

WORLD JOURNEYS

World Facts



The **Atacama desert** in Chile is one of the driest areas of the world. In some parts of this desert, rain has never been recorded.



The **Ayers rock** in Australia is the largest monolith in the world.



Mount Everest got its name from Sir George Everest, who put it on the map. He was the Surveyor General of India.



Pompeii was an ancient city in Italy, which was buried in 79 AD when Mt Vesuvius erupted.



Titicaca is the largest lake in South America. It is in the Andes on the border of Peru and Bolivia.



The famous **Gobi desert** lies across the borders of China and Mongolia, in Central Asia. The summer here is scorching hot and winter is bitter cold.

EXPLORE THIS!

- The Hoia Baciu Forest is known as the "Bermuda Triangle of Romania". Multiple people have gone missing in it, people have sighted UFOs, there has been unexplained electrical phenomena and more.
- Oradour-sur-Glane is a small French village that was decimated by the Nazis in World War II. The entire city was burned and almost every inhabitant was executed. The remnants of the village still stand today.



Around the World

These pictures show some fascinating monuments of the world.

Read the clues and name these places.

1.



This ancient city in Pakistan, now in ruins, dates back to the Indus Valley civilisation. The name of the city means 'the mound of the dead'.

.....

2.



This island is located in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Chile. It is famous for its ancient and enormous stone statues called Moai.

.....

3.



This is one of the world's largest palace complexes. This palace was the seat of power during the rule of the Ming and the Qing dynasties in China.

.....

4.



This amphitheatre is the best preserved ancient building in Rome.

.....

5.



This temple in Athens, Greece is dedicated to the Greek goddess Athena. It was built in the 5th century BC.

.....

6.



This huge monument in Java is a popular Buddhist pilgrimage site.

.....

HINT EXPLORER!

Borobudur, Parthenon, Easter Island, Mohenjo-daro, Forbidden City, Colosseum

First among Equals



A. Identify these famous Indians who have created history. Pick your answers from the Hint Explorer.

1. First Indian to receive an Oscar for Lifetime Achievement (1992)
2. First prime minister born after India's independence (1950)
3. First Indian to travel in space (1984)
4. First Indian-born recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (2014)
5. First president of independent India (1950)
6. First Indian woman to scale Mt Everest (1984)
7. First Indian to win a silver medal in badminton at the Olympics (2016)
8. First Indian woman to score a double hundred in Test cricket (2002)
9. First woman president of the UN General Assembly (1953)
10. First woman president of India (2007)



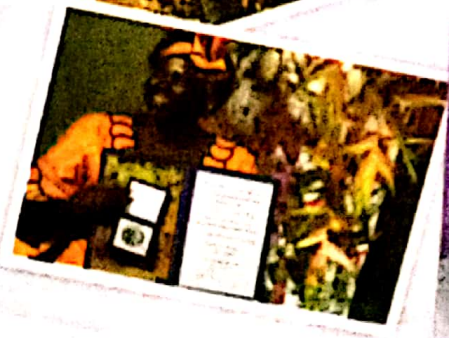
HINT EXPLORER!
 Mithali Raj, Narendra Modi, Kailash Satyarthi, Rakesh Sharma, Satyajit Ray, Bachendri Pal, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Pratibha Devisingh Patil, PV Sindhu

EXPLORE THIS!
 The first Indian film was Raja Harishchandra. It was a black and white film and had no sound!



B. Given below are famous firsts from around the world. Tick the correct answer.

1. Who is the first woman to win an Oscar for best direction for her film, The Hurt Locker, in 2009?
 - a. Kathryn Bigelow
 - b. Mira Nair
 - c. Sofia Coppola
2. Who was the first woman to reach the summit of Mt Everest?
 - a. Bachendri Pal
 - b. Junko Tabei
 - c. Wanda Rutkiewicz
3. Who was the first man to fly into space?
 - a. Neil Armstrong
 - b. Yuri Gagarin
 - c. Alan B Shepard
4. Which was the first country to print books?
 - a. USA
 - b. France
 - c. China
5. Which was the first country to host the modern Olympics?
 - a. France
 - b. USA
 - c. Greece
6. Who is the first woman from Africa to have won the Nobel Peace Prize?
 - a. Youyou Tu
 - b. Rosa Parks
 - c. Wangari Maathai



EXPLORE THIS!

The first wax statue of a living Indian was of Mahatma Gandhi. It was made in 1939 and can be seen at Madame Tussaud's in London.



The World Around Us



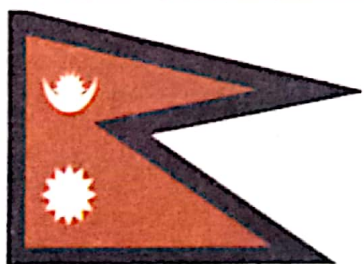
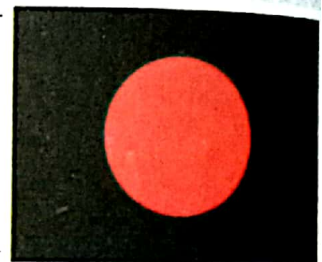
A flag is a symbol that represents its nation. Every country has a different flag. Let us read about the significance of flags of different countries.

1 The capital of Bhutan is Thimpu. The dragon on the flag represents the country's purity. The jewels on the dragon's claw symbolise its wealth. The orange colour of the flag depicts Buddhism and the yellow represents the authority of the king.



2 The capital of China is Beijing. The red in the flag represents the Communist Revolution that took place in China. The huge golden star represents communism as adopted in China and the other four stars represent the social classes of people.

3 The capital of Bangladesh is Dhaka. The green colour of the flag represents the lush greenery that the country has and the red disc in the centre symbolises the rising Sun as well as the people who died in the struggle for its independence.



4 Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal. This is the only flag in the world which is not rectangular. The two triangular portions of the flag represent the two main religions that are followed in Nepal— Buddhism and Hinduism.

5 The capital of the United States of America is Washington DC. The 50 stars in the flag represent the 50 states of the country, and the 13 stripes represent the original 13 colonies that gained their independence from Great Britain.



6 The capital of Egypt is Cairo. The flag of Egypt has its national emblem, the Eagle of Saladin at the centre of the white band.



7 The capital of Japan is Tokyo. The flag of Japan is a white rectangle with a red disc in the centre representing 'the circle of the Sun.'

8 The flag of Sri Lanka is one of the world's oldest flags. It is also known as the 'Lion Flag'. Sri Lanka is an island country, earlier known as Ceylon. The capital of Sri Lanka is Colombo.



9 The capital of Brazil is Brasilia. Its flag has white banner inside a blue celestial globe. The flag contains 27 white stars that represent the 26 states of the country and the Federal District.

10 The capital of Australia is Canberra. Its flag has a blue background bearing six stars out of which five stars show the constellation of the Southern Cross and the sixth is the Commonwealth Star.



11 New Delhi is the capital of India. The Indian flag has a saffron band on the top that signifies strength and courage of its people. The white band in the middle indicates peace and truth that its people value. This band has the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre. The green band below represents the fertility and growth of the country.

EXPLORE THIS!

The flags of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia have the same colour pattern. All the three flags have three stripes of yellow, blue, and red.



Venezuela



Ecuador



Colombia



CL- vkh.

5th

Mr. 0104



WORLD JOURNEYS

Airports of the World






A. Can you name these airports?

1. The international airport at Kolkata shares its name with an Indian freedom fighter, famous for his motivational slogan 'Dilli chalo'.
.....
2. This international airport in New Orleans, Louisiana, is named after a famous jazz singer.
.....
3. This international airport in Austria is named after a renowned Western classical music composer.
.....
4. Named after a former president of France, this is the main airport of Paris.
.....
5. The international airport in Serbia is named after the pioneer of AC electrical supply systems?
.....

EXPLORE THIS!
The Kansai Airport in Japan is built entirely on an artificial island so that it can operate 24 hours a day without disturbing people with the noise.



B. Name the airlines whose logos are given below.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

C. Match these airports with the countries they belong to.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Frankfurt Airport | a. Japan |
| 2. Soekarno-Hatta International Airport | b. Thailand |
| 3. Suvarnabhumi Airport | c. Germany |
| 4. Narita International Airport | d. Philippines |
| 5. Ninoy Aquino International Airport | e. Indonesia |



Amazing Women

Given below are clues on some exemplary women who have made their countries proud in different walks of life. Read the clues and tick the correct answer.

