

## Social Studies Part-3

1

Unit – 1 The Earth

# The Earth : Our Home

### A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. We see the sun rising in the east and setting in the west because the earth rotates on its axis from west to east.
  2. Magellan started sailing westward in 1519. After sailing in the same direction for about three years, he reached the same place from where he had started. By this he proved that the earth is round in shape.
  3. The earth is called a unique planet because it is neither too hot or too cold. It has water and air.
  4. **Rotation** is the earth's movement on its own axis. The earth takes 24 hours to rotate on its axis. On the other hand **revolution** is the earth's movement around the sun. The earth takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution.
  5. The earth is round in shape. Its shape is like an orange. The actual shape of the earth is shown by 'Globe'.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. There are **eight** planets in our solar system.
  2. The line where the earth and the sky seem to meet is called the **horizon**.
  3. The earth rotates on its axis once in **24** hours.
  4. The earth revolves round the sun in **365¼** days.
  5. The **astronauts** have taken the photographs of the earth from the space.

### C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. There is life on all the planets. **False**
  2. The sun is much bigger than the earth. **True**
  3. The sun revolves round the earth. **False**
  4. A leap year has 366 days. **True**
  5. The moon shines with its own light. **False**

### D. Tick (✓) the correct alternative :

- Ans.**
1. The sun is a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) star  (ii) planet  (iii) satellite
  2. The moon is a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) planet  (ii) star  (iii) satellite
  3. The earth is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) green planet  (ii) blue planet  (iii) red planet
  4. A leap year comes after every \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) two years  (ii) eight years  (iii) four years

# 2

## Continents and Oceans

### A. Answer the following questions:

#### Ans. 1. Map :

- We can draw a map of the whole earth as well as a part of the earth.
- A map does not show the correct shape of the earth, because it is made on a flat surface.

#### Globe :

- A globe shows the correct shape of the earth.
  - We can't make a globe of a part of the earth.
2. There are not permanent settlements in Antarctica because it is permanently covered with ice and it is not possible to grow crops there.
  3. Many ships travel in the oceans carrying goods and passengers from one country to another.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- #### Ans.
1. People live on all continents except **Antarctica**.
  2. A **globe** is the model of the earth.
  3. India's biggest neighbouring country is **China**.
  4. India is in the continent of **Asia**.
  5. A book of maps is called an **Atlas**.

### C. Tick (✓) the correct alternative :

- #### Ans.
1. The biggest continent is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) Europe  (ii) North America  (iii) Asia
  2. The biggest and the deepest ocean is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) The Indian Ocean   
(ii) The Pacific Ocean   
(iii) The Atlantic Ocean
  3. The smallest continent is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(i) North America  (ii) South America  (iii) Australia

### D. Look at the map of the world and name the continents which are bounded by :

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Ans. 1. Atlantic Ocean | <b>Africa</b>        |
| 2. Pacific Ocean       | <b>North America</b> |
| 3. Arctic Ocean        | <b>Europe</b>        |
| 4. Indian Ocean        | <b>Asia</b>          |

# 3

## Formation of Day and Night and Seasons

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The sun seems to rise in the east because the earth rotates from west to east, the eastern parts face the sun earlier than the western parts.
  2. The path of the earth along which it revolves round the sun is called orbit of the earth.
  3. Rainy season also called 'monsoon season' because monsoon winds blowing from the sea to land bring heavy rainfall in this period.
  4. The hilly areas are covered with snow in winter.
  5. Spring season is considered to be the best season in India because it is neither hot or cold. The duration of day and night is almost equal.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The earth rotates on its axis from **west** to **east**.
  2. The spring season comes after the **winter** season.
  3. Trees shed their leaves in the **autumn** season.
  4. The rainy season is also called the **monsoon** season.
  5. **Spring** season is considered to be the best season in India.
  6. Very hot and dry wind blowing in summer is called **loo**.

