

# Essential Social Studies

Teacher's Help Book

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## 1 Me and Mine

- A. Do it yourself  
 B. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (c)

## 2 Human Body

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c)  
 B. 1. 206; 2. eyes; 3. nose; 4. Heart  
 C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F  
 D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (c)  
 E. 1. The activities we do with our legs are walking, running, jumping and kicking.  
 2. We have five sense organs. Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin.  
 3. We use our hands to eat and lift.  
 4. Skin helps us to feel the things.

## 3 Food

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b)  
 B. 1. Food; 2. fruits, vegetables; 3. lunch; 4. stale  
 C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T  
 D. 1. (b); 2. (e); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (c)  
 E. 1. strong; 2. cow; 3. lunch; 4. covered  
 F. 1. We need food to grow. It also protects our body from illness.  
 2. We get milk, eggs and meat from animals.  
 3. Breakfast, lunch and dinner.  
 4. Three good food habits are :  
 (i) We should not talk while eating.  
 (ii) We should not waste food.

- (iii) We should not eat too many pizzas, burgers and pastries.

## 4 Our Family Members

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. nuclear family; 2. siblings; 3. vacation; 4. help; 5. care
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. BROTHER; 2. UNCLE; 3. GRAND FATHER; 4. MOTHER; 5. COUSIN
- E. 1. (e); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- F. 1. People related to us and with whom we live is called a family.  
2. Mother cooks food for the family.  
3. Do it yourself.  
4. Do it yourself  
5. Small family, big family and joint family.

## 5 Our School

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b)
- B. 1. Teachers; 2. playground; 3. study; 4. clean
- C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- D. 1. We go to school for study, play, read and write.  
2. Principal is the head of the school.  
3. School remain closed on Sunday and on festivals.  
4. We read different books in the library.

## 6 Our Community Helpers

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. engineer; 2. neighbourhood; 3. cobbler; 4. potter
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E. 1. We need other people to help us because we cannot do everything by ourselves.  
2. A doctor treats us when we are sick.



3. A farmer grows food grains for us.
4. A plumber fixes leaking pipes and taps.

## 7 Let's Celebrate

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a)
- B. 1. Holi; 2. Namaz; 3. Christmas; 4. 2nd October; 5. Republic Day
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- E. 1. colours; 2. Christmas; 3. Ramzan; 4. Diwali; 5. 26th January
- F. 1. Festivals are symbol of our unity. They also teaches us to live happily together.  
2. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti.  
3. Christmas is celebrated on 25th of December every year.  
4. It is celebrated on 15th August every year. In 1947, on this day, we become free from British rule our prime minister hoist the national flag at the red fort in New Delhi.  
5. Diwali is the festival of lights. People pray to Goddess Laxmi, light diyas and candles. People clean their houses before Diwali.

## 8 Home Sweet Home

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. house; 2. water; 3. mud, wood, hay, straw, bamboo; 4. kitchen; 5. pucca house
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E. 1. IGLOOS; 2. TENTS; 3. CARAVANS; 4. HOUSE BOATS; 5. STILT HOUSE
- F. 1. Members of a family live in a house.  
2. Stilt house, igloos and caravans are three special houses.  
3. Houses have windows to provide warmth from the sun.  
4. Houses made of mud wood, straw, bamboo, hay and leaves are called kuchcha house.



5. ❖ A good house should be properly ventilated.  
❖ A good house must be neat, clean and tidy.  
❖ It must be open and airy.  
❖ It should be near to market and hospital.

## 9 Animal Homes

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. habitat; 2. amphibians; 3. Monkeys; 4. horse
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Beehive; 2. Shed; 3. Kennel; 4. Stable
- F. 1. Lion, Elephant; 2. Whale, starfish; 3. Turtle, Crocodile;  
4. Birds, Monkeys
- G. 1. Turtle, crocodile and frog can live on both land and in water.  
2. Honeybees live in beehive.  
3. Shed, stable, kennel, coop, sty and aquarium are some homes of animals made by man.  
4. Animals are very useful to us. They help us in many ways :  
❖ They give us food like meat and eggs.  
❖ They help us in farming.  
❖ Honeybees give us honey and wax.

## 10 What to Wear

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. smart; 2. cotton plant; 3. warm; 4. uniforms; 5. rain
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- E. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.  
2. We wear uniforms in our school.  
3. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, rain, dirt and insect bites.

4. Doctor, pilot, students, postman and policeman.
5. We get silk from silkworms.

## **11** Safety

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (a)
- B. 1. sharp; 2. knives; 3. match stick; 4. Zebra crossing; 5. traffic
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Safety means to be safe from danger and injury.  
2. Accidents occur due to our carelessness.  
3. We should cross the road at zebra crossing.  
4. Traffic lights are lights used to control the movement of traffic.  
5. Knife, scissors, blade are three things which we should not touch.

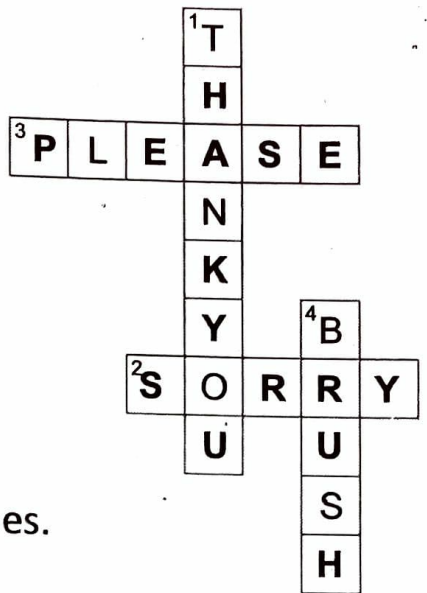
## **12** Our Ancestors (Early Man)

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- B. 1. leaves, bark; 2. fruits, raw flesh; 3. Early humans; 4. cook, scare
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Early man were the first humans on the earth.  
2. Early man wore leaves and bark of trees and skin of animals.  
3. Because they did not know how to cook food.  
4. Early man moved from one place to another in search of food.  
5. They learnt to make fire by rubbing two stones together.

## **13** Being Good Always

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B. 1. rude; 2. behaviour; 3. Hair, nails; 4. quite

- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (e); 5. (a)
- E. 1. THANK YOU; 2. SORRY; 3. PLEASE; 4. BRUSH
- F. 1. We can make anyone happy by our behaviour.  
 2. We must speak softly and slowly.  
 3. ❖ Brushing teeth twice a day.  
 ❖ We must take a bath everyday.  
 4. We must wear neat and clean clothes.



## 14 Ashoka The Great

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. Mauryan; 2. Kalinga; 3. Buddhists
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F
- D. 1. "One who is loved by the Gods and who is friendly to everyone".  
 2. 2,00,000 people died in Kalinga war.  
 3. During the Kalinga war, it is said that there were more than 2,00,000 deaths. Afterwards, shaken by his brutal victory he decided to become a Buddhist and live with peace, not war.

## 15 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. Janakinath Bose; 2. Prabhavati Devi; 3. All India Youth Congress
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F
- D. 1. Subhash Chandra Bose was a great freedom fighter and a great patriot of India.  
 2. His parents had fourteen children.  
 3. Subhash Chandra Bose completed his initial schooling from Cuttack however matriculation from Kolkata and B.A. degree from University of Kolkata (in 1918). After that he went to England in 1919 in order to pursue higher studies.



## **1** My Family

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. family; 2. large; 3. nuclear; 4. Relatives; 5. Surname
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- E. 1. We live with our parents, brothers and sisters in our house. We all together make a family.
2. Families can be large, big or small.
3. A family with mother, father and one or two children is called a nuclear family.
4. A family with grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, siblings and cousins is called a joint family.
5. All the members of a family have a common last name and it is called the surname of the family.

## **2** Food We Eat

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- B. 1. raw; 2. Non-vegetarians; 3. dinner; 4. body building foods; 5. bones, teeth
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. Pea, Bean; 2. Maize, Millet; 3. Ghee, Rice; 4. Fish, Meat; 5. Fresh fruits, Green leafy vegetables.
- E. 1. We all need food to live and grow.
2. Lunch.
3. Plants and animals.
4. The foods that protect us from falling ill and keep us fit are called protective foods. Fresh fruits, green leafy vegetables are protective foods.
5. A balanced diet gives us all the essential nutrients that our body needs.

### 3 Water

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- B. 1. snow; 2. Preserve; 3. Oceans; 4. Water; 5. Impure
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. Planet earth is called the 'blue-planet' because about three fourth surface of the earth is covered with water giving it a look of a blue planet.
2. Rain, rivers, lakes, ponds, seas and oceans.
3. Boiling and Filtration are two methods of cleaning water.
4. Jaundice and dysentery.

### 4 Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Leather; 2. umbrellas, gumboots; 3. Insect bites; 4. clothes; 5. warm
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E. 1. We wear light cotton clothes in summer.
2. We wear thick, woollen clothes to protect ourselves from cold in winter.
3. We wear clothes made of rubber in rainy season.
4. We get silk from silkworm.

### 5 Houses We Live In

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- B. 1. shikara; 2. good house; 3. Caravans; 4. home
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. We need a house to keep us safe from heat, cold, rain and wild animals.
2. A kuchcha house is made up of grass, hay, wood, soil and mud. It is a temporary house.
3. Houses built on bamboo poles are known as stilt houses.

4. The house in which a family lives is called a home.
5. Caravans are houses on wheels. They can be driven from one place to another. They are generally used by nomads. Houseboats are house that floating on water.

## 6 Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a)
- B. 1. neighbourhood; 2. loud music; 3. clean; 4. plants and trees
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. NEIGHBOURHOOD; 2. FUNCTIONS; 3. FESTIVALS; 4. OFFICES; 5. BUILDING
- E. 1. The area around our house is our neighbourhood.  
 2. People living in our neighbourhood are our neighbours.  
 3. We celebrate different functions and festivals with our neighbours.  
 4. Throwing the garbage in dustbin and not in the lanes.  
 • Planting new plants and trees.  
 5. Caring for each other.  
 Helping each other in times of need.

## 7 Places in Our Neighbourhood

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- B. 1. greengrocer; 2. postman; 3. hospital; 4. banks; 5. 100
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. Grocery; 2. Chemist; 3. Stationery shop; 4. Hospital; 5. Bank
- E. 1. A market is a place from where we can buy things of our daily needs.  
 2. Police maintains the law and order in our neighbourhood.  
 3. Stationery shop.  
 4. Milkbooth, chemist, grocery, stationery etc.



5. A school is a place where we go to learn many things.

## 8 My School

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c) (b)
- B. 1. Principal; 2. Driver; 3. respect; 4. class-room.
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (c); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Do it yourself
2. Various people in school are drivers, conductors, gardeners, security guards, maids and sweepers.
3. Playground
4. Teachers teach us different subjects, such as Maths, English, Hindi, etc.
5. Library is a place where children read books.

## 9 Places of Worship

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Gurubani; 2. jains; 3. Bible; 4. Islam, 5. flowers, fruits
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- E. 1. The Bhagvad Gita, Ramayana and Mahabharata are the holy books of Hindus.
2. Parsis go to the fire temple.
3. Sikhs sing Gurubani.
4. The Muslims offer their prayers in Mosque.
5. Jesus Christ is the founder of the christianity.

