**SOCIAL STUDIES-5**

**CHAPTER-1**

*Page number*-11

**Exercise**

A.

1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (a)

5. (b)

B.

1. 71%

2. spherical

3. map, ground

4. Equator

5. parallels

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. F

D.

1. Spherical

2. **Latitudes** are also called parallels because these lines are parallel to each other. The vertical lines or semi-circles that join north pole with the south pole are **longitudes**.

3. On a globe, the lines of latitude and the lines of longitude intersect each other at right angles forming a **grid**.

4. The **map** is a flat surface on which the earth is shown.

5. **Physical maps** show mountains, plains plateaus etc. **Political maps** show boundaries of states.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-2**

*Page number*-17

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (a)

5. (b)

B.

1. Latitude

2. humidity

3. ocean

4. carbon-dioxide

5. short

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

D.

1. **Climate** is the average weather pattern in a place over many years. Whereas **weather** is the condition or the state of atmosphere over a short period of time at a particular place.

2. There are many factors that influence the climatic conditions of a place, such as:

* Latitude or distance from the equator
* Altitude or height above the sea level
* Distance from the sea
* Humidity
* Ocean currents

3. Sea temperature changes slower than land temperature. If the temperature of the land decreases, the area near the sea will remain warm for a longer period of time than the one that is far away from the sea. Islands therefore have a less dramatic climate than continents.

4. **Global warming** refers to an average increase in the Earth’s temperature, which in turn causes changes in climate.

5. The whole world is divided into different climatic zones.

(a) Torrid Zone: The torrid zone is the area of the earth near the Equator. The torrid zone is hot. It refers to the area of the earth between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

(b) Temperate zone: Temperate zones have mild temperature. The areas are located between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle or the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic circle.

(c) Frigid Zone: The region lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole is called the Frigid Zone.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-3**

*Page number*-22

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (a)

3. (a)

4. (a)

5. (a)

B.

1. Central Africa

2. 200

3. nine

4. Christianity

5. cobalt and diamonds

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. T

D.

1. Central Africa

2. As the equator passes through it, the climatic conditions are hot and wet in Congo. There is a heavy rainfall, more than 200 cm in some areas. The weather changes from morning to night.

3. **Pygmies** are a primitive tribe who live in dense forests. They are the shortest people in the world, with an average height of 5 feet (150 cm).

4. Coffee, rubber, tea, cocoa, sugar and palm are the chief cash crops of Congo.

5. Dense Forests

6. The population is about five crores.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-4**

*Page number*-28

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (a)

B.

1. Titanic

2. 0°C

3. Nuuk

4. 81

5. Huskies

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. F

D.

1. Climate is extremely cold throughout the year; hence Greenland is one of the least densely populated countries in the world. The temperature always remains below the freezing point, i.e., 0°C. There is very heavy snowfall.

2. A huge block of ice that floats in the ocean is called an **iceberg.**

3. **Igloos** are special houses made by Eskimos during winters. The igloos are semi-circular and are dome shaped houses. In summer season, the Eskimos live in the tents, made of animal skin like that of seals or reindeers. Igloos are made of the blocks of ice cemented with snow. They have small entrance facing the sea.

4. Eskimos are the native people of Greenland. They are also known as Inuits. Due to very cold climate, life is very hard. The native people of Greenland are called Greenlanders. People wear clothes made of animal skins. The Inuits are very cheerful and hospitable. They speak Greenlandic and Danish languages. English is also widely spoken by the people of Greenland. They wear a special type of coats called parka. Fishing, hunting and mining are the main occupations of people here.

5. Kayak and umiak are special boats used for transportation and hunting. Their main means of transport is shipping and air services. Sledges, which are wheel- less carts are also used for hunting. These are generally pulled by reindeers or huskies.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-5**

*Page number*-35

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (c)

5. (c)

B.

1. 80

2. petroleum

3. veil

4. Mecca, Medina

5. caravans

6. thawb

C.

