2. _____ in India is the rainiest place in the world.
3. _____ River is the longest river in the world.
4. The length of Amazon river is _____ km approximately.
5. The world's longest tributary is _____ of Amazon.
6. The longest estuary is _____ in Russia, 80 km wide and 885 km long.
7. _____ river in USA is shortest river.

Let Me Answer

- * How much area does the Amazon basin cover?

Help List

Madeira, Precipitation, Ob, Mawsynram, 6,750, Nile, North Fork Roe

Info-Bits

Nile is the longest river in the world. It extends 6,695 km or 4,160 miles in length.

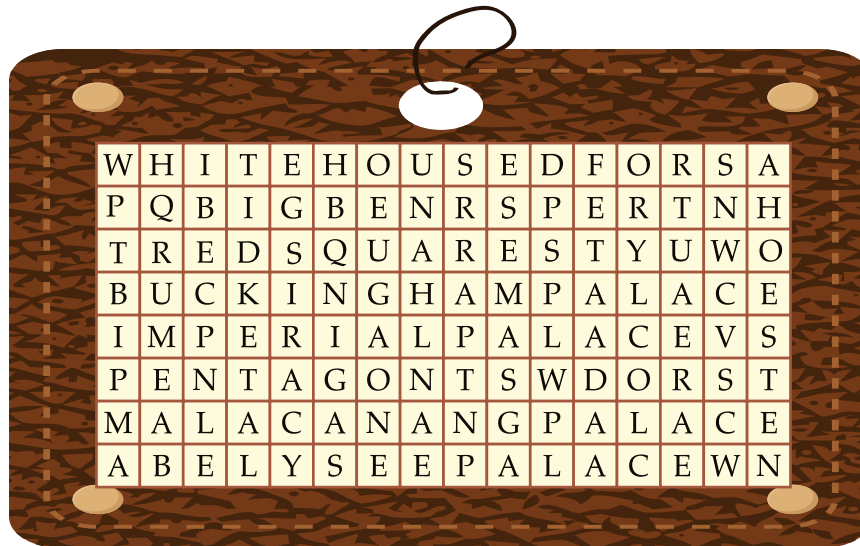
TEACHER'S NOTE

Rivers have their tributaries and canals, which are formed due to heavy rain or even flood. Inform students about different famous rivers and basins.



Structures of the World

Read the clues and find the names of famous world structures and write in the given spaces:



Clues

1. Official residence of the President of USA.
2. Great bell clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster.
3. This separates the Kremlin, the residence of the President of Russia.
4. Official residence and office of the British Monarch.
5. The main residence of the Emperor of Japan.
6. Headquarters of the United States Department of Defence.
7. Official residence of the President of Philippines.
8. Official residence of the President of France.

Info-Bits

The Cheongwadae or Blue House is the official residence of the President of the Republic of Korea.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Each country has its first leader residing in a place where they are safe and can govern easily. All these residences have different names. Let's see how smart the students are. Ask them to play the grid game.



Art Gallery

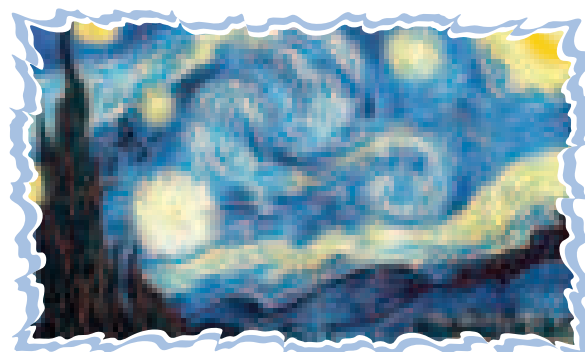
Read about some famous paintings here.

Andy Warhol was one of the most famous artists of the 20th century. He became famous by creating portraits from photographs of celebrities, such as Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley. He created multiple portraits of the same picture, using different colours each time.



The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City has beautiful frescoes painted by the famous Italian painter and sculptor **Michelangelo**. It took him less than four years to complete his work.

The Starry Night is one of the most celebrated works of Dutch painter **Vincent van Gogh**. The painting shows the landscape of a village during night-time. Van Gogh's paintings became popular only after his death.



One of the most famous paintings in the world is the Mona Lisa, by **Leonardo da Vinci**. It shows a woman with a mysterious expression and smile. This painting won the artist great fame.

TEACHER'S NOTE

The world is full of art and paintings. Some are very loved and appraised by art lovers. Discuss them in detail with the help of the chapter.



Guernica is a painting by **Pablo Picasso**, a well-known artist of the 20th century. The painting shows the sufferings caused by war when a town called Guernica in Spain was bombed.



Info-Bits

The Night Watch is a painting by Rembrandt, a Dutch painter. It shows a group of soldiers led by a captain and his lieutenant.

Let Me Answer

* What are frescoes?



Quiz Time



Choose the correct answers :

1. Where are cave paintings found in India?

(a) Ajanta

☐

(b) Khajuraho

☐

(c) Kanyakumari

☐

2. A drawing scribbled or scratched on a wall is called

(a) sketch

☐

(b) graffiti

☐

(c) doodling

☐

3. A mural is a

(a) wall painting

☐

(b) painting on paper

☐

(c) painting on cloth

☐

4. Which of these artists is not a painter?

(a) Amrita Sher-Gil

☐

(b) Satish Gujral

☐

(c) Uday Shankar

☐



Famous Explorers

*An explorer is a person who travels to unknown places to learn more about them.
Read about some explorers here.*

Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman to travel in space, in 1963. She was also the first space traveller who had never been a test pilot.



Ferdinand Magellan was a famous Portuguese explorer. He travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. He was the leader of the first European expedition to cross it. The Strait of Magellan is named after him.

Vasco da Gama was a famous Portuguese explorer who sailed around the continent of Africa. In 1498, he reached the coast of Calicut in India.



Let Me Answer

- * Which Russian cosmonaut became the first man to travel into space in 1961?

TEACHER'S NOTE

This universe has many unseen and untouched places to be explored. Adventurous people in the past from the whole world have explored many places. Discuss them in detail.



Christopher Columbus was the first European to reach America in 1492. He named the people he met there 'Indian', assuming he had reached the shores of India.

Bartholomew Dias, an explorer from Portugal, sailed around the tip of Africa in 1488. He called it the 'Cape of Storms'. Later, it came to be known as the 'Cape of Good Hope.'

