



## Continents and Oceans

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(c) 4.(a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans. 1. Mt. Everest is the highest peak of the world.  
2. The Arctic ocean is the smallest ocean  
3. The Arctic and southern ocean are covered with ice all the time. Sheets of ice and huge icebergs cover these oceans.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

Ans. 1.No 2.No 3.No 4.Yes 5.No

**C. Choose the correct alternative:**

Ans. 1.seven 2.Mt.Everest 3.Isthmus of Panama 4.Indian Ocean 5.Arctic Ocean

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

Ans. 1. Java 2. Antarctica 3. Sahara 4. Australia 5. Australia Continent.

**E. Match the columns:**

- Ans. 1. Large Water bodies — a. Continents  
2. Antarctica — b. Highest Mountain Peak  
3. Pacific Ring of fire — c. Oceans  
4. Large landmasses — d. The Pacific Oceans  
5. Mt. Everest — e. Opposite to the Arctic

**F. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans. 1. Continents- Large landmasses on the Earth are called continent. These are- Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia . Asia is the largest continent in the world, while Australia is the smallest continent in the world.  
2. The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the world's five oceans. It lies between the Southern Ocean, Asia, Australia, and the North and South America. It has a zone of Volient Volcanoes and earthquakes, which is referred to as the pacific Ring of fire.  
3. The smallest continent which is also a country is Australia. It is an island

country since it is surrounded by water on all sides and is located entirely in the southern hemisphere. Australia, New Zealand and several other islands together form Australia. The Great Barrier Reef and the Great Australian Desert are two well-known features of this continent.

4. Oceans are large water bodies on the earth. The oceans of the world are all connected to each other. The water in the ocean is salty. There are five oceans in the world. There are The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
5. Oceans play several important functions-influencing the weather and temperature, serving as waterways connecting the continents, helping in the water cycle and the coming of rains and providing variety of food in the form of fish and other sea creatures. Oceans are also the storehouse of minerals like petroleum.

### Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### G. Activity Work:

- Ans. 1. Do yourself  
2. i. Do yourself  
ii. Do yourself



## Latitudes and Longitudes

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b)

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral Questions:

- Ans. 1. The latitude at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N is known as the Tropic of Cancer.  
2. The Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich near London in UK.

#### B. Unscramble the following letters and fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. North pole 2. Equator 3. Prime Meridian 4. Meridian

#### C. Choose the correct answer:

- Ans. 1. axis 2. Southern 3.  $90^{\circ}$ N 4. cannot

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. 180 2. 260 3. The North Pole to The South pole 4. Equator

**E. Match the followings:**

**Ans.** 1. Tropic of Cancer ————— a.  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  North  
2. Arctic Circle ————— b.  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  North  
3. Tropical of Capricorn ————— c.  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  South  
4. Antarctica Circle ————— d.  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  South

**F. Answer the following questions:**

**Ans.** 1. Some latitudes have special names. The line which is located  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer. The line which is located  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north of the equator is called the Arctic Circle. The line which lies  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south of the equator is called the Tropic of Capricorn. The line which lies  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south of the equator is called the Antarctic Circle.

**Important Latitudes**

- $0^{\circ}$  – Equator
- $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  – Tropic of Cancer
- $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  – Tropic of Capricorn
- $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  – Arctic Circle
- $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  – Antarctic Circle
- $90^{\circ}$  N – North Pole
- $90^{\circ}$  S – South Pole

2. **Latitudes**– To the north and south of the equator, there are many other lines which run parallel to the equator. These lines never meet one another because they are parallel. We call these lines the latitudes or the parallels. They are numbered in degrees. The equator is numbered as  $0^{\circ}$ . There are 90 degrees of latitude north of the equator and 90 degrees of latitude south of the equator. The latitudes north of the equator are marked N and the latitudes south of the equator are marked S.

**Longitudes**– Apart from the latitudes, there are lines which are drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. These are not parallel like the latitudes. All these lines meet at the poles. All these lines are of the same length. They are called the longitudes or meridians. These are also numbered in degrees. Their total number is 360. Since all the meridians are equal in length, the numbering can start from any meridian. To avoid confusion one line of longitude which passed through Greenwich which near London in UK is numbered  $0^{\circ}$ .

3. **Locating Places on a Map or Globe**– When we are on land we can locate the position of a place with respect to some landmarks or some prominent places. But when at sea, it is difficult to know whether we are near land or

far away from it . Thus we need parallels and meridians to find the exact location of a place. These set of lines intersect of a network called grid. The grid helps to locate places on a globe. Suppose we want to located a place on the map, we must know its parallel and Meridian . The point at which these two lines cross each other, will be the location of that place. For example, if we will find a point where the parallel of  $28^{\circ}$  N and the meridian of  $77^{\circ}$  E intersect . The method helps us to locate any place on the globe or the map.

4. Along the 180 longitude, the International Date Line is where each calendar day starts and ends. At any hour of the day, a traveller stepping across the line from the east steps forward a day . Turning back, the traveller returns back to the previous day.
5. **Longitude and Time**– Find out what the time is in London in the United Kingdom, New York in the United States, and Sydney in Australia when it is 11 a.m in your city. You will notice that the time differs in different places of the world. Longitudes also helps us to calculate the time of a place. When the Sun shines directly overhead on a longitude, it is midday on all place on that longitude. As the Earth rotates from west to east, place on the east have midday before the places on the west . San Francisco and Mumbai observe times that are 12 hours apart . This happens because as the Earth rotates, the Sun is first overhead in Mumbai .It takes another 12hours for the Earth to rotate enough to allow the Sun to be overhead in San Francisco.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### G. Activity Work:

**Draw the following latitudes on a circle, and write their degrees:**

**Ans.** Do it yourself



## *Movements of the Earth— Their Effects*

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(a) 4.(d)

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.** 1. There are two movements of the earth - rotation and revolution .  
2. The certain part on which the planet moves around the sun, is called its orbit.

**B. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word:**

- Ans.** 1. Leap 2. Orbit 3. Axis 4. Rotation

**C. Give one word for the following:**

- Ans.** 1. Rotation 2. Revolution 3. Axis 4. 22 December and 21 July 5. Orbit

**Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. Tilt 2. Day and night 3. Seasons 4. Japan 5. Rotation and Revolution

**E. Match the columns:**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Ans.</b> 1. Japan | a. Earth revolves on it                      |
| 2. Axis              | b. Winter Solstice                           |
| 3. Orbit             | c. Leap year                                 |
| 4. 22 December       | d. imaginary line on which the Earth rotates |
| 5. The year 2000     | e. Land the Rising Sun                       |

**F. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. The two movements of the Earth are - Rotation and Revolution.  
**Rotation**– The Earth is moving all the time, spinning like a top on its own axis This is called rotation. The Earth rotates from west to east on its axis once every 24 hours. The spinning of the Earth causes day and night as the sun lights up only half of the Earth at a time.  
**Revolution**– The Earth also revolves the sun. The Earth takes a fixed path or route to move around the sun at a speed of 30 kilometers per second. This path is the orbit. The Earth takes 365 1/4 days to revolve around the Sun.
2. The season are caused by revolution. As the Earth moves round the Sun, it comes nearer to the Sun and also goes far away from it. This means that it is not when the Sun is near and cold when it is farther away. But the Earth's season are not caused by revolution alone. It happens also because the Sun heats up the atmosphere unequally. Since the Earth is a sphere, the sunlight does not strike the Earth at the same angle everywhere. The seasons are also the result of the tilt of the Earth's axis. As the Earth travels along its orbit, it sometimes leans towards the Sun and sometimes away from the Sun. Because of this, difference parts of the globe face the Sun at different times of the year. This gives us the seasons.
3. The Earth is moving all the time, spinning like a top on its own axis. This is called rotation. The Earth rotates from west to east on its axis (its poles)

once every 24 hours.

4. Generally, the days and night are not of equal length. Equinox can be defined as the time or date when day and night are of equal length. The equinoxes occur twice a year (March 20 and September 22) when the Sun is exactly above the equator or cross the equator. On the other hand, solstices, Occur when the tilt of the Earth is maximum towards the sun or away from the Sun. It also happens two times a year . The summer solstice has the longest day of the year and winter solstice has the shortest day of the year.
5. On 21 June when the Sun is shining directly overhead the tropic of Cancer and the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun it experiences Summer Solstice. The number of hours daylight goes on increasing as we move to the north and beyond the Arctic Circle there is six months of continues daylight. All the places in the northern hemisphere have their longest day on this date.

#### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

##### G. Activity Work

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself  
2. Do yourself.



### Unit -2 : Different Ways of Living

## The Temperature Zones

#### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d)

#### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

##### A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The temperature decreases with an increase in height above the sea level . The higher we go, the cooler it becomes. That is why, it is colder in mountain than in the plain.
2. Place near the sea are neither very hot nor very cold, whereas those far from it have extreme climates. Such as places like Delhi and Amritsar which are far away from the sea, have an extreme climate . They are very hot in summer and very cold in winter. In summer, land heats up faster,

and warms the air above it . This warm air rises making way for cooler air from above the sea to flow in . In winter, the sea remains warm because it loses that slowly. This is how sea breeze keeps places near the sea like Mumbai and Kolkata, warm in winter and cool in summer.