### C. Write the True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The sun moves from east to west round the earth. **False**
  2. Seasons are caused due to rotation of the earth. **False**
  3. Rainy season is very useful to farmers. **True**
  4. The path around the sun is called the orbit of the earth. **True**
  5. The flowers bloom in the autumn seasons. **False**

### D. Name the related seasons against each of the following months :

- |                 |                      |         |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> May | <b>Summer season</b> | January | <b>Winter season</b> |
| October         | <b>Autumn season</b> | March   | <b>Spring season</b> |

# 4

## The Gifts of Nature

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Land is mainly used for living and growing crops. Also we build houses, roads, railway lines and canals, etc., on land.

2. The amount of carbon-dioxide is increasing day by day in the air. It is the main cause of air pollution. Some people throws urban and industrial wastes into the river. It is main cause of water pollution.
3. Forests provide various raw materials for industries and check air pollution and soil erosion.
4. Solar energy can be used for cooking, heating, generating electricity and various other purposes.
5. We use petroleum in all modern means of transport. The demand for fossil fuels is increasing greatly due to more industries and transport but their quantity is limited and its reserves are exhausted so we may face energy crisis in future.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. In very big cities the land is very **scarce**.
  2. **Oceans** are the store houses of water.
  3. Soil is formed by **breaking** of rocks.
  4. Wildlife is necessary to maintain proper **ecological** balance.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The plants make their own food in the presence of sunlight.       | <b>True</b>  |
| 2. When the amount of oxygen increases in the air, it gets polluted. | <b>False</b> |
| 3. The change of water into water vapour is called precipitation.    | <b>False</b> |
| 4. The air in cities is polluted more than the air in villages.      | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. The rivers deposit soil in the mountains.                         | <b>False</b> |

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.**
1. Three forms of water :
    - (i) **liquid water**
    - (ii) **snow**
    - (iii) **water vapour**
  2. Three main gases found in the air :
    - (i) **Oxygen**
    - (ii) **Nitrogen**
    - (iii) **Carbon-dioxide**
  3. Three gifts of nature :
    - (i) **Water**
    - (ii) **Air**
    - (iii) **Sunlight**

# 5

## Indian Relief and Climate

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Himalayas helps us in various ways. The rivers rising from the Himalayas provides life giving water to us. It helps in causing rainfall and obstructs the cold winds of the north to reach the plains of India. It forms a natural border between India and her neighbours. Also the rivers flowing through the Himalayas bring-fertile soil and deposit it in the plains.
  2. The northern plain of India is rich in agriculture because the soil here is rich in silt as it has been deposited by the rivers flowing from the Himalayas. Thus due to highly fertile soil agriculture is done in a large way.
  3. The western coastal plain and the north-east hilly states get more rainfall while the desert region receive very little rainfall.
  4. The climate of the north Indian plain is very hot in summer and very cold in winter while the climate of the coastal plains is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter.
  5. India has a variety of relief features such as high mountain ranges, vast plains and plateaus.
  6. The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it can walk easily on the hot burning sand and can live without water for several days.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The highest peak of the world is **Mt. Everest**.
  2. The highest Himalayan peak in India is **Kanchenjunga**.
  3. The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar** Desert.
  4. **Kanyakumari** is the southern most part of Indian mainland.
  5. The black soil of the Deccan Plateau of India is good to grow **cotton**.

### C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Mount Godwin Austin (K<sub>2</sub>) is the highest mountain peak of India. **True**
  2. The northern plains of India are rich in mineral. **False**
  3. The higher ranges of Himalayas are covered with forests. **False**
  4. Himalayas protects north Indian plain from the cold winds of the north. **True**
  5. India is surrounded by seas on all sides. **False**

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.**
- Four important hill stations situated in the Himalayas :  
(i) **Mussoorie** (ii) **Nainital** (iii) **Shimla** (iv) **Darjeeling**
  - Four main rivers flowing down from the Himalayas :  
(i) **Ganga** (ii) **Yamuna** (iii) **Indus** (iv) **Satluj**
  - Four main hills surrounding the Deccan Plateau :  
(i) **Aravalli hills** (ii) **Nilgiri hills** (iii) **Mahadeo hills** (iv) **Vindhyas**
  - Four main rivers of south India :  
(i) **Godavari** (ii) **Tapi** (iii) **Kaveri** (iv) **Krishna**