1. F

2. F

3. F

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Due to scorching heat during the day and severe cold during the night, the life of people is not easy. Sandstorm blow in summer also affect the life of people. The native people of Saudi Arabia were nomadic people. They are known as Bedouins. They have herds of camels, goats, sheep and horses. Animals provide food, milk, meat and skin. Bedouins are travel in groups in camel driven caravans.

2. The climate of Saudi Arabia is mostly hot and arid. Bedouins find their way by looking at the position of the Sun during the day, and the moon and prominent stars during night.

3. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba on the west and the Persian Gulf in the east.

4. Hot deserts are regions in the tropics where rainfall is very low. Stunted trees like babul, kikar, date palms and cactus are found here. Plants here have many adaptations including thick stems to store water and long roots to draw water from great depth.

5. Some green spots are also found in the desert in a low land. These spots are called **oasis**. They are important because some people settle near an oasis and do farming.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-6**

*Page number*-40

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (a)

4. (c)

5. (c)

B.

1. Bison

2. Red Indians

3. French

4. Commercial

5. Ranches

C.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. F

D.

1. America Indians, known as **Red Indians**, earlier inhabited the Prairies.

2. The Prairies are located in the interiors of the continent and therefore, experience extreme climate. The winters are extremely cold with temperature reaching upto -20°C and the summers are warm with temperature rising above 20°C. The difference between day and night temperature is also very high.

3. Being temperate grasslands, the vegetation here is restricted to grass and shrubs. The original grasslands have been converted into farm lands as the soil here is fertile. Wildlife in the Prairies includes wolves, coyotes, jackals, prairie dogs, antelopes, rabbits, rattle snakes etc. Birds like owls, hawks, and eagles are also found in the Prairies.

4. The Prairies are among the most productive agricultural regions of the world. The humid eastern prairies are ideal for growing maize, and corn. Farming is commercial in nature. The Prairies are often called ‘The Granaries of the World’.

5. Farming and Rearing cattle

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-7**

*Page number*-47

A.

1. (c)

2. (c)

3. (b)

B.

1. second

2. denser

3. roadways

4. 4,000 m

5. Asia, fourth

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Railways are a quick means of transport for long distances at a comparatively lower cost. Railways carry raw materials to industrial regions and distribute the finished goods within the country or carry them to the port for export.

2. Water transport is of two types—**Inland waterways,** and **Sea and Ocean routes**-

(a) The Inland waterways include navigable rivers and lakes. It is dependent upon the depth and width of the waterway and the continuity of water flow.

(b) Sea and oceanic routes are mainly for international trade and are connected through ports.

3. Aeroplanes are the fastest mode of transport. They are very suitable for long distance travel. Though expensive, they are the only mode of transport in many remote and inaccessible areas.

4. Modern highways are well-surfaced metalled roads, used for high speed traffic. They are wide enough to allow free movement of traffic in both directions.

5. Waterways are the oldest and also the cheapest means for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another. The Ganga-Brahmaputra river system is an Inland waterway in India, Mumbai is an important seaport of India.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport of Mumbai, Indira Gandhi International Airport of New Delhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport of Kolkata, Chennai International Airport of Chennai.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-8**

*Page number*-55

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (a)

B.

1. 1920’s

2. 1876

3. resources

4. Internet

5. pigeons, messengers

C.

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. T

D.

1. Communication is keeping in touch with places and people.

2. Morse code, it consists of dashes and many dots

3. Nowadays people mainly use the personal computers or PCs. A PC may be a laptop, palmtop or a desktop computer.

4. The means of mass communication is to exchange or communicate ideas, thoughts or information to a large number of people all over the world at the same time.

5. Many important announcements, educational programmes, current news and entertainment shows are broadcasted on the radio and television. Even people who do not know how to read can get benefit and enjoy listening and watching such programmes.

E.

1. International Subscriber Dialing

2. Short Message Service

3. Subscriber Trunk Dialing

4. Advanced Research Projects Agency Network

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-9**

*Page number*-62

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (a)

B.

