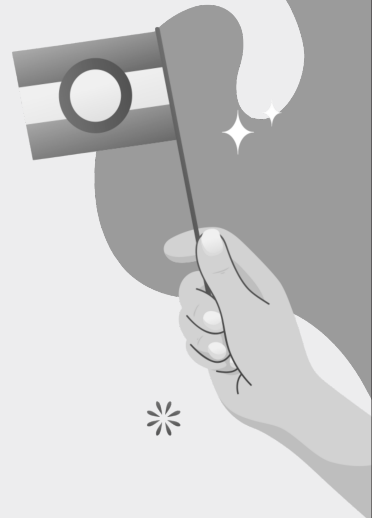
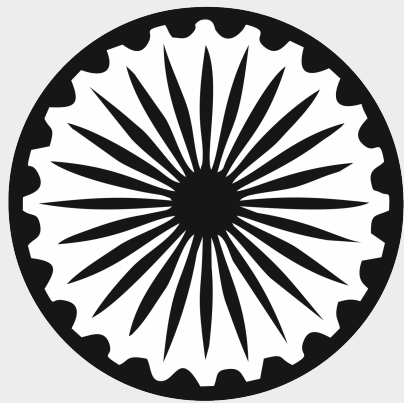




# Study of **SOCIAL**

Teachers Manual  
**1 to 5**



# Social Science-1

## 1. Family and Relations

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. society 2. siblings 3. joint 4. aunts **C.** 1. A nuclear family has parents and one or two children. 2. A joint family has grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters and cousins. 3. Parents and three or more children live in a large/big family. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. UNCLE 2. GRANDPARENTS 3. SIBLING 4. PARENTS 5. COUSINS 6. AUNT **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Do it yourself

## 2. What Parents Do For Their Children?

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) **B.** 1. head 2. cooks 3. clean 4. stories **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False **D.** 1. Our mother looks after our house. She cooks food for us and also helps us in our studies. 2. Our father earns money in our family. 3. Do it yourself 4. Our mother helps us in our home work. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. CLOTHES 2. FOOD 3. STORIES 4. BOOKS **Life Skills :** Do it yourself **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Do it yourself.

## 3. What Children Do For the Family?

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) **B.** 1. jobs 2. respect 3. kitchen 4. duties **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. Children 2. We help our parents in some household works and always respect, serve and obey our parents. 3. We can keep the house clean to put our toys and books at the proper place.

**Learn & Enjoy :**

g	r	a	n	d	p	a
r	a	j	b	k	a	l
a	q	y	r	v	g	s
n	m	f	o	p	o	i
d	t	a	t	w	l	s
m	o	t	h	e	r	t
a	c	h	e	q	a	e
z	h	e	r	x	n	r
e	h	r	i	o	u	p

**Life Skills :** 1. N 2. Y 3. N 4. Y 5. N 6. N 7. N 8. Y 9. Y 10. Y 11. Y 12. Y **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Do it yourself.

## 4. Recreations

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. fun 2. outdoor 3. merry-go-round 4. indoor **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True **D.** 1. Doraemon, Chota Bheem,

Shinchan 2. Cricket, Football, Badminton 3. Panchtantra, Vikram Betaal, Champak 4. Ludo, Snakes & Ladders, Chess **E.** 1. Sometimes we play some games inside the house. They are known as indoor games. 2. We can go for a picnic, in zoo, in fair, for shopping and for summer vacations to have fun with family. 3. We spend our free time to play indoor or outdoor games. Sometime we listen music, read comics, story books etc. 4. Sometimes we play some games outside the house. They are known as outdoor games. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Life Skills :** 1. Y 2. Y 3. Y 4. N **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** We should play outdoor games to keep us fit and healthy.

### 5. The Food

**A.** 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. energy 2. dinner 3. time 4. stale **C.** 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Ghee, Curd, Butter 4. Do it yourself. **D.** 1. We get food from plants and animals. 2. We eat food to grow keep healthy and stay alive. Food gives us energy to do work and play. 3. We take our lunch in the afternoon. 4. Food is one of our basic need. **Learn & Enjoy :** FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MILK, FISH **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Eating too much food requires our organs to work harden. " Milk and Milk products builds our bones.

### 6. Our Clothes

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) **B.** 1. cotton 2. shelf 3. dust 4. sheep **C.** 1. shirt, pant, half-pant, t-shirt, jeans 2. saree, frock, skirt, blouse, dupatta 3. shirt, pant, half-pant, t-shirt, coat 4. frock, skirt, salwar-kamiz, dupatta, jeans **D.** 1. We wear clothes to cover our body. 2. Some people wear such clothes that show who they are, and what they do. Such clothes are called uniforms. 3. We wear woollen clothes in winters to keep us warm. 4. We wear cotton clothes in summers to keep us cool and save us from hot summer winds. **Learn & Enjoy :** SHIRT, RAINCOAT, FROCK, TROUSER **Life Skills :** Do it yourself **Think and Answer (HOTS):** 1. Dark colours are good absorbers of heat and light colours are poor absorbers of heat so we were dark colour clothes in winter and light colours in summers. 2. We wear dark colour clothes in winters to keep us warm and light colour clothes in summers to keep us cool.

## 7. Shelter

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) **B.** 1. bathroom 2. clean 3. bricks 4. kutcha **C.** 1. Spoon, Glass, Plate 2. Mug, Bucket, Tub 3. Table, Pen, Lamp **D.** 1. We need a house to protect us from heat, cold, rain, dust, thieves and wild animals. 2. We see kutcha houses in villages. 3. We need mud, straw, dry leaves and wood to build a kutcha house. 4. House made of bricks, cement, steel, glass and wood is called a pucca house. 5. The house protects us from heat and rain. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. DOOR 2. KITCHEN 3. WINDOW 4. BUNGALOW 5. HOUSE 6. STORE **Life Skills :** 1. Bedroom 2. Study room 3. Guest room 4. Bathroom

## 8. The School

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) **B.** 1. clerk 2. principal 3. staff room 4. books **C.** 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false **D.** 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself. 3. We go to school to study. 4. We read books in the library. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Do it yourself.

## 9. The Classroom

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) **B.** 1. classrooms 2. cupboard 3. neat 4. airy-bright **C.** 1. A classroom is a place where we study. 2. Our teacher keeps documents and notes safely in the cupboard. 3. Few display materials like banners, posters and maps etc. make classroom lovely and colourful. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. DUSTBIN 2. CUPBOARD 3. CHART 4. STUDENT **Life Skills :** 1. few 2. two 3. many 4. untidy **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** There are windows and doors in the classrooms to make it airy and bright.

## 10. Importance of School

**A.** 1. learn 2. respect 3. sums 4. truth **B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **C.** 1. Do it yourself 2. Do it yourself 3. We learn good habits such as how to behave on the playground, respect our elders and help the poor students and always speak the truth and wait for our turn in the school. 4. We should respect our teachers and elders. 5. Do it yourself. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Life Skills :** Do it yourself.

## 11. Religious Festivals

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Diwali 2. Ramzan 3. Ravana 4. Christmas **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False **D.** 1. Santa Claus 2. Seviyan 3. Holi 4. Ganesh Chaturthi **E.** 1. Diwali, Dussehra and Holi. 2. On Holi we play with gulal and colours and throw coloured water on each other. 3. Hundreds

of people sit on the floor of gurudwara and eat from a common kitchen. This common kitchen is called langar. 4. Sikhs go to the Gurudwara to pray. They read from the holy book Guru Granth Sahib. **Learn & Enjoy** : a. CHRISTMAS b. GURPURAB c. DUSSEHRA d. EID e. HOLI f. ONAM **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : a. Holi, Diwali b. Gurpurab, Guru Nanak Birthday c. Christmas, Good Friday d. Eid, Moharram

### 12. National Festivals or Holidays

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) **B.** 1. tri-colour 2. President 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru **C.** 1. 15th August 2. 26th January 3. 2nd October 4. 5th September 5. 14th November **D.** 1. Mahatma Gandhi ji is known as the Father of the Nation. 2. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated as the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. 3. Because on 15th August, 1947, our country got freedom. 4. We celebrate Teacher's Day on 5th September every year. **Learn & Enjoy** : Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru **Life Skills** : 1. Tri-colour 2. India 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Mr. Narendra Modi **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : We celebrate the birthday of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on Teacher's Day and we celebrate the Birthday of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on Children's Day.

### 13. One God, Many Names

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) **B.** 1. Hindus 2. Christians 3. Mosque 4. Gurudwara **C.** 1. temple 2. muslims 3. Gurudwara 4. Church **D.** 1. The Hindus go to pray in temple. 2. The Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of the Sikhs. 3. The Muslims go to worship in Mosque. 4. The priest of the Christian is called Father. 5. The Quran is the holy book of the Muslims. 6. The priest of the Sikhs is called Granthi. **Learn & Enjoy** : GURUDWARA, MOSQUE, TEMPLE, CHURCH **Life Skills** : 1. N 2. Y 3. N 4. Y **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : Fire Temple (Parsis) and Derasar (Jains)

### 14. Care of Health

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. strong 2. exercise 3. sleep 4. water **C.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes **D.** 1. We should brush our teeth twice a day, in the morning before breakfast and in the night before going to bed. 2. Sleep gives us complete rest. So, we need proper sleep. 3. We should eat good food to be healthy. 4. We take rest to refresh our body and mind. **Life Skills** : a. ✓ b. ✓ c. ✓ d. ✓ e. ✗ f. ✗ g. ✓ h. ✗

### 15. Good Manners

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) **B.** 1. thank you 2. parents 3. queue 4. chewing **C.** 1. We say, 'Please' when we want something. 2. We say, 'Thank you' when we

receive something. 3. We say, 'Sorry' when we do something wrong. 4. We say, 'Excuse Me' when we cause trouble to anyone. **D.** 1. Manners are the way we behave towards others. Good manners means good conduct. 2. Good manners make us good person or human being. So, good manners are important. 3. We will behave well with a guest. 4. We should wish our teachers. We should not make a noise in the classroom. 5. We should pray before our meal. We should not drop any food around our plate. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS):** " Good manners make us good citizens. " 1. He shares his things with me. 2. He helps poor students in study. 3. He respects his elders, teachers and guests.

### 16. Safety Rules

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) **B.** 1. moving 2. footpath 3. follow 4. play **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **D.** 1. Scissors, needles and knife. 2. Always walk on the pavement or footpath. If there is no pavement, walk on the left side of the road. 3. We should cross the road at the zebra crossing only. If there is no zebra crossing, we should look first to the right and then to the left, look to the right again. If there is no vehicle coming, we should cross the road. 4. Open terrace, near ponds, near swimming pools. 5. We should follow the safety rules to avoid accidents. **Learn and Enjoy :** No U-Turn, School Ahead, No Horn, Level Crossing, No Parking **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** a. On footpath b. On playground

### 17. Our Country

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) **B.** 1. seventh 2. 32,90,000 3. sacrifice 4. lotus **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Bharat 2. New Delhi 3. The saffron, The white and The green. 4. The name of National Bird of our country is Peacock. 5. To the south of the Bharat. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Life Skills :** 1. Sacrifice, Courage 2. Peace, Truth 3. Prosperity

### 18. Ekalavya

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) **B.** 1. Ekalavya 2. dog 3. archery 4. seven **C.** 1. Guru Dronacharya 2. In Jungle 3. Ekalavya's Thumb 4. Archery **D.** 1. Ekalavya was a bhil boy. 2. Ekalavya go to Guru Dronacharya to requested him, to teach him archery. 3. Barking of dog disturbed Ekalavya. So he shot arrows at it. 4. The message of the story of Ekalavya is, always respect and obey your teachers. **Think and Answer (Hots) :** a. ARCHERY b. EKALAVYA c. PANDAVAS d. IMAGE e. THUMB

# Social Science–2

## 1. The Family

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) **B.** 1. family 2. small 3. big 4. elders **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. Parents and their children make a family. 2. Different types of family are : (1) Nuclear (2) Big (3) Joint 3. A Family where the father, the mother and their one or two children live together is called a nuclear family or a small family. 4. A family where the grandparents, the father, the mother and their children live together is called a big family. 5. A family where the grandparents, the parents, their children, uncles, aunts and cousins live together is called a joint family. **Learn & Enjoy :** 2. Muskan's grandfather 3. Shubh's cousins 4. Muskan's Aunt 5. Bhumi's mother **Think and Answer (HOTS):** Do it yourself.

