



NEP 2020
ENHANCED
EDITION

Social Invention

Teacher Manual



CLASS - V

CHAPTER 1

- A** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (f) 4. (c)
5. (b) 6. (a)
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True
5. True 6. True
- D** 1. place 2. Pacific 3. equal 4. largest
5. North
- E** 1. Ferdinand Magellan, a portuguese sailor proved that the earth is round and not flat.
2. A globe is a 3-D model of the earth. Its shape is almost the same as the earth. Thus, a globe gives us an idea of the location of places on the earth.
3. The equator is an imaginary line which divides the earth into two equal halves-the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
4. The equator and the lines which run parallel to it are called latitudes or parallels of latitudes. The other lines running from the north pole to South pole in the north-south direction are called meridians or lies of longitudes.
5. Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that is similar to the equator and divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres.
6. The lines of latitudes and longitudes intersect each other at right angles and form a sort of net called grid on the globe or on the map.

Learning Time

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.

HOTS

Equator 0° is the largest of all the latitudes. The other latitudes are:

Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N)
Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S)
Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N)
Antarctic Circle ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S)

CHAPTER 2

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
B 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
C 1. A map is a small drawing of a geographical area on a flat piece of paper.

Advantages of a map are:

- ◆ Map can be easily folded and carried away.
 - ◆ It is easy to locate the political boundary of a country on a map.
 - ◆ Map shows the course of rivers, roads, railways and airways easily.
 - ◆ The distribution of forests, crops, rainfall, minerals, industries etc. can also be represented on a map.
 - ◆ Towns, cities, hills, plains mountains, valleys, plateaus etc. can be easily located on a map.
2. Maps can be divided into three different types:
- ◆ Political Maps: They represent boundaries of different countries and states in a country.
 - ◆ Physical Maps: They show the physical features of the world, a continent or a country. They show mountains rivers, lakes etc.
 - ◆ Thematic Maps: They are used for depicting special features or purposes like rain, crops, population etc.
3. The different ways used to show distances on a map are:
- By a statement: We use a statement like $1\text{ cm}=100\text{ km}$
It means that 1 centimetre distance on the map is equal to 100 kilometre on the ground.

By a linear scale: In this method, we draw a line and divide it into many parts. Each part of the line represents some ground distance. This scale is known as the linear scale.

4. Signs and symbols make it possible to show different places as distinct from each other on a small area. Different signs and symbols are used to show different places, boundaries, temples, churches, mosques, roads, railways lines, bridges and natural foundations. Every sign or symbol has its own meaning.

Learning Time

- A** Trees, Tanks: Perennial/Dry, Railway Stations, River, Dam.
- B** Do yourself.

HOTS

A map does not show the actual size of the earth. So, a scale is used to show distances between two places on a map.

CHAPTER 3

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
- C** 1. the Pacific 2. The Mariana
3. Arctic Ocean 4. Africa
5. North America
- D** 1. Antarctica is the fifth largest continent in the world. It is frozen land covered with ice. That's why it is also called 'white continent'.
2. The seven continents are separated from each other by large stretches of water called oceans. The five major oceans of the world are:
- ◆ The Pacific Ocean
 - ◆ The Atlantic Ocean
 - ◆ The Indian Ocean

- ◆ Antarctic or Southern Ocean
 - ◆ The Arctic Ocean
3. Europe and Asia are at times together called Eurasia.
 4. Big land masses on the earth's surface are called continents. They are surrounded by water on all sides.
 5. Asia is the largest continent in the world. Its main features are:
 - ◆ It occupies one-third of the land part of the earth.
 - ◆ The Pacific Ocean is towards the east of the continent, the Arctic Ocean is towards the north, while the Indian Ocean is towards the south.
 - ◆ Asia is a home to some of the highest mountain ranges in the world, including the Himalayas.
 - ◆ The highest peak Mount Everest is located here.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. Still we face water scarcity as most of the water is in seas and oceans which is salty. To minimise the use of water, we should not waste water.

- ◆ We should use buckets instead of showers for bathing.
- ◆ The kitchen waste water should be used for watering plants.
- ◆ We should not leave the tap open while brushing.

There are many other ways to minimise the use of water.

CHAPTER 4

A 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

B 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True

HOTS

The area lying between the arctic circle and the north pole and between the Antarctic circle and the south pole is far away from the equator. Throughout the year, the frigid zones are extremely cold as they receive the extremely slanting rays of the sun. So, the frigid zones are not densely populated.

