



Globes and Maps Help Us

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. The globe is a small model of big earth. It is very informative because it is a three dimensional model. A globe gives us detailed and correct information about the shape of the earth. Both the poles, latitudes and longitudes, oceans and continents are shown on a smaller scale on a globe. Thus it gives a more clear idea about different countries.
 2. A map can show various features such as minerals, crops, industries and even the means of transport. Maps can be of different sizes. We can bind the maps in the form of a book, called Atlas.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. A **sketch** is map which has no scale.
 2. A globe is the **model** of the earth.
 3. The water-bodies on a map are shown in **blue** colour.
 4. A map can be read easily through its **language**.
 5. Scale is the ratio between **map** and **ground**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F.

Section II

D. Name the colours to show the following features :

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. High Mountains | Brown |
| | 2. Plains | Green |
| | 3. Shallow water | Light blue |
| | 4. Plateaus and Hills | Yellow or light brown |
| | 5. Deep water | Dark blue |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Maps solve the problem we faced in carrying globe. A map is a drawing of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface. Maps are easy to handle. The details on a map are shown in the form of different symbols, words, lines, and colours. It is very difficult to understand that how much information a

map can contain. A detailed map is not less than a voluminous book.

2. We know that there are four major directions called cardinal directions. They are north, south, east and west. The sub-directions are north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west.
3. Place a map either on a table or hang it on the wall. The top of the map hung on the wall always shows the north and the bottom the south. Towards your right-hand side is the east and the west is on your left-hand side.
4. Scale can be shown in the following ways.

1. By Statement

If the actual distance between any two places on the ground is one kilometre and the distance between the same two places on the map is one centimetre, then we can say that one kilometre on the ground is represented by one centimetre on the map.

Or $1 \text{ cm} : 1 \text{ km}$

2. By Linear Scale

In this method, a line is divided into a few equal parts. The length of each part shows the map distance between two selected places.



Linear Scale

5. We must have noticed that the location of a town or a city is generally marked with a small circle on the map. It is the sign or symbol for the city. In the same way all types of physical features are shown on a map with the help of symbols. These symbols are made according to scale. These can be drawn in one or in different colours. A key on a map explains the meaning of these symbols.
6. Large scale maps indicate small areas, such as, a locality or colony in a great details. Guide maps of a city or town are large scale maps. Small scale maps show large areas like a country or continent with fewer details. They provide the general information of a large area.

Section III

F. Activity

Draw conventional signs for the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------------|--|
| • Railway Line | | • Metalled Road | |
| • River | | • Capital of country | |



The Oceans and the Continents

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Asia is the largest continent in the world. In terms of area it is bigger more than North America and South America put together. It occupies one-third of the total land area of our planet. The world's two most populous countries China and India are in this continent. They make it most populous continent.
 2. The Great Barrier Reef found in Australia. Australia, which is also a country, is the smallest continent of the world. It is an island country since it surrounded by water on all sides. The Great Barrier Reef and Great Australian Desert are two well-known relief features of this Continent.
 3. Highest points refer to the high mountains while deepest point indicates the deep ocean on the planet earth. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the deepest ocean in the world. Mariana-Trench, the deepest part of the world's oceans, lies in it.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Vast bodies of water are called **Oceans**.
 2. There are **seven** continents in the world.
 3. **Asia** is the largest continent.
 4. The **China** is the world's most populous country.
 5. The third largest continent is **North America**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Unscramble the letters and give the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. This is the smallest ocean in the world : **ARCTIC**
 2. This is the largest ocean in the world : **PACIFIC**
 3. This is known as the white continent : **ANTARCTICA**
 4. This is both a continent and a country : **AUSTRALIA**

E. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
1. Three-fourth part (i) Oceans
 2. China (ii) Highest population

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3. Blue colour | (iii) Water bodies |
| 4. One-fourth parts | (iv) Continents |
| 5. Mariana Trench | (v) Deepest part |

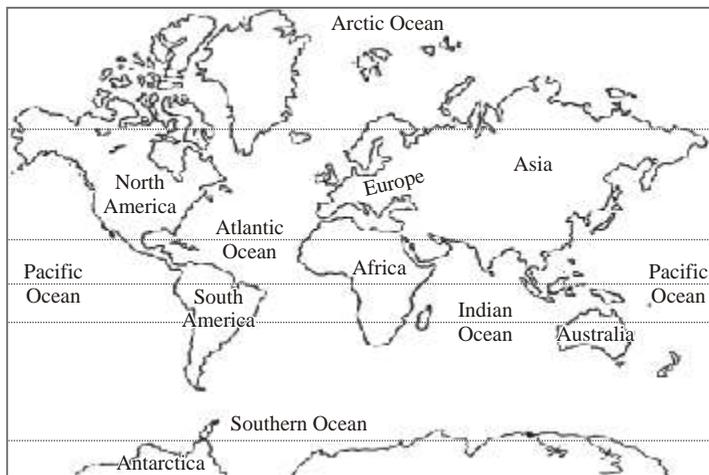
F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There are oceans in three sides of this land mass. To the north lies the Arctic Ocean, to the east is the Pacific Ocean, and to the south is the Indian Ocean.
 2. North America is that continent which lies partly in northern hemisphere and partly in southern hemisphere.
 3. Europe, the second most populous continent and one of the most densely populated continents has some of the most advanced countries in the world, even though it is quite small in size. It is our nearest neighbour, and Asia and Europe are sometimes Northern Hemisphere.
 4. Antarctica, the fifth largest continent, did not have any permanent human settlement. It is so because it is the coldest part of the world. It is frozen throughout the year and is surrounded by stormy seas. As such it is also called the white continent. Only some birds like penguins along with whales and seals are found here.

Section III

G. Activity

Ans.



Unit -2 : Ways of Living



Varied Climates

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

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

Section I (CCE Patter)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. The earth can be divided into three heat zones on the basis of the temperature and rainfall. A heat zone has similar temperature and rainfall in its all places. So, all places in a particular heat zone have the same climate because it have same rainfall and temperature in its all places and these factors determine the climate of that places.
 2. Chennai is the coastal region. It is a sea coast. We know that coastal regions have the moderate climate. These regions neither very hot nor very cold. So Chennai is not as hot as Delhi.
 3. The amount of moisture present in the air is called humidity. Humidity affects the climate of a place. The winds blowing from the sea carry a lot of moisture with them and make the weather humid. That is why the place near the sea are more humid than those in the interior and far away from the sea. Chennai is located near the sea while Jaisalmer is located far away from the sea. So humidity is different in both the places.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **equator** divides the Earth into two parts.
 2. The higher we go the **cooler** it becomes.
 3. Humidity affects the **climate** of a place.
 4. The torrid zone lies closest to the **equator**.
 5. As we go towards the poles, the rays of sun becomes **slanting**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F.

Section II

D. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. This is the hottest zone. | TORRID |
| 2. Keeps on changing everyday. | WEATHER |
| 3. This has moderate climate. | TEMPERATE |
| 4. This is the coldest zone. | FRIGID |

E. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Regions in Frigid Zone | (i) are coldest |
| 2. Places near the Equator | (ii) has hot and wet type of climate |
| 3. Places near the poles | (iii) has very cold climate |
| 4. Regions in Torrid Zone | (iv) are hottest |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short period. The weather be sunny and cloudy today, but it may change the next day. Weather change from day to day. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time. Climate is not the same everywhere. It changes from place to place.

2. The factors that determine the climate of a place are :

Distances from the Equator

- Latitude
- Altitude
- Distance from the sea
- Humidity
- Winds

3. The Earth is spherical in shape and the equator divides it into two parts the northern and the southern hemisphere. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, the sun's rays fall directly or perpendicularly at the equator. So here more heat is received per unit area. Therefore the places near the equator receive more heat and are hotter than other areas.

4. We can divide the earth into three climatic or heat zones on the basis of the difference in temperature and rainfall. These are :

(i) Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone. (ii) Frigid Zone. (iii) Temperate Zone.

5. Winds affect the place they blow to. Winds coming from hot regions make a place hot. Winds coming from cold regions make a place cool. Winds blowing in from the desert are hot while winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. Thus they cause rainfall also.