## 2. The Food

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) **B.** 1. plants 2. energy 3. easy 4. fire 5. protective **C.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **D.** 1. We need food to grow and stay alive. It keeps us strong and healthy. It also gives us energy to do work and play. 2. Foods that give us energy to do work and play are called energy giving foods. 3. We eat (1) Energy giving food (2) Body building food (3) Protective food 4. Frying, baking, roasting 5. The food we eat is obtained either from plants or animals. 6. Because uncovered food have germs, which make us sick. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. N 2. V 3. N 4. N 5. V 6. V **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Vegetarians eat only plant products and non-vegetarians eat both plant products and animal products. " We give the leftover food to needed person.

## 3. The Clothes

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **B.** 1. smart 2. detergent 3. rain 4. sheep **C.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) **D.** 1. We wear clothes because they protect our body from heat, rain, cold, dust and germs. 2. Because they are soft and keep us cool. 3. Because they keep us warm. 4. We get wool from the fleece of animals like sheep, camel and other similar animals. 5. We get silk from silkworms. 6. Cotton, wool, silk, nylon, rayon, polyester. **Learn & Enjoy :** POSTMAN, DOCTOR, PILOT, NURSE

#### 4. Shelters

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. architect 2. water 3. plumber 4. windows **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. We need a house to protect us from heat, cold, rain, wind, dust, thieves and wild animals. 2. Wood, mud, straw and unburnt bricks. 3. An igloo is a type of snowhouse. It is build with blocks of snow or ice. Eskimos live in it. 4. A kutcha house is a house made of mud, straw and wood. 5. A sky-scraper is a tall building having many houses. 6. An electrician fits the electric wires, plugs, tube lights, etc. for us. **Learn & Enjoy :** CARPENTER, ARCHITECT, PAINTER, MASON **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Houses raised on tall logs over the surface of the land or a body of water is called stilt house. **Life Skills :** 1. Bathroom 2. Kitchen 3. Bedroom 4. Dining room

#### 5. Our Neighbours

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) **B.** 1. house 2. colony 3. true 4. picnic **C.** 1. If we look around our house, we will see many other houses. Several families live in these houses. These families make a neighbourhood. The people living in these houses are our neighbours. 2. Do it yourself. 3. We help our neighbours in following ways : (i) We always helpful to them. (ii) We do not disturb our neighbours by any means. (iii) We behave friendly with them. (iv) We do not quarrel with our neighbours. (v) We should love and help our neighbours. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. FAMILY 2. COLONY 3. NEIGHBOUR 4. QUARREL **Life Skills :** Do it yourself.

#### 6. Services in the Neighbourhood

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) **B.** 1. firemen 2. operation 3. super 4. policemen **C.** 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false **D.** 1. Station Officer 2. Market 3. Hospital 4. Criminals and thieves. **E.** 1. A postman delivers letters to the people. 2. The bank keeps our money and valuable belongings safe. 3. Using long hosepipes and high ladders, the fire-men fight with the fire to put out it. 4. When we fall ill, doctors examine our body and cure us by medicines. **Learn and Enjoy :** HOSPITAL, FIRE BRIGADE, POST OFFICE, POLICE STATION **Life Skills :** 1. We will call police. 2. We will go to market. 3. We will take him hospital 4. We will go to post office 5. We will call fire brigade.



## 7. Our School

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) **B.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) **C.** 1. walk 2. small 3. second 4. school **D.** 1. School 2. good citizen **E.** 1. Children go to school to study. 2. By bus. 3. Teacher teaches children good habits and good manners. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Students 2. Teacher 3. Students 4. Peon **Life Skills :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " We study, learn good manners and good habits in the classroom. " Our peon rings our school bell and take care of our school.

## 8. Places of Recreation

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) **B.** 1. indoor 2. rest 3. cinema 4. rope **C.** 1. Panchtantra, Sleeping beauty 2. Chota Bheem, Doraemon 3. Cricket, Football 4. Mario, Final Fantasy **D.** 1. During rest we do many acts to keep us happy and to relax our tired body and mind. These acts are called recreation. 2. A circus is a show performed in a large tent by a company of people and animals. 3. We spend our free time by playing indoor and outdoor games. Sometimes we listen music, go out for a picnic, zoo, circus, cinema hall and museum. 4. Museum is a centre where the things having historical and cultural value are kept. We see there many interesting things. 5. Do it yourself 6. Do it yourself **Learn & Enjoy :** ZOO, MUSEUM, CINEMA HALL, CIRCUS **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Games are so important for humans because games keeps fit and healthy our body and fresh our mind.

## 9. Places of Worship

**A.** 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Namaz 2. Fire Temple 3. Granthi 4. Jains **C.** 1. Hindus 2. Muslims 3. Christians 4. Sikhs **D.** 1. Pujari 2. The Bible 3. Mosque 4. Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, Lord Vishnu, Lord Ganesh, Lord Hanuman and Goddess Lakshmi Saraswati, Durga. 5. Fire-temple 6. Gurudwara **Learn & Enjoy :**

Religion	Place of worship	Holybook	Priest Name
Hindus	Temple	Bhagwat Geeta	Pujari
Muslim	Mosque	Quran	Moulvi
Sikhs	Gurudwara	Guru Granth Sahib	Granthi
Christians	Church	Bible	Father

## 10. Our Religious Festivals

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Hindu 2. lights 3. tenth 4. January 5. Durga Puja **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False **D.** 1. In January in Tamil Nadu. 2. September or October 3. In Month of Ramzan 4. On 25th December 5. In Kerala, in August or September 6. Eid-ul-fitr, Eid-ul-Zuha **E.** 1. On this day, Rama returned to Ayodhya with Sita and Lakshmana after fourteen years of exile. Since then, every year people light earthen lamps (diyas) on this night to show their joys, people also decorate their houses with lights. So, Diwali is called the festival of light. 2. People apply coloured powder (Gulal) on each other's face. Children like to throw coloured water on one another. They dance and sing to celebrate the victory of good over evil. People offer sweets to each other. 3. Christmas tree is decorated with bright papers, shining balls and bells. 4. The people of Kerala believe that every year their great king Mahabali visits his Kingdom once a year. Onam is celebrated to honour his return. 5. Boiled rice made with jaggery is the main dish on the Pongal festival. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Diwali 2. Holi 3. Christmas 4. Eid 5. Onam **Life Skills :** 2. colour 3. boat races 4. rice 5. sewaiyan 6. ten day's festival 7. Santa Claus 8. langar

## 11. Our National Festivals

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **B.** 1. Red fort 2. President 3. Subhash Chandra Bose 4. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. 15th August 2. 2nd October 3. Mahatma Gandhi **E.** 1. Some festivals are celebrated all over the country. These festivals are called our National Festivals. 2. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort in Delhi. In school, children sing patriotic songs and attend the parade. 3. First vice-president of India (Bharat). 4. On Republic Day, a big parade is held in Delhi. Men from Army and Police and a large number of school children take part in this parade. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 4. Subhash Chandra Bose **Life Skills :** 1. Bharat (India) 2. New Delhi 3. Narendra Modi 4. Dropadi Murmu

## 12. Land and Its Forms

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) **B.** 1. earth 2. mountain 3. Himalayas 4. island 5. plateau **C.** 1. Oblate spheroid 2. Hillock 3. Valley 4. Air **D.** 1. Plains,

Hills, Deserts 2. A very deep area of land between two hills or mountains is a valley. While a flat land which rises above the surrounding area is a plateau. 3. Hillock is a small hill. 4. A glacier is a huge mass of ice that flows slowly over land. 5. Study of earth's surface. 6. The roads on mountains are narrow and winding. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. HILLS 2. PEAK 3. ISLAND 4. PLAIN 5. VALLEY 6. MOUNTAIN **Life Skills :** 1. Island 2. Hills 3. Desert 4. Glacier 5. Plateau 6. Plain 7. Loess Hills 8. Himalayas

### 13. Water Around the Earth

**A.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Water 2. Three-fourth 3. Tap 4. drinking **C.** 1. Rain 2. Water bodies 3. Glacier 4. Rain **D.** 1. Rain, ponds, tanks, rivers. 2. A large natural stream of water is called a River. 3. A large sea is called an Ocean. 4. We should store drinking water in clean and covered pots. 5. We can make water safe for drinking by boiling and filtering it. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Pond 2. River 3. Ocean 4. Lake **Life Skills :** 1. Ganga, Yamuna 2. Sardar Sarovar, Nagarjuna Sagar 3. Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal 4. Indian (Bhartiya) Ocean, Arctic Ocean. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " We need water to stay alive. " Warm breeze of the sea melts the snow on the mountains. " The forms in which water exists are solid, liquid, gas

### 14. Means of Transport

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) **B.** 1. roads 2. water 3. short 4. long **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False **D.** 1. Aeroplane 2. Aeroplane, Ship 3. Water Transport 4. Horsecart, Bullock cart **E.** 1. Means of transport are the ways by which people and goods are moved from one place to the other. 2. The movement of the people or goods from one place to another is called transportation. 3. Boat, ship, steamer 4. Bullock cart, Tonga, Tractor 5. Bus, Train, Bike, Car, Scooter, etc. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Ship 2. Train 3. Aeroplane 4. Bus **Life Skills :** 1. Cheap 2. Float 3. Short 4. Fast **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " He used animal to carry his goods. " Pilot flies an aeroplane.

### 15. Safety Rules on the Road

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) **B.** 1. zebra 2. moving 3. road 4. go **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Zebra Crossing 2. Footpath 3. To get ready 4. On Roads **E.** 1. We should cross the road, when it will clear, we should look to the right, then to the left and then to the right again. If the road will be clear and safe, we should cross the road. 2. When the bus is not

moving. 3. The red signal indicates that the traffic should stop. The yellow signal indicates that the people should get ready to start. The green signal indicates that the people should go. 4. While travelling in a bus, we should never disturb the driver by talking to him, shouting or playing about in the bus. 5. We should not play on the road to avoid accident. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. FOOTPATH 2. TRAFFIC 3. GREEN 4. INDICATE **Life Skills** : 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : People should not park their vehicles on the road to keep it free.

### 16. Directions

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) **B.** 1. top 2. west 3. north east 4. drawing **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. Gujarat 2. Map 3. Kerala **E.** 1. A direction is the line along which a person or thing moves or looks. 2. North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West. 3. A compass is an instrument which is used for finding direction. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. NORTH 2. SOUTH 3. EAST 4. WEST **Life Skills** : Do it yourself.

### 17. Time

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) **B.** 1. sun 2. dusk 3. evening 4. sixty **C.** 1. The day starts with dawn. 2. 24 3. A year that has 366 days is called a leap year. **Learn & Enjoy** : Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : " The earth takes 365 days to go around the sun. " February has 28 or 29 days.

### 18. The Earliest Discoveries

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) **B.** 1. raw 2. stones 3. plough 4. time **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False **D.** 1. Forest 2. Fire 3. Raw meat **E.** 1. The early man made fire by striking two stones on dry grass. 2. Fire gave him warmth and saved from cold. It also gave light in the dark. The burning fire also kept wild animals away. 3. Rice, wheat, barley, etc. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. FOREST 2. CAVES 3. TOOL 4. HORSE 5. FIRE 6. STONE **Life Skills** : Do it yourself.