Info-Bits



Neil Armstrong was the first human being to walk on the moon on 20 July, 1969.



Quiz Time



Name the following :

1. The person who said the words 'One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.'

2. One of the first European travellers to travel the Silk Route to China.

3. The Indian city in which Vasco da Gama died. _____
4. The first Indian to go into space. _____

Help List

Cochin

Neil Armstrong

Rakesh Sharma

Marco Polo



Classic Characters

Guess the film from its main characters.

1. Yoda, Darth Vader, Luke Skywalker
2. Akeela, Raksha, Baloo, Sher Khan
3. Simba, Scar, Timon, Pumbaa
4. Master Shifu, Po, Tigress, Monkey, Viper
5. Dory, Marlin, Hank, Nemo,

Draw lines to match the actors with the characters they played.

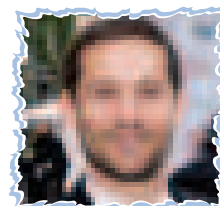
1.



Heath Ledger

a) Kabir Khan

2.



Tobey Maguire

b) Ethan Hunt

3.



Harrison Ford

c) Jack Sparrow

4.



Tom Cruise

d) Rancho

5.



Aamir Khan

e) The Joker

6.



Jhony Depp

f) Captain America

7.



Shah Rukh Khan

g) Indiana Jones

8.



Chris Evans

h) Spiderman

Let Me Answer

* Who is your favourite movie character?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Movies are a way of entertainment. It is a good way to teach and learn experiences. Discuss different movies and their characters.



Language and Literature

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

1. An early Buddhist literature was written in the language _____.
2. Ancient Dravidian language still used in India is _____.
3. The concluding part of a literary work is called an _____.
4. A poem of fourteen lines is called _____.
5. A verse of loose and irregular metre is called _____.
6. What is the 'NADU' in Tamil Nadu? _____.
7. In the word Petroleum, Petro means _____.
8. _____ is a popular word derived from the word 'Vid', which means 'to know'.



Help List

Homeland,	Veda,	Epilogue,	Rock
Pali,	Tamil,	Sonnet,	Doggerel

Let Me Answer

- * What is the meaning of 'photo' in 'photosynthesis'?

Info-Bits

Dravidian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam are spoken in Southern India.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Describe the different literary writing forms with the help of given exercise. You may use various examples such as Shakespeare's Sonnets and Keat's Poems.



Authors

Match the columns by writing correct letters in the boxes given below:

BOOKS

1. Shakti Se Shanti

2. The Mother

3. Malgudis Days

4. Pinjar

5. The Story of My Life

6. It Takes a Village

7. Ashtadhyayi

8. Wings of Fire

AUTHORS

a. Panini

b. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

c. Maxim Gorky

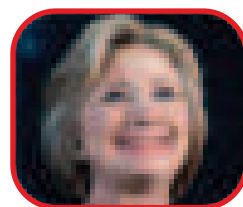
d. Helen Keller

e. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

f. R. K. Narayan

g. Hillary Clinton

h. Amrita Pritam



Let Me Answer

* Who is the author of 'A Passage to India?'

TEACHER'S NOTE

Discuss the authors who wrote best-seller novels around the globe.



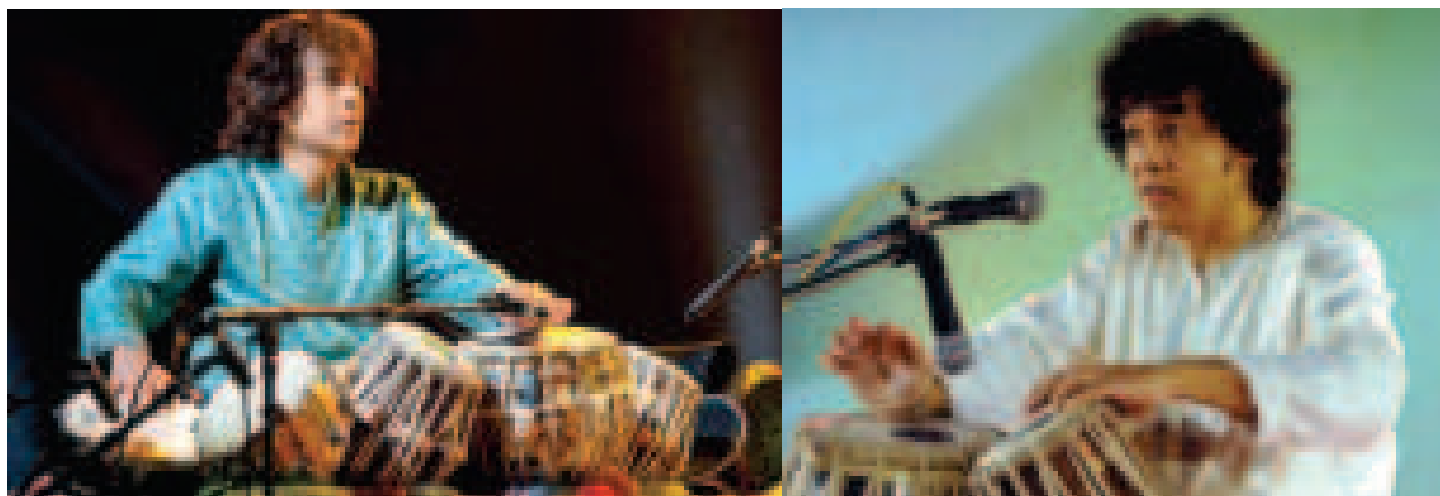
Ustad Zakir Hussain

Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list:

Ustad Zakir Hussain is a great _____ maestro. He was born on _____ in Mumbai. He is the son of an eminent tabla player Ustad _____. Zakir Hussain was a child prodigy. He gave his first public performance at the age of _____. His historic collaborations include _____, a group he formed with other artists. He is the favourite accompanist of great Indian musicians, including Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ali _____. He has also composed soundtracks for films like 'Apocalypse Now' and 'Little _____. He has received numerous awards for his contributions in the field of music. He received _____ Shri in 1988, the Sangeet _____ Akademi Award in 1991 and the United States' National _____ Fellowship in the year 1999.

Help List

Natak, Tabla, 9th March 1951, Seven, Shakti, Padma, Heritage, Akbar Khan, Buddha, Allah Rakha



TEACHER'S NOTE

Discuss Zakir Hussain's life achievements with the students using the given practice set.



