

Social Science

5

Chapter-1 Globe Model of The Earth

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. 70, 2. Pacific Ocean, 3. North Pole, South Pole, 4. Equator, 5. Longitudinal line.

B. Match the following :

1. Largest continent : (d) Asia
2. Largest ocean : (c) Pacific Ocean
3. Exact model of earth : (a) Globe
4. Imaginary line passing through : (b) Equator the middle of the earth.

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True.

D. Short answer type questions :

1. There are five oceans existing on our earth as following : (i) Pacific Ocean, (ii) Atlantic Ocean, (iii) Indian Ocean, (iv) Arctic Ocean, (v) Southern Ocean and there are seven continents existing on our earth as following : (i) Asia, (ii) Africa, (iii) Australia, (iv) Antarctica, (v) Europe, (vi) North America, (vii) South America.
2. There passes an imaginary line through the middle of the earth between the two poles. This imaginary line is called the equator. The equator divides earth into the northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere and it is an important line of latitude for navigational purposes.
3. The longitudinal line passing through the Greenwich Observatory in the United Kingdom near London has been marked at 0° and called the prime meridian. On both the sides of the prime meridian there are 180 meridians.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. A globe is called the model of the Earth. It represents the actual shape of the Earth. We can conveniently look at the actual shape of continents and oceans on a globe. We can acquire a detailed knowledge about our country as well as the world by taking the help of a globe.
2. Parallels run from east to west whereas meridians run from north to south. Parallels can never intersect with each other whereas meridians can intersect with each other.

3. Parallels and meridians are of great assistance in finding the location of a place on the globe having the knowledge of one of them is not enough. The parallels and meridians cross each other and form the network of lines called the grid. This helps us in finding the location of a place.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (d) Five, 2. (a) Asia, 3. (b) Poles, 4. (c) North Pole, 5. (b) Equator, 6. (d) Meridians.

Chapter-2 Maps : Our Guides

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Atlas, 2. Globe, 3. North, 4. sketch, 5. dark blue.

B. Match the following :

1. A drawing of earth on a plain : (b) Map surface
2. Collection of maps : (c) Atlas
3. Sri Lanka : (d) South of India
4. Pakistan : (a) West of India

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. False, 7. True.

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The top of the map always shows the north and the bottom the south. The direction on our right hand is east and our left is the west.
2. There are different types of marks, symbols, lines, dots and colours marked on the maps. The marks so drawn are collectively called the language of the map.
3. The scale is shown in the map in two ways : (i) statement method, (ii) linear scale method
4. The key given on a map tells the meaning of the symbols.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. We obtain very little information of the world with the help of a small globe. We cannot make such a huge sized globe that can provide us information as regards all the places and physical features of the whole of the earth. The maps can help us in getting better information.

2. North, South, East and West are the main directions and north-east, south-east, north-west, south-west are the sub directions.
 3. The maps are shaded by using different colours. We can show different kinds of informations on a map by using different colours. We may know more about the use of different colours on map.
- F. Tick (✓) the correct options :**
1. (d) All of these, 2. (d) Atlas, 3. (a) East, 4. (b) Blue.

Chapter-3 Variation in Climate

- A. Fill in the blanks :**
1. hot, 2. torrid zone, 3. temperate zone, 4. slanting, 5. moderate, 6. moisture.
- B. Match the following :**
1. Fall of the sunrays during morning : (b) Oblique
 2. Fall of sunrays near the equator : (c) Verticle
 3. The region located close to the poles : (c) Frigid zone
 4. Climate to coastal region : (a) Moderate
 5. Water vapour present in the air : (d) Moisture
- C. Whether the following statements are True or False :**
1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False.
- D. Short answer type questions :**
1. The sunrays are almost verticle during noon whereas in morning and evening sunrays are oblique. Therefore the noon is hotter than the morning and evening.
 2. Torrid zone is the hottest region on earth.
 3. The temperature decreases with an increase in the height above the sea level and increases with an decrease in the height above the sea level.
- E. Long Answer Type Questions :**
1. The sunrays fall obliquely in morning and evening over a large surface area, They gives us heat. On ther other hand, the sunrays are almost verticle during noon. This is the reason why we get more heat during noon. The heat received from the sun has the direct impact on the climate of a place.
 2. Our heat, on the basis of the heat received

- from the sun has been devided into three heat zones as following : (a) Torrid zone, (b) Frigid zone, (c) Temperature zone.
3. The quantity of water-vapour existing in the air is called moisture. The winds blowing from the sea and ocean increase the quantity of humidity in the air. The quantity and distribution of rainfall at a place during the year influence the climate of that place to a great extent.
- F. Tick (✓) the correct options :**
1. (d) Frigid zone, 2. (b) Torrid zone, 3. (c) Temperature zone.