## 10 Our Festivals

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- B. 1. 2 October ; 2. Diwali; 3. Christmas; 4. Sewain; 5. Onam
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F

D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)

E. 1. National festivals are celebrated by all the people of the country.

2. A religious festival is a time of special importance marked by adherents to that religion.

3. Diwali is the festival of lights. People light their houses with diyas and candles to welcome Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth. People wear new clothes and exchange gifts with friends and relatives.

4. (a) This festival is celebrated on 15 August every year. India became independent from British rule on 15 August, 1947. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort on this day.

(b) Republic Day is celebrated on 26 January every year. A colourful parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. The President of India takes the military salute during the parade.

5. (a) Eid is the festival of Muslims. People offer prayers at the mosque. Special sweet dish called sewain is cooked and offered to visitors. People greet each other by saying Eid Mubarak.

(b) Onam is the main festival of Kerala. It is also known as the festival of rain flowers. Payasam, a sweet dish, is made from rice in every home. Boat races are organised on Onam.

## **11** Spending Free Time

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

B. 1. Vacation; 2. Cycling, swimming; 3. beaches; 4. Outdoor; 5. Painting

C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T

D. 1. The activities which makes us happy are called recreation.

2. Outdoor games keep us healthy and fit.

3. Indoor activities — painting, singing and outdoor activities—cycling, swimming
4. Indoor games—chess, carrom, ludo etc. outdoor games—cricket, football, badminton etc.
5. We go to zoo or picnic on holidays. We also like to go to fairs and watch movies during our holidays.

## 12 Directions

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(c)
- B. 1. east; 2. place; 3. compass; 4. Himalaya
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. We need to know the directions for various purposes. Direction is the general position towards which a thing or person points or moves. Without knowing the directions, we can not find the location of a particular place.
2. East, West, North and South are directions.
  3. Compass is an instrument that helps us to find directions.
  4. Directions can be determined using sun.

## 13 Means of Transport

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(c)
- B. 1. Rocket; 2. Wilbur Wright, Orville Wright; 3. Vehicles; 4. Air transport
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. There are three types of transport :
- ❖ Land Transport
  - ❖ Water Transport
  - ❖ Air Transport
2. The means that are used for travelling by air are known as means of air transport. It is the fastest means of transport.
  3. Boat, motorboat, ship, steamer, etc. are common means of water transport. Ships carry goods and lots of people



from one country to another country whereas a boat can carry only a few people.

4. Land transport includes roadways and railways. There are cars, buses, bicycles, trains, etc. which are used as the means of road transport. Trains carry large number of people and goods from one place to another. Trains runs on tracks.
5. Vehicles need fuel to move from one place to another. Petrol, diesel, electricity and CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) are most commonly used fuels for vehicles. Vehicles like bicycle and rickshaw do not need any fuel.

## 14 The Earth

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(c); 5. (c)
- B. 1. 70%; 2. peak; 3. Mount Everest; 4. table land; 5. salty
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. The Earth is also called a blue-planet because 70% of the surface of the Earth is covered with water.  
2. A hill with a flat top is called a plateau.  
3. Deserts are large areas of land covered with sand. A desert receives very little rainfall so only a few crops are grown here.  
4. A very large water body of water is called a sea.  
A river starts from mountains and ends in an ocean. They get water from melting of snow or rain.  
5. At some places, the Earth's surface is high and at others, it is flat. These different features of Earth's surface are called landforms. Plains, hills and mountains, valley, plateau and desert.

## 15 Time

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

- B.** 1. hour; 2. west; 3. 365; 4. clock; 5. four
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- D.** 1. Morning; 2. Evening; 3. Afternoon; 4. Afternoon
- E.** 1. The part of Earth which faces sun has light (Day) and other part is dark (Night).
2. (a) When the sun rises, we call it morning. It is the time to go to schools and offices. We eat breakfast in the morning.  
(b) When the sun sets, it is evening. People come back from work. We do our home work in the evening.
3. We use clock to know the time.
4. Calendar shows days, weeks and months of the current year.
5. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December are the twelve months.

## 16 The Wheel

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B.** 1. wheels; 2. Earlyman; 3. log
- C.** 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. The story of wheel dates back to very early times. Perhaps earlyman saw a log of wood rolling down and the idea of wheel struck him.
2. The logs were used for making wheels.
3. Wheel is a very important invention in our life. All kinds of vehicles like cars, buses and even aeroplanes run on wheels. If they did not have wheels, these vehicles would not move.

## 17 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c)
- B.** 1. Anand Bhavan; 2. rose bud; 3. jail; 4. Gandhiji; 5. children



C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T

D. 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14 November, 1889 in Allahabad (Prayagraj) in India.

2. Pandit Motilal Nehru was the father and Swaroop Rani was the mother of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

3. He always wore a red rose bud on his achkan.

4. He was loved by all, especially children. They called him Chacha Nehru. So his birthday is celebrated as Children's Day every year.

5. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the 3rd Prime Minister of India and a senior leader of the Indian National Political Party.

## 18 The Master Blaster

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

B. 1. Vidyamandir; 2. Master Blaster; 3. Ajit Tendulkar;  
4. Ramakant Achrekar; 5. 1988

C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T

D. 1. He was born on 24 April, 1973 in Mumbai, Maharashtra.  
2. Ramesh Tendulkar was the Sachin's father and his mother was Rajni.

3. He currently holds a stiffening 19 Guinness World Record titles. Some of them are:

❖ Most runs in One-Day-Internationals and Test cricket.

❖ Most centuries in One Day and Test cricket.

❖ Most matches played by any player.

❖ Most number of man of the match awards in one day cricket.

4. In 1989, he played his first test match against Pakistan.

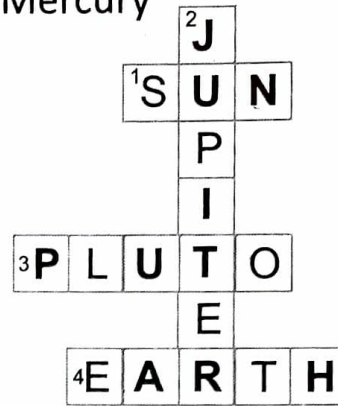
5. Many awards has been given to Sachin Tendulkar. Most important amongst them was 'Bharat Ratna'. Some other awards given to him are:

- Khel Ratna Award
- Padmashri
- Padma Vibhushan
- Arjuna Award



## 1 The Sun and Its Family

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (b)  
 B. 1. moon; 2. planet; 3. Sirius; 4. Jupiter; 5. Mercury  
 C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F  
 D. 1. SUN; 2. JUPITER; 3. PLUTO; 4. EARTH  
 E. 1. The solar system is the sun and all the objects that orbit around it. It includes the eight planets, the satellites of these planets, their moons, pieces of rocks and dust.



2. Stars are huge but because they are so far away, they look like tiny pinpoints of light.  
 3. An object that revolves around a planet in an orbit is called a satellite.  
 4. Earth is the unique planet because it is the only planet that has life on it.  
 5. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

## 2 Our Planet Earth

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(a); 5. (c)  
 B. 1. atmosphere; 2. Ferdinand Magellan; 3. continents; 4. Arctic  
 C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F  
 D. 1. Asia; 2. Antarctica; 3. Pacific ocean; 4. Indian ocean; 5. Arctic  
 E. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4.(c); 5. (a)  
 F. 1. The planet earth is a special and unique planet because it has life on it. It is the home for all living beings.  
 2. Ferdinand Magellan was a sailor who proved that earth is

round. About 500 years ago he started a journey from Spain on a long voyage on the ship Victoria. He kept on sailing and reached the same point from where he had started. This proves that earth is round like a ball.

3. Continents are large area of land.

Oceans are very large bodies of water.

4. The Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Mediterranean Sea.

### 3 Knowing Our Earth

A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b)

B. 1. blue; 2. atlas; 3. globe; 4. three-fourth

C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F

D. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)

E. 1. Globe : A globe is a true model of earth. It helps us to see the earth as it is.

Map : A map can be big or small. A map shows continents, oceans, islands and countries on a single paper.

2. A book of maps is called an atlas.

3. From space, the earth looks blue because of the presence of water on most of its surface. That is why it is called the blue planet. About three fourth of earth is covered with water.

4. Maps that can be hung on wall as called wall maps.

### 4 The Air Around Us

A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (b)

B. 1. Plants; 2. living beings; 3. pollutants; 4. walk, cycle

C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F

D. 1. Burning of fuel, smoke from factories and industries;  
2. Afforestation, use of clean fuels; 3. Nitrogen, Oxygen;  
4. Trucks, Buses

E. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)

F. 1. Air forms the earth's atmosphere. Air around us is a

mixture of various gases such as nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and various other gases such as argon, water vapours etc.

2. Earth is the only planet has that air. Without air, the earth would be unable to sustain life. A diverse community of plants and animals has thrived on this planet for millions of years, only because of air.
3. Air pollution occurs when the air contains unwanted gases, dust, fumes in harmful amounts and the air becomes dirty.
4. We can keep air clear by following ways :
  - ❖ Planting more and more trees.
  - ❖ Use public transport.
  - ❖ Walk or use a cycle for short distances.
  - ❖ Use clean fuels such as CNG and unleaded petrol.

## **5 Water We Drink**

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. Water; 2. buildings; 3. Fishes; 4. irrigation
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (e)
- E. 1. ❖ Water is used for household purposes like drinking, preparing food, bathing, washing, watering of garden.
  - ❖ Water is used for irrigation.
  - ❖ Water is used in the production of electricity.
2. Solid, liquid and gas are the three forms of water.
3. Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to met the demand of water usage within a region.
4. It means collection of rainwater and to store it in different containers applying proper means to keep the water fit for any use.



## 6 Our Country

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a)
- B. 1. 24; 2. pride; unity; 3. National anthem; 4. 15 August
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E. 1. The national flag of our country is known as tri colour or tiranga. It is the symbol of freedom and unity. The national flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom.
2. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay is the writer of national song.
3. Festivals which are celebrated across the country are known as National Festivals. These festivals hold a national significance and bind all Indians.

### 1. Republic Day

The constitution of India came into effect on January 26, 1950 after India became independent. This day is celebrated as Republic Day.

### 2. Gandhi Jayanti

The birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October. Mahatma Gandhi is known as the 'Father of the Nation'.

### 3. Independence Day

We celebrate Independence Day on 15 August every year. On this day, India got independence from the British rule.