CHAPTER 5

- A** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b)
- B** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False
- C** 1. canopy 2. green 3. hot 4. rays
- D** 1. The equatorial rainforests are located on both sides of the equator.
2. The equatorial forest region receives direct rays of the sun. This heat causes a lot of evaporation during the daytime which ultimately results in rain. This evaporated water forms clouds and sheds rainfall with thunderstorm everyday at around 4 O' Clock. Therefore, the equatorial forest region has hot and wet climate.
3. The topmost layer is called canopy. The few trees which stick beyond the canopy are called emergent trees. The understory is the second layer. It contains small trees shrubs and plants. The forest floor is the lowest layer.
4. Many plant-eating animals live in the canopy. For example, lemurs, monkeys, marmosets, flying squirrels, bats etc. There are also many colourful birds such as parrots, toucans and macaws. At lower levels, animals that can run, flutter, hop and climb in the undergrowth are found. Apes, chimpanzees, gorillas, elephants and jaguars live on the forest floor. Rainforest also contain a number of reptiles, including alligators, crocodiles, turtles and the largest species of snakes like python and anaconda and

lizards also. Insects such as ants and termites and a large variety of fish survive here.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Lungi, bacteria and insects break down the dead plants and animals into useful minerals. Thus a rich top layer of soil is created which provides nutrition to all the plants.

CHAPTER 6

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4.
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
- C** 1. climate 2. wheat 3. extreme 4. Rattle, bull
5. hilly
- D** 1. Since the prairies lie in the Temperate Zone, there is no influence of sea breeze, as a result, they have extreme climate which are hot in summers and cold in winters.
2. The people of the prairies are mostly engaged in farming. The farmers use modern techniques and equipments for farming. The ploughing of land, sowing and harvesting of crops, threshing and winnowing are done with the help of modern machines.
3. A large number of animals like rabbits, horses, skunks, antelopes, wolves, coyotes, foxes, badgers, mice and dogs are found here. Birds like owls, eagles, bustards, hawks and flacons are also found. Rattle snakes and bull snakes are common here. The prairies were one home of millions of bisons, but they are no longer found as people have killed them for their tasty meat and hid (skin).

4. The extensive grassland make the prairies suitable for cattle rearing.
5. The prairies of North America are known as the "Wheat Basket of the World" for the large scale production of wheat.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Prairies are treeless grasslands. The soil and climate of prairies is most suitable for the growth of hardy grasses like wheat and maize. So, big trees are rare in the prairies.

CHAPTER 7

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (b)

- B** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True
5. False

- C** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (e)

- D** 1. Oasis is an area in the hot desert where water is present at a suitable level. Oasis is the only fertile area in the desert which permits the growth of plants and trees.
2. In 1993, petroleum was found along the Persian Gulf coast of Arabia. Today Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producer of crude petroleum in the world. The money earned from the export of petroleum has been wisely used for the modernisation and development of the country. This development has changed the life of the people of Arabia that is why petroleum is also known as liquid gold.
3. The life of the people of Saudi Arabia has changed in the recent decades. Many industries like fertilizers, cement, petrochemicals, iron and steel are located

here. Some small-scale industries like food processing, leather goods, textiles, handicrafts and cosmetics have also developed. Science and technology is being widely used for the development of the country. New methods are being used to bring more land under farming and also to increase the production of food crops.

4. A desert is a land covered with sand. According to a definition, any region where the annual rainfall is less than 25 cm and where it is not possible to grow plants, is called a desert. The deserts in the Northern Hemisphere like Sahara, Arabian, Colorado and Thar Deserts are hot deserts.
5. Saudi Arabia is the hottest place in the world. The temperature reaches as high as 49°C. It hardly gets any rainfall that makes Saudi Arabia a sandy desert with very little vegetation. The days are extremely hot and the nights are cool in summers. There are sandstorms. In winters days are warm and nights are cold. Only grasses, thorny bushes and cactus are found here. Date palms are the only trees that grow in this region.
6. Bedouins are a nomadic tribe in Saudi Arabia. They live in large tents made of animal skin and cloth. They move in caravans through the desert. The animals provide them milk and all their basic needs. They speak Arabic language. They exchange their goods like lambs, goats, sheep, cheese, carpets, wool etc. with dates, food grains and other thing from the market.