1. She has an MBA degree but quit her career to become the first woman sarpanch of the village Soda in Rajasthan.
 - a. Chhavi Rajawat
 - b. Arati Devi
 - c. Sushma Bhadu
2. She is an Iranian lawyer, former judge, and human rights activist who won the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize.
 - a. Sediqeh Dowlatabadi
 - b. Shirin Ebadi
 - c. Anousheh Ansari
3. She won the Miss World title in 2000 and made her Hollywood debut in the TV series Baywatch.
 - a. Priyanka Chopra
 - b. Aishwarya Rai
 - c. Lara Dutta
4. She became the first female prime minister of Pakistan in 1988.
 - a. Megawati Sukarnoputri
 - b. Begum Khaleda Zia
 - c. Benazir Bhutto
5. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992 for her work for the rights of the native people during and after the Guatemalan Civil War.
 - a. Mother Teresa
 - b. Rigoberta Menchu
 - c. Alva Myrdal



- CL-5th -5-NA
6. She is an American engineer and the first African-American woman to travel to space.
 - a. Halle Berry
 - b. Mae Jemison
 - c. Tyra Banks
 7. An advocate for girls' education, she is the youngest person ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - a. Malala Yousafzai
 - b. Alva Myrdal
 - c. Doris Lessing
 8. She broke the record set by Jeff Williams for most days spent in space by spending a total of 534 days in space.
 - a. Kalpana Chawla
 - b. Catherine Coleman
 - c. Peggy Whitson
 9. She is an American singer and the first person to receive six Grammy awards in one night in 2010.
 - a. Alison Krauss
 - b. Adele
 - c. Beyonce Knowles
 10. The host of a highly popular talk show which aired for 25 seasons, from 1986 to 2011, she is one the richest African Americans of the 20th century.
 - a. Lisa Ling
 - b. Oprah Winfrey
 - c. Joy Behar



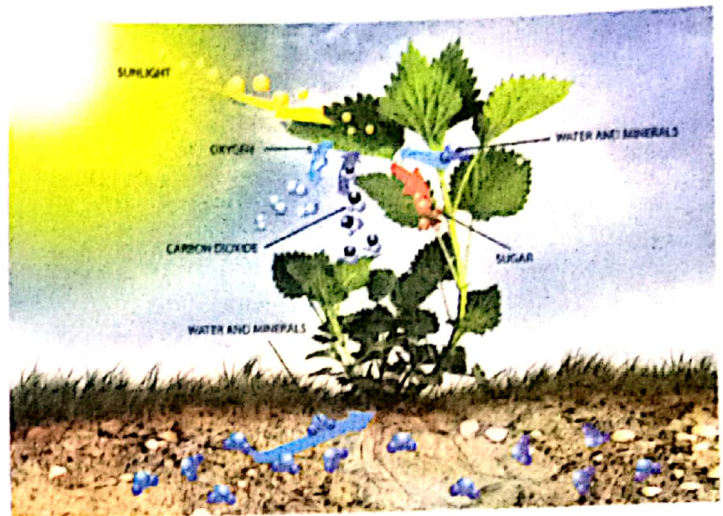
EXPLORE THIS!

Kenya's Mary Keitany is a long-distance runner who holds the world record in a woman-only marathon. She won the 2017 London Marathon in 2hrs, 17mins, and 1 sec.



The Food Factory

Photosynthesis is the process in which plants use water and carbon dioxide to make their food, grow and release oxygen into the air.



Fill in the blanks to complete the process of photosynthesis. You may use the Hint Explorer.

Green plants have a pigment called in their, which helps them to prepare their own The absorb and from the soil and send it to the leaves through the

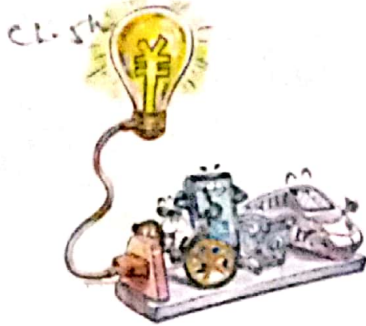
Green leaves prepare food in the presence of from the Sun and from the air. The food is prepared in the form of, and is released as a by-product.

HINT EXPLORER!

carbon dioxide, oxygen, chlorophyll, food, roots, leaves, sunlight, minerals, water, starch, stem

EXPLORE THIS!

- Photosynthesis uses sunlight, carbon dioxide and water to produce oxygen, glucose and water.
- The water from the leaves evaporate through the stomata, and filling its place, entering the stomata from the air, is carbon dioxide. Plants need carbon dioxide to make food.
- The water given off cools a plant on a hot, sunny day, similar to the way human beings cool when perspiring. A mature house plant can transpire its body weight daily.
- The roots of the plant provide the water that is required for the process and the chlorophyll in the cells of the leaf absorbs the necessary sunlight.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

Interesting Inventions

In the 20th and 21st century, modern inventions have impacted our lives so deeply that one cannot think of a world without them. Let's look at some of these inventions.



Microwave Oven
Percy Spencer

1946



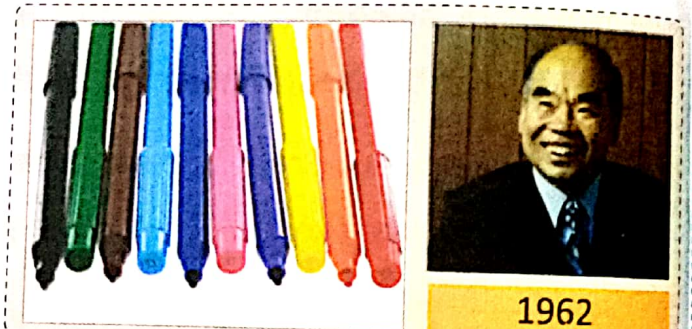
Credit Card
Ralph Schneider with Frank McNamara

1950



Heart Pacemaker
Wilson Greatbatch

1960



Fibre-tip Pen
Yukio Horie

1962



Cordless Telephone
Teri Pall

1965



Computer Mouse
Douglas Engelbart

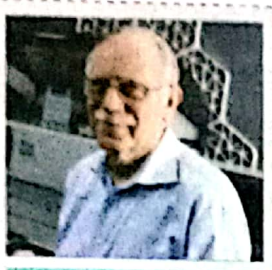
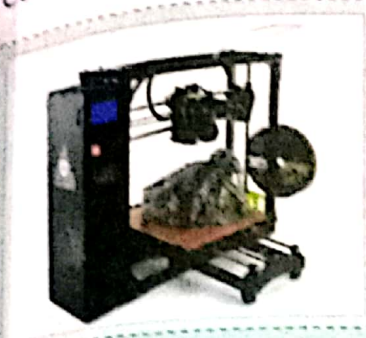
1968



Cl. 5th

6th

Mr. 1/10/24



1984

3D Printer
Chuck Hull



1991

World Wide Web
Sir Tim Berners-Lee



1998

Bluetooth
Dr Jaap Haartsen



2001

Wikipedia
Larry Sanger and Jimmy Wales



2004

Facebook
Mark Zuckerberg, Eduardo Saverin,
Dustin Moskovitz, and Chris Hughes



2005

YouTube
Steve Chen, Chad Hurley,
and Jawed Karim



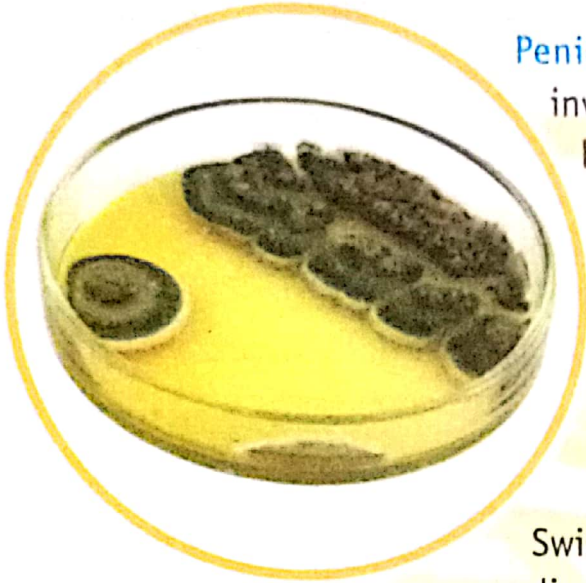
2016

Sophia, the Robot
David Hanson



Accidental Inventions

Some of the world's greatest inventions were achieved by happy accident. Learn more about how some experiments that seemed to go wrong resulted in products that changed our lives.

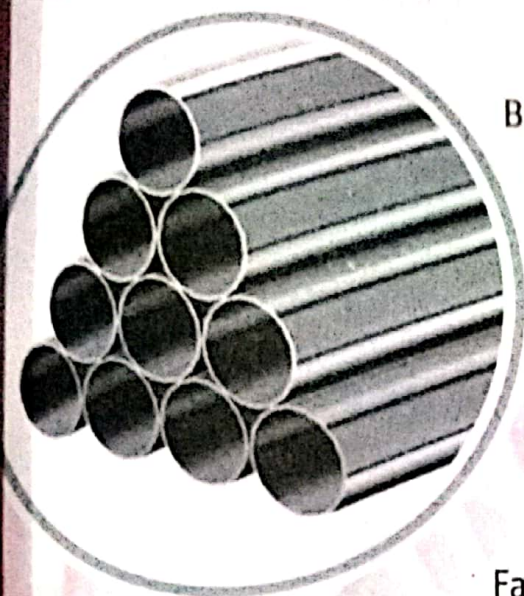


Penicillin, a medicine used to fight bacteria in the body, was invented by Scottish bacteriologist Alexander Fleming when he accidentally left a laboratory dish with the influenza virus outside and left on holiday. Upon his return, he saw that although the dish had started to develop mould, there was a ring around the mould which had no bacteria. This 'mould juice' from the ring led to the discovery of penicillin.