4. Ganga is the national river of India.

## 7 States of India

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. Goa; 2. 28, 9; 3. Asia; 4. Hyderabad
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- E. 1. Rajasthan; 2. Goa; 3. Jammu and Kashmir; 4. Delhi

- F.
1. Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Myanmar (Burma)
  2. India is divided into twenty-eight states and nine union territories. So that the government can take after the law and order of the country.
  3. More than 136 crore people live in India.
  4. Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

## 8 Important Cities of India

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(b); 5. (a)
- B. 1. Madras; 2. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre; 3. Delhi;  
4. humid, warm; 5. Kolkata
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (f); 5. (d); 6. (e)
- E. 1. The temperature in the city varies throughout the year. March to June are summer months. June to October are the monsoon months and November to February are the months of winter. Winters are mild in Mumbai because it is situated in the coastal region but the weather remains pleasant.
2. Lotus Temple, Qutub Minar, Nehru Planetarium, Jama Masjid
3. Some important industries are cotton textiles, oil refining, military tanks, automobiles, railway coaches, leather goods etc.
4. Some of the best attractions in Kolkata are Victoria Memorial, Birla Planetarium, Nicco Park, Shaheed Minar, Howrah Bridge, Writer's Building, National Library, Fort Williams, Marble Palace and Botanical Gardens. Victoria Memorial is famous for its statues and paintings.
5. **Bengaluru** enjoys a moderate climate throughout the year. The coolest month is January and the hottest month is April. The wettest months are August, September and October.



**Hyderabad** has a wet and dry climate. March to June are summer months which are hot and humid. The coolest months are December and January. Heavy rain falls between June and September.

## 9 India and Its Culture

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (b)
- B. 1. several; 2. Kathak; 3. Bharatnatyam; 4. Hindustani
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. (c); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (d)
- E. 1. In the south of India, people speak Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. In the north, many people speak Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi, Bihari and Kashmiri. In the western region, people speak Marathi, Gujarati, Marwari, Sindhi and Konkani. In the eastern part of India, people speak Bengali, Manipuri, Assamese, Bodo, Oriya and English. Hindi is the official language of India.
2. Kathak is one of the most charming dance forms of India. The theme of Kathak, revolves around stories of Ramayan, Mahabharat and Krishna.
3. The two main traditions of Indian Classical music are Carnatic music, which is found in southern part and Hindustani music, which is found in northern part.
4. Tanpura, harmonium, flute, sitar, tabla, veena, santoor, dholak and sarangi are the instruments of Hindustani style of music.

## 10 Food We Eat

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. Pulses; 2. idli; 3. strong, healthy; 4. Kerala; 5. West Bengal
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- E. 1. PULSES ; 2. TOMATO; 3. KHANDVI; 4. COCONUT;  
5. RASGULLA



- F. Do it yourself
- G. 1. (a) Wheat, Oats; (b) Walnut, Peanuts; (c) Chickpeas, Red gram (d) Mustard oil, Coconut oil
2. Spices have made Indian food very popular all over the world. They make food tasty and colourful. Some of the commonly used spices in Indian food are cardamom, cloves, cinnamon, black pepper, ginger, turmeric, garlic, coriander and cumin seeds.
3. Vegetarians are the people who eat vegetables and fruits only.
4. Burfi, gajar ka halwa, gulab jamun and moong daal halwa are sweets of North Indian states.  
Rasgullas, sandesh and chamcham are made in the east, particularly in West Bengal. Srikhand and aamras are sweets from the western part of India. Mysore pak is a famous sweet made in southern region.
5. Khandvi is the famous food items of Gujarat.  
Baingan ki lonje is the famous food items of Uttar Pradesh.

## **11** Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(b)
- B. 1. climatic; 2. Saree; 3. Shirts, trousers; 4. salwar-kameez; 5. dhoti-kurta
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E. 1. We wear clothes to keep ourselves warm and to protect ourselves from heat, cold, rain, wind and dust.
2. In southern cities like Chennai and Bengaluru people wear same kind of dress throughout the year, since the weather remains almost the same.
3. Shirts and trousers are the most common dress of Indian men.
4. Ghagra-choli and Odhini are the traditional dress of Rajasthan for women.

## 12 Festivals We Celebrate

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. festivals; 2. ten; 3. Diwali; 4. Holi; 5. Onam
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Diwali is the festival of lights. It is the biggest festival of Hindus. It is celebrated in October or November. People clean their houses and decorate them with light, clay lamps and candles. Goddess Laxmi is worshipped on this day.
2. Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated on January 14th. Cows are fed with pongal rice. People decorate their houses and worship sun God.
3. Gurupurab is celebrated on the birthday of Sikh Gurus. Sikhs go to Gurudwaras and worship the holy book "Guru Granth Sahib". Langar is distributed in various Gurudwaras. On this day Grand Processions are organised.
4. Christmas is an important festival of Christians. It is celebrated on December 25. It is the birthday of Jesus Christ. People offer prayers at the Church. They decorate Christmas trees and exchange gifts with family and friends.

## 13 My Community and I

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a)
- B. 1. doctor; 2. Community helpers; 3. Shopkeepers; 4. Plumber; 5. farmer
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (b)
- E. 1. Community helpers are people who help us in our everyday life.
2. A sweeper is a person who cleans a floor, road or park by sweeping.

3. A farmer is a person who works on a farm. Some farmers raise food crops, while others keep dairy cows and sell their milk.
4. A hospital is a place where ill people are taken care by nurses and doctors.
5. A policeman helps to maintain law and order. They catch the criminals and thieves. They also protect our life and property.

## 14 Occupations

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (c)
- B. 1. Farming; 2. occupation; 3. sports; 4. Dairy farming
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. OCCUPATION; 2. FARMING; 3. HOBBY; 4. CARPENTER;  
5. FISHING
- E. 1. Occupation is a work done to earn money.  
2. Dairy farming means rearing of animals for milk production.  
3. People work in hospitals, shops and offices are three occupation in cities.  
4. Farming is the most important occupation in villages because India is an agriculture country and here the soil is fertile and climate is suitable.  
5. **Hobby** is an activity that we enjoy doing it in our spare time.

**Occupation** is a work done to earn money.

## 15 Means of Travel

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(c)
- B. 1. Camel; 2. Air; 3. traffic lights; 4. left side; 5. Accidents
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (e); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Travelling is the activity of going from one place to



another. Means of transport include air, land (rail and road) and water transport.

2. Cars, buses and scooters are three examples of land transport.
3. Camels, horses, elephants, donkeys and ponies.
4. (a) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.  
(b) This transport had made this world a small place to live in.  
(c) There are places, especially islands, which can only be reached by travelling through air.
5. ❖ We should always walk on the footpath.  
❖ We should walk on the left side of the road.

## **16** Means of Communication

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(a)
- B. 1. Artificial satellites; 2. Mobile; 3. Newspapers, Mobiles;  
4. Internet.
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (d)
- E. 1. Communication is the way of expressing our thoughts. In other words, communication means sending or receiving message from one end to other.
2. When we want to give a message to a very large number of people at different locations we can use any one of newspapers, magazines, radio, television and cinema. This is called mass communication.
3. They are not only very fast but also link for distant location within no time. They link not only the major cities but also village of the whole world.
4. In ancient times, pigeons and horsemen are some means of communication.

## **17** Early Human Beings

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

- B. 1. nomads; 2. tree leaves; 3. stone; 4. caves
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- E. 1. They started living in groups so that they could help each other in hunting and from attack of wild animals. Now
2. Early man could not kill large animals with their bare hands. So, they used sharp edged stones to kill animals.
3. The period when humans made tools and weapons out of stones is known as stone age.
4. In search of food, early humans had to go from one place to another. So, they were called nomads.

## **18** Discovery of Fire

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c)
- B. 1. heat, light; 2. warm; 3. safer; 4. fire
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (d)
- E. 1. Fire has been used by humans in agriculture for clearing land, for cooking, generating heat and light and for cooking food etc.
2. One day while making stone tools, they rubbed two stones together. They saw that when stones struck against each other sparks flew and if these sparks fell on dried leaves they caught fire. This helped them to learn how to make fire.
3. One day, by chance a piece of raw flesh accidentally fell into the fire and get roasted. They found that the roasted flesh is more tastier. Thus, they started using fire to cook their food.
4. They could now gather in large groups, feeling safer and more secure.

## **19** Farming and Wheel

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b)

- B. 1. Bullocks; 2. float; 3. round; 4. invention**
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F**
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (d)**
- E. 1. WHEEL; 2. FARMING; 3. RAFTS; 4. POTTERY; 5. BULLOCKS**
- F. 1.** Early human began noticing things around them. They saw the seed in the soil grow into new plants and got idea of growing plants for their food. They started collecting and sowing seed in the soil thus started growing food for his family. This was the beginning of farming.
- 2.** They started using bullocks to plough the field and dogs for hunting and for security from wild animals. Earlier they used to pull heavy loads their selves but now they started using domestic animals to do so. Animals like horses and donkeys were used for transportation.
- 3.** Early human tied the logs of wood together and made a raft to floating on water.
- 4.** One day they noticed a stone rolling down the hill. It stroked an idea in their mind. They thought a round shape object can roll more easily on the earth surface. Thus it was the first time when an idea of invention of wheel, came in existence.



## 1 India-Our Country

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(c); 5. (d)
- B. 1. Pakistan; 2. Imphal; 3. Kavaratti; 4. Thar; 5. Rajasthan
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. 1. India is located in the southern part of Asia Continent.  
2. The land features of India vary from place to place. There are huge mountains, very big plains as well as plateaus in India. Many rivers flow through the plains of India. India is classified into the following physical divisions :  
1. The Northern Mountains  
2. The Northern Plains  
3. The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert  
4. The Southern Plateaus  
5. The Eastern and Western Coastal Plains  
6. The Islands  
3. The neighbours of India are as follows :  
❖ Afghanistan and Pakistan in the north-west.  
❖ China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north-east.  
❖ Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.  
❖ Sri Lanka and Maldives in the south.  
4. An area of land which is surrounded by water on three sides is called Peninsula.

## 2 The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(a); 5. (a)
- B. 1. glaciers; 2. Northern Mountains; 3. Great Himalayas;  
4. three; 5. Bachendri Pal
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T

- D.**
1. The height of Mount Everest is 8848 m.
  2. A route through a mountain range is called a pass. Zoji La, Rohtang Pass.
  3. There are so many natural parks and wildlife sanctuaries in the northern mountains of India to protect our conserve our wildlife as the undergoing poaching and various risks of endangered species.
  4. The Himalayas also stop the cold, dry winds from Central Asia from getting into India. Without the protection of the Himalayas, India would have been a country with a cold, dry climate.
  5. Hill stations such as Shimla, Kullu, Mussoorie, Nainital and Darjeeling are situated in Himachal.

### **3 Life in the Northern Mountains**

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4.(d); 5. (c)
- B.** 1. phiran; 2. Dussehra; 3. Shillong; 4. Farming, weaving; 5. Kaziranga
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- D.** 1. Srinagar during summer and Jammu in winter; 2. Gangtok; 3. Imphal; 4. Aizawl; 5. Itanagar
- E.**
1. Kashmir has natural scenic beauty that is why Jahangir, the Mughal emperor called it is heaven on Earth.
  2. Kingri is a clay pot filled with burning coal.
  3. Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh. However, it has a small population. It is the largest state in the north-east. River Brahmaputra enters India through Arunachal Pradesh. The state has thick forests, streams and waterfalls.
  4. Mussoorie and Nainital are important hill stations of Uttarakhand.
  5. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

## 4 The Northern Plains

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(d); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Brahmaputra; 2. basin; 3. Satluj; 4. Indo-Gangetic; 5. Gangotri
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. Punjab and Haryana ; 2. Brahmaputra; 3. Northern Plains; 4. Gangotri
- E. 1. The silt that gets deposited is known as alluvium.
2. River Ganga is one of the most important and sacred rivers of India. The 2,500 km long Ganga serves as the lifeline for crores of people living on its banks, from the Himalayas to West Bengal. Ganga basin is very fertile as it is watered by the Ganga, the Yamuna and the tributaries of the Ganga.
3. Plains are flat, vast, low-lying areas, where the soil is very fertile because of the rivers flowing through them. Sugarcane, rice, jute, wheat and millets are crops grown here.
4. Satluj River Basin, Ganga Basin and Brahmaputra Basin.
5. The area that gets water through a river and its tributaries is called its basin.

