

SOCIAL STUDIES – V

UNIT 1 : THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

Chapter 1 : The Globe—A Model of our Earth.

- A. 1. The man-made model of the earth is called the globe.
2. Two important latitudes to the north of the equator :
 ◆ Arctic circle ◆ Tropic of cancer
3. The line of longitudes which passes through Greenwich and London in U.K. was numbered O. This line is called the Prime Meridian or Greenwich Meridian.
4. The biggest continent on the earth is Asia and the smallest continent is Australia.
5. Grid helps us to locate place on the globe as well as on the map. For example, if we are told the latitudes and the longitudes of Mumbai, we can find the location of Mumbai on the globe as well as on the map.
6. The Prime Meridian is also known as International Date Line as it is used to calculate the International Standard Time.
- B. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (v) 5. (iv)
- C. 1. Copernicus 2. spherical 3. globe 4. seventy 5. smooth
- D. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- E. 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Arctic Ocean 3. Asia 4. Australia
5. Globe
- F. (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (c) (iv) (b) (v) (d) (vi) (c)
(vii) (b) (viii) (b) (ix) (a) (x) (b)

Chapter 2 : Importance of Maps

- A. 1. A map is the representation of the earth's surface on a flat surface. Maps provide various important information. Maps help travellers to travel place of their choice. Maps of cities and towns show important landmarks like colleges, universities, schools, parks, hospitals, roadways etc. Thus, maps act as guides.
2. *Major directions* East, West, North and South.
Sub-directions north-west, north-east, south-west and south-east.
3. A collection of maps bound together in the form of book is called an Atlas.
4. *Importance of Maps* :

We obtain various important information from maps. Maps help travellers to travel places of their choice. Maps of cities and towns show important landmarks like colleges, universities, schools, parks, hospitals, bus stations, roadways, etc. Thus, maps are our true friends and guides.

5. *Different types of maps :*
- (i) Political Maps (ii) Physical Maps (iii) Climatic Maps
 - (iv) Vegetation Maps (v) Topographical Maps
- B. 1. dimensions 2. atlas 3. colour 4. dark brown 5. political maps
- C. Do it yourself
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
- E. (i) c (ii) b (iii) c

UNIT 2 : DIFFERENT WAYS OF OUR LIVING

Chapter 3 : Climatic Variations

- A. 1. The average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time is called climate.
2. All places on the earth do not have same climate because :
- ◆ the distance of all the places from the equator is not the same
 - ◆ height of different places from the sea-level is different
 - ◆ distance of different places from the sea is different
 - ◆ amount of humidity and rainfall is not the same at all the places
3. The three major climate zones on the earth are :
- (i) Torrid zones (ii) Frigid zones (iii) Temperate zones
4. The Torrid zones have high temperature as they are near the equator.
5. The places far away from the sea generally have extreme climate. On the other hand, the places near the sea have a moderate climate. This is because the water heats and cools more slowly than land. The sea breeze keeps the coastal areas cool in summers and warm in winters. So, the places near the sea coast have less difference between temperature of summer and winter.
6. Humidity is the amount of moisture present in the air. The places near the sea are more humid than those which are far away from the sea.
- B. 1. Frigid 2. humid 3. wind 4. Torrid 5. cooler
- C. Mawsynram D. (i) d (ii) c (iii) b (iv) b (v) a (vi) a

Chapter 4 : Zaire - The Land of Dense Forests

- A. 1. Zaire is located in the central Africa.
2. Zaire has the hot and wet climate throughout the year.
3. The major crops that are grown in Zaire are cassava, maize, rice, millets, banana, yam (a kind of potato), coffee, rubber, cotton and palm oil.
4. Zaire is often called a 'gigantic zoo' because of its large variety of wild animals.
5. The trees found in the forests of Zaire are so dense and tall that they form a canopy preventing sun rays from reaching the ground. That is why Zaire is called the 'heart of darkness'.