Swiss engineer George de Mestral discovered **Velcro**, a fastener for clothes or other items, after he noticed how some sticky seeds stuck to his dog's collar when he took him out for a walk. After studying under a microscope how the seeds had tiny hooks to grip on to clothes, he applied the same principle to develop Velcro.



The **microwave oven** was invented by Percy Spencer, who was an engineer at a company called Raytheon. When working with electric and magnetic waves, he noticed that the chocolate bar in his pocket had melted because of the heat produced. He thus made the first microwave by passing these waves through a closed metal box.



British metallurgist Harry Brearley was given the task of finding a metal that did not rust so that gun parts could be made to last longer. Most of his attempts failed, and his pile of scrap metal grew. One day, he chanced upon one piece in the pile that had not developed rust, and this was the basis of the invention of **stainless steel**.

Russian chemist Constantin Fahlberg was experimenting with preservatives while eating a bread roll when he discovered that the bread had been sweetened because of the substance left on his hands. His observation led to the discovery of the world's first **artificial sweetener**, also called saccharin.



American chemist Harry Coover was attempting to make transparent plastic gunsights to help soldiers in World War II improve their aim, when he made an extremely strong glue. This glue dried very quickly, thus leading to the invention of **superglue**.

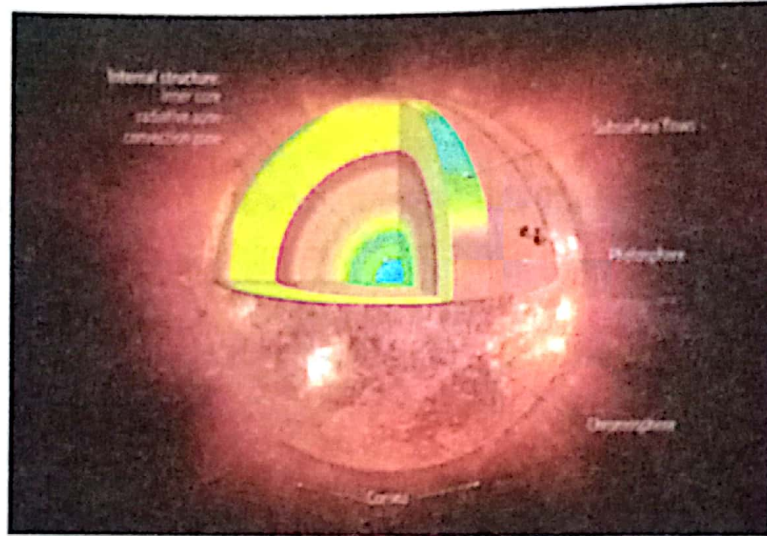
US chemist Leo Baekeland was experimenting with synthetic substances when he discovered that if he heated it and let it cool, it formed a solid which did not dissolve in water and did not soften easily when heated. He named this material after himself as Bakelite, and it was later renamed as **plastic**.



The Sun

The Sun is the nearest star to us. All of the planets in our solar system orbit around it. It is made of very hot gases, mostly hydrogen and helium, that provide light and heat to our solar system.

Answer the questions at the bottom of the page using what you have learned.



Sunspots : These are areas on the Sun's surface that appear darker because they are of a lower temperature than surrounding areas.

Flares : Bursts of energy that flash off of the Sun's surface.

Prominences : Large flares of energy that loop back to the Sun's surface.

Photosphere : This is the visible layer of the Sun, but it is cooler than the outer two layers.

Chromosphere : It is reddish in colour but is not visible to the eye.

Core : It is the hottest part of the Sun. Almost all of the Sun's energy is produced here by fusion, and moves outwards.

Corona : The corona is the outermost surface of the Sun. It is only visible during a solar eclipse, and is much hotter than the visible surface of the Sun.

Questions

1. What is the difference between a flare and a prominence?
2. Which part of the Sun produces the majority of heat and light?
3. Which part of the Sun's outer layer are only visible from the Earth during a solar eclipse?
4. Why are sunspots darker than surrounding areas?
5. Which part of the Sun do we see from the Earth?

CLS

6

Mr. Max W

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE



Branches of Medicine

What kind of doctor would you call to diagnose the following?

1. Jimmy has a skin infection. He should consult a
2. Kriti's grandmother who is aged needs a check up. Kriti should take her to a
3. Atul's father has heart problems. He should consult a
4. Mayanka is having a problem in digesting things. She should go to a
5. Gopal's mother's hormone levels are not balanced. She should consult an
6. Farhan is suspected to suffer from blood cancer. He should go to a
7. Garima's kidneys are not functioning too well. She should consult a
8. Karan's sister has breast cancer. She should be taken to an
9. Jaspreet is having breathing problems. He needs to get his lungs checked by a
10. Dan has been having severe headaches. He thinks he should get his nervous system diagnosed by a
11. Aneha is about to have a baby. She should go to a
12. Raag's kids need to go for a check up. He should take them to a

EXPLORE THIS!

Nursing is a well-respected medical profession. Florence Nightingale is known to have established nursing as a career and devoted her life to improving hospital care. She started the first nursing school.

HINT EXPLORER!

endocrinologist, dermatologist, cardiologist, oncologist, haematologist, geriatrician, nephrologist, gastroenterologist, neurologist, paediatrician, gynaecologist, pulmonologist



INCREDIBLE INDIA

Indian Cities

Read the city's description and name it.

1. My name means 'pool of nectar'. I'm famous for my Golden Temple.
2. I am on the east coast. I have over 800 temples built in the Odisha style.
3. The Pandavas called me Indraprastha, the Mughals called me Shahjahanabad, my most modern (eighth) version was designed by Edward Lutyens.
4. My famous Wind Palace, and other pink sandstone buildings date to over two hundred years ago. People come from all over the world to see me.
5. I was once called Bhagyanagar. I contain the famous Salar Jung Museum. I am famous for the Char Minar.
6. I was built using the human body as a grid by Le Corbusier. I have 'green lungs' and am divided into sectors.
7. I am called the City of Gardens. I don't know if it is still an apt name.
8. I am named after Sikandar Lodhi. I am known as the industrial capital of Punjab.
9. In ancient times, I was called Pataliputra, the capital of the Magadha Empire.
10. I have the second longest beach in the world, the Marina.
11. I am the Orange Capital of India. I also have an important railway junction.
12. My name means 'area market'. I am the Gateway to the East.
13. I am the Tea Capital of India. My state's tea is world famous. I was the first capital of the British in India. Job Charnock founded me.

EXPLORE THIS!

The modern city of Chandigarh, which you see today, was designed by a great architect of his time, Le Corbusier.



Lakes in India

Lakes get attention due to their natural beauty, places of relaxation and other leisurely activities.

Recognise these lakes and write their names in the blanks provided.

A glacial lake in East Sikkim about 40 km away from Gangtok at an altitude of 3,753 metres, bordered with Alpine forests.

2.



A natural lake located in the Aizawl district of Mizoram state.

1.



A high altitude lake about 2,730 metres above sea level and 49 km from the main Mandi town, surrounded by snow-capped peaks.

3.



It is situated in the Lower Himalayan Range near Bhimtal at 1,370 metres above the sea level, surrounded by an oak forest.

4.



The most beautiful lake in South India is situated 21 km away from Kodaikanal hill station surrounded by tall pine and acacia trees.

5.



HINT EXPLORER!

Berijam Lake, Tam Dil Lake, Changu Lake, Prashar Lake, Sattal Lake

INCREDIBLE INDIA

Business Barons

There are many Indians (and Indian-origin people) who have become famous in the business world. Read the clues to identify some business leaders. Pick your answers from the Hint Explorer.

1. This entrepreneur made online transactions simple by launching the online payment portal, Paytm. In 2017, the Forbes list of world billionaires featured him as India's youngest billionaire.



.....



2. She is the first Indian woman to be honoured with the Woodrow Wilson Award, for global corporate citizenship in 2017. She is the managing director and chief executive officer of ICICI Bank.

2.

.....

3. He is the chairman and managing director of Reliance Industries. He is the only Indian businessman on the 2016 Forbes' list of the world's most powerful people.



.....



4. She is the current chairperson and chief executive officer of PepsiCo, which is the second largest food and beverage chain in the world.

4.

.....

5. He became the CEO of Microsoft in 2014. After joining as the head, he increased the annual business of Microsoft from \$16.6 billion in 2011 to \$20.6 billion in 2014.