Films and Arts

A) Fill in the blanks related to films with the help of the help list:

1. Film Industry in Mumbai is known as _____.
2. The main centre for making American films is _____.
3. The first Hollywood film dubbed in Hindi was _____.
4. The first 'Best Actress' Filmfare award was won by _____.
5. India's first feature film was Dada Saheb Phalke's _____.

B) Fill in the blanks related to arts with the help of the help list :

1. In which museum can the painting of Monalisa be seen? _____.
2. Who painted the world's famous painting — 'The Last Supper'? _____.
3. Which Spanish painter and sculptor is known as the Father of Modern Art? _____.
4. Leonardo da Vinci painted the world's famous painting of a lady with a mysterious smile. It is known as _____.
5. The art of making small painting is called _____ painting.

Help List

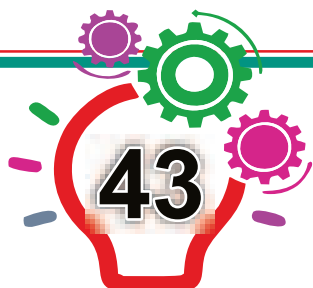
- A. Jurassic park, Hollywood, Raja Harish Chandra, Bollywood, Meena Kumari
B. Monalisa, Leonardo da Vinci, Pablo Picasso, Miniature, Louvre in Paris

Let Me Answer

* Who is your favourite actor and actress?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Introduce students to the art of film and the prominent actors and their achievements. Motivate them to complete the exercise to know more.



Traditional Dolls

Let us learn about some of the traditional dolls.



Ndebele dolls : These dolls of South Africa are dressed in traditional women's costumes. They are decorated with colourful beads that cover their entire body.

Let Me Answer

- * Have you ever seen any of the mentioned traditional dolls?

Worry Dolls : These hand-made dolls from Guatemala are crafted from wire and colourful wool or cloth pieces. It is traditionally believed that children can confide their worries and sorrows to these dolls before going to bed and their worries would disappear the next morning!



Dancing dolls of Kondapalli : Created by artisans in the villages of Kondapalli in Andhra Pradesh, these dolls are made from soft wood known as Tella Poniki. They have a smiling face and wear bright-coloured traditional clothes. The figures seem to be dancing as their neck and hips move slightly in a continuous rhythm.

Rag dolls : One of the oldest forms of dolls, these were traditionally stitched at home with cloth and were stuffed with spare materials. Different kinds of rag dolls are found all over the world. In Mexico, the Otomi people create the famous rag doll Maria, with a traditional dress, smiling face, and hair braided with colourful ribbons.



TEACHER'S NOTE

Dolls are perhaps one of the oldest playthings, popular all over the world. They mostly represent human or animal figures. There are different types of dolls. Talk about some of them in detail.



Clay dolls of Krishnanagar : Clay dolls made by craftsmen of Gurni, a suburb of Krishnanagar is West Bengal, are famous all over the world. Vibrant and colourful, these dolls are amazingly life-like, with minute detailing of features and expressions.

Kokeshi : These traditional dolls from Japan are handcrafted from wood and do not have arms or legs. The doll's body has a trunk with colourful painted designs, and simple lines to define the face.



Matryashka dolls : These famous wooden dolls from Russia are also called nesting dolls. They are actually a set of dolls, placed inside one another in a decreasing order of size, from the biggest to the smallest. The folks craft painter Sergey Malyutin created the first Matryoshka Doll in 1890.

Info-Bits

Shankar's International Dolls Museum in Delhi has the largest number of costume dolls in the world. Set up by the political cartoonist K Shankar Pillai in 1965, the museum is home to over 7000 kinds of dolls from all over the world.

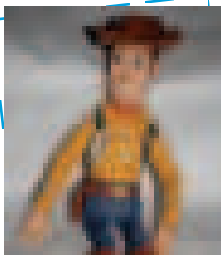


Quiz Time

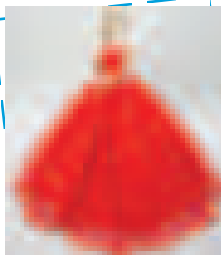


Popular characters from movies and literature often find a place in our home as dolls. Match the following doll figures with the names of their characters.

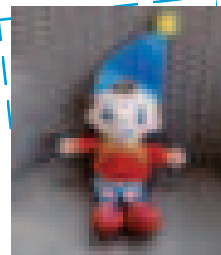
1.



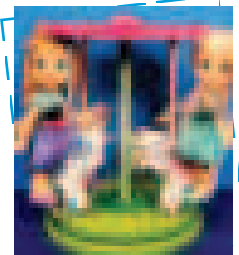
2.



3.



4.



a) Elsa and Anna

b) Woody

c) Barbie

d) Noddy



Bridge the Gap

Read about some famous bridges here.



The **Rabindra Setu** over the Hooghly river connects Kolkata with the neighbouring city of Howrah. Commissioned in 1943, it is one of the world's busiest cantilever bridges.

Tower Bridge is a movable suspension bridge located in London, over the River Thames. It took eight years for the construction to be completed and was done by the year 1894.



Completed in 1883, the **Brooklyn Bridge** connects Brooklyn with Manhattan across the East River. It is an iconic landmark of New York City. The bridge has a wide pedestrian walkway open to cyclists and people on foot.

The **Pearl Bridge** in Japan was the world's largest suspension bridge, when it opened in 1998. The bridge connects the island of Awaji to Honshu. Before the bridge was built, the only way of commuting was the passenger ferry, which would often experience dangerous storms.



TEACHER'S NOTE

From log bridge to structures of steel and concrete, bridges are some of the world's best engineering marvels. Talk about different bridges in the world with the help of the given illustrations.



Located near the Sydney Opera House, the **Sydney Harbour Bridge** is a steel-arch bridge built across the Sydney Harbour. The bridge was opened in an elaborate ceremony on 19 March 1932. Spanning 500m, it is one of the longest steel-arch bridges in the world. The bridge is also called the 'Coathanger.'

The **Bandra-Worli Sea Link**, officially called the Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link, in Mumbai, India, was inaugurated in June 2009. It links the main island of Mumbai to its suburbs. This bridge was India's first eight-lane freeway over the open sea.



Let Me Answer

* How do we bridge the gap between people?



