

Social Studies Part-5

Unit – 1 Uses of Globe and Maps

1

A Model of The Earth : The Globe

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A globe is a small model of the earth on a small size. It is used to locate places, oceans, Islands, and major features of the earth.
 2. Two main differences between latitudes and longitudes are as follows :

Latitudes	Longitude
1. They are numbered from 0° to 90°N or 90°S.	1. They are numbered from 0° to 180°.
2. They are imaginary lines or circles drawn on map or globe from west to east.	2. They are imaginary semi-circles or lines drawn on the map or globe from the North pole to the South pole.

3. The places in the east get sunlight earlier than the places in the west because the earth rotates on its axis from west to east. Due to this the eastern part receives sunlight earlier than the western part.
4. As the local times of different longitudes are different, a particular longitude may have different times in its different parts. This could have resulted in a confusion. To remove this confusion the local time of a particular longitude is used a standard time in all the places in a country.
5. Every place on the earth has its own latitude and longitude measurements. This helps us to locate a place on the surface of the earth. For example, Delhi is located where 29°N latitude and 77°E longitude intersect each other. So the location of Delhi is 29°N 77°E.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The northern most point of the globe is called the **North Pole** and the southern most point of the globe is called the **South Pole**.
 2. Latitudes are also called **Parallels of latitude**.
 3. Longitudes are also called **Meridians**.
 4. The Prime Meridian is also called **Greenwich Meridian**.
 5. Indian Standard Time is 5½° hours ahead of G.M.T.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 0° Latitude | (i) Equator |
| 2. 23½°N Latitude | (ii) Tropic of Cancer |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. 23½°N Latitude | (iii) Tropic of Capricorn |
| 4. 66½°N Latitude | (iv) Arctic Circle |
| 5. 66½°S Latitude | (v) Antarctic Circle |
| 6. 0° Longitude | (vi) Prime Meridian |
| 7. 90°N Latitude | (vii) North Pole |
| 8. 90°S Latitude | (viii) South Pole |

2

Studying Maps

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A map is the representation of the whole earth or a part of it on a flat surface. We can carry maps easily than globes.
 2. Map Scale is the more map the ratio between the distance on the map and actual distance on the earth. The different methods of showing map-scale are :
 1. Scale statement.
 2. Linear scale diagram.
 3. Representative fraction
 3. Difference between large scale map and small scale map
A small scale map show a large area such as a country or a continent whereas a large scale map shows a large area such a village or city.

B.Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Conventional signs are used in the **Topographical** maps.
 2. Road map is an example of a **Thematic** map.
 3. Generally the **North** direction is shown at the top of the map.
 4. No unit of length is used in the **Fractional** scale

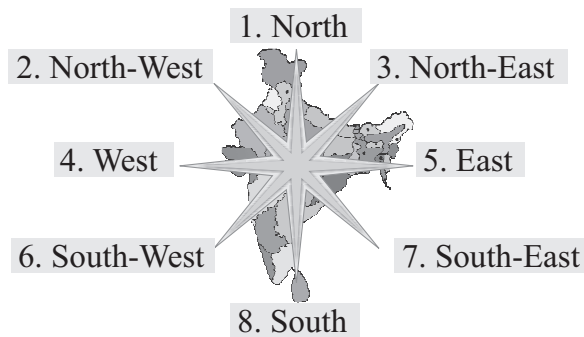
C. Tick (✓) the correct word (words) :

- Ans.**
1. The map of the world is a **large scale**/[✓]**small scale map**.
 2. The map distance is expressed in **kilometres**/[✓]**centimetres**.
 3. The boundaries of various countries or states are shown in a [✓]**Physical**/**Political Map**.

4. Water bodies in the map are shown by **green/blue** colour.
5. **Maps/Globes** show the actual shape and size of the continents and oceans.

D. Name the directions shown by numbers in the given figure :

Ans.



E. Draw conventional signs for the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| International Boundary | |
| Metalled Road | |
| Broad Gauge | |
| Railway Line | |
| Stream | |
| Church | |

3

Factors Affecting Climate

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- 1. Weather** can be defined as the conditions of atmosphere at a particular time whereas **Cimate** is the average condition of weather of a place or region in a longer time. A weather can change many times in a day but a climate changes only after a longer time.
 2. The main factors which affect the climate of a place are : (i) distance from the equator, (ii) height above sea level, (iii) distance from the sea and (iv) the direction of winds.
 3. The places near the equator receive more heat whereas the places far away from the equator receive less heat. So that the places near the equator are hotter than the places far from the equator.
 4. The mountains are generally cooler than the plains because as we go higher in the mountains the air gets thinner and thinner. Thinner air absorbs less heat than the denser air. This makes it cooler than the air blowing below in the plains.
 5. 'Loo' is a very hot and dry wind which blows in some parts of North Indian Plains during the months of May/June.
 6. The places near the seacoast have moderate climate because the air blowing from sea water keeps the temperature moderate. Secondly, water bodies take more time to gain heat as well as to lose that. So the temperature remains moderate through out the year.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The region lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called the **Torrid zone**.
 2. The **Temperate** zone is considered to be the best zone from the climate point of view.
 3. The **Frigid** zone is the coldest zone.
 4. The leeward side of the rain bearing winds is called the **rain shadow** area.
 5. The temperature decreases at the rate of 1°C for every **165** metres ascent.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The eastern slopes of the Western Ghats get more rain than the western slopes. **False**
 2. The Himalayas protect North Indian plains from the cold winds of the north. **True**
 3. Delhi has a moderate climate. **False**
 4. Vancouver in Canada has an extreme climate. **False**
 5. The air in the highlands is thinner than the lowlands. **True**

