

Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. A globe is a three-dimensional model of the Earth.
 2. The meridian passing through the Greenwich near London is taken as the starting line. It is 0° longitude. It is called the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian.
 3. The Equator is an imaginary line round the Earth at an equal distance from the two poles.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. 1519 2. c. axis 3. b. degrees 4. a. 0° to 180°

C. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is ~~spherical~~/triangular in shape.
 2. A globe is a two-faced/~~three~~dimensional model of the Earth.
 3. Lines of Latitude run from east to ~~west~~/north to south.
 4. The lines of latitude start on the poles/~~Equator~~.
 5. A globe helps us in studying ~~Geography~~/History.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is divided into **continents** and **oceans**.
 2. The **axis** of the Earth is tilted at an angle.
 3. Lines of latitude are also called **parallels**.
 4. All meridians are **equal** in length.
 5. **Information** cannot be preserved on the globe.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer, led an expedition to prove that the Earth was round. In 1519, Magellan sailed from a place called Seville in Spain with five ships. In 1522, one of his ships returned back to the same place. This proved that the Earth was round.

The astronauts who have gone to space have also confirmed that the Earth is spherical in shape.

2. If you look at the globe, you will see many full circles. They run from east to west. These are called lines of latitude. They are also called parallels.

The Equator is the most important and longest line of latitude. It runs in the middle of the globe. It divides the Earth into two equal halves the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

3. If you look at the globe, you will find semi-circles joining the North Pole and the South Pole. These are called Lines of Longitude or Meridians.

Lines of longitude are also imaginary lines. They are numbered from 0° to 180° . All lines of longitude or meridians are equal in length.

4. Latitudes and longitudes criss-cross each other, forming square shapes called grids. Any place in the world can be located accurately at these points, where the lines of longitude and latitude intersect.

5. **The globe has the following advantages :**

- A globe helps us in studying Geography.
- A globe helps pilots and sailors plan air and sea routes.
- A globe helps us to understand the occurrence of day and night.

The globe has the following disadvantages :

- Globes are big in size, heavy and sometimes difficult to carry.
- It is difficult to locate small areas, cities and towns on the globe.
- Information cannot be preserved on the globe.

2 Maps – Our Guides



Exercise

Section-I








A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. A political map is a map that shows different countries or different states in a country.
 2. A book or a collection of maps is called an atlas.
 3. The top of the map is called the cardinal north.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. a. flat | 2. c. atlas |
| 3. b. Political maps | 4. b. Blue |

C. Identify and name the following symbols :

Ans.		Broad Gauge railway line		Gauge
		Metre Gauge railway line		Dam
		Fort		Forest
		International border	PO	Post office

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. A maps shows **places** or **things** in more detail.
 2. **Cartographer** is a person who makes maps as a profession.
 3. Physical maps show the **relief features** of the Earth's surface.
 4. The needle of compass always points towards the **north**.
 5. The **scale** is usually shown in a corner of the map.

B. State true or false :

- Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. A map is useful to us in the following ways :
 - Maps provide us a variety of information.
 - Maps show the location of the continents, countries and cities.
 - Maps show mountains, plateaus, plains, river valleys and water bodies.
 - Maps can also show the distribution of rainfall, forests, crops, grasslands, mines, etc.
 2. The maps in an atlas tell us about the political boundaries of countries, the physical features, vegetation, climate and natural resources of various regions of the world.
 3. A map is a drawing of the Earth's surface. It may show the Earth in full or some particular area of it. It is drawn on a flat surface like paper, card-sheet, wood etc. It can shows us places or things in more detail. We can have maps of a single city or even a small village. A map shows us the location of one place in relation to another.
 4. Maps also show directions. The top of the map is called the cardinal north. The bottom of the map is called the cardinal south. The right hand side is referred to as the cardinal east and the left hand side, the cardinal west. North, south, east and west are the four main directions depicted on a map.
 5. Brown indicates land, blue indicates water, green indicates vegetations and grey colour indicates cloud.