## 5 Life in the Northern Plains

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4.(b); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Satluj; 2. bhojpuri, Urdu, Hindi; 3. Rice; 4. 1956; 5. Kalbaishakhi
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- E. 1. Assam is called the land of tea gardens.
2. Agra, Varanasi, Vrindavan.
3. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.



- 4 Patna is the capital of Bihar. People of Bihar speak Bhojpuri, Hindi and Urdu. The staple food is rice, lentils, wheat flour, vegetables and pickles. The favourite dishes of Biharis are litti-Chokha and Kadhi Bari. Dhoti or Pyjama and Kurta are worn by men while women wear sari and blouse.
5. Uttar Pradesh is a large and thickly populated state of India and it lies in the Ganga Basin. The main languages spoken here are Hindi and Urdu. The Taj Mahal of Agra is seventh wonder in the world. Major industries are sugar, textile, edible oil, engineering and chemical.

## 6 The Western Desert

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(c); 5. (d)
- B. 1. 1958; 2. Northern Plains; 3. Rann of Kutch; 4. Rajasthan; 5. wells, tanks
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. The Thar Desert lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan. It also extends into the southern part of Haryana and Punjab and into northern Gujarat. Some part of the Western Desert lies in Pakistan.

2. The climate is hot and dry. It receives very little or no rainfall for years. In summers, the days are extremely hot and nights are cold. The sand in the desert heats up very fast and cools down faster.

The temperature in the desert area in a day can soar over 40°C and at night it can drop below 0°C.

3. Small hills made of sand are called sand dunes. A desert is a flat land covered with loose sand. This loose sand forms small hills or mounds.
4. The only plants that grow here are scattered bushes and thorny shrubs like cactus.
5. The Thar Desert is home to several species of reptiles.

Animals like the blackbuck, Indian wild ass and the Indian gazelle are found here. The desert is also home to a large number of birds like peacock, Great Indian Bustard and spotted flycatcher.

## **7** Life in the Western Desert

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(c); 5. (b)
- B. 1. ghoomar, Kalbeliya; 2. Baolis; 3. banjaras; 4. palace on wheels
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. Due to shortage of food, people move along with their cattle from one place to another, such people are called banjaras or nomads.
2. The main crops grown in the state Rajasthan are bajra, pulses, jowar, maize and groundnuts.
3. The people of Rajasthan love to wear colourful clothes. Men wear dhotis, kurtas and colourful turbans. Women wear ghaghras, cholis and odhnis. Both men and women cover their heads to protect themselves from the scorching sun.
4. The popular mode of transportation in the Thar is the camel who is also called the ship of desert. The camel's padded feet give it a firm grip on the sandy surface while walking. The camel has a hump in which fat is stored. It is this fat that helps the camel to survive for weeks without food and water in the long waterless stretches of the Thar.
5. The people of Rajasthan use dried lentils, beans in the daily food. Gatte ki sabzi, pakodi, mangodi and papad are some delicacies of Rajasthan.

## **8** The Southern Plateau

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(c); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Narmada; 2. Deccan; 3. Arabian; 4. Black, red; 5. Anaimudi



C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F

- D. 1. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it. It is also called a tableland.
2. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it. It is also called a tableland. The Southern Plateaus lie to the south of the Northern Plains. They are also known as the Great Plateau of peninsular India.
3. **Deccan plateau** is the largest plateau in India. It stretches up to the southern tip of peninsular India. The highest peak in this region is the Anaimudi.

The **Malwa Plateau** is surrounded by the Aravalli hills in the north-west and the Vindhyas in the north. A large part of this plateau is covered with dense forests. It has rich deposits of iron.

4. Narmada river flowing through the Southern Plateau.

5. Millets, potato, rice, wheat and sugarcane are the crops which grown in the red soil.

## 9 Life in the Southern Plateau

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

B. 1. Bhilai; 2. Damodar, Subarnarekha; 3. Cuttak; 4. Ganesh Chaturthi; 5. Trichy

C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T

D. 1. The Southern Plateaus include Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

2. Raipur is the capital of Chhattisgarh. Rice, linseed, betel and watermelon are grown here. The state is very rich in minerals too.

3. Tiruchirapalli or Trichy is famous for artificial diamonds. Madurai is known for Meenakshi Temple. Rameshwaram is a major pilgrimage centre for the Hindus. Kodaikanal



and Ootacamund or Ooty are popular hill stations. Mahabalipuram has the famous monument, the Shore Temple.

4. The Kanha National Park and the Bandhavgarh National Park are the tiger reserves.
5. Aluminium, diamond, copper, iron ore and coal.

## **10 Coastal Plains and Island**

A. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4.(a)

B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T

C. 1. The Western Coastal Plains : A narrow strip of land lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It extends from Rann of Kutch in Gujarat to Kerala in the south. It lies between the Arabian sea in the west and the Western Ghats in the east.

2. This coast is very narrow and rocky. Lighthouses are built along this coast warn the ships against the rocks in water.

3. The land towards the south is called the Coromandel Coast. Many rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri form large deltas along this plain.

Mangrove forests, backwaters and lagoons are also found along these deltas.

4. Lighthouses are built along this coast warn the ships against the rocks in water.

5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are two groups of 572 small hilly islands located in the Bay of Bengal. Out of these, only 38 islands are permanently inhabited. The northern islands are called the Andaman Islands and the southern islands are called the Nicobar Islands. The Ten Degree Channel separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands receive rain throughout the year. The climate here is always very pleasant.

## 11 Life in Coastal Plains and Islands

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(b)
- B. 1. Thiruvananthapuram; 2. Ankleshwar; 3. Vasco-da-Gama; 4. Malayalam; 5. Kathakali
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. Gandhinagar is the capital of Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are its neighbouring states. The people here speak Gujarati. Raas Garba is a popular folk dance of Gujarat. The men wear churidars pyjama with kurta. The women wear saree blouse or lehnga choli. Farming is the main occupation of the people.
2. Women wear half sari and men wear mundu and shirt.

### 3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal. They are two island groups that are separated by the Ten Degree Channel. The northern islands are called the Andaman Islands and the southern islands are called the Nicobar Islands. There are 572 islands in the territory.

### Lakshadweep Islands

Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep Islands. Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India. It is a group of 27 islands in the Arabian Sea. The main islands are Kavaratti, Agatti, Minicoy and Amini.

4. Orisha and Punducherry are some states in Eastern Coastal Plains.
- Gujarat, Goa, Kerala, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli are some states in Western Coastal Plains.
5. Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of Kerala. Kerala is located on the Malabar Coast. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are its neighbouring states. It is famous for its palm trees and lagoons.



## 12 Climate of India

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(a)
- B. 1. longer, shorter; 2. May, June; 3. Khasi; 4. five; 5. 45°C
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. Changes in the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time is called weather.
2. One of the periods of different weather into which the year is divided. The winter season, the summer season, the rainy season, the spring season and the autumn season.
3. Hot and dry winds that blow in the northern plains of India in the summer season are called Loo.
4. The monsoon or rainy season begins from mid-June and continues till end of September. Moisture laden 'monsoon' winds enter India from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. It passes over the western coastal plains and brings heavy rainfall. A second branch of monsoon winds come from Bay of Bengal causing heavy rainfall in north-east and the surrounding areas.
5. Generally, winter season begins from December and continues till February in India. The north and north-western parts of the country remain extremely cold during this period. The weather remains pleasant in southern parts of the country. The coastal areas of Tamil Nadu receive good rainfall.

## 13 Our Natural Resources

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(a)
- B. 1. Windmills; 2. non-renewable; 3. Inexhaustible; 4. Petroleum; 5. Sun
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. The resources which we get from the nature are called natural resources. These include plants and animals, air and water, rocks, soils, metals and minerals.



2. Solar energy means the energy from the sun. Sun is the ultimate source of energy on the earth. Solar energy is used in water heater, street lighting, solar cookers and many more things.
3. A non-renewable resource is one of the natural resources that cannot be regenerated after its exhaustion. They will not be available to us in the future.
4. Minerals are very important for our progress. Our industries can not develop without the help of minerals.
5. Water is one of the most important natural resources on the earth. It is used for various purposes like cooking, drinking, washing, cleaning and bathing. Life is not possible on earth without water.

Moving air is called wind. It is used to produce electricity. Huge windmills have been set up at many places. Windmills slow down the speed of the wind.

## **14** Soils of India

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4.(c)
- B. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- C. 1. Soil is a non-renewable natural resource. It is an important gift of nature. It is the uppermost layer of the earth's surface in which plants grow and support different types of living organisms on earth. So, it is very important for us.
2. The formation of soil is a very long and slow process. It may take thousands of years to develop a very thin layer of soil. It begins with the breaking up of rocks by the action of rain, wind, flowing water, roots of plants, etc. The sediments and tiny rock particles break down further to form soil particles.
3. There are six major types of soils found in India.
1. Alluvial soil
  2. Black soil

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 3. Red soil    | 4. Laterite soil |
| 5. Desert soil | 6. Mountain soil |
4. Alluvial soil is actually the silt that the Himalayan rivers bring from the mountains to the plains. The silt, consisting of clay, sand and humus, is highly fertile.
  5. The loss of top soil by strong winds, rainfall, etc. is called soil erosion. It is caused by the grazing of animals and cutting down of trees. Soil erosion reduces the fertility of the soil.

The following steps should be taken in order to conserve soil erosion.

- ❖ We should plant more trees.
- ❖ We should not cut trees.
- ❖ Making dams and embankments can also prevent soil erosion.

## **15** Forests of India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4.(b); 5. (c)
- B. 1. woodpulp; 2. mountain; 3. Kerala; 4. evergreen; 5. shelter
- C. 1. Forests are large areas of land covered with dense vegetation, several kinds of plants, trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers, grasses, mosses and bushes.

Forests are useful to us in many ways :

- ❖ We get firewood, timber, lac, gum, pulp, honey, resin, rubber, etc. from the forests.
- ❖ Forests give us soft wood for making crates, plywood, matchsticks, etc.
- ❖ Trees and plants give us oxygen we need to breathe.
- ❖ Forests provide shelter to wild animals.
- ❖ Forests make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant.



- ❖ Forests give us wood pulp from which paper can be made.
  - ❖ Forests regulate the temperature of the Earth.
2. The forests in India can be divided into five major groups.
    1. Evergreen forests      2. Deciduous forests
    3. Thorn forests            4. Coniferous forests
    5. Tidal forests
  3. Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests. These forests are mostly found in the foothills of the Himalayan mountains and in the humid regions of the southern plateaus.