1. verbally

2. wedge

3. sheets

4. Hindse

5. illiterate

C.

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. T

D.

1. The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians. The need to record knowledge and

information to pass from one generation to another, encouraged the ‘art of writing’.

2. The number system was developed in India. The concepts of zero and the decimal system were introduced to the world by Indians.

3. The process for reproducing text and image with ink, using a printing machine or press is called the printing process. In early times, books were written by hand, which was a very slow and expensive process. The invention of the printing press changed the whole world. The required number of copies could be made easily by the printing process.

4. A method that is widely used by blind people to read and write is called the Braille system. In 1825, a blind French man, Louis Braille, developed a special script for the blinds. This script is known as the Braille script.

5. Following are the measures taken by the government to improve literacy conditions in India:

(a) Free education is provided in rural areas up to the age of 14 years.

(b) Schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme provide free education, Mid-Day meal scheme provides food for the students.

(c) Scholarships are also provided to increase the interest of students. School uniforms, textbooks and some other necessary things related to study are provided to a student free of charge.

E.

1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (e)

4. (c)

5. (b)

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Integration**

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-10**

*Page number*-70

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (a)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (b)

B.

1. Rene Laennec

2. skin

3. X-ray

4. temperature

5. enlarge

C.

1. F

2. F

3. F

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Microscope is an instrument used to see tiny objects or living things that cannot be seen with the naked eye. The invention of microscope made it possible to identify disease causing germs.

2. **Antibiotic** is a kind of medicine that destroys germs in the body. **Antiseptic** is a substance that helps to prevent infection in wounds by killing germs.

3. Surgeries are performed after giving anaesthesia to the patient. Chloroform was the first medicine used to give anaesthesia. James Simpson was the first to use chloroform to make a person unconscious.

4. The E.C.G. (Electro Cardio Gram) is used to observe the functioning of the heart.

The E.E.G (Electro Encephalo Gram) is used to monitor the working of a brain.

5.

(a) Sterilization : Sterilization is a process wherein instruments are made germs free by boiling in water for some time.

(b) Pasteurization : It slows microbial growth in food and it helps in preventing the spread of diseases.

(c) Vaccination : A vaccine is a biological preparation that improves immunity against a particular disease.

E.

1. MRI : Magnetic Resonance Imaging

2. CAT : Computerised Axial Tomography

3. ECG : Electro Cardio Gram

4. EEG : Electro Encephalo Gram

F.

1. (c)

2. (d)

3. (e)

4. (a)

5. (b)

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

1. Vaccination

2. Sterlization

3. Pasteurization

4. Anaesthesia

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Moral Values**

Do it yourself.

**ASSESSMENT-1**

*Page number*-72

A.

1. (a)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (c)

5. (c)

6. (b)

B.

1. grid

2. Eskimos

3. caravans

4. Savannas

5. Royal Dutch

6. stethoscope

7. X-Ray

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

6. F

7. F

8. T

D.

1. (c)

2. (f)

3. (g)

4. (e)

5. (a)

6. (b)

7. (d)

E.

1. **Physical maps** show mountains, plains plateaus etc. **Political maps** show boundaries of states.

2. **Global warming** refers to an average increase in the Earth’s temperature, which in turn causes changes in climate.

3. Some green spots are also found in the desert in a low land. These spots are called **oasis**. They are important because some people settle near an oasis and do farming.

4. Being temperate grasslands, the **vegetation** here is restricted to grass and shrubs. The original grasslands have been converted into farm lands as the soil here is fertile. **Wildlife** in the Prairies includes wolves, coyotes, jackals, prairie dogs, antelopes, rabbits, rattle snakes etc. Birds like owls, hawks, and eagles are also found in the Prairies.

5. The number system was developed in India. The concepts of zero and the decimal system were introduced to the world by Indians.

6. Surgeries are performed after giving **anaesthesia** to the patient. Chloroform was the first medicine used to give anaesthesia. James Simpson was the first to use chloroform to make a person unconscious.