**B. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word:**

**Ans.** 1. Slanted 2. Latitude 3. Cold 4. Torrid 5. Equator

**Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. Atmosphere Weather 2. Way of living 3. Torrid 4. Frigid 5. altitude

**D. Match the factors of climate with their corresponding examples:**

<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Factors of Climate</b>	<b>Examples</b>
1.	Distance from the sea	a. Place near the equator have a hotter climate
2.	Direction of the wind	b. Mount Killimanjaro is near the equator but is still covered with ice
3.	Distance from the equator	c. The south-west monsoon winds bring a lot of rain to the west coast India
4.	Altitude	d. Delhi has an extreme climate

**E. Answer the following questions:**

**Ans.** 1. The condition of the atmosphere around us a particular time is called weather. If a particular type of weather lasts for a longer period, we call it a season. The weather condition prevalent in different seasons during the course of a year is called the climate of that place. The climate is not the same at all place. It varies from place to place. The change in climate affects our ways of living. It influences things like our clothing, housing, transportation, and the food we eat.

2. At the frigid zones, the latitudes are high and the rays of the Sun are extremely slanted as they hit the land. The intensity of sunlight received by the Earth's surface is thus very low, and the climate is very cold.

3. The frigid zones are densely populated because these zones are extremely cold throughout the year.

**4. Factors Affecting Climate**

**Altitude**– The height of a place above the sea level is called altitude. The temperature decrease with an increase in height above the sea level. The higher we go, the cooler it becomes . Some place like Ootay in South India are Cooler than though they are at the same distance from the equator. This

is due height above the sea level. We always find the temperature in the mountains lower than is the plains. This is because the temperature at high altitudes is very low. That is why the hill stations like Shimla, Nainital and Darjeeling are very cold even in summer. For example, Shimla is much cooler than Ludhiana, though both are almost at the same distance from the equator. This is due to location of Shimla at about 2150 m above sea level which is much higher than the altitude of Ludhiana.

**Distance from the Sea**– Places near the sea are neither very hot nor very cold, whereas those far from it have extreme climates, Such as places like Delhi and Amritsar, which are far away from the sea, have an extreme climate. They are very hot in summers and very cold in winters. In summer, land heats up faster, and warms the air above it. This warm air rises making way for cooler air from above the sea to flow in. In winter, the sea remains warm because it loses that slowly. This is now sea breeze keeps places near the sea warm in winter and cool in summer.

**Humidity**– The amount of moisture in air is known as humidity. Areas near the Equator are hot. So such areas have high humidity due to the large amounts of water that get evaporated. The high humidity results in a large amount of rainfall. Therefore, areas near the equator have climates that are hot and wet, and tend to receive heavy rainfall

**Winds**– Winds have an effect on the climate of a place. Depending on the place of origin of the wind it may either be hot or cool. Winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. They make the weather humid and cause rainfall. Such as South-west monsoon winds, Blowing from the Arabian Sea, bring a lot of rain to the places on the west coast of India. On the other hand winds blowing in from the desert are hot.

5. The height of a place above the sea level is called altitude. The temperature decreases with an increase in height above the sea level. The higher we go, the cooler it becomes. Some places like Ooty in South India are cooler than others though they are at the same distance from the equator. This is due to height above the sea level. We always find the temperature in the mountains lower than in the plains. This is because the temperature at high altitudes is very low. That is why the hill stations like Shimla, Nainital and Darjeeling are very cold even in summer.
6. Winds have an effect on the climate of a place. Depending on the place of origin of the wind it may either be hot or cool. Winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. They make the weather humid and cause rainfall. Such as South-west monsoon winds, Blowing from the Arabian Sea, bring a lot of rain to the places on the west coast of India. On the other hand winds blowing in from the desert are hot.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CEE Pattern)

**Ans.** Do yourself



## Congo— An Equatorial Region

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans. 1. The Democratic Republic of Congo was earlier known as Zaire.  
2. This region is found on either side of the equator . It receives the direct rays of the Sun almost throughout the year and has equal duration of day and night. The humidity is very high because moisture evaporates from the rivers, ponds, plants and from clouds. These clouds rise slowly and around 4 o'clock, rainfall occurs along with thunderstorm . This type of rainfall is typical to the equatorial region. There is no winter season here. Here days are quite humid and uncomfortable, but the daily showers cool off the evenings and nights

**B. Write Yes or No:**

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

Ans. 1. equator 2. Torrid 3. Cassava 4. Pygmies

**D. Match the columns:**

- Ans. 1. Kinshasa — a. important port  
2. Pygmies — b. main food crop  
3. Matadi — c. capital of the Congo  
4. Bantu — d. primitive tribe  
5. Cassava — e. language of the Congolese

**E. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans. 1. The equatorial region falls in the torrid zone and is found on both sides of the equator. In terms of degrees, the region lies between 10° North latitude and 10° South latitude from the equator. This region experience an equatorial type of climate.  
2. **Main Characteristics of the Forest of Congo :-** The forests of Congo cover about half of the area of land. There are trees of all size and shapes.

They are so dense that they form a canopy over the whole forest. The tallest trees reach a height of above 60 meters. They hardly allow any sunlight to reach the ground and it remains virtually dark even in the day. Under the tall trees, there are shorter ones, and under those- shrubs and bushes. Besides, the forest land is covered by dead leaves and fallen tree trunks. Their rotting gives the soil plenty of manure and make it very fertile. As water is in excess, most of the tree here have short roots since they do not need to go deeper to find water. Leaves are usually large and remain green all the year round. Among the bamboo and oil palm, etc .Some of the plants grow as much 15 cm. a day. The forest are so thick that they can't be easily exploited.

**Wildlife**– A large variety of wildlife is found in the forests and savannas of DRC. Elephants, buffaloes, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, hippopotamuses and rhinoceros are some mammals found in the forests. Lions, leopards, giraffes, Zebras, wolves as well as elephants and chimpanzees roam the savannas. Crocodile are found in plenty in the rivers. There are many types birds and insects in the forests . Among the insect is found the dangerous tsetse fly, which causes sleeping sickness.

3. **Climate**– This region is found on either side of the equator. It receives the direct rays of the Sun almost throughout the year and has equal duration of day and night. The humidity is very high because moisture evaporates from the river, ponds, plants and forms clouds. These clouds rise slowly and around 4'o clock, rainfall occurs along with thunderstorm. This type of rainfall is typical to the equatorial region. There is no winter season here. Here days are quite humid and uncomfortable, but the daily showers cool off evenings and nights.
4. In the northern part, the people are short in height and called pygmies. They are nomads Their huts are small and can protect their families from heavy rains. They are skilled hunters. They are skilled hunters. They are found of honey.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### F. Map Work

**Ans.** Do yourself

#### Formative Assessment-1

#### A. Oral questions:

- Ans.** 1. Place near the sea are neither very hot nor very cold, whereas those far from it have extreme climates. Such as places like Delhi and Amritsar which are far away from the sea, have an extreme climate . They are very hot in summer and very cold in winter. In summer, land heats up faster,

and warms the air above it . This warm air rises making way for cooler air from above the sea to flow in . In winter, the sea remains warm because it loses that slowly. This is how sea breeze keeps places near the sea like Mumbai and Kolkata, warm in winter and cool in summer.

2. The certain part on which the planet moves around the sun, is called its orbit.
3. The latitude at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  is known as the Tropic of cancer.
4. Mt. Everest is the highest peak of the world.
5. The Democratic Republic of Congo was earlier known as Zaire.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. No

**C. Name the following:**

**Ans.** 1. Rotation 2. The Frigid zone 3. Revolution 4. Globe 5. The Arctic ocean

**D. Choose the correct answer:**

**Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)



## *Greenland— The Land of Ice and Snow*

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)**

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The frigid zones are found between the Arctic circle to and North Pole in the northern hemisphere and between the Antarctic Circle to the South pole in the southern hemisphere.
  2. An iceberg a big block of ice floating in water. It is a great danger to ships because they are huge moving masses of ice and can cause immense danger.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. No

**C. Name the following:**

**Ans.** 1. Inuits 2. Ice Sheet 3. Iceberg 4. Igloo 5. Polar bear 6. Harpoon 7. Parka 8. Fur-farm 9. Kayak 10. Sledges

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. Huskies 2. Denmark 3. Nuuk 4. Inuits 5. permanent

**E. Match the columns:**

**Ans.**

1. Kayak	a. Coat with fur-lined hood
2. Huskies	b. House of Inuits
3. Parka	c. Weapon used for hunting
4. Igloo	d. Small boat
5. Harpoon	e. Strong dog

**F. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. Frigid Zone is the coldest zone in the world because it lies near the poles. Frigid zone is sub-divided into the Great ice caps and the Tundra Region . The Great ice caps around the North Pole as well as the South pole are permanently covered with thick sheets of ice, and there is no life on these ice caps. However , some people live in the Tundra Region (Cold Arctic Region) where ice melts for a few months during short summer. Greenland, the largest island in the world , is located in this region.
  2. **Location** Greenland is member country of kingdom of Denmark. Nuuk (Godthaab) is the capital of this island. It is located between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. In terms of degrees, it lies between latitudes 59° and 84° N, and longitudes 11° and 74° W The Atlantic Ocean borders Greenland's southeast; the Greenland sea is to the east; the Arctic Ocean is to the north; and Baffin Bay is to the west. The nearest countries are iceland, east of Greenland in the Atlantic Ocean and Canada to the west and across Baffin Bay. Greenland is the world's largest island and is the largest dependent territory by area in the world. It also contains the world's largest national park.
  3. The Inuits lead a very hard life . They are mainly hunters. They hunt seals, walruses, whales and polar bears. In the past they used bows and harpoons to hunt. A harpoon is a long spear with a rope attached to it. They make a round hole on a top of a frozen river or the edge of the sea. Then they wait for the fish, seal etc. to come up to breathe, them they pierce the animals with the harpoon. Now a days, rifles are used for hunting. Boats caused kayaks are used for hunting sea animals. These boats are made of seal skin. For hunting whales, a large boat called umiak is used .
  4. The life of the people in Greenland has changed a great deal in the recent times. There are several large towns. People work in big oil companies. They live in towns having shops, libraries, hospitals, schools, market and clubs. They enjoy efficient postal and radio services. They have all the modern means of transport including helicopters. Motorboats have



Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. cancer 2. The Sahara 3. Mineral oil 4. Jeddah 5. west

**E. Match the columns:**

**Ans.**

1. Jeddah	_____	a. pilgrim centers
2. Mecca & Medina	_____	b. nomads
3. Bedouins	_____	c. petroleum
4. Liquid gold	_____	d. port city
5. Riyadh	_____	e. capital city Saudi Arabia.