D. In which Temperature Zone is each of the following latitude located?

Ans.	15°N	Torrid Zone	30°S	Temperate Zone
	80°N	Torrid Zone	60°N	Temperate Zone
	25°S	Temperate Zone	45°S	Temperate Zone

4

Life in the Equatorial Forests

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The climate of Congo is hot and wet all the year around. The average temperature is about 27°C. The annual range of temperature is very low. Since it rains in the afternoons and at night there is more decimal range of temperature.
 2. Shifting agriculture is a method of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period of time; then it is abandoned and allowed to revert to its natural vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot. It is practised by the people living in the forests of Congo because they find it suitable for conserving the fertility of soil for a longer period.
 3. The main features of the forests of Congo are as follows :
 - (i) Some trees in the forests grow up to the height of 60 metres.
 - (ii) The forests are so thick that it is difficult to make a path through these forests.
 - (iii) All the trees in the forests don't shed all their leaves at a particular time of the year. So these forest are also called evergreen forests.
 - (iv) The main trees found in these forests are—mahogany, ebony, rosewood and ironwood.

(v) The wood of these trees is used to make useful timber.

4. Congo is called the Natural Zoo of the world. There are various types of poisonous insects, colourful birds and butterflies in these forests. The tree climbing animals like monkeys, baboons, gorillas, chimpanzees are found in these forests.
5. Most of the people of Congo still follow the primitive way of life. They live in small villages. They make huts of local material. They depend mainly on hunting, fishing collecting fruits and roots of wild trees. They cover their body with barks and branches of trees and animal skins.
6. There is a big difference in the life of the people living in the villages and the life at the people living in the towns and cities. In the towns and cities many people lead a modern life but the people of villages earn their livelihood by gathering forests products, hunting, fishing and farming. They still follow traditional way of living.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The capital of Congo is **Kinshasa**.
 2. **Matadi** is an important port of Congo.
 3. The two famous tribes of Congo are **Pygmies** and **Bantus**.
 4. **Katanga** province of Congo is rich in minerals.
 5. **Amazon** Basin of South America is in the Equatorial Region.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Pygmies are taller than the Bantus. **False**
 2. Cassava is an important food for the people of Congo. **True**
 3. Most of the forests of Indonesia and Malayasia are cleared for plantation and agriculture. **True**
 4. The climate of Congo is hot and dry. **False**
 5. Congo is called the 'National Zoo' of the world. **True**

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Cotton, maize, cocoa, rice, tobacco, bananas
 2. Copper, gold, diamonds, tin, manganese
 3. Textiles, chemicals, cement, soap, paper
 4. Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Kisangani, Matadi, Kannga

5

Life in the Hot Deserts

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Hot deserts of the world are located roughly between 20° and 30°N and S latitudes on the western sides of the continents.
 2. Bedouins have traditional life style. They exchange their goods like sheep, goats, blankets, cheese, ornaments and guns for food products. They move from one place to another in search of green spots in the deserts.
 3. An Oasis is a place in the hot dry desert where some water is found. People grow crops such as wheat, date, palm etc. and lead a settled life.
 4. The desert plants have long roots so that they can get water from inside the earth. This is the main feature of desert plants.
 5. The city dwellers lead a very luxurious life in Saudi Arabia. Many big cities with multi-storeyed building have come up. There are big hospitals, schools, colleges and universities in the cities with all the modern facilities.
 6. Because of the discovery of mineral oil in its eastern parts, Saudi-Arabia has become very rich.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The capital of Saudi Arabia is **Riyadh**.
 2. **Jiddah** is the main sea port of Saudi Arabia.
 3. **Mecca** and **Medina** are the famous religious centres in Saudi Arabia.
 4. The biggest desert of the world is **Sahara desert**.
 5. Saudi Arabia's main export is **mineral oil**.

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Sahara | (i) North Africa |
| | 2. Kalahari | (ii) South Africa |
| | 3. Atacama | (iii) South America |
| | 4. California | (iv) North America (USA) |
| | 5. Arabia | (v) Asia |

D. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Deserts are rich in wildlife. **False**
 2. There is a great difference between the temperature of day and night in the desert. **True**
 3. Bedouins live in the cities of Saudi Arabia. **False**
 4. Saudi Arabia exports manufactured (industrial) goods. **False**
 5. Sand dunes are shifting from place to place. **True**

6

Life in The Temperate Grasslands

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Prairies stretch from the southern part of Canada to the mid-west of the United States of America.
 2. The main features of farming in the Prairies :
 1. Farmers grow wheat, maize and some other crops in very big farms by using scientific method.
 2. The soil is very fertile.
 3. The yield per hectare is very high.
 4. The farming operations are done by machines such as, tractors, levellers, seed drills and combined harvestors.
 3. Cattle rearing is the main occupation of Prairies. A large number of cattle are kept on big farms called Ranches. The cattle are fed on Alfalfa grass which is very nutritive. Maize is also used as the food for cattle. The cattle are for the purpose of exporting meat, and obtaining dairy products.
 4. Wheat, dairy products and meat are the main exports of the Prairie region of North America.