- 2. Daily evening rainfall : **4 O' clock rainfall**
- 3. Major food crops of Congo : **Cassava, maize and rice**
- 4. Staple food of the people of Congo : **Cassava**

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- 1. **Equatorial region** lies on both sides of the Equator.
 - 2. River Congo is popularly known as the **highway of central Africa.**
 - 3. The trees in the equatorial rainforests form a thick **canopy.**
 - 4. **Cassava, maize and rice** main crops grown in DRC.
 - 5. **French** is the official language of DRC.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True. 5. False

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Matadi | → | a. Natural zoo of the world |
| 2. Democratic Rublic of Congo | → | b. Quinine |
| 3. Congo River | → | c. Lie towards the south |
| 4. Cinchona | → | d. Chief seaport |
| 5. Zambia and Angola | → | e. The Highway of Central Africa |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- 1. As the Democratic Republic of Congo is located near the Equator, it has a hot and wet climate throughout the year. Mornings are quite pleasant but at noon the temperatures are high. The temperature during the day is between 30-35°C. In the afternoons, there is a heavy rainfall for a short period. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, it rains almost every evening. This rainfall is known as 4 o'clock rainfall. Evenings and nights are cooler.
 - 2. A large variety of wildlife is found in the forests of Congo. Elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys, baboons, hippopotamuses, rhinoceros, snakes, pythons, crocodiles and wild buffaloes are some of them found in the forests. Lions, leopards, giraffes, zebras, wolves as well as elephants and chimpanzees roam around the savannas. There are many types of birds and insects in the forests. Congo has such a wide variety of wildlife that it is called the natural zoo of the world.
 - 3. River Congo is the second longest river in Africa, after the Nile. It is popularly known as the Highway of Central Africa. It serves as the major means of transportation for the people of the DRC.
 - 4. Far away from the villages and in the thickest parts of these forests live a primitive tribe known as Pygmies. They live mainly by hunting and gathering honey, fruit and berries from the forests. They are very fond of bananas. They are excellent hunters.

2. During spring the ice begins to melt. Sometimes big pieces of ice break from the thick ice sheet and float in the ocean. These are called icebergs. These icebergs are dangerous for ships. They are like hills of ice. If an iceberg strikes a ship, it can break it and the ship may get drowned in the ocean.
3. Fishing is the dominating occupation and accounts for 95 per cent of total export. Many people build and use their own boat called Kayak to do fishing. A kayak is made from animal skin. In the outer areas, people use harpoons to do hunting of the seal and whale. A larger boat called umiak is used for hunting whales. Other important industries include agriculture (vegetables such as potatoes) and mining. Tourism is emerging as an important industry.
4. The people wear clothes made from seal, walrus and reindeer skin. Waterproof shoes are made of seal skin, sewn with reindeer thread. Jackets with hoods lined with fur are worn by men, women and children. Such a jacket is called a parka.
5. The people of Greenland are called Greenlanders. They are very hardworking with thick body, slanting eyes and wide and flat surface. They are mainly hunters and live by fishing and hunting. The people living in modern cities work in big oil companies, offices and hospitals. They also have shops, libraries, hospitals, schools, markets and clubs. They enjoy efficient postal and radio services.

6 Hot Deserts – Saudi Arabia



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. The Colorado and the Mexican deserts are located in North America.
 2. A desert is an arid and dry area with little or no vegetation.
 3. Mecca and Medina.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. Arabian Desert | 2. c. sand dunes |
| 3. b. Khuzi | 4. c. Musical instrument |

C. Name each of the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Nomads of Saudi Arabia | : Bedouins |
| 2. An important religious place in Saudi Arabia | : Mecca |

3. The capital of Saudi Arabia : **Riyadh**
4. The official language of Saudi Arabia : **Arabic**
5. The largest airport in Saudi Arabia : **King Fahed International Airport**

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Saudi Arabia is the largest country of the **Middle east**.
 2. Saudi Arabia has an extremely **hot** climate.
 3. **Date palms** grow in groves near the oasis.
 4. SRO passenger trains operate between **Riyadh** and **Dammam**.
 5. **Petroleum** has made Saudi Arabia one of the richest countries in the world.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Riyal | → | a. Bedouins |
| 2. Camel | → | b. A long cotton gown |
| 3. Nomad | → | c. Traditional beverage |
| 4. Thawb | → | d. Currency of Saudi Arabia |
| 5. Coffee | → | e. Ship of Desert |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Saudi Arabia has an extremely hot climate. The summer season is from May to September. The weather during this period is very hot and dry during the day time. The nights are relatively cool. The winter season is from October to April. The days are warm while the nights are very cold. In the coastal areas, the temperatures are mild. Dust storms are common in all seasons. They appear suddenly and make the sky hazy.
 2. The camel is a very useful animal in a desert. It can travel fast in sandy desert because its wide feet are padded and do not sink into the sand. It can survive without food and water for many days. It is very helpful in a desert where there is scarcity of water. The eyes and nostrils of camels do not get damaged during a sandstorm. Camel, being the most important means of transport, is called the ship of the desert.
 3. People who live in these deserts lead a very hard life. They are mainly nomads who wander from place to place in search of pasture lands for their animals. These people are called Bedouins. Their main occupation is keeping herds of camels, sheep, goats and other animals. They move in small groups. They live in tents made of cloth or animal hide. They pitch their tents wherever they find a patch