7.

(a) Pygmies : Pygmies are a primitive tribe who live in dense forests. They are the shortest people in the world, with an average height of 5 feet (150 cm).

(b) Lifestyle of people in Greenland : Eskimos are the native people of Greenland. Due to very cold climate, life is very hard. People wear clothes made of animal skins. They are very cheerful and hospitable.

(c) Morse Code : A telegraph message is sent by an electrical telegraph operator using Morse code, it consists of dashes and many dots.

(d) Vaccination : Vaccination is a simple, safe, and effective way of protecting you against harmful diseases, before you come into contact with them.

E.

1. Due to scorching heat during the day and severe cold during the night the life of people is not easy. Sandstorm blow in summer also affect the life of people. The native people of Saudi Arabia had herds of camels, goats, sheep and horses. Animals provide food, milk, meat and skin. Bedouins are travel in groups in camel driven caravans.

2. If the temperature of the land decreases the area near the sea will remain warm for a longer period of time than the one that is far away from the sea.

3. Thematic maps : These show only one theme, e.g., presence of coal in an area.

4. Prairies : America Indians, known as Red Indians, earlier inhabited the Prairies. They were organised into tribes such as the Apache, the Crow, the Cree and the Pawnee.

Polar regions : Now, people living in the polar regions use rifles for hunting. Primary schools, hospitals, libraries and clubs are present in most of the towns and villages. They use motorised sledges for travelling to nearby places.

G.

Do it yourself.

H.

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-11**

*Page number*-81

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (a)

B.

1. Coal

2. motion

3. nuclear

4. Biogas

5. solar

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

D.

1. The steam engine made it possible to run big machines using lesser fuel. Since, the power to drive steam engine was derived from coal, this led to the beginning of the factory system. More and more people started to work in the factories, and soon, manpower was taken over by mechanical power. This led to an increase of better-quality products and goods at a very low price.

2. Large scale production of goods is called mass production. It improves the quality of goods and reduces the cost with higher efficiency of production. With the use of machines, the become possible.

3. The wind energy is mainly used for:

* Sailing
* Pumping out water for irrigating the fields.
* Power generation by using wind turbines.
* Wind turbines transform wind energy to electric power for generating electricity.

4.

(a) Hydroelectricity: Electricity produced from water stored in dams is termed **hydroelectricity**.

(b) Windmill : A **windmill** is a structure that converts wind power into energy using huge blades.

(c) Industrial Revolution : **Industrial revolution** started with the change in the system of production from hand-made goods to machine made goods.

5. Nowadays, mineral oils and electricity are used as a fuel. Solar energy, wind energy and nuclear energy are also available as a fuel.

**E.**

1. (e)

2. (c)

3. (d)

4. (a)

5. (b)

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-12**

*Page number*-87

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (b)

5. (c)

B.

1. Athens

2. diagnosis

3. slavery

4. Karl Marx

5. Gitanjali

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. T

D.

1. Sushruta was a great surgeon of ancient India. That is why he was known as the ‘Father of Indian surgery’.

2. His main teachings were:

* Do not believe in superstitions.
* Do not accept anything blindly.
* Be fearless and straight forward.
* Believe in truth and nothing but truth.
* To seek truth, think with your mind and reason out.

3. Abraham Lincoln is remembered for his vital role as the leader who led to the end of slavery.

4. The class of rich people, who were mainly the industrialists, were called the capitalists. However, the workers were being exploited by the capitalists as they were not getting enough wages for their work.

5. Karl Marx was a German philosopher who laid the foundation of modern communism. He was a philosopher, political economist historian and a communist. He wrote two books which became very famous—‘The Communist Manifesto’ and 'Das Kapital'.

6. Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet and philosopher. He wrote his first poem, Banphool, when he was just 15 years old. Jana Gana Mana, our National Anthem, was composed by Rabindranath Tagore. Even today the music of Tagore, known as the Rabindra Sangeet is very popular. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1931 for his book ‘Gitanjali’. He wrote 50 books and more than 3,000 poems. He was also honoured by the English Government.