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

- Ans.**
1. The climate of the Prairies is **extreme**.
 2. Winnipeg is an important city in the Prairies of **Canada**.
 3. In Canada wheat is grown during **spring** season.
 4. The farmers of the Prairies practise **commercial** farming.
 5. **Chicago** is the largest meat packing centre.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. Mississippi-Missiorie rivers flow through Canadian Prairies. **False**
2. Prairies get very heavy rainfall. **False**
3. Canadian Prairies are covered with snow during winter. **True**
4. The farmers of the Prairies lead a very comfortable life. **True**
5. Most of the people in the Prairies lead a nomadic life. **False**

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Steppes (i) Eurasia
2. Prairies (ii) North America
3. Velds (iii) South Africa
4. Pampas (iv) South America
5. Downs (v) Australia

E. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Three Prairie provinces of Canada :
(i) Alberta (ii) Manitoba (iii) Saskatchewan
2. The three important towns located in the Prairies :
(i) Winnipeg (ii) Oklahoma (iii) Ohama

7

Life in the Tundra Region

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Tundra Region is located in the Frigid Zone roughly between 60° and 80°N latitudes.
2. Greenland is located in the north-east of Canada surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the south. The northern most point of Greenland is only 650 km. from the North Pole.
3. The main climatic characteristics of Greenland are :
(a) The climate of Greenland is extremely cold.
(b) The temperature remains below freezing point in the place where people live.
(c) The precipitation always occurs in the form of snow.

- (d) During winter the sun is not visible for several days and the nights are very long.
- (e) In winter icy winds blow which sometimes cause a great damage to life and property.
- (f) The temperature during summer is also never above 10°C.
4. Some of the common animals found in Greenland are reindeer, caribou, muskox, polar-bear, beaver, fox, walrus, seal, hare and wolf etc. You can see some birds in the coastal area of grassland. Every year many ducks, geese and waders come here to nest and feed during the short summer.
 5. The main food items of Eskimos are meat and fish. They make clothes from the skin and fur of animals.
 6. In winter season, Eskimos live in the iceblocks houses. It is called an 'Igloo'.
To make an igloo they cut the blocks of ice and fit them tightly to make a dome shaped. These houses are warm inside because the icy winds of outside cannot enter inside these houses. These houses are lighted with a lamp in which they use the fat of seal and whales for burning.
 7. The reindeer is the most useful animal for Eskimos because besides pulling sledges it provides them meat, milk and skin.
 8. Eskimos life is changing as they are coming in contact with the modern world due to the progress made in the means of transport and communication. Some towns have come up in Greenland. These towns have schools, hospitals and modern facilities. Many of them now live in modern houses made of wood and other material. Their children are going to schools and colleges. Some of them work in large oil companies and in the construction of roads.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Greenland became an integral part of **Denmark** in 1953.
 2. The main natural vegetation consists of **moss and lichen**.
 3. The capital of Greenland is **Nuk (Godthaab)**.
 4. **Holsteinberg** is the port town of Greenland.

C. Give one word for the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------|
| Ans. | 1. Huge blocks of ice floating in the sea. | Icebergs |
| | 2. A cart without wheels used by Eskimos. | Sledges |
| | 3. A kind of spear used by Ekimos for hunting. | Harpoon |
| | 4. The jacket with hood used by Eskimos. | Parka |
| | 5. A boat made of seal skin. | Kayaks |

8

The Preservation of Growing Knowledge

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Modern scripts of China, Japan and Korea have evolved from pictorial scripts.
 2. The writing symbols were introduced first in Sumerian civilization in Mesopotamia (Iraq).
They used sharp knife and they also wrote on the bark of birch trees and Oilpalm leaves.
 3. The earliest script which has been deciphered is the Brahmi Script. This is used in the pillars and stones used by Ashoka to give his message of peace to the people.
 4. The invention of printing helped a lot in spreading knowledge. It made it possible to get the books available to a large number of people. This ultimately spread knowledge to all the areas.
 5. Braille script was invented by a blind student of France named Louis Braille. In this script, the letters are formed of dots deeply engraved on paper with a pin. The blind student can read by recognising the raised letter on the other side with their fingers.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The early men made pictures of animals in their caves. **True**
 2. It is easy to write large digits in Roman Numerals. **False**
 3. Printing made books costlier. **False**
 4. Some kind of printing was first developed in China. **True**
 5. Computers have no use in printing books. **False**

C. Tick (✓) the right word (words) :

- Ans.**
1. [✓]**Hindu Arabica Numerals/Roman Numerals** are commonly used all over the world.
 2. Papyrus was a reed grown in [✓]**China/Egypt**.
 3. The Hindi language is written in [✓]**Brahmi Script/Devnagri Script**.

4. **Gutenberg**/[✓]**Braille** developed the script for the blind.
5. The concept of Zero and Decimal was given to the world by [✓]**Indians/Chinese**.

D. Write one word :

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Pictorial Scripts | Heiroglyphics |
| | 2. The script of Ashoka's pillar | Brahmi |
| | 3. The script for the blind | Braille |
| | 4. Audio-cassetees used to teach the blind | Talking Books |
| | 5. The tree whose bark was used for writing | Birch Tree |