Quiz Time

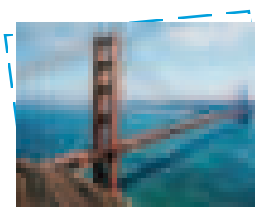
1. Can you name the cities where these bridges are located?



Vidyasagar Setu



Pamban Bridge



Golden Gate Bridge

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

2. Draw lines to match the pictures with the forms of bridges that they are.



cantilever bridge



suspension bridge



arched bridge



Combat Stress

Here are some do's and don'ts are given related to stress management in a student's life. Let's read them.



Eat meals at regular time; this helps you to keep healthy and stress free.



Sleep on time for about eleven hours every night; proper sleep keeps you fresh.



Take regular- exercise and play outdoor- games; a healthy mind lives in a healthy body.

Let Me Answer

* How do you manage stress during examinations?



Eat well cooked home-made food; avoid fast foods and aerated drinks.



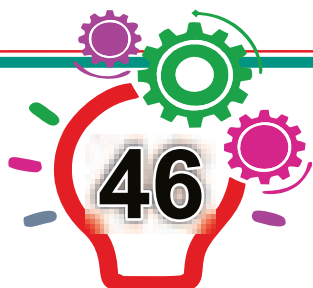
Drink sufficient water; a good digestion keeps you free from sickness and stress.



Plan your studies well and don't delay, timely completion of work keeps you happy.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Aid students in understanding the importance of combating and managing stress in their lives. Also, tell them how stress can hamper their development and life.



Women Power

Recognise and name the following famous Indian women with the help of the help list :

1. First Indian woman musician to get Padma Vibhushana.

2. First Indian woman to get Sahitya Academy Award.

3. First Indian woman to reach Antarctica.

4. First Indian woman to get an Oscar.

5. First Indian woman to get Padma Shri Award.

Help List

Nargis Dutt, Meher Moos, M. S. Subbulakshmi, Bhanu Athaiya, Amrita Pritam

Let Me Answer

* Who is the first Indian woman to climb Mt. Everest?

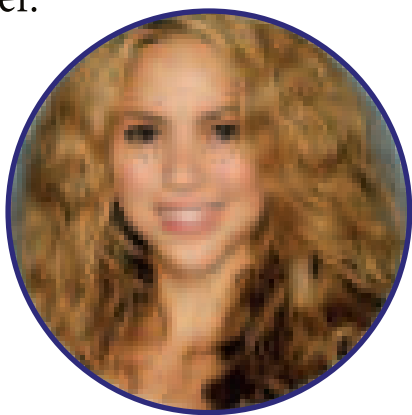
TEACHER'S NOTE

Women in India as well as around the world have shown power and will with their great achievements. They have been an inspiration to many and will be in the future. Discuss the works and achievements of some of these majestic women with the students.



Fill in the blanks with the help of the help list :

1. In 1849, _____ became the first woman doctor of medicine in the modern era.
2. In 1970, _____ developed the first compiler for a computer programming language.
3. In 2009, _____ became the first woman to sail non-stop around the world in both directions.
4. _____ won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003 for her work towards human rights.
5. In 2002, _____ won five Grammy Awards for her Album, 'Come away with me'.
6. _____ is a world famous singer from Columbia and a talented dancer.



Help List

**Shirin Ebadi, Norah Jones, Dee Caffari,
Elizabeth Blackwell, Shakira, Grace Hopper**

Info-Bits

International Women's Day took place for the first time on March 8, 1911.



Beauty Queens

Name the following beauty queens with the help of the help list :



Miss Universe 2017,
South Africa



Miss Universe 2015,
Philippines



Miss Universe 2014,
Colombia



Miss World 2017,
India



Miss World 2016,
Puerto Rico

Help List

Manushi Chillar, Pia Wurtzbach, Stephanie Del Valle,
Demi-Leigh Nel-Peters, Paulina Vega.

Let Me Answer

* Who became the Miss world in 2006?

TEACHER'S NOTE

Every woman is beautiful, and their beauty is celebrated worldwide. Let students discuss the beauty pageants and the winners around the world.



Famous Women

Name the following famous women with the help of the help list :

1. She was Australia's first woman Supreme Court Judge and then the first female Governor in Australia. _____
2. She was elected as the Vice President of the United Kingdom's Royal Nation Institute for the blind. _____
3. She was one of the America's greatest poet. Her poems were published posthumously and received widespread literary praise for their unconventional style. _____
4. She is the first woman Prime Minister of Great Britain. She is remembered for her emphasis on individual responsibility and belief in free markets. _____
5. She is an African-American author. Most of her works are based on issues such as racism and gender. Her novel 'The Colour Purple' won the Pulitzer Prize.

Let Me Answer

- * Who is the chairman and managing director of Biocon limited?



Help List

Margaret Thatcher, Emily Dickinson,
Helen Keller, Roma Mitchell, Alice Walker

TEACHER'S NOTE

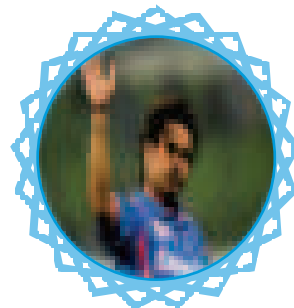
Women are not only climbing the mountains and winning pageants. They are also walking shoulder by shoulder with men in the field of politics and industry. Talk about them in brief to the students.



Cricket Trivia

Answer the following questions related to cricket with the help of the help list :

- When and where was the game of Cricket first played?
- When and where was the first Test Match played?
- When and where was first One Day International Cricket Match played?
- Who is known as the Father of Cricket?
- Which organisation controls and sets the rules of Cricket all over the world?
- What is the highest team totals in Cricket Test Match?
- Which batsman has the highest average score in Test Matches?
- Name the batsman with highest score in Test Cricket?
- Who holds the maximum number of centuries in Test Matches?



Help List

Brian Lara (400), 1971 CE in Melbourne, 1598 CE in England, Sachin Tendulkar, 1877 CE in Australia, 952 (Sri Lanka), William Gilbert Grace, Donald Bradman, International Cricket Council

Let Me Answer

- * In which year was the Board of Council for Cricket in India formed?

Info-Bits

Australia has been the most successful team to win Cricket World Cup six times.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Cricket is a festival in India and it is celebrated with great pomp and show. Ask students the following questions and check how much they know about cricket.



