

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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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° |
| 4. The Arctic Circle | • | • d. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S |
| 5. The Antarctic Circle | • | • e. 90° 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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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°). _____

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.



Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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: _____

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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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?

Teacher’s Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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.

C. Write short notes on the following.

1. Simon Commission: _____

2. Non-Cooperation Movement: _____

3. Quit India Movement: _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

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.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Answer the following.

1. What did humans in ancient times do before they started agriculture?
2. Name the most impressive structure of the Indus Valley Civilization.
3. Who are Aryans?
4. Who was Mahmud?
5. Name five rulers of medieval India.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The sixth century BCE witnessed the birth of the founders of _____.
2. The first powerful ruler of the Gupta dynasty was _____.
3. Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghorī but made no attempt to chase the _____ completely.
4. Delhi was captured by the _____ in 1290.
5. _____ was the first emperor of the Mughal Dynasty.

C. Write true or false.

1. Agriculture changed the life of the early humans. _____
2. Ashoka transformed his methods of ruling after the Kalinga War. _____
3. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq established the Tughluq dynasty in 1370. _____
4. Humayun was Babur's son. _____
5. Akbar became the emperor of India in 1556 and is remembered as the country's greatest ruler. _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Unscramble the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. In the ancient times, people were initially hunter-gatherers and MADSN0 _____
2. PLUSSUR grains were perhaps stored in granaries. _____
3. Delhi was TUREDCAP by the Khalji dynasty in 1290. _____
4. Sher Shah was the biggest ROREMPE of the Sur dynasty. _____
5. Akbar's successors gradually led the Mughal empire towards its LINEDEC _____

B. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Indus Valley Civilization ● | ● a. Chandragupta Maurya |
| 2. Mauryan Dynasty ● | ● b. Mohenjo-daro |
| 3. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak ● | ● c. Mehrauli |
| 4. Iron Pillar ● | ● d. Tughluq dynasty |
| 5. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq ● | ● e. Qutb Minar |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The people who composed the Vedas are referred to as the _____.
2. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription is the main source of information of _____ reign.
3. In 1192 Prithviraj was _____.
4. In _____, Balban emerged as the most powerful ruler of the dynasty.
5. The English East India Company rose to power in _____.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Answer the following.

1. When did the Great War start?
2. What was the immediate cause of the Great War?
3. What were the kinds of weapons widely used in the Great War?
4. What does Holocaust refer to?
5. What led Japan to admit its defeat?

B. Write true or false.

1. The First World War was fought between three blocs. _____
2. Soldiers in the First World War fought from the trenches. _____
3. Germany and the Allied Powers signed the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. _____
4. The Axis Powers included Germany, Soviet Union, Italy and Japan. _____
5. The Japanese Army attacked USA's Pearl Harbor. _____

C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words related to the world wars.

1. LOCSB _____
2. TICEARMIS _____
3. TATORSDIC _____
4. CAUSTHOLO _____
5. SAKIANAGA _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was hit by the Great Depression in 1929.
2. Hitler wished to remove the _____ from Germany entirely.
3. The two dictators who rose to power during the First World War were _____ and _____.
4. The _____ was formed to prevent a future war and solve the international disputes.
5. Hitler led the _____ party.

B. Unscramble the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. The Great War ended with the TORYVIC of the Allied Powers. _____
2. Adolf Hitler became the ELLORCHANC of Germany in 1933. _____
3. When Britain and France LAREDDDEC war on Germany the Second World War began. _____
4. Japan won many JORMA battles in the Second World War. _____
5. To TATEFACILI world peace, the United Nations was formed. _____

C. Write one-word answers.

1. The First World war ended in this year _____
2. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria made up this bloc _____
3. It was formed to prevent a future war and solve international disputes. _____
4. He became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933. _____
5. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are in this country. _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

A. Answer the following.

1. What did the aftermath of the Second World War lead to?
2. How many member states are there in the United Nations?
3. What are the objectives of the UN?
4. What are the six main organs of the UN?
5. What does the principal judicial organ, the International Court of Justice, do?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is in _____.
2. The United Nations works towards making the world a _____ place.
3. The UN Security Council has _____ members.
4. The Trusteeship Council is no longer _____.
5. The current Secretary-General is _____.

C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.

1. QUARTERSHEAD _____
2. TIONORGANISA _____
3. CILCOUN _____
4. TARIATSECRE _____
5. CIALJUDI _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write true or false.

1. The UN charter was signed by representatives of 39 countries. _____
2. The Trusteeship Council is still functional. _____
3. The main organ of the UN is the General Assembly. _____
4. The UN has 15 members of which five members are permanent. _____
5. The headquarters of the UN are in New York. _____

B. Write one-word answers.

1. Members of this organ of the UN has one vote each _____
2. This country is one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council _____
3. This organ of the UN is headquartered in the Hague _____
4. This member state meets every year in this month to discuss and debate on peace and security issues. _____
5. The International Court of Justice has these many judges elected for a term of nine years _____

C. Match the columns.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. United Nations | ● | ● a. six |
| 2. Organs of the UN | ● | ● b. promote world peace. |
| 3. Security Council | ● | ● c. not functional |
| 4. Trusteeship Council | ● | ● d. Secretary-General |
| 5. António Guterres | ● | ● e. 15 members |

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Answer the following.