- B. 1. Zaire 2. tse-tse 3. Cassava 4. Hot, Humid 5. Equatorial
- C. 1. French 2. Kinshasa 3. Zaire 4. Cassava 5. Bantus
- D. 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iv) 5. (iii)
- E. (i) a (ii) b (iii) a (iv) b (v) a (vi) b (vii) b (viii) c

Chapter 5 : Greenland - The Land of Snow and Ice

- A. 1. The climate of Greenland is very cold throughout the year.
- 2. During spring, bits of the ice-cap break off from the main mass of ice and fall into the oceans. These floating blocks of ice are called icebergs. Due to fog, an iceberg cannot be seen from distance sailing ships may strike with it and dangerous accidents may occur.
- 3. During summers, the sun shines brightly for all the 24 hours in most parts of the Greenland. The sun shines even in the midnight. Therefore, Greenland is also called the “Land of the Midnight Sun.”
- 4. Since almost the entire island is covered with snow, farming is not possible in Greenland.
- 5. Some important animals of Greenland are bear, ox, musk, reindeer, wolf, Arctic fox, wolverine, squirrel and lemming.
- B. 1. ice 2. huskies 3. harpoons 4. Godthab
- C. 1. Cape Morris Jesup 2. Hoisteinberg 3. Eskeimes 4. Nuuk
- 5. Kayak
- D. 1. (v) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)
- E. (i) b (ii) c (iii) a (iv) d (v) c (vi) b (vii) a (viii) d

Chapter 6 : Saudi Arabia - The Land of Hot Sand

- A. 1. Saudi Arabia lies between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.
- 2. Oases are the only fertile areas in the deserts. These oases have sufficient underground water. Around these oases, people grow various crops like wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons and dates. Many villages have been developed near these oases. This is how, the oases are useful the deserts.
- 3. Some people are nomads. They move from one place to another. They keep herds of goats, sheep, camels and horses. These nomads are called Bedouins in Saudi Arabia.
- 4. Saudi Arabia has been completely changed due to the discovery of oil in the desert. Modern facilities like air conditioned houses, swimming pools, super markets, modern schools and big hospitals have become very common there. The shops and super markets are full of luxury goods like television sets, computers, automobiles, cars, cameras, VCDs etc. All these have become possible due to the money earned from the export of petroleum. That is why petroleum is also called liquid gold.
- 5. Mecca is situated near the Red Sea.

- B. 1. Thar Desert 2. Petroleum 3. Camel 4. Riyadh 5. Riyal
C. 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (iv) 4. (iii)
D. (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (v) (b)

Chapter 7 : Prairies - The Grasslands

- A. 1. The high production of wheat in the prairies makes them enable to export wheat to many countries. Because of the production of wheat in such a remarkable manner, the prairies are called the ‘wheat-basket of the world.’
2. The western part of the prairies is hilly which is not suitable for farming. People rear cattle in those vast grasslands. These open grasslands are called ranches.
3. The Mississippi and the Missouri are the main rivers that flow through the prairies.
4. All the bison have been extincted in the prairies because their grasslands habitat was converted into farmlands.
5. The important minerals such as iron ore, coal, manganese, copper are found in abundance in the prairies.
- B. 1. Ranches 2. Chicago 3. Alfalfa 4. Homestead 5. Bison
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
D. 1. (iv) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) 5. (v)
E. (i) c (ii) b (iii) c (iv) b (v) d (vi) b (vii)a

UNIT 3 : OUR SHRINKING WORLD

Chapter 8 : Conquering Distance

- A. 1. The four different means of transport are :
roadways, railways, water ways and airways.
2. The roads on which traffic move very fast without taking a turn are called highway. They connect cities to each other.
3. Air pollution is caused by dust and smoke of vehicles.
4. Railways are useful to us in many ways :
◆ We depend on railways to carry large number of people and heavy goods over long distances.
◆ Railways are used to carry the raw material to the industrial centres and the finished products to the markets.
5. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. Airways connect the different nations of the world.
6. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Panama Canal links the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean.
- B. 1. foot 2. Lord Dalhousie 3. tankers 4. cheapest 5. fastest