### 19. Great Persons of Bharat

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Lakshmibai 2. Kalinga 3. kindness **C.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **D.** 1. Lakshmibai was Rani of Jhansi. Her real name was Chhabili. 2. Ashoka was the king of northern Bharat. **Think and Answer (Hots)** : Ashoka conquered the hearts of his people with love. So Ashoka is called "Ashoka the Great".

# Social Science-3

## 1. The Earth-Our Home

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. rotation 2. horizon 3. revolution 4. atmosphere 5. water, land **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. A Spanish sailor 2. Round 3. Land, water 4. atmosphere 5.  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days **E.** 1. We all live on the earth. Like us, many other people, animals and plants too live on the earth. The earth is the home of every creature. 2. Water, oxygen gas make life possible on the earth. Earth has water on its surface and Oxygen gas in its air. Earth also has the perfect temperature which is essential for us. It is not too hot nor too cold. Earth also has different land forms to grow crops. 3. The line at which the earth and the sky seem to meet is called the horizon. 4. The earth is surrounded by a layer of air which is 1100 km thick. It is called the atmosphere. 5. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. SOLAR 2. ROTATION 3. HORIZON 4. WATER 5. PLANET 6. EARTH **Life Skills :** 1. Ferdinand Magellan 2. Yuri Gagarin 3. Neil Armstrong 4. Rakesh Sharma **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Our earth is different from other planets because there are water and air in it which are very important for us to survive and earth is neither too hot like venus and nor too cold like Uranus. " We do not feel the pressure of the atmosphere because our internal body pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure.

## 2. The Earth as A Globe

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) **B.** 1. axis 2. atlas 3. pacific ocean 4. wall 5. seven 6. largest 7. four **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True **D.** 1. Land 2. Continents 3. Antarctic Ocean 4. Asia, Pacific Ocean 5. Australia, Bharat Ocean **E.** 1. A model of the earth is called the globe. 2. The limitations of a globe are : (i) We cannot show all the places at one time. (ii) It cannot give detailed information of a place. (iii) It is not possible to carry with us. (iv) It doesn't show the exact location between two point. 3. A map is a drawing of the earth on a flat surface. 4. If we are standing in front of map. Its upper end shows the North. The lower end shows the South. To our right is the East. To our left is the West. 5. There are seven continents in the world. Their name are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. 6. There are

four main oceans : the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. **Learn & Enjoy** : Do it yourself. **Life Skills** : 1. Atlas 2. Indian Ocean 3. Australia 4. Globe 5. Map **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : Do it yourself.

### 3. The Land Features of Bharat

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Island 2. Thar 3. Andaman 4. Rajasthan 5. thorny **C.** 1. Andaman and Nicobar island 2. Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada 3. Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra 4. K2, Kanchenjunga 5. Mount Everest 6. Lakshadweep **D.** 1. Bharat 2. The Thar Desert is the largest desert in Bharat. It gets very low rainfall during the year and few bushes and thorny plants grow in this region. 3. A raised area of land that's flat on top is called plateau. 4. The temperature of plains is frequently. The region experiences very hot in summer and very cold in winter and it gets rain during monsoon season. 5. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. DESERT 2. PLATEAU 3. MOUNTAIN 4. ISLAND **Life Skills** : Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : " Himalaya cross five countries Nepal, China, Pakistan, Bhutan and India. " Andaman and Nicobar Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.

### 4. States of Bharat

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) **B.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (f) 4. (c) 5. (e) 6. (a) **C.** 1. New Delhi 2. seventh 3. 8 4. 28 **D.** 1. 28, 8 2. Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep 3. Dispur **E.** 1. Union Territories are directly under the Union Government. 2. To make the task of looking after the country easier our Government has divided the whole country into states and Union Territories. 3. (1) Andaman and Nicobar Island (Port Blair) (2) Chandigarh (Chandigarh) (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Daman) (4) Delhi (Delhi) (5) Ladakh (Leh) (6) Lakshadweep (Kavaratti) (7) Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar-Summer Jammu-Winter) **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. ANDHRA PRADESH 2. GOA 3. ARUNACHAL PRADESH 4. JAMMU AND KASHMIR **Life Skills** : Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : 1. Do it yourself. 2. Do it yourself. 3. Mr. Narendra Modi

## 5. Food Diversity

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. bajra 2. oil, ghee 3. spices 4. gur 5. Gujarat 6. sarson ka saag **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Mustard oil, soyabean oil 2. Vegetables, food grains 3. watermelon, mangoes 4. curd, paneer 5. Do it yourself **E.** 1. The climate, land surface, etc. are not same everywhere. Some places are highlands, some are lowlands, some are sandy and some are rocky. Due to this reason, the kind of food eaten by people is also not same. People living in different regions eat different kinds of food. They eat a variety of food according to the availability of food, their tastes and religious faiths or traditions. 2. Sambar, Idli, Dosa and Rasam. 3. North Bharatiya generally eat wheat and rice. 4. Those people who eat only vegetables and food grains are called vegetarians. 5. Spices are added to food to make it tastier. They also give flavour to the food. 6. Sharbat, butter-milk or lassi, cold coffee and soft drinks are very common cold drinks in Bharat. Tea is a favourite hot drink in Bharat, but people in south prefer coffee. The other hot drink is milk. 7. Rice, Wheat, Bajara are chief food stuffs in Bharat. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Life Skills :** Do it yourself.

## 6. Bhartiya Clothes

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) **B.** 1. saree 2. traditional 3. headgear 4. odhani 5. Gandhi **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. The most common dresses of Bhartiya men are shirt, trousers, coat, cap, kurta-pyjama, dhoti-kurta, lungi, etc. Men also wear tie, T-shirts, etc. according to their need. The most common dresses of Bhartiya women are saree-blouse, ghaghara, kurta, odhani, salwar-kameez, skirt, top, jeans, t-shirt. Modern women like to wear western dresses like skirts, tops, t-shirts, jeans etc. 2. Woollen clothes like sweaters, coat, caps, mufflers, etc. 3. Cotton clothes like skirts, kurtas, trousers, etc. 4. On special occasions men wear suits with ties, turbans, sherwanis, etc. Women wear silk saree-blouse with jewellery. 5. Cloth that is worn by the people of the same profession is called uniform. 6. The traditional dress of Punjabis-Lungi-kurta with jacket and turban. 7. Turban is a kind of headgear. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. TROUSERS 2. SAREE 3. SKIRT 4. GANDHI TOPI 5. SALWAR KAMEEZ **Life Skills :** Do it yourself.

## 7. Our Festivals

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Gurburab 2. festivals 3. Ramzan 4. Mahatma Gandhi 5. Independence 6. langar 7. ten 8. Onam **C.** 1. 26 January 2. 13 January 3. Independence Day, Republic Day 4. Holi, Onam 5. Dr. S Radhakrishnan 6. Mahatma Gandhi **D.** 1. Every year on 15th August, we celebrate the Independence Day, because on 15th August 1947, Bharat became independent. 2. Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October every year to mark the birthday of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi. 3. It is celebrated to mark Lord Rama's victory over a wicked demon called Ravana. 4. People offer prayers and worship Goddess Durga (the symbol of power). Lovely pandals are set up and images/idols of Maa Durga are worshipped. On tenth day those idols are immersed in a holy river. Large processions are taken out and great number of people participate in it. 5. People paint their houses in new colours. They buy new things for themselves. They send sweets and gifts to their friends and relatives. People illuminate their houses with light of different colours. Children fire crackers and feel very happy. On this night, people worship Goddess Lakshmi. She is the Goddess of wealth and prosperity. 6. People worship Goddess Saraswati on this day. Some people wear yellow-coloured clothes on this day. They enjoy flying kites also. 7. Teacher's Day is celebrated as the birthday of our second President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. He started his life as a teacher. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. DUSSEHRA 2. DIWALI 3. REPUBLIC DAY 4. HOLI 5. INDEPENDENCE DAY 6. RAKSHA BANDHAN **Life Skills :** 1. Independence Day 2. Children's Day 3. Gandhi Jayanti 4. Christmas 5. Teacher's Day 6. Republic Day **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Festivals which are celebrated by the entire nation are called National Festivals while religious festivals are festivals that are connected with religions. " Advantages of festivals are : (i) Increase the relations among the people. (ii) They also help us in preserving our culture and heritage.

## 8. Our Occupations

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. skill 2. coastal 3. forest 4. Tendu 5. mining **C.** 1. Milk 2. Farming 3. Fishing **D.** 1. Any work that helps us to earn money is called an occupation. 2. People work to earn money. 3. The process in which several minerals are taken out of earth is called mining.



4. Poultry farming is land based occupation. In poultry farms, a number of hens, ducks and geese are developed to obtain eggs and meat from them. 5. Skilled workers are workers who have special skill, training, knowledge which they can apply to their work. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. Doctor 2. Farming 3. Engineering 4. Fishing **Life Skills** : 1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✗ **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : We rear cows, buffaloes and goats to get their milk and milk products.

### 9. People Who Help Us

**A.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) **B.** 1. teacher 2. property 3. veterinary 4. grocer **C.** 1. Postman 2. Doctor 3. Teacher **D.** 1. It is impossible for us to do all our work on our own. So, we need the help of others. 2. The postman delivers the letters, money orders, parcels, telegrams to addresses written on them. 3. A doctor helps sick people to get better. He examines the patients coming to him very carefully and gives them medicines. Doctor also advises us to stay clean and what type of food we should eat when we are sick. 4. A teacher teaches us good manners and good habits. In this way, a teacher helps us to become a good citizen. 5. A policeman helps in keeping peace and order during fairs and festivals. He helps in protecting our life and property. He helps in finding our lost things. 6. Postman, Doctor, Policeman, Teacher. **Learn & Enjoy:** 1. Policeman 2. Teacher 3. Doctor 4. Postman **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : People work to earn money.

### 10. Means of Transport

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) **B.** 1. metro 2. cheapest 3. aeroplane 4. land **C.** 1. Aeroplane 2. Water Transport 3. Rajdhani and Shatabdi 4. (i) Air transport is the fastest mode of transport so it saves our time. (ii) Air transport gives us comfortable, quick and emergency services. **D.** 1. The means by which people travel and also carry goods from one place to another are called means of transport. 2. Five means of Land Transport—Cars, bicycles, rickshaws, scooters, motorcycles. 3. Land, Air and Water transport. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. Train 2. Horsecart 3. Aeroplane 4. Ship **Life Skills** : 1. Bus 2. Car 3. Train 4. Aeroplane 5. Boat 6. Ship

## 11. Means of Communication

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) **B.** 1. two 2. faster 3. personal 4. computer **C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Telephone 2. Television, Newspaper 3. Letter **E.** 1. The means used to communicate messages, news or information are called means of communication. 2. The act of sending and receiving messages, news or information from one person to another is called communication. 3. Programmes on radio and television are transmitted through satellites. Satellites have made communication faster. The live telecasts of important event and weather forecasts are broadcast with the help of satellites. 4. People communicate in many ways including talking, writing, using telephone and by sending a telegram. This type of communication is called Individual or personal communication. 5. Through e-mails using Internet. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. NEWS PAPER 2. TELEVISION 3. LETTER 4. COMPUTER 5. RADIO 6. FAX MACHINE 7. MAGAZINES 8. MOBILE PHONE **Life Skills :** 1. Postcard 2. Computer 3. Newspaper 4. Telephone **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** The radio is an audio medium while the television is an audio-visual medium.