6. The area lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere is called the Frigid Zone. This area remains very cold throughout the year. Due to this life is difficult in this zone.

Section III

G. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



DRC : The Land of Dense Forests

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. The people of DRC export minerals instead of manufacturing them because it is not a well developed city. There is lack of developed industries and equipments. The population is also not so big here.
 2. DRC is rich in minerals. But the country remain poor, despite being mineral rich. It is due to the lack of utilization in a proper manner of these resources. There is lack of human resources and the well developed equipments or industries. The people of DRC export these minerals instead of manufacturing them.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **equator** passes through the country of Congo.
 2. **Cassava** is the staple diet of the people of Congo.
 3. **Matadi** is the most important port of Congo.
 4. The equatorial region falls in the **tropical** zone.
 5. Most of the village people wear **traditional** dresses.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F.

Section II

D. Fill in the boxes :

- Ans.**
1. Climate of the country **hot** and **wet**
 2. Type of forest found **Evergreen**
 3. Two economic activities **Farming** and **Mining**
 4. An important mineral **Uranium**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is surrounded by nine independent countries. The names of these countries are :
 - To the north lie the Central African Republic and Sudan
 - To the east lie Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania
 - To the south lie Zambia and Angola
 - To the west lies the Republic of Congo
 2. As the Democratic Republic of Congo is located near the Equator, the climate of this region is hot and wet all the year round. There is hardly any seasonal variation in the climate of this region. The temperature during the day is between 30 to 35°C. It rains almost everyday in the afternoons. The humidity is very high because moisture evaporates from the rivers, ponds, plants and forms clouds. These clouds rise slowly and in the evening, rainfall occurs along with thunderstorm.
 3. Due to hot-wet climate throughout the year, this region is covered with dense forests. The trees are so close to one another that they make a canopy at the top which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. Due to this, the forest is very dark inside. This is why sometimes this region is also called the 'heart of darkness.'
Some of the main types of these forests are mahogany, rosewood, rubber, cinchona, bamboo and oil palm, etc. The forests are so thick that they can't easily be exploited.
 4. Agriculture and mining are the main occupations of the people of DRC. Most of the people in this country live in small villages. They make their living by gathering fruits and seeds, hunting, fishing and farming. They clear a part of the forest and grow vegetables, maize, groundnut, bananas and cassava, etc. Cassava is the staple diet of the people of Congo. It is a root crop. From its root they obtain tapioca to make bread. They also eat its root in many other ways. They also grow rubber, palm, coffee and cotton. Most of them practice Shifting Agriculture.

5. There is a big difference in the life of the people living in cities and towns and the people living in the villages. Most of the village people wear their traditional dresses and colourful masks. They are very fond of dancing and singing. Their ways of living are primitive. But in the towns and cities, people and a modern life. There are now many schools and colleges in Congo. Many areas are connected by roads and railways. Water transport is very popular in rivers and lakes. All the big cities are now connected by air-routes.

Section III

F. Fun To Do :

Ans.

A	E	B	A	B	O	O	N	S	A	L
S	L	S	T	I	W	R	O	B	H	I
T	E	T	I	A	Y	H	H	V	I	O
U	P	N	A	M	U	I	R	A	S	N
C	H	I	M	P	A	N	Z	E	E	S
B	A	B	O	Z	D	O	O	G	L	O
O	N	D	N	K	E	C	A	M	E	R
L	T	L	K	J	K	E	O	R	S	T
N	S	F	E	G	I	R	A	F	F	E
R	L	T	Y	O	R	O	P	Q	V	W
T	S	V	S	X	Y	S	N	A	K	E



Greenland : The Land of Ice and Snow

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.
1. The most people of Greenland wear coats and trousers made of animal fur. Hood lined jackets with fur called parka are worn by men, women and children.
 2. Inuits lead a nomadic life. They do not live in permanent houses. They move from one place of another in the search of food. During the winter they build igloos with ice blocks and live in it. They are skilled hunters. Their life is completely dependent upon animals. They eat raw meat of these animals. So in the search of animals they move place to place and did not settle down in one place.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. Greenland is under the control of **Denmark**.
 2. The sledges are pulled by **Huskies**.

3. The native people of Greenland are **Inuits**.
4. **Nuuk** is the capital of Greenland.
5. The Inuits do not live in **permanent** homes.
6. The length of Greenland is about 21,75,000 km.

C. Write 'T' true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F.

Section II

D. Match the following column A with column B :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
	1. Kayak	(i) a one-man boat
	2. Inuit	(ii) natives of Greenland
	3. Iceberg	(iii) a large mass of the floating on the sea
	4. Huskies	(iv) wolf-like dogs
	5. Nuuk	(v) capital city of Greenland

E. Fill in the boxes :

- Ans.**
1. World's largest island **GREENLAND**
 2. Original inhabitants of the country **ESKIMOS** or **INUITS**
 3. Huge pieces of the floating in the sea **ICEBERG**
 4. Wolf-like dogs used in hunting **HUSKIES**
 5. Capital of the country **GODTHAB** or **NUUK**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The regions around the North Pole and the South Pole are the Polar regions. There is Arctic Ocean around the North Pole and Antarctica around the South Pole. This region remains very cold throughout the year because from the equator towards the Poles, the sun rays become more and more slanting and therefore the same amount of heat received from the sun spreads over a wider area. So they are less hot than the areas near the equator.
 2. Eskimos (now Inuits) are the original inhabitants of Greenland. They are short and stout. They have learnt to live in extreme climate. Their clothes, such as coats and trousers are made of animal fur. Hood-lined jackets with fur called parka are worn by men, women and children. They wear long leather boots.
 3. Icebergs consists of heavily compacted snow that fell on the Greenlandic ice cap several thousand years ago. The ice cap is in a constant state of change and movement, and every year it produces thousands of icebergs that are primarily formed in the sea from glaciers in the central and north-western region of Greenland and on Greenland's east coast.
 4. The Inuits are skilled hunters Harpoon is their main weapon. It is a spear with a rope attached to it. It is used in hunting seals, walruses, whales and polar bears. They make holes in the ice and wait near it for the fish or seals to come. Then they pierce the animals with the harpoon.

5. Greenland is very cold throughout the year. During the winter season, the sun does not rise above the horizon. We may not see the sun for several weeks. There is heavy snowfall. The temperature is always below freezing point. Extremely cold and chilly winds blow here.

The climatic conditions are reversed during the summer season. The weather is bright and sunny, especially in the coastal areas. There is continuous sunlight for several weeks. Temperatures, however still remain below freezing point. Due to that climate it is not possible to grow crops in Greenland.

6. Greenland is a member country of kingdom of Denmark. It is located between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

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.

Section III : Collective Assessment

G. Study about the modern life style of Inuits and compare it with that of the traditional people. Describe their living in following contexts :

Ans. Do yourself.



Saudi Arabia : The Land of Hot Sands

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

Ans. 1. In the deserts there are a few green spots called Oases. Such oases are found in places where some water is available in the form of springs. Trees of Date palms can be seen around on Oasis. Some vegetables, fruits and a few cereal, such as wheat, ragi and millet, etc. are also grown around on Oasis. So these are very important for the people.

2. There are many oil refineries in Saudi Arabia. They earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting mineral oil. Mineral oil is an important source of energy. Every country needs it for its economic development.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The climate of Saudi Arabia is **hot** and **dry**.

2. **Jeddah** is an important sea port.

3. **Mecca** and **Medina** are the holiest places for Muslims.