- C. 1. (v) 2. (iv) 3. (iii) 4. (ii) 5. (i)
D. (i) b (ii) c (iii) c (iv) a (v) a (vi) a (vii)c

Chapter 9 : Sending and Receiving Messages

- A. 1. Giving a message or an information to a number of people at the same time is called mass communication.
2. Radio, television and newspaper are the effective means of mass communication.
3. Radio broadcasts can be heard only but on television we can hear and see the different programmes.
4. Among radio, television and newspaper, newspaper is the cheapest means of communication. Radio is an audio means of communication, television is an audio-visual means of communication while newspaper is a mean of written communication. Radio and television are the means of communication for both literate and illiterate while newspaper is the mean of communication for literates only.
5. These days, all the countries of the world have their news agencies. They gather news and send them to the other countries of the world. Different newspapers collect the news from these news agencies. Moreover, they have their news reporters who collect news from the different areas and send to their newspapers. In this way newspapers collect news.
6. Satellite is a body that moves around a planet. A communication satellite moves around the earth in a day and travels around the earth the in the same time, the earth moves on its axis. Communication satellites have improved communication to a great extent. Communication satellites serve as relay stations as they receive radio signal messages from one location and transmit them to another. Communication satellites are mainly used for telephone calls and television broadcasts. They allow television programmes to be seen all over the world at the same time.
- B. 1. electricity 2. revolutionised 3. Marconi 4. television
5. satellites, faster
- C. 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (iii) 4. (iv)
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. Subscribers Trunk Dialling 2. International Subscribers Dialling
3. Press Trust of India 4. United News of India
- F. (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv) c

UNIT 4 : THE CHANGING WORLD

Chapter 10 : The World of Growing Knowledge

- A. 1. Early man used signs, odd sounds and gestures to communicate with each other.

2. These days we use numerals to count numbers. These numerals were developed in India. The concepts of zero and the decimals were also developed by Indians.
 3. John Gutenberg of Germany, invented the first printing press.
 4. The early Egyptians made paper using a water plant called Papyrus. The thick stems of Papyrus were cut into thin strips and then pressed together to make a sheet of paper.
 5. Louis Braille invented a script for the blind people. The name of that script is Braille.
- B. 1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
D. (i) (c) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (iv) (a) (v) (c) (vi) (d) (vii) (b)

Chapter 11 : Living Longer and Healthier

- A. 1. Doctor's thermometer is used to measure the body temperature very accurately.
 2. The stethoscope magnifies the sounds made by the heart and lungs and thus helps the doctor to identify the condition of a person's heart and lungs.
 3. Nearly 200 years ago in England, Dr. Edward Jenner noticed that milkmaid never suffered from small pox. But he also observed that milkmaids do suffer from a milk disease called cow-pox. It was a very simple ailment which lasted only a few days. It was not dangerous at all. Thereafter they never suffered from the deadly disease of small pox. One day, a girl named Sarah suffering from cow-pox, came to Jenner's clinic for treatment. Jenner noticed a few sores on her body. He took some pus out of a sore and injected it into a healthy boy called Phipps. Within a day or two, Phipps caught cow-pox. He recovered from this disease in few days. Now Jenner wanted to know whether Phipps was free from small pox throughout his life. He decided to confirm it through a test. He injected the germs of small pox into Phipp's body and kept him under observation for many days. After observing for many days, Jenner noted that Phipps did not get small pox even during an epidemic of the small pox. This led to the development of the vaccine for small pox.
 4. The process of killing germs by boiling or heating is popularly known as pasteurisation.
 5. The rapid increase in the world population is called population explosion. It is a serious problem as it is the cause of many problems like unemployment, shelter, transportation, water supply etc.
- B. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii) 5. (v)
C. 4
D. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T
E. (i) (b) (ii) (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (b) (v) (d) (vi) (b) (vii) (b)