**F. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. Deserts are of two type-hot deserts and cold deserts. Hot deserts are found on the west coast of continents north and south of the equator. The biggest desert is the Sahara Desert located in North Africa.
  2. Due to shortage of water, only grasses with long roots and thorny bushes are found. However, there are several places where there is a store of underground water. Such a places is called oasis. Villages and cities have grown up around these oasis, and the people in these villages use the land close to the oases to grow food crops such as wheat, barley dates, fruit, coffee and vegetables. The date palm trees are the only tree which grow easily in this region.
  3. Petroleum has brought immaenre wealth to the Arabian countries. That is why petroleum (mineral oil) is also called the ' liquid Gold'
  4. **Climate**– The general of climate of Saudi Arabia is extremely hot and dry. Day temperature is very high so the sand becomes very hot. Dust storms are common. Night are cool and pleasant. The summer season continues from May to September. During the winter months days are warm, but nights are cold. It is from October to April There is hardly any rainfall. The climate along the coastal areas is pleasant. Dust storms are quite common. They appear all of a sudden and make the sky hazy.
  5. Saudi Arabian dress is loose and flowing. Men usually wear an ankle length shirt know as a thawb and a head gear called ghutrah. Women wear a black cloak called abaya. These cloths protect the people from the heat, dust and sand.
  6. **Recent Changes**– The lifestyle of the Bedouins and other people living in Saudi Arabia is changing very fast due to the discovery of oil. Mineral oil is taken out of the ground and refined in the oil refineries into petroleum. It is transported to the ports in tankers. These ships carry the oil to various countries. Science and technology is being used to make the life of the people more comfortable. Huge farms are being cultivated. Salty water of the sea is being changed into the drinking water in the huge

desalination plants.

Large cities in the country are Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia and Mecca, an important centre of pilgrimage for the Muslims all over the world. All the cities are full of skyscrapers with modern facilities like air-conditioning, swimming pools etc. There are hospitals, markets, international airport, school and broad roads, Big cars and buses a are common sight. The trucks are replacing the caravans. people of Saudi Arabia are now better off than ever before. People from other countries go to live and work in Saudi Arabia. People have a good standard of living, and Saudi Arabia is today among the wealthiest countries of the world.

#### Section -1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

##### **G. Project Work**

**Ans.** Do it yourself



## *Prairies— The Grasslands*

#### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1.(a) 2.(b) 3.(b)

#### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

##### **A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Grass is the main natural vegetation of the Prairies.  
2. The main occupation of the people in the western part of the prairies is rearing of animals.

##### **B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.Yes 4.No 5.No

##### **C. Mark the odd one out:**

**Ans.** 1.Ranches 2.African elephant 3.Herding 4.Cowhand

#### Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

##### **D. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1.extreme 2.the Mississippi, the Missouri 3.ranches 4.Argentina 5.Wheat

##### **E. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Wheat is the main crop. Farmers produce enough wheat for the whole country and also for export. That is why the prairies are called the “Wheat Basket of the World”.
  2. The open land towards the west of the Prairies is hilly. The soil is coarse and less fertile. Here, animals are reared on large open areas called **ranches**. People who own or operate a ranch are called ranchers. Ranchers live in large farmhouses called homesteads. The people employed by the rancher for herding livestock are called cowherd, ranch hand, and cowboy. Cattle are reared mainly for beef and milk. The cattle are milked by machines. A large part of the total beef produced is consumed locally. The rest is exported to Europe.
  3. The moderate rainfall and soil of Prairies are suitable for the growth of sort and soft grass. The grass is nutritive and provide good food for the animals.
  4. The farmers who live here are well off. They have huge farms. The machines are of great help to the farmers in cultivating such huge farms. All the work of ploughing the land, sowing the seeds, reaping the crop, threshing and packing is done with the help of big and powerful machines. The work is done very fast. Apart from wheat, farmers also grow barley, rye, oats and flax. The farmers live in luxurious homes and they have their own cars and vans for going to nearby towns to buy their requirements.
  5. The important industries in the prairies are meat-packing factories and flour mills.
- Many minerals are found in the prairies. Underground mining is also done to bring out the mineral deposits of lignite coal and mineral oil. Ore-crushing factories and oil refineries have been developed.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**F. Map work:**

**Ans.** Do yourself

**G. Activity Work:**

**Ans.** Do yourself.



## Unit -3 : Our Surroundings

# Our Environment

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The gases present in the atmosphere are nitrogen oxygen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, argon, krypton and helium.  
2. The mantle is the middle layer of the Earth.

#### B. Write Yes or No:

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

#### C. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word:

- Ans.** 1. Lithosphere 2. Core 3. oxygen 4. Biosphere

### Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. planet 2. Carbon dioxide 3. four 4. Hydrosphere

#### E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. All the living and non-living things in the Earth make up its Environment. The non-living part of the environment includes three main parts: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the lithosphere. The area of the Earth where living things are found is called the biosphere life only exists on the Earth, this makes the earth a unique planet.
2. The area of the Earth where living things are found is called the biosphere. This is the area where the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere overlap to provide an environment that supports life.
3. The atmosphere consists of a number of gases and water vapour in various proportions. It consists of nitrogen which is 78 per cent and oxygen which is 21 per cent. The other gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen and other rare gases such as argon, krypton and helium are found in traces
4. The lithosphere is the surface of the Earth that is made up of solid rock and soil. It is also known as the crust. It is the thinnest layer of the Earth. Below the lithosphere or crust we have two more layers called the mantle and core. The mantle is the middle layer which is thicker than the crust but thinner than the core. The mantle can be found below the continents and under the oceans. As we go deeper into the earth it gets hotter and hotter and the pressure increase. The core has two parts-outer and inner core. The outer core is liquid and the inner core is solid. All the nature resource of the Earth are found on the lithosphere which makes it so important.
5. **Water cycle**– The heat from the Sun warms the water the water in seas, rivers and lakes. The water changes into water vapour. Since water vapour is lighter, it rises up in the sky. Evaporation is the process in which

the Sun heats up water in oceans, river, lakes, and ponds and turns it into vapour or steam, The water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into drops of water, forming clouds. This is called condensation. More tiny drops of water join to form larger clouds. When clouds become heavy and cannot hold any more water, water falls on the ground as rain. This is called precipitation. The rain flows back into oceans, seas, river, ponds and lakes. The Sun again heats up this water and it goes up again to form clouds. Thus, the water cycle goes on and on.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### E. Activity Work

Ans. Do yourself.



## Pollution

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. The main types of pollution are—

- (i) Air pollution
- (ii) Water Pollution
- (iii) Noise Pollution
- (iv) Soil Pollution

2. Noise pollution is caused by any sound that is beyond our confort level.

#### B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes

#### C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. Delhi has benefitted a lot from using **pollution free vehicles**.  
2. No **one** should be blown near schools and hospitals.  
3. A waste substance that causes pollution is called a **Soil pollution**.  
4. The surrounding in which we live is called **environment**.  
5. When water sources get contaminated **water** pollution is caused.

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**D. Match the columns:**

- Ans.** 1. Water pollution — a. Infertility of soil  
2. Air pollution — b. Natural and human activities  
3. Land pollution — c. Respiratory problem  
4. Noise pollution — d. Typhoid

**E. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. The different types of pollution are—  
(i) Air pollution  
(ii) Water Pollution  
(iii) Noise Pollution  
(iv) Soil Pollution
2. Loud noise is a pollutant that causes noise pollution. Noise pollution is also known as sound pollution. Noise pollution is harmful for all living organisms.  
Noise pollution is caused by noise from:  
Car, aeroplanes and bus  
loudspeakers  
Loud music  
machines in factories
3. **Soil Pollution**— Soil pollution is the result of the build-up of harmful substances in the soil that hamper the growth of plants and also affect animal health. This can happen due to the application of pesticides and dumping of industrial wastes into the soil. This is the result of an increase in the number of factories and chemical usage. Many health problems are caused due to soil contamination, especially for people in direct contact with them, such as in playgrounds, parks, school, and residences. One of the main soil pollutants is lead, which is very harmful for children, because it can lead to developmental damage to the brain, and in adults, can lead to damaged kidneys.
4. Drinking polluted water causes diseases like jaundice, typhoid and gastroenteritis. Water pollution affects not only humans but plants and animals too. Plants and animals that live in or use polluted water become weak and slowly die. Due to the presence of pollutants in water, plants are unable to prepare their food. Their growth is affected. Animals consume this polluted water and become sick.
5. Do yourself

Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**F. Activity work**

- Ans.** Do yourself

**G. Project Work**

**Ans.** Do yourself.

**Formative Assessment-2**

**A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.**
1. The gases present in the atmosphere are nitrogen oxygen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, argon, krypton and helium.
  2. Grass is the main natural vegetation of the Prairies.
  3. Mineral oil is found in Saudi Arabia so its is such a rich country.
  4. An iceberg a big block of ice floating in water. It is a great danger to ships because they are huge moving masses of ice and can cause immense danger.
  5. The main types of pollution are—
    - (i) Air pollution
    - (ii) Water Pollution
    - (iii) Noise Pollution
    - (iv) Soil Pollution

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.No 3.Yes 4.No 5.No

**C. Answer the following in one word:**

**Ans.** 1. The mental 2. Noise Pollution 3. The orange 4. King Abdul Aziz  
Airport 5. Harpoon

**D. Choose the correct answer:**

**Ans.** 1.(a) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(b) 5.(c)

**Summative Assessment-1**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. west 2. way of living 3. Japan 4. Latitudes 5. Matadi

**B. Match the columns:**

- Ans.**
- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cassava       | highest population    |
| 2. Mecca & Media | main food crop        |
| 3. Huspjes       | highest mountain peak |
| 4. Mt Everest    | pilgrim centres       |

**C. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:**

- Ans.**
1. Large water bodies are called **ocean**.
  2. The temperature in the frigid zone remains very **low**.
  3. Most of the people in Congo live in **villages**.
  4. Greenlands is the **biggest** island in the world.

5. Saudi Arabia exports petroleum to **India**.

**D. Write short notes of the following:**

- Ans.**
1. **Continents**– Large landmasses on the Earth are called continents. There are seven continents in the world.
  2. **Caravan**– The nomads travel from one oasis to another in group in search of pasture for their animals. This is called caravan. They move in caravan through the desert and carry their luggage on camel's back.
  3. **Revolution of the Earth**– The earth moves around the sun at its certain part This is called the revolution of the Earth.
  4. **Longitudes**– There are lines which are drawn from the North pole to the South Pole . There are not parallel like the latitudes. All these lines meet at the poles. All these lines are of the same length. They are called the longitudes.
  5. **Lithosphere**– The lithosphere is the surface of the earth that is made up of solid rock and soil.
  6. **Latitude**– To the north and south of equator, there are many other lines which run parallel to the equator. These lines never meet one another because they are parallel. We call these lines the latitudes.
  7. **Noise pollution**– Loud noise is a pollution that causes noise pollution. Noise pollution can make us deaf. It is the cause of stress, irritation and headache.
  8. **Tropical forests**– The forests found in equatorial region are so dense that sunlight and air hardly pass through the bushes and trees , Such forests are called tropical forests.
  9. **The torrid zone** - The zone lying between the Tropic of cancer ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N) and Tropic of Capricorn ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S) is called the Torrid zone. This zone experiences high temperatures. It receives rainfall all year long.
  10. **Inuits**– The native people of Greenland are called Inuits.

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- Ans.**
1. **Water cycle**– The heat from the Sun warms the water in seas, rivers and lakes. The water changes into water vapour. Since water vapour is lighter, it rises up in the sky. Evaporation is the process in which the Sun heats up water in oceans, river, lakes, and ponds and turns it into vapour or steam, The water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into drops of water, forming clouds. This is called condensation. More tiny drops of water join to form larger clouds. When clouds become heavy and cannot hold any more water, water falls on the ground as rain. This is called precipitation. The rain flows back into oceans, seas, river, ponds and lakes. The Sun again heats up this water and it goes up again to form clouds. Thus, the water cycle goes on and on.
  2. This region is found on either side of the equator. It receives the direct

rays of the Sun almost throughout year and has equal duration of day and night. The humidity is very high because moisture evaporates from the river, ponds, plants and forms clouds. These clouds rise slowly and around 4'o clock, rainfall occurs along with thunderstorm. This type of rainfall is typical to the equatorial region. There is no winter season here. Here days are quite humid and uncomfortable, but the daily showers cool off evenings and nights.

3. The seasons are caused by revolution. As the Earth moves round the Sun, it comes nearer to the Sun and also goes far away from it. This means that it is not when the Sun is near and cold when it is farther away. But the Earth's seasons are not caused by revolution alone. It happens also because the Sun heats up the atmosphere unequally. Since the Earth is a sphere, the sunlight does not strike the Earth at the same angle everywhere. The seasons are also the result of the tilt of the Earth's axis. As the Earth travels along its orbit, it sometimes leans towards the Sun and sometimes away from the Sun. Because of this, different parts of the globe face the Sun at different times of the year. This gives us the seasons.
4. The height of a place above the sea level is called altitude. The temperature decreases with an increase in height above the sea level. The higher we go, the cooler it becomes. Some places like Ooty in South India are cooler than others though they are at the same distance from the equator. This is due to height above the sea level. We always find the temperature in the mountains lower than in the plains. This is because the temperature at high altitudes is very low. That is why the hill stations like Shimla, Nainital and Darjeeling are very cold even in summer.
5. The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the world's five oceans. It lies between the Southern Ocean, Asia, Australia, and the North and South America. It has a zone of violent volcanoes and earthquakes, which is referred to as the Pacific Ring of Fire.
6. **Latitudes**– To the north and south of the equator, there are many other lines which run parallel to the equator. These lines never meet one another because they are parallel. We call these lines the latitudes or the parallels. They are numbered in degrees. The equator is numbered as 0°. There are 90 degrees of latitude north of the equator and 90 degrees of latitude south of the equator. The latitudes north of the equator are marked N and the latitudes south of the equator are marked S.

**Longitudes**– Apart from the latitudes, there are lines which are drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. These are not parallel like the latitudes. All these lines meet at the poles. All these lines are of the same length. They are called the longitudes or meridians. These are also numbered in degrees. Their total number is 360. Since all the meridians are equal in length, the numbering can start from any meridian. To avoid

confusion one line of longitude which passed through green which near London in UK is numbered 0°.

7. The Inuits do not live in permanent houses. During the winter season, they build igloos with ice blocks. The igloo is dome-shaped. There is a small hole at the top. Smoke or hot air can pass through it. A tunnel is built to enter the igloo. One has to crawl to enter in it. The fur-skin is spread out on the floor. The fats from animals is used as fuel
8. Saudi Arabian dress is loose and flowing. Men usually wear an ankle length shirt know as a thawb and a head gear called ghutrah. Women war black cloak called abaya. These cloths protect the people from the heat, dust and sand.



## Conservation of Environment

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Fruit and vegetables peels, paper, agriculture waste, left over food etc, are the examples of biodegradable waste, left over food etc, are the examples of bridgeable wastes while plastic products, polythene bags, aluminum foil, glass objects, cans etc, are the few examples of non-biodegradable wastes
  2. Our population, soil erosion, over grazing, urbanization, floods etc, are the main causes which led to deforestation .

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.Yes 4.Yes 5.No

**C. Identify which of these are biodegradable and which of these are non-biodegradable?**

- Ans.**
1. **Biodegradable**– Left over food, wood, jute, fruit and vegetable peels, paper, bricks, cotton, agriculture waste, cement.
  2. **Non-Biodegradable**– Plastic products, polythene bags, aluminum foil, glass objects, cans, iron and steel rods.

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CEE Pattern)

**D. Choose the correct option:**

**Ans.** 1. Extinct 2. Recycle 3. Conservation 4. Over Population

**E. Match the columns:**

**Ans.** 1. Endangered \_\_\_\_\_ a. Environment friendly.  
2. Aluminium wrappers \_\_\_\_\_ b. Animals on the way to becoming extinct.  
3. Poaching \_\_\_\_\_ c. Illegal hunting  
4. Noise Pollution \_\_\_\_\_ d. Cannot mix  
5. Cloths bags \_\_\_\_\_ e. Can affect ability to hear.

**F. Answer the following questions:**

**Ans.** 1. Conservation is the prevention of loss, waste, damage, and destruction to the environment which includes plants, animals, habitats, and natural resources.

2. Some waste matters slowly mix with the soil, without spoiling it. These are called biodegradable waste. They get converted into manure and make the soil fertile. Mostly products made from plants and animals sources are biodegradable waste. Some solid wastes, such as polythene bags, and plastics do not mix with the soil. These things make the soil polluted and are called non-biodegradable wastes. They are harmful for the environment.

3. You have read that our environment is made up of living and non-living things and human beings are dependent on these things for their survival. Due to misuse of these an imbalance is created. To maintain the balance in nature we need to conserve our environment and contribute towards reduction of this environment loss or degradation.

4. **Land pollution**– Soil gets polluted in various ways. There are two kinds of wastes- biodegradable and non-biodegradable.  
Some waste matters slowly mix with the soil, without spoiling it. These are called biodegradable waste. They get converted into manure and make the soil fertile .Mostly products made from plants and animal sources are biodegradable waste.  
Some solid wastes, such as polythene bags, and plastics do not mix with the soil, These things make the soil polluted and are called non-biodegradable wastes . They are harmful for the environment. We should always keep in mind that it is utmost necessary to dispose off plastics carefully so that they do not clog or choke drains on the roads, do not become food for animals as they may choke and die and shouldn't be thrown into the sea as they kill sea creatures.

**Air and noise pollution**– Noise pollution causes many people to develop hearing problems. Noise pollution due to honking, alarms, and sirens can

make a person deaf. We have to become more conscious and follow certain rules, such as not honking in a 'no-honking' zone, and not honking unnecessarily in a traffic jam. Smoke from factories and vehicles pollutes the air we breathe and causes illness, damage and death. These harmful emission dissolves the excessive atmosphere sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. It is very harmful for the environment, because of its acidic nature. In this way air pollution is caused by the emission of harmful gases from various sources.