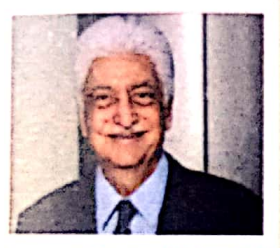
.....

6. One of the youngest entrepreneurs India has, this engineering graduate co-founded Ola Cabs, an online transportation company. He was also declared as one of the richest Indians in 2015.



7. Known as India's 'beauty entrepreneur', she launched a multi-brand online cosmetics store, Nykaa, in April 2012, which became one of the most popular online shopping stores in India.

8. An engineer by profession, this young entrepreneur became a teacher by accident, and has since then made thousands fall in love with learning through the launch of his educational application.



9. He is the chairman of Wipro Limited and is known as the 'Czar of the Indian IT Industry'. He is the first Indian who signed up for 'The Giving Pledge' in which billionaires of the world contribute half of wealth for humanitarian causes.

10. Recognized as the only Indian on Forbes' list of World's Self-Made Women Billionaires, she is the founder of the country's leading biotechnology enterprise, Biocon.



EXPLORE THIS!
 One of the world's richest men, Amancio Ortega, the founder of famous clothing brands like Zara, worked as a delivery boy and store attendant in his teens before he founded his own firm, Confecciones Goa.

HINT EXPLORER!
 Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, Bhavish Aggarwal, Vijay Shekhar Sharma, Chanda Kochhar, Azim Premji, Mukesh Ambani, Indra Nooyi, Satya Nadella, Byju Raveendran, Falguni Nayar

Puppetry in India

Puppetry has an old tradition in India. There are four major types of puppetry—string, shadow, rod, and glove. Let's explore some traditional forms of puppetry practised in India.



Yampuri

This is the name of the traditional rod puppets from Bihar. They are made of wood. These puppets are in one piece and have no joints and so require higher skill to move them.

Kundhei

This form of puppetry has its roots in Odisha. These puppets have no legs and wear long flowing skirts. The puppets have multiple joints, which makes them easy to move in different ways.



Bommalattam

Found in Tamil Nadu, this form of puppetry features the heaviest and biggest puppets among all traditional Indian puppet forms. They often reach up to 1.5 m height. They are moved with the help of both strings and rods.





Putul Nach

This form of puppetry comes from West Bengal. The puppets, usually about 1 m in height, are tied to the waist of the puppeteer with a bamboo rod. The puppeteers, hiding behind a full-length curtain, move the same way that they want the puppets to move, while they sing and deliver dialogues.

Ravana Chhaya

In this form of shadow puppetry, which originated in Odisha, the puppets are carved as single large blocks and have no joints. They are not coloured and hence throw opaque shadows on the screen. They are made from deer skin and have dramatic poses. In addition to human and animal characters, many props, such as trees, mountains, and chariots are also used in this form of puppetry.



Tholu Bommalata

In this form of puppetry, which originated in Andhra Pradesh, the puppets are large in size and have jointed waists, shoulders, elbows, and knees. They are coloured on both sides, front and back. The themes of these puppet shows are taken mostly from episodes in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.



CL-VII

42

Ms. Anag De Jivani



INCREDIBLE INDIA

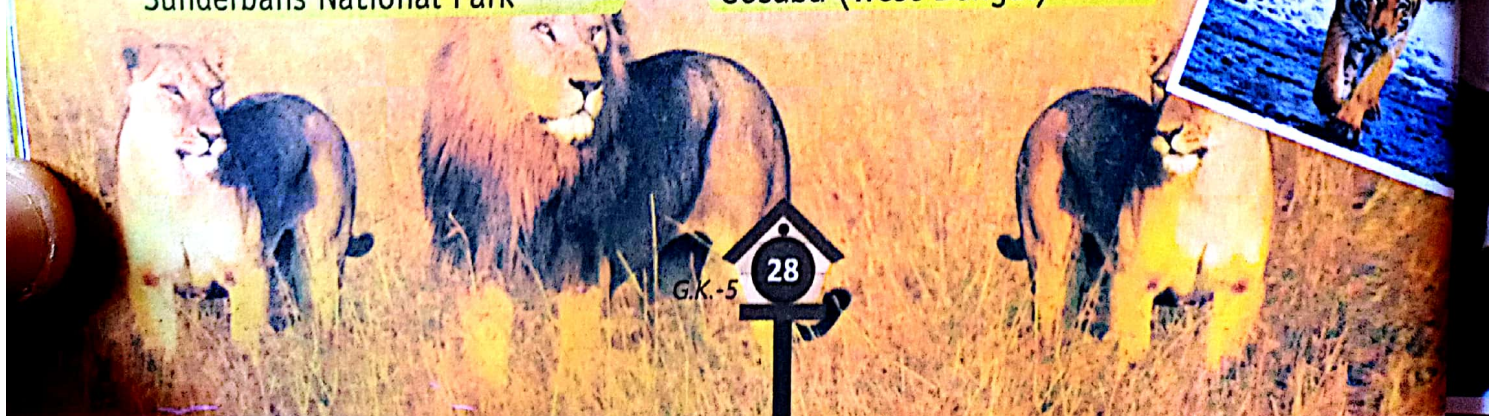
National Parks and Sanctuaries

A national park or a sanctuary is a protected area for animals. Cultivation, grazing domestic animals and collection of forest products are permitted in a sanctuary, but such activities are strictly prohibited in a national park.

At present, India has 84 national parks and 447 sanctuaries covering about 4.5% of the total geographical area of the country.

Here is a list of some important national parks and sanctuaries.

Name	Location
Bandhavgarh National Park	Umria (Madhya Pradesh)
Bandipur National Park	Gundulpet (Karnataka)
Corbett National Park	Ramnagar (Uttarakhand)
Dachigam National Park	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
Dudhwa National Park	Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)
Gir National Park and Sanctuary	Veraval (Gujarat)
Kanha National Park	Mandla (Madhya Pradesh)
Kaziranga National Park	Bokakhat (Assam)
Keoladeo National Park	Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
Manas Tiger Reserve	Barpeta Road (Assam)
Mudumalai Sanctuary	Gudalur (Tamil Nadu)
Melghat Tiger Reserve	Ahot (Maharashtra)
Periyar Sanctuary	Thekkady (Kerala)
Ranthambore National Park	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)
Sariska Tiger Reserve	Alwar (Rajasthan)
Sunderbans National Park	Gosaba (West Bengal)



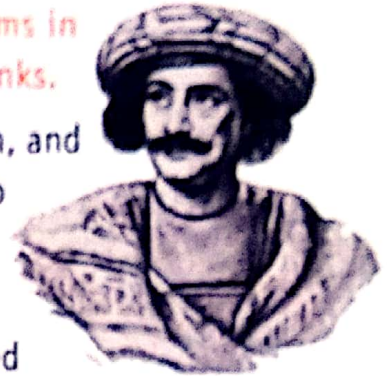


INCREDIBLE INDIA

Champions of Change

These people made a difference to the world by bringing about reforms in society. Pick their names from the Hint Explorer and write them in the blanks.

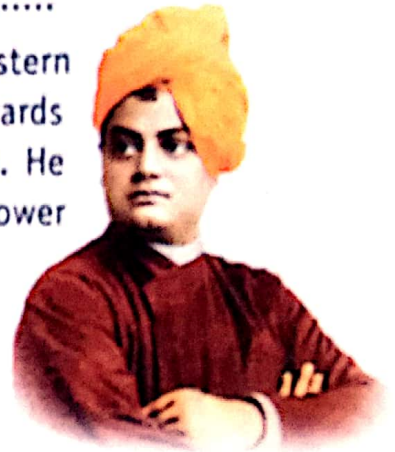
1. He challenged traditional Hindu culture, denounced the caste system, and formed the Brahmo Samaj, a Hindu reformist sect. His efforts led to the prohibition of the custom of sati.



2. His efforts led to legalization of widow remarriage in India. He promoted the education of girls and strongly opposed child marriage and polygamy.



3. He made efforts to combine Indian spirituality with Western material progress and dedicated his life towards elimination of child marriage and illiteracy in India. He strongly promoted education among women and lower castes.



4. He gave up his legal career to devote his life to take care of leprosy patients. Later, he founded an ashram dedicated to the treatment and rehabilitation of these patients.

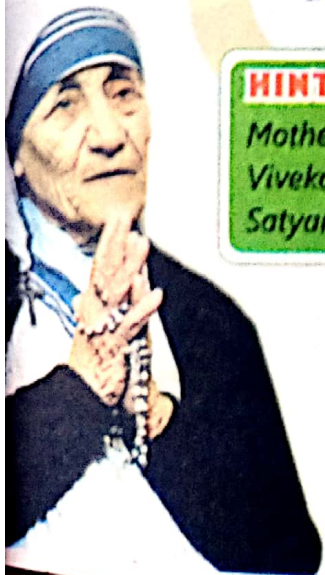


5. He fought against child labour and advocated the universal right to education. He founded the Bachpan Bachao Andolan. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.