of grass. When they have to move they fold their tents and load them on the backs of their camels.

The Bedouins mostly move in groups, forming long rows of camels, called caravans.

4. Mecca is the holiest place for the Muslims as it is the birthplace of Prophet Muhammad. Pilgrims come here from all parts of the world for Haj. Medina is another important religious centre.
5. The discovery of petroleum or liquid gold has completely changed the lifestyle of people. Now the standard of living is very high. All the modern facilities like air-conditioned houses, schools, colleges, hospitals and business centres are found in cities and towns. Now modern amenities have become possible because of the money earned from the export of petroleum. Petroleum has made Saudi Arabia one of the richest countries of the world.

7 The Temperate Grasslands – Prairies



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. Prairie is a french word that means meadows.
2. Cattle rearing.
3. Mississippi and Missouri.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. c. Regina 2. a. Steppes 3. a. Tigers 4. c. wheat

C. Cancel out the wrong option :

- Ans.** 1. Grasslands are the areas with (~~high~~/little) rainfall.
2. (~~Downs/Steppes~~) are the grassland found in Australia.
3. The prairies were initially (grazing lands/~~farmlands~~).
4. (~~Chicago/New York~~) is the most important centre for slaughtering animals.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Hardly any **trees** are found in prairies.
2. Prairies lie in the middle of **North America**.
3. The soil of the prairies is suitable for the growth of **grasses**.
4. A **combine harvester** does the work of several hundred labourers in a few hours.
5. The big storage bins for storing food grains are called **silos**.

B. State true or false :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

C. Match the following :

Ans.

1. Downs	→	a. Africa
2. Prairies	→	b. Asia
3. Pampas	→	c. North America
4. Steppes	→	d. South America
5. Velds	→	e. Australia

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. The prairies form a triangular area covering about 1.4 million square miles. They lie in the middle of North America and extend from Canada in the north to Mexico in the South and from the Rocky Mountains in the west to the Great Lakes and the River Ohio in the east.
2. The prairies have a extreme climate with hot summers and cold winters. This region receives moderate rainfall. In winters, there is heavy snowfall along with showers of rain.
3. Tractors and other modern machines help the farmers in the USA to do their work quickly and with the help of only a few people. All the work involved in farming, such as ploughing the land, sowing seeds, reaping, threshing and winnowing crops or even packing, is done with the help of one machine, called the combine harvester. It does the work of several hundred labourers in a few hours.
4. Animal rearing is restricted mainly to the western part of the prairies because this part is hilly and the soil is shallow as well as less fertile. Rainfall is also scanty. Hence farming on large scale is not possible here.

8

Transmitting Knowledge

Unit-3 : A Progressive World



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

Ans.

1. Walls of caves.
2. Writing is a way of expressing our thoughts in a permanent manner.
3. Braille is a language that helps the blind to read and learn by feeling the dots with the help of their fingers.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. a. Hieroglyphics 2. b. Egyptians 3. a. 1858

C. Who am I?

- Ans.** 1. Writing done on clay tablets with sharp-edged knives.
2. First book printed on a printing press.
3. Present number system.
4. Inventor of printing press.
5. Inventor of Braille script.