4. Row of **camels** is called caravan.
5. **Cactus** is the most common plant in deserts.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Give one word for the following :

- Ans.**
1. Place in the desert where underground water comes to the surface. **Oasis**
 2. The nomads of Saudi Arabia. **Bedouins**
 3. Huge piles of sand. **Sand dunes**
 4. The ship of the desert. **Camel**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Saudi Arabia lies between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf in South-west Asia, between the latitudes 17°N and 32°N and longitudes 35°E and 55°E. It occupies most of the Arabian peninsula which is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
 2. The climate here is neither tropical nor temperate. The country gets very little rainfall, the humidity is very low, and the sun shines bright and hot throughout the year. The climate of Saudi Arabia is hot and dry, with very little rainfall. The nights are cool, as the sand in the deserts cools down quickly at night. During winter the nights are very cold.
 3. Oasis is a place in the desert where the underground water comes to the surface. The people living around oases make houses of mud bricks. Such houses remain inside. The roof of the houses are flat. Small villages are found around oases. The people living around oases grow various crops.
 4. Trees of date palms, some vegetables, fruits and a few cereal such as wheat, ragi and millet etc. are the main agricultural products found around the Oasis.
 5. The discovery of mineral oil in the eastern part of Saudi Arabia has made this desert country very rich. The city dwellers lead a very luxurious life. They import most of the food requirements, luxury goods, machines and vehicles, etc. India has very good trade relations with Saudi Arabia. They earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting mineral oil. Mineral oil is an important source of energy. Even country needs it for its economic development. There are many oil refineries in Saudi Arabia. The crude oil is also taken through pipelines to the sea ports and is exported.
 6. Saudi Arabia is important for the Muslims of the world because Mecca and Medina, these two holiest places of Muslims are situated here millions of Muslims come to Mecca and Medina on annual pilgrimage called Haj.

Section III

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Prairies : Temperate Grasslands

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. The Prairies are a vast stretch of land in the centre of North America. This land is either flat or hilly and covered with tall grass for miles. Hardly any trees are found here. This region has an extreme type of climate. The summers are very hot and winters are very cold. It is difficult to clear the grasses to cultivate the land.
 2. In prairies, people clear the grasses to cultivate the land. They developed big farms stretching to thousands of acres. The people of this region are very hardworking. They have successfully harnessed technology to utilise their rich natural resources. For a surplus food production they use scientific methods of cultivation and also use tractors, harvesters and combines. But in India traditional methods are mainly used in cultivation.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Pampas are located in **South America**.
 2. The main crop in the Prairies is **wheat**.
 3. Prairies have an **extreme** type of climate.
 4. The main rivers flowing through Prairies are **Mississippi** and **Missouri**.
 5. The **dairy** farms are near the big cities.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. F 2. T 3. T 4. F.

Section II

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The important temperate grasslands in different continents are as follows :
In Asia : Steppes
In Australia : Downs
In North America : Prairies
In South Africa : Velds
In South America : Pampas
 2. Wheat is the main crop. The farmers produce enough for the country. Prairies are called the “Wheat Basket of the World” because a large amount of surplus wheat is exported to other countries.

3. The machines are used for farming in USA for the purpose of a surplus food production. The people use scientific methods of cultivation and also use of tractors, harvesters and combines etc. for the production of a large amount of food.
4. Ranches are the large cattle farms and these looked after by sturdy man called cowboys. Ranches are located in the Prairies.
5. The main crops produced in the prairies are maize, wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, soybean, cotton, alfalfa and nutritious grasses.

Section III

E. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.
1. Large scale maps indicate small areas, such as, a locality or colony in a great details. Guide maps of a city or town are large scale maps. Small scale maps show large areas like a country or continent with fewer details. They provide the general information of a large area.
 2. The people of DRC export minerals instead of manufacturing them because it is not a well developed city. There is lack of developed industries and equipments. The population is also not so big here.
 3. In prairies, people are cleared the grasses to cultivate the land. They developed big farms stretching to thousands of acres. The people of this region are very hardworking. They have successfully harnessed technology to utilise their rich natural resources. For a surplus food production they use scientific methods of cultivation and also use tractors, harvesters and combines. But in India traditional methods are mainly use in cultivation.
 4. Mineral fuel are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. We must be very careful while using our mineral fuel. We should try to replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water. We must remember that mineral resources once used are lost forever.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. Scale is the ratio between **map** and **ground**.
 2. **Asia** is the largest continent.
 3. The **equator** passes through the country of Congo.
 4. The native people of Greenland are **Inuits**.

5. **Jeddah** is an important sea port.
6. The main rivers flowing through Prairies are **Mississippi** and **Missouri**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T.



Pollution : Causes and Prevention

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. To reduce the source of noise and the proper designing of machines are the best methods to reduce noise pollution.
 2. Pollution of water is due to both natural and man-made factors. For example, storms often cause soil and other particles to dissolve in water. This water gets polluted it. It cannot be used for drinking and cooking. Water pollution is usually caused due to human activities such as :
 - dumping waste including harmful chemicals from factories
 - dumping household wastes
 - leakage from oil tankers

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Air is a mixture of **gases**.
 2. Today **pollution** is a major threat to the environment.
 3. Degradation in the quality of water is called **water pollution**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T.

Section II

D. Match the columns :

- | Ans. | A | B |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | 1. Overuse of pesticide | (i) soil pollution |
| | 2. Industrial waste | (ii) water pollution |
| | 3. Emission from vehicles | (iii) air pollution |
| | 4. Loud music | (iv) noise pollution |

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Pollution may be defined as the presence of or introduction of a change in physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, water and land that may or will harmfully affect the human lives, lives of desirable species, living conditions or will deteriorate the raw material resources.

The substances, chemicals or factors which cause adverse effect on the natural quality of any constituent of environment are called Pollutants.

2. Most of the sources of air pollution are related to human activities which are result of modern lifestyle. Added to this are also natural causes like the volcanic eruptions, atmospheric reactions, etc. Some of these are as :

1. Burning of fossil fuels, 2. Smoke from vehicles, 3. Industries etc.

3. Methods for Controlling Air Pollution

The following practices help in controlling air pollution :

- Tall chimneys should be installed in factories for vertical dispersion of pollutants.
- Better designed equipment and smokeless fuels must be used in hearths in industries and at homes.
- Renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar energy, ocean currents must be tapped to fulfill energy needs.

How to Check Water Pollution

Following measures can be adopted to check water pollution :

- Strict legislation should be enacted over industries to treat waste water before being discharged into water bodies.
- Sewage pollutants should be subjected to chemical treatment to change them into non-toxic substances.

Control of Soil Pollution

- Afforestation should be encouraged.
- Cropping techniques should be improved to prevent growth of weeds.
- Special pits should be selected for dumping wastes.
- Use of pesticides and fertilizers should be minimized and judicious.

Prevention of Noise Pollution

- It depends upon three factors :
- To safeguard the receiver of the noise. For this to happen, vehicular traffic should be diverted away from dwelling sites.
- To reduce the source of noise.
- To put checks in path of its transmission.

Section III

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. We can reduce the waste generated in our homes by the process of recycling. Recycling is the process in which waste materials are treated in such a way that they can be used again.
 2. Yes, it is the duty of all of us to keep our environment clean. Because clean environment helps us to stay healthy. Dirty surroundings lead to the growth of germs, which cause many diseases.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Fruits and vegetable peels are **biodegradable** waste.
 2. Plastic bags and leather items are **non-biodegradable** waste.
 3. **Accumulation** of waste materials pollute our environment.
 4. **Reduce, recycle ad reuse** are the three ways to keep our environment clean.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Anything no longer ³**useful**/useless is called waste.
 2. Glass items are biodegradable/³**non-biodegradable** waste.
 3. Accumulation of waste is ³**harmful**/harmless to our environment.
 4. Manure decrease/³**increase** the fertility of soil.
 5. Three R'keep the environment ³**clean**/dirty and ³**healthy**/unhealthy.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Anything that is no longer useful to us is termed as waste. We can broadly divide the waste into two groups Bioegradable waste and non-biodegradable waste.
 2. Everyday we produce a lot of solid waste materials in our houses such as peels of fruits and vegetables, empty bottles of medicines, empty packets of foods and various other things like these.

This waste is called garbage. Besides household garbage, a lot of waste and garbage is also produced by industries, offices and markets and hospitals.

3. **Biodegradable**

Fruit and vegetables peels, paper, paper packaging and waste food are easily, rot and degrade and become part of the soil. They are, therefore called the biodegradable waste materials.

Non-Biodegradable

Plastic materials, polythene bags, metal, leather and glass items do not rot or degrade easily. They are, therefore, called the non-biodegradable waste materials.