**6**

## India : Administrative Divisions

---

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- India has democratic system of government at various levels as at all levels the people themselves elect their representatives to make plans to meet their needs.
  - The members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are elected by the people.
  - The Local Self Governments look after the sanitation, water supply, roads and other amenities.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
- The biggest state of India is **Rajasthan**.
  - The smallest state of India is **Goa**.
  - The constitutional head of the whole country is the **President**.
  - The new state Chhattisgarh is made out of **Madhya Pradesh**.
  - The administrative head of a district is called the **District Magistrate**.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- The governor of a state is elected by the people. **False**
  - The members of the Local Self Governments are elected by the people. **True**
  - The state Legislative Assembly is just like the Parliament at the centre. **True**
  - The democratic system of government in India is only at one level. **True**
  - In democracy the real power is in the hands of the people. **True**

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.**
- Any four land-locked states of India :  
(i) **Madhya Pradesh** (ii) **Uttar Pradesh** (iii) **Bihar** (iv) **Chhattisgarh**
  - Any four states situated along the sea coast :  
(i) **Gujarat** (ii) **Kerala** (iii) **Maharashtra** (iv) **Karnataka**
  - Three states which were created in 2000 :  
(i) **Chhattisgarh** (ii) **Jharkhand** (iii) **Uttarakhand**

**E. Match the states with their capitals :**

- Ans.**
- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Keala             | (i) <b>Thiruvananthapuram</b> |
| 2. Sikkim            | (ii) <b>Gangtok</b>           |
| 3. Tamil Nadu        | (iii) <b>Chennai</b>          |
| 4. Chhattisgarh      | (iv) <b>Raipur</b>            |
| 5. Nagaland          | (v) <b>Kohima</b>             |
| 6. Punjab/Haryana    | (vi) <b>Chandigarh</b>        |
| 7. Bihar             | (vii) <b>Patna</b>            |
| 8. Karnataka         | (viii) <b>Bengaluru</b>       |
| 9. Orissa            | (ix) <b>Bhubaneshwar</b>      |
| 10. Himachal Pradesh | (x) <b>Shimla</b>             |

**Activity**

**Name the person who is at present :**

- Ans.** The President of India **Pratibha Patil.**  
The Vice President of India **Mohammad Hamid Ansari.**  
The Prime Minister of India **Dr. Manmohan Singh.**  
The Governor of your state —  
The Chief Minister of your state —

**Unit – 3** The Life of The People in India

**7**

**Our Food**

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
- Vegetarians** are the people who don't take meat, fish or eggs but instead they take plant and dairy products. **Non-vegetarians** are the people who take meat, fish and eggs other than plant and dairy products.
  - A diet that contains all the nutrients such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins in proper quantity is known as balanced diet. To keep good health and to protect our body from diseases we should take balanced and nutritious diet.

3. Rasgulla, sandesh and chamcham are the popular sweets of Bengal.
4. Wheat is the main food cereal of the north-western states such as, Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

**B. Fill in the blanks (Choose the correct word from the bracket) :**

- Ans.**
1. The major food cereal used by most Indians is **rice**.
  2. Bhelpuri is a popular dish of **Maharashtra**.
  3. Rice and fish is the most popular food of **Bengal**.
  4. Himachal Pradesh is famous for **apples**.
  5. Dosa is a popular dish of **Tamil Nadu**.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. People of north India prefer tea to coffee.  | <b>True</b>  |
| 2. We get food only from plants.                | <b>False</b> |
| 3. Vegetarians don't take milk.                 | <b>False</b> |
| 4. Dhokla is a popular dish of Gujarat.         | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. All vegetables must be cooked before eating. | <b>False</b> |

**D. Match the following :**

- |             |               |                           |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | 1. Shreekhand | (i) <b>Maharashtra</b>    |
|             | 2. Baati      | (ii) <b>Rajasthan</b>     |
|             | 3. Kahwa      | (iii) <b>Kashmir</b>      |
|             | 4. Kachori    | (iv) <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> |
|             | 5. Vada       | (v) <b>Tamil Nadu</b>     |

# 8

## Our Dresses

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. There is a lot of variety in the pattern and the style of traditional dresses in India because traditions and customs as well as climatic conditions differ from region to region.