1. Why did the Chipko Movement begin?
2. Who is Jadav Payeng?
3. What is Rajendra Singh known for?
4. Who is Tulsi Gowda?
5. Who wrote the book, *Silent Spring*?

B. Write true or false.

1. Kinkri Devi protested the uncontrolled cutting down of trees in Assam. _____
2. Ranaram Bishnoi has been working towards converting sand dunes to gardens. _____
3. Tulsi Gowda earned the title of 'Encyclopedia of Forests'. _____
4. *Silent Spring* is written by Dr. Jane Goodall. _____
5. Dr. Jane Goodall founded Roots & Shoots, a global environmental programme. _____

C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.

1. MENTMOVE _____
2. VATIONCOSER _____
3. CLOPEDIAENCY _____
4. TIONEXTINC _____
5. GENOUSINDE _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sunderlal Bahuguna led the Chipko Movement in the _____ region.
2. Ranaram Bishnoi has planted more than _____ varieties of trees.
3. _____ is referred to as the 'Woman of Trees'.
4. _____ & _____ works to make positive animal community and the environment.
5. Winona LaDuke has been working on issues of climate change since _____.

B. Write one-word answer.

1. The Mulai Reserve is in this river island in Assam _____
2. Chipko Movement began during this time _____
3. Jadav Payeng is also known as this _____
4. Sirmour district is in this Indian state _____
5. Winona LaDuke's organisation is called _____

C. Write true or false.

1. Rajendra Singh, also known as the 'Waterman of India'. _____
2. Tulsi Gowda has planted more than 30,000 saplings since 1960. _____
3. Winona LaDuke is referred to as the 'Woman of Trees'. _____
4. Dr Jane Goodall is a noted ethologist. _____
5. Rachel Carson worked for the vital need to protect chimpanzees from extinction. _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Answer the following.

1. Define weather?
2. How is climate different from weather?
3. What are the factors that influence the climate?
4. Why are places near the equator hotter than places which are away from the Equator?
5. What causes rainfall?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Weather impacts the _____ grown by farmers.
2. The world is divided into _____ major climatic regions.
3. Coastal areas experience a moderate climate because of _____.
4. Places, such as Delhi and Lucknow experience _____.
5. The Earth can be divided into _____ heat zones.

C. Arrange the letters to make meaningful words.

1. RIA SSUREPRE _____
2. QUATORE _____
3. TITUDEAL _____
4. RRIDTO NEZO _____
5. MACLITE _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write true or false.

1. Weather conditions in the morning and the evening remain the same. _____
2. Different parts of the world experience different types of climates. _____
3. Shimla, Nainital and Darjeeling are in the coastal regions of India. _____
4. Deserts receive very little or no rainfall. _____
5. Places near the Equator are cold and humid. _____

B. Unscramble the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. The THERWEA changes every day. _____
2. Humid air causes LLFAAINR. _____
3. Summer, winter and monsoon are types of NOSSESA. _____
4. Air over the sea is RELOCO than that over the land. _____
5. Places located at HERHIG altitudes are colder. _____

C. Find out about the different heat zones. Now, take a world map and mark the different heat zones in it.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

A. Answer the following.

1. Define communication.
2. What is a trunk call?
3. What is a pager?
4. Who is Martin Cooper?
5. What is e-business?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ invented the telephone.
2. A pager is a _____ instrument.
3. Many functions of a smartphone are similar to a _____.
4. The message sent through a telegraph is known as a _____.
5. India's postal service is known as _____.

C. Rearrange the letters to make meaningful words.

1. MARTSNESPHO _____
2. LETSTAB _____
3. NETTERIN _____
4. SSAGEME _____
5. RTETLES _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Write true or false.

1. Personal communication and mass communication are the two means of communication. _____
2. STD stands for Subscriber Trunk Dialing. _____
3. India discontinued the telegram services in 2017. _____
4. India Post helps us send or receive letters and parcels faster. _____
5. The Internet is a system that uses computer networks. _____

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Trunk calls had a _____.
2. STD calls made it easier to make _____ calls.
3. Pagers are more commonly used in _____.
4. A smartphone helps you locate a place, through _____.
5. _____ of a post office is used to send or receive money.

C. Unscramble the words to make meaningful sentences.

1. STD did not require a telephone TOROPERA. _____
2. A landline phone is a DEXFI device. _____
3. We can listen to music or watch movies NEONLI. _____
4. Schools held online classes for students during the MICDEPAN. _____
5. ALINND letters can be sent within different parts of a country. _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____