E.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (e)

4. (c)

5. (a)

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B.

1. Tansen

2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

3. Martin Luther King Jr

**Subject Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-13**

*Page number*-93

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (b)

B.

1. Discovery of India

2. Bengal

3. Sepoy Mutiny

4. 1720

5. 1757

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

D.

1. On 10 May 1857, the British released their imprisoned comrades, killed their officers and sparked off the beginning of the Revolt. Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier in the British army was the first sepoy to attack his senior British officers.

2. The main reason behind the revolt of 1857 was that the sepoys were unhappy as they were, most of the times, sent overseas to fight, which was not desirable to them. The bitter feeling and anger reached its highest point with the emergence of the Enfield Rifles. The cartridges of these rifles were greased with cow and pig fats. The sepoys had to remove the cartridge with their teeth before loading them into the rifles. This angered both the Hindus and Muslims as it was against their respective religions.

3. The Revolt of 1857 was clearly not a success but it is unfair to dismiss it as a mere mutiny. The revolt failed due to lack of planning, organization and leadership.

4.

(a) Doctrine of Lapse - Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation (the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse) caused an uproar among the people of India. To make matters worse, Lord Dalhousie announced in 1849 that Bahadur Shah Zafar will not be allowed to stay in the Red Fort anymore and they were compelled to move to a place near Qutub Minar.

(b) Battle of Plassey (1757) - During 1700's, Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal. He ordered the removal of the British army from Bengal, but the British paid no heed to his warnings. This led to the Battle of Plassey in the year 1757, in which Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and put to death. After this battle, the British became very powerful in Bengal.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Values and Morals**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-14**

*Page number*-100

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (a)

B.

1. 1885

2. British

3. 72

4. awakening

5. Moderates

C.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. T

D.

1. Many important social and religious reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati and many more, worked towards the eradication of practices like ‘sati’, caste-based discrimination and child marriage from the society. After the revolt of 1857, the British did not encourage education among Indians. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a social and religious reformer, wanted all the orthodox ideas to be eliminated through modern education.

2. The British government realised that the unity of the Hindus and Muslims was posing a serious threat and therefore the best thing would be to create a wall between the two communities. They started dividing Indians in the name of religion, so as to continue having control over India. This was known as their ‘Divide and Rule’ policy.

3. After the revolt of 1857, the growing feeling of nationalism resulted in the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885. It was started by the Englishman, A.O. Hume to draw the attention of the British to the problems of the Indian people.

4. Moderate leaders believed in patience and non-violence. They were well educated and wanted to win people's faith to rule over the country.

On the other hand, Extremist leaders felt that strong action was needed to make the British understand their problems and the desire to be free.

5.

(a) Divide and Rule Policy - The British government realised that the unity of the Hindus and Muslims was posing a serious threat and therefore the best thing would be to create a wall between the two communities. They started dividing Indians in the name of religion, so as to continue having control over India. This was known as their ‘Divide and Rule’ policy.

(b) Partition of Bengal - In 1905, Bengal was partitioned to divide the Hindus and Muslims and to suppress nationalism. Bengal was divided into two parts—East and West by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905. The reason given for this partition was to establish improved administration. But the real reason was to divide the Indians in Bengal on the basis of religion. British decided to divide Bengal into West Bengal for the Hindus and East Bengal for the Muslims.

(c) Revolutionaries - According to some extremists, violence should be fought with violence to attain complete independence. These extremists were called revolutionaries. The revolutionaries were ready to sacrifice their lives for the country’s freedom and fought violence with violence.

E.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (c)

4. (-)

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B.

1. Swami Vivekanand

2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

4. Dadabhai Naoroji

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-15**

*Page number*-110

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (b)

4. (b)

5. (b)

B.