## 12. Village Panchayat and Municipality

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. sarpanch 2. chairman 3. woman 4. five **D.** 1. Sarpanch 2. Peoples of village 3. Municipality 4. Municipal Councillors **E.** 1. · Cleanliness and sanitation of village. · Arrangement of lighting of village roads and streets. · Digging of wells and installation of hand pumps. 2. · Construction, maintenance and cleanliness of roads. · Construction of tube wells and installation of hand pumps and taps for the public. Construction of big tanks for storage of water. · Opening of ration shops, preparation and distribution of ration cards. 3. It gets money through taxes that are imposed on shops, houses and fairs. Government also gives money to the panchayat in the form of grants. 4. Municipal Committee gets some money paid by the citizens through the taxes, such as property tax, water tax, shop tax, toll tax, etc. 5. · Lighting of roads and streets at night. · Opening of hospitals, dispensaries and Health Care Centres. · Issuing of birth and death certificate. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. SARPANCH 2. CHAIRMAN 3. MAYOR 4. PANCH 5. COMMISSIONER 6. VILLAGE **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** ·

Sarpanch is the head of panches. He is elected by the village people through voting. Gram Sevak is appointed by the government to help the villagers.

### 13. Chennai

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. Cooum 2. VGP Golden 4. airport 5. Bharatnatyam 6. fourth **C.** 1. Pongal 2. Tamil 3. Carnatic Music 4. Madras **D.** 1. Chennai is situated on the eastern coast of Bharat on Cooum river. 2. Cotton and Silk textile. 3. Chennai has a big port. Ships from all over the world come there. All important offices of government of Tamil Nadu are located in Chennai. 4. The main foods of Chennai are sambar, rice, dosa, idli, vada, etc. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. VGP Golden Beach 2. MGR Samadhi 3. Marina Beach 4. Ratha Temples 5. Fort St. George **Think and Answer (HOTS):** People wear cotton clothes in Chennai because the climate of Chennai remains moderate throughout the year. It is neither very hot nor cold.

### 14. Mumbai

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **B.** 1. Bombay 2. Ganesh Chaturthi 3. Victoria 4. islands **C.** 1. Mumbai is situated along the coast of Arabian Sea at south west Bharat. 2. Marathi, Konkani 3. Gateway of India, Juhu Beach 4. Cotton, Electronic **D.** 1. In the year 1911, Gateway of India was constructed to welcome King George-V and Queen Mary to Bombay. 2. The climate of Bharat is tropical monsoon. 3. Mumbai is a city of factories. The port of Mumbai has the country's best natural harbour. 4. Bombay High is Bharat's richest oil field. 5. Batata Vada and Pav Bhaji are popular snacks of Mumbai. 6. Film industry of Mumbai is called Bollywood. Every year about 300 films are made here. It is the centre of Bhartiya film industry. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Mumbai is one of multicultural demographic city. So it is known as cosmopolitan city of Bharat.

### 15. Kolkata

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Durga Puja 2. White marble 3. fish 4. pillars 5. diamond **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. Durga Puja 2. West Bengal 3. Rosogulla, Sandesh 4. Rice, fish **E.** 1. The climate of Kolkata is neither very hot nor very cold. During the rainy season there are heavy rains. Then the weather becomes quite hot and damp. 2. The

main food of people of Kolkata is rice and fish. They are much fond of sweets such as rosogulla, sandesh and chum-chum. 3. The important industries of Kolkata are medicines, jute, tea, locomotives, rubber, fertilizers, leather, goods, cigarettes, paints, glass, cement, chemicals etc. 4. The people of Kolkata speak the Bengali language. Dress of men of Kolkata is Dhoti Kurta, Payjamas, Paint shirt. Dress of women is saree-blouse. 5. Birla Planetarium, the Rabindra Sarovar, Zoological Park, Botanical Garden, National Museum, Science city. 6. Rabindranath Tagore was a famous personality associated with Kolkata. His poems and books are world famous. His collection of poems 'Gitanjali' won him Nobel Prize in the year 1913. 7. Metro is an underground railway system. 8. This bridge does not have any pillars. In olden days, this bridge could be lifted on two sides from the middle. It was done to allow big ships pass from here. But now the bridge has been fixed. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. Hoogly 2. Victoria Memorial 3. Sandesh 4. Eden Garden 5. Gitanjali **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : Rabindra Setu is important because this bridge do not have any pillars. It connects Howrah and Kolkata. It carries 1,00,000 vehicles and countless pedestrians daily.

### 16. Delhi

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. Yamuna 2. Raj Ghat 3. Amar Jawan Jyoti 4. Spring **C.** 1. Edward Lutyens 2. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana 3. Gurudwara Sisganj, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib. **E.** 1. Here, lovely flowers of different varieties are grown. During the spring season, Mughal Garden is opened for the general public. Mughal Garden is situated in Rashtrapati Bhawan. 2. Delhi is known as Mini India as people from all states live here. 3. India Gate, Red Fort, Qutub Minar etc. 4. Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha hold their meetings in Parliament House. So it is an important building. 5. Delhi has an extreme climate. The summer is very hot and the winter is very cold. The annual temperature ranges between an average of 16°C to 32°C. It rains during monsoon season from July to September. **Learn & Enjoy**: 1. New Parliament House 2. Qutub Minar 3. Red Fort 4. Humayun's Tomb 5. India Gate **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : British shifted their capital from Kolkata to New Delhi because Delhi was the financial and political seat of many earlier empires and was located closer to the geographical centre of India.

## 17. The Story of Man

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) **B.** 1. fire 2. communities 3. nomadic 4. caves, fruits  
**C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. Caves 2. Milk and Food 3. In forest 4. Discovery of fire and wheel. **E.** 1. Sledge is a vehicle without wheels pulled by dogs. 2. The early man made a wheel by cutting slices from the round log of wood. Holes were made through their centres. 3. In beginning early man ate raw meat of animals. Early man ate cooked food after discovery of fire. 4. Wheat, Barley 5. While making tools he rubbed two stones together and they produced sparks. It touched dry leaves and things and burst into a flame. In this way, the early man learnt to make fire. 6. Bicycle, Car, Bus, etc. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** 1. Sledge 2. Fire.

# Social Science—4

## 1. Bharat—Physical Features

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **B.** 1. seventh 2. land 3. north 4. 28 **C.** 1. Pakistan 2. Himalayas 3. Indian Ocean **D.** 1. Bharat is located in the southern part of Asia. In shape, Bharat is broad in the middle and narrows down towards the south, forming a triangular shape. 2. A peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on three sides. 3. Bharat lies in the southern part of Asia. 4. (a) The land surface of Bharat differs from place to place. It has high snow covered mountains, large fertile plains, desert and large plateau. (b) It has been divided into a number of smaller areas, called the states and union territories. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. PENINSULA 2. ASIA 3. BHARAT 4. SRILANKA

## 2. The Northern Mountains

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) **B.** 1. Himalaya 2. Himadri 3. Himachal 4. Khyber **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False **D.** 1. 2400 km, 150 km to 350 km 2. Lower Himalayas 3. Middle Himalayas 4. Rohtang Pass, Khyber Pass **E.** 1. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are : (1) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri (2) The Middle Himalayas or Himachal (3) The Lower Himalayas or The Shivalik Hills 2. The Middle Himalayas lies to the south of the great Himalayas. It is also known as Himachal. The mountain slopes of this region are covered with thick temperate forests. There are many beautiful river valleys and hill stations. The Himachal range is also covered with trees like deodar, pine, oak and fir. 3. Himalayas are beneficial for us in these ways : · The Himalayas acts as a natural barrier and guard our borders in the north. · It also checks the bitterly cold winds blowing from cold lands of China and Tibet. 4. Slow moving river of ice is called glacier. The two famous glaciers in the Himalayas are the Gangotri and Yamunotri from which rivers Ganga and Yamuna originate respectively. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Glacier 2. Greater Himalayas 3. Lower Himalayas or Shiwalik Hills 4. Himalayas **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** The rivers rising in the Himalayas have water through out the year because they are fed by the melting glacier of Himalayan peaks throughout the year. They are also called perennial rivers.

### 3. The Northern Plains

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Tsangpo 2. Ganga 3. lifelines 4. Satluj **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab 2. Ganga, Yamuna 3. Haridwar, Rishikesh **E.** 1. Northern fertile Plains lie at the foothills of the Himalayas. They stretch from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. 2. Rivers of plain originate from the Himalayan glaciers, thus they are full of water throughout the year. 3. The rivers originated from Himalayas fall from mountain slopes and bring along with them fertile silt known as alluvium. This alluvial soil is soft, fertile, it makes the soil of plain fertile. 4. Because it is formed by the deposition of the Himalayan rivers like Ganga and Indus. 5. An area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a river basin. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. North-west 2. North to South-east 3. Southerly direction 4. Easterly direction

### 4. The Deccan Plateau

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Rajmahal 2. black 3. Hirakud 4. Narmada 5. Mahanadi **C.** 1. Tapti, Narmada 2. Mahanadi, Kaveri 3. Cotton, Sugarcane **D.** 1. A plateau is a flat land that is higher than the land surrounding it. 2. The Deccan Plateau is located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. 3. With the help of rivers and rainfall. 4. Iron, Coal, Mica, Manganese etc. 5. Plateau region is rich in minerals and natural resources. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Kaveri River 2. Sharavathi River 3. Mahanadi River 4. Krishna River

### 5. The Great Indian Desert

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Rajasthan 2. Aravalli 3. oasis 4. extreme **C.** 1. Luni 2. Indira Gandhi Canal 3. Oasis 4. sand dunes **D.** 1. It extends from Aravalli Hills to the border of Pakistan in the west. It extends from Kachchh in the south-west to the borders of Haryana. 2. A desert is a land that is sandy and rocky and has very little water and vegetation. 3. Green and fertile place in a desert is called an oasis. 4. It turned the desert land into fertile land. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Camel 2. Oasis **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Desert is a sandy area. Sand is the best absorber of heat as well as it also releases heat very fast so night are cool and days are warm in deserts during summer season.

## 6. The Coastal Plains and Islands

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) **B.** 1. Northern Circars 2. Mumbai 3. Port Blair 4. water **C.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) **D.** 1. Mumbai is the major port. This part is also rich in oil deposits, found mainly near the Mumbai coast. These oilfields are famous as Bombay High. 2. Eastern Coast ports are Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Western Coast ports are Mumbai, Kandla. 3.

### Eastern Coastal Plain

- a. Eastern Coastal Plain is in between the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Eastern Ghats to its west.
- b. Eastern coastal plain is fertile due to alluvial soil.

### Western Coastal Plain

- a. Western Coastal Plain is between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghat.
- b. Western coastal plain is infertile for agricultural purposes.

4. It is a scattered group of 36 islands in the Arabian Sea. These islands are not very far from the mainland. They are located close to the Malabar Coast. Only a few of these islands are inhabited. Kavaratti is the capital of this Union Territory. Most of these islands are ring shaped coral islands. 5. These are very important as many seaports such as Kolkata, Chennai, Kochi, Kandla, Mumbai, etc. have developed along the coast. 6. Lagoons are the backwater of the sea or salt water lakes. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Bombay High 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands 3. Lakshadweep Island.