Chapter 12 : The Age of Machines

- A. 1. The discovery of copper must have been accidental. Man, by chance might have thrown some pieces of rock in the fire playful. When the fire died down, he must have observed a red ball in the ashes. it was heavy and shiny. It was actually a metal called copper. He must have tried a number of times in order to recognise the kind of the rock which gave that heavy and shiny thing. Gradually, he learnt to distinguish between this special rock and the ordinary rock.
2. The discovery of iron is considered important as the early man began to make tools of iron like axes, ploughs, sickles, shovels, spears etc. which were stronger than the other metals that were discovered in that time. Now he could crop trees, clear forests and dig the ground for agricultural purposes. Hunting too because easier with the iron tools.
3. Producing goods in bulk quantity with the help of machines is called mass production.
4. These days running water is also used to make electricity. This is called hydel power or hydroelectricity. Big dams have been built on rivers for this purpose.
5. Wind power, water power, solar power, nuclear energy and geothermal energy would be the new sources of energy in near future.
- B. 1. (i) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)
- C. (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (iv) (b)

Chapter 13 : Some Persons Never Die

- A. 1. Socrates was a great Greek philosopher and a popular teacher. He was an honest man. He used to tell the people not to accept anything blindly. He taught that people should not accept anything blindly, they should use their minds and think critically. He also taught that a person's strength lies in his power of reasoning and no in accepting things without any thought.
2. Abraham Lincoln was elected the President of the United States of America second time. He declared a policy of peace. but still, there were some people who did not like his views against slavery and kept the country united. One night, when war was over and the peace had been declared Lincoln along with his wife went to the theatre in Washington D. C to see a play. He was shot dead in the theatre by John Willey Booth in 1865.
3. Karl Marx and his friend Friedrich Engels advised the workers to unite and fight against the capitalist for their rights who were wrong in their policies. They believed in classless society. Karl Marx believed that profits of the industries should not remain in the hands of few. The whole society should own them.
4. The weapons of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against the most powerful British rule were truth and non-violence (*ahimsa*).

5. Martin Luther king was a black American. He was a very learned person. He adopted the path of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi and wanted to complete the unfinished task of Abraham Lincoln.
- B. 1. (ii) 2. (v) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (i)
 C. (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (b)

UNIT 5 : MAJOR WORLD PROBLEMS AND EFFORTS TO SOLVE THEM

Chapter 14 : The Birth of the United Nations

- A. 1. The European countries became rich and powerful due to mass production. They sold their finished goods to the poor countries of the world and earned huge profits.
2. The League of Nations drew up a list of directions to maintain peace and harmony in the world. But the rich and powerful nations were not ready to listen to the peace directives and continued their aggressions. Consequently, it led to the Second World War. It started from Europe. It ended in 1945 when the USA dropped atom bombs on two Japanese cities, Nagasaki and Hiroshima.
3. The second world war was the untold misery to mankind. The loss of life and property was incalculable. Unemployment, food shortage and homelessness were felt everywhere.
4. United Nations was set up on October 24, 1945 at San Francisco.
5. The rights mentioned in the declaration are given below :
- ◆ The right to live as free citizens.
 - ◆ The right of equality before law.
 - ◆ The right to education.
 - ◆ The right of freedom to travel everywhere according to one's choice.
 - ◆ The right to employment.
 - ◆ The freedom of speech and writing.
 - ◆ The right of equal remuneration for equal work.
 - ◆ The right of freedom of marriage according to his or her wish.
- B. 1. (iv) 2. (ii) 3. (v) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)
 C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Chapter 15 : The Way the United Nations Works

- A. 1. There are six main organs of the United Nations :
- ◆ The General Assembly
 - ◆ The Security Council.
 - ◆ The Economic and Social Council.
 - ◆ The International Court of Justice