4. We should keep at least two covered garbage bins in our homesone for solid or kitchen waste (biodegradable waste) and the other for non-biodegradable and dry waste (paper, plastics, broken glass and metal articles). We should give dry waste to a junkseller for recycling. The wet waste should be give to the garbage hauler who comes to our homes for collecting the garbage.

5. Recycling is the process in which waste materials are treated in such a way that they can be used again.

User paper is a recyclable waste. Old paper ca be used to make new paper. Junk sellers by old newspapers and magazines from us. They then sell it to factories which make fresh paper from the old. Some plastic waste and glass bottles can also be recycled in the same way. Also dirty water is recycled. After being recycled it can be used for watering plants.

At home, we can find says of reusing things that are usually thrown away. For example, cardboard boxes can be used to store things. Plastic jars or aluminium cans can be made into pencil holders or piggy banks. Old clothes can be turned into shopping bags, dusters, etc.

Section III

F. Fun To Do :

Ans.

				¹ D	U	M	P	I	N	G
						² R				
³ R	E	C	Y	C	L	E				
E						U				
D			⁴ P	L	A	S	T	I	C	
U			⁵ P	A	P	E	R			
C										
E										

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh states in our country are prone to cyclones.
 2. To provide food, clothes, shelter, water and medicines we would help others to fight with natural disasters.
 3. We should collect the money and medicines, clothes, food and other necessary things as charity for the relief of the affected areas. We should provide the help to the sufferers.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. During a drought, there is a shortage of **food**.
 2. Earthquakes are caused by **vibration** within the earth.
 3. The main occupation of people in our country is **agriculture**.
 4. Television, **radio** and **newspaper** play an important role in connecting **people**.
 5. Epidemics are caused due to **unhygienic** conditions after disasters.
 6. Natural disasters cause a great damage to **life and property**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Match the following column A with column B :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Epidemics | (i) Cholera, plague, measles |
| 2. Floods | (ii) Excessive rain |
| 3. Droughts | (iii) Scarcity of food |
| 4. UNDMT | (iv) Rehabilitation of disaster-affected people |
| 5. Armed forces | (v) Rescue operation |

E. Name these natural disasters.

- Ans.**
1. A huge sea-wave **Tsunami**.
 2. Shaking of the earth **Earthquake**.
 3. Excess of water in a region **Flood**.
 4. Storm at sea, characterized by heavy rains and high speed winds **cyclones**.

5. Shortage of water in a region **Drought.**

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Floods generally occur when there is very heavy rainfall. Most commonly, floods are caused when a river overflows its banks and the water spreads to the surrounding areas.

Floods are also caused by :

- cyclones and tsunamis in coastal areas
- strong tides or storms (typhoons) in the sea
- collapse of a dam built across a river
- blocking of river channel by landslides
- sudden melting of large amounts of snow on mountains during the summer season

2. Cyclones occur due to low-pressure systems towards which winds travel at great speed. In our country, the coastal areas are prone to cyclones. In these areas there is a great difference between temperature and pressure conditions on land and sea.

- Near the coastal areas, water level rises suddenly and lashes onto the land destroying buildings and crops.
- Strong winds with speeds of over 100 km per hour or more uproot trees, telephone and electric poles and also destroy whatever comes in their way.
- Cyclones have hit coastal Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and have caused severe damage to life and property.

3. Natural calamities are always a cause of damage of life and property. People lose their loved ones and need concern, love and care. People need someone to talk to, to sympathize with them and extend help. They need basic amenities like shelter, food, clothes and drinking water and medicines. It is the duty of every community to arrange for food, water, shelter and clothing for the sufferers.

4. We can take the following precautions against droughts :

- Grow more trees.
- Develop rainwater harvesting systems.
- Learn to save water.
- Grow drought resistant crops such as Sorghum, millets and maize.

5. Diseases like cholera, gastro-enteritis, measles, plague and malaria break out as epidemics due to unhygienic conditions after disasters like floods heavy rainfall and earthquakes.

Section III

G. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-II

A. Oral

- Ans.** 1. To reduce the source of noise and the proper designing of machines are the best methods to reduce noise pollution.
2. Pollution of water is due to both natural and man-made factors. For example, storms often cause soil and other particles to dissolve in water. This water gets polluted. It cannot be used for drinking and cooking. Water pollution is usually caused due to human activities such as :
- dumping waste including harmful chemicals from factories
 - dumping household wastes
 - leakage from oil tankers
3. Yes, it is the duty of all of us to keep our environment clean. Because clean environment helps us to stay healthy. Dirty surroundings lead to the growth of germs, which cause many diseases.
4. To provide food, clothes, shelter, water and medicines we would help others to fight with natural disasters.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Air is a mixture of **gases**.
2. Proper **designing** of machines can reduce the noise pollution.
3. **Accumulation** of waste materials pollute our environment.
4. People in villages put their household wastes into **compost** pits.
5. Television **radio** and **newspaper** play an important role in connecting people.
6. Epidemics are caused due to **unhygienic** conditions after disasters.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T.

Graded Assessment-I

A. Name the colours to show the following features :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. High Mountains | Brown |
| 2. Plains | Green |
| 3. Shallow water | light blue |
| 4. Plateaus and Hills | Yellow and light brown |
| 5. Deep water | Dark blue |

B. Unscramble the letters and give the correct answer :

- | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| Ans. | 1. This is the smallest ocean in the world : | ARCTIC |
| | 2. This is the largest ocean in the world : | PACIFIC |
| | 3. This has moderate climate : | TEMPERATE |
| | 4. This is the coldest zone : | FRIGID |

C. Fill in the boxes :

- Ans.**
- Two economic activities of the people of DRC **FARMING** and **MINING**
 - An important mineral of DRC **URANIUM**
 - Original inhabitants of Greenland **ESKIMOS** or **INUITS**
 - Wolf-like dogs used in hunting **HUSKIES**

D. Match the columns :

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Ans. | A | B |
| | 1. Overuse of pesticide | (i) soil pollution |
| | 2. Industrial waste | (ii) water pollution |
| | 3. Emission from vehicles | (iii) air pollution |
| | 4. Loud music | (iv) noise pollution |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Biodegradable :** Fruit and vegetables peels, paper, paper packaging and waste food are easily, rot and degrade and become part of the soil. They are, therefore called the biodegradable waste materials.
Non-Biodegradable : Plastic materials, polythene bags, metal, leather and glass items do not rot or degrade easily. They are, therefore, called the non-biodegradable waste materials.
 - The important temperate grasslands in different continents are as follows :
In Asia : Steppes In Australia : Downs
In North America : Prairies In South Africa : Velds
In South America : Pampas
 - There is a big difference in the life of the people living in cities and towns and the people living in the villages. Most of the village people wear their traditional dresses and colourful masks. They are very fond of dancing and singing. Their ways of living are primitive. But in the towns and cities, people and a modern life. There are now many schools and colleges in Congo. Many areas are connected by roads and railways. Water transport is very popular in rivers and lakes. All the big cities are now connected by air-routes.
 - Icebergs consists of heavily compacted snow that fell on the Greenlandic ice cap several thousand years ago. The ice cap is in a constant state of change and movement, and every year it produces thousands of icebergs that are primarily formed in the sea from glaciers in the central and north-western region of Greenland and on Greenland's east coast.

5. Winds affect the place they blow to. Winds coming from hot regions make a place hot. Winds coming from cold regions make a place cool. Winds blowing in from the desert are hot while winds blowing in from the sea carry moisture and are cool. Thus they cause rainfall also.
6. Large scale maps indicate small areas, such as, a locality or colony in a great details. Guide maps of a city or town are large scale maps. Small scale maps show large areas like a country or continent with fewer details. They provide the general information of a large area.



Be Healthy! Live Longer!

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. A vaccine is in the liquid form and given to the sufferers by an injection while a medicine is in the solid form and taken directly by a person.
 2. Surgery was unsafe 150 years ago because at that time there were no instruments and machines to assist a surgical operation. Now-a-days these equipments make the surgery safe.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The normal temperature of the human body is **98.4°F**.
 2. **Stethoscope** is used to check the heart and the lungs.
 3. Cow-pox was a common disease among the **children**.
 4. **Microscope** is used to make small objects larger.
 5. Modern surgery is quite **safe**.

