

Chapter 1

SOME ENDANGERED SPECIES - INDIA

Page 58–59

1. c. International Union for Conservation
2. b. Human threats
3. c. Ganges river dolphin
4. c. Pride
5. Options are incorrect - right answer is 19th May
(*correction in text book:
(Option a. 19th May)
6. c. 530
7. d. None of these
8. c. Deforestation
9. b. Nearing extinction

Project Work

IUCN Red List India

The different categories of threatened species are as follows

- Extinct
- Extinct in the wild
- Critically endangered
- Endangered
- Vulnerable
- Near threatened
- Least concern

The list of endangered animals in India as per IUCN is as follows.

Critically Endangered Mammals

1. Himalayan Brown/Red Bear
2. Pygmy Hog
3. Andaman White-toothed Shrew
4. Kondana Rat
5. Large Rock Rat or Elvira Rat
6. Namdapha Flying Squirrel
7. Malabar Civet
8. Sumatran Rhinoceros

9. Kashmir stag /hangul

Endangered Mammals

1. Red Panda
2. Wild ass/khur
3. Dhole/Asiatic wild dog/Indian wild dog
4. Eld's deer/thamin or brow-antlered deer
5. Golden langur
6. Himalayan/white-bellied musk deer
7. Hispid hare/Assam rabbit
8. Hog deer
9. Lion-tailed macaque/ wanderoo
10. Chita/Tibetan Antelope
11. Nilgiri langur/Nilgiri leaf monkey
12. Nilgiri tahr

Endangered marine mammals

1. Freshwater/river dolphin

IUCN runs several thousands of field projects all over the world to manage natural environments in a better manner.

Chapter 2

VEGETATION OF INDIA

Page 59–60

1. a. Kunthi
2. c. Trees
3. d. Teak
4. a. thorn
5. c. Mangrove
6. c. Mangrove and Tidal plants
7. a. iron
8. b. Rice

Project Work

The Chipko Movement began in the 1970's, with

organised resistance to the cutting of forest trees all over India. Chipko means to embrace or to stick. Villagers hugged trees; hereby preventing contractors from cutting them down.

The movement to save trees has an ancient history in India during the early part of the 18th century, when the Bishnoi community of Rajasthan protected trees from being felled on the orders of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Led by a strong woman called Amrita Devi, this movement resulted in the loss of their lives but their sacrifices brought forth the importance of conservation in India.

The first Chipko movement in the 20th century took place in April 1973 in the village of Mandal and spread to many villages in Uttar Pradesh and the Himalayan regions, leading to conservation of the forests.

The Chipko movement inspired many similar movements in other parts of the country as well as in many places around the world. Many conservationists and leaders at the grassroots have helped to lead and sustain the movement which has been the strongest one to decrease deforestation and increase afforestation.

Chapter 3

NATURAL AND MAN-MADE WONDERS IN THE DECCAN

Page 60–61

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. Borra | 5. b. Ellora |
| 2. b. Britain | 6. c. Bhimbetka |
| 3. a. Maharashtra | 7. c. Buddhist |
| 4. b. rock | 8. a. shadow puppetry |

Project Work

The Ellora caves in Aurangabad are also known as Verul Leni by the locals. These inspiring caves are among the largest rock hewn temple complexes in the world. The great Kailasa, Cave 16, is the largest single monolithic excavation in the world.

These caves are hewn into the hills of the Sahyadri mountains of the Deccan. The basaltic formation is ideal for such rock hewing and the ancients in India were aware of this. In fact three major religions, Buddhism, Jainism and Brahminism are represented here. Buddhism is represented the most, in 900 of the around 1200 caves present in this historic complex.

The Ellora caves have also been near trade routes; therefore they have always been visited and have been a vibrant part of India's culture and heritage through the ages.

Chapter 4

Question Time

Page 61–62

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. c. galaxy | 5. a. 2061 |
| 2. a. Venus | 6. c. Venus |
| 3. a. Mars | 7. d. comet |
| 4. b. Comets | 8. b. Copernicus |

Project Work

Mangalyaan

The Mars Orbiter Mission MOM or Mangalyaan as it is also called was launched by ISRO as India's first venture into interplanetary space.

The mission of this venture is to explore the minerals, the atmosphere and the surface of Mars. It was launched on November 5, 2013 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Andhra Pradesh using a PSLV rocket C25.

Mangalyaan has taken beautiful and precise, high quality images of the full disc of Mars. The photos of the red planet taken by it have offered glimpses of the planet and has increased our knowledge about it.

Mangalyaan has scripted space history and has put India in an elite club of space explorers. Another mission Mangalyaan 2 has been proposed for launch in 2020.