9

The Age of Machines

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In modern manufacturing units there are specific machines designed to manufacture specific parts of some articles and then all these parts are assembled in a separate manufacturing unit. It is called 'Assembly Line Production'.
 2. In the beginning the steam engine was used to pump out water from the coal mines.
 3. Hydroelectricity is generated by building dams on the rivers and by making the running water fall from great height to turn the turbine to generate electricity. Electricity can also be generated by natural waterfalls.
 4. Coal and minerals oil are called fossil fuels because they are formed during a very long period of geological history by the decayed vegetarian and animals buried inside the earth's crust because heavy pressure and heat.
 5. Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy and bio gas are the Non-conventional sources of Energy. We should use non-conventional sources of energy in place of mineral sources of energy because Non-conventional source of energy besides being renewable are free from pollution.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Before the discovery of metals early man used tools made of **stone**.
 2. **Copper** was perhaps the first metal used by early man.
 3. **Steam engine** is the basis of Machine Age.
 4. Steam engine was invented by **James watt** of **Scotland** in **1765**.
 5. Locomotive Engine was invented by **George Stephenson** of **England**.
 6. **Daimler** of **Germany** scientist invented petrol engine in **1886**.
 7. Diesel Engine was invented by **Rudolf Diesel**.
 8. **Benjamin Franklin** 's experiment led to the discovery of electricity.
 9. In **1800** an Italian scientist **Volta** made a battery which could produce a small amount of electricity.
 10. Mineral oil was discovered in the **U.S.A.** in **1857**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Mineral sources of energy are renewable. | False |
| 2. Non-conventional sources of energy don't cause pollution. | True |
| 3. The goods produced by machines are costlier than the goods made by hand. | False |
| 4. Leyden Jar was a popular toy in England. | False |
| 5. Atomic energy can be used for peaceful purposes. | True |

10

Progress in the Field of Medical Science

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. X-ray machine is used in diagnosing diseases at the internal organs of the body. By it photographs of inner parts of the body are taken. By the help of these photograph surgical operations can be done more successfully. Ultrasound machines are used to take live pictures of the inner parts of our body.
 2. Cholera, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid, polio etc., are the diseases against which the vaccines are given.
 3. Louis Pasteur discovered that most of the germs got killed at a very high temperature. His technique involved heating of the milk upto 72°C for 15 minutes followed by rapid cooling below 10°C.

4. Anti-biotic medicines are used for treating various kinds of infections.
5. We can prevent diseases by adopting safe and hygienic habits and taking precautionary measures against them.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The normal body temperature of a person should be **98.4 °F** or **37 °C**.
 2. Malaria is caused by a kind of mosquito called **Anopheles**.
 3. By giving the required dose of **anaesthesia** a patient is made unconscious during an operation.
 4. **Stethoscope** is used to know the heartbeats of a person.
 5. **Laser** machines are used to cure some diseases without surgery.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The milkmaids in England used to suffer from smallpox. **False**
 2. Malaria is a tropical disease. **True**
 3. Clinical thermometer is used to measure the temperature of human body. **True**
 4. Ultra sound technique is not as safe as an X-ray. **False**
 5. Streptomycin is an antibiotic. **True**
 6. Earlier the infant mortality rate was very low. **False**

D. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Dettol is an [✓]**antiseptic/antibiotic**.
 2. Chloroform is an [✓]**antibiotic/anaesthetic**.
 3. Quinine is a medicine used for treating [✓]**tuberculosis/malaria**.
 4. D.D.T. is sprayed to kill [✓]**rats/mosquitoes**.
 5. The doctors can see very small germs in the blood, urine and stool etc., with the help of [✓]**microscope/X-ray machine**.

E. Name the person associated with the invention of the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Clinical Thermometer | Fahrenheit |
| 2. Stethoscope | Rene Laennec |
| 3. Microscope | Galileo |
| 4. X-Ray machine | Wilhelm K. Roentgen |
| 5. Chloroform | Dr. Simpson |
| 6. Pencillin | Alexander Fleming |
| 7. Antiseptic | Joseph Liston |
| 8. Vaccination | Edward Jenner |

Apostles of Mankind

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Socrates sentenced to death because he advised people not to believe anything blindly and question in order to find out the truth.
 2. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery from America because, he was against this practise. He was against this practised. He said that it was against the consitution of the U.S.A., as the constitution of the U.S.A. was based on the equality of Man.
 3. The main ideology of Karl Marx was that all human beings are equal. He said that all the means of production should be owned by the whole society and not very few people.
 4. Mahatma Gandhi launched the following movements against the British rule :
 - (a) Non-cooperation Movement.
 - (b) Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (c) Quit India Movement.
 5. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King chose the path of non-violence to oppose discrimination on the basis of colour of the skin, race, caste or wealth.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Socrates was a great scholar of **Greece**.
 2. **Abraham Lincoln** abolished slavery from America.
 3. 'Das Capital' was written by **Karl Marx**.
 4. **Vladimir Lenin** led the communist revolution in Russia.
 5. Mahatma Gandhi gave the new name **Harijans** to the so called untouchables.
 6. Martin Luther King demanded equal rights for American **Negroes**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Socrates advised the people to worship the king like God. **False**
 2. Abraham Lincoln was the first President of America. **False**
 3. The people of the southern states of America were in favour of slavery. **True**

4. Karl Marx was born in Russia. **False**
5. The Czars of Russia were autocratic and cruel rulers. **True**
6. Martin Luther King had a great regard and faith in the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. **True**

D. Match the years with the events :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1. 1861 | (i) Abraham Lincoln became the President of America for the first time. |
| 2. 1818 | (ii) Birth of Karl Marx |
| 3. 1883 | (iii) Death of Karl Marx |
| 4. 1869 | (iv) Birth of Mahatma Gandhi |
| 5. 1948 | (v) Death of Mahatma Gandhi |
| 6. 1917 | (vi) Russian Revolution |
| 7. 1929 | (vii) Birth of Martin Luther King |
| 8. 1968 | (viii) Death of Martin Luther King |