2. The different materials that are used to make clothes are cotton, jute, wool, silk nylon, rayon and terylene.

They are obtained from the following :

cotton, jute	:	plants
wool, silk	:	silkworm
Nylon, rayon, terylene	:	petrochemicals

3. The very common dresses of women in U.P., Punjab and Haryana are salwar kameez or salwar kurta with dupatta and ghaghra-kurta with Odhini.
4. The most common dresses of men in India are trousers and shirts.

**B. Fill in the blanks (Choose the correct answer from the bracket.):**

- Ans.**
1. Wool is obtained from **animals**.
  2. Silkworms are reared on **mulberry** trees
  3. In Tamil Nadu men's Lungi is called **veshti**.
  4. Turban is used by **Sikhs**.
  5. Phiran is the dress of **Kashmir**.
  6. 'Kullu-cap' is used by the people of **Himachal Pradesh**.

**C. Write True or False :**

- |             |   |              |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | 1. Trousers and shirts are the traditional dresses of men in India. | <b>False</b> |
|             | 2. Most of the tribal people still use their traditional dresses.   | <b>True</b>  |
|             | 3. Now-a-days jeans are worn by both boys and girls in India.       | <b>True</b>  |
|             | 4. Synthetic fibres are obtained from plants.                       | <b>False</b> |
|             | 5. The style of wearing sarees is same in all the states of India.  | <b>True</b>  |

**D. Match the following :**

- |             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | 1. Saree   | (i) Blouse   |
|             | 2. Dhoti   | (ii) Kurta   |
|             | 3. Salwar  | (iii) Kameez |
|             | 4. Lehnga  | (iv) Choli   |
|             | 5. Ghaghra | (v) Kachli   |
|             | 6. Jeans   | (vi) Top     |

# 9

## Our Occupations

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The work which is done to earn money is called occupation.
  2. The occupations in which we generally produce raw materials to be processed further for our use are called primary occupations. For example, agriculture and mining.
  3. We rear animals for the following reasons.
    - (i) Cows and buffaloes are reared for milk.
    - (ii) Buffaloes and bullocks are reared for ploughing field and drawing cart.

- (iii) Sheep and goat are reared for wool and meat.
- (iv) Horses, mules, donkey, camels are reared mainly to carry goods.
- 4. Trade, transport, communication, banking, insurance and all types of service sectors are all tertiary occupation.
- 5. The industries which can be set up in the houses or shops and where very few people are engaged in work are known as cottage industries. These differ from big factories as unlike them these can be set up in the villages also.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
- 1. The most common occupation of the people in our country is **farming**.
  - 2. Most of the tribal people are engaged in **forestry**.
  - 3. Near the sea coast many people earn their livelihood by **catching fish**.
  - 4. In our country **bullocks** and **buffaloes** are used to plough the fields and draw carts.
  - 5. Small industries set up in the homes or shops are called **cottage industries**.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- 1. Primary products are directly obtained from nature. **True**
  - 2. Doing house work by your mother is an occupation. **False**
  - 3. Most of the farmers live in villages. **True**
  - 4. Cottage industries are found only in towns and cities. **False**
  - 5. Trade and transport are tertiary occupations. **True**
  - 6. Acting in the films is not an occupation. **True**

**D. Write primary, secondary and tertiary against each of the following occupations :**

- Ans.**
- 1. Growing sugarcane **Primary occupation**
  - 2. Making chairs and tables **Secondary occupation**
  - 3. Teaching in a school or college **Tertiary occupation**
  - 4. Collecting forest products **Primary occupation**
  - 5. Flying an aeroplane **Service occupation**
  - 6. Weaving cloth **Secondary occupation**
  - 7. Making gold ornaments **Secondary occupation**