6. She dedicated her life for charity work and to look after the sick and the poor. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

HINT EXPLORER!

Mother Teresa, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Kailash Satyarthi, Baba Amte



ANSWER SHEET

A Journey by Train (Page-5)

Do it yourself

Table Manners (Page-8, 9)

Raju: 1. 2; 2. 2; 3. 2; 4. 2; 5. 0; 6. 0; 7. 0; 8. 2; 9. 2; 10. 0; 11. 0; 12. 2; 13. 0; 14. 2; 15. 2; 16. 2; 17. 2; 18. 2; 19. 0; 20. 0; 21. 0; 22. 2; 23. 2

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Raju's total is 28 marks and Pinki's total is 18 marks. So, Raju is better mannered.

Traffic Rules (Page-10)

1. ✓; 2. ✓; 3. ✓; 4. X; 5. X; 6. ✓; 7. ✓; 8. X; 9. X; 10. X

Yoga and Health (Page-11)

1. Vajrasana; 2. Siddhasana; 3. Paschimottanasana; 4. Bhadrasana

Endangered Species (Page-14)

Across: 1. Giant Panda; 6. Rhinoceros

Down: 2. Gorilla; 3. Armadillo; 4. Tiger; 5. Polar Bear

A Fish Tale (Page-15)

1. Squid; 2. Sponges; 3. Pufferfish; 4. Coral; 5. Stingray; 6. Butterflyfish; 7. Surgeonfish

Ruminating Mammals (Page-16)

Across: 1. Camel; 4. Cashmere Goat; 6. Yak; 8. Alpaca

Down: 2. Cow; 3. Llama; 5. Sheep; 7. Angora Goat

Kinds of Flora (Page-17)

1. Angiosperms; 2. Gymnosperms; 3. Algae; 4. Ferns; 5. Liverworts

Splash of Water (Page-18, 19)

A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c

B. 1. Lakshadweep; 2. Andaman; 3. Tamil Nadu; 4. Odisha; 5. Kerala; 6. Goa; 7. Chennai

Gifts of Nature (Page-20, 21)

1. Cinnamon; 2. Lavender; 3. Bael; 4. Amla; 5. Camomile; 6. Neem; 7. Marigold; 8. Basil; 9. Thyme; 10. Aloe Vera

Indian Cities (Page-22)

1. Amritsar; 2. Bhubaneswar (Nagara style of architecture); 3. Delhi; 4. Jaipur (Hawa Mahal); 5. Hyderabad; 6. Chandigarh; 7. Bengaluru; 8. Ludhiana; 9. Patna;

10. Chennai; 11. Nagpur; 12. Guwahati (guwa: area, haati: market); 13. Jarhat (Assam)

Lakes in India (Page-23)

1. Tam Dil Lake; 2. Changu Lake; 3. Prashar Lake; 4. Sattal Lake; 5. Berijam Lake

Business Barons (Page-24, 25)

1. Vijay Shekhar Sharma; 2. Chanda Kochhar; 3. Mukesh Ambani; 4. Indra Nooyi; 5. Satya Nadella; 6. Bhavish Aggarwal; 7. Falguni Nayar; 8. Byju Raveendran; 9. Azim Premji; 10. Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Champions of Change (Page-29)

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy; 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; 3. Swami Vivekananda; 4. Baba Amte; 5. Kailash Satyarthi; 6. Mother Teresa

Around the World (Page-31)

1. Mohenjo-daro; 2. Easter Island; 3. Forbidden City; 4. Colosseum; 5. Parthenon; 6. Borobudur

First among Equals (Page-32, 33)

A. 1. Satyajit Ray; 2. Narendra Modi; 3. Rakesh Sharma; 4. Kailash Satyarthi; 5. Dr Rajendra Prasad; 6. Bachendri Pal; 7. PV Sindhu; 8. Mithali Raj; 9. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit; 10. Pratibha Devisingh Patil

B. 1. a; 2. b; 3. b; 4. c; 5. c; 6. c

Airports of the World (Page-36)

A. 1. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport; 2. Louis Armstrong International Airport; 3. WA Mozart Airport; 4. Charles de Gaulle Airport; 5. Nikola Tesla Airport

B. 1. Air India; 2. Air Madagascar; 3. Air New Zealand; 4. Emirates; 5. Sri Lankan Airlines

C. 1. c; 2. e; 3. b; 4. a; 5. d

Amazing Women (Page-37, 38)

1. a; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b; 6. b; 7. a; 8. c; 9. c; 10. b

The Food Factory (Page-39)

chlorophyll; leaves; food; roots; water; minerals; stem; sunlight; carbon dioxide; starch; oxygen

The Sun (Page-44)

1. Flares are the bursts of energy that flash off the Sun's surface. Prominences are the large flares of energy that loop back to the Sun's surface.; 2. Core; 3. Corona;

Endangered Species

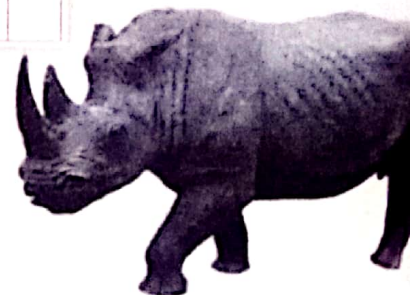
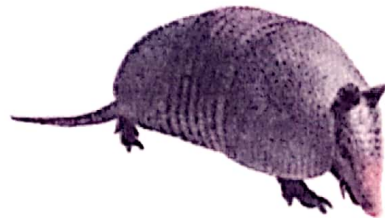


When an animal species is threatened, it means that it may become endangered if we don't take immediate steps to protect it.

Read the facts about the animals under threat and solve the crossword puzzle.



2.	G	A	T	P		D	
1.	R	M		L			
			E				
			R	R			
	A	I					
		O					
			6.	R	I	C	R



Across

- 1. The Chinese once hunted it, believing that its pelt provided magical protection against evil spirits. Today, however, hunting it, carries strict penalties in China.
- 6. It is killed for its horns.

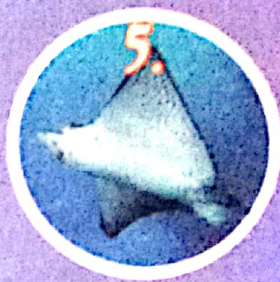
Down

- 2. Like humans, it has 5 toes on each foot and 5 fingers on each hand.
- 3. It is the only mammal whose body is covered with a hard shell.
- 4. It is the largest member of cat family, killed for its beautiful skin.
- 5. It eats seals which live under the sea. The major threat to its life is posed by changes in climate.

A Fish Tale

Aquatic life holds many secrets within it. Let's unveil these secrets hidden in the deep sea. Read the secrets and write the names. Use the Hint Explorer.

1. Their ten arms surround their mouths and all the arms bear suckers.
2. These irregular shaped animals have an internal skeleton of limestone or silica.
3. This fish blows up its body like a balloon to scare its enemies. This way the enemy can't swallow it either.
4. The skeleton of this animal is seen outside its body. It may be soft, horny or stony.....
5. This round or diamond shaped fish has tail stings, which are poisonous.
6. The prettiest of all fishes is the
7. These fishes have bones near their tails, which are as sharp as a surgeon's knife.



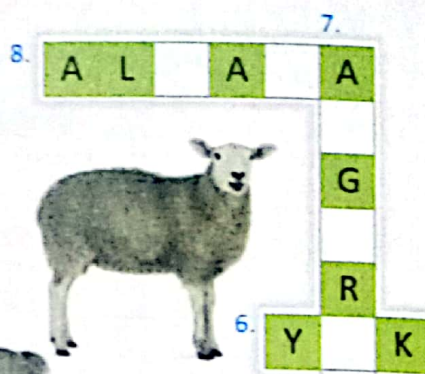
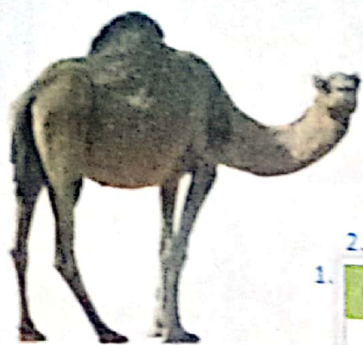
HINT EXPLORER!
 Surgeonfish, Pufferfish, Butterflyfish,
 Squid, Stingray, Coral, Sponges

EXPLORE THIS!

Lungfish can live out of water for several years. It secretes a mucus cocoon and burrows itself under the unbaked Earth. It takes in air with its lung through a built-in breathing tube that leads to the surface. The lungfish has both gills and lungs.

Ruminating Mammals

Ruminating mammals are special animals having four chambers in their stomachs. Read the clues and complete the following crossword puzzle by filling in the names of the ruminating animals.