Sports and Measurements

Answer the following questions with the help of the help list :

1. How many points is a regular basket in basketball?
2. How many attempts does a lifter get for each of the two lifts in weightlifting?
3. What is the weight of a badminton racket?
4. From what distance is a penalty stroke taken in hockey?
5. What is the length and width of the ring (max) in boxing?
6. What is the diameter of a golf ball?
7. What is the distance of each base in baseball?
8. What is the dimensions of a water Polo Pool?
9. What is the height of the basketball ring from the ground?

Help List

90 feet, 42.67 mm, Maximum 95 grams,
Two, 30x20 m, 10 feet, Three,
7 yards, 6.10 x 6.10 m²

Let Me Answer

* What is the weight of a hockey stick?

Info-Bits

The International Badminton Federation Badminton Association of India were founded in 1934.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Every sport or game has its standard way and rules to measure the process. Inform students about the same using the practice set.



MCQs

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- Who won 2011-2012 Ranji Trophy?

a) Maharashtra	☐	b) Rajasthan	☐
c) Tamil Nadu	☐	d) Goa	☐
- Bob Houghton is the coach of which Indian team?

a) Football	☐	b) Hockey	☐
c) Cricket	☐	d) Basketball	☐
- Which one of the following cup is associated with Tennis?

a) Hopman Cup	☐	b) Governor's Cup	☐
c) Davis Cup	☐	d) World Cup	☐
- Indian Hockey Federation is in agreement with which company for world series hockey?

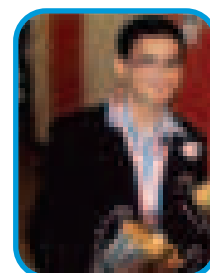
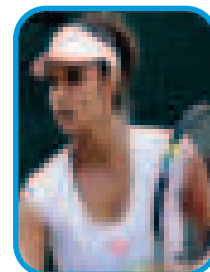
a) Globus sport	☐	b) Sahara India	☐
c) Nimbus sports	☐	d) Airtel Sports	☐
- Who is All-India Football Federation player of the year 2011?

a) Sunil Chhetri	☐	b) Deepak Mondal	☐
c) B. Bhutia	☐	d) Gouramangi singh	☐
- Which state hosted the first South Asian Winter Games?

a) Rajasthan	☐	b) Maharashtra	☐
c) Punjab	☐	d) Uttarakhand	☐
- Parimarjan Negi relates to which sport?

a) Cricket	☐	b) Chess	☐
c) Golf	☐	d) Football	☐
- Aditi Mutatkar relates to which sport?

a) Cricket	☐	b) Chess	☐
c) Golf	☐	d) Badminton	☐



Info-Bits

Parimarjan Negi is the youngest chess grandmaster in India. He became grandmaster at the age of 13 On July 1, 2006.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Motivate students to solve the multiple choice question set to increase their knowledge in sports.



Olympics 2022

The historic choice to award both Games at the same time by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Following the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang County, South Korea, and the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo, Japan, Beijing was chosen as the host city in 2015 at the 128th IOC Session in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This was Beijing's second time holding the Olympics.

It was announced that Paris and Los Angeles will host the Olympic Games in 2024 and 2028, respectively, on September 13 at the IOC Session in Lima.

On the dark side, baseball/softball and karate are dropping out of the next Olympic's program. Baseball event, whose fans were excited for its return as an Olympic sport at Tokyo after a 13-year and two-Olympics absent, removed again from the Olympics schedule for Paris 2024.

Four first-time sports were added to the programme for Tokyo 2020, exposing new audiences to the joys and intrigue of the quadrennial showpiece. Karate, skateboarding and Baseball/Softball made a triumphant return, while the BMX freestyle event also made its dazzling Olympic debut at Tokyo 2020.



Questions

- Q.1- Where will 2026 Olympics be held?
- Q.2- Who won the most medals in Olympics 2022?
- Q.3- Where is 2028 Olympics going to be held?
- Q.4- What are the 5 new sports for 2024 Olympics?

Help List

206, Beijing, Paris and Los Angeles, Tokyo 2020, Breakdancing, Skateboarding, sports climbing, surfing and fencing

Info-Bits

The Olympic Symbol (the Olympic rings) expresses the activity of the Olympic Movement and represents the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games.

TEACHER'S NOTE

Ask children questions related to Olympics 2022 and organize a discussion.



Cups and Trophies

The table contains a sport and a related trophy. Write the name of one more trophy related to the sport with the help of the help list :

SPORTS	TROPHIES
1. Hockey	a) Nehru Trophy b) _____
2. Football	(a) Colombo Cup (b) _____
3. Cricket	(a) ICC World Cup (b) _____
4. Table tennis	(a) Swaythling Cup (b) _____
5. Basketball	(a) B.C. Gupta Trophy (b) _____
6. Golf	(a) Canada Cup (b) _____
7. Polo	(a) Ezra Cup (b) _____
8. Badminton	(a) Divan Cup (b) _____



Help List

Walker Cup, Travancore Cup, Uber Cup, Dhyan Chand Trophy, William Jones Cup, Asia Cup, Westchester Cup, DCM Cup

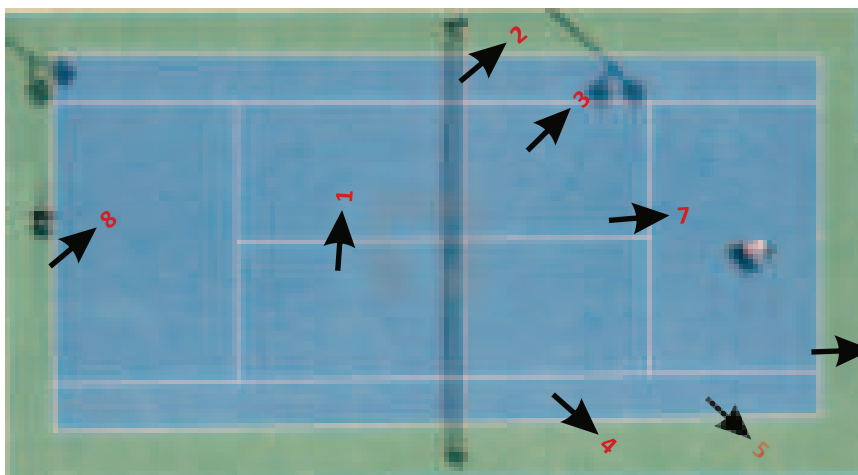
TEACHER'S NOTE

Winners are awarded for their courage, hard work, dedication and luck. Different sports have different ways of celebrating the winners. Let students talk about them in the class while solving the exercise.