Chapter-4 Congo Land of Dense Forest

- A. Fill in the blanks :**
1. Africa, 2. hot, humid, 3. evergreen, 4. cassava.
- B. Match the following :**
1. Kinshasa : (b) Capital of Congo
 2. Zaire : (a) Main river
 3. Banto : (a) Main Language of Congo
 4. Independence of Congo : (c) 1971
- C. Whether the following statements are True or False :**
1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True.
- D. Short Answer Type Questions :**
1. The republic of congo is situated in the western part of Africa continent.
 2. Cassava, Cocoa, Coffee and Rice are grown in Congo.
 3. The forest of Congo monkeys, Chimpanzees, Gorrillas, Elephants and Rhinoceros are found.
- E. Long Answer Type Questions :**
1. Usually, the climate of Congo is hot and humid. There is plenty of sunlight as well as rainfall and air remains humid in Congo. The weather during morning is bright and pleasent, during noon is hot and humid, during night is cold and pleasent.
 2. Cotton, groundnut, rice, coffee, tobacco, rubber, datepalm etc. are grown in plenty in Congo. Cassava and banana are the most important food crops of Congo. Palm oil, Cocoa and Coffee are obendently grown here.
 3. Congo is very rich in mineral resources and is the important producer of diamonds in

the world. Cobalt, copper, gold, uranium and silver ores are also mined here. There are rich deposits of copper at Katanga.

G. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (c) Kinshasa, 2. (b) Atlantic ocean, 3. (b) 1971.

**Chapter-5
Greenland : Land of Ice and Snow**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Denmark, 2. 2166086, 3. Nuuk, 4. Iceland, 5. Midnight, 6. Igloo, 7. harpoon

B. Match the following :

1. Green land : (c) Land of midnight sun
2. House of Eskimo : (a) Igloo
3. A kind of weapon : (b) Harpoon
4. A kind of boat : (e) Kayak
5. An animal tamed by Eskimoes : (d) Reindeer

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Greenland, the worlds largest island is located in the north-eastern part of North America.
2. The climate of greenland remains extremely cold althrough the year.
3. The Eskimoes use a spear like weapon for hunting, called Harpoon, Harpoon is used for hunting.
4. Eskimoes do not construct permanent houses. During winter, they construct semi-circular with ice slabs. These house are called igloos.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The climate of greenland remains extremely cold althrough the year. This is the reason why the land here remains covered with thick sheets of ice. Hence, there is no vegetation growing here in this region.
2. The inhabitants of greenland are called Eskimoes. They have accustomed themselves to the extremely cold climate experienced in this land. They can be seen wearing clothes like coat and throusers made of skin or fur of animals. They live in semi circular houses called igloos.

3. Under the changed circumstances, the lifestyle of eskimoes has also started changing consequently, several big and small towns have become developed close to the sea-coasts. Many people live in these towns in the houses constructed of wood. They have also started using motor boats. In place of Kayak's and using guns and rifles in place of Harpoon.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (b) Icelanad, 2. (a) Fishing and hunting, 3. (c) Eskimoes, 4. (d) Kayak.

**Chapter-6
Saudi Arabia : The Land of Hot Sand**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Arabian, 2. petroleum, 3. Mecca, Medina, 4. bedouins, 5. Camel, 6. Arabic, 7. Riyadh

B. Match the following :

1. Hill like structure : (c) Sand dunes
2. Hill Station : (a) Abha
3. Mecca and Medina : (b) Pilgrimage centres
4. Riyadh and Jeddah : (e) Main cities of Saudi Arabia
5. Favorite drinks of bedouins : (d) Cocoa

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Saudi Arabia is a part of the Arabian Peninsula. The sandy land covers about three fourth of the total peninsular region of Arabia. This largest peninsula of the world is surrounded by Red Sea in the West, Arabian sea in the South and Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in the East. The Northern borders of Saudi Arabia are shared by Jordan, Israel, Iraq and Kuwait, Yemen, Oman and the United Arab Emirates are located towards the South of Saudi Arabia. The tropic of cancer passes through the middle of Saudi Arabia.
2. Saudi Arabia is very rich in petroleum (mineral oil) found deep beneath the earth's crust. This petroleum (crude oil) is exported to almost every country of the world. Hence, Saudi Arabia is a prosperous country.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. The usually climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. The temperature during day is very high on account of which the sand heats up very much. On the other hand, the nights are cool and highly comfortable. During winters, days are warm but nights are cool. There is very little rain in this region. The hill stations, like Abha, experience comparatively cooler temperature. The climate of the coastal regions is extremely pleasant and soothing.
2. The people living in the interior parts of Saudi Arabia follow a traditional lifestyle. These nomads move from place to place accompanied by their animals to find pasture and food. These nomadic people are called Bedouins. Bedouins are very courageous people and move in groups. Coca is most preferred drink of the Bedouins. They mainly speak Arabic language and respect their guests very much. The Bedouins travel in caravans and carry their belongings and cattle with them and live in tents. However, the lifestyle of the Bedouins has started changing slowly. They have also started maintaining motor vehicles and enjoying modern facilities.
3. There are rich deposits of crude oil (petroleum) in Saudi Arabia. A large number of petroleum refineries have been established where different petroleum products, such as diesel, petrol, kerosene, oil, etc. are refined and exported to various countries of the world. Besides refineries, there are also several other industries producing the goods of everyday use.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) Jordan, 2. (c) Liquid petroleum, 3. (d) Saudi Arabia, 4. (c) Sandy storm.