**E. Name any six occupations practised by educated people who are specially trained in their work :**

- Ans.**
- (i) Medical services
  - (ii) Law services
  - (iii) Teaching
  - (iv) Engineering
  - (v) Banking
  - (vi) Business management

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. A society is formed by all the people living in a neighbourhood.
  2. A doctor treat the patients by different methods such as giving medicines, injections or by doing surgical operations.
  3. A teacher plays a very important role in the society. He is the one who imparts knowledge to children and make them good citizens.
  4. The firemen extinguish fire with the help of big hosepipes.
  5. Thieves, robbers and other criminals are caught by the police.
  6. The main function of the army is to protect the country from the attack of any other country.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. The basic unit of a society is a **family**.
  2. A lady who does only the household work is called **housewife**.
  3. The main work of the police is to maintain law and **order** in the society.
  4. These days new born babies are **vaccinated** against various fatal diseases.
  5. The soldiers of the army help the **victims** of natural disasters.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
1. We can fulfil all our needs without the help of others. **False**
  2. Many less skilled jobs in our country are hereditary. **True**
  3. The train drivers are called pilots. **False**
  4. Sometimes the soldiers of the army help the police in their work. **True**
  5. The nurses help the doctors in treating the patients. **True**
  6. The tailor weaves clothes. **False**

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.**
1. The person who repairs our water fittings. **Plumber**
  2. The person who makes iron tools. **Ironsmith**
  3. The person who cures the sick people. **Doctors**
  4. The person who cleans the streets and drains. **Sweepers**
  5. The person who delivers our letters from door to door. **Postman**
  6. The person who mends our shoes. **Cobbler**
  7. The person who builds houses. **Mason**
  8. The person who carries our luggage. **Porter**

# 11

## Means of Transport

---

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The various means of transport help us by carrying passengers and goods from one place to another.
  2. Rail transport is better than road transport to travel long distance because it provides many facilities for a comfortable journey.
  3. Travelling by boats and steamers in rivers and lakes inside one's own country is known as inland water transport.
  4. Bricks, stones, cement and tar.
  5. The helicopter give useful service in distributing food, medicines etc. to the victim of natural disasters.

**B. Fill in the blanks (Choose the correct answer from the bracket.) :**

- Ans.**
1. The means of transport are called the **lifelines** of a country.
  2. Unsurfaced roads are found mainly in **villages**.
  3. There are **sleeping** coaches in long distance trains.
  4. **Water** transport is the cheapest and earliest means of transport.
  5. The special planes carrying goods are called **cargo** planes.
  6. Ocean transport is mainly used for **international** trade.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. There are airports in all the cities of India.                       | <b>False</b> |
| 2. Air transport is the fastest means of transports.                    | <b>True</b>  |
| 3. Delhi is a sea port.   | <b>False</b> |
| 4. Some villages of India are also connected by surface roads.          | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. All the slow as well as fast means of transport cause air pollution. | <b>True</b>  |

# 12

## Means of Communication

---

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. The means which are used to send messages to individuals or general public are called means of communication.

2. Difference between means of Individual and Mass communication :

Individual Communication	Mass Communication
Individual communication are used to send message from one person to another. such as : post and telegram, fax and email.	Mass communication are used to give message to general public. such as : radio, newspaper, television, cinema.