- ◆ The Trusteeship Council
 - ◆ The Secretariat
2. The permanent members of the Security Council are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, Russia and France.
 3. The Secretary General is the most powerful official of the UN.
 4. WHO (World Health Organisation) was established on April 7, 1948. Its main aim is to prevent diseases from spreading. It assists member countries in their efforts to improve their national public health services and standards of health. It has expert committees, study groups, teaching missions and training courses and centres. The headquarters of WHO are located at Geneva.
 5. The major achievements of the United Nations are :
 - ◆ It has prevented a Third World War. It was because of the United Nations that the Arab-Israel war, the Indo-Pak war, the North Korea and South Korea War, the Persian Gulf War did not spread to other parts of the world.
 - ◆ It has succeeded in stopping them from becoming world wars.
 - ◆ It has succeeded in preventing the spread and use of atomic and other destructive weapons.
 - ◆ It has been successful in reducing poverty, illiteracy, and diseases in many parts of the world.
- B. 1. UNESCO
United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organisation.
2. UNICEF
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
3. WHO
World Health Organisation.
4. FAO
Food and Agricultural Organisation.
5. IMF
International Monetary Fund
- C. 1. Geneva 2. The Hague, Netherlands 3. New York
4. New York 5. Paris
- D. (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (b)
- Chapter 16 : India's Contribution to the United Nations**
- A. 1. India is a peace-loving country. It has full faith in the ideals of the United Nations. India has been taking keen interest in the activities of the United Nations. It has been an active member of the United Nations agencies like the UNESCO, the WHO and the UNICEF.

India has played a major role in promoting world peace through the United Nations. At the request of the UN, India sent its peace keeping force to Korea, Zaire, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Cyprus, etc to bring about peace. India strongly offered the policy of discrimination against the Blacks in South Africa.

2. After the end of the second world war, most of the countries of the world were found divided into two groups. One group was led by the Soviet Union and the other was led by limited states of America. These groups were based on military alliance. All the new independent countries were forced to join one or the other group. This was called alignment. The world was again moving towards the Third World War. This danger was smelt by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first PM of India. He consulted the leaders of some other countries, specially Yugoslavia and Egypt. They were also convinced by Pandit Nehru. They agreed that their countries did not want to join any of the two groups. They decided to remain non-aligned. The leader jointly laid five principles (Panchsheel) according to which the nations of the world should cooperate with one another. These ideas took the term of a big movement called the *Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)*.
3. The main countries that started the Non-Aligned Movement were Belgrade (Yugoslavia), India, Egypt, etc.
4. The main objectives of the Non-aligned movement are :
 - ◆ To keep away, as far as possible, from the military alliances.
 - ◆ To keep close terms of friendship with all countries.
 - ◆ To have friendship and cooperation with both America and Russia.
 - ◆ To solve the problems of poverty, illiteracy and diseases.
 - ◆ To help each other in trade and commerce.
5. 25 member countries have attended the first meeting of the NAM.

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. (i) (c) (ii) (b) (iii) (a)

UNIT 6 : OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Chapter 17 : The British Raj and The Revolt of 1857

- A. 1. India was famous all over the world for its goods like cotton and silk clothes, spices, precious stones and metals.
2. The British wanted to earn more and more profits. So they started to disobey the rules which were laid down by the Indian- rulers. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, who was ruler of Bengal at that time, could not bear that the British should build their forts and maintain their armies. He ordered his soldiers to remove their arms from their fort in Kolkata and pull down the fort. The British refused to carry out his orders and declared a war against Siraj-ud-Daula. The war was fought at Plassey in 1757.

3. The British forced the farmers to grow a blue powder indigo used in England for dyeing mill cloth. The farmers had no use of this crop. What they needed was foodgrain to feed themselves and their families. The farmers were forced to sell Indigo to the British at very low cost. So, Indian farmers became poorer under the British rule.
4. The British made laws through which they could exploit Indian people and India's natural resources. According to one such law, the British declared that if a king died without a child, his kingdom would be taken over the British. This law was called the Doctrine of Lapse. The British occupied Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi and many other states under this law.
5. The revolt of 1857 was a brave effort of the Indian people. As British had a well organised army and superior weapons, the revolt was easily suppressed by the British. Thousands of people were imprisoned or executed. Hundreds of people were killed by the British including two sons of Bahadur Shah Zafar. Many villages were reduced to ashes.