## 7. The Climate Of Bharat

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) **B.** 1. loo 2. spring 3. pleasant 4. autumn **C.** 1. Bharat's climate varies from place to place due to its different land features. 2. South west monsoon 3. The southern part of Bharat is comparatively less hot during summer due to the cool sea breeze coming from the sea. 4. Hot and dry wind that blows in summer season is called loo. It is experienced in northern plains and desert regions. 5. Summers are less hot. 6. Mawsynram, in Meghalaya, receives the heaviest average rainfall in Bharat (11871 mm per year). **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. MOUNTAINS-d 2. SUMMER-e 3. MONSOON-b 4. SPRING-a 5. WINTER-c



## 8. Soils of Bharat

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) **B.** 1. fine silt 2. laterite 3. millions 4. Desert **C.** 1. The reduction or prevention of soil erosion is called soil conservation. 2. Humus is a substance made from dead leaves and plants. 3. The top soil gets eroded due to various factors like running water, wind and deforestation. This is known as soil erosion. **D.** 1. Soil is the topmost layer of the earth's crust. Major types of soils of Bharat are : · Alluvial soil · Black soil · Red soil · Laterite soil · Mountain soil · Sandy soil 2. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks by the action of natural agents like wind, rain, heat, flood, etc. 3. It contains a large quantity of iron oxide. It is generally made up of crystalline rocks. 4. Soil erosion is removal of soil by running water and wind. To prevent soil erosion the following steps should be taken : · Planting more trees, especially along the slopes of hills. · Not cutting trees senselessly. 5. Main causes of soil erosion are cutting down of trees, over grazing, over use of soil for growing crops and heavy rainfall. **Learn & Enjoy :**

### Region

Alluvial Soil -Northern plain  
Black soil-Deccan, Malwa Plateau  
Laterite Soil-Eastern, Western Ghat  
Mountain soil-Himalayan

### Crops

Rice, Wheat, Bajra  
Wheat, Groundnut, Cotton  
Tea, Coffee, Cashew  
Beans, Corn, vegetables

## 9. Water Resources in Bharat

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Canals 2. Krishna 3. Bhakra Dam 4. three-fourth **C.** 1. Dam 2. Tanks 3. Farakka Barrage **D.** 1. Wells, Tanks, Canals etc. 2. Canals are built for irrigation. Canals are used to water crops in fields. 3. Dam is called multi purpose project. 4. Water is important for the growth of crops. So, irrigation is necessary for our crops. 5. Tanks are widely used in Southern Bharat because digging wells is difficult there. 6. A dam is a strong construction that is used for storage of water. Dams are useful for the purpose of storage of water, generation of electricity, controlling of floods, supplying sources for irrigation and developing fishing grounds. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Canal 2. Dam 3. Tank 4. Tubewell **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Rain cannot be relied upon for irrigation because rainfall is the primary sources of water for irrigation and the crops may get damaged due to excess or less rain.

## 10. Our Mineral Wealth

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) **B.** 1. gold 2. aluminium 3. crude-oil 4. mica 5. non-renewable **C.** 1. They are also known as fossil fuels as they are formed from the dead remains of plants and animals, that got buried in the earth, over millions of years. 2. Because of its importance, iron is considered as the most important metal. It is used for making machine tools, machines, various means of transport etc. It is also used in the construction of houses, bridges, dams and big factories. 3. Because it is good conductor of electricity. **D.** 1. The substances that are taken out of earth are known as minerals. Minerals can be divided into two categories. (i) Metallic Minerals (ii) Non-Metallic Minerals. 2. 'Bombay High' is a big oilfield under the sea bed of the coast of Mumbai. 3. CNG, i.e., Compressed Natural Gas is a popular fuel to run vehicles in big cities like Delhi. 4. Crude oil is a raw natural resource that is extracted from the earth and refined into products such as gasoline, jet fuel, and other petroleum products. This is found deep under the surface of the earth. 5. We get petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc. from petroleum. They are obtained by refining them in refineries. 6. We can conserve our mineral resources by using them carefully and intelligently and using renewable sources of energy. 7. Digboi, Ankleshwar 8. Fossil fuels are remains of dead animals, plants. Coal, Mineral oil are examples. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Aluminium is used in making aircrafts as it is stronger and lighter than other metals.

### 11. Human Resources

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) **B.** 1. independence 2. human resources 3. educated 4. adult **C.** 1. 15 August 1947. 2. India 3. Government **D.** 1. The man power or people of a country are known as its human resources. 2. It leads to many problems like shortage of food, water, clothes, shelter, schools, jobs, etc. It is difficult for people in big families to fulfill the basic needs of their children or educate them. 3. We can control the growing population by improving the living conditions and standard of people. By starting many programmes to provide compulsory primary education to all children basically for girls. 4. Government provides loans and guidance to unemployed youths. It tries to provide them employment. Jobs are being provided for the poor in villages and cities. Houses and land are being allotted to the poor. People are given special training to make them skilled and expert in their jobs. **Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " The results of fast growing

population are labour force, unemployment, low employment increases and food scarcity. " People are moving from the villages to the cities in search of work.

## 12. Our Agriculture and Livestock

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) **B.** 1. Uttar Pradesh 2. blood 3. beasts 4. biogas **C.** 1. Cotton, Jute 2. Jawar, Bajra 3. Cotton, Jute 4. Sesame, Mustard 5. Clove, Turmeric 6. Cow, Buffalo **D.** 1. Out of every hundred Bhartiya about seventy make their living through agriculture. Bharat has fertile soils, perennial rivers, human resources and long growing season. So, Bharat is called an agricultural country. 2. Kharif crops like rice, maize, millets, cotton, jute, etc. are grown with the arrival of monsoon. On the other hand rabi crops like wheat, gram mustard, pulses etc. are grown in winter. 3. The important cash crops of Bharat are sugarcane, oilseeds, tea, coffee, spices, cotton, jute and rubber, etc. 4. (a) Animals that are kept on farms for our use and profit are called livestock. (b) Cultivation of fish for commercial purpose is being done in artificial ponds. This is called pisciculture. (c) Milch animals like cow, buffalo, goat, etc. provide milk which is used to make dairy products like butter and cheese. (d) Food crops are those which people eat as food. They form the staple diet of the people. The main food crops of Bharat are rice, wheat, maize, millets and pulses. 5. Veterinary doctor treats sick animals. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Sheep 2. Fish 3. Hen 4. Bullock

## 13. Our Industries

**A.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) **B.** 1. railway coaches 2. raw 3. iron 4. cotton **C.** 1. Punjab, Haryana 2. Jamshedpur, Mumbai 3. Bhilai, Bokaro 4. Kolkata, Cochin 5. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar 6. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka **D.** 1. The things from which products are made are called raw materials. 2. The world today is divided into developed and developing countries based on industrial progress. 3. Industries convert raw materials to finished goods. 4. Cottage industries are very small, generally set up at home. They require very few people and simple machines and tools to produce goods. Examples of cottage industry are : toys making, carpets-making, baskets-making, pens making, matchsticks-making, candles making, etc. 5. In small scale industry, people work in small factories. They are run by a few people. They do not need a large amount of money. While large scale industries work at very large scale. Lot of money and skilled manpower is

used for production of high class finished products. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. Textile 2. Cottage **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : Iron and steel industry is called backbone of all industries because without iron and steel, we can have no machinery for our factories.

#### 14. Transport and Communication

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) **B.** 1. District Roads 2. Sher Shah Suri 3. Rajdhani, Shatabdi 4. Speed post, Courier 5. E-mail **C.** 1. super fast 2. 162 3. Water 4. cellular 5. Satellite **D.** 1. State Highways connect important towns and cities in a state. These are built and maintained by the State Government. 2. Roads that are not metaled and connect villages to villages are called the kutchra roads. While roads that are metalled and connect big cities and towns to one another are known as pucca roads. 3. Railways are popular means of transport in Bharat. Because everyday about 100 lakhs passengers and 12 lakh tons of goods are carried by trains from one place to another. 4. It is cheaper to use waterways as means of transport because it is fuel-efficient and distance are much shorter. It only uses renewable sources of energy. 5. National Highways are roads that connect important cities seaports, state capitals and towns in the country. While State Highways connect important towns and cities in a state. 6. Exchanging of ideas, news and views with one another is known as communication. 7. An Aerogram is an air mail letter written on a single sheet of light weight paper and is sent through aeroplane outside Bharat. **Learn & Enjoy** : Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : " STD stands for Subscribers Trunk Dialling, ISD stands for International Subscribers Dialling. " We need transport to move from one place to another place and carry goods and we need communication to talk and exchange idea with our friends and relatives. " Do it yourself

#### 15. Life in The Mountain Region

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Itanagar 2. Meghalaya 3. Apples 4. Baku **C.** 1. Gulmarg, Srinagar 2. Shimla, Manali 3. Nainital, Haridwar 4. Pelling, Ravangla **D.** 1. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, etc. 2. The Kashmir Valley is known as the 'Heaven on Earth' because of its natural beauty. 3. Kangri is a pot of burning coals to keep the body warm. 4. Farming, Cattle rearing. 5. Meghalaya is name so because it has clouds all around. 6. The seven sisters are : Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur. **Learn & Enjoy** :

1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Kahwa 3. Nati 4. Kanchenjunga **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Garo, Khasi, Jaintia " Uttarakhand

### 16. Life in the Northern Plains

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. sarson-ka-saag 2. sugarcane 3. Ranchi 4. cosmopolitan 5. Madhubani. **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Lucknow 2. Gidda 3. Haryana, Punjab 4. Coal, Iron **E.** 1. Bihar and West Bengal 2. Mango, Guava, Lychee, etc. 3. It has five rivers Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum. 4. It is the capital of Bharat. It is a cosmopolitan city and represents a mixed culture of people from all parts of the country. Delhi is a historical city. Delhi has many huge office buildings. 5. The main occupations of the people of Haryana are farming, cattle-rearing and dairy farming. Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane and pulses are the major crops grown here. People of Punjab do farming, job and business. Wheat and rice are common crops here. 6. Sugarcane, wheat, rice, maize, oilseeds and pulses are grown in Uttar Pradesh. 7. Sangam is meeting point of rivers Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati. It is important because is a holy place. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. tea 2. Amritsar 3. Ghagara 4. Allahabad 5. Patna **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** The alluvial soil of the Gangetic plain, combined with favourable rain makes West Bengal very fertile.

### 17. Life in The Southern Plateaus

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) **B.** 1. Madurai 2. Karnataka 3. cotton 4. Jog **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False **D.** 1. Computer Industry 2. Men wear dhoti, kurta and turban. Women wear saree tied in a typical style. 3. Agriculture 4. Fireworks, matchsticks, sarees. **Learn & Enjoy:** 1. Karnataka 2. Madhya Pradesh 3. Hyderabad 4. Karnataka **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Plenty of cotton grown in Maharashtra because soil of Maharashtra is best suited for the growth of cotton.

### 18. Life in The Desert

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) **B.** 1. Thar 2. Satluj 3. Dilwara 4. copper **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True **D.** 1. It is bounded by Punjab and Haryana in the northwest and Aravali hills in the east. 2. This canal draws water from river Satluj for farmers of Rajasthan to irrigate their crops. Areas around the canal have already turned green and fertile. 3. Rajashtani men wear dhoti, kurta and big colourful turban. Some wear achakan and churidar pyjamas. They wear peculiar leather footwear called jooties. They also

wear earrings. Women wear lehanga, choli and odhani. They wear heavy jewellery from head to toe. 4. There are very few places in desert where ground water is found. Such places are called oasis. 5. Gangaur, Teej 6. Jewellery, embroidery. 7. Jaipur, Udaipur **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Jaipur known as "Pink City" because most of buildings in Jaipur are painted with Pink Colour. " Nomads are people who move from one place to another place with their animals in search of work. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. OASIS 2. GANGAUR 3. SATLUJ 4. CAMEL 5. DESERT 6. DILWARA

### 19. Life in The Coastal Plains and Islands

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Garba 2. Daman 3. Onam 4. Kerala 5. Indira Point **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False **D.** 1. Odisha is drained by river Brahmani, Baitarani and Mahanadi. 2. Pondicherry is mainly famous for the Aurobindo Ashram. 3. Dowlaiswaram, Masulipatnam 4. Munnar, Marayur, Vagamon, Ramakkalmedu. 5. Coconut is used for cooking food, as fruit, as fibres, etc. 6. Aurobindo Ashram is in Pondicherry. People come from all over the world to see this Ashram. 7. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands. Crops of sugarcane, vegetables, pulses, rice and coconuts are grown here. 8. It is famous for Jagannath Temple. 9. Karnataka lies partly on the western coastal plains and partly in the southern plateaus. Its capital is Bengaluru. 10. Vishakhapatnam is famous for its seaport. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Anand 2. Chennai 3. Kolkata 4. Port Blair 5. Pondicherry