Learning Time

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.

HOTS

- A** Scanty rainfall and hot climate are the factors that cause the formation of deserts.
- B** Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of crude petroleum in the world. Petroleum is known as liquid gold as the money earned from the export of petroleum has been wisely used for the modernisation and development of the country. So, the discovery of petroleum has changed the life of the people in Saudi Arabia.

CHAPTER 8

- A** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)
- B** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (f) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (d)
- C** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
5. False
- D** 1. Towards the north east of North America is the largest island in the world Greenland. It is located in the North Atlantic Ocean lying off the east coast of Canada.
2. Greenland is far away from the equator. Hence, receives slanting rays of the sun. This sunlight is not enough to warm the land. Winters are extremely cold. The climate along the coasts is pleasant. In the summer season, the weather remains usually sunny and dry.
3. The coastal areas have low mountains. Through the gaps in the mountains, ice slowly spills into the sea from the glaciers. When ice reaches the water, it breaks off and floats out into the sea as ice bergs. Icebergs may be very big or a small one. About 90 percent of an iceberg always remains inside the water. What we see is only a small tip. Collision of a ship with an ice berg can be disastrous.

3. The environment consists of four spheres. They are:
 - (a) Lithosphere
 - (b) Hydrosphere
 - (c) Atmosphere
 - (d) Biosphere
4. The outermost solid layer of the earth is called lithosphere. All the natural resources of the earth like oil, gas and minerals are found in the lithosphere which make it so important.
5. The heat from the sun warms the water in seas, rivers and lakes. This water changes into water vapour. The water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into drops of water to form clouds. When the clouds become heavy, they fall on the ground as rain. The rainwater flows back into seas, oceans, rivers, ponds and lakes. The sun again heats up this water and it goes up again to form clouds. Thus, the water cycle goes on and on.

Learning Time

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.

HOTS

Our planet is called a watery planet as 71 percent of our planet is covered with water and we have only 29 percent land.

CHAPTER 10

- A** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
B 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
C 1. Smoke 2. ozone layer
 3. Pollutant 4. air
D 1. Contaminated drinking water leads to diseases like cholera, typhoid, jaundice, dysentery and various skin diseases. River pollution kills fish, plants and animals

living in water. If people consume the fish of such water bodies, they become victims of various water-borne diseases such as dysentery, jaundice etc.

2. Soil pollution is caused when harmful substances are released into the soil or get accumulated on the land that hampers the growth of plants and also affects animal health.
3. The unwanted substances in the environment waste, smoke, chemicals and other harmful substances is called pollution.
4. When harmful substances are released into the water bodies such as rivers, ponds etc. It is called water pollution.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Do yourself

CHAPTER 11

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
- C** 1. recyclable 2. Reuse
3. Dead 4. Compost pits
- D** 1. The different forms of pollution are:
Soil Pollution
Water Pollution
Air pollution
Noise Pollution
2. The process in which waste materials are treated in such a way that they can be used again is called recycling. It is beneficial as it helps to reduce waste and also controls pollutions.
 3. Conservation is the prevention of loss, waste, damage

and destruction to the environment. It is important to maintain balance between living and non-living things.

4. There are two types of wastes biodegradable and non-biodegradable:

Wastes as peels, paper and left over food will rot and get absorbed by the soil. Such waste is called biodegradable waste. In this way, the wastes are recycled in nature. Such wastes do not harm the environment.

Non-biodegradable wastes such as plastics and glass cannot be broken by nature. These wastes are harmful to the environment.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Paper is made from wood. Paper recycling helps in conserving forests as deforestation is becoming one of the greatest problems of the modern time. Without trees, the oxygen level in the atmosphere will reduce and cause harm to the living organisms.

CHAPTER 12

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c)
5. (b)
- C** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
5. False
- D** 1. sudden 2. mountain 3. japan 4. floods
5. Sudden movement or vibration
- E** 1. The condition of extreme shortage of water for agriculture and domestic use is called drought. Reasons for drought are:

- (a) Delay in the rains for a long time.
 - (b) Scarcity of water for agriculture and other purposes.
- Cyclones are violent storm with high winds and stormy seasons.