3. These days there is an international network of computers. It is called internet. It is used to obtain all kinds of information as well as for sending instant message to a person through the means of e-mail.
4. Television is the most popular means of mass communication because it transmits both sound and pictures over a long distance. It is capable of broadcasting all types of programmes live into our homes. Also various types of entertainment programmes are telecast on it.
5. The artificial satellites have helped in communication by providing the live telecast of various events on our television sets.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. In olden days **pigeons** were used to carry messages.
  2. Any message can be given verbally by **telephone**.
  3. We can see the person reading news on **television**.
  4. Newspapers are the means of **mass** communication.
  5. Live telecast has become possible with the help of **artificial** satellites.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Only news are published in the newspapers.  | <b>False</b> |
| 2. Telegram message is sent through wires.     | <b>False</b> |
| 3. We can watch film on radio.                 | <b>False</b> |
| 4. Newspaper is a means of mass communication. | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. Mobile phones are not connected by wires.   | <b>True</b>  |
| 6. Cinema is a means of mass communication.    | <b>True</b>  |

**D. Which means of communication will you use to :**

- Ans.**
1. Send a written message to an office immediately. **Fax**
  2. Make an announcement along with the address and phone of a lost person. **Television**
  3. Send an invitation card of marriage to your relative living in another town. **Post.**
  4. Call a doctor to see your sick mother immediately. **Telephone**
  5. To give a matrimonial advertisement. **Newspaper**

13

## Mumbai

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Mumbai is the most important centre of trade and commerce. Hence it is called commercial capital of India.
  2. Mumbai has a good network of local trains, so many people use the local trains to travel from their homes to their work places.
  3. The important places of tourists interest in Mumbai are : Gateway of India, Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Chaupati, Nariman Point, Prince of Wales Museum, Jahangir Art Gallery, Flora Fountain and Hanging garden.
  4. Mumbai is an important industrial centre. It is famous for cotton textile industry. The other important industries of Mumbai are : petrochemical industries, engineering industries and pharmaceutical industries.
  5. Many people of Mumbai live in slums because of their poverty as many of them are not engaged in any type of work.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra** state.
  2. Mumbai is situated along the **Arabian** sea coast.
  3. Crude oil was discovered near Mumbai at **Mumbai High** in the sea.
  4. **Ganesh Chaturthi** is the most important festival celebrated in Mumbai.
  5. The two international airports of Mumbai are **Santa Cruz and Sahar**.

### C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Mumbai is the capital of India.                    | False |
| 2. Mumbai is the biggest city of India.               | True  |
| 3. Mumbai has an artificial harbour.                  | False |
| 4. Mumbai has a moderate climate.                     | True  |
| 5. The Gateway of India was built after independence. | False |

14

## Kolkata

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Kolkata is a riverine port because Kolkata is situated on the bank of Hugli river at a distance of about 128 km from the seacoast. So, the ships can reach Kolkata only through Hugli river.

2. Jute industry has suffered a setback after partition because the main jute growing areas are in East Bengal (Bangladesh).
3. The special feature of Howrah bridge is that it is not built on the pillars in the river to support it.
4. Shantiniketan is famous for being an important educational institution of Indian arts and culture.
5. The important places worth visiting in Kolkata are—Howrah bridge, Diamond Harbour, Victoria, Memorial, Birla Planetarium, St. Paul Cathedral, Botanical Garden, Belur Math, Fort William, Alipur zoo, Kalighat temple etc.
6. The climate of Kolkata is hot and moist in summer. It gets plenty of rain during the monsoon. The winter season is cool.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Kolkata is the capital of **West Bengal**.
  2. Kolkata is situated on the bank of **Hugli** river.
  3. The most important industry of Kolkata is **jute** industry.
  4. **Football** is the most popular game of Kolkata.
  5. The most important festival of Kolkata is **Durga Puja**.
  6. The popular food of Bengalis is rice and **fish**.
  7. Kolkata is the headquarters of **Eastern** railway zone.
  8. The international air port of Kolkata is called the **Subhash Chandra Bose** international airport.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Kolkata was the capital of British India till 1911.                  | <b>True</b>  |
| 2. Kolkata was the first city of India where metro rail was introduced. | <b>True</b>  |
| 3. Most of the business in Kolkata is controlled by Bengalis.           | <b>False</b> |
| 4. Diamond Harbour is situated on the sea coast.                        | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. Bengalis are fond of dance, music, art and painting.                 | <b>True</b>  |
| 6. The Eden Gardens of Kolkata are the famous botanical gardens.        | <b>False</b> |

15

## Delhi

---

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. People from all states live in Delhi. So, it is called Mini India.
  2. Qutub Minar was built by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, but its last storey was completed by Iltutmish. Its special features is that it is a very tall minaret and it is 90 metres high. It is made up of sandstone.