In our country deciduous forests cover larger area than the evergreen forests.

4. The evergreen forests remain green throughout the year. There are large variety of trees that do not shed leaves in forests. Thus, the forest appears green throughout the year. Evergreen forests are found in the regions of heavy rainfall.
5. The Government of India has set up many wildlife sanctuaries and forest reserves to protect our wildlife.

## **16 Water Resources of India**

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4.(a)
- B. 1. 3%; 2. resources; 3. 22 March; 4. Dams; 5. natural
- C. 1. Dam is a wall built across a river to hold back the water and form a reservoir behind it. Dams control floods and produce electricity.
2. Canals are small channels through which water from rivers or dams is diverted to the fields.
3. It is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural resources or tanks or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers.



4. Sometimes, the level of underground water is very deep. It is not possible to dig a deep well to get this water. In this situation, a deep bore is made by using machines. This bore is fixed with a pipe to draw out the water from the deep.
5. We all know that life cannot exist without water. We must not waste and pollute it as it is very precious. out of all the water available on the earth, only one per cent is fit for drinking. So, we need to conserve water.

## **17** Mineral Resources of India

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(c); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Iron; 2. aluminium; 3. ore; 4. Coal; 5. Metallic
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. Extracting mineral ores from the earth is called mining.
2. The impure form of mineral is known as ore.
3. Metallic minerals give us metals such as iron, silver, copper and gold. These minerals contain metals.
- Non-metallic minerals give us coal, petroleum, salt, limestone and precious stones. We use coal and petrol as fuels. These two are also known as mineral fuels.
4. ❖ It is used to generate power as a domestic fuel.
- ❖ One-third of world's energy comes from coal.
- ❖ India is the fifth largest producer of coal in the world.
5. The minerals are not forever. Once they are used, we cannot make them again. They will be exhausted one day. Such resources should never be wasted. We should try to find alternative resources.

## **18** Agriculture and Livestock Rearing

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

- B. 1. Cash; 2. Food crops; 3. tea; 4. kharif; 5. Agriculture
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. India is called an agricultural country because about 70% of the population of India is engaged in agricultural practices growing different types of crops is their livelihood.
2. **Food crops** provide us the food we eat. It forms the staple diet of the people. Rice, wheat, millet and pulses are the main food crops of India.
- Cash crops** are non-food crops that are used as raw materials in industries. These are exported to other countries. Cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco and tea are some examples of cash crops.
3. Since 1950, there has been all-round development in the agriculture sector of India. This is referred to as the Green Revolution. It was made possible by the provision of better seeds, improved machines, fertilisers, insecticides and irrigation facilities to farmers across India. Using these facilities, farmers succeeded in growing more crops and increasing crop production.
4. Livestock refers to domestic animals that are used for food, fibre and labour.
5. Tea is a plantation crop that grows well in a hot and wet climate.

## 19 Industries

- A. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(a); 5. (c)
- B. 1. capital; 2. Labour; 3. Varansi; 4. Cottage; 5. IT
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- E. 1. Industries are the centres where we manufacture products from raw materials after processing them. The



combination of machines and manual labour converts these raw materials into finished goods.

2. Cottage industries are those which people set up in their homes in both villages and cities. These industries do not need heavy machines or lots of workers. Handloom and handicrafts units come under cottage industries which also make goods from leather, wood, clay and metal and jewellery.
3. **Small Scale Industries** : Industries that employ few workers and machines, fall under the category of small-scale industries.

**Large Scale Industries** : When big mills or big machines are set up and thousands of people work to produce goods like textiles, iron and steel, automobiles, railway engines and electrical goods, it is called large scale industry.

4. We need raw material, power, machines, labour, finance/capital and transport to set up an industry.
5. Information technology (I.T.) is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data or information, often in the context of a business or other enterprise. Information technology industry is a recent development in India. Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru are some of the main centres of this industry.

## **20** Human Resources

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b)
- B. 1. Over population; 2. China; 3. Kerala
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T
- D. 1. To utilize natural resources, skilled people are required. These people are known as human resources.  
2. The India is the second-most populous country in the



world after China. This overpopulation has led to shortage of food, water, housing facilities, job, schools, etc.

3. ❖ Providing jobs to poor people.
  - ❖ Providing houses and land to the poor.
  - ❖ Opening hospitals and health care centres in villages and cities.
  - ❖ Arranging educational facilities for children from poor background.
  - ❖ Encouraging people to have a small family.
  - ❖ More factories are being opened in the villages to provide work to the villagers.
  - ❖ Many scholarship schemes have also been launched for the girl child.
  - ❖ The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan aims at providing compulsory education to children between the age group of six to fourteen.

## **21** Transport In India

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4.(c); 5. (b)
- B. 1. State; 2. Grand Trunk Road; 3. Water; 4. 12, 200; 5. Metalled
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. There are four important means of transport in India.
  1. Roadways, 2. Railways, 3. Airways, 4. Waterways
  2. Spicejet, Vistara, Jet Airways.
  3. In India, the villages have both kuchcha roads and pucca roads. Kuchcha roads are unmetalled roads while pucca roads are roads metalled with tar. The roads in the cities are metalled. Such roads are good for plying faster means of transport such as buses, cars and bikes.
4. Water transport is one of the most important modes of

transport. India has a network of inland waterways in the form of rivers, canals and backwaters. This network is used for water transport that is a cheap and easy way for transporting bulk goods. Ferries, boats, passenger ships and cargo ships are various means of water transport.

5. Railways are the most comfortable means of transport and hence preferred by passengers all over the country.

Large amounts of commodities are carried to the centres of industries and markets for sale within the country by trains. There are special trains called goods trains used for this purpose.

## 22 Communication

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4. (d); 5. (a)
- B. 1. Akashwani; 2. Courier; 3. Fax; 4. Newspapers; 5. Philately
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. Communication is the sending and receiving messages.
2. When messages are to be delivered to a large number of people at the same time, we use means of mass communication. Radio, newspaper, television, magazines and books are some examples of mass communication.
3. E-mail stands for electronic mail. This is the most popular means of communication. Through this means, messages and letters reach far off places within no time.
4. Newspapers are one of the most common and cheapest means of mass communication. Newspapers are published in many languages. A newspaper gives us lots of information on the events and happenings in our city, our country and in the world.
5. Telecommunication includes communication with the help of telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, fax and e-mail etc.



## 23 Our Culture

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(b)
- B. 1. Odhni; 2. Holi, Basant Panchmi; 3. shirt, trousers; 4. 28, 9; 5. Carnatic
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. A number of languages are spoken in our country. Different forms of the same language are called dialects. Hindi is India's official language. There are twenty-two languages recognised by the Indian Constitution. These are as follows :

Bengali	Konkani	Nepali	Sanskrit	Santhali
Assamese	Hindi	Marathi	Sindhi	Odiya
Bodo	Kannada	Malayalam	Tamil	
Dogri	Kashmiri	Maithili	Telugu	
Gujarati	Punjabi	Manipuri	Urdu	

2. **Dialect** : A number of languages are spoken in our country. Different forms of the same language are called dialects.

**Script** : Each language has its own style of writing called script.

3. There are three types of festivals in India—national, religious and harvest festivals.

The national festivals include the Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti (Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary).

We celebrate many religious festivals such as Diwali, Dussehra, Durga Puja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Christmas, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Zuha, Gurupurab, Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti.

4. Since ancient times people used paintings to express their thoughts and ideas. The paintings of different times and eras tell us about the lifestyles of the people of those times.



The cave paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh give us an idea about the lifestyle of the people of the stone age.

Murals of the Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra are some of the earliest examples of painting. These illustrate the legends of Lord Buddha.

Miniature paintings became popular since Mughal rule. Painting revealed the dressing and hairstyles of people and jewellery worn at that time. They depicted scenes of hunting, battles, landscapes, courts and stories from the life of Lord Krishna.

Some famous schools of painting are Deccan, Malwa and Jaunpur.

5. The Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri in Agra, and the Red Fort and Jama Masjid in Delhi.

## **24 Famous Personalities**

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c)
- B. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- C. 1. The Muslims follow the teachings of Prophet Muhammad who was born about 1400 years ago. Their religion is called Islam. Islamic life is based on a set of rules called the five pillars of Islam. They believe in one Supreme Allah. Their holy book is the Quran.
2. Rishabhdev was the first Tirthankar of the Jains. Mahavir was the twenty-fourth and the last Tirthankar. He spread the Jain religion to different parts of our country.
3. (a) Two scientist – Jagdish Chandra Bose, Vikram Sarabhai  
(b) Two astronomers – Aryabhata, Bhaskara
4. Kabir was a famous saint, poet and reformer. He composed dohas or couplets to spread his message of love and brotherhood. The language used by him was very simple and easy to understand by the common people. He rejected the rituals performed by the priests in temples

and mosques. He was against the caste system and untouchability.

5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was against child marriage and Sati System. In India, such marriages were common in those days.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked hard to abolish the evil practices of sati in which the widow was burnt alive with the dead husband. He also got a law passed that forbade a woman from becoming a 'sati'. He founded a reform association called the Brahma Samaj.

## 25 Our National Symbols

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(a); 5. (c)
- B. 1. National emblem; 2. tiranga; 3. tiger; 4. Jana-gana-mana; 5. saffron
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. Our national anthem was wrote by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. The national animal of our country is the tiger. The tiger is a powerful animal. It stands for bravery, strength and power.
3. Our National Flag is tricolour. So, it is also known as tiranga.
4. Peacock is the national bird of India.
5. ❖ The National Flag should be hoisted only between sunrise and sunset in an open space.
- ❖ While hoisting, the saffron band should always be towards the top and green band towards the bottom.
- ❖ When the National Flag is hoisted we must stand at attention and salute it.
- ❖ We should never hoist a torn, dirty or soiled flag.
- ❖ In case we have to fly some other flags along with the National Flag, we must remember that all the other flags should be towards the left of the National Flag. It should be towards the extreme right of all other flags



and their should be no other flag towards its right. The National Flag should fly higher at the top.

## 26 Our Rights and Duties

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(b)
- B. 1. religion; 2. Constitution; 3. heritage; 4. 26 January, 1950
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (d)
- E. 1. Socialism ensure equal rights to all people of our country.  
2. Our constitution clearly states that India is a democratic, socialist and secular republic.  
3. 1. Right to Equality  
2. Right to Freedom  
3. Right to Justice  
4. Right to follow the Religion of Choice  
5. Right to Free and Compulsory Education  
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies  
4. ❖ We must follow the rules laid down in the constitution.  
❖ We must respect our national flag and other national symbols.  
❖ We must not engage in violence.  
❖ We must protect monuments and public property.  
❖ We must defend the country in times of danger.  
❖ We must protect our natural environment.  
5. The constitution of India mentions certain guidelines for the government. These are known as Directive Principles.  
Some Directive Principles  
❖ Provide the people with proper living conditions.  
❖ The rich should not exploit the poor.