Seals
Bible
Arabic Numerals
Johannes Gutenberg
Louis Braille

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Chinese** and **Japanese** scripts are still based on pictures.
2. Most of the Indian scripts have been derived from **Brahmi** script.
3. **Numerals** are the special signs used to show different numbers.
4. The name paper is derived from **Papyrus**.
5. **Knowledge** is called the greatest power on the Earth.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Cuneiform → a. Base of many Indian languages.
2. Braille → b. Wedged-shaped symbols
3. Devanagari → c. Script for blind
4. Hieroglyphics → d. Yet to be understood
5. Gutenbergy → e. Pictographic
6. Indus Valley Script → f. The art of printing

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The people in early times used the language of signs to communicate with each other. Sometimes, while trying to convey others they made some sounds. Some of these sounds came to have special meaning and were recognized and understood by all the members of the tribe. These became words, and in this way the language developed. Gradually, people were able to express themselves through spoken words. They passed on their hard earned knowledge orally from one generation to another.
2. In their attempt to communicate with others and to record their thoughts, people began to draw pictures of things they came across in their daily life.
The paintings found in ancient caves, specially the paintings of hunting scenes and animals they came across, tell us much about the way those people lived.

Writing came into being about 5,000 years ago.

The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians. It is known as Cuneiform. It represented words with symbols made of wedge-shaped strokes.

3. In 1448, a man named Johannes Gutenberg revolutionised the way books were made. He invented a device to utilise movable blocks with pre-printed text. This method combined with the use of paper, ink and a printing press allowed the mass production of books. The books were made in lesser time and at lower costs. They were now affordable for the common people.
4. In 1825, Louis Braille developed a special language based on raised dots. This language helped the blind to read and learn by feeling the dots with the help of their fingers. Today audio tapes called talking books are used by the blind. Sign language has been developed for the deaf and the dumb.

9 Inventions and Discoveries



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. James Watt.
2. Operating electric equipments, running machines.
3. Alessandro Volta.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. a. Alloy 2. a. Machine Age 3. c. Benjamin Franklin

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Bronze was made by mixing **copper** and **tin**.
2. The steam engine paved the way for the invention of the **railway engine**.
3. **Diesel** is cheaper than petrol.
4. **Electricity** is an important source of energy in modern times.
5. **Solar power** and **wind** are the non-conventional sources of energy.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True.

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The first metal to be discovered was copper. Later, they discovered how to make bronze, an alloy. A mixture of two metals is called an

alloy. It was made by mixing copper and tin, and was harder than copper. The discovery of iron was a very important one. Iron is harder than copper and bronze. Tools like axes, ploughs and shovels were made from it. It was easy to plough land with these tools.

2. With the use of machines, goods could be produced in large quantities. Big and small machines were used in industries to produce things. This could be done very quickly. On assembling the parts together from the different big and small machines, the final product becomes ready. This is called Mass Production.
3. Benjamin Franklin observed lightning in the sky and tried an experiment to find out if there was very similarity between the two. He prepared a paper kite. When there was thunder and lightning in the sky, he flew his kite high into the sky. He had attached a piece of wire to his kite and a piece of metal at the other end of the thread. The moment there was a flash of lightning, he touched the metal piece and he felt a shock. This proved that lightning was electricity.
4. Our energy-requirement is increasing dangerously. Due to excess use of coal, petroleum and electricity, they are going to be extinct. That's why scientists are finding non-conventional sources of energy such as solar power and wind power. These sources do not damage our environment and will last forever. Biogas from cow dung and other wastes is also used as a source of energy.

10 History of Medicine



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

Ans. 1. 98.4°F or 37°C.

2. A stethoscope is an instrument that helps the doctor to know about the functioning of the heart and the lungs.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. a. clinical thermometer

2. a. Dr Rene

3. b. milk

4. c. Small Pox-Sir James Young Simpson

C. Correct the underline words :

Ans. 1. The thermometer was invented by **Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit**.

2. **Anton Van Leeuwenhoek** is called the Father of Microscopy.

3. The x-ray was invented by **Wilhelm Conrad, Rontgen**.

4. **Laser** surgery involves the use of a laser instead of a scalpel.
5. Many diseases are caused by **germs**.