3. The special feature of Qutub Minar is it is a very tall minaret and about 90 meters high. The special feature of Iron Pillar is that even after so many years it has not rusted.
4. The main industries in Delhi are : Textiles, chemicals and food processing industries, electronic industries etc.
5. The population of Delhi is increasing at an alarming rate because many migrants from the nearby villages or other states have come here to live in unauthorized slums and the surrounding areas.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. New Delhi was planned by an English architect Sir **Edwin Lutyens**.
  2. Delhi is situated on the bank of **Yamuna** river.
  3. Red Fort and Jama Masjid were built by emperor **Shahjahan**.
  4. The Republic Day Parade is held at **Rajpath** .
  5. Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi is at **Raj Ghat**.
  6. Delhi is the headquarters of **Northern** Railway Zone.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Delhi has a sea port.                          | <b>False</b> |
| 2. Chandni Chowk is the main market of Old Delhi. | <b>True</b>  |
| 3. Delhi is the biggest city of India.            | <b>False</b> |
| 4. Lotus Temple belongs to Bahai religion.        | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. The climate of Delhi is moderate.              | <b>False</b> |

**D. Match the following :**

- |             |                    |                                  |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Ans.</b> | 1. Trimurti Bhawan | (i) <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>      |
|             | 2. Pragati Maidan  | (ii) <b>Trade fair</b>           |
|             | 3. India Gate      | (iii) <b>Amar Jawan Jyoti</b>    |
|             | 4. Jantar Mantar   | (iv) <b>Raja Jai Singh</b>       |
|             | 5. Shakti Sthal    | (v) <b>Indira Gandhi</b>         |
|             | 6. Veer Bhoomi     | (vi) <b>Rajeev Gandhi</b>        |
|             | 7. Vijay Ghat      | (vii) <b>Lal Bahadur Shastri</b> |
|             | 8. Kisan Ghat      | (viii) <b>Ch. Charan Singh</b>   |

**E. Name the following :**

- Ans.**
1. Three important buildings of Delhi associated with the Central Government :
 

(i) <b>President House</b>	(ii) <b>Parliament House</b>
(iii) <b>Central Secretariat</b>	
  2. Three important stadiums of Delhi :
 

(i) <b>Firoz Shah Kolta</b>	(ii) <b>Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium</b>
(iii) <b>Indra Gandhi Indoor Stadium</b>	
  3. Two places of children's interest in Delhi :
 

(i) <b>Zoo</b>	(ii) <b>Dolls Museum</b>
----------------	--------------------------
  4. Four historical monuments of Delhi :
 

(i) <b>Red Fort</b>	(ii) <b>Qutub Minar</b>
(iii) <b>Humayuns Tomb</b>	(iv) <b>Lodhi Tomb</b>

5. Four places of religious importance in Delhi :
- (i) **Birla Mandir**                      (ii) **Saint James Church**  
(iii) **Gurdwara Shish Ganj**        (iv) **Lotus Temple**