The British did some changes in their administration way of ruling and suppressing India people. These changes were :

- ◆ The rule of the East India Company came to an end. The administration of the company was taken over by the British Government. Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India and a Governor General, Called Viceroy was appointed to rule over India.
- ◆ The British army was reorganised.
- ◆ All ruling kings and princess of India were declared feudatories of the British Crown.

The British continued to harass and suppress people. Although things did not change much, the revolt of 1857 created an urge in the minds of the Indian people to fight for their freedom.

- B. 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (v) 4. (iv) 5. (iii)
C. (i) (b) (ii) (a) (iii) (c) (iv) (c)

Chapter 18 : The Beginning of the Struggle

- A. 1. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.
2. Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishan Gokhale, S.N. Bannerji, Subramanium Iyer etc. were the early leaders of the Congress.
3. ‘Divide and rule’ policy is a policy to divide people so that the rulers are able to rule easily.
4. To answer the British Plan of dividing Bengal, the India people decided to boycott British goods. The people took the oath “Let us all take pledge that when Swadeshi goods are available, we shall never buy foreign goods.”

At many places, people made bonfires of British goods. This agitation took a shape of powerful movement. It was named as ‘Swadeshi Movement.’

5. There was a group of freedom fighters who wanted freedom at the earliest. They believed that force should be met by force. There was a split in the Congress in 1907. The extremists left the party. They prepared themselves to sacrifice their lives for India's freedom. These extremists were called revolutionaries.
- B. 1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (iv)
C. (i) (b) (ii) (a) (iii) (b)

Chapter 19 : The Mahatma Leads the Nation to Freedom

- A. 1. On his return to India Gandhiji observed many problems. Here Indians were suppressed by the British. Even the educated Indians had no right to say in the affairs of the government. Most of the people were illiterate and unemployed. Social evils untouchability and casteism predominated in Indian society. There was discinity amongst the Indians.
2. General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on unarmed people at Jallianwala Bagh.
3. The British imposed a tax on salt. Gandhiji condemned this law and decided to break the law. He alongwith his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi to break the salt law. Thousands of people joined in this march called 'Dandi March'.
4. The Congress passed Quit India Resolution in August, 1942. It asked the British to leave India immediately. Gandhiji asked the people. "Do or Die" in their attempt. This movement was called Quit India Movement.
5. In 1939 when the Second World War broke out. The British Forced India to join the war. The Congress leaders protested and the ministers resigned in protest because the aims of war were not made clear to them.
- B. 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (ii), (v) 4. (i)
C. (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (b)

Model Test Paper I

- A. 1. The man-made model of the earth is called the globe.
2. The cartographer use various signs and symbols for representation in a map. These signs and symbols are called the "language of map."
3. The three climatic zones on the earth are :
(i) Torrid zones (ii) Frigid zones (iii) Temperate zones
4. Oases are the only fertile areas in the deserts. These oases have sufficient underground water. Around these oases people grow various crops like wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons and dates. Many villages have been developed near these oases.
This is how, the oases are useful in the deserts.
5. Zaire is often called a 'gigantic zoo' because of its large variety of wild animals.