### 20. Our National Goals, Rights and Duties

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) **B.** 1. lengthiest 2. socialism 3. duties 4. 18 **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True **D.** 1. Our country got independence on 15th August, 1947. 2. Provincial Assembly 3. 26 January 1950. 4. 18 years 5. 6 **E.** 1. The constitution aims to achieve these three National goals. · Democracy · Secularism · Socialism 2. (1) Right to equality (2) Right to freedom (i) Freedom to pursue any profession (ii) Freedom to move anywhere within the country (iii) Freedom to settle anywhere in Bharat (iv) Freedom to form unions (v) Freedom to assemble peacefully (vi) Freedom to express thoughts and speak (3) Cultural and educational rights (4) Right to freedom of religions and professions. (5) Right to constitutional remedies (6) Right against exploitation. 3. · Follow the ideals given in the constitution. · Respect the National Flag and National Anthem. · Take

care of public property. · Avoid acts of violence. · Promote the spirit of harmony and brotherhood. 4. The constitution has laid down some directions for the Government to follow, these directions are called Directive Principles. · Opportunities for educations. · Improving the condition of the backward classes. · Providing proper living conditions. 5. (a) The constitution defines the goals, rights and duties of its citizens. (b) Democracy is a type of government which is elected by the people. (c) Secularism means that all Bhartiya are free to follow any religion of their own choice. (d) Socialism means that all the people living in Bharat will have equal rights. No difference will be made between the rich and the poor. (e) Bhartiya citizens are given certain privileges by our constitution. These privileges are known as rights. Since no one can decline these rights of citizens, these are called Fundamental Rights. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. SECULARISM 2. SOCIALISM 3. DEMOCRACY 4. CONSTITUTION **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** “ We need a constitution to protect individual rights, law, duties etc. ” Secularism means that all Bhartiya are free to follow any religion of their own choice.

### 21. Our Government and National Symbols

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) **B.** 1. 550 2. Union 3. President 4. three **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False **D.** 1. Rabindranath Tagore 2. Ashoka Pillar 3. Tiger, Peacock **E.** 1. The government at the central level is called Central or Union Government. 2. National Symbols of Bharat are : National Flag, National Anthem and National Emblem. 3. The Lok Sabha is the lower house of Parliament. It is constitutionally the house of the people. 4. Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 2. Rabindranath Tagore 3. Pratibha Patil 4. Supreme Court of Bharat **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** “ To looking after the administration of a territory as large as India. from a single capital city is difficult and may also lead to the neglect of some for flung areas. ” India is a democratic country because in India people have freedom of religion and speech, freedom of assembly, association, personal property, citizenship, consent of governed and voting rights.

# Social Science–5

## 1. The Globe

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) **B.** 1. hemispheres 2. continents 3. Greenwich 4. equator 5. North pole **C.** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) **D.** 1. Earth 2. Asia 3. Pacific Ocean 4. Greenwich, England 5. Grid **E.** 1. The globe is a man-made model of the earth. (i) Globe shows all the continents, oceans, countries, seas, rivers etc. in their correct position and shape is made. (ii) It gives an accurate picture of the earth's surface as it is aspherical representation. (iii) Globe has two end points the North pole, South pole which earth has. 2. Seven continents exist on the earth. They are Asia, North America, Europe, Antarctica, Africa, South America and Australia. 3. The parallels of latitude which are circles that runs east to west and the meridians of longitude are semi-circle that converge at the poles and runs north to south. 4. If we join the North and the South Poles by the shortest line, it is called a meridian. 5. The latitudes and longitudes criss-cross each other. Their network can be seen on the globe. It is known as the grid. The exact location of the places can be found with the help of the grid. 6. (a) The imaginary line exactly in the middle of the two poles is called the equator. (b) If we join the North and the South Poles by the shortest line, it is called a meridian. (c) If we observe the globe, we will see many lines running paral to the equator. These lines are called latitudes. (d) Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. 7. (a) Equator is an imaginary line that divides the earth into two equal halves called Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. Prime Meridian divides the earth into Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere. (b) The large land masses on the earth surface are known as continents. The large messes of water that separate the continents are called oceans.

**Learn & Enjoy :** Do it yourself. **Life Skills :** Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Longitude measures the distance between the west to earth from the prime meridian. Longitude helps us measure location and time. " The important lines of latitude are : (i) Equator at  $0^{\circ}$  (ii) North pole at  $90^{\circ}$ N (iii) South pole at  $90^{\circ}$ S (iv) Tropic of cancer at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N (v) Tropic of capricorn at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S (vi) Arctic circle at  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N (vii) Antarctic circle at  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. The important lines of longitude are the Prime Meridian and the  $180^{\circ}$  Meridian.



## 2. Maps : Our Guides

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) **B.** 1. north 2. blue 3. sketch 4. four 5. political  
**C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. Directions 2. Legend 3. Political and Physical 4. Road Maps **E.** 1. A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to a scale. 2. The book of maps is called an atlas. 3. Maps express information about country through lines, colours, shapes and other symbols. 4. We all are familiar with the four major directions—North, South, East and West. These are called four cardinal directions. Four sub-directions are North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West. 5. The scale is used to calculate the distance between any two places on a map. It is the ratio between the distances as shown on the map to actual distance on planet Earth. So on a scale, a small distance indicates a large distance. 6. (a) A physical map shows the physical features of an area like mountains, rivers lakes, oceans, etc. A political map shows the boundaries of continents, countries, states and cities. (b) A sign has a singular meaning a symbol has multiple meaning. **Learn & Enjoy : Do it yourself.**

**Life Skills :** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** Advantages of maps are: 1. Maps show selected features such as mountain ranges, rivers, hills, plateaus, plains and valleys. 2. Maps are easy to carry. 3. Maps express information through lines, colours, shapes and other symbols. 4. Maps give detail information about an area.

## 3. Climatic Variations

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **B.** 1. moderate 2. cool 3. humidity 4. temperate  
**C.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) **D.** 1. Weather 2. Torrid Zone 3. Temperate zone 4. Frigid zone **E.** 1. The average weather condition of any place that prevails for a long time is called the climate of that place. 2. There are certain reasons and factors that influence the climatic conditions of a place such as: · Distance from the equator (latitude) · Height above the sea level (altitude) · Distance from the sea · Directions of the wind · Humidity and rainfall · Ocean currents · Human factors 3. Based on the difference in temperature the earth's surface can be divided into three heat zones-Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone or Tundra Zone. 4. The distance of a place from the sea also decides its climate. Places near the sea have a moderate climate with cool

summers and warm winters. On the contrary, places away from the sea generally have an extreme climate, with sultry summers and very cold winters. 5. There are warm and cool currents in the seas and oceans. They mostly affect the climate in the coastal areas. When Western Europe is experiencing freezing temperatures, warm waters of the Gulf stream bring a log of relief to the people. The cool current reduce the temperature in the torrid zone. 6. As the distance of a place from the equator increses, its temperature decreases. In other words, there is a gradual decrease in temperature as we move away fromt he equator towards the poles. This is because the rays of the sun fall directly on the equator and spread over a smaller area. This direct heat near the equator makes the region the hottest in the world. 7. These places enjoy pleasant weather, that is neither too hot nor too cold. 8. (a) Altitude is the height of a place above sea level. (b) Measures the distance norther south from the earth's equator. (c) The condition of the atmosphere of a place, over a short period of time is called weather. The average weather condition of any place that prevails for a long time a called the climate of that place. (d) It is the amount of water vapour present in the air. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. CLOUD 2. EQUATOR 3. TROPICAL 4. ALTITUDE **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : " The earth is tilted on its axis due to which some places get direct vertical rays of sun and are hotter like equator while some places have slanting sun rays and are cooler. " Global warming is a result of the Green house Effect caused due to an increase in the level of certain gases like CO<sub>2</sub> and water vapour in atmosphere, which trap more energy of the sun than required.

#### 4. The Land of Dense Forests–Zaire

**A.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Zaire 2. Cassava 3. Pygmies 4. Congo 5. Tanganyika **C.** 1. Kinshasa 2. Zaire River 3. Pygmies 4. Cassava 5. Copper, Gold 6. Congo **D.** 1. The equatorial region lies on both sides of the equator between 5°N and 5°S latitudes. The region includes the basin of river Amazon in South America the basin of river Zaire in Africa and the islands of Malaysia and Indonesia in Asia. 2. They do not do farming but collect their food though hunting. Apart from the meat of animals they also eat fruits, nuts and berries. They use bows and poisoned arrows for hunting. They make use of nets and traps to catch

large animals Pygmies worship as it is the provider of things that are necessary for them. 3. Places close to the equator have very hot and wet climate throughout the year. Mornings are hot and humid. As the temperature rises steadily dark clouds are formed by noon, resulting in heavy rainfall. 4. Cassava is a special vegetable grown here. It is like sweet potatoes. Thick starchy roots of cassava are dried to make flour (known as tapioca). 5. Some common trees are cedar, mahogany, rose, wood, red wood, rubber, coconut, banana and palm trees. 6. Because of dense forest. 7. Zaire is located in the central part of Africa and in the north eastern part of Angola. In the northern part, Zaire borders Central African Republic and Sudan. On its eastern part it borders Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. On its southern part it borders Zambia and Angola. The Republic of Congo is located on its western part. **Learn & Enjoy :** " In the southern part, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is bounded by Angola and Zambia " The pygmies are the shortest people in the world. " At Matadi in the south west, the Congo river drains into the Atlantic ocean. **Life Skills :** 1. Livingstone, Stanley Falls, Inga Falls 2. Edward, Albert, Kivu 3. Tin, Zinc, Copper 4. Cedar, Red wood, Palm 5. Bantu, Kikongo, French. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Various tribes lived in the deep interiors of Zaire's forests. Pygmies are very short in height and are nomadic by nature. They do not do farming but collect their food through hunting. People live in bamboo and thatched huts. " Zaire gets so much rain as the temperature rises steadily dark clouds are formed by noon, resulting in heavy rainfall. The annual rainfall can be more than 200 cm in some areas.

### 5. The Land of Ice and Snow-Greenland

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Denmark 2. ice-sheet 3. yellowish-brown 4. Kayaks **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True **D.** 1. Greenland is a low plateau, surrounded by coastal mountains which are always covered with thick snow. 2. Huskies are wolf-like dogs, widely used by people for pulling sledges. 3. Greenland is the world's largest island 4. The sun never sets in the summer **E.** 1. Greenland lies in the North Polar Region, the part of the earth which is extremely cold throughout the year. Located between the Arctic and North Atlantic Ocean, Greenland is a part of Denmark. 2. Greenland is a treeless barren land. However during

summer, a number of small flowery plants grow in the coastal areas and valleys. Along the coast, grasses also grow. Mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes are the only vegetation of Greenland. 3. Polar bears, reindeer, huskies. 4. They have a short thick body. The Eskimos are yellowish-brown in colour. They have short arms and legs. They have slanting eyes and their face is wide and flat. They have long hair. 5. Eskimos wait patiently over the ice covered surface of the sea to hunt fishes. Harpoon is attached with a long rope at the other end so that hunted animals doesn't down and can be pulled out of water. 6. The life of Eskimos has changed in the past few years. Now they have permanent houses with electricity to live in. They consume tinned vegetables and milk imported from other parts of the world. Now some people use rifles instead of harpoons. Fur farms have been established to breed animals. Primary schools, hospitals, libraries and clubs are present in most of towns and villages. Better air facilities which connect Greenland to the cities of Europe and North America, have brought the Greenlanders closer to the rest of the world. 7. (a) Houses of Eskimos are called igloos. They are made up of large ice-blocks. (b) Kayaks are special boat used for transport and for hunting sea animals. It is a small boat covered with seal skin. (c) Harpoon is a special tool used for hunting. (d) Huskies are wolf-like dogs, widely used by people for pulling sledges. (e) Sledges, which are wheel-less carts are also used for hunting. These are generally pulled by the reindeers or huskies. (f) During spring, huge blocks of ice break off from the main mass of ice and float into the ocean. These are called icebergs.