Chapter-7 The Grassland (Prairies)

1. Fill in the blanks :

1. Prairies, 2. French, grassland, 3. black, fertile, 4. wheat, 5. Chicago

2. Match the columns :

1. Downs : (c) Australia
2. Prairies : (e) Grassland

3. Mississippi : (d) Prairie region
4. Slaughter House : (a) Chicago
5. Herds of Bison : (b) Source of irrigation

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The temperate grasslands existing in different parts of the world are known by different names. They are popularly known as prairies in North America and Pampas in South America. In South Africa, these grassland are known as velds; in Australia as Downs and in Russia as Steppes.
2. The soil of prairies region is black, hence, highly fertile. The inhabitants have developed large farms extending over thousand of hectares for make the land conducive for agriculture.
3. Wheat is the main crop in prairie which is grown in plenty, hence, it is called the wheat basket.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Prairies located in North America. There is heavy snowfall during winter. The rainfall is very little and the summers are very hot. This kind of climate is conducive for the growth of grass.
2. Huge machines are used for tilling the land in prairie region. All sort of agriculture work in prairie is done with the help of machines including the ploughing, sowing, reaping and thrashing. These machines help in the execution of work of many people in very less time. They work hard to plenty of output. Thus machines are used on a large scale for farming in USA.
3. All sorts of agriculture work in prairie is done with the helps of machines including the ploughing, sowing, reaping and thrashing. These machines helps in the execution of work of many people in very less time. Different dairy related works are done with the help of machines in these farms. Very little number of workers are employed in these farms and ranchas and the cows are milked with machines. The butter and cheese are made from the milk.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) Black and Fertile, 2. (c) Bisons, 3. (b) Wheat, 4. (d) Chicago.

**Chapter-8
Means of Transport**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. foot, 2. Grand Trunk Road, 3. 1853, 4. United States of America, 5. Airways.

B. Match the following :

1. Longest railway route : (e) Trans-Siberian Railway
2. Fastest moving train : (c) Bullet Train
3. Inventor of first flying machine : (a) Wright Brothers
4. International Air Service of India : (b) Air India
5. Private Airlines : (d) Kingfisher and Jet Airways

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. False.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. There are two kinds of roads : These are Kuchcha roads and Pucca roads. These roads have made the travelling easier.
2. Increasing use of transport has resulted in various problems because it makes air pollution and rise in road accidents.
3. Railways are useful in development of trade because very heavy goods can be conveniently transported to distant places by using railway transport.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. A very sound transportation system is direly needed for the all round growth and development of a country and also for travelling from one place to another. Hence, there is always the need of different mean of transport. The main advantages of well developed transport system are : (i) Travelling becomes easier, (ii) Heavy goods can be conveniently transported. (iii) Development of Growth in country.
2. In the beginning the invention of the wheel made travelling for more comfortable. But after the invention of steam engine there was revolution in the field of transportation.

Thereafter, the trains started running on tracks. As the time passed, different other motor vehicles, railway trains, ships, etc. were invented.

3. Suez and Panama Canals made transport for more convenient and comfortable in the world as they provide passage to ships. The other advantage of these canals is that they have reduced the distance between the continents to a great extent. Presently, different agricultural products as for example, cotton, wool, jute, rubber, etc. as well as minerals, such as manganese, iron ore, bauxite, mica etc. can be traded from one region to the other region in no time and at low cost.

4. The Aeroplanes can carry tons of goods and also fly at great height and fast speed. The Aeroplanes have reduced distances among countries of the world in the sense that one can reach to any corner in the world in a very short span of time.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (c) Sher Shah Suri, 2. (a) Bombay (Mumbai) and Thane, 3. (b) Wright Brothers, 4. (d) Air India.

**Chapter-9
Means of Communication**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Communication, 2. Postman, 3. Newspaper, 4. E-mail, 5. Space.

B. Match the following :

1. Post Office : (b) Letters and Greeting Cards
2. E-mail : (a) Internet and Computer
3. Italian Scientist : (d) Marconi
4. Advertisement : (c) Information about new products

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. True.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. In order to attain our purposes, we can use books, magazines, newspaper, television, radio and advertisements. They are known as means of mass communication.