**16**

## **Chennai**

---

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) St. Thomas Cathedral is a famous place because this church is one of the oldest churches in India. It is built in the name of St. Thomas who was one of the twelve apostles of Christ.
- (ii) St. Mary's Church is famous because this church is the oldest Anglican Church of Indira.
- (iii) Fort of St. George is famous because it was founded by the British East India Company in 1657.
2. The traditional boat race and bull race are the main features of Pongal.
3. Kapleshwar, Parthasarath and Maylapore temples are the famous temples in Chennai, the main features of these temples are that these have the statues of gods and goddesses carved in stones. Also thousands of devotees gather at Mylapore temple to witness the colourful statues of gods taken out in a grand parade.
4. Traditionally men wears a white dhoti called veshti with shirt and women wears saree and blouse.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.** 1. Chennai is the capital of **Tamil Nadu**.
2. The Union Territory of **Puducherry** is in the south of Chennai.
3. **Bharat Natyam** is the famous classical dance of Tamil Nadu.
4. The main festival of Tamil Nadu is **Pongal**.
5. Chennai is the headquarters of **Southern** Railways.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.** 1. Chennai has a natural harbour. **False**
2. Tamil Nadu is surrounded by sea on two sides. **True**
3. There is a big oil refinery in Chennai. **True**
4. The literacy rate in Tamil Nadu is very low. **False**
5. The climate of Chennai is warm and moist all the year round. **True**

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.** 1. Any four place worth visiting in Chennai :
- (i) **St. Thomas Cathedral**        (ii) **Fort of St. George**  
(iii) **St. Mary's Church**        (iv) **Chennai Museum**

2. The two famous beaches of Chennai :  
 (i) **Marina Beach**                      (ii) **VGP Golden Beach.**
3. Any four popular dishes of Tamil Nadu :  
 (i) **Idli**              (ii) **Dosa**              (iii) **Vada**              (iv) **Upma**
4. Four main industries of Chennai :  
 (i) **Cotton textile**                      (ii) **Railway coaches**  
 (iii) **Road vehicles**                      (iv) **Chemicals**

**Unit – 5** Some Brave Indian Rulers

17

## Shivaji

**A. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Shivaji learned stories of brave men from his mother. Ramdas inspired Shivaji to him to love his country and make it free from foreign rule. Dada Kond Dev taught him the art of fighting and made him a great warrior.
  2. When Shivaji grew up, he decided to build an independent kingdom. He collected some young brave men of his state and formed a small army. Shivaji's army was small but it was dedicated and disciplined. With this army he conquered many forts from the Sultan of Bijapur and in the end setup his own independent kingdom in the hilly Maratha region.
  3. Shivaji's army adopt the tactics of gurilla warfare because his small army could not fight with the huge army of the Sultan of Bijapur face into face.

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

- Ans.**
1. Shivaji was born in **1627** and died in **1680**.
  2. Name of Shivaji's father was **Shahji Bhonsle**.
  3. The Sultan of Bijapur sent Commander **Afjal Khan** to fight with Shivaji's army.
  4. Shivaji's army was well trained in **Guerilla** war.
  5. **Aurangzeb** got Shivaji arrested.

**C. Write True or False :**

- Ans.**
- |    |   |              |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1. | Shivaji's father had set up his own Maratha kingdom.                                  | <b>False</b> |
| 2. | The Sultan of Bijapur defeated Shivaji and arrested him.                              | <b>False</b> |
| 3. | Shivaji did not show any allegiance to the authority of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. | <b>True</b>  |
| 4. | Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh to fight with Shivaji's army.                           | <b>True</b>  |
| 5. | Shivaji's army was not well organised.  | <b>True</b>  |

## Rani Laxmi Bai

### A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The British refused to recognise the adopted son because the British wanted to capture Jhansi.
  2. Rani Laxmi Bai took part in the revolt of 1857 to recapture her fort and kingdom.
  3. Rani Laxmi Bai fought the British army with courage. She tied her son to her back and fought bravely. She had the reins of the horse in her mouth and a sword in each of her hands. She killed many British soldiers.
  4. Her name is still remembered for the qualities of bravery and courage.

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Rani Laxmi Bai's childhood name was **Manu**.
  2. Rani Laxmi Bai's father worked in the court of Peshwa **Baji Rao II**.
  3. Her husband's name was **Gangadhar Rao**.
  4. They adopted a son and named him **Damodar Rao**.

### C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Rani Laxmi Bai was born in Jhansi. **False**
  2. Rani Laxmi Bai's son died after a few months of his birth. **True**
  3. Rani Laxmi Bai surrendered before the British army. **False**
  4. The British forced Rani Laxmi Bai to vacate the fort and live in the palace. **True**