**Learn & Enjoy :** 1. KAYAK 2. SLEDGE 3. IGLOO 4. HARPOON

**Life Skills :** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " The climate is very cold in Greenland. The temperature is below 0°C the whole year. The sun never sets in the summer. This is why Greenland is called the "Land of the Midnight Sun". " During spring, huge blocks of ice break off from the main mass of ice and float into the ocean. These are called icebergs. " The animals of the polar region either have a thick fur on their skin or a thick layar of fat called blubber under their skin which protects them from severe cold.

## 6. The Land of Hot Sand-Saudi Arabia

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) **B.** 1. Arabian 2. Asir 3. Oasis 4. Riyadh **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. Sahara 2. Khalid in Riyadh 3. Oil reserves. 4. Petroleum, copper **E.** 1. The region that remains wholly covered with sand and usually experiences hot climate is known as desert. 2. Extreme heat and aridity are characteristic of most of Saudi Arabia. Since the Tropic of Cancer passes through the country, it receives the direct rays of the sun almost throughout the year, leading to a high rise in temperature during the day-time. However the nights are pleasant. Rainfall is almost negligible. 3. Men generally wear a long cotton gown called 'thawb' and a headgear called 'gutrah' (keffiyah). Women wear long robe called 'aba' and keep their faces covered with a veil. 4. They are the holiest cities where muslims from the world visited every year. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. OASIS 2. RIYADH 3. BEDOUINS 4. GUTRA 5. ISLAM 6. PETROLEUM **Life Skills:** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Date palm tree. " Camel is the most useful animal in the desert land. " The camal is the chief animal used for travelling, carrying loads and it is the only means of transport in the desert area so it is called the ship of the desert.

## 7. The Temperate Grassland–Prairies

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) **B.** 1. southern 2. meadow 3. wheat 4. Pampas 5. beef **C.** 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) **D.** 1. North America 2. Mississippi, Missouri 3. Badger, Antelope 4. Farming, Animal rearing **E.** 1. Grasslands of North America are known as Prairies. 2. These grasslands are situated in the central region of North America. Prairies stretch from central Canada towards the mid west of the United states. 3. Wheat and Cotton 4. The people in this part graze their animals on open grasslands called ranches. 5. The include badgers, rabbits, mice, foxes, coyotes, antelopes, prairie dogs and various king of snakes and birds. 6. (a) Huge storage bins called silos are commonly used for bulk storage of grains. (b) Homestead-a big farmhouse with lot of land. (c) The people in this part graze their animals on open grasslands called ranches. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. The Prairies experience an extreme type of climate with very hot summers and extremely cold winters. 2. Some parts of Prairies are cultivated and have become great wheat-growing areas. 3.

Huge storage bins called silos are commonly used for bulk storage of grains. 4. Prairies stretch from central Canada towards the mid west of the United States. 5. The main crops of Prairies are wheat and cotton.

**Life Skills : Do it yourself. Think and Answer (HOTS) :** 1. Australia-Downs 2. South America-Pampas 3. Eurasia-Steppes 4. North America-Prairies

### 8. Conquering Distance

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) **B.** 1. freeways 2. North Atlantic 3. metalled 4. Pan American 5. Khyber **C.** 1. Pan-American, Trans-Canadian 2. Jet Airways, Sahara Airways 3. Channel Tunnel 4. Shatabdi, Rajdhani 5. Brahmaputra, Ganga **D.** 1. Pan-American, Trans-Canadian, Burma-China 2. Bus, car, train, aeroplane, ship 3. Roads that connect local towns or cities with each other may not be broad but roads that connect states, capital cities or countries with each other are well constructed and broad. These roads have several lanes meant for different kind of vehicles. These kinds of roadways are known as Highways. 4. Traffic is increasing day-by-day. It has created the problem of air pollution due to dust and smoke. The number of accidents is also increasing because people do not follow traffic rules. Countries all over the world are aware of these problems. They are making laws to counteract these problems. 5. The TGV or the Train a Grande Vitesse : It is France's high-speed rail service. It is the fastest train in the world, with a speed of over 500 km/hr. 6. The Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Pacific Ocean in the west. This 82 km long canal was opened in 1914. The Panama Canal was constructed in two stages. Earlier ships had to sail through the Cape Horn of South America. Now a ship can reach the Pacific Ocean in just 8 hours. The Suez Canal Route : The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It joins the Mediterranean Sea in the north with the Red Sea in the south. It is about 170km long and 150 km wide. It has reduced the travel time between Bharat and England to about 15 days. 7. Water ways is the cheapest mode of transport because the fuel efficiency is very low in such transport. 8. Air routes and sea-routes cover distance our oceans, sea, mountains, dense-forests which land routes are not able to cover. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. The world's first aeroplane was invented in 1903. 2. Seikan Tunnel is over 53 km in length 3. The Panama Canal was

opened in 1914. 4. Railways were introduced in Bharat in 1854. 5. Bharat has 12 major ports and 181 minor ports. **Life Skills :** 1. **Roadways**-Roads used by vehicles are called roadways. Roads are of two types-metalled roads and non-metalled roads. Some roads connect local towns or cities with each other and some roads connect states capital or countries with each other. 2. **Railways**-Railways are an important and popular means of transport throughout the world. Large number of passengers and great amount of goods travel from one place to another. Trains run on railway tracks. 3. **Waterways**-Waterways has been a popular means of transport since the time of early man. The early man made a simple raft using logs of wood to travel through water. Today, we can travel in big, comfortable ships that run on steam or diesel. 4. **Airways**-Thousands of people travel by aircrafts everyday. An aeroplane can travel across mountains, dense forests and deepest oceans with same speed and ease. They are used to travel to places which are otherwise difficult to reach. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Cargo ships carry goods for the trade purpose. " Wright brothers built the first aeroplane. " Seikan Tunnel is an important railway line of Japan " First train started in Bharat in 1853.

### 9. Exchanging Messages

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) **B.** 1. Bollywood 2. TV 3. ISD 4. internet 5. Morse **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True **D.** 1. 1844 2. Alexander Graham Bell 3. Telephone 4. 1909 5. 1926 **E.** 1. People are social beings. They need other people to share their thoughts. They share their thoughts by talking writing and by listening of other people. This is called communication. 2. Other means of communication known as 'Mass Media' have also developed over the years. These means of mass communication help us get in touch with a large number of people at one time. Radio, television, cinema, newspapers, magazines, internet are some examples. 3. We drop the letter in a letter box. From the letter box, the letters are taken to the post office where they are stamped. Further sent to the address where these are to be delivered. The postman delivers these to us by hand. 4. A telegraph message is send by an electrical telegraph operator using Morse Code Morse Code consists of dots and dashes, which represent alphabets, numerals and punctuations. 5. A radio is very

useful to us. It helps pilots in air and sailors in water to know the direction. **Learn & Enjoy** : Do it yourself. **Life Skills** : 1. **Radio**-The radio was in fact the first wireless means of communication. It was invented by Guglielmo Marconi. 2. **Telephone**-Telephone is a popular means of communication. It transmits voice messages through electronic current. It is the fastest means for person to person communication. 3. **Cinema**-It is the most popular and entertaining means of mass communication. It communicates with masses through motion pictures. Its popularity level is too high due to its entertainment value. Bhartiya Cinema Industry based in Mumbai is known by the name of Bollywood. 4. **Telegraph** : The telegraph is a device for transmitting and receiving messages over long distances. A telegraph message is sent by an electrical telegraph operator using Morse Code. Telegraph cables have been laid under the sea and ocean also. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : 1. Akashvani 2. Alexander Graham Bell 3. Fax 4. Biopic

### 10. The World of Knowledge

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Zero 2. Devanagari 3. Cuneiform 4. German 5. Hindsa **C.** 1. People living in southern Mesopotamia developed one of the earliest writing systems in the world. 2. The idea of numbers is believed to have been given to the world by Bhartiya. 3. Apart from books scripted in Braille, blind people also take the help of prerecorded audio cassettes in which lessons and lectures are already recorded. **D.** 1. The man learnt to write in the beginning with pictures or signs drawn on clay tables, using a sharp-edged knife. 2. We need the system of numbers to count, measure and label. Bharat invented the number system. 3. China revolutionized the world by inventing the making of paper. This happened about 2,000 years ago. Paper that was made in China was made by jute, rags, bamboo and straw. That kind of paper was not at all fine in quality. 4. Egyptians had tried in making paper out of a water-plant called papyrus. The term paper has been inspired from papyrus. 5. The first printing press was invented by John Gutenberg of Germany. The Bible was the first book to be printed. 6. Braille Script is a Script which designed for the blind students. This script could be read by touching and feeling the small raised dots imprinted on the paper. Louis Barille invented this script. 7. Literacy is the ability to read and



write. It is important for the development of the people and country. 8. The writing system began with pictures or signs drawn on clay tablets, using a sharp-edged knife. The characters were usually wedge-shaped and the script was known as the cuneiform script. Cuneiform was also used by some of the neighbours of Mesopotamia, namely Persians and Hittites. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. (d) EGYPT 2. (a) INDIA 3. (e) CHINA 4. (c) MESOPOTAMIA 5. (b) GERMANY **Life and Skills :** 1. (i) Times of India (ii) Indian Express (iii) Hindustan Times 2. (i) The week (ii) Illustrated weekly of India (iii) Anandavani 3. (i) FHM India (ii) CFO India (iii) India Today **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Literacy improves lives by expanding capabilities which in turn reduces poverty, increases participation in the labour market and has positive effects on health and sustainable development. " Humans are superior by intelligence, powers of communication, capacity for knowledge and sharing to other living beings. " China revolutionized the world by inventing the making of paper. At first, China was made paper by jute, rags, bamboo and straw which was not at all fine in quality.

### 11. Living Longer and Healthier

**A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) **B.** 1. X-ray 2. temperature 3. enlarge 4. Rene Laennec **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True **D.** 1. Quinine 2. Dr. Edward Jenner 3. 1928 4. Louis Pasteur 5. Galileo **E.** 1. Galileo invented the microscope. It enlarges the tiny objects so many times, that they become easily visible. The lenses in the microscope help to magnify the objects. 2. Zacharias Janssen and his father, while working in the shop, happened to look through two lenses placed one behind the other and were surprised to see that a fly looked as big as a lamb. They used this concept and a toy called 'flea-glass'. A famous scientist of those times, Galileo, learnt about the invention. He improved upon it and made an early version of the microscope. Gradually more and more powerful microscopes were made. Anton Van Leeuwenhoek's new improved microscope allowed people to see things that no human had ever seen before. Today we use very powerful microscopes like the 'electron microscope', which produces highly magnified picture of microscopic objects. 3. Pictures are taken of the inner parts of the body through X-ray machines. By seeing these pictures doctors can know about the

fractures and and dislocation of bones easily. A part of it the diseases regarding kidneys and lungs can be easily trace with it. Pictures taken by these machines help a lot to do operations. 4. Pasteurization is the process of heating a food to certain temperature and then cooling it, which helps in killing the harmful bacteria. 5. Thermometer is an instrument that is used to measure temperature of humans body. 6. This instrument was invented in the year 1816 by a doctor named ‘Rene Laennec’. He was a French doctor who made the first stethoscope with a hollow wooden tube. Prior to this invention, doctors used to check the sound of heart beat and breathing of lungs by placing their ears on patient's body. 7. Stethoscope is an instrument used by doctors to hear the sound of heart, lungs, veins, arteries and other parts of our body. 8. While treating a cowpox patient, Dr. Jenner noticed a few sores on her body. He collected the puss from one of the pores in a needle and injected it into a small boy named Phipps. Then he observed the boy for the next few days, The boy got cowpox but recovered very soon. Then Jenner took a big risk. He injected the boy with germs of small pox. He observed the boy closely for a few days. Nothing hapened! Thus Jenner reached the conclusion that a person who suffers once from cowpox remains safe from smallpox all his life. 9. It is a sudden increase in number of individuals in a specific area at a given times. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. THERMOMETER 2. PENICILLIN 3. MICROSCOPE 4. VACCINATION **Life Skills:** 1. Measuring temperature 2. To hear the sound of heart, lungs, veins, arteries and other parts of body. 3. Viewing objects that are too tiny to be seen by the naked or unaided eye. 4. Pictures are taken of the inner parts of the body through X-ray machines. **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** 1. Pasteurization 2. Chloroform 3. Vaccination 4. Thermometer

## 12. Mechanical Age

**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) **B.** 1. Benjamin Franklin 2. Daimler 3. Blucher 4. battery 5. coal **C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True **D.** 1. (d) 2. (f) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (a) **E.** 1. Man began to make tools like hammers, axes, ploughs, etc. of iron. 2. It was an important invention that pushed man far ahead on the road of progress. Steam engine could generate a lot of power and made many difficult tasks easier. With the invention of steam engine, the railway engines came into being. 3.