2. Means of mass communication are available in the world.
3. Television is useful as we can watch moving pictures as well as hear sound.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. The modern means of transport and communication have proved to be of great advantage in case of some emergency. The people may be alerted about storms, floods, epidemics, drought, war etc. through these means. In this way, the affected people can be helped at the time of need and their lives saved.
2. One can send urgent message through telegram whereas through telephone two people can send and receive message at the same time. A telegram is sent through a telegram office whereas we can talk over telephone to any person in the world as though we are sitting face to face. Therefore, we can say that telephone is more advanced than telegram.
3. Cinema is not only the means of entertainment, but also very effective means of mass communication there can be spreading of knowledge and awareness through it. Feature films and documentaries are also shown in cinema halls.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (d) Graham Bell, 2. (c) Internet, 3. (b) G. Marconi, 4. (c) J.L. Baird, 5. (a) Artificial satellites.

**Chapter-10
World of Knowledge**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Greece, Iraq, 2. Indus Valley of Civilization, 3. Devnagri, 4. Zero, 5. Arabs, 6. Paper, 7. Wooden.

B. Match the following :

1. Hinsa : (c) of India
2. Laurant Caster : (c) Developed Wooden Blocks of the Letters
3. Louis Braille : (d) Developed Script for Blind
4. Papyrus : (b) Reed

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The script which is written in the form of figures and pictures is called pictorial script.
2. Chinese people dyed ragged clothes in water for a long time and made pulp from it which was then used to make paper. The papyrus reed was used by Egyptian people to write upon.
3. In Braille script the letters are in form of Bulging dots on a piece of paper.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. At the start, the man used some particular signals, symbols and gestures to convey his message. Therefore, he learnt to express them by using some pictures and animals figures. In this way, the initial writing or script was in form of figures and pictures.
2. At the start, the ancient man drew sketch of each cattle, though it was difficult and time consuming work. Probably, he might have used his fingers to count them. In fact, the use of numbers for counting originated in India. Our renowned mathematicians developed the concept of zero (0) and used it.
3. Printing is best means to preserve the knowledge and information. Today, thousands of books on different subjects are printed everyday all over the world. This has promoted the cause of education. Gutenberg made first printing press.
4. Education is a root of development. A literate person can satisfy his curiosity as regard any time in the modern age of knowledge. A country can easily become progressive when its citizens are literate.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (d) All of these, 2. (b) Brahmi script, 3. (d) Hindi, 4. (c) Arabs.

**Chapter-11
Health Care Facilities**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. human body, 2. doctor, 3. malaria, 4. England, 5. pasteurisation

B. Match the following :

1. Instrument to Measure Bodily temperature : (c) thermometer

2. Instrument to know the working of heart and lungs : (a) Stethoscope
3. Italian Scientist : (e) Galileo Galilei
4. Machine to take photograph of Internal bodily organs : (b) X-ray Machine
5. French Chemist : (d) Louis Pasteur

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. False, 8. True.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The microscope enlarges the small things and makes them appearing bigger microscope is presently used to examine sputum, blood, urine, stool, etc. to diagnose various diseases and give proper treatment.
2. The usually temperature of human body is 37°C Celcius or 98.4° Fahrenheit. Thermometer is used to measure bodily temperature at home and at clinics.
3. With the help of X-Ray machine doctors can know the position of fractured bones and with the help of scanner doctors may diagnose the problems related to brain and other organs.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Ancient people did not know about disease. The people were of the view that the disease were the curse of God with the development of knowledge. The people observed the things carefully and learnt various new things.
2. The stethoscope was invented by a French Doctor Rene Laennec in 1816. One day, while observing two children playing by talking and listening through a hollow bamboo, he found that a girl sitting at one end of the bamboo whispered something into the hollow and her brother at the other end listened clearly. From this he got idea to make stethoscope. Today, this instrument has assumed great importance in the medical field and almost all the doctors throughout the world use it.
3. A French Chemist named Louis Pasteur developed the Germ. theory of disease and revealed that certain disease are caused by some specific germs. It was his observation that these germs are killed at high temperature.

4. For maintaining good health we should :
 - (i) maintain hygiene and cleanliness in our surrounding.
 - (ii) eat only fresh and nutritious food and never eat previously cut food.
 - (iii) Always drink neat and clean water.
 - (iv) Be regular in physical exercise.

G. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (b) 37° Celcius, 2. (a) Under the tongue or armpit, 3. (c) Heart and lungs, 4. (d) Holland, 5. (d) All of these.