1. 2 October 1869

2. Hartal

3. Gandhian

4. 78, Sabarmati

5. Mohammad Ali Jinnah

C.

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. T

D.

1. On returning to India, Mahatma Gandhi travelled all over the country. He saw the poor state of the Indians under the British rule and started working for India’s freedom. He was very unhappy about the treatment given to the lower-caste people (the untouchables) by the upper-caste people.

2. Our Constitution aims at achieving three main goals : democracy, secularism and socialism.

3. On 13 April 1919, at Jallianwala Bagh, people had gathered to protest against the arrest. General Dyer, who was not in favour of this meeting, entered the park with his troops. This place had only a narrow passage to go in and out and was walled on all the sides. He closed the entrance of the park and commanded his troops to open fire on the gathered people. The firing lasted for ten minutes, killing about thousands of people and many others were left wounded. This was a very cruelsome massacre

4. In 1922, the Non-cooperation movement turned violent at Chauri Chaura. There were violent clashes between a group of agitating people and the local police. The British police open fired at the mob. Some Indian people set fire to a police station and 22 policemen died. This act of violence shocked Gandhiji and he withdrew the movement immediately.

5. The British government made certain changes in the administration of India as law and order was becoming difficult to handle. In 1917, the British government appointed a commission to look into the problems of the people of India. It was headed by Sir John Simon and consisted of six other members, all members of the British Parliament. This was known as the ‘Simon Commision’.

6. According to the salt law, the Indians were not allowed to make salt and the British had a complete control over its manufacture. Gandhiji broke the salt laws imposed by the British government on the Indians, and then he conducted the Dandi March on 12 March, 1930.

7. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. He became one of the most respectful political leader of the 1900’s. He believed in non-violence and used it to gain freedom from the British rule.

E.

1. 1919

2. 1920

3. 1917

4. 1930

5. 1942

F.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (d)

4. (b)

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-16**

*Page number*-122

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (a)

5. (b)

B.

1. 22

2. miniature

3. Festivals

4. Sanskrit, Tamil

5. sitar

C.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

5. T

D.

1. Some of the common dresses among women of India are saree, salwar kameez, ghaghra-choli and long skirts.

2. Classical music and dance are quite different from folk music and dance. They can be learnt only through proper training and regular practice. Classical dancers wear special costumes.

3. The Mughal kings made a significant contribution to the Indian architecture. They built a number of forts, tombs and mosques. Domes and minaretes were the typical features of the Mughal architecture. The British brought with them new style of architecture. Their style can be seen in the official buildings and churches. Most of the official buildings, museums and churches in India were built by the British during their rule.

4. The Ajanta caves in Maharashtra are very famous for wall paintings. These were paintings by Buddhist monks and show the life of Lord Buddha.

5. Festivals may be religious, national or seasonal. For example, Religious- Diwali and Gurupurab ; National- Republic Day and Independence Day ; Seasonal- Basant Panchami and Holi.

E.

1. (e)

2. (a)

3. (d)

4. (f)

5. (c)

6. (b)

F.

1. Kuchipudi is the classical dance of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is a famous sarod player.

3. The Gateway of India in Mumbai is an example of British architecture.

4. Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu is a famous classical dance.

5. Nati Dance is from Himachal Pradesh.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-17**

*Page number*-128

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (b)

B.

1. peace

2. 1945

3. Franklin D. Roosevelt

4. 193

5. founder

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. F

D.

1.

(a) The first World War broke out in 1914 and lasted till 1918. It caused large damage to the entire world. In this war, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey were on one side while United States, France, Britain and Russia were on the other side.

The World War II was more destructive than the World War I. In this war, Germany, Italy and Japan fought against almost all the remaining countries of the WORLD.

(b) After World War I, an international body called the League of Nations was set up in 1919 to prevent any such war in the future.

2. In the Second World War, the USA dropped atom bombs on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There was massive destruction of life and property as the cities were reduced to ashes within minutes. The atom bombs killed 3,20,000 people and left several million homeless. That it is why it was much more destructive than the First World War.