- B. 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
 C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
 D. 1. Igloos 2. North America 3. Globe 4. Parka
 5. Cape Morris Jesup
 E. Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper II

- A. 1. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport as it requires no investment in building and maintaining the path.
 2. The western part of the prairies is hill thus, not suitable for farming. People rear cattle in these vast grasslands. These open grasslands are called ranches.
 3. Saudi Arabia has been completely changed due to the discovery of oil in the desert. Now modern facilities and luxury goods are available there. All this has become possible due to the money earned from the export of petroleum. That is why, petrol is also called liquid gold.
 4. A thermometer is used to measure the temperature of a body (object). Doctor's thermometer is used to measure the body temperature very accurately.
 5. Four means of mass communication are :
 (i) television (ii) radio (iii) newspaper (iv) cinema
 B. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (e)
 C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
 D. 1. Thermometer 2. Jiddah 3. Riyadh 4. Chicago
 5. Edward Jenner
 E. Do it yourself

Model Test Paper III

- A. 1. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America in 1860. Abraham Lincoln was against the practice of slavery. But even, he wanted all the states to remain united. Finally, a civil war broke out between the northern and southern states. It was the civil war among the people of the same nation Abraham Lincoln fought the war bravely and won it. Thus, he succeeded in keeping the country united. He also got rid of slavery. He was elected the President of the United States of America second time. He established his name as an honest politician who loved his country and believed in the equality of man.
 2. Karl Marx wrote two famous books-Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital
 3. The main organs of the United Nations are :
 ◆ The General Assembly. ◆ The Security Council.
 ◆ The Economic and Social Council. ◆ The Trusteeship Council.
 ◆ The International Court of Justice. ◆ The Secretariat.

4. Television is more popular than cinema because people can see programmes such as sports, parade, debates and discussion etc. live on their television sets.
 5. The main objectives of the United Nations are :
 - (i) To maintain peace and security for every country of the world and to save future generations from wars.
 - (ii) To promote friendly relations and cooperation among the nations of the world on the principle of equal rights.
 - (iii) To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems peacefully in cooperation with other countries.
 - (iv) To promote human rights and human freedom for all the people in world irrespective of colour, caste, creed, or language.
 - (v) To assist nations to work in coordination and attain the common ends.
- B. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (d)
- C. 1. Geneva 2. Paris 3. New York 4. New York, Geneva
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T
- E. 1. World Trade Organisation 2. World Health Organisation
3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
4. International Monetary Fund 5. Food and Agriculture Organisation

Model Test Paper IV

- A. 1. When factory system came into existence, many big factories were set up. In these factories goods in large quantities were produced. People started to work for those big cities. It was such a great change in the mode and quantity of production during this period that it is called the period of Industrial Revolution.
2. After the end of the Second World War, most of the countries of the world were found divided into two groups. One group was led by the Soviet Union and the other was led by United States of America. These groups were based on military alliance. All the new independent countries were forced to join one or the other group. This was called alignment. It was a real danger to the freedom and the development of the developing countries. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India consulted the leader of some other countries, specially Yugoslavia and Egypt. They agreed that their countries did not want to join any of the two groups. The leaders jointly laid five principles (Panchsheel) according to which the nations of the world should cooperate with one another. These ideas took the term of a big movement called the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). The NAM was started in 1961.

3. In the days of British rule, there was a dissatisfaction among the Indian soldiers in the British army. It was due to many reasons. They were paid lower salaries than the British soldiers. They were not given high positions in spite of their attitudes. They were forced to go out of India to fight wars. The things became worst when a new English Rifle was introduced. The cartridge for these rifles were greased with fat used in these cartridges was that of cows and pigs. This hurt the sentiments of the Hindus and Muslims. The soldiers refused to obey their officers. Instead three Indian regiments shot down their officers. So first revolt started at Meerut, spread like wild fire over large parts of Northern and Central India, which is known as the revolt of 1857.
 4. The Quit India Movement spread all over the country. All the prominent leaders were arrested. The Congress was banned and the police and army was called to suppress the movement. The people fought very bravely even when their leaders were inside jails. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected the President of Indian National Congress twice. He wanted direct action against the British. For this purpose he formed an army with the Indian soldiers which was called Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).
 5. India got independence on 15th August, 1947.
- B. 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
- D. 1. demonstrations and black flags 2. Subhash Chandra Bose
3. Lord Mount batten 4. Netaji 5. W.C. Bannerji
- E. 1. New York 2. San Francisco 3. 10th December 4. Japan