- ❖ Every child should go to school. The education for children up to the age of 14 years should be compulsory and free.
- ❖ Government should provide work to all men and women.

## **27** Our Government

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4.(b)
- B. 1. Prime Minister; 2. Rajya Sabha; 3. Chief Minister; 4. Chief justice; 5. gram sabha, gram panchayat
- C. 1. (b); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (d); 5. (c)
- D. 1. India is a democratic republic and the people of India elect their government by a system of Universal Adult Franchise. According to this system, every citizens of India, who is 18 years of age or above, can vote to elect people's representatives who would form the government.
2. The laws for the whole country are made by the parliament. Our parliament is also called Sansad. It is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It functions from Sansad Bhavan or Parliament House in New Delhi.
3. The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.
4. The main jobs of these bodies are:
- ❖ keeping an area clean,
  - ❖ construction of roads and schools,
  - ❖ arrangements for water and electricity, etc.
5. The President of India is indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament, the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the each state and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

# 1 Globes and Maps

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4.(d)
- B. 1. cardinal; 2. poles; 3. resource, commercial; 4. wall; 5. atlas
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. A globe is a three dimensional scale, model of the earth.
2. A collection of maps bound together in a book is called an atlas.
3. Map is the representation of the earth on a flat surface. The word 'map' has been derived from the Latin word 'Maps', which means a napkin. A map shows the land and sea distribution, continents and oceans, etc. It also shows physical, political and other features.
4. There are different types of maps :
- ❖ A physical map shows the physical features like the mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, rivers, seas, etc. of a place.
  - ❖ A political map shows the boundaries of cities and towns, capitals, districts, states, countries and continents.
  - ❖ A climate map shows wind direction, pressure, temperature and rainfall.
  - ❖ A vegetation map shows the distribution of forests, plants, grasslands, etc.
  - ❖ A road map shows roads, railways, airports, ports, etc.
  - ❖ An economic map shows areas of agricultural production, industries, mining, ports, trading routes, etc.
5. In the map, different colours are used to show different things. These colours express different kinds of information. All the maps in the world generally follow a

uniform (standard) colour scheme. For example, water bodies are represented in blue, plains are represented in green, deserts in yellow, while mountains and highlands are represented in brown.

## 2 Latitude and Longitude

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4.(b); 5. (d)
- B. 1. latitudes; 2. cartographers; 3. great circle; 4. Greenwich; 5. International Date Line
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4.(a); 5. (c)
- E. 1. When you look at a globe, you see many lines that are criss-cross on it. These lines are actually imaginary lines.
2. ❖ The Tropic of Cancer  $-23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ , lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
- ❖ The Tropic of Capricorn  $-23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ , lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
- ❖ The Arctic Circle  $-66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ , lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
- ❖ The Antarctic Circle  $-66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ , lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. The network of parallels and meridians on the globe is called the grid or the graticule.
4. The line which divides the Earth exactly at the centre is the longest. This line is known as the Equator or great circle.
5. The Greenwich Meridian is the chief meridian. The meridian that passes through Greenwich in London is called the Prime Meridian.

## 3 Weather and Climate

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



- B. 1. humidity; 2. Meteorologists; 3. Climatic Zones; 4. land; 5. Coastal
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. Weather; 2. Climate; 3. Vostok in Antarctica
- E. 1. **Difference Between Weather and Climate**

Weather	Climate
❖ It is the hour-to-hour and day-to-day condition of the atmosphere.	❖ It is the average condition of a place over a long period of time.
❖ It affects the daily life of people.	❖ It affects food habits, transportation, housing and occupation.
❖ It may change many times during a day.	❖ It changes after a long period of time.
❖ Meteorologists are the scientists who study weather.	❖ Climatologists are the scientists who study climate.

2. The moisture in the air is called humidity. The winds coming from the sea cause more rainfall than those coming from land. The rain brings cool climate even during the summer season. The areas with less rainfall are hotter and drier. At such places, deserts can be formed. Thus, the amount of moisture in air influences the climatic conditions.
3. The winds coming from the sea cause more rainfall than those coming from land. The rain brings cool climate even during the summer season. The areas with less rainfall are hotter and drier. At such places, deserts can be formed. Thus, the amount of moisture in air influences the climatic conditions.
4. The wind that blows from sea to land is called the onshore wind or sea breeze.

The wind that blows from land to sea is called offshore wind or land breeze.

5. The areas with similar climatic conditions are grouped into different climatic zones. The world is divided into three climatic zones : the Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.

### **Torrid Zone**

The area lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is the hottest part of the earth. It is called the Torrid Zone.

### **Temperate Zone**

The area lying between the Torrid and Frigid Zones in both the hemispheres is neither very hot nor very cold. This region is known as the Temperate Zone.

### **Frigid Zone**

The area lying near the poles, that lies between the Arctic circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Antarctic circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere has very cold climate.

## **4 Major Landforms**

- A. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4.(b); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Himalayas; 2. Plateau; 3. coastal; 4. mouth; 5. Cacti, date palm
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4.(a); 5. (c)
- E. 1. Mountains are often joined together in a line or series. It is known as a mountain range.

**Plateau** : Plateaus are also highlands but they have a flat top. So, they are also known as tableland.

**Mountain** : The mountains are the elevated parts of the earth's surface. They are about 900 metres higher than the surrounding areas.



2. The plains along the sea coast are called coastal plains.
3. (i) Plains in the river valleys have fertile soils and thus are useful for growing a large variety of crops.  
(ii) Plains are also useful for developing irrigation facilities, industries and various means of transport.  
(iii) Many towns and cities are located in the plains.
4. (i) The first stage of the river is its upper or youthful stage. In this stage, the river flows rapidly down the mountain slopes and cuts through the mountains forming a V-shaped valley, waterfalls, rapids and canyons.  
(ii) The second stage or the mature stage of the river begins as it enters the plains. Here, it swells and becomes broad as it is joined by its tributaries. The speed of the river decreases in this stage. In this stage, the river makes meanders or loops.  
(iii) The third stage of the river is also known as the old stage. In this stage, the river flows slowly and most of the rivers form deltas before joining seas.

## 5. Features of Deserts

- ❖ The deserts experience extreme climate. The days are very hot and nights are cold in these areas.
- ❖ Cacti and date palms are desert plants.
- ❖ Oasis are small water pools that spring up at some places in the desert.

## 5 Natural Resources

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4.(c); 5. (a)
- B. 1. inexhaustible; 2. Fossil; 3. Digboi; 4. Conservation; 5. Natural
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(a)



- E. 1. Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain.
2. **Renewable resources** : A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Renewable resources are also called as inexhaustible resources. Examples : water, solar energy, wind, biomass etc.
- Non renewable resources** : A non-renewable resource is a resource of economic value that cannot be readily replaced by natural means on a level equal to its consumption. Most fossil fuels like crude oil, natural gas and coal are considered non-renewable resources.
- Non-renewable resources are also called exhaustible resources.
3. The earth has a wide range of natural resources that are essential for our day-to-day life.
- ❖ Minerals, water, soil, etc. are just a few of the natural resources humans use to produce energy and make things that people use.
  - ❖ Some of the natural resources are used directly.
  - ❖ Some natural resources has to be refined before using them like fossil fuels.
4. As increase in population has increased the demand for natural resources. So, we have to look for new resources. Now, scientists are trying to find new sources of energy to run vehicles and industries. Such energy would help us to save fossil fuels.
- Solar and wind power are two main sources of energy. Solar energy is being used for heating and generating electricity.
- Wind energy is also used to draw water from wells and to produce electricity with the help of wind mills.
5. ❖ Instead of deforestation, replantation should be kept in

mind. We should take help from the Govt, for plantation programmes.

- ❖ People should at once stop the over utilization of natural resources instead they must be properly used.
- ❖ Mixed cropping, crop rotation and proper use of fertilizer, insecticide and pesticides should be taught to farmers. Encourage the use of manures, biofertilizers and organic fertilizers.
- ❖ We must develop energy saving methods to avoid wastage of energy.

## **6 The Land of Dense Forest – Democratic Republic of Congo**

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(c); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Heart of darkness; 2. Zaire; 3. mountains, plateaus;  
4. equatorial; 5. cobalt
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. With an area of about 23.5 lakh square kilometres, the Democratic Republic of Congo is the third largest country in Africa, after Sudan and Algeria. The equator passes through the northern part of this country. Thus, about one-third area of DRC lies in the Northern Hemisphere and about two-third area lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
2. The climate is hot and humid almost throughout the year due to its location near the equator. The sun shines brightly and the heat is unbearable during the daytime. The length of day and night is almost equal. The hilly regions experience comparatively low temperature. In the afternoon, the sky is full of dark clouds, which provides heavy rainfall almost everyday. The total rainfall is about 200 cm per year and it decreases towards the north and the south.
3. It is the lifeline of the people of the DRC. A major part of



the DRC lies in the basin of Zaire river. Zaire river which is also known as Congo river is the second largest river in Africa. The river Congo and its tributaries form the backbone of country's economy and transportation.

4. Most of the DRC is covered with tropical evergreen rainforests. The trees in this area grow very tall and form a canopy preventing sunlight from reaching the ground. Therefore, Congo is sometimes called the Heart of Darkness.

The forests remain green almost throughout the year. They are called evergreen forests. The hardwood trees like mahogany and ebony provide raw materials for many industries. The south and south-west area of the DRC is covered with grasslands.

5. Transport system is not well developed in the Democratic Republic of Congo because the country has a poor transport system. Ground transport in the Democratic Republic of Congo has always been difficult. However, water transport plays a major role in the transportation system.

## **7** The Land of Ice and Snow-Greenland

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4.(a)
- B. 1. midnight sun; 2. kayaks; 3. huskies; 4. Eric the Red; 5. Inuits
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4.(b); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Greenland is the largest island in the world. It is located between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle to the northeast of Canada.  
2. The Greenland experiences extremely cold climate because it lies in Polar Region. It remains very cold throughout the year. There is very little rainfall. The sun is



not visible for many weeks. There is heavy snowfall and the temperature is generally below freezing point (0°C). Very cold and chilly winds blow at a speed of about 160 km per hour.

3. The normal life is not comfortable in Greenland because the weather is extremely cold and it remains throughout the year.
4. The people of Greenland are called the Eskimos. They have narrow, black eyes and flat face.

They live mostly in small village along the southwest coasts.

The native or original inhabitants of Greenland are known as Greenlanders or Inuits. They call their country Kalaallit Nunaat, which means 'our land'. They live in snow houses called igloos.

5. People of Greenland are saying good bye to old ways of living and are adopting modern ways. Motor boats are now replacing kayaks. Modern European dresses are replacing traditional wears. Wooden and brick houses are also being made. Shipping and air service have become the main means of transport.

The country now has a well-developed telecommunication network and a military communication network. Zinc and lead are mined. We can say that now Greenlanders are trying to make a better life by coming in contact with advanced science.