5. Do yourself.

6. i. **Reduce**– Take a bus or a car pool to school. You won't be adding to the air pollution that way .

Save water by turning the tap off while brushing your teeth.

You can make your own compost bin. Start disposing off certain food and plant wastes. Over time, these will break down through a natural process called decomposition. The compost thus formed is good for your plants and you will have less garbage.

Save energy by switching off all electrical equipments such as lights fans, TV, etc., when you are not using them.

ii. **Reuse**– Paper is made by cutting down trees. Conserve paper by using both sides of paper, and using unused in your notebooks for rough work.

Reuse items such as plastic cups, plates, utensils etc. as much as possible if at all you are using them. They may not cost much too replace, but reusing will surely benefits the environment.

When you decide the replace a household items or even cloths, books and toys, consider donating them so that they can be used further by those who do not have enough money to buy them.

Use cloth bags to gift items. Reuse the gift wrapping papers.

iii. **Recycle**– Many things that we use each day, such as paper, can be recycled. They are put through a process that makes it possible to create new materials out of old ones.

Make sure you use products which can be mostly recycled.

Many things such as greeting cards, paper towels, etc. are made from recycled materials.

Find your local recycling office and ask for help and information.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### G. Activity Work

- Ans. 1. Do yourself  
2. Do yourself



## Natural Calamities and Mitigation

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans. 1. The full form of NGO is - Non - Governmental Organization.  
2. The full form of OXFAM is- The oxford committee for Famine- Relief

**B. Write Yes or No:**

Ans. 1.No 2.No 3.Yes 4. Yes

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

Ans. 1. farming 2. food 3. vibration 4. landslide

**D. Match the columns:**

- Ans. 1. Floods — a. Rehabilitation of disaster-affected people  
2. Droughts — b. Cholera, plague, measles  
3. Epidemics — c. Rescue operation  
4. Armed forces — d. Exercise rain  
5. UNDMT — e. Scarcity of food

**E. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans. 1. Wherever there is a shortage of rain over a long period of time, there is a drought. Drought affects plants, animals, and people, It is a serious problem for farmer. Drought results from changes in the Earth's atmosphere. Some droughts are caused by shifts in the winds that bring rain to an area. Other are caused by changing ocean currents which affect the temperature and moisture of the air.

The monsoons in India are very erratic, sometimes they are early and other times, they are late.

**Precautions**— Reservoirs and water tanks should be built to store water. Farmers should be educated to avoid overgrazing .Rainwater harvesting, which involves collecting rainwater falling on rooftops on the ground for future use, can be useful . This will help farmers in case there is no rain.

2. A tsunami is a devastating wave of gigantic size. It is also called a tidal wave. A tsunami can be caused by underwater volcanic eruption, or an undersea earthquake. A tsunami cannot be seen clearly in deep waters, but it travels thousand of km without losing its energy. when it a approaches land, it becomes a wall of water towering 10 to 15m above the

surface, charging in at a furious speed. The wave destroys everything in its path.

**Precautions**– Tsunami give little warning before they approach. Similar to preparing for floods, keep an emergency kit ready. If a tsunami warning has been issued, leave immediately with the emergency kit. Reach the high ground as soon as possible.

3. **Floods** is the overflowing of river water on land. India is the most flood affected nation after Bangladesh. The main causes of floods are excessive rain, change of river course, melting of snow on mountain due to a long summer, landslide, and cyclone. A very high tide and tsunami can also cause floods. Floods sometimes also occur when dams break.

**Floods cause**–

- A lot of damage to life and property. House are washed away, cattle die in large numbers and crops are destroyed.
- Death of many people because of drowning, snake bites, fever and infection after a flood.
- Destruction of crops, occurrence of famine-like conditions.
- Loss of jobs, migration of people to cities in search of jobs. The farmers are the major victims.

In India, Bihar, West Bengal and the north-eastern states, suffer from heavy floods due to the overflowing of the river like Ganga and Brahmaputra every year.

4. Mostly epidemics are the post-calamatic impacts. Epidemics occur when diseases spread on a very wide scale and cause a large number of deaths in a short period of time. Diseases like cholera, gastroenteritis, measles, plague and malaria break out as epidemics due to unhygienic conditions after disaster like floods, heavy rainfall and earthquakes.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CEE Pattern)

F. Activity Work Ans. Do yourself



## Unit -4 : We and Our Motherland

### *Our Heritage*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. The Dilwara Temple in Mount Abu in Rajasthan are amongst the finest

examples of jain temple in the country. They were built between 1000 and 1200 CE. The marble carvings in the temples are so fine that they look like semi-transparent lace.

2. Wall paintings are also known as frescos.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

**Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**C. Name the persons/places associated with the following:**

**Ans.**

1. Akbar	5. Hunayun
2. Shah Jahan	6. Humayun
3. Shah Jahan	7. Madurai(Tamil Nadu)
4. Ashoka	8. Rajasthan

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. 1631 2. Frescos 3. Junnar, Maharashtra 4. Pandavas 5. Qutab-ud-din Aibak, Illtutmish.

**E. Answer the following questions.**

**Ans.**

1. The Taj Mahal is the most famous monument of India. Located on the banks of the river Yamuna, Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, who ruled India from 1628 to 1658. Taj Mahal means the 'pride of the palace'. In the year 1631, Mumtaz Mahal Shah Jahan's wife died. The emperor decided to build the most beautiful tomb in the memory of his wife.
2. Not far from the Taj, is the fort-city of Fatehpur Sikri (meaning the City of Victory). This fort-city was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar, to mark his victory in Gujarat. An important structure of the fort is the Buland Darwaza—a tall gateway leading to a mosque.
3. The Stupa is a Buddhist place of worship. There are many stupas and viharas at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh. These stupas are funeral mounds of Buddhist monks. The Sanchi Stupa built in Madhya Pradesh by Emperor Ashoka in the third century BC, is one of the best specimens of Buddhist art. The Stupa consists of a solid hemispherical stone or wooden dome surrounded by four gateways. These gateways depict various stories of Lord Buddha's lives from the Jataka tales. It is a fine example of Buddhist architecture and sculpture of ancient India. Visitors and pilgrims from all over the world come to see the Sanchi Stupa.
4. India has a rich tradition of painting—both wall paintings and miniature paintings. The paintings at the Ajanta and Ellora caves are some of the best examples of ancient wall paintings. Also amazing are the cave paintings at Bhimbetka, some of which were done in pre-historic times. Wall paintings are also known as frescos.

5. The Meenakshi Temple in Madurai in the state of Tamil Nadu, is the best example of Dravidian architecture. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. The temple has a stunning architecture and houses 12 magnificent gopuras or towers that are elaboratory sculptured and painted.

**Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**F. Project Work**    **Ans.**    Do yourself



## *History of India : Aryans to Mughals*

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)**

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.**    1. (a)    2. (c)    3. (a)    4. (d)

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**    1. Two great kingdoms rose in South India, or the Deccan. One was the Vijayanagara empire and the other was the Bahmani Kingdom. The most famous ruler of the Vijayanagara empire was Krishnadeva Raya. He was a great ruler who brought about many developments as well as encouraged arts and architecture.
2. The Mughal empire in India was established by Babur. The Mughal empire had some great rulers such as Akbar, Shah jahan, and Aurangzeb.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.**    1. Yes    2. No    3. Yes    4. No

**C. Choose the correct option:**

**Ans.**    1. Archaeologist    2. Asia    3. Mauryan    4. Thanesar

**Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.**    1. Gupta    2. Babur    3. Babur    4. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak

**E. Match the following:**

<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>	<b>Column C</b>
1.	Gupta Empire	a. King Pulakesin	i. Harshacharita
2.	Aryans	b. Tolerant	ii. Tansen
3.	Ashoka	c. Chandragupta	iii. The Vedas
4.	Harshavardhana	d. Hindu religion	iv. Persian
5.	Akbar	e. Kalinga	v. Buddhism

**F. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. Babur's grandson Akbar was one of the famous rulers of India. He not only brought many new areas under his rule and built a huge empire, but also set up an excellent administrative system. He was a just ruler and treated all his subjects fairly, irrespective of their religion. He had a famous team of none wise courtiers (navratnas) to advise him. This include the clever Birbal and the famous singer Tansen
  2. The greatest Mauryan ruler was Ashoka (269-232 BC) .He conquered Kalinga (modern day Orissa). But afterwards, he decided to give up warfare and converted to Buddhism. He got the Buddhist principle of right conduct engraved in stone pillars or on rocks throughout his kongdom to teach the people how to live . After Ashoka's death, the Mauryan Empire began to decline.
  3. After the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilisation, around 1500 BC the Aryans, a tribe from central Asia came into India, through Afghanistan . At first they were nomads wandering with their cattle from one place to another. They later began to subdue the native people . By 1,000 B, they learned to use iron. With the passage of time, the Aryans settled down and became farmers. Slowly these tribes became Kingdoms and the Aryans became the priest, rules and warriors, free peasants are merchants. The people that they subdued became the slaves, laborers and artisans.
  4. In the absence of a strong central power, an Afgan ruler Muhammad Gauri attacked and won Delhi and areas around it. He left his general Qutb-ud-Din Aibak to look after the areas on His behalf and returned home. After Gauri's death, Qutb-ud-Din declared himself king and founded the Delhi Sultanate.
  5. A new empire was founded early in the 4th century AD by chandragupta. After his death his son Samundragupta conquered the whole of northern India and much of central India. trade with China . Mathematics, astronomy and medicine flourished. Literature also blossomed. This was the age of the great poet, Kalidasa, The Gupta Empire reached a peak under Chandgrauptha II. However, after his death, it started to decline and broke up in the early 6th century.

**Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**G. Project Work Ans.** Do yourself



## *Coming of the British*

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)**

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d)

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.** 1. The sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857.  
2. At the time of partition of Bengal, Calcutta was the capital of India.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

- Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.No 4.Yes 5.Yes

**C. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word:**

- Ans.** 1. ROWLATT 2. SWADESHI 3. BOYCOTT 4. PLASSEY 5. SEPOY

**Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**D. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. Burma 2. Viceroy 3. Swadeshi 4. British 5. Kesari

**E. Match the following:**

- Ans.** 1. Battle of Buxar — a. Nawab of Bengal  
2. Siraj-ud-Daulah — b. 1757  
3. Battle of Plassey — c. Portugal  
4. First War of Independence — d. 1764  
5. Vasco da Gama — e. 1857

**F. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer discovered a new sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese were the first to come to Calicut of Good Hope. The Portuguese were the first to come to Calicut (now Kozhikode) and start trading with India. They built trade centres at Cochin (now Kochi), Cannanore (now Kannur) and Calicut. Spices were the most important item of trade that the Portuguese dealt in. That was because they helped in preservation of meat in winter and made the food tastier. They also traded in silk and gold, which were very valuable in the whole of Europe.
2. The Mughal Empire became weaker after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 and the East India Company became more ambitious. They wanted to take control over various parts of India. They wanted to bring Bengal under their control first because it was the richest state in the country. This is how the Battle of Plassey took place in 1757. The East India Company wanted control over Bengal in the beginning. Without the permission of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab (ruler) of Bengal, the East India Company started to maintain its own army at Calcutta. The Nawab declared war on the East India Company but was defeated due to the treachery of his own general Mir Zafar, at the Battle of Plassey in 1757.
3. Indian rulers were unhappy with British rule and so were the sepoys or Indian soldiers in the British army. The peasants were also unhappy, as they had to pay a lot of taxes and were suffering from poverty. All this led to an uprising in 1857, widely known as the Revolt of 1857, or the Sepoy Mutiny. The main cause of the Revolt was the introduction of the Enfield

rifle. The cartridge of this rifle had a greased cover, which had to be bitten off before use. It was rumored that beef and pig tallow (fat) was used to grease the cartridge. Since beef is forbidden for Hindus, and pig is forbidden for Muslims, the sepoys revolted rather than use the cartridge. The revolt began at Meerut. It spread to large parts of northern and central India. It was joined by farmers, craftsmen and other sections of society. The soldiers declared the Mughal emperor Bahadur shah Zafar as their leader. The revolt continued for two years before it was crushed by the British. The mutiny failed because it lacked proper leadership and wasn't planned properly. The British were better armed and organized. Also some India rulers helped the British. Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed and so was nana Sahab. Bahadur Sahab was captured and exiled to Burma (Now Myanmar) where he died later. His two sons were killed bringing an end to the once mighty Mughal empire.

4. **Result of the Revolt**– The revolt marked a turning point in the history of India. The rule of the English East India Company came to an end.
  - The Crown and the British Parliament took over the responsibility of governing the Indian territories.
  - The Indian princes were permitted to rule their territories but under the authority of the British Raj.
  - The British Government appointed the Government-General of India. He was also called the Viceroy. He was the representative of the British representative of the British Crown to rule over this country.
  - The Revolt of 1857 created an urge in the minds of the Indian people to write and fight for their freedom.
5. To suppress the freedom movement, they thought of the policy 'Divide and Rule'. They had been frequently using it to weaken various Indian states and capturing them. Now they decided to try it on a larger scale. Lord Curzon, then the Governor General, planned to divide Bengal for administrative purpose. But the Indians had grown wise enough to guess the real motive behind it. At that time, one part of Bengal (western) consisted mainly of Hindu population and the other (eastern) Muslim. The British thus wanted to divide the Hindus and the Muslims. Partition of Bengal was strongly protested all over the country. But it could not be prevented. Bengal was finally partitioned.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**G. Activity:** **Ans.** Do yourself

#### Formative Assessment-3

**A. Oral Question:**

- Ans.** 1. Two great kingdoms rose in South India, or the Deccan. One was the Vijayanagara empire and the other was the Bahmani Kingdom. The most famous ruler of the Vijayanagara empire was Krishnadeva Raya. He was a great ruler who brought about many developments as well as encouraged arts and architecture.

2. The sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857.
3. Wall paintings are also known as frescos.
4. The full form of NGO is - Non - Governmental Organization.
5. Our population, soil erosion, over grazing, urbanization, floods etc, are the main causes which led to deforestation.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.No 4.Yes 5.No

**C. Give one word answers:**

**Ans.** 1. In 1885 2. Babur 3. Seismograph 4. Oxford committee for famine relief  
5. Mount Abu in Rajasthan

**D. Choose the correct answer:**

**Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)



## *The Freedom Struggle— The Gandhian Phase (1919-1947)*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

**Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**
1. In 1929, the Congress held its session in Lahore. Jawaharlal Nehru was now the president of the Congress. In this Session it was decided to demand. Purna Swaraj or complete independence for India.
  2. The Non-Cooperation movement was a non-violent protest movement and followed the method of satyagraha. It was launched by Gandhiji on 1920. The ultimate goal was to attain freedom by peaceful means. Thousands of Indians joined this movement. Students boycotted British-run schools and colleges and lawyers boycotted courts. People picketed in front of shops selling British made goods and asked people to buy swadeshi or Indian made goods instead. Picketing involved protesting outside the entrance of a factory or shop in order to stop work. Elections and government function were boycotted and titles and honors given by the British were returned.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.Yes 4.No 5.No

**C. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word.**

**Ans.** 1. QUIT 2. DYER 3. DANDI 4. JOHNSMON

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### **D. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Netaji 2. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Rowlatt 4. Sabarmati  
5. Simon Commission

#### **E. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. Satyagraha means " strong and determined following of truth". Gandhiji's satyagraha movement was a method of non-violent protest, using truth as a weapon.
2. A British officer, General Dyer, had banned all meetings and processions in Amritsar. But some people went ahead with a peaceful meeting in a park named jallianwala Bagh. The park had only one exit. On General Dyer's orders the policeman blocked that exit and opened fire killing thousands of people and injuring many more. This incident took place on 13 April 1919. In response to this brutal cold-blooded massacre of innocent people, the Indian National Congress launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920. This was the first big movement led by Gandhiji and was the beginning of the Gandhian phase of the freedom struggle
3. In 1929, the Congress held its session in Lahore. Jawaharlal Nehru was now the President of the Congress. In this session it was decided to demand Purna Swaraj or complete independence for India.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement went on till 1934. Gandhiji, along with other leaders was arrested. The British were forced to make some changes with the Government of India Act of 1935 but the Indians were unhappy. They did not want any changes but wanted the British to leave India. With the second world War breaking out in 1939, the whole process was further delayed. Again the British wanted India to help in the war efforts. But the Congress, dissatisfied with the response of the government, launched the Quit India Movement in 1942. Gandhiji gave the slogan of 'do or die', either meaning Indians should win freedom or die trying to get it.
5. The British wanted to make some changes in the way India was governed. In 1928, a committee under Sir Simon, called Simon Commission, began working on this. There was no Indian. They decided to boycott the Commission. The staged demonstrations and shouted the slogan 'Simon go back'.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### **F. Activity Work**

- Ans.** Do yourself



## *Fighting for Freedom*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1.(c) 2.(b) 3.(d) 4.(b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

**Ans.** 1. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi.  
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar fought for the rights of Dalits.

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.Yes 4.Yes 5.No

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. Lala Lajpat, Bipin Chandra Pal 2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 3. Religious  
4. Khudai Khidmatagar 5. Rani Jhansi Brigade.

**D. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. Sarojini Naidu, born in 1879 at Hyderabad was one of the most prominent women to take an active part in the freedom struggle. By the time she joined the movement, the freedom struggle was already taking a definite shape. She was arrested and imprisoned several times for her political activities. Her fiery political speeches made her a very prominent figure in Indian politics. In 1925 she became the leader of the Indian National Congress, the first Indian woman to do so. Sarojini Naidu lived to see India gain her freedom. Sarojini Naidu has often been referred to as the "Nightingale of India" because of her contribution to poetry. Her most famous works are "Golden Threshold" 'Bird of Time' and 'Broken wing'. She died in 1949.
2. He started the Khudai Khidmatagar Movement ('the Servants of God' Movement), which followed the Satyagraha type of protest in opposing the British. In 1929, the Khudai khidmatgar joined the Indian National Congress.
3. Bhagat Singh was born on 27 September 1907 in Layalpur, Punjab. He was one of the most prominent face of India's freedom struggle and symbol of heroism of the youth of India. Bhagat Singh's family was actively involved in the freedom struggle. As a child he was deeply affected by the masscare in jallianwala Bagh. On 8 April 1929, Bhagat Singh was arrested for bombing the Central Legislative Superintendent

Mr Sanders on 7 October 1930. Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged in the early hours of 23 March 1931.

4. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, also called Babasaheb Ambedkar, was born on 14 April 1891. He was a great leader, scholar, and the chief architect of the Constitution of India.