Chapter-12
The Age of Machines

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Iron, 2. James Watt, 3. Stephenson, 4. Liquid Gold, 5. Rudolph Diesel, 6. electric battery

B. Match the following :

1. James Watt : (d) Steam Engine
2. Stephenson : (a) Steam Engine
3. Rudolph Diesel : (b) Diesel Engine
4. Alessandro Volta : (c) Electric Battery
5. Daimler : (d) Petrol Driven Machine

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. In factories only few goods could be produced . Apart from this, the quality of goods was not so good. The goods produced in these workshops being expensive. Therefore establishment of factories took place.
2. The deposits of coal and petroleum are limited and will last for a limited time. Hence, we should be more cautious in use of coal and petroleum.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The discovery of Iron was a great advanced in the life of man. The being rich deposits of iron, several strong tools using iron were made, such as, plough, axe, sickle, chisel, etc. These tools were used to clear forests and developing the land conducive for farming.
2. In 1769, James Watt invented the steam engine which brought about revolution in human life. A powerful pump was made on

the principal of steam engine. This pump was successfully used to draw out water from mines. Steam engine was also used in first railway engine, ships and different heavy machines.

3. The electricity generated from running water is called hydro electricity. In order to generate electricity from water, several dams have been constructed across different rivers. The water is made to fall from a great height and thus, electricity is generated.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) Wood and Stone, 2. (a) Coal, 3. (b) Mineral oil, 4. (d) Italy.

**Chapter-13
Natural Disaster**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. calamity, 2. earthquakes, 3. richter, 4. waves.

B. Match the following :

1. Floods : (d) Overflowing of water
2. Shortage of water : (c) Droughts
3. Tsunami : (a) Very high waves
4. Study of earthquakes : (e) Seismology
5. Earthquake : (b) Tremors on earth's surface.

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Any calamity caused by nature is popularly known as natural disaster.
2. We should run out of the building at once in case of Earthquake and we are in some building.
3. Sometimes, when it rains profusely, rivers start overflowing with water and rising above their banks. The water then overflows into adjoining land causing floods.
4. A cyclone is a very strong wind accompanied very heavy rain.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. When there is a sudden tremor on earth's surface and the ground shake's, then there is earthquake. Tremors are caused by movements deep inside the earth.

2. To prevent the occurrence of draught we should do :

- (i) Planting or afforestation of trees
(ii) Harvesting of water
(iii) Store water in dams on rivers.

3. In case of Tsunami, there are very high waves created by some disturbance under the sea, such as, under water earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or land slides.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (a) Road accident, 2. (a) In the open away from tall buildings, 3. (d) All of these, 4. (a) Floods.

**Chapter-14
Immortal People**

1. Fill in the blanks :

1. Socrates, 2. Poison, 3. Plato, 4. Germany, 5. Gujarat, 6. Satyagrah

2. Match the following :

1. Abraham Lincoln : (c) Abolition of slavery
2. Karl Marx : (d) Das Capital
3. Socrates : (a) Cup of poison
4. Lenin : (e) Russian Revolution
5. Gandhiji : (b) Non-co-operation Movement

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The life of great people is a sort of inspiration for us as other followed the teachings of such great people.
2. Socrates delivered the message that man should use his skill of logic and reasoning.
3. Socrates was compelled to change his ideals, but, he refused as he very much appreciated his ideals more than his life. Become angry, the rulers pronounced death sentence against him.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. During Lincoln's tenure as president, there emerged a threat to the unity of the nation. The southern states raised their demand for a separate country. Northern and Southern states raise the issue of slavery.
2. Karl Marx, was a great philosopher and writer. He was born in Germany in 1818.

Karl Marx was sympathetic towards workers. He was of the view that the means of production should be owned by the society.

3. Gandhiji became determined to struggle against the policy of whites. He united the Indians and launched struggle for equality. He struggled for self respect of people throughout his life. He always encouraged people to fight for the truth.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (c) Germany, 2. (a) Abraham Lincoln, 3. (c) Karl Marx, 4. (d) Gandhiji.

Chapter-15
Origin and the Working of
United Nations

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Industrial Revolution, 2. 1914, 1918, 3. League of Nations, 4. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, 5. San Francisco, 6. United Nations Day.

B. Match the following :

1. The First World War : (b) 1914-1918
2. The Second World War : (a) 1939-1945
3. Hiroshima and Nagasaki : (d) Japan
4. President Roosevelt : (e) The USA
5. The United Nations Day : (c) 24 October

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. False, 7. True.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Due to Industrial Revolution, many European countries became highly rich and prosperous. Now, all these countries required more and more raw material for producing more and more goods. This generates competition and struggle.
2. The need for peace and security in the world gave rise to the origin of United Nations Organization.
3. The following are the human rights :
1. Right to leave as free citizens.
 2. Right to Education.
 3. Equality before law.
 4. Freedom to travel anywhere in the world.
 5. Freedom of religion and worship.
4. The General Assembly works as the world parliament. Various problems existing in the world are discussed in the session of General