3. The United Nations is an international organization, founded in 1945, after the second World War. It is an initiative of 51 countries, it came into being to achieve world peace. Maintaining international peace and security. Its other objectives are-

* To develop friendly relations with member states.
* Promoting social progress and better living standards.
* Protecting human rights and basic freedom all over the world, irrespective of caste, colour, creed, sex or language.
* Solving humanitarian problems, peacefully, in cooperation with every member nation.

4.Some of the important human rights stated in Universal Declaration of Human Rights are (any 5):

* The right to live as free citizens of a country.
* No discrimination based on sex or religion.
* Freedom of speech and writing.
* Freedom to travel according to one’s choice.
* The right to education and employment.
* The right to freedom of worship.
* Equal pay for equal work.
* Equality before the law.

5. The symbol of the UN is a world map surrounded by two olive branches in white, on a light blue background. The olive branches are a symbol of peace. This symbol was adopted on 20 October 1947.

**E.**

1. (b)

2. (e)

3. (a)

4. (c)

5. (d)

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-18**

*Page number*-136

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (d)

3. (a)

B.

1. polio

2. Paris

3. 15

4. Trusteeship

5. Secretary General

C.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

D.

1. The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), The International Court of Justice, The Secretariat

2. The Security Council is the most important organ of the UN, responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries.

3. WHO advises the governments on many health matters. It organizes worldwide programs to prevent and treat diseases like malaria, Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Swine flu, etc.

4. Any 5 among-

(i) The UN has played an important role in settling disputes which could have resulted in wars. The wars between India and Pakistan or Iran and Iraq were not allowed to grow due to the efforts of the UN.

(ii) It has played a remarkable role in arms control and the peaceful use of atomic energy.

(iii) It has been providing food to victims in emergencies.

(iv) It has helped in promoting independence and democracy in many nations.

(v) It helps the developing nations to fight against poverty, illiteracy and diseases.

(vi) It has helped in improving cultural cooperation among nations.

(vii) It has been able to provide better working conditions for agriculture and industrial workers.

E.

1. WHO - World Health Organization

2. UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

3. FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization

4. UNICEF - United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund)FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-19**

*Page number*-140

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (a)

5. (a)

B.

1. alignment

2. 1961

3. 120

4. democratic

5. FAO

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. India has sent its forces to Sri Lanka, Korea, Congo, Egypt and the Iran-Iraq border to bring about peace.

2. With the ending of the Second World War in 1945, the USA and the USSR became the two most powerful countries of the world. They formed two groups. Many nations of the world were against it. So, they decided to remain non-aligned. This led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Their achievements-

* Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
* Mutual non-aggression
* Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs
* Equality and mutual benefit.
* Peaceful co-existence.

3. The five principles of the Panchsheel are:

* Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
* Mutual non-aggression
* Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs
* Equality and mutual benefit.
* Peaceful co-existence.

4. The UN agencies have always helped India in various fields, like:

* The WHO has helped India fight against diseases and epidemics.
* The UNICEF helps to carry out the Anganwadi programmes in India.
* The FAO has helped to change the desert region of Rajasthan into a fertile area.

5. Military alignment is dangerous for the world because it can lead to fights, conflicts, and it increases the existing disputes between countries.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-20**

*Page number*-148

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (a)

5. (b)

B.

1. Flood

2. Earth's crust

3. Tsunami

4. Cholera, , Dengue

5. Drought

C.

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. A disaster is a major accident which causes a great loss of life and property at a particular place.

2. Natural disasters are disasters which are caused by natural forces. For example-

(a) Flood - When a large amount of water overflows on dry land, it is called a flood. A flood occurs when the amount of water in a river or stream exceeds its capacity.

(b) Drought - When the soil of a particular area dries up and crops get damaged due to lack of rainfall, it is called a drought. Droughts occur when there is very little or no rain.

3. During a drought, there is a scarcity of water in the area which affects the entire population. Water bodies dry up, and there is a shortage of food and water for human beings, plants and animals, cattle and people even die due to starvation.