Lawn Tennis

- A. Label the following diagram of lawn tennis court and write alongside with the help of the help list :



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

- B. Complete the following with the help of the help list :

Lawn Tennis was introduced by _____ in 1873. Tennis court is _____ long and _____ wide for single matches and _____ wide for doubles matches. Height of the net from the ground is _____. Weight of tennis ball is _____ and length of tennis racket is _____. The four Major tennis tournaments are called _____. They are the _____ the _____, _____ and the _____.

Help List

A. Base Line, Backcourt, Service Line, Left Service Court, Net, Center Mark, Right Service Court, Center Service Line

B. 27 Feet, 3 Feet, 78 Feet, 56 grams, Slams, U.S. Open, French Open, 36 Feet, Major Walter Clopton Wingfield, 32 inches, Australian Open, Wimbledon

Info-Bits

Wimbledon for men began in 1877 and for women in 1884.

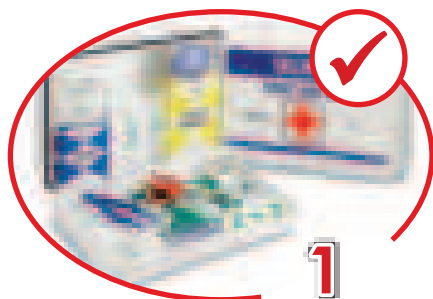
TEACHER'S NOTE

Ask students to complete the exercise and inform them of amazing facts related to lawn tennis.



Basic First aid

Fill in the blanks with the help of 'Help List':



1

Preserve life: the overriding aim of all medical care, including first aid, is to save

Let Me Answer

* What would you do if your friend gets hurt and his knee starts bleeding while playing on the playground?



2

Prevent further harm: also sometimes called prevent the condition from worsening, or danger of further injury. This covers both external factors, such as moving a patient away from any cause of harm, and applyingto prevent worsening of the condition.



3

Promote recovery: first aid also involves trying to start the recovery process from the illness or injury, such as in the case of applying a to a small wound.

Help List

Bandage,
Plaster,
Lives

TEACHER'S NOTE

Sports and games are fun and passionate to play. But, we should be aware and cautious for our safety. Basic first aid techniques help us to treat the victim instantly beforehand. Inform students about the various ways of first aid that they can perform.



English Language

Arrange the words according to the dictionary:

1. Accept, Accent, Absolute, Accuse

2. Appear, Appeal, Apply, Append

3. Baggage, Baby, Back , Bad

4. Biology, Biochemistry, Biodiversity, Biodegradable

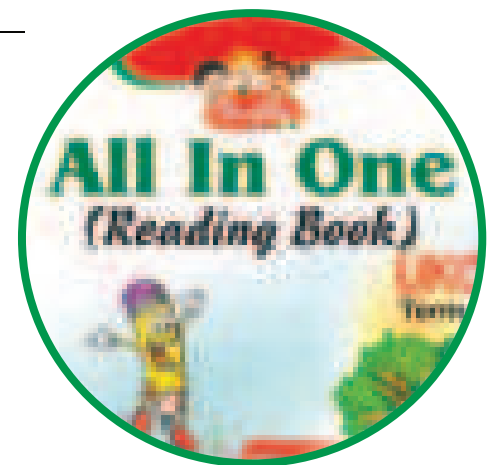
5. Capitation, Capital, Capitate, Capitalise

6. Chronicler, Chronic, Chronicle, Chronologist

7. Disease, Disaster, Disagree, Distrust

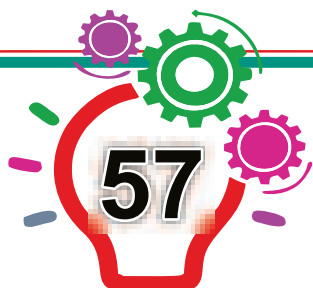
Info-Bits

A sentence that includes all 26 alphabet is "The quick brown fox jumpes over the lazy dog."



TEACHER'S NOTE

Dictionary is a book that contains a list of words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings, or gives a word for them in another language. Motivate students to solve the exercise on their own.



Abbreviations

Write the following abbreviations with the help of the help list :

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | AAFI | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. | DTH | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. | FDI | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. | SIM | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. | IITF | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 6. | IAEA | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 7. | NCH | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 8. | VAT | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 9. | SYL | — | <input type="text"/> |
| 10. | ZSI | — | <input type="text"/> |

Help List

International Atomic Energy Agency, Amateur Athletic Federation of India, Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal, Subscriber Identity Module, Value Added Tax, National Consumer Helpline, Direct to Home, Foreign Direct Investment, Zoological Survey of India, India International Trade Fair

TEACHER'S NOTE

Abbreviations are an easy way to mention and learn something quickly. Assist students in solving the exercise to enhance their mental memory.



Idioms

Tick (✓) the correct meaning of the idioms:

Let Me Answer

* What is the meaning of 'Long time no see'?

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The A. B. C. | ☐ | In writing |
| | ☐ | The beginning |
| 2. A bird's eye view | ☐ | With details |
| | ☐ | Without details |
| 3. In black and white | ☐ | In writing |
| | ☐ | Use of two colours |
| 4. Crocodile tears | ☐ | Hypocritical sorrow |
| | ☐ | Unexpected sorrow |
| 5. Ups and downs | ☐ | Prosperity and adversity |
| | ☐ | Prosperity and happiness |
| 6. Dark Horse | ☐ | Minor |
| | ☐ | Unexpected winner |
| 7. Lion's share | ☐ | Largest portion |
| | ☐ | Lion's Food |
| 8. By hook or by crook | ☐ | By right method |
| | ☐ | By all means |

TEACHER'S NOTE

Idioms make our use of language more fluent and correct. Discuss different idioms with students using different daily life examples.



Famous Quotes

Name the authors of the following quotations with the help of the help list :

- "Liberty consists in doing what one desires".
- "No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience".
- "The good of the people is the chief law".
- "Eureka! Eureka!"
- "All the world is full of suffering, it is full of the overcoming of it".
- "I would sooner fail than not be among the greatest".
- "More things are wrought by prayers than this world dreams of".
- "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan".
- "Give me blood, And I shall give you freedom".
- "Play the game in the spirit of the game".