Reasons for cyclones are:

- (a) Great difference between temperature and pressure conditions on land and sea.
 - (b) Cyclones occur due to low-pressure systems towards which winds travel at a great speed.
2. Earthquakes are caused by sudden movement or vibration from within the earth.
 3. A sudden event in the natural world that affects the life and property of many people is called a natural disaster.
 4. A flood occurs when the amount of water in a river exceeds its capacity to carry heavy rains causes rivers overflow and river water submerges the surrounding areas.

Learning Time

- A** Do yourself.
- B** Do yourself.

HOTS

Natural disasters are sudden events in the natural world. They cause a lot of damage to life and property. People lose their homes, family and even lives.

CHAPTER 13

- A** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c)
- B** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
- 5. True
- C** 1. Qutub Minar 2. Akbar
- 3. architecture 4. engineering
- 5. Meenakshi

- D**
1. Fatehpur Sikri is also known as the city of victory. Mughal Emperor Akbar built this city.
 2. The Sun temple is in the form of a grand chariot of surya or the sun God, being pulled by seven mighty horses. The seven horses represent the seven days in a week. The temple has three stone images of surya, which catch the rays of the sun at sunrise, afternoon and sunset.
 3. In the Sanchi Stupa, there are four gateways called toranas which have carving of the Buddha in different stages of his life.
 4. The Meenakshi Temple is situated at Madurai in Tamil Nadu. It is the best known example of South Indian architecture. There are 12 soaring towers called gopurams, in the huge temple complex. Every inch of the gopurams consists of figures of Gods, Goddesses, human beings and animals.

Learning Time

- A** Do yourself.
B Do yourself.

HOTS

Our country has two types of traditional paintings-wall Paintings and miniature paintings. The paintings at the Ajanta and Ellora caves have some of the best examples of ancient wall paintings. They depict the life and teaching of the buddha. The cave painting at Bhimbetka depict the life of the people living in those times. The paintings are made colours. The best example of miniature painting is Rajasthani and Pahari Paintings. They are greatly in fluenced by Mughal Paintings.

CHAPTER 14

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A | 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| B | 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (e) | 4. (b) |
| | 5. (c) | | | |

- C**
1. plays and poems
 2. Banphool
 3. Physician
 4. surgeon
- D**
1. Atharveda was the first book that dealt with diseases and their treatment. Later, two famous works in medicine, the sushruta Samhita and the Charaka Samhita were written in medicines. These were written by Sushruta, a Surgeon and Charaka, a physician during ancient age. Sushruta was the first Surgeon of India. He is known as Father of Plastic Surgery. He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataract. He was also aware of hundreds of medicinal plants and how they could be used to treat different diseases.
 2. Kalidasa wrote many five plays and poems. He wrote these plays and poems in Sanskrit. Some of his poems are considered Mahakavyas which means 'great poem'. A Mahakavya contains descriptions of war, nature and politics. Raghuvansham, Kumara Sambhavan and Meghadutam are some of the best known works of Kalidasa. The best known of Kalidasa's plays is Abhigyan Shakuntalam. This play alongwith Kalidasa's other works comprises of grand descriptions of nature.
 3. Rabindranath Tagore was bestowed with the Honour of Knight Hood by the English Government in 1915. He returned this honour later on to protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 4. C.V. Raman was one of India's great scientists. He was born on 7th November 1888 in a small village near Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu. In 1930 he was given the Nobel Prize for his work in Physics. He was also a great leader.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Sushruta is known as the ‘Father of Plastic Surgery’ as he was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataract.

CHAPTER 15

A 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)

B 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. ©
5. (b)

C 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
5. True

- D** 1. In the beginning, man started drawing images of animals on the walls of the caves probably to keep record of his animals or other items.
2. In 1825, Louis Braille developed a special script based on raised dots. The people who cannot see move their finger tips along the dots. The different position of dots represent different letters. This script came to be known as Braille script.
3. John Guttenberg invented the printing press.
4. The first writing was devised by the sumerians on clay tablets.
5. The number we use today were developed by the Arabs. Indians also contributed a lot to the number system. Arabic numerals were actually Indian in origin and should be called Indian numbers. The Arabs adopted the Indian numerals and called them Hindsa which means Indians.

Learning Time

Do yourself.

HOTS

A large number of children do not go to school due to poverty. Government has started many programmes to promote literacy. 'Each One Teach One' is a popular literacy programme to promote literacy.

