

**A. Match the columns.**

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Young mountains ●  | ● a. The young or upper course |
| 2. Old mountain ●     | ● b. Africa                    |
| 3. Bolivian Plateau ● | ● c. pointed peaks             |
| 4. Kalahari Deserts ● | ● d. South America             |
| 5. Canyons ●          | ● e. Rounded peaks             |

**B. Choose the correct answer.**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. The tip of the mountain is known as its peak or summit.              | Yes / No |
| 2. Colorado plateau is in South America.                                | Yes / No |
| 3. Very few people live on plains.                                      | Yes / No |
| 4. Deserts are wet landforms.   | Yes / No |
| 5. The river goes through three courses from its location to its mouth. | Yes / No |

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the importance of mountains?
2. What are tablelands?
3. Why is it easier to construct airfields, canals and railways on plains?
4. Write some characteristics of Deserts.
5. How is upper course different from the lower course?

**A. Write true or false.**

- 1. Aravallis have rounded peaks. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Deccan Plateau is in North America. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Plateaus comprise grasslands. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. The slope of a plain is gentle. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. A river goes through four courses. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- 1. Mountains have \_\_\_\_\_ heights and shapes, basis their age.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are a common feature in various plateaus.
- 3. Many tablelands have rich deposits of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is suitable for growing crops.
- 5. A majority of rivers originates in the \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Answer the following questions.**

- 1. What is the importance of tablelands?
- 2. What is the importance of plains?
- 3. How much rainfall does deserts receive?
- 4. What are meanders?
- 5. What is the shape of a delta?

# Worksheet 1

**A. Match the columns.**

- |                         |   |                                |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Equator          | • | • a. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N |
| 2. The North Pole       | • | • b. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N |
| 3. The Tropic of Cancer | • | • c. $0^{\circ}$               |
| 4. The Arctic Circle    | • | • d. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S |
| 5. The Antarctic Circle | • | • e. $90^{\circ}$ N            |

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ in shape.
2. The Earth rotates on its own \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest parallel.
4. Each parallel has a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ parallels in total.

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is an axis?
2. Which two parallels are also called polar circles?
3. Which place near London was affixed as the starting point for numbering the meridians?
4. What is a grid?
5. How many meridians are there in total?

# Worksheet 2

**A. Write true or false.**

- 1. Spherical objects do not have corners or sides. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Equator divides the Earth into two equal halves. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Parallels are semi circles. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Parallels intersect each other. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. The meridians meet with the parallels at right angles ( $90^\circ$ ). \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Answer the following questions.**

- 1. What are parallels?
- 2. Which parallel do we take as the starting point to number the other parallels?
- 3. Write names of the major parallels.
- 4. How can we locate a place on the globe?
- 5. What helps us calculate time?

**C. Draw a figure to locate the major parallels in the given box.**



# Worksheet 1

**A. Write true or false.**

1. Nature helps us sustain on the Earth. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Floods are very rare in northern plains of India. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The area where an earthquake begins is called the epicentre. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Cyclones are rough storms. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Match the columns.**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Floods ●      | ● a. sudden movement of debris down a mountain slope |
| 2. Earthquakes ● | ● b. rough storms                                    |
| 3. Fires ●       | ● c. overflow of rivers or streams                   |
| 4. Landslides ●  | ● d. sudden shaking of the ground                    |
| 5. Cyclones ●    | ● e. Uncontrolled large fires                        |

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is Natural Disaster?
2. What is an epicentre?
3. What does the term tsunami means?
4. When does volcanic eruptions occur?
5. Who is the first one to provide help during or after a disaster?

# Worksheet 2

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Cholera, \_\_\_\_\_ and dengue spread faster in flood-affected places.
2. An instrument called a \_\_\_\_\_ is used to document earthquake tremors.
3. Landslides are often caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ states of India, are prone to cyclones.
5. One should keep the numbers of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, ambulances and shelters handy.

**B. Name the following Natural Disasters.**

1. Overflow of rivers or streams. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sudden shaking of the ground. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Undersea earthquakes or cyclones. \_\_\_\_\_
4. 'Amphan' caused destruction in the states of West Bengal and Odisha. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Molten rocks, called magma, comes up through an opening on the Earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Draw a volcano in the space provided.**



Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Write true or false.**

1. Antarctica lies near the Southern Frigid Zone. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Greenland is the world's second largest island. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Greenland has an area of about 21.5 lakh square kilometres. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The coastal areas in Greenland are very dull in summer. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Inuits engage in fishing and hunting. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Match the columns.**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. The North Frigid Zone ● | ● a. used for hunting                                |
| 2. The South Frigid Zone ● | ● b. between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle    |
| 3. Eskimos ●               | ● c. capital of Greenland                            |
| 4. Harpoons ●              | ● d. between the South Pole and the Antarctic Circle |
| 5. Nuuk ●                  | ● e. Original inhabitants of Greenland               |

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. How many Frigid Zones are there on the Earth?
2. Where is Greenland situated?
3. How much of the island is covered with ice and snow?
4. Give few examples of plants that grow in Greenland.
5. Who are Inuits?

# Worksheet 2

**A. Fill in the blanks. Choose the words from the help box.**

parkas    Umiak    thick    Inuits    Greenland    Eskimos

1. The largest island in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The original inhabitants of Greenland are the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The animals found here have \_\_\_\_\_ and furry coats.
4. The jackets that Inuits wear are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to hunt whales.