Chapter 5

ART AND SCULPTURE IN INDIA

Page 62–63

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. Indus Valley | 5. d. Jataka Tales |
| 2. a. Delhi | 6. d. Pali |
| 3. c. Ashoka | 7. a. Madurai |
| 4. b. Stupa | 8. b. Delhi |

Project Work

The student can take pictures of the various temples, sculptures and art forms present in the city in which they live in. For Chennai, Mahabalipuram or Mamallapuram is a suggestion; write captions and describe each of them in a few lines.

Chapter 6

FOLKLORE AND FOLK ART IN INDIA

Page 63–64

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. b. Tamil Nadu | 5. c. Buddha |
| 2. a. Gonds | 6. a. Narayana Pandit |
| 3. b. women | 7. b. Kaitha |
| 4. a. Kali | 8. a. Rajasthan |

Project Work

Folklore and folk art in Tamil Nadu is vast. Many stories can be narrated by the children. They can also draw pictures of folk art in their notebooks.

Chapter 7

FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT

Page 65

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. c. Radio Club of India | 2. a. Akashvani |
| 3. b. Delhi (// *correction in question - 15 th September 1959) | |
| 4. a. 1936 | 5. a. teachers |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 6. a. You Tube | 8. a. INSAT-1A |
| 7. c. Animal Planet | |

Project Work

My favourite channel is the History Channel. It has many wonderful programmes. I like the programmes: 101 gadgets that changed the world and Food Tech. History channel makes me aware of the wonderful world we live in. It also keeps me up to date on modern inventions.

Chapter 8

INDIAN WRITERS AND POETS

Page 66–67

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. b. Ramayana | 5. a. Rabindranath Tagore |
| 2. a. Nimantran | |
| 3. c. R. K. Narayan | 6. a. Sarojini Naidu |
| 4. c. R. K. Laxman | 7. a. Rudyard Kipling |
| | 8. c. Kamala Das |

Project Work

Ruskin Bond

Ruskin Bond is a popular author of children's books. He was born in India and is of British descent. As a young man, he began writing short stories and poems which were accepted for publications.

He has been living in Mussoorie, Uttarakhand from 1963. He has many publications on various topics; however he is most popularly recognised as a writer of children's stories. He has experimented with various genres; writing fiction, short stories, novellas and essays. He says that his favourite genres are essays and short stories.

Ruskin Bond has received high honours including the Padma Bhushan in 2014. His character Rusty is a popular one and is featured in many books. The character has some shades of the author's personal life and experiences. These books are based on the hills around his home.

Chapter 9

SPORTS IN INDIA

Page 67–68

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. c. Sachin Tendulkar | 5. a. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award |
| 2. a. Polo | |
| 3. a. golf | 6. a. hockey |
| 4. c. boxer | 7. c. UK |
| | 8. b. boxing |

Project Work

Viswanathan Anand

Viswanathan Anand is one of the most famous chess players in the world. Born in Chennai, on December 11, 1969, Vishy, as he is fondly called, began playing chess at the young age of six, with his mother as his teacher.

In 1984 he won the Asian Junior Chess Championship. In 1987 he was the first Indian to win the World Junior Chess Championships. He won the FIDE World Chess Championship in 2000, for the first time. He blazed ahead winning many more world championships and awards.

He has been awarded the Padma Bhushan and was also the first recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award.

Chapter 10

ASIA – A CONTINENT OF CONTRASTS

Page 68–69

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. b. Russia | 5. a. Afghanistan |
| 2. c. China | 6. b. Mahakali |
| 3. a. Sahara | 7. a. Saudi Arabia |
| 4. c. Dubai | 8. a. Tibet |

Project Work

Ganga Treaty 1996

The Ganga Treaty of 1996 provides for the distribution of water to India and Bangladesh. It is a 30 year comprehensive treaty. Although there are complaints on both sides, the treaty is still in effect.

Chapter 11

WELFARE ORGANISATIONS

Page 69–70

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. c. Rippan Kapur | 6. a. Children |
| 2. a. 1993 | 7. b. National Human Rights Commission |
| 3. b. PETA | |
| 4. b. not allowed | 8. c. Animal Welfare Board of India |
| 5. c. Judges | |

Project Work

PETA

PETA is based in Mumbai India. It believes that animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on, use for entertainment or abuse in any way.

It has many volunteers worldwide. Some famous personalities are their brand ambassadors. It is possible to adopt an animal by connecting with PETA through its website or office.

Chapter 12

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Page 70–71

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. c. President | 5. c. Delhi |
| 2. c. Rajya Sabha | 6. c. Delhi |
| 3. b. Lower house | 7. b. President |
| 4. a. Prime Minister | 8. b. President |

Project Work

Lok Sabha TV

Lok Sabha TV is the Parliament channel of India. It telecasts live the proceedings of the Lok Sabha - the Lower House of the Parliament.

When the Lok Sabha functions in Parliament, generally the first hour is devoted to questions and is called Question Hour.

When the Parliament is not functioning, the channel broadcasts debates, discussions, documentaries and award winning films in different regional languages of India.