Unit – 4 Conquering Distances

12

Means of Transport

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Pucca roads are built by bricks, cement, concrete and coltar etc.
 - Rail transport Advantage :** Rail transport is safer, cheaper and more comfortable to travel long distance compared to road transport.
Disadvantage : As large quantity of wood is required to lay sleepers, it poses a threat to forests, which in turn hampers wild life and environment.
Road Transport Advantage : Road transport is more convenient to travel short distances. It provides door to door service.
 - The suez Canal has shortened the sea distance between Europe and two eastern parts of the world by about 7000 kms. The Panama Canal has shortened the sea distance between Europe and West coast of South Africa and North America and also between the east coast of North America and the West coast of Europe.
 - The main use of Ocean transport is to transport a large number of passengers and goods from one continent to another. Nowadays international trade is carried by ships through ocean routes.

5. The water transport cheaper than other means of transport because they do not require to be built or maintained.
6. The uses of a Helicopter :
A helicopter provides useful services to victims of natural disasters like floods, earthquakes etc., by dropping food, water and medicines etc.
7. The modern means of transport are called the 'Lifelines of a country' because they help in the economic development of a country. They bring the people of various regions with in the country as well as the people of different countries closer. They help in national and international integration.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **raft** was made by tying the logs of wood.
 2. The very wide roads having 4 to 6 lanes are called **expressways**.
 3. In some cities where the traffic is too heavy **flyovers** are made by making more roads one above the other.
 4. The trains moving at a very fast speed are called **bullet** trains.
 5. The planes which carry only goods are called **cargo** planes.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. There is a road link between India and Nepal. | True |
| 2. Most of the European countries are connected by rail transport. | True |
| 3. Mumbai has metro rail. | False |
| 4. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport. | True |
| 5. We can't build roads in the hilly areas. | False |

D. Match the following cities with their countries :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. New York | (i) U.S.A. |
| 2. Tokyo | (ii) Japan |
| 3. Paris | (iii) France |
| 4. London | (iv) England (U.K.) |
| 5. Moscow | (v) Russia |
| 6. Rome | (vi) Italy |

E. Name the cities linked by :

- Ans.**
1. **Vladivostok** and **Leningrad** (St. Petersburg)
 2. **Halifax** in east and **Vancouver** in the west of Canada.
 3. **Sydney** in the east and **Perth** in the west of Australia.
 4. Between **Mumbai** and **Thane** in Maharashtra.

13

Means of Communication

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The means that are used to carry messages from one person to another are called means of communication.
They are different from the means of transport in the sense that means of transport are used to send goods and passengers from one place to another.
 2. There is a network of post offices all over the world. Postal stamps of the country from where the letters are to be sent are used to send the letters and parcels etc., through post offices. The modern means of transport are used for carrying these letters and parcels to their destination. In such ways letters and parcels are sent to the addresses through the post office.
 3. The telegram should be brief as possible because you have to pay according to the number of words which are to be telegraphed.
 4. Fax machine is used to send a written message instantly. For this have to put your message in your fax machine and dial the required number. This message is instantly delivered at the another end by the fax machine.
 5. Internet is the international network of computers. It uses are that when any information is put in to one computer on this network all the other computers connected with this network will also have this information. Internet is very useful for organizations with many branches and different places like business companies, banks, railways and the airline etc.
 6. A television is more popular than a radio because we can watch pictures with sound on the T.V. but we can't see the pictures on the radio. We can also watch the cricket matches played on the other side of the globe through the satellites, sitting in our houses through television.
 7. The benefits of reading a newspaper are as follows :
 - (i) Newspaper gives us the latest information about happenings around the world.
 - (ii) By it we can know the policies of the government.
 - (iii) One can get the new ideas and thoughts while reading the newspapers.
 - (iv) By reading this we can also improve how to read the language in a clear manner without any mistake.
 - (v) Students can know about the details regarding the job and can give their profile as an advertisement to the newspaper.

8. The launching of artificial satellites into the space has brought a revolution in the means of communication. These satellites help in telephone, radio or television communication all over the world. For example with the help of these satellites you can watch a cricket match etc, been played at any part of world. These satellites are also called space bridges.
9. The differences between documentary films and feature films are :

Documentary Films	Feature Films
These films contain information about topics : such as the life of the people living in a peculiar environment, certain important events occurring in our daily life, natural or man-made disasters, animal and plant life etc.	These films are made to entertain peoples and are usually based on a family, love or religion, etc. They have songs, dances and fight scenes etc.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. We can use postal communication only within a country. **False**
 2. Only news are published in the newspapers. **False**
 3. The means of transport helps in the means of communication. **True**
 4. We can watch live telecast of some programmes on the T.V. **True**
 5. In olden days parrots were used to carry important messages. **False**

C. Tick (✓) the correct word (words) :

- Ans.**
1. E-mail is sent through **television**/computer. ✓
 2. You can watch a film of **television**/radio. ✓
 3. **Newspapers**/Magazines are published daily. ✓
 4. **Cellular phone**/telegram is a wireless means of communication. ✓
 5. Cinema is a means of **Individual**/Mass communication. ✓

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Means of Individual communication **Telegram, E-mail**
 2. Means of Mass communication **Television, Radio**
 3. Wireless means of communication **Pager, Mobile**