Assembly. The member countries offer their suggestions to sort out different problems.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. There are two world wars that have taken place in the world. The first world war was fought from 1914 to 1918. Which caused huge damage to life and property. Thereafter, the second world war started in 1939 which has far more destructive than the first world war.
2. After the second world war, the people of the world became cautious of their future. People became of the view that if third world war takes place then the whole mankind will be lost. This caused the formation of a new organization that could prevent wars among the countries and establish peace and security. The name United Nations Organization was suggested by Roosevelt, the then president of the United States of America.
3. The International Court of Justice decides the disputes among the member countries and provides legal advice to different organs of the United Nations. There are fifteen judges in the International Court of Justice. The judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 9 years.
4. The United Nations has been functioning since 1945. It has succeeded in sorting out disputes among nations from being converted into massive wars. The Arab-Israeli war, Indo-Pakistan war, Iran-Iraq war and the Gulf war could only be the local wars because of the active interference of the United Nations. The United Nations also sends its peace-keeping force for solving various disputes among the nations.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (b) European countries, 2. (a) 1939, 3. (c) The League of Nations, 4. (d) 24th October, 5. (a) 5, 6. (b) 15.

Chapter-16
Contribution of India to the UN

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, 2. United Nations, 3. Non-alignment, 4. South Africa, 5. Israel.

B. Match the following :

1. Vijayalakshmi Pandit : (e) First Woman President of the UN General Assembly

2. The World Bank : (a) Five Years Plans
3. Palestinian Territory : (d) Israel
4. Non-alignment : (b) India's Foreign Policy
5. South Africa : (c) Apartheid

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The United Nations sent many specialists to impart training to Indians in different fields. The United Nations has also actively co-operated in India's development projects.
2. India has always supported the United Nations Policy opposing the colonialism in different parts of the world. India has also raised its voice against the Apartheid policy and the practice of racial discrimination.
3. India has raised its voice against the apartheid and practice of racial discrimination on that once dominantly prevailed in South Africa.
4. The world bank has provided huge grants and loans for the successful implementation of our five years plans.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Our country has always supported the United Nations Policy opposing the Colonialism in different parts of the world. India has also raised its voice against the apartheid policy and the practice of racial discrimination that once dominantly prevailed in South Africa. India has always supported the disarmament policy of the United Nations and Advocated the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
2. The Non-aligned Movement or NAM is an Organization and India is its main founder country. Hence, the NAM is very significant contribution of India to the world. They help the United Nations in various programmes aiming at the welfare of mankind.
3. India's Foreign Policy is its greatest contribution to the world and is based on the principle of Non-alignment. The arms race had started among the powerful nations of the world since the beginning of the Second World War.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (d) Vijayalakshmi Pandit, 2. (a) Non-

alignment, 3. (c) South Africa, 4. (b) Richard Nixon

Chapter-17 British Rule in India

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. cape of good hope, 2. England, 3. Plassey, 4. indigo, 5. animal fat, 6. Meerut, 7. Governor General.

B. Match the following :

1. Vasco-da-Gama : (c) Portuguese sailor
2. East India Company : (f) A British Company
3. Suraj-ud-Daulah : (b) Nawab of Bengal
4. Revolt of 1857 : (e) Merrut Cantonment
5. Bahadur Shah Zafar : (a) Leader of Indians in the Revolt of 1857
6. Hazrat Mahal : (d) Begum of Awadh

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. False, 8. True.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Kerala was very much popular for its spices. Hence, the Portuguese started trading of spices from there.
2. The objective of East India Company was to develop the trade relations in India. This company developed colonies and constructed Godowns in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.
3. Indian Soldiers started revolt of 1857. The main cause of this revolt was the cartridge of enfield rifle having greased paper cover which had to be bitten off. It was started at Meerut Cantonment.
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar, Tanya Tope, Nana Saheb, Kunwar Singh, Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Laxmi Bai was participated in the revolt of 1857.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. In the year 1757, the battle between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and English army was fought at a place named Plassey. The English army emerged victorious which made the British becoming more powerful in Bengal.
2. The Devide and Rule Policy of British supported them as one Kingdom against the other. Thus, they benefited from the Internal Rivalry of the Kingdoms. In this

way, they maintained control over a large part of India.

3. The British exploited farmers for their benefits. They compelled the farmers of Bihar to grow indigo. They also forced the cotton and silk textile weavers to sell their cloth at a very low price. Weavers and farmers were mercilessly beaten and imprisoned when they objected to do. So, Indian farmers, weavers and artisans opposed British rule.
4. The Revolt of 1857 failed, but the rule of East India Company also came to an end. Thereafter, the British Government took the reign of India in its hands. The British Government appointed a Governor General to rule over India. However, even now rulers continued in their harassment and exploitation of the Indian people.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (b) 1498, 2. (a) East India Company, 3. (b) 1757, 4. (a) Meerut.

Chapter-18 **Beginning of Freedom Struggle**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Dadabhai Naoroji, 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 3. Kesari, 4. Bengal, 5. Boycott.