CHAPTER 16

- A** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False
5. False
- C** 1. copper 2. Industrial 3. stronger and harder
4. Steam engine
- D** 1. The change in the system of production from hand-made goods to machine-made goods come to be known as the Industrial Revolution.
2. Invention of steam engine by James Watt in 1769 proved to be the greatest turning point in the life of man. It marked the beginning of the machine age. Stephenson also used the steam engine to develop railway engine. It was also used in ships. The power of steam engine was also used to run different types of machine in the industries.
3. Petroleum was discovered accidentally in U.S. in 1857. Petroleum is drilled out and refined in big oil refineries to get petrol, diesel, spirit, kerosene etc. These fuels are also called mineral oils. The invention of petrol engine in 1885 by the two German scientists Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach brought automobiles into use. Rudolph Diesel invented the diesel engine-Diesel is obtained from petroleum oil and is much cheaper than petrol. It is used in railways, ships and other means of transport. Petrol is also used in airplanes.
4. The Leyden Jars' had two wires one in a glass and the other outside the glass. On joining these two wires, a

spark was produced. On noticing this, an American scientist, named Benjamin Franklin began experimenting on it. He tried to prove that the lightning in the sky and the Leydan Jar sparks were similar. So, he conducted an experiment on it. He flew a kite on a cloudy day and tied a thread to it. He attached a piece of thin wire to the kite and a piece of metal at the other end of the thread. He touched the piece of metal and received a mild shock. In this way, he proved that lightning in the sky was a huge electric shock. This led to the discovery of electricity.

5. Copper was the first metal to be discovered by the early man.

Learning Time

- A Do yourself.
- B Do yourself.

HOTS

Mass production increases productivity, reduces costs and improves quality as well.

CHAPTER 17

- A 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)
- B 1. Ravi 2. Buddhism 3. Rajput 4. Akbar
- 5. Razia Sultan
- C 1. About 1500 BC north western part of India was invaded by Indo-European people called Aryans. This period is called the vedic period. They subdued the local people and divided the society. Caste system came into being. The Aryans were priests, rulers and warriors, free farmers and merchants. Hindu religion evolved. The Aryans worshipped many Gods and Goddesses with simple yajnas or Sacrifices. During this time, Ramayana and Mahabharata were written.
- 2. Akbar introduced a new religion called Din-i-illahi. He was a just ruler and treated all his subjects fairly.

3. Kalidas was a great poet of the Gupta period. Aryabhata was the first astronomer of India who also lived during this age.
4. Ashoka was the grandson of Chandra Gupta Maurya. He expanded the kingdom of Magadha further, until it became a huge empire. The Ashoka Chakra that we see today at the centre of our National Flag is the depiction of the Dharma-Chakra established during his reign.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

Akbar was the most successful ruler among the Mughal rulers. He was a just ruler and treated all his subjects fairly. He set up an excellent administrative system. He introduced new methods of revenue collection. He introduced a new religion called Din-i-illhai. He wrote a book named Akbarnama. He made Fathehpur Sikri the capital of his empire.

CHAPTER 18

- A** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a)
- B** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False
5. True
- C** 1. Vasco da Gama was a portuguese sailor. In 1498, he discovered the sea route to India and landed at the Calicut now (Kozhikode) on the west coast of Kerala.
2. The Battle of plassey took place in 1757 between the Nawab of Bengal and the British. The Nawab was defeated in the battle and bengal was annexed by the British.
3. The main reason behind the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the Enfield rifle. The cartridge of this rifle had a greased cover, which had to be bitten off before use. The rumor spread that this cover was

greased with the fat of cows and pigs. This hurt the religious sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims and the Indian soldiers refused to use this cartridge.

4. The revolt of 1857 was a turning point in the history of India. The East India company rule was ended and was replaced by the rule of the British Crown. Queen Victoria was declared as the Empress of India. It was decided that henceforth her viceroys would govern India on her behalf.

Learning Time

A Do yourself.

B Do yourself.

HOTS

The moderate phase of the INC consisted of leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendernath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji. They had faith in the British sense of justice and felt that British would introduce reforms in the country. The Radical Nationalist phase of the INC consisted of leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. These leaders wanted immediate action.

CHAPTER 19

A 1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (a)

B 1. True

2. True

3. True

4. Fals

5. False

C 1. Raja Ram Moha Roy, Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Anne Besant etc. are some of the social reformers of India.