14

The Great Revolt of 1857

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The policies of the British government created a great dissatisfaction among various sections of the Indian society as well as the Indian soldiers in the British army.
 2. The revolt of 1857 is called the 'First War of Independence' by some historians as it laid the foundation of a planned freedom struggle which ultimately succeeded and India gained independence.
 3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the new Enfield rifles whose cartridges were believed to be greased with the fat of the cows and pigs. It was against the religious feelings of both Hindu as well as Muslim soldiers to use these cartridges. They oppose it and ultimately this opposition resulted in the revolt.
 4. The main causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857 were as follows : (i) The British army was well organised and far superior to the Indian soldiers. (ii) The British army was getting regular supplies of arms from Britain. (iii) The revolt erupted all of a sudden. (iv) It was not properly planned and organised. (v) There was no definite aim of the mutineers.
 5. The main consequences of the revolt of 1857 :
 - (i) This revolt of 1857 though suppressed, created an awareness among Indians. It gave them a new urge to make India free from the British rule.
 - (ii) The British government also realized that it was necessary to make some changes in its policy towards India.
 - (iii) After the revolt, the rule of East India Company came to an end and India came under the direct control of British crown. India was now ruled by the representative of Queen Victoria.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The revolt of 1857 started from **Meerut** on **10th** May, 1857.
 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to **Rangoon**.
 3. The first British Viceroy (Governor General) of India was Lord **Canning**.
 4. The first Indian soldier who refused to use the new Enfield rifles was **Mangal Pandey** at **Meerut**. He was hanged on **29** March, 1857.

5. **Tantya Tope** was the loyal military leader of Nana Sahib.
6. The last Mughal emperor was **Bahadur Shah Zafar**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. During the revolt of 1857 many Indian princes remained loyal to the British Government. True
 2. After the revolt of 1857 the British rule came to an end in India. False
 3. During the British rule soldiers were treated at par with the British soldiers in the army. False
 4. The revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British. True
 5. No civilians were killed in the revolt of 1857. False

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Rani Laxmi Bai | (i) leader of the revolt at Jhansi |
| 2. Nana Sahib | (ii) leader of the revolt at Kanpur |
| 3. Begum Hazrat Mahal | (iii) leader of the revolt at Lucknow |
| 4. Kunwar Singh | (iv) leader of the revolt in Bihar |
| 5. Bahadur Shah Zafar | (v) overall leader of the revolt of 1857 |

15

The Beginning of the Freedom Struggle

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main demands of the moderate leaders of the congress were :
 - (i) They demanded that Indians should be appointed on the higher posts of the administration.
 - (ii) They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election.
 - (iii) They demanded reforms in the judicial system so that the same judicial laws and punishments are applied to Indians as well as Europeans.

	Moderates		Extremists
2.	(i) The demands and ideas for freedom of the moderates were moderatic in nature.	(i)	The extremists demands were of aggressive type.

(ii) They thought that the British Government will accept their demands as those were quite reasonable and moderate.	(ii) They argued that strong steps should be taken against the British Government. They advocated complete independence of India.
--	---

The argument given by the extremists was that British Government will never agree to the demands of the moderates. So it is no use to appeal and request the British government to give more rights in the administration.

3. The reason which Lord Curzon gave for the partition of Bengal was that it was necessary to divide Bengal in to two provinces for the administrative convenience. His actual motive was to weaken the unity of Hindus and Muslims.
4. 'Partition of Bengal' lead to the wide spread Swadeshi and Boycott movements. Both Hindus as well as Muslims opposed the proclamation of Lord Curzon. People started boycotting British goods. At many places, British goods were burnt. People defied the government orders and refused to pay taxes. This partition helped a lot in the spread of Nationalism in the Indians.
5. The two important announcements made by king George were :
 1. The partition of Bengal was revoked.
 2. The capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.
6. India Council Act of 1909 had the provision of separate electorates for Muslims and Hindus. Muslims voters could vote for the seats reserved in the council for Muslim. Its aim was to create a rift between the Muslims and Hindus. It was harmful for the national unity that's why these reforms were strongly opposed by the Indians.
7. Khudi Ram Bose was hanged because one day he along with Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of a British judge who had given severe punishment to the swadeshi workers.
8. The Indian soldiers also took part in the First World War because they thought that if they will help the British, the British will grant the Indians freedom.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Indian National Congress was founded in **1885** by **A. O. Hume**.
 2. The first President of the Indian National Congress was **W.C. Banerjee**.
 3. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in **Bombay (Mumbai)**.

4. Madam Bhikaji Cama brought out a newspaper **Vande Mataram** from **Geneva**.
5. **Mahendra Pratap** and **Maulana Barkatullah** guided the freedom struggle from Kabul.
6. **Narendra Nath Chattopadhaya** made an organization in Berlin to support the freedom struggle.
7. **Lala Hardayal** led the Gadar Party in America.
8. The First World War broke out in **1914**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The British government was sympathetic towards the demands of the moderates. **False**
 2. The extremists wanted full freedom from the British rule. **True**
 3. Muslims were happy at the 'Partition of Bengal'. **False**
 4. After the First World War, the British government made very strict laws to suppress the freedom struggle of India. **True**
 5. Lord Morley was the Viceroy of India and Lord Minto was the Secretary of State. **False**

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Three prominent moderate leaders :
(i) **W.C. Banerjee** (ii) **Dadabhai Naoroji** (iii) **Gopal Krishna Gokhle**
 2. Three prominent extremist leaders :
(i) **Bipin Chandra Pal** (ii) **Lala Lajpat Rai** (iii) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

The Freedom Struggle of India Under the Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi

16

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. People to carry out the non-cooperation boycotted the British goods and clothes. The country joined in hartals (demonstration) and the burning of foreign goods. They boycotted the British legislatures, courts, educational institutions and goods. Also British titles and honours were renounced.
 2. The Simon Commission arrived in India on third February, 1928. The Indian peoples boycotted it with demonstrations all over the country against it. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the people and they

also treated the commission with black flags. There was a cry all over the country “Simon Go Back”.