B. Match the following :

1. A.O. Hume : (b) British Officer
2. First Session of Indian National Congress : (a) Bombay (Mumbai)
3. Lala Lajpat Rai : (d) Extremist Leader
4. Lord Curzon : (e) Partition of Bengal
5. Madam Bhikaji Cama : (c) Geneva

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True, 8. False.

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Large Number of people raised their voice against the partition of Bengal. The calls of Vande Mataram were emanating from all sides. People-men, women and children, all boycotted the foreign goods. The British goods such as clothes, etc. were burnt in fire. This movement came to be popularly known as the Swadeshi Movement.
2. In 1914, when the first world war broke out, Indian soldiers fought on behalf of the British Indian leaders were of the view that

the British would feel obliged and grant freedom to India in exchange of this help.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. Several evil practices, such as, the custom of sati, casteism, female infanticide, child marriage, etc. had become rooted in Indian society. These evils practices had divided the society into various seats. Thus, it is necessary to abolish the evil practices prevailing in the Indian society.

Some renowned thinkers and social reformers launched movement to abolish such evil practices from society and to educate the people. They formed many organizations. Indian traders and businessman established many factories and mills. Several schools were also opened. Meetings were organised to attract the attention of the British rulers towards the problems being facing by Indians.

2. The congress followed moderate policy to raise its demands till 1905. However, No relief could be obtained through these moderate and peaceful means. There were a few leaders of the congress of the view that nothing could be gained by speeches and meetings.
3. The British rulers became fearful of this unity. They used the policy of Divide and Rule to demolish the movement. Following the policy of 'Divide and Rule', the British proclaimed the division of Bengal into two parts on the ground of religion. The main motive behind this division was to bring Hindus and Muslims against each other. However, Indians realised the real motive behind the partition. Leaders of both groups (moderates and extremists) of the congress stood in opposition of division of Bengal.

G. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) A.O. Hume, 2. (b) 1885, 3. (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 4. (a) Lord Curzon.

Chapter-19 **Freedom Struggle and** **Independence**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Harijans, 2. Rowlett, 3. Non-cooperation, 4. Sardar Patel, 5. Complete Independence, 6. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

B. Match the following :

1. Gandhiji : (d) Satyagraha Movement
2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah : (a) Demand For Pakistan
3. Gaidinliu : (b) Movement in Nagaland
4. C. Rajagopalachari : (c) Movement in the South

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Desiring to know more and more about India and its people, he started travelling far and wide and talking to the people. He observed that the Indian Society was divided over caste, religion, sex and colour which made him feeling sad. He also observed the British tranny on Indians.
2. Gandhiji had developed a new technique based on truth and non-violence during his stay in South Africa. It was called Satyagraha.
3. After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre the British General Dyer ordered firing on innocent Indians and also closed the only exist on the Bagh. Hundreds of innocent men, women and children were killed in this massacre. The whole nation was shocked at this inhuman and merciless act of General Dyer.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Under the leadership of Gandhiji, the congress sensed a golden opportunity in it to generate a feeling of unity amongst Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement in opposition of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the British Policy against Turkey in 1920. In this movement, Gandhiji urged the people not to cooperate with the Britishers and to follow peaceful and non-violent modes for the movement.
2. The British had imposed duty on salt. Gandhiji launched civil disobedience movement or Savinay Avagya Andolan to protest the imposition of such duty. Gandhiji has his follower started this movement by infringing salt law. Gandhiji marched from Sabarmati Ashram in

Ahmedabad upto the sea-cost at Dandi village near Surat.

3. When the second world war broke out in 1939, The British forced India into the war without consulting the Indian leaders. All the ministers of the congress resigned from their offices in protest. Thereafter, the congress leaders raised their demand for complete independence. The Cripps Mission was sent to seek support of the Indians in the war. However, the dialogue between the Mission and the Indian Leaders could not bring any result. Thus, in 1942 the congress started the Quit India Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.
4. At the time of Quit India Movement spread all over India, Shubhash Chandra Bose who had been the president of Indian National Congress escaped from prison by deceiving the British. He reached Germany via Afghanistan in 1942 and in 1943, he founded the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) in Singapore. He raised the slogan—‘Give Me Blood, I Shall Give You Freedom’, ‘Jai Hind’ and ‘Dilli Chalo’ were the other popular slogans raised by him.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) Mahatma Gandhi, 2. (b) Mahatma Gandhi, 3. (d) Lahore Session, 4. (c) Subhash Chandra Bose

**Chapter-20
Our Government****A. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Parliament, 2. Assemblies, 3. Rajya Sabha, 4. President

B. Match the following :

1. Governance of rural areas : (c) Gram Panchayat
2. Lok Sabha : (d) Lower House
3. Rajya Sabha : (a) Upper House
4. Age for voting : (e) 18 years
5. Age for contesting election for Lok Sabha : (b) 25 years

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False

D. Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Our Government consists of the following three levels :

- (i) A Central or Union Government governing the entire country from Delhi, the capital of India.
 - (ii) State Government for different states which function from the state capitals.
 - (iii) Local Government for the governance of the local people.
2. After the General Election is over, the political party that gets maximum numbers of seats from the Government. The President of India invites the leader of the political party to form the Government at the centre.