Although he was poor, Babasaheb overcame poverty and caste differences and became a famous scholar. He studied in Columbia University and the London School of Economics. In 1927, he launched a movement against untouchability. He fought for the rights of Dalits to enter Hindu temples, use common wells and taps for drinking water. In 1935 he was appointed the Principal of the Government Law College, Mumbai and after Independence he was asked to draft the Constitution of India. He was Independent India's first Law Minister.

5. Netaji went on to become an important member of the Indian National Congress and twice became its president. Although Netaji greatly admired Gandhiji, he did not believe that freedom could be achieved using non-violent protests. The injustice and cruelty of the British convinced him that only a well-organized army could force them out of India. World War, provided an opportunity to Netaji. In 1941, after the start of the World War, Netaji disguised himself as a Pathan and escaped through Afghanistan to the USSR and then to Germany and Japan to seek assistance and support.

### Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**E. Activity Work**    **Ans.**    Do yourself.



## *Governing Ourselves*

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.**    1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (d)    4. (b)    5. (c)

### Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.**    1. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures principles, establishes the structure, procedures, power, and duties of government institution, and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 448 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 97 amendments. Besides the English version, there is an official Hindi translation.

2. The president is the head of state of the Republic of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The President is indirectly elected by the people through elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya) as well as of the state legislature (Vidhan Sabhas), and serves for term of five years.
3. Fundamental rights are the basis rights of a citizen. They give us rights of equality, freedom and protect us from exploitation

**B. Write Yes or No:**

**Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

**Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. 28, 7 2. Constitution 3. State 4. speaker

**D. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. Lok Sabha, or the house of people, is composed of representative of the people chosen by direct election on the basic of adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, up to 530 members to represent the states, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President, if , in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. The total effective membership is distributed among the states in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each state and the population of the state is, so far as practicable, the same for all states.
  2. The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is the Upper House. Unlike the Lok Sabha, its members are elected by members of the state Legislative assemblies. You will read about state legislative assemblies later. Twelve members are nominated by the President of India. The nominated are usually well-known persons and intellectuals from the fields of art, literature, science, social science, are also sportspersons. The Vice President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
  3. The president is the head of state of the Republic of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The President is indirectly elected by the people through elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya) as well as of the state legislature (Vidhan Sabhas), and serves for term of five years.
  4. All citizens of India have certain fundamental rights which have been specified in the constitution.

The six fundamental rights recognized by the constitution are as follows:

1. **Right to equality**, including equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition

- of untouchables and abolition of titles.
2. **Right to freedom** which includes speech and expression, assembly, association or union or cooperatives, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of that state, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality), right to life and liberty, **right to education**, protection in respect to conviction in offences and protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
  3. **Right against exploitation**, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.
  4. **Right against exploitation**, including freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes.
  5. **Cultural and Educational rights** preserving Rights of any sections of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
  6. **Right to Constitutional remedies** for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

- F. Activity Work    Ans.    Do yourself  
 G. Project Work    Ans.    Do yourself



Unit -5 : Towards a More Peaceful World

*The United Nations*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. U.N. day celebrated on 24th October.  
 2. There are 192 members in the United Nations.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. No

Section - 2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Fill the blanks:

Ans. 1. 1939, 1945 2. 50 3. 24 October 4. first 5. Japan

**D. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. The two great Wars(world War I and II ) involved many countries of the world. The World War First was fought from 1914 to 1918 and the World War Second from 1939 to 1945. The Second was the most expensive war in terms of human life and property. Millions died and Nagasaki cities in Japan. There was sorrow and horror everywhere.
  2. The objectives of the UN are:
    - To maintain international peace and security.
    - To develop friendly relations among nations on the basis of equality.
    - To achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
    - To promote human rights and fundamental freedom for the world.
    - To act as a common platform for harmonizing the activities of various nations for the attainment of the objectives of the UN.
  3. The people all over the world got worried about their future. After the World War, First, the League of Nations was formed to preserve peace and settle disputes by arbitration. In the late eighteenth century, a German philosopher Immanuel Kant had proposed a federation or league of the world's nation. He believed that such a federation would enable the countries to unite and be able to punish the nation but committed an act of aggression. It was not very successful.
  4. **United Nation Charter** was signed at **San Francisco** (U.S.A.) on 26th June, 1945 at a meeting of the representatives of 50 countries. As per this charter, the United Nations was formally formed on 24th October, 1945. In the beginning the United Nations had 50 members including India. Gradually many other countries which gained independence from colonial rule joined organization. At present it has 192 members. its headquarters is at New York (U.S.A.). The United Nations has its own flag. It is light blue with the U.N. emblem on it in white. The emblem consists of two olive branches (symbols of peace) embracing the globe.
  5. The UN has certain principles which all member countries must agree to. They are:
    - All member countries must respect each other's sovereignty and rights.
    - Disagreements will be settled through peaceful means.
    - Threats and use of force will be avoided.
    - The UN must receive all the member's support in all its activities.The main aim of the United Nations is to protect the human race from the horrors of war. Today, the UNO has been able to achieve many of its goals. It is yet to solve many other problems of the world such as illiteracy, poverty health and increase in population. The United Nations is striving hard to meet all its goals.  
In the beginning the United Nations had only 50 members including India. Now it has more than 192 countries are members of the UN Body.

The United Nation made a declaration about the rights of human beings, called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was adopted on 10 December, 1948, which is celebrated as Human Rights Day all over the world.

It has given the following rights to all human beings.

1. Right to live as free
2. All are equal before law
3. Right to education
4. Free to travel anywhere in the world
5. Freedom of worship
6. Equal pay for equal work
7. Freedom of thoughts
8. Freedom from torture and many more.

**Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**E. Activity Work Ans.** Do yourself



## *Organs of the United Nations*

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)**

**Tick (✓) the correct option :**

**Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c)

**Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**A. Oral questions :**

- Ans.** 1. General Assembly is the largest body of the UN.  
2. The Secretariat is the executive branch of U.N.

**B. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.**

**Ans.** 1.No 2.No 3.No 4.Yes 5.Yes

**Section -2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**C. Match the columns:**

- Ans.** 1. Security Council ————— a. World peace and security  
2. UNICEF ————— b. Legal court of U.N  
3. General Assembly ————— c. Aaganwadi  
4. UNESCO ————— d. largest body the UN  
5. International Court of Justice ————— e. Paris.

**D. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. The General Assembly is the largest body of the UN. The members countries from the General Assembly. It meets once in a year and discusses various issues. The members give suggestions for solving the problems. It is like an International Parliament. Over a two-week period

at the start of each season, all members have opportunity to address. Each member country has one vote. The routine matters are decided by the members with a simple majority vote. The important decisions require a two-third majority. Normally, the General Assembly meets once every year in the third week of September to discuss important international problems and issues. The Assembly seeks to resolve mutual conflicts of nation by peaceful means. It deals with problems like poverty, increasing population, social inequality and illiteracy and suggests ways to solve them.

2. The UN and its agencies are active in almost every country of the world, paying most attention to the poorer, less-developed nations and to areas of the world affected by war, civil strife, drought, or famine. The UN can offer its own technical assistance and advice, but relies on the support of member nations to provide the necessary funds, personnel and in case of war army troops.

**Humanitarian Aid**– The UN plays an important role in providing humanitarian aid to people in distress. The UN High Commissioner for Refugee, based in Geneva, Switzerland, provides food and shelter for refugees fleeing war, famine, or drought, while other UN agencies work to improve water supplies or local health and education provision.

**Peacekeeping**– The UN tries to keep the peace between warring nations or sides in a civil war. The famous blue berets of the UN troops have been in operation in most of the world's trouble spots, including the Middle-East and former Yugoslavia. At the starts of this decade, UN peace keeping missions operated in 15 nations, deploying 47,000 troops.

**Environmental Role**– The UN has taken a major role in environmental issues as concern rises about threats to the world's ecology. In 1992, it convened a major conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the environment and development. The conference, known as the Earth Summit, committed world nations to reduce pollution in order to prevent global warming.

3. It tries to help the countries to settle their disputes in a peaceful manner and prevent war. When a country attacks another country, the UN sends a peace-keeping force to put down the attack. The UN and its agencies are active in almost every country of the world, paying most attention to the poorer, less-developed nations and to areas of the world affected by war, civil strife, drought, or famine.

4. **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**

UNICEF provides help to children for their all round growth and development. It was set up in 1946. It provides funds for help of poor children. In our country we have started many programmes with the help of UNICEF. 'Anganwadi' is one of them.

It helps the mother and child in the fields of health, food and education. Have you seen the UNICEF greeting cards? The cards are sold to collect

money for such programmes. The UNICEF also undertakes teachers training for programmes for physically and mentally challenged children.

### **United Nations Education Scientific and Culture Organization (UNESCO)**

It helps in the development of education and scientific research. It gives special importance to adult education and women education in the developing countries. It help in the exchange of knowledge between various nations by organizing international exchange programmes in education and scientific techniques. Its headquarters is at Paris.

5. Do yourself.

### **Section - 3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**

**E. Activity Book: Ans.** Do yourself.

#### **Formative Assessment-4**

#### **A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.**
1. There are 192 members in the United Nations.
  2. The Non-Cooperation movement was a non-violent protest movement and followed the method of satyagraha. It was launched by Gandhiji on 1920. The ultimate goal was to attain freedom by peaceful means. Thousands of Indians joined this movement. Students boycotted British-run schools and colleges and lawyers boycotted courts. People picketed in front of shops selling British made goods and asked people to buy swadeshi or Indian made goods instead. Picketing involved protesting outside the entrance of a factory or shop in order to stop work. Elections and government function were boycotted and titles and honors given by the British were returned.
  3. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi.
  4. General Assembly is the largest body of the UN.
  5. Twelve members are nominated by the President for the Rajya Sabha.