3. In 1935, Government of India Act was passed, according to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and each province the representatives of the Indian people were to be elected.
4. Gandhiji started the Quit India movement to force the British Government to free India with immediate effect. The British Government reacted harshly to it.
Gandhiji and other prominent leaders were arrested on 9th August. Also the Congress was declared illegal.
5. Baluchistan, Sind, North West frontier Province, West Punjab and East Bengal were the parts of India that constituted Pakistan after the partition of India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. According to **Rowlatt** act, any person could be sent to jail without a trial.
 2. Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement due to the violent incident held at **Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur**.
 3. **Lala Lajpat Rai** was lathi charged and soon died during the demonstration against the Simon Commission at Lahore.
 4. On 8th April, 1929 **Bhagat Singh** and **B.K. Dutt** threw two bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly.
 5. **Chandra Shekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park at Allahabad.
 6. **Abdul Gaffar Khan** was popularly known as Frontier Gandhi.
 7. **Lord Mountbatten** was the last British Viceroy in India.
 8. **C. Rajgopalchari** became the Governor General of India after Mountbatten left.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was passed at the Lahore session of the congress held in 1929. **True**
 2. Gandhiji became the first prime minister of India. **False**
 3. The power of the British was reduced considerably after the Second World War. **True**
 4. The famous slogan ‘Jai Hind’ was given by Gandhiji. **False**
 5. Subhash Chandra Bose believed that only force can drive the British out of India. **True**
 6. Cabinet Mission was sent to India to start the process of transferring power. **False**
 7. The famous slogan ‘Do or Die’ was given by Subhash Chandra Bose. **False**
 8. Our Constitution was adopted when India became independent on 15th August, 1947. **False**

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Rowlatt Act | (i) 1919 (March) |
| 2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | (ii) 1919 (13th April) |
| 3. Arrival of Simon Commission in India | (iii) 3rd February, 1928 |
| 4. Dandi March | (iv) 1930 |
| 5. Kakori Conspiracy Case | (v) 1925 |
| 6. Quit India Movement | (vi) 1942 |
| 7. Chauri Chaura Incident | (vii) 1922 |
| 8. Government of India Act | (viii) 1935 |

Unit – 6 Maintaining Peace and Security in the World

17

The Birth and Objectives of the United Nations

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (in Japan) by United States of America prompted the leaders to form the United Nations. These cities were completely ruined by the effects of atom bomb. The use of atomic power in the war shocked the whole world and posed a great threat to mankind.
2. The main objectives of the United Nations are :
- (i) To maintain world peace and security.
 - (ii) To develop friendly relations and cooperation between different nations of the world.
 - (iii) To solve the social, economic and cultural problems of the world.
 - (iv) To protect the freedom and human rights.
 - (v) To remove the discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
3. The Universal human rights mentioned in the U.N. charter are :
- (i) All human beings should have the right of freedom of speech and expression.
 - (ii) All human beings should be treated equally before the law of a country.
 - (iii) All persons should have the right to get education and employment according to their ability and choice and they should get equal wages for equal work.
 - (iv) Everyone should have the right to follow and preach his/her own religion.
 - (v) Everyone should have the right to travel all over the world.
 - (vi) Everyone should have the right to marry according to his/her own wish.

4. Many types of socio-economic problems are in front of most of the poor and developing countries : (i) Many developing countries are facing the problems of illiteracy, unemployment and exploitation. (ii) Many poor countries are not able to provide education, proper health facilities, basic necessities of life to all their citizens.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The United Nations was set up on **24th October, 1945**.
 2. The headquarters of the United Nations is at **New York**.
 3. At the time of its formation **50** countries signed the Charter.
 4. At present there are **191** members of the United Nations.
 5. **Trygve** of **Norway** was appointed the first Secretary General of the United Nations.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The United Nations was created after the First World War. **False**
 2. India became the member of the United Nations only after it became independent from the British rule. **False**
 3. Second World War was more disastrous than the First World War. **True**
 4. The United States is helping the poor countries in their socio-economic development. **True**
 5. The United Nations has supported the policy of social discrimination. **False**

18

Main Organs And Agencies of the U.N.

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The General Assembly of the UN is constituted in the following way.
 - (i) All the member nations form the General Assembly.
 - (ii) Each nation, can send five representatives but one nation has only one vote.
 - (iii) Its members elect the president and the vice president every year.
Its main function is to maintain peace and security in the whole world.
 2. The five permanent members of the security council are the U.S.A., the U.K. Russia, France and China. The special power given to them is 'Veto Power'. Veto power means to pass a resolution, all the permanent members must be in its favour. Even if all the members agree and anyone of the permanent members disagrees to it, the resolution can't be passed.