E. Long Answer Type Questions :

1. India is such a vast country that it is not possible for a single government to look after the entire country properly. Hence, the Indian Government works at three different levels : at the local level; at the level of the state and at the National level. When, the government works of different levels, it facilitates the government reaching close to the people. Government plays a different role on a different level. Thus, it would not be more conducive to have only the Central Government.
2. Two responsibility of Central Government are :
- (i) Concerning the country, or our borders, or our foreign policy.
 - (ii) Supporting the State Government whether the need be.
- Two responsibilities of State Government are :
- (i) Providing Education
 - (ii) Maintaining the Law
3. If any citizen of India feels that his or her fundamental rights have been infringed, he or she can approach the courts for seeking justice. The supreme court at New Delhi is the apex courts of the country. Its decision on any matter is final. The highest court in a state is the High Court. There are District Courts to impart justice at the district levels.

F. Tick (✓) the correct options :

1. (c) Central Government, 2. (b) Council of Ministers, 3. (b) Constitution, 4. (c) Speaker, 5. (d) 543, 6. (b) President

Model Test Paper

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (b) Poles, 2. (d) All of these, 3. (d) Torrid Zone, 4. (b) 1971

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. iceland, 2. bedouins, 3. wheat, 4. foat, 5. postman

C. Match the following :

- 1. Largest continent : (e) Asia
- 2. Zaire : (d) capital of Congo
- 3. House of Eskimo : (a) Igloo
- 4. Mecca and Madina : (b) Pilgrimage Centres
- 5. Longest Railway Route : (c) Trans-Siberian Railways

D. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

- 1. The hot and humid climate of Congo is extremely suitable for the growth of dense forests having very tall trees. The land of these forests is covered with small plants and bushes. There are different types of trees growing in this region which remain green round the year. The mahogany and ebony trees are richly found in the evergreen forests of Congo.
- 2. Saudi Arabia is very rich in petroleum (mineral oil) found deep beneath the earth's crust. This petroleum (crude oil) is exported to almost every country of the world. Hence, Saudi Arabia is a prosperous country. A very large number of cities and towns have become developed near the petroleum fields.
- 3. The Suez canal has been dug in such a way that it connects the Red sea and the Mediterranean sea. This canal opened in 1869 has not only reduced the distance between India and England, it has also reduced the time of covering the distance. The Panama Canal, opened in 1914, connects the Pacific oceans and the Atlantic ocean. Since the digging of Panama canal, there is no such problem. Both these canals have considerably enhanced the growth of international trade.
- 4. Cinema was invented in France in 1895 by Nicholas Lumiere and Jean Lumiere.

Cinema is not only an important means of entertainment, but also very effective means of mass communication. There can be the spreading of knowledge and awareness through it. Features films and documentaries are also shown in cinema hall.

5. At the start ancient people drew sketch of each cattle, though it was a difficult and time consuming work. Probably, he might have used his fingers to count them. Thus, the use of numbers for counting originated in India. Our renowned mathematicians developed the concept of zero (0) and used it. The Arabs learnt the concept of zero from Indians and conveyed its knowledge to European countries.

Model Test Paper

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (a) Under the tongue or armpit, 2. (d) Italy, 3. (d) All of these, 4. (a) Abraham Lincoln

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. 1914, 1918, 2. United Nations, 3. Indigo, 4. Bengal, 5. Harijans.

C. Match the following :

1. Muhammad Ali Jinnah : (e) Demand For Pakistan
2. The World Bank : (d) Five Year Plans
3. Vasco-da-Gama : (a) Portuguese Sailor
4. Lord Curzon : (b) Partition of Bengal
5. Rajya Sabha : (c) Upper House

D. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. India has raised its voice against the apartheid and practice racial discrimination that once dominantly prevailed in South Africa.
2. No, Tanya Tope was not the emperor of Delhi at the time of revolt of 1857.
3. The congress followed moderate policy to raise its demands till 1905. However, no relief could be obtained through these moderate and peaceful means.
4. When the second world war broke out in 1939, the British forced India into the war without consulting the Indian leaders. All

the ministers of the congress resigned from their offices in protest. Thereafter, the congress leaders raised their demand for complete independence. The Cripps Mission was sent to seek support of the Indians in the war. However, the dialogue between the Mission and the Indian leaders could not bring any result. Thus, the congress started Quit India Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.

5. India is such a vast country that it is not possible for a single government to look after the entire country properly. Hence, the Indian government works at three different levels—at the local level; at the level of state and at the national level. When the government works at different levels, it facilitates the government reaching close to the people. Different level of government plays different role. So that it would not be more conducive to have only the Central government.