2. To control the trade of salt in India, the British had introduced a tax on salt production. In 1930 Gandhiji led a movement called the Dandi March to produce salt without paying the tax. The movement started in March 1930. Gandhiji and his 78 followers marched a

distance of over 300 km from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on the Gujarat Coast.

3. A procession of Farmers was fired at by the British and in retaliation, the people burnt down the Chauri Chaura police station. Disappointed by the violence, Gandhiji called off the movement.
4. The aim of the Simon Commission was to review the law and order situation in India and suggest new reforms.

Learning Time

Do yourself.

HOTS

Do yourself.

CHAPTER 20

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True
5. True
- C** 1. October 2. World Parliament 3. five
4. FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation)
5. UN
- D** The General Assembly is the largest and main organ of the UN. It is the world parliament and it consists of the representatives of the UN. It meets every year to review its works and its agencies. General Assembly discusses problems related to common people of the world like poverty, over-population, social-inequality, illiteracy etc. and suggests ways to resolve them.
- E** 1. The main objectives of the UN are as follows:
- (a) To protect human rights and basic freedom.
 - (b) To remove differences on the grounds of race, religion, language and sex among the people of the world.

- (c) To solve social, economic, cultural and humanitarian problems peacefully in co-operation with every nation.
 - (d) To work for peace and security in the world.
 - (e) To promote friendly relations and co-operation among the nations of the world on the basis of equality.
2. The following six organs help in carrying out the functions of the UN:
- (a) The General Assembly
 - (b) The Security Council
 - (c) The International Court of Justices.
 - (d) The Economic and Social Council
 - (e) The Trusteeship Council
 - (f) The Secretariat
3. The Secretary General is the head of the secretariat as well as the Chief Executive of the UN. He is elected for five year by the members of the General Assembly.
4. Some of the declarations of Human Rights are:
- (a) Right to live as free citizens
 - (b) Right to education and employment
 - (c) All are equal before the law
 - (d) No discrimination based on age or sex
 - (e) right to freedom of worship
 - (f) Right to freedom of speech and writing
 - (g) Right to travel anywhere to one's choice
 - (h) Equal pay for equal work
 - (i) Right to marry according to his or her wish and set up a family.
5. The UNESCO is one of the specialised agencies of the UN and its head quater is in Paris. Its main aim is to educate many millions of people, young and old, to

read and write. It also helps to preserve old monuments and provides expert training in preservation of ancient art, culture and architecture.

Learning Time

- A** Do yourself.
- B**
 - 1. General Assembly
 - 2. Security Council
 - 3. Veto
 - 4. Pairs
 - 5. Geneva
- C** Do yourself.
- D**
 - 1. UNICEF- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
 - 2. UNESCO-United National, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
 - 3. WHO-World Health Organisation
 - 4. FAO-Food and Agricultural Organisation
 - 5. ILO- International Labour Organisation

HOTS

Do yourself.

MODEL TEST PAPER I

- A**
 - 1. (c)
 - 2. (a)
 - 3. (a)
 - 4. (c)
 - 5. (a)
- B**
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
 - 3. True
 - 4. False
 - 5. True
- C**
 - 1. Africa
 - 2. Torrid
 - 3. wheat
 - 4. Ozone
 - 5. Largest
- D** Do yourself.
- E**
 - 1. The equator and the lines running parallel to it are called latitudes or parallel of latitudes.
The other lines running from the north pole to south

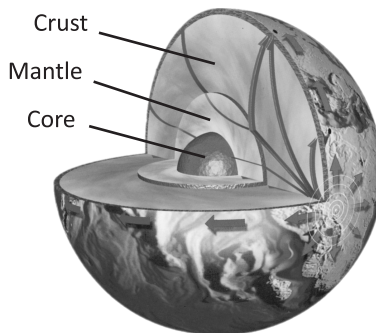
pole in the north-south direction are called meridians or lines of longitudes.

2. The outermost solid layer of the earth is called lithosphere. It is made of solid rocks and soil. It is also called the crust. All minerals are found in the lithosphere. The sphere of water is called hydrosphere. It includes all the water bodies found on the earth. Life exists on the earth because of the presence of water.

- F**
1. Equator receives the direct rays of the sun. So, it is the hottest region in the world.
 2. Men and women of greenland wear a hooded jacket called parka to be safe in the extreme cold.
 3. Mumbai lies near the sea coast. So, it experiences equable climate. Whereas Delhi is far away from the sea coast. So, it experiences extreme climate. Therefore Delhi is colder than Mumbai during winter.