## **8 The Land of the Hot Sand-Saudi Arabia**

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4.(a); 5. (a)
- B. 1. sand dunes; 2. wolves, hyenas; 3. Tropic of Cancer; 4. Ladakh Gabi; 5. Caravans
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. MECCA; 2. MEDINA; 3. OASIS; 4. RIYADH; 5. ABAYAH

- E.
1. Saudi Arabia is located in the Arabian Desert.
  2. Saudi Arabia has two most important pilgrim centres of Muslims. These are Mecca and Medina. Jeddah is the gateway to these holy cities. Muslims from all over the world visit these holy places at least once in their lifetime.
  3. People who rear sheep and goats are known as Bedouins or Nomads. They speak Arabic. They travel in groups called Caravans. They travel across the desert and camp near an oasis.
  4. In Saudi Arabia, at some places, ground water comes up to the surface forming pools of water called Oasis.
  5. The traditional dress of people in Saudi Arabia is a long cloak worn over a smock. The cloth on the head is held tightly with the help of a ring made from camel hair. Women wear a gown called abayah and cover their faces with a veil.

## 9 The Grasslands-Prairies

- A. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4.(a); 5. (d)
- B. 1. temperate; 2. velds; 3. beef; 4. Chinook; 5. wheat
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- A. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4.(b); 5. (a)
- D. 1. The prairies are located in the interior of North America in the Northern Hemisphere. This grassland extend from Canada in the north to Mexico in the south. It form a triangular area covering about 1.4 million square miles.
2. Being located in the heart of continent, the region has an extreme type of climate with hot summers and cold winters. This region receives moderate rainfall throughout the year. Winter showers also take place.
  3. The very large cattle grazing areas are called ranches.
  4. Wheat is the main crop. It is produced in large quantities.



That is why the Prairies are known as 'wheat basket of the world'.

5. The life of the people in the prairies are difficult. The people living in the prairies are basically farmers. Farmers live in farms with their families and other workers. Each farm has a farm house or hamestead to live in.

## 10 Pollution

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4.(d); 5. (d)
- B. 1. fertilisers; 2. water; 3. Environment; 4. Noise; 5. acid
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4.(a)
- E. 1. Environment is the surrounding or condition in which organism can survive.
2. Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies such as lakes, rivers, oceans and groundwater by harmful substances as a result of human activities.

### Causes of Water Pollution

- (i) Dumping of sewage and dirty water into rivers.
- (ii) Dumping of industrial waste.
- (iii) Oil spills in sea water.
- (iv) Acid rain also pollutes the water of rivers and seas.
3. Pollution is the process of making air, water, land or soil contaminated by adding harmful or unpleasant substance to environment.
4. The contamination of air with harmful gases, particles and other harmful substances causes air pollution.

### Causes of Air Pollution

- (i) Burning of fuels such as wood, coal etc.
- (ii) Burning of dry leaves.

### Effects fo Air Pollution

- (i) Health problems



- (ii) Acid rain
- (iii) Global warming

### **Steps to Control Air Pollution**

- (i) Factories should not be set up near residential areas.
- (ii) Emission from vehicles can also be reduced by maintaining them properly.
- (iii) Encourage car-pooling and avoid driving as much as possible.

### **5. Source of Soil Pollution**

- (i) Excessive use of pesticides, fertilisers and chemicals.
- (ii) Oil and fuel dumping on the soil.
- (iii) Discharge of industrial waste into the soil.
- (iv) Wastes from mines and landfills.
- (v) Acid rain also causes soil pollution.

### **Source of Noise Pollution**

- (i) Unnecessary honking of vehicles.
- (ii) Loudspeakers and aeroplanes.
- (iii) Loud noises made by machinery.
- (iv) Construction activities.

## **11 Saving the Environment**

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(a); 5. (b)
- B. 1. Reduce; 2. wastes; 3. burning; 4. biodegradable; 5. Kitchen waste
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. RECYCLE; 2. REDUCE; 3. REUSE; 4. LIQUID
- E. 1. Unwanted and unusable things are called **wastes**.

There are three types of wastes.

- 1. Solid waste, 2. Liquid waste, 3. Gaseous waste

### **Solid Waste**

Solid wastes are wastes and garbage from homes,

hospitals, offices, market places, etc. in the form of waste papers, plastic, broken furniture, bottle, newspapers, vegetables and fruits.

### **Liquid Waste**

Industrial effluents and sewage are examples of liquid wastes.

### **Gaseous Waste**

Smoke, dust, carbon monoxide and other harmful gases form gaseous waste.

The wastes can also be classified as biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes.

2. The three R's – Reduce, Recycle and Reuse
  3. In this method, deep ditches are dug in the ground and the garbage is dumped in them. When they are full, these ditches are covered by soil.
  4. There are many ways to protect our environment. Some of them are as follows :
    - ❖ Do not throw waste materials or garbage on the roads or other public places. Use the dustbins.
    - ❖ Avoid the use of plastic bags which are a serious threat to environment. Use paper or cloth bags instead.
    - ❖ Do not spit, urinate or defecate in open or public places.
    - ❖ Do not pollute the rivers by throwing any waste materials.
    - ❖ We can celebrate Vanmahotsav or forest fair and plant trees.
  5. **Biodegradable waste** : The waste materials that decompose easily and get mixed with the soil is called biodegradable waste.
- Non- Biodegradable waste** : The non-biodegradable waste materials do not decompose easily.

## 12 Natural Disasters

- A. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4.(b); 5. (a)
- B. 1. seismic zone; 2. tropical; 3. harbour; 4. natural disaster; 5. earthquake
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. The disasters caused by natural forces are called natural disasters.
2. The sudden shaking of the earth's surface is called an earthquakes.
3. **We can take the following precautions during the drought :**
- ❖ We should learn to save and conserve rainwater.
  - ❖ We should plant more trees in our areas.
  - ❖ We should encourage the system of dry farming.
  - ❖ We should save water through drip irrigation.
4. **We can take the following precautions during and after a cyclone :**
- ❖ We should listen to the weather reports on TV or radio.
  - ❖ We should store enough food in waterproof bags.
  - ❖ We should move to a safer place before cyclone comes to your area.
  - ❖ We should avoid flood water and be careful about snakes.
  - ❖ An emergency kit should always be kept ready.
5. An earthquake that occurs under the sea or an ocean can triggers giant waves. These waves are called tsunami. Tsunami is a Japanese word which means 'harbour waves'.

## 13 Transmitting Knowledge

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



- B.** 1. script; 2. hieroglyphics; 3. devanagari; 4. Arabs;  
5. Johannes Gutenberg
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- D.** 1. The earliest form of communication occurred with the use of signs and sounds. The early humans learnt to draw, paint and write. They recorded their ideas in words.
2. The development of symbols led to the growth of the script. A script is a system of writing. All languages are written in a particular script..
3. Egyptians developed a language, hieroglyphics which has a pictorial script.
4. The art of printing developed in Europe in the 15th century AD. Earlier, the books were copied and written by hand. These books were called manuscripts.

Printing was first introduced to the world by the Chinese. They cut patterns on wooden blocks, dipped these blocks in ink and pressed them on paper to get the impression of the patterns.

Nearly a thousand year later, in the fifteenth century, Johannes Gutenberg set up the first printing press in Germany. The first book printed was the famous Gutenberg Bible in 1456. Two hundred copies of the Bible were printed on sheep skin.

5. Braille script, a script used by blind people was devised in 1821 by a French man Louis Braille who was blind. Each braille character or cell, is made up of six dot positions, arranged in a rectangle containing two columns of three dots each. Blind people read the script by running their fingers along the dots.

The Braille system is one of the most widely used alphabets for the blind and has helped many blind people to enjoy the pleasure of reading and writing.

## **14** Communication

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4.(d); 5. (b)
- B. 1. Canada; 2. Television; 3. Advertisement; 4. Artificial Satellite; 5. Alexander Graham Bell
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. Communication is the process of exchanging thoughts, information and ideas with each other.
2. Sometimes, we have to interact with a large group of people at the same time. We can do it with the help of newspapers, radios, televisions, books, magazines, etc. These are called tools of mass media.
3. Artificial satellites orbit the earth and play an important role in modern communication. They pick up signals from the earth and these signals are sent back to the earth without any loss of time.
4. The letters, money orders, parcels and telegrams can be sent to different places through the post office. Post offices are situated everywhere. The cost of sending them can be paid either through cash or through stamps, which we can buy from the post office. The postal stamps provide useful information about the country of its origin.
5. The early humans communicated through sounds and gestures. Gradually, they learnt to draw. They drew pictures on the walls of caves. Still later, they learnt to draw symbols to represent sounds used in speech.

## **15** Transport

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4.(b); 5. (d)
- B. 1. fourth; 2. Atlantic, Pacific; 3. helipads; 4. 400; 5. NH-44
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. AIRWAYS; 2. ROADWAYS; 3. RAILWAYS; 4. WATER WAYS



- E. 1. In 18th century, the Industrial Revolution started in Europe. Industries were setup at many places for the production of goods. All these industries needed raw materials. Raw materials need to be taken to different places to be converted to useful articles and thereafter the finished goods have to be moved to the market. All this require an efficient, fast and economical means of transport.
2. The Wright brothers—Orville and Wilbur—flew the first aeroplane called the Flyer in 1903. They developed an aeroplane which flew a distance of 120 feet in 12 second. We have come a long way since the first aeroplane. Today, aeroplanes are well equipped to carry as many as four hundred passengers. They can fly at great speed, therefore, covering long distance in less time. The aeroplanes are the fastest and the most expensive means of travel.
3. River Hwang Ho in China, Nile and Congo rivers in Africa, Rhine and Danube rivers in Europe are used for transportation. In India, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers are navigable.
4. 1. Deccan Queen, 2. Palace on Wheels, 3. Metro trains, 4. Shatabdi, 5. Grand Orient Express, 6. Bullet trains
5. Pucca or metalled roads connecting big cities, industrial towns, trading centres and seaports are called highways. Many rich countries have a network of highways, also called freeways or expressways.

## **16** Inventions and Discoveries

- A. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4.(d); 5. (a)
- B. 1. Gottlieb Daimler; 2. Steam; 3. Michael Faraday;  
4. Benjamin Franklin; 5. Petrol, diesel
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F



- D.
1. When the water falls from a great height on turbines and the spinning blades produce electricity. It is called water power or hydropower.
  2. In England, a powerful pump was used to take out the water from the flooded mines. The steam engine was used to run that pump. George Stephenson used the steam engine to develop railway engine. It is known as steam locomotive. It was also used in ships. The power of steam engine was also used to run different types of machines.
  3. As the population increased, the demand for various types of fuel has also increased. The resources are limited. Thus, we need to develop other resources like wind energy, water energy and solar energy to provide us enough fuel.
  4. People use electricity for lighting, heating, cooling etc.
  5. Generators were developed to produced it on a large scale. These generators could be run by coal, wood, petrol, diesel and even by the force of running water. We now use this source of energy in our homes and factories, on the farms and in railways.

## **17** Medical Equipments and Medicines

- A. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4.(b); 5. (b)
- B. 1. Microscope; 2. clinical thermometer; 3. pasteurisation; 4. Alexander Fleming; 5. Dr. Edward Jenner
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. A microscope is an instrument which magnifies small objects and makes it possible for doctors and scientists to see very minute germs that are not normally visible to our naked eye.