C. Write 'T' for the true and 'F' for the false statements :

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

Section II

D. Match the following column A with column B :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Penicillin | (i) Antibiotic |
| 2. X-Rays | (ii) Wilhelm Conard Roentgen |
| 3. Microscope | (iii) Galileo |
| 4. Anaesthesia | (iv) Joseph Lister |
| 5. Vaccination | (v) Dr. Edward Jenner |

E. In the word grid, find the names of the scientists who discovered the following :

- Ans.**
1. Pencillin
 2. Smallpox vaccine
 3. Pasteurisation
 4. Clinical thermometer
 5. Stethoscope
 6. The first antiseptic

Alexander Fleming
Edward Jenner
Louis Pasteur
Grabiell Daniel-Fahrenheit
Rene Laennec
Joseph Lister

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. For measuring fever, the thermometer is placed in a patient's mouth below the tongue or in the armpit. The body heat expands the mercury which rises along the scale and indicates the exact temperature. It is very helpful for doctors in deciding the kind of treatment a patient needs.
 2. It was invented by Rene Laennec. It has an interesting story behind it. Once, Rene noticed two children were sitting at the ends of a long hollow log of wood. One was whispering through it and the other was listening. He could not understand their game. He enquired from them. The children told him that even the faintest sound can be easily heard through this hollow log.
He thought about it. He rolled a paper to make a hollow tube and placed it on the chest of patient. He could hear the heart beats and the sound produced by air in the lungs. This observation and practice finally led to the invention of the stethoscope.
 3. Currently, microscopes are widely used by the doctors for examining urine, stool, blood, spectrum, etc. The results of examination help them to treat the patient in a proper way.
 4. Today, surgery is quite safe. A wide range of latest instruments and machines are now there to assist in a surgical operation. Damaged body organs can now be repaired or removed, for example, a kidney or a lung. The patient lives long after the operation. Doctors can now explore even the most complicated organs like heart or brain to cure certain incurable diseases.
 5. James Simpson introduced the use of chloroform the medicine. It is used to make a person unconscious. Before an operation, a person is made unconscious so that he does not feel pain.
 6. All of us must work against the spread of diseases.
Follow these instructions :
 - Keep our surroundings absolutely clean.
 - Eat only clean and nutritious food.
 - Do some exercise regularly.
 - Drink only clean water.
 - Keep the drainage system free from germs.

Section III

G. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. Due to industrial revolution many industries take place. They provide a large number of employment to the people. Now people from villages came to work in these factories and big towns grew.
2. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the early nineteenth century. The steam engine made it possible to run big machines. Machines took up the work of animals and man. Goods could be produced in large quantities now. They were cheap and of good quality. The demand for the goods increased. This led to the beginning of factory system.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The tools of early man were made of **stone** and **bone**.
2. Railway engine was invented by **George Stephenson**.
3. Coal and **petroleum** are called fossil fuel.
4. The energy we get from water is called **hydroelectricity**.
5. The simplest lifting machine is a **pulley**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Match the columns :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Battery | (i) Alessandro Volta |
| 2. Bronze | (ii) Copper and tin |
| 3. Benjamin Franklin | (iii) Lightning conductor |
| 4. Animal Dung | (iv) Biogas |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Once, someone casually threw some small pieces of rock into a fire. After the fire died down, he noticed a red ball-like object in the ashes. The man picked it up and started observing it curiously. The object was heavy and it shone on being rubbed. The man got pretty excited at his discovery. He had discovered the metal copper.

2. When water is dropped with great force from a height onto a wheel or turbine, it turns it. This produces electricity. Dams produce hydroelectricity. Dams are also known as hydroelectric projects.
3. The main sources of power are sun, water, wind, coal, petroleum, etc.
4. Preparing food to eat can take a lot of time. But there are many machines that save time and effort in the kitchen. Some kitchen tools, such as a can opener, are based on simple machines. More complicated machines, such as food processors, are powered by electric motors. There are machines to keep food fresh, and other machines to prepare and cook it.

Section III

F. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit -5 : Our Glorious Past

Our Heritage

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.
1. The Hawa Mahal is situated in Jaipur. This beautiful historical monument was constructed by Raja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799. It is built of red stone. It has many windows. It is also known as the palace of winds.
 2. Red Fort, Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, India Gate etc. are the historical buildings which we have visited.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The Taj Mahal was constructed over a period of **22** years and completed in **1648 A.D.**
 2. The **Diwan-e-khas** was used by the king to discuss important matters.
 3. Gateway of India was built to welcome **George V** the king of **Great Britain**.
 4. Sanchi Stupa is a famous historical monument of **Mauryan** age.
 5. Jantar Mantar was built by **Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh** of **Jaipur**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Solar observatory (i) Jantar Mantar
2. Diwan-e-Aam (ii) The Red Fort
3. Spiral stairway with 374 steps (iii) The Qutub Minar
4. Palace of winds (iv) Hawa Mahal

E. Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor Humayun/³Shah Jahan.
2. The Qutub Minar originally has ³seven/eight storeys.
3. The India Gate is near the ³Rashtrapati/Akashvani Bhawan in Delhi.
4. Hawa Mahal is built of white/³red stone.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The Taj Mahal is one of the most magnificent buildings built by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, as a symbol of eternal love for his queen Mumtaz Mahal after her death in 1632.
The Taj Mahal took the efforts of some 20,000 workers and craftsmen. It was constructed over a period of 22 years and completed in 1648 A.D. There are four minarets at the four corners of the platform. The inlay work in pure white marble was done with coloured marble and precious stones. There are beautiful gardens in its surroundings.
2. The Iron Pillar in Delhi in the Qutub complex has not yet rusted even after 1500 years and is considered an engineering marvel.
3. The India Gate was built in 1931 by the British in memory of the martyrs of the First World War. It is situated near the Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi. The names of the Indian soldiers who died in the war are inscribed on it. In front of the India Gate is the Amar Jawan Jyoti built in the memory of the martyrs of the India and Pakistan war in 1971.
4. For this following steps can be taken :
We should not break, disfigure or damage any part of these monuments, someone does such a kind of thing, we must stop him from doing so.
We should not write anything on the walls of these monuments.
We should not throw waste wrappers or polythene bags in or around historical monument. We should not spit or urinate anywhere.
Sometimes people steal valuable and antique objects and idols of the historical monuments. These objects are our national wealth and treasure. We should protect them at all costs from thieves.
The polluted air is causing damage to these historical monuments. So, we must try to reduce air-pollution.

Section III : Collective Assessment

G. Activity :

- Ans. Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Shakespeare was a great dramatist. Kalidasa was also a greatest poet and dramatist. His work made him famous throughout the world. So he is considered as the Shakespeare of the East.
 2. Kabir, a great social reformer and poet, is perhaps the best-known and most respected name in India. He was the great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He tried to show, through his poems that Ram and Rahim are the same. There is only one God. Kabir was really a religious reformer.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Tansen learnt music from **Swami Haridas**.
 2. Ashoka raised Buddhism from a **local sect** to a world religion.
 3. Charaka described about the **digestion** of food.
 4. Most of the Kalidasa's works depict **Abijnana Sahkuntalam**.
 5. Kabir was a great **poet** and **social-reformer** of his time.
 6. **Mathematics** and **Physics** were the favourite subjects of Venkata Raman.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Ans. 1. Ashoka | (i) Religious tolerance |
| 2. Kalidasa | (ii) Meghdutam |
| 3. Rabindranath Tagore | (iii) Nobel prize for literature |
| 4. Kabir | (iv) Great reformer and poet |
| 5. C.V. Raman | (v) Effect of light on water |
| 6. Tansen | (vi) Raga Malhar |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. He was a great conqueror but he gave up fighting once for all. Ashoka raised Buddhism from a local sect to a world religion. He followed the

policy of religious tolerance. Ashoka taught the world that one should not only love his own religion but also respect the other religions.