4. People who suffer from such disasters, need support financially and emotionally. If all of us make it a point to help such needy people, in times of emergency, the extent of their losses can be reduced and they can cope up faster.

5. Media (television, radio, newspapers) plays an important role in times of emergency. It keeps people updated about the latest situation of the disaster.

E.

Do it yourself.

F.

1. Cyclone

2. Drought

3. Earthquake

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Morals and Values**

Do it yourself.

**ASSESSMENT -2**

*Page number*-151

A.

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (d)

6. (a)

B.

1. Copper

2. Charaka

3. Indian National Congress

4. Jallianwala Bagh

5. 22

6. disaster

7. X-ray

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

6. T

7. F

8. T

9. T

D.

1. (f)

2. (g)

3. (e)

4. (a)

5. (b)

6. (c)

7. (d)

E.

1. The future of humanity and the planet depends on how we produce energy: a reliable, affordable, and decarbonized energy system is essential. Renewable energies are sources of clean, inexhaustible, and increasingly competitive energy. They differ from fossil fuels primarily in their diversity, abundance, and potential for use anywhere on the planet, but above all, they produce neither greenhouse gases, which cause climate change, nor polluting emissions.

2. Karl Marx was a German philosopher who laid the foundation of modern communism. He was a philosopher, political economist historian and a communist. He wrote two books which became very famous—‘The Communist Manifesto’ and 'Das Kapital'.

3. On 10 May 1857, the British released their imprisoned comrades, killed their officers and sparked off the beginning of the Revolt. Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier in the British army was the first sepoy to attack his senior British officers.

4. Classical music and dance are quite different from folk music and dance. They can be learnt only through proper training and regular practice. Classical dancers wear special costumes. \*\*check\*\*

5. People who suffer from such disasters, need support financially and emotionally. If all of us make it a point to help such needy people, in times of emergency, the extent of their losses can be reduced and they can cope up faster.

6. The United Nations is an international organization, founded in 1945, after the second World War. It is an initiative of 51 countries, it came into being to achieve world peace.  
The main objectives of the UN is to achieve world peace. Its important objectives are:

* Maintaining international peace and security.
* To develop friendly relations with member states.
* Promoting social progress and better living standards.
* Protecting human rights and basic freedom all over the world, irrespective of caste, colour, creed, sex or language.
* Solving humanitarian problems, peacefully, in cooperation with every member nation.

7.

(a) In 1920, the Non-cooperation movement started, which was led by Mahatma Gandhi. According to this movement, people were asked not to cooperate with the British government and they started breaking the laws deliberately.

(b) When the soil of a particular area dries up and crops get damaged due to lack of rainfall, it is called a drought. Droughts occur when there is very little or no rain.

(c) With the ending of the Second World War in 1945, the USA and the USSR became the two most powerful countries of the world. They formed two groups. Many nations of the world were against it. So, they decided to remain non-aligned. This led to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

(d) The UNESCO was established on 16 November 1945. The organization is based in Paris, France. It contributes to peace and security by encouraging international cooperation in field of education, science and culture.

F.

1. After World War I, an international body called the League of Nations was set up in 1919 to prevent any such war in the future.

The United Nations is an international organization, founded in 1945, after the second World War.

2. In the Second World War, the USA dropped atom bombs on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There was massive destruction of life and property as the cities were reduced to ashes within minutes. The atom bombs killed 3,20,000 people and left several million homeless. That it is why it was much more destructive than the First World War.

3. The Security Council is the most important organ of the UN, responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries.

4. Unity in diversity is used as an expression of harmony and unity between dissimilar individuals or groups. It is a concept of "unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation" that shifts focus from unity based on a mere tolerance of physical, cultural, linguistic, social, religious, political, ideological and/or psychological differences towards a more complex unity based on an understanding that difference enriches human interactions.

G.

Do it yourself.

H.

Do it yourself.