A Dutch optician named Zacharias Janssen invented a light microscope in 1590. However, a Dutch scientist called Antonie Van Leeuwenh ok is known as the father of microscope.

2. A clinical thermometer is used to measure body temperature.
3. (a) An x-ray machine makes it possible to see the inside of the human body and detect what is wrong, say, for example, identify fractures of bones.  
(b) The MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) machine uses a powerful magnetic field to obtain the images of the external parts of the body.  
(c) Kidney stones and other such medical problems that are not visible from the outside of body can be detected with the help of an ultrasound machine.
4. Louis Pasteur, a French scientist observed that germs get killed at high temperature. These germs enter our body through water, air, milk and other beverages. Germs can be killed by boiling water and milk. The technique of killing germs by heating at high temperature is called pasteurisation.
- 5 .All of us must work against the spread of diseases. Follow these instructions :
  - ❖ Keep your surroundings clean.
  - ❖ Eat clean and nutritious food.
  - ❖ Do some exercise regularly.
  - ❖ Drink clean water.

## **18** Great World Leaders

- A. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4.(a); 5. (d)
- B. 1. Westmore land; 2. William Shakespeare; 3. Mother Teresa; 4. Abraham Lincoln; 5. Martin Luther
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. Martin Luther, a black American, was born in Atlanta in 1929. Although slavery was banned, still the blacks were treated badly by whites. He was the leader of American



Civil Rights Movement. He was awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1964 for leading the non-violent movements. He fought for equal rights of dark-skinned people. The blacks were humiliated by the whites. His efforts gathered a large number of supporters and finally a law was passed which gave equal right to the dark-skinned people of America.

2. William Shakespeare was born on 26 April, 1564 in Stratord– upon–Avon. He was an English poet, playwright and actor, widely regarded as both the greatest writer in English language and the world’s eminent dramatist. He is often called England’s national poet and the “Bard of Avon”.
3. Abraham Lincoln was born in a poor family in Kentucky in the USA in 1809. Due to poverty, he could not get formal education. He worked as a farm labourer and then a storekeeper. His mother advised him to take life as a challenge and fight against all hardships.
4. Mother Teresa was born in Skopje, Macedonia in 26 August, 1910.

Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 and India’s highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna in 1980. She died on Sep 5, 1997.

5. He was a great musician. He showed prodigious ability from his earliest childhood. He started composing from the age of five and by seventeen he was the court musician of Salzburg in Austria. At the age of thirty five, he composed over six hundred works, many considered as masterpieces.

## **19** **Legends Never Die**

- A. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4.(a); 5. (d)
- B. 1. M.S. Subbulakshmi; 2. Kalidas; 3. Charaka; 4. 50, 3000;  
5. satyagraha

C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T

D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4.(b); 5. (c)

E. 1. At the age of 15 he surprised everyone by writing his first poem Banphool.

Tagore wrote nearly 50 books and more than 3,000 poems. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his book, Gitanjali.

2. M.S. Subbulakshmi was born on 16 September, 1916 in Madurai. She was an Indian Carnatic vocalist from Madurai, Tamil Nadu. She gave her first public performance at an age of thirteen. She was the first musician ever to be awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

3. Sushruta is called the father of plastic surgery. He learnt surgery and medicine at Varanasi and became a famous surgeon. He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, locating and treating fractures and operating eyes for removing cataract. He was an excellent teacher. He also knew about hundreds of medicinal plants and how they could be used to treat different diseases.

Charaka was the first physician to present the concept of digestion.

Charaka described in detail the various stages through which food passes during digestion. He also knew the fundamentals of genetics.

Charaka also wrote the Charaka Samhita, a standard work on the subject. In his book, he described the diagnosis and treats of many diseases.

4. Mahakavya means 'great poem'. A mahakavya had to contain descriptions of war, nature and politics.

5. Rani Lakshmi Bai was born on 19 November, 1828 in Varanasi. In her childhood, Lakshmi Bai was called Manikarnika. She was the queen of Jhansi.



Lakshmi Bai played an important role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857. When the British forces laid siege to Jhansi, she rallied her troops and offered a brave resistance. However, her army was defeated and she had to escape from the city.

## 20 British Rule and the Revolt of 1857

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4.(c); 5. (a)
- B. 1. Siraj-ud-Daulah; 2. divide and rule; 3. 1857; 4. Portuguese; 5. opium, indigo
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. The British East India Company came to India with the intention of trading in spices, cotton and silk cloth, medicines, perfumes, precious stones and metals.
2. India was an agricultural country. Most of the Indians depended on agriculture. The British wanted to collect as much wealth as they could and so they forced the farmers to grow cash crops like opium and indigo. These crops were then bought at a very low price by the British and sold in foreign lands at high prices. To make the matter worse, the farmers had to pay heavy taxes. As a result, the Indian farmers became very poor.
3. The Company rulers introduced the Enfield rifle in India. There was a rumour that fat of cows and pigs was used in making the bullets for the new rifles.  
This enraged both Hindus and Muslims as it was against their religious beliefs.
4. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was declared the supreme leader by the soldiers. However, the British had a larger army and better weapons. They crushed the revolt. Many Indian leaders and soldiers were arrested and executed. Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested and sent on exile to Burma.

5. Though the Great Revolt failed to achieve its aim but it certainly produced far reaching results.
- (i) The 400 years of Mughal rule came to an end.
  - (ii) It put an end to the company's rule in India. Administration of India came directly under the British crown.
  - (iii) By a special Act, both the Board of Control and the Board of Directors were abolished and the office of the Secretary of State for India was created with an India Council of 15 members to assist the Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
  - (iv) The Indian army was throughly reorganised.
  - (v) The policy of ruthless conquests in India was given up and the Indian princes were given the assurance that their states would not be annexed.
  - (vi) The right of adoption was also given to them.
  - (vii) Full religious freedom was guaranteed to Indians.
  - (viii) It laid the foundation for the Future freedom struggle and awakened the Indians.

## **21** Towards Freedom

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(d); 5. (b)
- B. 1. Mahatma Gandhi; 2. 72; 3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; 4. Dayanand Saraswati; 5. 1869
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the important radical leaders. They are also famous as Lal-Bal-Pal.
2. Movement against the British in 1921. He asked the people not to cooperate with British government. Many people left their Jobs, thousands of students left their schools and colleges to join the movement. Soon the jails were filled with prisoners.



3. In 1885, Mr. A.O. Hume, a retired civil servant, with the help of educated Indians, formed the Indian National Congress (INC). The purpose of the INC was to get the educated Indians a greater say in governing the country.

The first session of INC was held in Bombay (Mumbai) under the Presidentship of W.C. Bannerjee. The session was attended by 72 delegates. The Congress soon spread all over the country and it became the voice of the entire nation.

4. There was a group of freedom fighters who wanted freedom at the earliest. They believed that violence was the only answer to the British acts of suppression. They also thought that British would understand only the language of force and violence. Such people were called revolutionaries.

Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose were well known revolutionaries.

5. The most serious incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919. About 20,000 men, women and children had gathered to hear their leaders and to protest against the Rowlatt Act. General Dyer blocked the only gate of the Jallianwala Bagh and asked his men to open fire. Hundreds of civilian people were killed and injured. This incident shocked the whole country.

## 22 India Won Freedom

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4.(b); 5. (d)
- B. 1. Lahore; 2. Quit India; 3. Dilli Chalo, Jai Hind, ; 4. 15 August 1947; 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D. 1. The British government was now alarmed that the freedom movement was growing stronger every day. In 1927, it sent a seven-member team called the Simon

Commission headed by Sir John Simon, to suggest reforms in the British Government.

2. There were many new leaders of the freedom struggle such as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Abul Kalam Azad, Rajendra Prasad, Motilal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, etc.
3. In 1929 at Lahore the Congress declared their demand for complete independence. Soon, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement in early 1930 with the Dandi March. Gandhiji along with his followers led a procession from his ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi to break the salt law (the British had prevented Indians from making salt.)
4. World War II broke out in 1939. This British Government forced India into the war without consulting the Indian leaders. The Congress ministries resigned under protest and demanded freedom. The Congress launched the Quit India Movement in 1942. Gandhiji asked the people to Do or Die.

The Quit India Movement spread all over the country. The British immediately arrested Gandhiji and many other leaders.

5. The Second World War came to end. The British realised that they could no longer govern the Indians. So, they agreed to leave India.

India became free on 15 August, 1947. However, it was decided to divide the country into two parts— India and Pakistan.

## **23** Government

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4.(d); 5. (b)
- B. 1. governor; 2. judiciary; 3. Lok Sabha; 4. Union; 5. 28, 9
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(e); 5. (b)



- E.
1. The government at the centre is called the union government.
  2. Every state in India has a legislative assembly. The Governor is the head of the state government. The President of India appoints the Governor on the recommendations of the Union Cabinet. The Governor is also appointed for five years. Every elected member is known as a Member of legislative Assembly (MLA). The elected MLAs form the government at the states. The state government is headed by the leader of the majority party.
  3. The Lok Sabha is also known as the Lower House or the House of the People. At present, it has 545 members. Only Indian citizens of 25 years of age and above can become members of the Lok Sabha. These members are elected directly by the people of India.
  4. The constitution of India has provision for establishing an independent judiciary system. The Judicial system of India ensures justice for all Indian citizens. The judicial bodies are called courts.  

The judiciary is the main pillar of Indian democracy. The Judiciary is the branch of government that deals with interpretation of nation's laws, resolution of legal conflicts and judgements for violations of the law.
  5. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India.

## **24** The United Nations

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4.(d)
- B. 1. United Nations Organisation (UNO); 2. 192 countries; 3. Secretariat; 4. Hague; 5. India
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. The main objectives of the United Nations are:  
(i) To maintain international peace, security and settle all

disputes among the member nations in a peaceful manner.

- (ii) To bring about friendly relations among nations with equal right for all.
  - (iii) To assist nations in these tasks and co-ordinate their efforts.
  - (iv) To have a meeting place where all members can work together.
  - (v) To cooperate with other nations in solving International, economic, social, cultural and humanita-rian problems.
  - (vi) To promote respect for human rights and support the freedom of all people, without any discrimination of race, sex, religion, colour or language.
2. The United Nations has achieved great success in various fields such as labour, health, education, food production and welfare of children. It has helped countries in various projects. It has been able to keep away some disputes from developing into major wars. The organisation has also helped people in numerous parts of the world to gain their freedom and better way of life. The most important goals of the United Nations include achieving world peace and security. Through peace keeping and conflict resolution initiatives across the world, UN has managed to restore peace and stability as well as reduce the casualties of war.
3. The General Assembly is the largest body and main organ of the UN. It is composed of all member states of the UN and works like a world parliament for them. Where all the issues related to world peace are discussed.

The General Assembly elects the members of all the other UN bodies. Members meet once a year and decisions are taken through voting. Each member country has one vote.



4. The most important among these are the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
5. The Security Council is an important organ of UN. It looks after the peace and security in the world. It probes into international disputes and helps in resolving them. It has only 15 members and five of them are permanent members and the other ten are elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. The permanent members are the USA, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China.

# NOTES



# NOTES

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