3. The territories are the members of United Nations but which have not gained full independence were called Trust Territories.
The work of Trusteeship Council is now over because all the Trust Territories have gained full independence.
4. The main functions of the International Court of justice is to settle international disputes.
5. The main function of the WHO is, to make the world free from certain fatal diseases by distributing medicines and vaccines to the developping countries.
6. The main function of ILO is to make labour laws so that the labourers are not exploited by their employers.
7. The main function of FAO is to supply food to those countries which are suffering from food shortage. It has urged its member nations to use modern scientific methods of agriculture so that they can increase their agriculture production.
8. Since its formation in 1945, the United Nations has so far achieved it main goal of preventing any major world war. However, after the second world war, there had been small wars in various regions of the world such as Korea, vietnam, Iraq, Iran, Afganisatn, palespine, Quwait, India and Pakistan etc. but these wars did not spread to the other parts of the world. The UN has been so far successful into preventing the third world war.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Every member nation can send **five** representatives to the General Assembly.
 2. The Security Council has **15** members out of which **5** are the permanent members.
 3. The Economic and Social Council has **54** members.
 4. The International Court of Justice has **15** judges who are elected for a term of **9** years.
 5. The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed for a term of **5** years.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Each member country of the United Nations has as many votes as the number of its representatives in the General Assembly. **False**
 2. Smallpox has now been fully eradicated from the world. **True**
 3. The UNESCO collects some funds by selling New Year's Greeting Cards. **False**
 4. The main function of the Security Council is to prevent war. **True**
 5. There have been no wars at all after the U.N. was formed. **True**

D. Where is the headquarters of the following :

- Ans.** 1. The Security Council **U.S.A.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. The International Court of Justice | Hague (Netherlands) |
| 3. The Economic and Social Council | New York |
| 4. WHO | Geneva (Switzerland) |
| 5. FAO | Rome (Italy) |
| 6. ILO | Geneva |

E. Write full forms of :

- Ans.**
1. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
 2. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
 3. International Monetary Fund
 4. International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
 5. The World Health Organization
 6. Food and Agricultural Organization
 7. The International Labour Organization
 8. International Atomic Energy Agency

Unit – 7 Environmental Degradation and Natural Disasters

19

Environmental Degradation

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The harmful effects of cutting trees on a large scale causes soil erosion, drought and lack of life giving oxygen. Due to this the animals are losing their shelters and they are becoming extinct.
 2. The main cause of air pollution is the smoke emitted from road vehicles and industrial chimneys.
 3. The causes of water pollution are the industrial wastes such as chemicals and wastage from the factories.
 4. The over use or misuse of the natural resources may lead to the depletion of natural resources.
 5. The following steps can we taken to check environmental degradation :
 - (i) Preventing overuse and wastage of natural resources.
 - (ii) Planting more and more trees.
 - (iii) Using pollution free techniques in the industries and road vehicles.
 - (iv) Conserving non-renewable resources by using renewable resources as forces possible.
 - (v) Using modern sewage disposable techniques to check pollution.
 - (vi) Reusing water and minerals by recycling.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The incoming solar energy that reaches the earth surface is called **insolation** .
 2. The plants make their own food by the process of **photosynthesis** in the presence of sunlight.
 3. The narrow zone made-up of land, water and air where all forms of life exists is called **biosphere**.
 4. The conditions in which an organisation exists make up its **environment**.
 5. Large scale falling of trees is called **deforestation**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. All natural resources are renewable. **False**
 2. It is necessary to conserve wildlife to maintain proper balance in nature. **True**
 3. The air of urban areas is polluted less than the air of rural areas. **False**
 4. Soil is degraded by overuse of chemical fertilisers and insecticides. **True**
 5. The air is polluted when the amount of oxygen increases in the air. **False**

20

Disaster Management

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A disaster is an event that causes a huge loss to life and property.
 2. The main natural disaster are : earthquakes, volcanic, eruptions, floods, landslides and droughts etc.
 3. The man made disasters are :
Fires and travel related accidents.
 4. The sudden shaking of the earth crust due to internal vibrations in the lithospheric plates called tectonic plates is called an earthquake. It is caused by the activities under the earth's crust.
 5. Earthquakes can cause fires, floods, landslides or huge waves at sea called Tsunami.
 6. The coming out of lava, ash, gases and pieces of rocks through event or opening in the earth crust is called a volcanic eruption.
One should take the following precautions during a volcanic eruption :
 - (i) When some one gets trapped in a volcanic eruption, one should cover his body to protect skin and wear goggles to protect his eyes from the ash.
 - (ii) Wear a dust mask.

- (iii) If inside the house shut the doors and windows.
 - (iv) Store food, water and medicines, turn off fans and air conditioner.
 - (v) When the eruption subsides, remove the settled ash from the roof as the roof may collapse under the weight of the ash.
7. Fires in buildings are caused by faulty electric equipments and wiring; leakage of cooking gas and by throwing burning matchsticks and cigarettes.
- Coping with Fires :** If fire is small, extinguish it with the help of a fire extinguish. If a big fire breaks out, immediately call the fire-brigade.
8. Most of the road accidents occur because people don't follow the traffic rules properly. They are also caused due to the explosion and fire caused by the fuel. Train accidents occur due to the carelessness of railway staff.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The intensity of an earthquake is measured by an instrument called **Richter scale**.
 2. The huge seawaves caused by an earthquake at sea are called **Tsunami**.
 3. Preventing **deforestation** can reduce the risk of landslides.
 4. Disaster **management** can reduce the risk of a disaster.
 5. Many people die due to **starvation** in the drought hit areas.

C. Write True or False :

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| Ans. | 1. The state of Assom is usually affected by droughts. | False |
| | 2. The foothills of the Himalayas is an earthquake prone area. | True |
| | 3. The meteorologists can predict the occurrence of an earthquake. | False |
| | 4. Floods can be checked by building dams across rivers. | True |
| | 5. During an earthquake we should stay indoors. | False |