Ashoka gave the best administration to his subjects. He looked after all his subjects as a father looks after his own children and was always ready to serve them. Not for people alone but for animals too, hospitals were opened, wells were dug and shady trees were grown in large numbers. In fact, there was all round development in his reign.

2. Kalidasa wrote some very famous works. These include Meghadutam, Ritusamhara and two long poems Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava. The most famous work of Kalidasa is the play Abhijnana Shakuntalam (The recognition of Shakuntala). It is based on the events and characters taken from the Epic Mahabharata.

3. Sushruta is called the father of plastic surgery.

He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataract. He also knew about hundreds of medicinal plants and how they could be used to treat different diseases.

Charaka lived about 2,000 years ago. In his book, he described the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. He described in detail the various stages through which food passes before it is fully digested. He stressed on the importance of hygiene in the treatment of diseases. Charaka also knew the medicinal properties of many plants. In his book Charaka Samhita he also listed the responsibilities of a doctor and how he should conduct himself with his patients.

4. Kabir composed hundreds of dohas or couplets. He also composed many songs. He tried to show, through his poems, that Ram and Rahim are the same. There is only one God and you can call him by whatever name you like. Kabir made fun of people who pretended to be religious but who had no real love in their hearts.

5. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman popularly known as C.V. Raman was one of India's great scientists in recent times. He was born in a small village near Tiruchchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, on the 7 of November, 1888. He discovered many things about light. In 1928 Raman's experiments led to the discovery of new information about what happens to rays of light when they pass through water. Today these rays or bands are known as the 'Raman lines.' He was given the Nobel Prize for his work in Physics in 1930. He died in 1970.

Section III

F. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Surgery was unsafe 150 years ago because at that time there were no instruments and machines to assist a surgical operation. Now-a-days these equipments make the surgery safe.
2. Due to industrial revolution many industries take place. They provide a large number of employment to the people. Now people from villages came to work in these factories and big towns grew.
3. The Hawa Mahal is situated in Jaipur. This beautiful historical monument was constructed by Raja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799. It is built of red stone. It has many windows. It is also known as the palace of winds.
4. Kabir, a great social reformer and poet, is perhaps the best-known and most respected name in India. He was the great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He tried to show, through his poems that Ram and Rahim are the same. There is only one God. Kabir was really a religious reformer.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Modern Surgery is quite **safe**.
2. Tansen learnt music from **Swami Haridas**.
3. **Diwan-e-khas** was used by the king to discuss important matters.
4. Sanchi Stupa is a famous historical monument of **Mauryan** age.
5. Ashoka raised Buddhism from a **local sect** to a world religion.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T.

The British Rule In India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I (CECE Pattern)

A. Oral :

- Ans.** 1. The Revolt of 1857 has great significance in the freedom struggle of India. Due to this revolt, Indians became aware of the fact that the British rule in India was not in their interest and they must get freedom from the

British rule sooner or later. The British officials also became conscious that their future in India is not so bright. 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.

2. The British were worried about the growing feeling of nationalism among Indians. They realised that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw them out. They then applied the policy of divide and Rule to weaken the freedom movement.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Europeans** discovered a new sea route to India.
 2. The British followed the policy of **Divide and rule**.
 3. The World War broke out in **1914**.
 4. The first war of Independence started as **general** Mutiny.
 5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper called **Kesari**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

- Ans.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T.

Section II

D. Match the incidents with the years in which they happened :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Formation of Indian National Congress | (i) 1885 |
| 2. Partition of Bengal | (ii) 1905 |
| 3. World War I starts | (iii) 1914 |
| 4. Mahatma Gandhi returns to India | (iv) 1915 |

E. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. One coming to buy goods : | TRADER |
| 2. Governor-General was also known as this : | VICEROY |
| 3. The new rifles introduced by the Britishers : | ENFIELD |
| 4. Early leaders of Congress were called : | MODERATES |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. (i) The policy of Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Richard Wellesley to bring the Indian states within the ambit of the British political power. Under this system, Indian rulers under British protection suspended their native armies and instead start maintaining British troops within their states. They surrendered control of their foreign affairs to the British. In return, the East India company promised them to protect them from the attacks of their enemies.
 - (ii) The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. According to this policy, if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory. With the help of such policies the

British annexed Jhansi and Nagpur. Other princely states like Oudh also fell from the hands of Wajid Ali Shah.

2. The revolt of 1857 is called the First War of Independence. It is a very important landmark in our history. The revolt was started by the Indian soldiers in the British army. The reason for the revolt was an incident. Prior to this revolt, the new rifles called 'Enfield Rifle' were introduced. It had cartridges which were believed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The use of these cartridges was against the religious sentiments of both Hindus as well as Muslims, because they had to be opened with mouth before being loaded into rifle. This was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.
3. Mangal Pandey, Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bhadur Shah Zafar etc. were the prominent leaders of the revolt of 1857.
4. Indian National Congress was founded by A.O. Hume, a retired ICS officer, in 1885. Its first president was W.C. Banerjee. The aim of this organization was to draw attention of the British towards the difficulties and demands of the people.

Demands of Congress Leaders in its Early Phase

They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election.

They demanded to have a larger share in the administration of the country.

They demanded that Indians should also be appointed on higher ranks in the public service.

5. The British were worried about the growing feeling of nationalism among Indians. They realised that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw them out. They then applied the policy of Divide and Rule to weaken the freedom movement. At that time, the feeling of nationalism was the strongest in Bengal. So, in 1905 they decided to divide Bengal into two parts one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.

Section III

G. Activity :

Name the following :

Ans. Two social reformers : **Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand**

Two 'moderate' leaders in the Indian National Congress : **Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Banerjee**

Two leaders in the Indian National Congress who preferred a stronger opposition to the British : **Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lala Lajpat Rai**

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.** 1. In 1939, the Second World War broke out. India was also forced to participate in this war without the consultation of the National leaders. The Congress ministers resigned to mark their protest. It was a good move for the protection of the country.
2. General Reginald Dyer was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred in 15 **February** on **1922**.
2. On 23 March, 1931 **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev** and **Rajguru** were hanged to death.
3. The resolution of non-cooperation movement was passed by Congress in its special session at **Calcutta 1920**.
4. The Indian National Army was formed by **Subhash Chandra Bose**.

C. Tick (3) the correct word (words) :

- Ans.** 1. Mahatma ³**Gandhi**/Subhash Chandra Bose believed in non-violence.
2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah/³**Abdul Gaffar Khan** was known as the Frontier Gandhi.
3. ³**Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru**/Mahatma Gandhi was elected as the president of the Congress.
4. The Second World War broke out in 1914/³**1939**.
5. Bhagat Singh/³**Chandrashekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park.

Section II

D. Write the following events in chronological order :

- Ans.** 1. Rowlatt Act, 2. Non-Cooperation Movement,
3. Chauri Chaura Incident, 4. Simon Commission,
5. Civil Disobedience Movement, 6. Government of India Act 1935.
7. Quit India Movement

E. Write short notes on :

- Ans.**
1. On 13 April, 1919, a public meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. It was attended by about 10,000 men, women and children. On the orders of General Reginald Dyer, the British soldiers blocked the only entrance to the park, and fired for 10 minutes into the unarmed crowd. Hundreds of men, women and children killed and thousands were injured.
 2. The Civil Disobedience Movement began in early 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji. It started with the Dandi March. Gandhiji and his followers walked from the Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi. They broke the Salt Law by making salt. The movement soon spread to different parts of the country. People started defying the British laws.
 3. Non-Cooperation movement was peaceful but a violent incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 15 February, 1922. There the people could not tolerate the cruelty of the police, when they fired at a procession of farmers. They attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty-two policemen died in this incident. Gandhiji did not like this violent action and therefore he withdrew the movement immediately.
 4. To improve the conditions in India, the British appointed the Simon Commission. As there was no Indian representative in it, the Congress leaders decided to boycott the commission. They asked Sir Simon to go back.
The people marched in processions carrying black flags and banners. The boycott was complete and largely peaceful.
In 1929, the Congress session at Lahore elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President. The Congress decided in favour of complete Independence or Purna Swaraj. It was to be achieved through Satyagraha which is associated with peace, non-violence and truth. Under the Civil Disobedience Movement, the people all over the country boycotted foreign goods and did not pay taxes.
 5. The British government now realised the dangerous situation, and in 1935 it introduced a new act called "Government of India Act, 1935". According to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of Indian people were also to be elected. In 1937 elections were held and the Congress party won the elections. At this time, Mohammad Ali Jinnah of Muslims League started his campaign against the Congress.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Non-Cooperation movement was peaceful but a violent incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on 15 February, 1922. There the people could not tolerate the cruelty of the police, when they fired at a procession of farmers. They attacked the police station and set it on fire. Twenty-two policemen died in this incident. Gandhiji did not like this violent action and therefore he withdrew the movement immediately.