Across

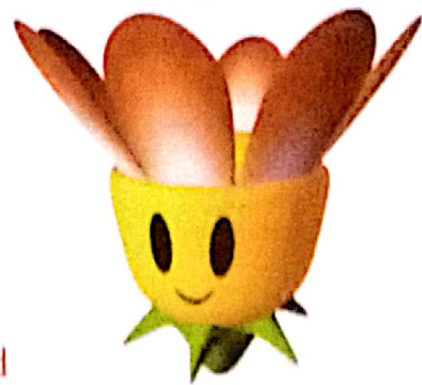
- Called the 'Ship of the Desert', this animal's milk is used in medicinal products in India.
- This animal gives us cashmere wool, which is one of the best wools in the world.
- This animal not only transports goods across the mountain passes but also gives fibre, milk and meat.
- A South American animal, smaller than a llama, reared for its soft wool.

Down

- A common domestic animal reared primarily for its milk.
- A very intelligent South American mammal reared for its soft wool, meat and its ability to carry load.
- This animal is commonly reared for its wool, milk and meat.
- This goat gives us a soft wool called 'mohair'.

Kinds of Flora

Plants are of different kinds. Identify the following plants and write their kind choosing from the Hint Explorer.



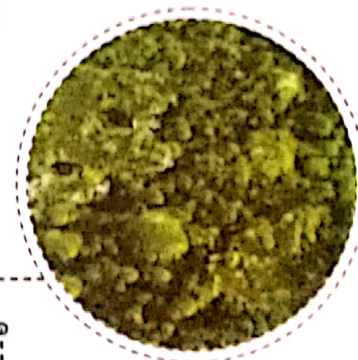
1. They are the flowering plants having seeds that develop inside a ripened ovary called a fruit.



2. They are the plants that have cones instead of flowers. Their seeds develop inside female cones. Most of them are trees or shrubs.

2.

3. The simplest form of plants that do not have leaves, stems or roots. They thrive in a moist or wet environment.



3.

4. They are the most advanced spore bearing plants. Many of them grow well in cool, dry places but the largest ones are found in the hot, damp tropics.

4.



5. They look like seaweed. They have simple stems and small thin leaves. They live mostly in mild damp regions but some survive in the world's coldest places.



HINT EXPLORER!

Liverworts, Algae, Ferns, Angiosperms, Gymnosperms

Splash of Water

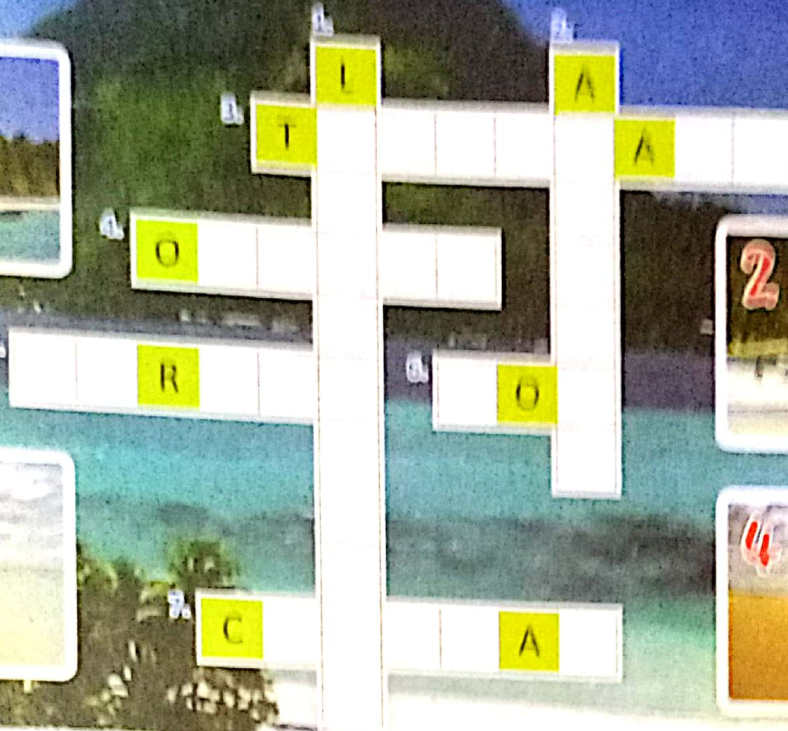
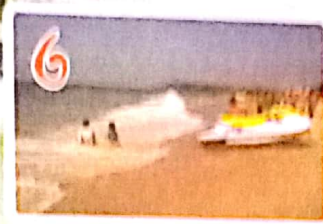
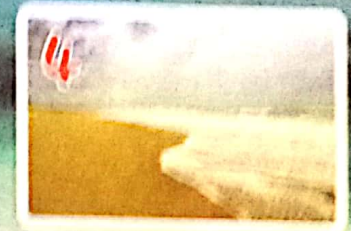
A. About 71 per cent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Identify the following water bodies. Tick (✓) the correct answer option.

1. Which is the smallest ocean in the world? It is located around the North Pole.
 - a. Pacific Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean
 - c. Arctic Ocean
2. Which is the longest river in the world? It is a north-flowing river in Africa.
 - a. Amazon
 - b. Nile
 - c. Mississippi
3. Which river in the world carries the most water? It is the main river of South America.
 - a. Amazon
 - b. Yangtze
 - c. Mississippi
4. Which is the largest and deepest ocean in the world? All the continents in the world could fit into it.
 - a. Atlantic Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean
 - c. Pacific Ocean
5. Which is the deepest freshwater lake in the world? It is in south-east Siberia.
 - a. Lake Baikal
 - b. Lake Superior
 - c. Lake Huron
6. Which is the highest waterfall in the world? It is located on a tributary of the Rio Caroni in Venezuela.
 - a. Victoria Falls
 - b. Jog Falls
 - c. Angel Falls

EXPLORE THIS!

The largest bay in the world is the Bay of Bengal. It is bordered by India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar.

B. Read the clues to identify the Indian states where these beaches are found and complete the crossword.



Clues

1. Bangaram Island beach is one of the secret beaches where tourists are sent by helicopters during monsoon.
2. Radhanagar Beach is a picturesque natural paradise with rich coral reefs and lush green forests.
3. Dhanushkodi Beach is bordered by the Bay of Bengal on one side and the Indian Ocean on the other.
4. Puri Beach is a tourist attraction for the pilgrims who visit Lord Jaganath Temple in Puri.
5. The not so developed Marari Beach is ideal for people who like to explore backwaters.
6. Calangute Beach is known as the 'Queen of beaches'.
7. Marina Beach is the longest beach in India.

Gifts of Nature

Read the clues about these medicinal plants and complete the crossword.



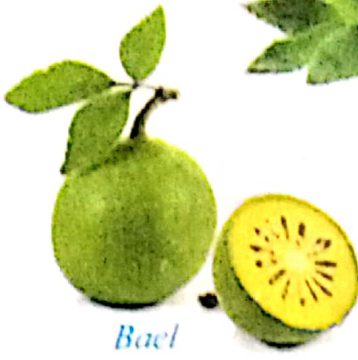
Cinnamon



Camomile



Aloe vera



Bael



Marigold



Basil



Lavender



Amla



Neem



Thyme

1. C
 2. L
 3. A
 4. A
 5. N
 6. A
 7. A
 8. B
 9. T
 10. E M A

CLUES

1. It is obtained from the inner bark of several trees and helps to heal problems such as bronchitis, asthma and even heart conditions.
2. This flowering plant shares its name with a colour. When applied to cuts and bruises, it works as an antiseptic and provides relief from pain.
3. The fruit of this tree helps in curing diarrhoea, dysentery, and constipation. It is also known as wood apple and is native to India.
4. This fruit is excellent for boosting immunity, improving digestion and is a rich source of Vitamin C.
5. This is an aromatic plant with white and yellow daisy-like flowers. It is used to make herbal tea which helps in relieving stress and aids in sleep.
6. This tree is native to the Indian subcontinent. Its leaves and bark have antibacterial and antiseptic values. Its leaves are also used to keep insects away.
7. Calendula, a species of this flower, has antifungal properties and helps in soothing rashes, sunburn, acne, and blemishes.
8. It is the most sacred herb in Hindu belief and commonly found in every house. Popularly known as *tulsi*, its leaves can cure cough, cold, bronchitis, and loss of appetite.
9. This medicinal herb of the mint family is a strong antiseptic that helps in curing cough, congestion, and indigestion.
10. The fleshy leaves of this plant produce a bitter juice, which is used in medicines and cosmetics. Its juice is also effective in treating burns and frostbites.

EXPLORE THIS!

Ayurveda is an ancient Indian system of medicine that uses herbs, minerals, and some metals to cure illnesses.