#### **B. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.**

**Ans.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

#### **C. Answer the following in one word:**

**Ans.** 1. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha 2. On 24th October 3. Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar 4. Dalit 5. The Secretariat

#### **D. Choose the correct answer:**

**Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)

#### **Summative Assessment-2**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

**Ans.** 1. Netaji 2. Babur 3. Vibrations 4. Japan

**B. Match the columns.**

- Ans.**
- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Noise pollution    | a. Architect of modern India       |
| 2. Gandhi launched    | b. New York (USA)                  |
| 3. Jawaharlal Nehru   | c. Food & Agriculture Organization |
| 4. Headquarters of UN | d. Can effect ability to hear      |
| 5. FAO                | e. Non-cooperation movement        |

**C. Write short notes on the Following:**

- Ans.**
- WHO** World Health Organization was set up in 1948. Its headquarters is in Geneva. It helps in the important of health services. It controls the spread of various diseases. WHO is working for the eradication of small-pox, Malaria and Tuberculosis. Many Indian doctors work for WHO.
  - Conservation**– Conservation is the prevention of loss, waste, damage, and destruction to the environment which includes plants, animals, habitats, and natural resources.
  - The Rowlatt Act**– During the World War I British passed several acts or laws which were harsh and violated the basic rights of human beings. One of such acts was the Rowlatt Act of 1919. Anybody could be arrested without a trial according to this act. People were not allowed to express their views. Many people were sent to jail even without trial court. All the important powers remain vested with the Governor-General who was not responsible to the Indian people. People thought that these laws would be withdrawn after the world war I. People expressed their protest through demonstrations, strike and mass gatherings, Gandhiji asked the people to protest against such unjust laws. Demonstrations and meetings were held all over the nation. Under his leadership nearly the whole country joined the satyagrah Movement.
  - Richter Scale** Earthquakes occur without any warning. It is difficult to predict an earthquake. The seismograph is an instrument that measures and records details such as the duration of the earthquake. It measures the force of an earthquake on the Richter scale. The scientific study of earthquakes is called seismology.
  - Maurya Dynasty** In 322 BC, the first great empire, the Mauryan Empire arose. Chandragupta Maurya became king of the state of Magadha in north India with the help of his able advisor Kautilya (Chanakya)  
After Alexander the Great died, his empire was split between his generals. Seleucus took the eastern part and attempted to get back the Indian provinces that had at one time been ruled by Alexander. However, Chandragupta Maurya's army stopped him. Seleucus was forced to give up most of Afghanistan to Chandragupta. After Chandragupta, his son Bindusara extended the empire to south India. The greatest Mauryan ruler was Ashoka (269-232 BC). He decided to give up warfare and converted to Buddhism. He got the Buddhist principles of right conduct engraved in

stone pillars or on rock throughout his kingdom to teach the people how to live. After Ashoka's death, the Mauryan Empire began to decline.

6. **Heritage** There are many old and ancient forts, places, tombs, temples, and paintings and sculptures in our country. They tell us of the times that are long gone, when they had been built. The grandeur, size and beauty of many of these buildings, temples, and paintings make us proud. These India's heritage-things that each of us have inherited from our past. Our heritage links us to our roots.
7. **Overpopulation** Population is increasing at a fast pace, much faster than any us can imagine. This increase in population creates pressure on natural resources such as soil, water, coal, natural gas, etc leading to their degradation. The only way in which all this can be checked is by human beings becoming conscious of this problem and by checking excessive consumerism.
8. **Partition of Bengal** To Suppress the freedom movement, they thought of the policy 'Divide' and Rule'. They had been frequently using it to weaken various Indian states and capturing them. Now they decided to try it on a larger scale. Lord Curzon, then the Governor General, Planned to divided Bengal for administrative purpose. But the Indians had grow wise enough to guess the real motive behind it. At that time, out part of Bengal (western) consisted mainly of Hindu population and the other (eastern). Muslim. The British thus wanted to divide the Hindus and the Muslims. Partition of Bengal was strongly protest all over the country. But it could not be prevented Bengal was finally partitioned.
9. **Earthquakes** sometimes, there are sudden movements under the surface of the Earth . These cause strong vibration or tremors on the surface of the Earth. These tremors are known as earthquakes. The Earth experiences millions of earthquakes every year.
10. **Indian National Congress** Even though the revolt failed, it sowed the seeds of Indian nationalism amongst the people. Indian nationalism had many underlying forces that led to the Indian independence movement. Social and religious reformers such as Raja Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Syed Ahmed Khan and many others tried to reform Society to bring about a change in Indian society. They spoke against the evils of sati, casteism and child marriage. All this led to the formation of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885.

**D. Rewrite the following statements correctly:**

- Ans.**
1. Planting of new trees is called **afforestation**.
  2. The Red Fort was built by **Mughal emperor shah Jahan in 1639**.
  3. The Mughal empire in India was established by **Babur**.
  4. The Indians welcomed the Simon Commission by weaving the **black** flags.

5. The United Nations was formed on **24 October 1945** after the World War II.

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- Ans.**
1. The General Assembly is the largest body of the UN. The members countries from the General Assembly. It meets once in a year and discusses various issues. The members give suggestions for solving the problems. It is like an International Parliament. Over a two-week period at the start of each session, all members have opportunity to address. Each member country has one vote. The routine matters are decided by the members with a simple majority vote. The important decisions require a two-third majority. Normally, the General Assembly meets once every year in the third week of September to discuss important international problems and issues. The Assembly seeks to resolve mutual conflicts of nation by peaceful means. It deals with problems like poverty, increasing population, social inequality and illiteracy and suggests ways to solve them.
  2. Satyagraha means " strong and determined following of truth". Gandhiji's satyagraha movement was a method of non-violent protest, using truth as a weapon.
  3. Indian rulers were unhappy with British rule and so were the sepoys or Indian soldier in the British army. The peasants were also unhappy, as they had to pay a lot of taxes and were suffering from poverty. All this led to an uprising in 1857, widely known as the Revolt of 1857, or the Sepoy Mutiny. The main cause of the Revolt was the introduction of the Enfield rifle. The cartridge of this rifle had a greased cover, which had to be bitten off before use. It was rumored that beef and pig tallow (fat) was used to grease the cartridge. Since beef is forbidden for Hindus, and pig is forbidden for Muslims, the sepoys revolted rather than use the cartridge. The revolt began at Meerut. It spread to large parts of northern and central India. It was joined by farmers, craftsmen and other sections of society. The soldiers declared the Mughal emperor Bahadur shah Zafar as their leader.
  4. Babur's grandson Akbar was one of the famous rulers of India. He not only brought many new areas under his rule and built a huge empire, but also set up an excellent administrative system. He was a just ruler and treated all his subjects fairly, irrespective of their religion. He had a famous team of nine wise courtiers (navratnas) to advise him. This include the clever Birbal and the famous singer Tansen.
  5. The president is the head of state of the Republic of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The President is indirectly elected by the people through elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) as well as of the state legislature (Vidhan Sabhas), and serves for term of five years
  6. **Land pollution**– Soil gets polluted in various ways. There are two kinds of wastes- biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

Some waste matters slowly mix with the soil, without spoiling it. These are called biodegradable waste. They get converted into manure and make the soil fertile. Mostly products made from plants and animal sources are biodegradable waste.

Some solid wastes, such as polythene bags, and plastics do not mix the soil, These things make the soil polluted and are called non-biodegradable wastes. They are harmful for the environment. We should always keep in mind that it is utmost necessary to dispose off plastics carefully so that they do not clog or choke drains on the roads, do not become food for animals as they may choke and die and shouldn't be thrown into the sea as they kill sea creatures.

**Air and noise pollution**– Noise pollution causes many people to develop hearing problems. Noise pollution due to honking, alarms, and sirens can make a person deaf. We have to become more conscious and follow certain rules, such as not honking in a 'no-honking' zone, and not honking unnecessarily in a traffic jam. Smoke from factories and vehicles pollutes the air we breathe and causes illness, damage and death. These harmful emission dissolves the excessive atmosphere sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. It is very harmful for the environment, because of its acidic nature. In this way air pollution is caused by the emission of harmful gases from various sources.

7. **Floods** is the overflowing of river water on land. India is type most flood affected nation after Bangladesh. The main causes of floods are excessive rain, change of river course, melting of snow on mountain due to a long summer, landslide, and cyclone. A very high tide and tsunami can also cause floods.

- Floods sometimes also occur when dams break.

**Floods cause–**

- A lot of damage to life and property. House are washed away, cattle die in large numbers and crops are destroyed.
- Death of many people because of drowning, snake bites, fever and infection after a flood.
- Destruction of crops, occurrence of famine-like conditions.
- Loss of jobs, migration of people to cities in search of jobs. The farmers are the major victims.

In India, Bihar, West Bengal and the north-eastern states, suffer from heavy floods due to the overflowing of the river like Ganga and Brahmaputra every year.

8. The Meenakshi Temple in Madurai in the state of Tamil Nadu, is the best example of Dravidian architecture. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. The temple has a stunning architecture and houses 12 magnificent gopuras or towers that are elaboratory sculputed and painted.