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5. The British government now realised the dangerous situation, and in 1935 it introduced a new act called "Government of India Act, 1935". According to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of Indian people were also to be elected. In 1937 elections were held and the Congress party won the elections. At this time, Mohammad Ali Jinnah of Muslims League started his campaign against the Congress.
6. On 8 August, 1942, Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi launched Quit India Movement. Mahatma Gandhi asked the British to quit India. He raised the slogan "Do or Die".
Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested the very next day i.e. on 9 August, 1942. The Congress was again declared illegal. But the freedom struggle continued as usual.

Section III

G. Activity :

Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Hanged along with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev **Rajguru**
 2. Match taken to break the Salt Law **Dandi March**

3. Association formed by Azad **Hindustan Socialist Republican**
4. War broke out in 1939 **Second World War**
5. Sacrificed their lives for complete freedom **Freedom Fighters**

17

We Owe Our Freedom To Them

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. The path of truth and non-violence was followed by Mahatma Gandhi to gain freedom.
 2. After the Battle of Plassey, the main aim of the British East India Company was the extension of the political authority of the company. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to this policy if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory.
 3. Soldiers the peaceful agitations, the revolutionaries also continued their struggle. They believed that only force can drive out the British from India. Subhash Chandra Bose a prominent Congress leader, believed in using force to attain freedom. He formed Indian National Army, outside India. He went to Japan after escaping from his house arrest and became the commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army in 1943. With the help of the Japanese he fought against the British.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Simon Commission was appointed in the year **1928**.
 2. In 1942, the Congress passed a resolution called **Quit India**.
 3. In 1943 Subhash Chandra Bose became the Commander-in-Chief of **Indian National Army**.
 4. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was also known as Lokmanya.
 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai's childhood name was **Manu**.
 6. Newspaper 'Pratap' was run by **Ganesh Shanker Vidhyarathi**.
 7. Noted works of Sarojini Naidu are **Broken wings** and **The Golden Threshold**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F.

Section II

D. Tick (3) the correct option in each of the following statements :

- Ans.**
1. Subhash Chandra Bose passed the **B.³A./M.A.** in second/**first³ class.**
 2. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October, 1869 at Porbandar in **Gujarat³/West Bengal.**
 3. Indian National Army was formed in **194³/1934.**
 4. Rani Laxmi Bai took active part in the revolt of 1587/**1857³.**
 5. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to become the **Governor³/Chief Minister of U.P.**
 6. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the **Simon³/Atlee Commission.**

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In 1930, he started the Civil Disobedience Movement. Under this movement, the people were asked to peacefully disobey the Britishers. Gandhi led 'Dandi March' or the 'Salt Satyagraha' from Sabarmati Ashram in Amedabad to Dandi, a sea coast near Surat. This march was against the unjust laws in which Indians were not permitted to make salt from sea water. He himself broke the law and got arrested.
 2. Non-cooperation Movement, Swadeshi Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement are some of the movements led by the Gandhiji.
 3. He became the active member of the Congress. But since Gandhiji's principles and policies were not acceptable to him, he quit the Congress and got engaged in revolutionary activities to free India from the British rule. As a result he was imprisoned several times. He went to Japan after escaping from his house arrest and became the commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army in 1943. With the help of the Japanese he fought against the British.
 4. Lala Lajpat Rai, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were Lal, Bal and Pal.
 5. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India from 1848 to 1856. According to this policy, if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed to the British territory. With the help of such policies the British annexed Jhansi and Nagpur. Other princely states like Oudh also fell from the hands of Wajid Ali Shah.
 6. Bhagat Singh was arrested in the case of hurling a bomb in the Central Legislative Council during a session in 1929 and was sentenced to death in 1931 for the killing of John Saunders, a British Police officer who was

responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. On March 23, 1931 Bhagat Singh was hanged along with Shivam Rajguru and Sukhdev.

7. 'Broken Wings', 'The Golden Thousand' are her noted works.

Section III

F. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

18

Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral :

- Ans. 1. After hundreds of years of slavery under the British rule, India became free on 15th August 1947. After attaining independence the need for a constitution was felt. So, to frame the constitution, a constituent Assembly was formed.
2. The Committee which was formed for the purpose of drafting the constitution called Drafting Committee. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee of our Constitution.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar** was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution.
2. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first President of India.
3. **Socialism** aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.
4. Children under **14** years of age cannot be employed as labourers.
5. Fundamental rights can be suspended in times of **emergencies**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. (i) Socialism aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. According to it, the government will make sincere efforts to reduce the poverty of the people by providing them the equal opportunities for their progress and development.

- (ii) Secularism means that the government will treat all religions equally. There will be no state religion. There will be no discrimination on the basis of caste or religion.
2. Right to Constitutional Remedies means an individual has the right to ask for justice in a court of law, if he/she feels that his/her fundamental rights have been violated.
3. **Fundamental Rights**
- Right of Equality
 - ♦ All persons are equal before the law.
 - Right to Freedom of Expression
 - ♦ Every citizen of this country is free to express his/her views.
 - Right Against Exploitation
 - ♦ No one can be forced to work for other. No one has the right to exploit others. Children under 14 years of age cannot be employed as labourers.
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - ♦ Every person can practice or preach the religion of his choice.
 - Cultural and Educational Rights
 - ♦ Our country comprises many cultures, scripts and languages because of the different states having their own language and culture. Each group has the right to follow its own customs and traditions. They have the right to set up their own educational institution, to be engaged in profession or occupation in any part of India.
4. Some of the fundamental duties are as follows :
- We must respect the National Flag and National Anthem.
 - One must follow the paths of non-violence, secularism and democracy.
 - We must follow the fields laid down in the Constitution.
 - We should respect and preserve national symbols such as national animal symbol, bird, etc.
 - We should preserve our heritage and culture.
 - We should avoid social evils such as dowry and gambling.
 - We should protect our natural resources.
 - We must protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of our nation.
 - We must defend our country when there is any attack.
5. Some directive principles of state policy are :
- All children upto the age of 14 should be provided free and compulsory education.
 - Government should try to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.
 - Welfare schemes should be promoted for the upliftment of scheduled castes and tribes, backward classes and weaker sections of the society.

- The government should make laws to improve the living conditions of the people.
- Men and women should get equal wages for the same type of work.

Section III

E. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit -7 : Living In Peace

19

The United Nations

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral :

- Ans.
1. The Charter of the United Nations Organisation was drafted in San Francisco on April 1945.
 2. Atom bombs constructed by some radioactive elements. They led to the atomic reactions. The destruction and human misery caused by the atomic bombs was beyond all imagination. They produce more heat and radio-active rays that are harmful and cause more and more destruction.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The Second World War was fought from **1939** to **1945**.
 2. **Union of Nations** was formed after the World War First.
 3. The United Nations Day is celebrated on **24 October** every year.
 4. Today, the UN had more than **190** members.
 5. The World War **first** was fought from 1914 to 1918.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Write eight important human rights as declared by the UN :

- Ans.
- All people should have right to live as free citizens.
 - All people should be equal before law.
 - Everyone should be free to travel anywhere according to one's choice.
 - One should have freedom of worship.
 - There should be equal pay for equal work.
 - There should be no discrimination based on religion or sex.