A Journey by Train (Page-5)

Do it yourself

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4. Bhadrasana

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Splash of Water (Page-18, 19)

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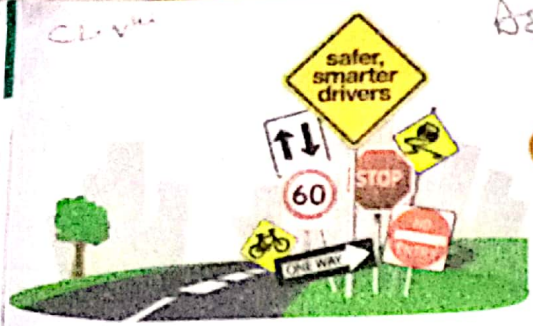
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5. Kerala; 6. Goa; 7. Chennai

Gifts of Nature (Page-20, 21)

1. Cinnamon; 2. Lavender; 3. Bael; 4. Amla; 5. Camomile;
6. Neem; 7. Marigold; 8. Basil; 9. Thyme; 10. Aloe Vera

Indian Cities (Page-22)

1. Amritsar; 2. Bhubaneswar (Nagara style of architecture);
3. Delhi; 4. Jaipur (Hawa Mahal); 5. Hyderabad;
6. Chandigarh; 7. Bengaluru; 8. Ludhiana; 9. Patna;



GOOD LIFE

Traffic Rules

Everywhere we find rules. There are rules at school, there are rules at home and there are rules even on the road.

Tick (✓) what you think is right and cross (X) what you think is wrong.

1. Always walk on the footpath. If there is no footpath, walk on the extreme left hand side of the road.
2. Always cross the road at zebra-crossing.
3. Put your hand up to stop the rushing traffic and walk across.
4. Run across the road without looking.
5. Stand on the footboard of the bus.
6. Never cross a road at a curve, as the motorist taking the turn will not be able to see you in time.
7. At the bus stand, always follow the queue. Board the bus only after it has come to a halt, without rushing in or pushing others.
8. Shouting or making a noise will make the bus driver happy.
9. Put your head out of a moving bus and enjoy the breeze on your face.
10. Hop off a bus as it begins to slow down.

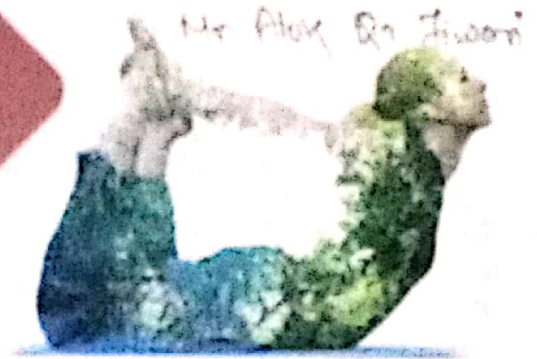


EXPLORE THIS!

The first traffic lights were installed in front of the British House of Parliament in 1868. Engineer John Peake Knight designed the traffic to regulate horse-drawn carriage traffic.



Yoga and Health



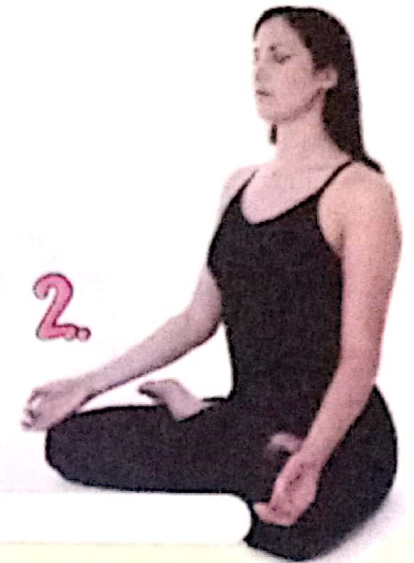
The word 'Yoga' is derived from a Sanskrit word 'yuj' which means union. Yoga was very popular in ancient India. It has now become popular throughout the world. Yoga helps in meditation and healthcare.

Write the names of asana, shown in pictures below using the Hint Explorer.



- This asana keeps the back straight. It helps in digestion.
- This asana makes the legs strong.

1



- This asana helps in concentration of mind.
- This asana is useful for meditation and worship.

2

EXPLORE THIS!

Patanjali is known as the 'Father of Yoga'.

HINT EXPLORER!

Paschimottanasana, Siddhasana, Vajrasana, Bhadrasana

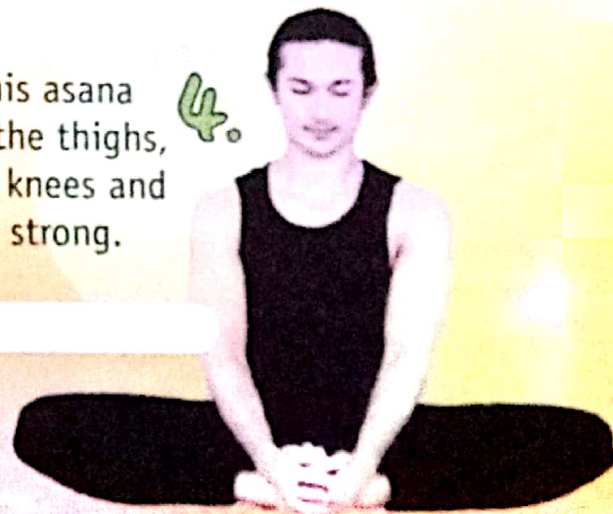
- It tones up all abdominal organs liver and kidneys. It helps in keeping the body fit.

3



- This asana makes the thighs, calves, knees and toes strong.

4





GOOD LIFE

Make in India

INTRODUCTION ON MAKE IN INDIA

India is the largest economy and second largest highly populated country in the world. India is highly affected by unemployment, illiteracy and poverty. In order to solve all these problems people in India need more employment opportunities coupled with other facilities like education, skill set, etc. Make in India is an initiative launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. "Come make in India. Sell anywhere but Make in India" is the motto of this campaign. The main aim of this campaign is to increase investment and product manufacturing in India by both national and international companies. This campaign attracts foreign investors to invest in India and manufacturing goods in India, this encourages domestic as well as multinational companies to produce goods in India. This will lead to employment of million in the country and it will also attract many foreign companies to set up their business in India.

The symbol of make in India is lion with many wheels, which is inspired from national emblem of India, indicating courage strength, wisdom and tenacity. Due to lack of resources and policies, many businessmen and entrepreneurs leave India or invest in foreign countries, causing poorer economy. Make in India campaign with various resources would attract many people from across the globe to invest in the country and establish their business in India. Make in India campaign was launched by government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership on 25th September 2014 in Delhi. Leading entrepreneurs and CEOs of numerous companies from across the world attended the event. After the launch many investment commitments and inquiries emerged. The campaign has identified 25 sectors, where development is needed and with the development of these sectors would lead to rapid economic growth. The sector include-automobile, aviation, biotechnology, chemicals, construction, defense, electrical machinery, food processing, IT & BPO, media and entertainment, leather, mining, railways, hospitality, textiles and garments, tourism, automobile components, renewable energy, roads and highways, etc.

Recently Make in Maharashtra was started by Government of Maharashtra to create a business friendly atmosphere in Maharashtra. A Make in India week was held in Mumbai and was attended by numerous domestic, international, foreign government delegations.

OBJECTIVE OF MAKE IN INDIA

The manufacturing sector contributes 15% to GDP, Make in India would grow this to 25%, attract much of foreign direct investment. The objective of Make in India is to make India a manufacturing hub for all the major sectors and to make India a leading manufacturer among various fields among different countries. Many companies from all over the world are being invited to make investment and set up manufacturing units in the country and to provide employment opportunities to skilled and talented people in the country. Thus, providing more employment, thereby, increasing purchasing power among public. This would also lead to healthy relationships with other countries. Also to decrease imports and increase exports, enhance research and development. The world is ready to embrace this vision and already on the path of becoming reality.

G.K.-5

12

CL-VII 2nd Mr. Mohd. R. Hussain

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MAKE IN INDIA

India has many skilled and educated labour and mostly unemployed due to lack of opportunities in various platforms. This initiative would bring up lot of employment opportunities. Make in India focuses on creating number of job opportunities, and skill enhancement, providing a good status for the youth of the country. The young generation has lot of skills and new ideas but due to lack of proper channel they are not willing to stay in the country. Make in India initiative would encourage them to put their skills here and take the industrial sector to a new dimensions. It would create a demand for skilled crowd in specific sectors such as automobile, chemicals, IT, pharmaceuticals, electrical, construction, textiles, media and entertainment, tourism, hospitality, etc. More employment opportunities would increase the standards of living of public. Make in India would bring up best infrastructure in the country, by developing rural areas which would lead to development of country.

The most negative impact of Make in India would be on agriculture sector, the more the industrial sectors are given preference, the more agriculture sectors would be neglected. The more industries are being set up there is a danger to depletion of natural resources as the industries may take up the lands and other for establishment of manufacturing units and pollution levels may increase, small entrepreneurs may have a threat to their business. The training for labour may be a huge cost as manufacturing sectors demand highly skilled labour.

CONCLUSION OF MAKE IN INDIA

The Make in India project also has a website, which highlights each of the sectors, with statistics, necessity to invest, policies for investors, government support and other FAQs related to the campaign. Despite the campaign has gained much popularity, it has its share of criticism. It is said the labour reforms and policy reforms which are most important for Make in India have been implemented yet.