German engineer named Rudolph Diesel invented an engine that ran on another form of mineral oil. This oil then came to be called diesel after his name. 4. Electricity can be produced using different fuels like coal, mineral oil or gas 5. Early fuel used by man is coal. It is used in cooking and running machine etc. Coal is found deep below the earth's surface and takes millions of years to form. 6. The alternative sources of energy are Solar energy, wind energy, hydro power, bio-gas etc. The conventional energy sources are limited in nature and will exhaust completely if we continue to use them and they cause pollution, so we need to develop these sources of energy. **Learn & Enjoy** : Do it yourself. **Life Skills** : Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : 1. Rudolf Diesel 2. James Watt 3. George Stephenson 4. Gottlieb Daimler 5. Alessandro Volta 6. Benjamin Franklin

### 13. The Great Personalities

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) **B.** 1. Socrates 2. Martin Luther King 3. Engels, Karl Marx 4. Abraham Lincoln **C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False **D.** 1. sat to decide Socrates's case and most of them were against him. 2. for his vital role as the leader who led to the end of slavery. 3. for equal civil rights for Negroes in the United States of America. 4. Engels became a good friend of Karl Marx and supported his friend's ideas. **E.** 1. Socrates was a great philosopher who lived in Greece. He was born in Athens. 2. He strongly opposed superstitious thoughts. His one of the famous sayings is "The unexamined life is not worth living." He also said, "No man knowingly does evil". He was a devoted seeker of truth and knowledge. He constantly guided people around him to explore the situation and asked them not to go by myths and wrong beliefs. 3. The daring and honest ideas of Karl Marx were not appreciated by all. He was forced to leave Germany. 4. He wanted that workers should take the ownership of the means of production. He strongly favoured working class and wanted that they should also get share in the profit. 5. Martin Luther King who became a martyr when he was felled by a bullet, was known as 'Gandhi of Negroes'. Born on January 15, 1929 at Atlanta (Georgia), he studied philosophy in Boston University. He secured a job at a church. Works of the American writer Thoreau influenced him very much. He resolved to fight for the civil rights of Negroes in the USA and

followed the path of non-violence. 6. When he visited Bharat in 1959, he said, "I have come to Bharat to pay homage to this holy land of Mahatma Gandhi. The principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru should be followed for peace all over the world." 7. Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in 1865. He was born in Kenturck (USA) on 12 February 1809. **Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Martin Luther King 2. Karl Marx 3. Socrates 4. Abraham Lincoln **Life Skills :** a. (iii) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (ii) **Think and Answer (HOTS) :** " Das Kapital " Martin Luther King was born on January 15, 1929 at Atlanta " Karl Marx was born in Germany in the year 1818.

#### 14. Our Struggle For Freedom

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) **B.** 1. Europeans 2. Buxar 3. Indian National Congress 4. Bengal 5. Geneva **C.** 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) **D.** 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 2. Lala Har Dayal 3. 1885 4. 1914 5. Bombay (Mumbai) 6. W.C. Banerjee **E.** 1. The Europeans were attracted by the great wealth of Bharat. 2. The main aim of this group was to peacefully interact with British Government and make them aware of countrymen's problems and difficulties. They also demanded from British Government that more educated Bhartiya should be allowed to hold offices in government. 3. To maintain their monopoly in Bharat, the East India company quickly turned their trading centres into forts. They started to keep armies to protect their trading wares. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal did not like and fought the British in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. 4. Our social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidhasagar, Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan, Narain Guru Swami Dayanand, Swami Vivekananda. S.N. Bennerjee, Dadabhai Nauroji, Feroesha Mehta, G.K. Gokhale. 5. It was introduced by lord Dalhouse. If any Indian die without making a male heir, his kingdom would pass to the Britishers. 6. Britishers started creating differences between Hindus and Muslims. They started practising the policy of Divide and Rule. Their first step towards dividing Bharat was to divide Bengal into two parts-East Bengal and West Bengal in 1905. 7. The main cause for the revolt was the use of a new cartridge that the British introduced for Enfield Rifle. These cartridges were believed to be greased with animal fat. This

hurt the religious sentiments of the Bhartiya soldiers. They protested and the revolt that spread like wild fire shocked the British. 8. The Swadeshi Movement started at the same time. The aim of this movement was to boycott the foreign goods and use only Bhartiya goods. They burnt British goods at various places. People started picketing at the shops selling foreign made cloth. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. Sukhdev 2. Gopal Krishan Gokhale 3. Khudiram Bose 4. Mahatma Gandhi **Life Skill** : Do it yourself. **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : 1. (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Sukhdev (c) Jatin Das (d) Madam Bhikaji Cama 2. (a) Dada Bhai Nauroji (b) Gopal Krishan Gokhale (c) S.N. Banerjee (d) W.C. Banerjee

### 15. Gandhiji Leads the Nation to Freedom

**A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) **B.** 1. Rowlatt 2. Chauri-Chaura 3. 1929 4. Boycotting 5. 1920 **C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. True **D.** 1. South Africa 2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi 3. 1915 **E.** 1. It was because of his great and unselfish efforts that Bharat achieved Independence. 2. According to this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the British Government and they started breaking the laws deliberately. 3. Another disgusting incident happened at Chauri-Chaura that made Gandhiji really very upset. Some people had to tolerate the atrocities of police, while they were peacefully taking out a procession on 5th February, 1922. They became so raged that even burnt the police station of Chauri-Chaura (Uttar Pradesh). Gandhiji was disappointed over this violence and he immediately took back the Non-cooperation Movement. 4. Gandhiji thought of destroying the government by peacefully breaking their laws. One such law was tax on salt. He asked his pupil to disobey the unjust laws of the government. He started a march on foot from his ashram at Sabarmati to Dandi. Dandi is a small village on the seashore. It was a distance of 300 kilometers from Sabarmati to Dandi. Many people joined him in this march. This is known as the Dandi March. 5. Revolutionaries like Sukhdev, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Khudi Ram Bose and many others used violent means to demand complete freedom from Britishers. They sacrificed their lives and this shook the foundation of British rule in Bharat. This mass movement created fear in the British Government. They decided to make Bharat free after the end of Second World War. 6.

The Civil Disobedience Movement means refuses to obey the government. Under the leadership of Gandhi ji to start the Civil Disobedience Movement the leaders declared that Purna Swaraj was their goal. 7. Quit Bharat movement was lauched on 8th August, 1942. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or Die'. Either they wanted freedom or were ready to die. There was mass participation by various prominent freedom fighters and revolutionaries. 8. Gandhiji dead on 30th January, 1948. **Learn & Enjoy** : 1. 1929 2. 1942 3. 1920 4. 1922 **Life Skills** : a. (v) b. (iv) c. (vi) d. (i) e. (iii) f. (ii) **Think and Answer (HOTS)** : Do it yourself.

### 17. Role of Bharat in United Nations

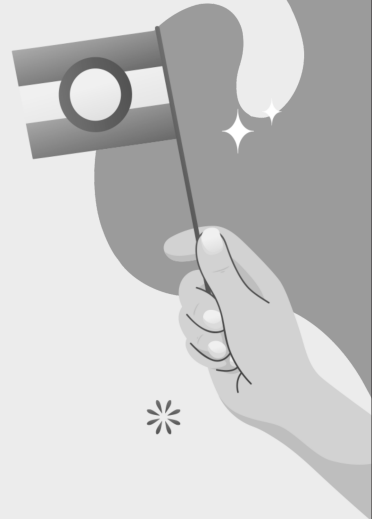
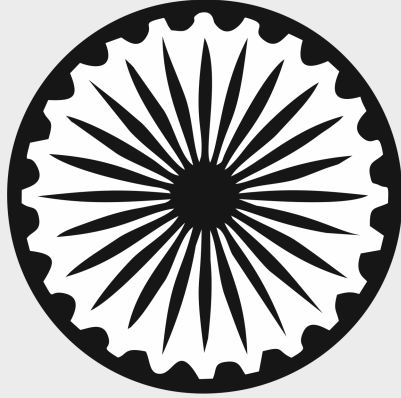
**A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) **B.** 1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. UNESCO 3. Vijaylakshmi Pandit 4. Bharat 5. WHO **C.** 1. Bharat is one of the founder members of the United Nations. It has always been an active member of the UN, participating in the working of many of its agencies like WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO and ILO. It signed the UN Charter in 1945 and was also elected a member of the Security Council. Being a peace-loving nation Bharat has always followed the principle of non-violence and tried to make the world a better place to live in. The reason for the active participation of Bharat in the activities of United Nations is due to the Bhartiya Policy of remaining neutral and of not tolerating any injustice. Bharat has never been in favour of policy of discrimination on the basis of caste colour or creed. Bhartiyas rendered their moral and financial support to blacks of South Africa during the period of their exploitation and to Palestinians. 2. Divisions of free countries into two groups under the leadership of the USA and the USSR were called alignment. This groping created the danger of a world war. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of our country, understood this problem. He wanted the countries to be friendly with both the USA and USSR. He discussed this problem with Mr. Nasser of Egypt and Mr. Tito of Yugoslavia and they decided not to join any of the military groups. They laid the foundation of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM). They urged the smaller and the poorer countries to keep away from these groups. 3. The NAM is now a powerful group, advocating and working for disarmament and peace. It is trying and supporting the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Non Aligned movement has now become a movement for world peace, progress and development. 4. The UN agencies have always helped Bharat in various fields, like : · The WHO has helped Bharat fight against diseases and epidemics. · The UNESCO has helped us in acquiring new technology for our agriculture and industry. · The UNICEF helps to carry out the Anganwadi programmes in Bharat. · The IMF (International Monetary Fund) gives financial support to our country. · The FAO has helped to change the desert region of Rajasthan into a fertile area. Today we have many more problems, some of which are global. As the UN is working to find solutions to the current issues, Bharat pledges to work towards the success of the UN, making it a more effective organization.

**Learn & Enjoy :** 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Mr. Tito of Yugoslavia 3. Vijaylakshmi Pandit

**Think and Answer (HOTS) :** “ Egypt and Yugoslavia did not join any of the military groups because they laid the foundation of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM). They urged the smaller and the poorer countries to keep away from these groups. ”

The UN agencies have always helped Bharat in various fields like (i) The WHO has helped Bharat fight against diseases and epidemics (ii) The UNESCO has helped us in acquiring new technology for our agriculture and industry (iii) The UNICEF helps to carry out the Anganwadi programmes in Bharat. (iv) The IMF gives financial support to our country (vi) The FAO has helped to change the desert region of Rajasthan into a fertile area.



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