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Thermometer was invented in the year **1715**.
 2. **Anton Van Leeuwenhoek** is called the Father of Microscopy.
 3. The **Ultrasound Machine** is used to detect problems in the internal organs of the body.
 4. A **surgery** can last from a few minutes to many hours.
 5. We must eat food having good **nutritional** value.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Fever | → | a. Used to detect problems in internal organs |
| 2. Microscope | → | b. Rebuilding of an injured part of the body |
| 3. Ultrasound machine | → | c. Increase in body temperature |
| 4. Reconstructive surgery | → | d. Makes our body strong |
| 5. Exercise | → | e. Helps in identification of germs |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The thermometer helps the doctor to know the exact temperature of the patient. The scale on the thermometer shows the degrees in Fahrenheit from 95°F to 110°F. 98.4°F or 37°C is the normal temperature of a human body.
The doctor's thermometer uses mercury because it has a high boiling point and a low freezing point. If a person has fever, the mercury rises above 98.4°F.
 2. Louis Pasteur, a Frenchman, studied the cause of diseases. He showed that many diseases are caused by tiny germs. These germs also carried diseases from one person to another. He discovered that heat kills germs. Milk or water can be boiled to kill germs and prevent diseases. The process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling, especially in milk, is called pasteurisation.
 3. Surgery is an operation wherein the human body is cut open to treat a disease or injury or to help improve body functions or appearance. A surgeon is a person who performs surgeries. A surgery can last from a few minutes to many hours.
 4. The process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling, especially in milk, is called pasteurisation.

transported to factories and the finished goods need to reach the market. Industrialisation depends on an efficient transport system.

2. Developed countries have a network of highways or freeways connecting major cities. These are broad and straight roads. Each road is divided into two parts. One part for the traffic moving in one direction and the other part is for traffic moving in the opposite direction. Each part of the road has several lanes for vehicles moving at different speeds. In India, we have built many highways which connect major cities of the country. Now Golden quadrilateral road system will connect Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
3. Railways bring together people from the farthest corners of the country to fulfil their purposes related to business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and education.
Invention of steam engine and rails helped the development of rail transport. The development and growth of industry in the world also depends upon railways as this transport is used to carry raw materials and finished products.
With technological advancement, rail transport has become faster. Today the trains have electric or diesel engines which run much faster than the steam engines.
4. The Suez Canal joins the Mediterranean Sea in the north with the Red Sea in the south.
The Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean in the east with the Pacific Ocean in the west.
5. Wright Brothers of the USA were the first to fly an aeroplane. They made an aeroplane called the flyer. Its first flight lasted about 12 seconds, for a distance of less than 40 metres!

12 Keeping Touch



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Alexander Graham Bell.
 2. Letter, telephone, E-mail.
 3. Blogger.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. b. horses | 2. a. Marconi |
| 3. c. natural disasters | 4. a. Post card. |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Earlier, man used **signs** and **symbols** to communicate with each other.
2. A **postcard** is the cheapest means of communication.
3. E-mail is a system of sending messages via **computers**.
4. **Cinema** entertains millions and millions of people.
5. **Artificial satellite** play an important role in modern communication.

B. State true or false :

- Ans.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Telephone → a. Marconi
2. Radio → b. Mass Media
3. TV → c. Internet calling Service
4. Cinema → d. STD and ISD
5. Skype → e. John Logie Baird

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The postal service helps us to communicate in an easy way. We can buy postcards, inland letters, envelopes and stamps from the post office. You can send letters by an ordinary post, speed post or quick mail service. Other services provided by a post office are telegrams, parcels and money orders.
2. We can communicate with a large number of people at the same time by T.V., Radio, Newspaper, cinema and other means of mass communication.
3. E-mail or Electronic Mail is a system of sending messages via computers. We can send a mail to anyone instantly who has an e-mail connector in his computer.
4. **Radio** : Radio is a very important means of entertainment. It makes it possible for us to hear news, music, plays, speeches, running commentaries of sports events etc. from all over the world while sitting at home. Even illiterate people can listen to the news and other programmes on radio.
- Ships sailing in the sea have radio links with ports on their route. They receive weather reports by means of radio. They can also send a radio message in case they need help during a storm or any such calamity.

Television : The television is the most popular means of communication. It is also called an idiot box. Television was invented in 1926 by a Scottish scientist, John Logie Baird. We can only hear on the radio but television allows us to see as well. We can watch television in the comfort of our home without going out to the cinema hall. We can also watch 'live programmes' on television at the same

time. Now we have many channels which show different entertaining and educational programmes. That is why television is also called the 'window of the world'.