Well, the program is growing strong and is focused on transforming the country into a global business hub. The campaign would encourage foreign investors and countries to invest in Indian manufacturing sector. If the plan is implemented successfully it would help in 100 smart cities and affordable housing in India. The main aim is to provide as much as employment opportunities, solid economic growth and to attract capital investment in India. These kinds of initiative will make India a dominant in manufacturing industry. It is a part of nation building activities. This also aims at high quality standards and minimizing the impact on environment. The campaign would also reduce the waiting time of manufacturing projects, and encourage corporate firms to do business in India.

The campaign is being received in a friendly manner by world and the objective of transforming the country into a global manufacturing and business hub will surely be met. This will benefit the parties, country and investors. Make in India is a long term ambitious project but it will definitely help in economic development of the country. Make in India initiative has been highlighted at all key international events and has become the fastest and largest growing government initiative. This initiative would be a great source of creating employment both for men and women, educated and uneducated and help them increase their standard of living thereby leading a happy and peaceful life in a dignified way.



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Do it yourself

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6. Butterflyfish; 7. Surgeonfish

Ruminating Mammals (Page-16)

Across: 1. Camel; 4. Cashmere Goat; 6. Yak; 8. Alpaca

Down: 2. Cow; 3. Llama; 5. Sheep; 7. Angora Goat

Kinds of Flora (Page-17)

1. Angiosperms; 2. Gymnosperms; 3. Algae; 4. Ferns;
5. Liverworts

Splash of Water (Page-18, 19)

A. 1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c

B. 1. Lakshadweep; 2. Andaman; 3. Tamil Nadu; 4. Odisha;
5. Kerala; 6. Goa; 7. Chennai

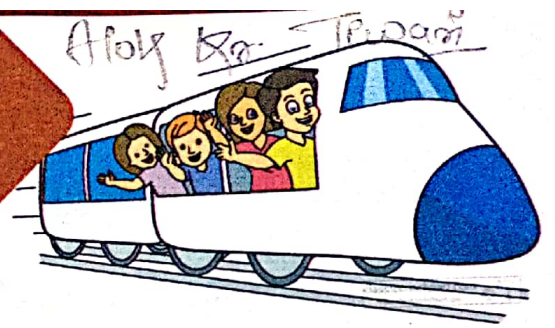
Gifts of Nature (Page-20, 21)

1. Cinnamon; 2. Lavender; 3. Bael; 4. Amla; 5. Camomile;
6. Neem; 7. Marigold; 8. Basil; 9. Thyme; 10. Aloe Vera

Indian Cities (Page-22)

1. Amritsar; 2. Bhubaneswar (Nagara style of architecture);
3. Delhi; 4. Jaipur (Hawa Mahal); 5. Hyderabad;
6. Chandigarh; 7. Bengaluru; 8. Ludhiana; 9. Patna;

A Journey by Train



Suppose it is summer vacation. You are visiting your grandparents' place with your parents. Tick (✓) the activities you will do and cross (X) the ones you will not.

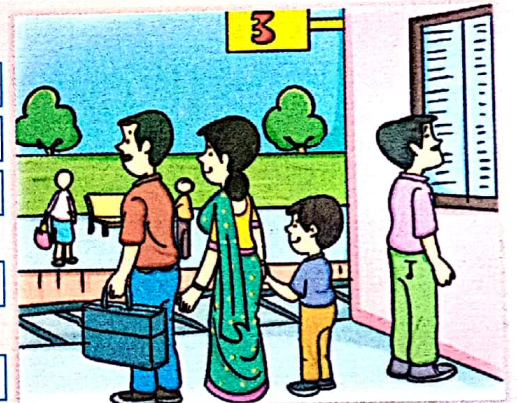
A. While preparing for the journey, I will

1. pack my clothes properly with the help of my parents.
2. pack other necessities like a water bottle, medicines, snacks, etc.
3. pack the equipment of some family games like playing cards to play on the way.
4. wear expensive and loose-fitting clothes.
5. leave home with empty stomach.



B. While at the railway station, I will

1. run here and there.
2. stay with my parents while waiting for the train.
3. enjoy some food items sold by the hawkers there.
4. stand very close to the railway line when the train arrives.
5. wait for the passengers to get out first before entering the coach.



C. Inside the train, I will

1. talk in a low voice so that the other passengers do not get disturbed.
2. keep the fruit peels, toffee wrappers, paper cups, etc. in a separate bag so that I can throw them away later.
3. play or fiddle with the electric switches, chains, etc.
4. stick my arms or other body parts out of the window.
5. eat something only if I am very hungry.



GOOD LIFE

Banking Matters

Banking is an integral part of our life. Let's read about some of the features of banking.

Reserve Bank of India

It is the central banking institution of India, which is responsible for issuing currency, making financial policies and managing foreign exchange.

A Traveller's Cheque

It is a fixed amount cheque in a currency of your choice. It can only be encashed by the person who has got it issued by signing the cheque. When a person is on a vacation in a different country, he or she can use a traveller's cheque as it is safer than carrying currency.

Know Your Customer (KYC)

It is a process for identifying and getting information about a person. It is important while opening a bank account in order to ensure that the person is a genuine customer and not a fraud.

Savings Account and Fixed Deposit

A savings account is used to deposit money in order to save and earn interest. One can withdraw the money anytime through cheque, debit card, or internet banking. A fixed deposit is where you deposit your money for a fixed period of time on which you receive a fixed rate of interest.



A cheque is a document that allows a person to withdraw money from their account. It can also be issued to another person who can use it to withdraw money. Let's look at some of the features of a cheque.

Name of Bank

IFSC : Unique number of bank

Amount to be paid

Date on which cheque is issued

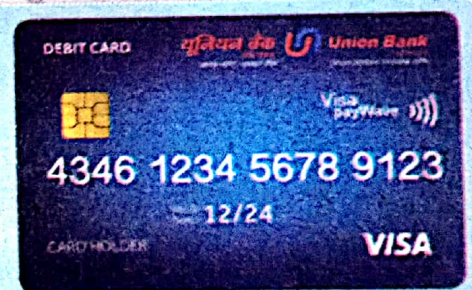
Name of person you want to give money

Bank Account number

Cheque number

Signature of Account holder

A debit card can be used to make payment electronically. The money is deducted from the person's account immediately upon purchase.





A credit card functions like a debit card, however, the payment is not deducted from the person's account immediately. A bill is presented by the bank after 30 days. If the entire amount is not paid, then a high rate of interest is charged by the bank.







GOOD LIFE


Table Manners


 Raju and  Pinki are students of Class V. Let's check how well mannered they are. Given below are some activities they always do while having a meal. Give two marks for a good habit and zero mark for a bad habit.


JUST BEFORE A MEAL

1.  Raju always washes his hands. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju Pinki leaves her toys, books and pets behind.  2.


3.  Raju sits on the proper seat and puts a napkin on his lap. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju Pinki hunches over her plate and keeps her elbows on the table.  4.


5.  Raju wiggles on his chair and sometimes goes under the table too. Raju Pinki

WHILE FOOD IS BEING SERVED


6.  Raju makes fun of the dishes that are served. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju Pinki always says 'thank you' when served something.  7.


8.  If Pinki wants a dish on the table, she simply reaches over someone's plate and picks that up. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju Raju always starts eating only after everyone is seated and has been served.  9.


DURING EATING


10.  **Raju** never uses a spoon, knife or fork. He always eats with his hands. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju **Pinki** uses utensils quietly. She places her spoon safely on the edge of the plate when not using it.  11.

12.  **Pinki** loves to stuff her mouth with food. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju **Raju** never chews with his mouth closed. He likes to show his food being chewed.  13.


14.  **Pinki** loves to talk while eating. She sometimes talks even with her mouth full. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju **Raju** eats slowly and never gobbles up food. Before having another morsel, he waits for a few seconds after swallowing the food in his mouth.  15.


16.  **Pinki** participates in the conversation during dinner but never interrupts when other people are talking. Raju Pinki


AFTER FINISHING FOOD


17.  After finishing his food, **Raju** always uses the napkin to dab his mouth. Raju Pinki


Pinki Raju **Pinki** sometimes wipes her face with the napkin.  18.

19.  **Pinki** never picks anything out of her teeth. If it bothers her too much, she goes to the restroom to pick it. Raju Pinki

Pinki Raju **Raju** makes sounds like slurping, burping, singing, humming, etc. at the table.  20.

21.  Before getting up at the end of the meal, **Pinki** always says, 'May I, please, be excused?' Raju Pinki

Pinki Raju **Raju** always thanks the cook and tells him/her how much he enjoyed the food.  22.

23.  **Raju** picks up his plate from the table and takes it to the sink. Raju Pinki

Now add the marks of both the children and find out who is better mannered.

Raju → = So, is better mannered.

Pinki → =