- G** The outer most layer of the earth is called lithosphere. It is made of solid rocks and soil. It is also called the crust. Below the crust are two more layers namely mantle and core. The mantle is middle layer and consists of molten rocks called magma. As we go deeper into the earth, it gets hotter and hotter and the pressure increases. There are two parts of the earth. (i) the outer core (ii) the inner core. The outer core is liquid and the inner core is solid.

H



Structure of the earth

- I
1. Asia is the largest continent in the world. The main features of this continent are:
 - (a) It occupied one-third of the land part of the earth.
 - (b) Pacific ocean lies towards the east, Arctic ocean lies towards the north and Indian ocean towards the south.
 - (c) A variety of landforms are found here.
 - (d) The highest Peak, Mount Everest is located here.
 2. Hot climate and moderate rainfall is suitable for the growth of tall grasses in the prairies. This makes the prairies suitable for cattle rearing.
 3. Saudi Arabia is the hottest place in the world. The temperature reaches as high as 49°C. It hardly gets any rainfall that makes Saudi Arabia a Sandy desert with very little vegetation. Due to shortage of water, the only plants which have adapted themselves to harsh surrounding can survive. Only grasses, thorny bushes and cactus are found here. Date palms are the only trees which grow in this region.
 4. The lifestyle of Eskimos has changed greatly from the time when they came in contact with Europe and North America. Now, they have the facilities of schools, shops, hospitals, clubs and libraries. Now they live in permanent houses with electricity. They use machinery like outboard motors and powered sledges, steel knives and even radio and television. Now they use rifles for hunting and motor boats for fishing.
 5. The atmosphere is divided into five layers– Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere Troposphere is the lowest – layer with clouds and all the weather occurrences. Exosphere is the outermost limit where the atmosphere merges into space. The radiation of the sun consists of very intense ultraviolet rays. Such

strong rays are harmful for most organisms on the earth. The ozone layer of the atmosphere blocks a large portion of these rays and bounces them back into space.

Model Test Paper II

- A** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)
5. ©
- B** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
5. False
- C** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (d)
- D** 1. Composting 2. Meenakshi
3. copper
4. FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisations)
5. surgeon
- E** 1. Mesopotamia-Iraq 2. Latin Language Bible
3. New York 4. Geneva
5. Rabindranath Tagore
- F** 1. The Swadeshi Movement: People picketed shops selling British made goods and asked people to buy Swadeshi goods.
2. The Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre : General Dyer, a British Officer in Amritsar had banned at Public meetings and processions. But on Baisakhi Day, 13th April, 1919, a few thousand people assembled at an enclosed park named Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar for a peaceful public meeting. The Park had only one narrow exit. On General Dyer's orders, the policemen blocked that exit and opened fire on that peaceful meeting killing thousands of people and injuring many more.

3. Floods: A flood occurs when the amount of water in a river exceeds its capacity to carry. Heavy rain causes rivers to overflow and river water submerges the surrounding areas.
4. Steam Engine : Invention of steam engine by James Watt in 1769 proved to be the greatest turning point in the life of man. It marked the beginning of the machine age. Stephenson also used the steam engine to develop railway engine. It was also used in ships. The power of steam engine was also used to run different types of machines in the industries.
5. The Sanchi Stupa: In around 300 BCE, Emperor Ashoka built the Buddhist stupas in Sanchi and Sarnath in Bihar. In the Sanchi Stupa, there are four gateways called toranas which have carving of the Buddha in different stages of his life. The stupa represents the life of Gautam Buddha through symbols.

G Do yourself:

- H**
1. Rabindranath was bestowed with the Honour of Knight Hood by the English Government in 1915. He returned this honour in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 2. In the beginning, man started drawing images of animals on the walls of the caves. Probably to keep records of his animals or other items.
 3. Akbar introduced a new religion called Din-i-illahi. He was a just ruler and treated all religions equally.
 4. A procession of farmers was fired at by the British and in retaliation, the people burnt down the Chauri Chaura police station. Disappointed by the violence, Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement.
 5. The secretary General is the head of the secretariat as well as the chief executive of the UN. He is elected for five years by the members of the General Assembly.

Social Invention

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