- Artificial satellites orbit the Earth and play an important role in modern communication. They pick up signals from the Earth and these signals are sent back to the Earth without any loss of time. As a result, television programmes are telecast and we are able to see news, reports or live telecast of any event taking place elsewhere in the world. Weather satellites help in forecasting weather conditions. Forecast of cyclones, floods and storms help the authorities to

13 The Company Raj

Unit-5 : India Our Nation



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
- India was a very rich country. Foreign countries decided to trade with India because all over the world Indian items were in high demand.
 - Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib, Kunwar Singh, Liaquat Ali, Rani Laxmibai and Begum Hazrat Mahal.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Vasco da Gama | 2. c.1757 |
| 3. a. Mangal Pandey | 4. b. 1862 |

C. Name two :

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ans. 1. leaders of 1857 revolt | Tantia Tope | Mangal Pandey |
| 2. causes behind 1857 revolt | greased cartilage | loss of livelihood |
| 3. results of the revolt | Mass destruction | End of Mughal rule |
| 4. causes of dissatisfaction of soldiers | low salary | overseas voyoge |
| 5. centres of revolt | Kanpur | Meerut |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Vasco da Gama came in search of **spices** and the **famous cotton clothes**.
 - Siraj-ud-Daula** was defeated by the British in the Battle of Plassey.
 - Jhansi** and **Nagpur** were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.

4. The Enfield rifles has **greased** cartridges.
5. A Governor-General was also called the **Viceroy**.

B. State true or false :

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True.

C. Match the following :

<p>Ans. 1. Vasco da Gama</p> <p>2. The English East India Company</p> <p>3. The Battle of Buxar</p> <p>4. Tipu Sultan</p> <p>5. Bahadur Shah Zafar</p>		<p>a. Fought in 1764</p> <p>b. Ruler of Mysore</p> <p>c. Portuguese explorer</p> <p>d. Last Mughal Emperor</p> <p>e. Formed in 1600</p>
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D. Give reasons for each of the following :

- Ans.**
1. Because, India has great wealth of spices, gold, silk, pearls etc.
 2. Because they were not as rich India and needed a lot of raw material and finished goods to sell in their own market, they found India as a good supplier.
 3. The British established themselves in India, by forming the English East India Company in 1600. They took permission from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and set up trade centres in Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai), Surat and Calcutta (Kolkata). The company bought goods from India at cheaper rates and sold them abroad at very high prices. They gained great profits and were always greedy for more.
 4. Because it was the first revolt, which was done by unity and great strength. The rebels declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. Other prominent leaders were Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib, Kunwar Singh, Liaqat Ali, Rani Laxmibai and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh. They called upon the people to rise and fight for justice against British.
 5. Because the British had better trained soldiers and superior weapons. Moreover, the Indians were disorganised and hence they lost.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The British established themselves in India, by forming the English East India Company in 1600. They took permission from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and set up trade centres in Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai), Surat and Calcutta (Kolkata). The company bought goods from India at cheaper rates and sold them abroad at very high prices. They gained great profits and were always greedy for more.
 2. All sections of the Indian society were unhappy under the British rule. The Indian kings were unhappy as they were afraid of losing their kingdoms. People thought that their religion was in danger because

many of them were being converted to Christianity by the missionaries. The farmers were unhappy because they were forced to grow cotton and indigo and had to pay heavy taxes. Traders and businessmen were unhappy because they were not allowed to trade or manufacture items of their own choice. The Indians soldiers refused to use the new rifles called Enfield which were believed to be greased with the fat of certain animals.

3. Traders and businessmen of India were not allowed to trade or manufacture items of their own choice.

People thought that their religion was in danger because many of them were being converted to Christianity by the Missionaries.

4. The British introduced many policies to strengthen their hold on Indian territories. One such policy was Doctrine of Lapse, according to which if a ruler of a state died without a natural heir, the state would be annexed by the British. It led to the annexation of more territories like Jhansi and Nagpur.

5. The British suppressed the revolt very cruelly. They killed hundreds of people. Many villages were burnt down. Thousands were hanged. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his two sons were taken prisoners. The sons were later shot dead and old emperor was sent away to Burma (Myanmar). He died there in 1862.

The consequences of the revolt was end of the East India Company. It was taken over by the British Government. The Indian princes were brought under the authority of the British Raj. A Governor-General was appointed by the British Government to rule over India. He was also called the Viceroy. The new rulers also oppressed the Indian people.

14 The Freedom Struggle



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati etc.
 2. As Bengal was the centre of nationalist movement the British decided to divide Bengal into East Bengal for the Muslims and West Bengal for the Hindus. The partition was declared in 1905.

superstitions etc. Due to this they tried to reform the society by getting rid of these social evils.