Help List

Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jawaharlal Nehru, Archimedes, John Locke, John Keats, M.T. Cicero, J.S. Mill, Alfred Tennyson, Subhash Chandra Bose, Helen Keller

TEACHER'S NOTE

Phrases, slogans and quotes are a way to inspire people. Discuss the most popular and inspiring quotes by eminent personalities around the world.



Answers

- Ch-01. i. 1. Earth 2. Ninety two 3. Crust 4. Mantle 5. Core 6. Uranium 7. Geoid 8. Equator
 ii. 1. Delhi: Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems.
 2. Dehradun: Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy.
 3. Jodhpur: Arid Forest Research Institute.
 4. Prayagraj: Centre for Social Forestry and Eco-Rehabilitation.
 5. Ahmedabad: Centre for Environment Education.
 6. Bengaluru: Centre for Ecological Sciences.
 7. Bengaluru: CPR Environment Education Centre.
 8. Thiruvananthapuram: Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute.
 9. Coimbatore: Centre for Ornithology and Natural History
- Ch-02. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. True
- Ch-03. 1. Ant 2. Caterpillar 3. Cockroach 4. Honeybee
- Ch-04. 1. Eagles 2. Falcons 3. Pygmy parrots 4. Herons 5. White Stork 6. Cockatoos
 7. Ostrich 8. Emperor
- Ch-05. 1. Electric Ray 2. Sand Hoppers 3. Jellyfish 4. Dolphins 5. European Eels 6. Bluefin Tuna
 7. Sea Anemones
- Ch-06. i. 1. Pudina 2. Amla 3. Tulsi
- Ch-07. 1. Bandipur 2. Balpakram 3. Jim Corbett 4. Dachigam 5. Dudhwa 6. Ghana
 7. Hazaribagh 8. Jaldapara
- Ch-08. i. 1. Acoustics 2. Agronomy 3. Archaeology 4. Seismology 5. Toponymy 6. Philosophy
 7. Hygiene 8. Potamology 9. Psychiatry
 ii. 1. Suryamin 2. DL-2 Aminobutanol 3. Azolla 4. Technology Day 5. STEP 6. MAUSAM
 7. Nisarga 8. EDUSAT 9. Nainital 10. Aryabhatta
- Ch-09. 1. Gasoline 2. Nitrogen 3. Are constantly renewed by nature 4. Hydropower
- Ch-10. i. 1. Andre Marie Ampere 2. Archimedes 3. Antoine Lavoisier 4. Adolf Von Baeyer
 5. Alexander Graham Bell 6. Charles Darwin
 ii. 1. Johannes Gutenberg 2. Blaise Pascal 3. Christiaan Huygens 4. Evangelista Torricelli
 5. Thomas Newcomen 6. I Hsing and Liang Ting Tsan 7. James Watt 8. Richard Arkwright
 9. Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier 10. Robert Fulton
- Ch-11. 1. Carbohydrates 2. Sunlight 3. Simple carbohydrates 4. Polysaccharides 5. Adult
 6. Twice 7. Triglycerides 8. Phospholipids 9. Fat-Soluble
- Ch-12. i. 1. Allopathy
 ii. (a) iii (b) iv (c) ii (d) vi (e) i (f) v
- Ch-13. i. 1. Mercury 2. 88 days 3. -173°C to 427°C 4. Crust and mantle 5. Shakespeare 6. Venus
 7. Reflects sunlight 8. Evening Star 9. 464°C 10. Carbon Dioxide
 ii. 1. Launching Spacecraft 2. Unmanned Space Probes 3. Space Probe 4. Observatories 5. Mauna Kea
 6. Space Station 7. Mir 8. Space Shuttle 9. Satellites 10. Sputnik
- Ch-14. 1. Bill Gates 2. Websites 3. Creeper Virus 4. Berners-Lee 5. Millenium Bug 6. Skype 7. Iameco
- Ch-15. I. 1. Armadillo 2. Aye-aye 3. Cassowary 4. Meerkat 5. Puffin 6. Gibbon 7. Quokka
 8. Aardvark 9. Himalayan tahr
 ii. 1. Owl 2. Human being 3. Monotremes 4. Bear 5. Tiger 6. Koala bear 7. Frog
 8. Blubber 9. Four
- Ch-16. 1. Kindle 2. iPhone 3. GPS Navigator 4. Tablet 5. PlayStation
- Ch-17. 1. Share 2. Time 3. Punctuality 4. Argue 5. Reading 6. Thankful
- Ch-18. 1. Abdul Ghaffar Khan 2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar 3. W. C. Banerjee 4. Subhash Chandra Bose
 5. Mrs. Annie Besant 6. Dadabhai Naoroji 7. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Ch-19. 1. Gond Art 2. Chikankari 3. Kar-i-qulamdan 4. Phulkari
- Ch-20. 1. 1947 2. 1948 3. 1950 4. 1951 5. 1952 6. 1953 7. 1956 8. 1957 9. 1957
- Ch-21. 1. Harappa 2. Indus 3. John Marshall 4. 2500 BCE-1750 BCE 5. Mohenjodaro 6. Dholavira
 7. Lothal 8. Kalibangan
- Ch-22. 1. Tuzk-i-Babri 2. Qanum-i-Humayuni 3. Humayun Nama 4. Akbar Nama 5. Tuzk-i-Jahangiri
 6. Shah Jahan Nama 7. Raqqat-e-Alamgiri
- Ch-23. 1. Dilwara Temple 2. Golden Temple 3. Jwala Mukhi Temple 4. Mahabodhi Temple
 5. Rameswaram Temple 6. Somnath Temple
- Ch-24. 1. Amish Tripathi 2. Salman Rushdie 3. Ruskin Bond 4. Kiran Desai 5. Chitra Banerjee
 6. Amitav Ghosh 7. R.K. Narayan 8. Nirad C. Chaudhary 9. Khushwant Singh
- Ch-25. 1. Rule of Law 2. Fundamental Rights 3. Residuary Powers 4. Directive Principles
 5. Concurrent List 6. Constitutional Amendments
- Ch-26. 1. Seventh 2. First 3. One-sixth 4. Himalayas 5. The Outer Himalayas 6. Ganga Plains
 7. Western Ghats 8. Deccan Trap Region 9. Konkan Coast
- Ch-27. 1. Bhakra Nangal Project 2. Damodar Valley Project 3. Hirakud Project 4. Tungabhadra Project
 5. Rihand Project
- Ch-28. 1. Roald Amundsen 2. Marco Polo 3. Bartholomew Dias 4. Christopher Columbus
 5. Vasco da Gama 6. Robert Peary