- One should be free to have one's views.
- Every individual should have freedom of speech and writing.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Wars have always been there in the world. Their main causes were mostly territory and wealth.
 2. After the Industrial Revolution, some countries very quickly got themselves industrialized. They started manufacturing things on very large scale. By exporting their surplus goods to other countries, they made huge profits and became very rich. Gradually, their interests (mostly economic) began to clash and that prepared ground for war.
 3. The development of all sorts of highly destructive weapons, like guns and tanks, fighter and bomber planes, warships and aircraft carriers etc. They greatly multiplied the striking power of the rich nations. Wars were no longer confined to the battle-fields or borders. They now destroyed cities and towns and even industries, the backbone of any economy. Above all, there was unlimited loss of life and property. Millions of people were deprived of their near and dears, homes and jobs. Human misery was at its worst.
 4. At last after the world war the warring nations agreed to sit together and talk. After many rounds of talks and conferences, it was decided to form an international organization which could prevent wars and maintain peace in the world. The outcome was the United Nations.
The name United Nations was first suggested by the US President Roosevelt. Finally representatives of 50 nations met in San Francisco on April 1945. They decided to establish an international organisation called the United Nations Organisation or UNO.
 5. The main objectives of the United Nations are listed as following :
 - To work for peace and security in the world.
 - To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
 - To remove differences based on race, religion, language among the people.
 - To assist in the achievement of these aims.
 - To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations.
 - To promote human rights and freedom for all.

Section III

F. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

Section I

A. Oral :

Ans. 1. U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France and China are the permanent members of the UN.
2. The Security Council is the executive body of the UN. It is the most powerful organ of the UN.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The U.N. has got **193** members.
2. The permanent members of the Security Council have a special power called the **Veto power**.
3. Non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the **permanent members** for a period of **two** years.
4. ECOSOC has **54** member countries.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II

D. Name the headquarters of :

Ans. 1. International Court of Justice **Hague in Netherlands**
2. FAO **Rome (Italy)**
3. Security Council **New York**
4. WHO **Geneva in Switzerland**

E. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Five Permanent members (i) Security Council
2. The World Court (ii) Hague
3. UNICEF (iii) Children
4. WHO (iv) Health

F. Write the full forms of the following :

Ans. 1. WHO **World Health Organization**
2. IMF **International Monetary Fund**
3. UNESCO **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization**

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 4. UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| 5. IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| 6. FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The General Assembly is the main organ of the UN. It is made up of all 193 member countries. Each country has one vote. It meets every year. Discussions on all actions of the UN covered by the UN's charter are held in the General Assembly. Every member country can put forward its ideas and opinions. Based on the discussions, recommendations are made on what actions should be taken.
 2. It settles international legal disputes. It is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. It has 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a term of 9 years. Its permanent office is located at Hague in Netherlands.
 3. (i) It was established in 1946. It helps in the education and health of the millions of poor and deprived children of the world. It distributes food and medicine, etc. to these children. It also gives advice to mothers and children to prevent diseases.
 - (ii) It was founded in 1946. 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 helps in the exchange of knowledge between various nations by organizing international exchange programmes in education and scientific techniques.
 - (iii) WHO was established in the year 1948 with a aim to improve the health of the people. It tries to control various fatal diseases by providing medicines and vaccines to the needy nations. 'Health for all' is a famous slogan of the WHO.
 - (iv) It was founded in 1945. It helps its member nations to use modern scientific methods of farming. It supplies food to those countries which suffer from food shortage.
 - (v) It was founded in 1919. Its main function is to improve the condition of labourers all over the world. Its aim is to check the exploitation of workers by the factory owners. It also advises the member nations to fix working hours for the workers. It is making efforts to check child labour in the world.
 4. WHO was established in the year 1948 with a aim to improve the health of the people. It tries to control various fatal diseases by providing medicines and vaccines to the needy nations. 'Health for all' is a famous slogan of the WHO.

5. Some of its achievements are listed below :
- It has been able to resolve international disputes peacefully. It has seen to it that the war between the conflicting countries comes to an end and also that no other country joins it.
 - It has played a remarkable role in arms control, especially by stopping the nations to use dangerous nuclear weapons.
 - It has been successful in providing help to all the developing countries in their fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy.
 - It has also gained tremendous success in improving the cultural cooperation among the nations.
 - With the help of its specialised agencies, it has been able to improve food production and provide better working conditions for industrial workers.
 - It has also been successful in providing relief to refugees and the victims of calamity.

Section III

H. Activity :

Ans. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-IV

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.
1. The British were worried about the growing feeling of nationalism among Indians. They realised that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw them out. They then applied the policy of divide and Rule to weaken the freedom movement.
 2. The path of truth and non-violence was followed by Mahatma Gandhi to gain freedom.
 3. The Committee which was formed for the purpose of drafting the constitution called Drafting Committee. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee of our Constitution.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The first war of Independence started as **general** Mutiny.
 2. The resolution of Non-Cooperation Movement was passed by the Congress in its special session at **Calcutta in 1920**.
 3. The permanent members of the Security Council have a special power called the **Veto power**.
 4. The World War **first** was fought from 1914 to 1918.
 5. In 1942, the Congress passed a resolution called **Quit India**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T.

E. Tick (3) the correct word (words) :

- Ans.** 1. ³**Mahatma Gandhi**/Subhash Chandra Bose believed in non-violence.
2. Mohammed Ali Jinnah/³**Abdul Gaffar Khan** was known as the Frontier Gandhi.
3. Bhagat Singh/³**Chandrashekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park.

Graded Assessment-II

A. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ashoka | (i) Religious tolerance |
| 2. Kalidasa | (ii) Meghdutam |
| 3. Rabindranath Tagore | (iii) Nobel prize for literature |
| 4. Kabir | (iv) Great reformer and poet saint |
| 5. C.V. Raman | (v) Effect of light on water |
| 6. Tansen | (vi) Raga Malhar |

B. Write the full forms of the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. WHO | World Health Organization |
| 2. IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| 3. UNESCO | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| 4. UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| 5. IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| 6. FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |

C. Write the following events in Chronological order :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Rowlatt Act, | 2. Non-Cooperation Movement, |
| 3. Chauri Chaura Incident, | 4. Simon Commission, |
| 5. Civil Disobedience Movement, | 6. Government of India Act, 1935., |
| 7. Quit India Movement, | |

D. Unscramble the following letters to form the correct word :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. One coming to buy goods : | TRADER |
| 2. Governor-General was also known as this : | VICEROY |
| 3. The new rifles introduced by the Britishers : | ENFIELD |
| 4. Early leaders of Congress were called : | MODERATES |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The change from hand made goods to machine made goods is known as the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution began in England in the early nineteenth century. This led to the beginning of factory system.

People from villages came to work in these factories and big towns grew.

2. Sushruta is called the father of plastic surgery.
He was an expert in removing stones from the kidneys and the bladder, treating fractures and performing eye operations to remove cataract. He also knew about hundreds of medicinal plants and how they could be used to treat different diseases.
Charaka lived about 2,000 years ago. In his book, he described the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. He described in detail the various stages through which food passes before it is fully digested. He stressed on the importance of hygiene in the treatment of diseases. Charaka also knew the medicinal properties of many plants. In his book Charaka Samhita he also listed the responsibilities of a doctor and how he should conduct himself with his patients.
3. The revolt of 1857 is called the First War of Independence. It is a very important landmark in our history. The revolt was started by the Indian soldiers in the British army. The reason for the revolt was an incident. Prior to this revolt, the new rifles called 'Enfield Rifle' were introduced. It had cartridges which were believed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The use of these cartridges was against the religious sentiments of both Hindus as well as Muslims, because they had to be opened with mouth before being loaded into rifle. This was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.
4. The British government now realised the dangerous situation, and in 1935 it introduced a new act called "Government of India Act, 1935". According to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of Indian people were also to be elected. In 1937 elections were held and the Congress party won the elections. At this time, Mohammad Ali Jinnah of Muslims League started his campaign against the Congress.
5. The main objectives of the United Nations are listed as following :
 - To work for peace and security in the world.
 - To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
 - To remove differences based on race, religion, language among the people.
 - To assist in the achievement of these aims.
 - To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations.
 - To promote human rights and freedom for all.
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