2. **Swadeshi Movement** : The protests against the partition were accompanied by the boycott of British goods. It meant using goods made in India only. It was called Swadeshi Movement. The students in Bengal took active part in this movement. British clothes were burnt in heaps. The rulers warned the people of extreme measures. The British could not face this movement. They had to abolish the partition and Bengal was reunited in 1911.
3. On 13 April 1919, a public meeting was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer appeared suddenly with his armed police force and fired indiscriminately at innocent empty handed people leaving hundreds of people dead, including women and children.
4. On 21st March, 1930, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law. Gandhi marched on foot with some people from his Ashram at Sabarmati in Ahmedabad to the sea shore village of Dandi. They travelled for a distance of 385 kms and reached Dandi on 6 April, 1930. He broke the salt law by making salt from sea water. Thus, Gandhiji showed the British that people would no more obey British laws.

15 Some Great Indians



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.** 1. Kabir was a great social reformer and poet. He was the champion of Hindu-Muslim unity.
2. *Meghaduta, Ritusamhara, Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava.*

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. b. Kabir 2. a. 1863 3. c. Sursagar 4. b. Apsara

C. Identify the person with the help of clues :

- Ans.** 1. He was the champion of Hindu-Muslim Unity. **Kabir Das**
2. She was given the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979. **Mother Teresa**
3. He was appointed the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. **Homi J. Bhabha**
4. He was popularly known as the 'Lokmanya'. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Kabir is a famous **social** reformer.
2. The original name of Mother Teresa was **Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu**.
3. Swami Vivekananda was born in **1863**.
4. **Kalidasa** is referred to as Mahakavi.
5. **Apsara** was the first atomic reactor of India.

B. State true or false :

- Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False.

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. 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.
2. Vivekananda's advice to Indians during British rule was to arise, awoke and work hard till they get to their goal.
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a great journalist, Sanskrit scholar, mathematician and a natural leader. Popular as Lokmanya Tilak, he was born on 23 July 1856 in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. The British called him the 'Father of Indian Unrest'. His slogan, "Swaraj' (self rule) is my birthright and I shall have it", inspired millions of Indians. He founded schools and published newspapers. He spent many years in a distant jail at Mandalay, in Burma. He died in 1920. His life was a saga of suffering and sacrifice for the sake of his country. We remember him as the Lion of India. He revived the Ganapati festival which continues even today.
4. The eminent scientist who developed nuclear energy in India was Homi Jehangir Bhabha. He was born in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1909, to Homaji Bhabha, an Oxford educated barrister. He was an exceptionally brilliant student. He passed his examinations from Cambridge University with the highest grades and also completed his Ph D.

It was under his guidance that the first atomic reactor Apsara was commissioned in 1956. He also established the Tata Institute, of Fundamental Research in Mumbai with the assistance of JRD Tata. He played a significant role in developing the nuclear programme in India. Rightly, he came to be known as the Father of India's Atomic Energy Programme.

4. Some of the rights mentioned in the declaration are :
 - The right to live as a free citizen.
 - The right to education.
 - The right of equality before law.
 - The right of visit to a place anywhere according to one's choice.
 - The freedom of choice of religion or worship.
 - The right to employment.
 - The right of equal reward for equal work.
 - The freedom of speech and writing.
5. Some of its objectives, as mentioned in its charter, are as follows :
 - To work for peace and security in the world.
 - To develop friendly relations and co-operation among the nations.
 - To promote human rights and freedom for all.
 - To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
 - To remove differences based on race, religion and language among the people.

17 The Role of the UN



Exercise

Section-I

A. Answer these questions orally :

- Ans.**
1. USA, Russia, China, England, France.
 2. To work for peace and security in the world.
To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems.
To promote human rights and freedom for all.
 3. UNICEF is a specialized agency of the UN that works for the welfare of children.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. c. Five 2. a. The Hague 3. c. APO 4. a. children

C. Write down the headquarters of the following organisations :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. World Health Organisation | : | Geneva |
| 2. International Labour Organisation | : | Geneva |
| 3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation | : | Paris |
| 4. The International Court of Justice | : | The Hague |
| 5. Food and Agricultural Organisation | : | Rome |

Section-II

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Security Council** is the most important organ of the UN.

2. All the permanent members of the Security Council have the power of **veto**.
3. The **International Court of Justice** is also called the world court
4. The WHO is concerned with the improvement of **health standards**.
5. The IMF provides **loans** and **Financial assistance** to developing countries.