- Ch-29. 1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi 3. Porbandar, Gujarat 6. Gopal Krishna Gokhale 7. Leo Tolstoy
8. Indian Opinion, Harijan, Young India 9. Mahatma - (c) Winston Churchill (e) Rashtrapita
- Ch-30. 1. Lord Curzon 2. Lord Cornwallis 3. Sir Charles Metcalfe 4. Lord William Bentinck 5. Lord Lytton
6. Lord Dalhousie
- Ch-31 : 1. Assamese 2. Bengali 3. Gujarati 4. Kannada 5. Bodo 6. Santhali 7. Urdu 8. Tamil
9. Punjabi 10. Konkani 11. Malayalam 12. Telugu
- Ch-32. 1. Mukesh Ambani 2. Ratan Tata 3. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw 4. Indra Nooyi 5. Azimji Premji
6. N.R. Narayana Murthy 7. Lakshmi Mittal 8. Anand Mahindra 9. Gautam Adani
- Ch-33. 1. Warref Buffett 2. Akio Morita 3. Tim Cook 4. Jeff Bezos 5. Bill Gates 6. Elon Musk 7. Jack Ma
8. Mark Zuckerberg 9. Lei Jun
- Ch-34. 1. Precipitation 2. Mawsynram 3. Nile 4. 6,750 5. Madeira 6. Ob 7. North Fork Roe
- Ch-35. 1. White House 2. Big Ben 3. Red Square 4. Buckingham Palace 5. Imperial Palace
6. Pentagon 7. Malacanang Palace 8. Elysee Palace
- Ch-36. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C
- Ch-37. 1. Neil Armstrong 2. Marco Polo 3. Cochin 4. Rakesh Sharma
- Ch-38. i. 1. Star War 2. Jungle Book 3. Lion King 4. Kung Fu Panda 5. Finding Dory
ii. 1. E 2. H 3. G 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. F
- Ch-39. 1. Pali 2. Tamil 3. Epilogue 4. Sonnet 5. Doggerel 6. Homeland 7. Rock 8. Veda
- Ch-40. 1. B 2. C 3. F 4. H 5. D 6. G 7. A 8. E
- Ch-41. Tabla, 9th March 1951, Allah Rakha, Seven, Shakti, Akbar Khan, Buddha, Natak, Padma, Heritage
- Ch-42. A 1. Bollywood 2. Hollywood 3. Jurassic Park 4. Meena Kumari 5. Raja Harish Chandra
B 1. Louvre in Paris 2. Leonardo da Vinci 3. Pablo Picasso 4. Monalisa 5. Miniature
- Ch-43. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A
- Ch-44. i. 1. Kolkata 2. Rameswaram 3. San Francisco (US)
ii. (a) arched bridge (b) cantilever bridge (c) suspension bridge
- Ch-46. i. 1. M. S. Subbulaxmi 2. Amrita Pritam 3. Mehar Moos 4. Bhanu Athaiya 5. Nargis Dutt
ii. 1. Elizabeth Blackwell 2. Grace Hopper 3. Dee Caffari 4. Shirin Ebadi 5. Norah Jones
6. Shakira
- Ch-47. 1. Demi-Leigh Nel-Peters 2. Pia Wurtzbach 3. Paulina Vega 4. Manushi Chhillar 5. Stephanie Del Valle
- Ch-48. 1. Roma Mitchell 2. Helen Keller 3. Emily Dickinson 4. Margaret Thatcher 5. Alice Walker
- Ch-49. 1. 1598 CE in England 2. 1877 CE in Australia 3. 1971 CE in Melbourne 4. William Gilbert Grace
5. International Cricket Council 6. 952 (Sri Lanka) 7. Donald Bradman 8. Brian Lara (400)
9. Sachin Tendulkar
- Ch-50. 1. Two 2. Three 3. Maximum 95 grams 4. 7 yards 5. 6.10 x 6.10 m² 6. 42.67 mm.
7. 90 feet 8. 30 x 20 m 9. 10 feet
- Ch-51. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. D
- Ch-52. 1. 206 2. Beijing 3. Paris and Los Angeles 4. Breakdancing, Skateboarding, sports climbing, surfing and fencing
- Ch-53. 1. Dhayan Chand Trophy 2. DCM Cup 3. Asia Cup 4. Travancore Cup 5. William Jones Cup
6. Walker Cup 7. Westchester Cup 8. Uber Cup
- Ch-54. A 1. Center Service Line 2. Net 3. Right Service Court 4. Left Service Court 5. Backcourt
6. Base Line 7. Service Line 8. Center Mark
B 1. Major Walter Clopton Wingfield, 78 feet, 27 feet, 36 feet, 3 feet, 56 grams, 32 inches, Slams, Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, U. S. Open
- Ch-55. 1. Lives 2. Plaster 3. Bandage
- Ch-56. 1. Absolute, Accent, Accept, Accuse 2. Appeal, Appear, Append, Apply 3. Baby, Back, Bad, Baggage
4. Biochemistry, Biodegradable, Biodiversity, Biology 5. Capital, Capitalise, Capitate, Capitation
6. Chronic, Chronicle, Chronicler, Chronologist 7. Disagree, Disaster, Disease, Distrust
- Ch-57. 1. Amateur Athletic Federation of India 2. Direct to Home 3. Foreign Direct Investment
4. Subscriber Identity Module 5. India International Trade Fair 6. International Atomic Energy Agency
7. National Consumer Helpline 8. Value Added Tax 9. Satluj Yamuna Link Canal 10. Zoological Survey of India
- Ch-58. 1. The beginning 2. Without details 3. In writing 4. Hypocritical sorrow 5. Prosperity and adversity
6. Unexpected winner 7. Largest Portion 8. By all means.
- Ch-59. 1. J. S. Mill 2. John Locke 3. M. T. Cicero 4. Archimedes 5. Helen Keller 6. John Keats
7. Alfred Tennyson 8. Lal Bahadur Shastri 9. Subash Chandra Bose 10. Jawaharlal Nehru