**B. Fill in the missing letters to form meaningful words related to Greenland.**

1. D \_ \_ N M \_ \_ R \_ \_
2. D \_ \_ V \_ \_ S S \_ \_ \_ A \_ \_ T
3. I \_ \_ \_ B \_ \_ \_ G S
4. H \_ \_ S \_ \_ I \_ \_ S
5. G \_ \_ D \_ \_ T H \_ \_ B

**C. Draw and paint the landscape of Greenland in the space provided.**



Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



## The Temperate and Tropical Zone

# Worksheet 1

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Zones lie between the Frigid and Torrid Zones.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are vast plains covered with grass.
3. The term Prairie means a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ rivers run through the Prairies.
5. The Democratic Republic of Congo (the DRC) is in \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Write true or false.

1. Grasslands are known as Pampas in South America. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Prairies are flat and fertile lands. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Trees are grown in abundance in the Prairies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Prairies are known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World'. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Tropical or Torrid Zones are the farthest to the Equator on both sides. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Draw and colour the heat zones of the Earth.



Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 2

**A. Rearrange the jumbled words to get various names of Grasslands.**

- 1. TSEPEPS \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. ELVDS \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. NDOWS \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. PMAPSA \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. PARIREIS \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write two examples of each.**

- 1. Grasses in the Grasslands \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Animals in the Prairies \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Minerals found in the Prairies \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Minerals found in the DRC \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Large cities in the DRC \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

- 1. What does the term Prairie means?
- 2. How many neighbouring countries does the Democratic Republic of Congo (the DRC) has?
- 3. Which river flows through the DRC?
- 4. What are the main occupations in the DRC?
- 5. Which means of transport is the chief mode of travel in the DRC?

# Worksheet 1

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Many hot deserts of the world are located in the \_\_\_\_\_ Zone.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of deserts.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula.
4. Saudi Arabia's landform is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The interior of Saudi Arabia is \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Answer the following.**

1. Name some hot deserts of the world.
2. What does a desert refer to?
3. Where does a peninsula located?
4. Who are Bedouins?
5. What is the capital of Saudi Arabia?

**C. Write a note on Bedouins.**

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## Worksheet 2

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hot deserts lie to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a continent.
2. Saudi Arabia is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest Asian country.
3. Saudi Arabia has \_\_\_\_\_ neighbouring countries.
4. Summer in Saudi Arabia spans from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Winter in Saudi Arabia lasts from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. Write true or false.

1. Date palms grow near oases. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Saudi Arabia is among the world's lowest producer of petroleum. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bedouins are nomads who inhabit the Arabian and the Sahara Deserts. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The capital of Saudi Arabia is Jeddah. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mecca and Medina are holy cities. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Write a note about the flora and fauna of Saudi Arabia.

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# Worksheet 1

## A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were the most powerful traders.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ oppresses most Indians after establishing their rule.
3. The Sepoy Mutiny or the Great Revolt happened in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The British were forced to unite Bengal in \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Match the columns.

- |                                       |   |                |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. The Great Revolt                   | • | • a. 1920      |
| 2. The Indian National Congress (INC) | • | • b. Moderates |
| 3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale              | • | • c. 1857      |
| 4. Lal-Bal-Pal                        | • | • d. 1885      |
| 5. Non-Cooperation Movement           | • | • e. Radicals  |

## C. Answer the following questions.

1. Who operated through the East India Company?
2. Who led the Great Revolt of 1857?
3. Name any two Moderates and two Radicals.
4. when did Mahatma Gandhi return to India?
5. When did India gained her freedom?

# Worksheet 2

**A. Write true or false.**

- 1. The introduction of modern education gave rise to nationalism. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The Indian National Congress (INC) was created by Raja Rammohun Roy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The British came up with the divide-and-rule policy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Lal-Bal-Pal were some popular radicals. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. The term Swadeshi stands for 'One's Country'. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write about the outcomes of the Great Revolt of 1857.**

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**C. Write short notes on the following.**

- 1. Simon Commission: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Non-Cooperation Movement: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Quit India Movement: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1

**A. Give one word answers.**

1. The central or the union government makes these for the country. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The law-making body of the government is known as this. \_\_\_\_\_
3. This is the highest law-making body in India. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lok Sabha is called this. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Lok Sabha can have these maximum number of members. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Write true or false.**

1. The Constitution of India governs 28 states and 8 Union Territories. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The state government look after the responsibility of defending the country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The President of India, The Lok Sabha and The Rajya Sabha constitutes the parliament. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The people residing in a constituency elect two persons to represent them in the Parliament. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There can be a maximum of 250 members in the Rajya Sabha. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following.**

1. What does a Constitution do?
2. What are constituencies?
3. Who is the President?
4. Who is the Governor?
5. Where is the highest judicial body located in our country?

# Worksheet 2

## A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Maintaining law and order within a state is the duty of the \_\_\_\_\_ government.
2. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of India is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
4. The multiparty political system is a very important part of our \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest judicial body in a state.

## B. Match the columns.

- |                      |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. The Parliament    | ● | ● a. The Lok Sabha                            |
| 2. 250 members       | ● | ● b. The highest judicial body in our country |
| 3. 550 members       | ● | ● c. The highest judicial body in a state     |
| 4. The Supreme Court | ● | ● d. The law-making body of the government    |
| 5. The High Court    | ● | ● e. The Rajya Sabha                          |

## C. Write a note on the Judiciary of India.

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