

**GALILEO** was born in Italy in 1564. He found out about GRAVITY by dropping weights from the 'Leaning Tower' of Pisa, and he made telescopes which helped him discover the rings of the planet SATURN. He was put on trial for saying that the earth went round the sun. His full name was Galileo Galilei.

**GANDHI** was born in India in 1869, and is most famous for leading his country to independence from British rule. He was called Mahatma ('Wise One') and was killed in 1948.

**GANGES.** The river sacred to the Hindu religion flows through north-east India and is more than 2,400 km long.

**GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE.** Garibaldi led a band of followers called 'Redshirts' to fight against foreign countries who controlled parts of his own country, Italy.

**GEARS** are used to connect moving pieces of machinery together. This can be done by using cogs which fit together, or by linking wheels together with a chain. A bicycle uses cogs and a chain.



**GENERATORS,** sometimes known as dynamos, make electricity and were invented by Michael Faraday. He found that electric current flowed through a coil of wire which revolved inside a magnet.

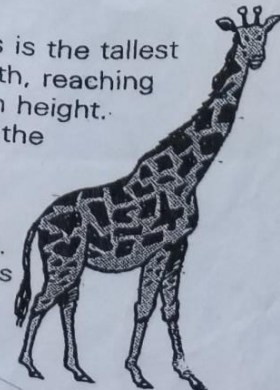
**GENGHIS KHAN** founded the great Mongol Empire. He was born in what we now call Siberia, and led the nomadic mongols to conquer parts of China and Asia.

**GERMANY** became a united country in 1871. Before then it was a collection of separate states. Northern Germany is generally flat, but in the south of the country are the Alps. The Rhine is Germany's most important river, carrying ships from the North Sea far to the south. Since the end of the Second World War, Germany has been divided into the Federal Republic (West Germany) whose capital is Bonn and the Democratic Republic (East Germany) whose capital is East Berlin.

**GEYSERS** are fountains of hot water forced out of hot springs in the earth. They are found in volcanic areas where water deep underground is heated into steam by hot rocks. Iceland has many areas where geysers can be found.

**GIBRALTAR,** at the south-western tip of Spain, used to be known as part of the 'Pillars of Hercules' or the end of the world. The British captured it from the Spanish in 1704 and it became a famous naval base and fortress called 'The Rock'.

**GIRAFFE.** This is the tallest mammal on earth, reaching over 5 metres in height. It lives south of the Sahara desert in Africa, and was once known as the cameleopard. It feeds on leaves from high branches.



Use the information given to answer these questions:

1. How are the words that we are looking for made to stand out on the page?
2. In what order are they written?
3. How many 'G' words are given a section on the page?
4. If we added a section on GEOLOGY which two sections would it fit in between?
5. The information on the page is arranged in two **columns**, as in a dictionary. 'Galileo' is in the left-hand column and 'Giraffe' is in the right-hand column.  
In which column will you find these?
  - a) Germany
  - b) Gibraltar
  - c) Gears
  - d) Geysers
  - e) Ganges
6. What was Galileo's surname?
7. What is the Ganges, and where is it?
8. In which country did Garibaldi live?
9. What is another word for generator?
10. When did Germany become one country?
11. A geyser is a spring of hot \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Who captured Gibraltar in 1704?
13. Where was Genghis Khan born?
14. What was the old name for a giraffe?
15. The gears on a bicycle are made of cog wheels and a \_\_\_\_\_.