B. State true or false :

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True.

C. Match the organs of the United Nations with their functions :

Ans.	Organ	Function
1.	The General Assembly	a. Responsible for maintaining peace
2.	The Security Council	b. Settles legal problems
3.	The Economic and Social Council	c. Discusses important matters related to peace
4.	The Trusteeship Council	d. Takes care of the UN programmes, and policies and carries out day-to-day operations.
5.	The International Court of Justice	e. Supervise certain territories of some of its member countries.
6.	The Secretariate	f. Works for the welfare of children and women

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. • **General Assembly** : The General Assembly is the most important organ of the UN. It discusses important matters related to peace, security and international cooperation. The General Assembly meets once a year. At the assembly meeting, the members from different nations discuss and debate on topics such as how to avoid the spread of terrorism. The members vote in order to pass a resolution.
- **The Security Council** : The Security Council is the most powerful organ of the UN. It is responsible for maintaining international peace and for restoring peace if any conflict arises. Its decisions are final and all the members have to abide by its decisions.
- The Security Council has 15 members. Among these, five are permanent members. All the permanent members have the power of veto. The other ten members are elected by the General Assembly every two years. They do not have the veto power.
- **The International Court of Justice** : It is also called the world

court. The International Court of Justice settles legal problems. The court consists of 15 Judges that are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly for a term of a 9 years. The court has its permanent headquarters at the Hague in Holland, Netherlands.

2. The UNICEF was established to provide food and shelter to children affected by the Second World War II. It has its headquarters in New York. Today, the UNICEF concentrates on projects aimed at improving the quality of life for children and mothers in developing countries. Its activities involve :
 - The promotion of awareness against child labour and exploitation of children.
 - Implementing the rights of children.
 - Funds projects for training volunteers in child care, providing clean water, constructing educational facilities, etc.
3. **General Assembly** : The General Assembly is the most important organ of the UN. It discusses important matters related to peace, security and international cooperation. The General Assembly meets once a year. At the assembly meeting, the members from different nations discuss and debate on topics such as how to avoid the spread of terrorism. The members vote in order to pass a resolution. Emergency meetings of the General Assembly are held during a crisis. Each member-state can send a delegation of five represents but they have only one vote. A decision is confirmed when two-thirds of the members are in favour.
4.
 - **International Labour Organisation (ILO)** : The ILO tries to ensure better working conditions for workers around the country. It also rises to establish better relationships between workers and their employers.
 - **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)** : The UNESCO works for the promotion of educational, scientific and cultural activities. The UNESCO has actively worked for the fight against illiteracy. It has also played an important role in protecting and preserving monuments which are the world's cultural heritage.
 - **Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)** : The FAO aims at helping nations to increase their food production. It trains farmers in better methods of cultivation and in the use of fertilisers and insecticides.
 - **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** : IMF provides loans and financial assistance to us to overcome our economic problems.
5. **Achievements of the United Nations** : The UN till date have deployed 54 peace-keeping forces and prevented major wars from taking place. As per data, currently 15 peace-keeping force in

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. India has supported the cause of underprivileged countries. India opposed the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa. Racial discrimination was popularly known as apartheid. When apartheid was abolished in South Africa, India re-established relations with South Africa.
- India has always participated in UN and missions.
 - India has been active in maintaining world peace.
 - India has always supported the cause of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.
 - India has supported the use of uranium for generation of electricity which is important for development.
 - India is an active participant in UN agencies like UNESCO, WHO, FAO and ILO.
 - India has been a member of the Security Council for seven terms that is 14 years.
2. UN's most important contribution to India has been its support to the policy of Non-Alignment. The WHO (World Health Organisation) has helped India fight against major diseases and health problems like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation) has helped to change the desert area of Rajasthan into a fertile area. FAO has helped to improve farming methods. New techniques of farming, seeds and fertilisers have been developed by Indian scientists with the help from FAO. UNICEF supports women and child empowerment programmes. It also contributes to 'Anganwadi' programmes in India.
3. The full form of NAM is Non-Aligned Movement.
- Aim of the Non-Aligned Movement**
- Non-alignment favours active involvement in international affairs to promote peace and understanding.
 - It encourages mutual cooperation among the developing countries, comprising the third world, in their fight against poverty, illiteracy and overpopulation.
 - Disarmament is also one of its important objectives.
4. Cambodia and Cyprus.
5. India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

