

Answer Key

Our Society And Our Environment

PART

5



(1)

The Globe.

Ans 5Exercise1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) A globe is a model of the earth.
- (b) Latitudes are numbered 0° to 90° .
- (c) Longitudes are numbered 0° to 180° .
- (d) Indian standard time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T.
- (e) The local time differs by 4 minutes for each degree of longitude.
- (f) The Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich in London.
- (2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -
- (a) Equator/Prime Meridian divides the globe into the western and eastern hemispheres.
- (b) The earth takes about $12/24$ hours in completing one rotation on its axis.
- (c) The standard time of India is the local time of $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E / $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W longitude.
- (d) The distance between two latitudes/longitudes becomes shorter as we move from the equator towards the poles.
- (e) The local time differs by one hour/4 minutes for each degree of longitude.

③ Match the following -

- (a) Equator
- (b) Prime Meridian
- (c) Tropic of Cancer
- (d) Tropic of Capricorn
- (e) Arctic Circle
- (f) Antarctic Circle
- (g) North Pole
- (h) South Pole

- (iii) 0° Latitude
- (v) 0° Longitude
- (viii) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude
- (i) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Longitude
- (ii) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude
- (vii) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Latitude
- (iv) 90° N Latitude
- (vi) 90° S Latitude

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) Why is a globe called the model of the earth?

Ans- It shows the exact shape of the earth. All the continents and oceans are shown in their exact shape and position on the globe.

(b) Write two differences between latitudes and longitudes.

Ans- (i) The lines drawn from west to east are called latitude and from north to south are called longitude.
(ii) Longitudes help us in knowing the local time of a place, latitudes help us in finding the location of a place on the globe or map.

(c) What is the difference between IST and GMT and why?

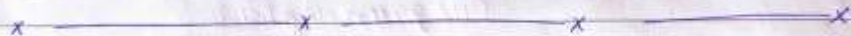
Ans- The time at the Prime Meridian (0° Longitude) is called the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). IST means Indian Standard time which is same for the whole country. IST is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T.

(d) Where is International Date Line imagined to be drawn what is its use?

Ans - It is imagined to be drawn in the ocean. It is used to decided the Date of a place because the time differs by 24 hours or a day between the extreme east and extreme west of the earth.

(1) How can we know the location of a place on the map or a globe? illustrate your answer with an example -

Ans - See the Paragraph - Location of a place on a globe or map



2-

Maps and their Uses

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) The boundaries of various countries or states are shown in the Political maps.

(b) In the Physical maps different colours are used to show the highlands and lowlands.

(c) The common symbols used in the topographical maps are called conventional signs.

(d) The straight distance between two places is called scale statement distance.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) The map of a Town is a large / small scale map.

(b) Maps / globes can be made for different continents or countries.

(c) Conventional signs are used in the Political / topographical maps

(d) Tamil Nadu/Kerala is in the south west of India.

(e) A book of maps is called a dictionary/an atlas.

③ Match the following -

(a) Mountains

(iii) dark brown colour

(b) Hills and plateaus

(iv) yellow colour

(c) Plains

(ii) green colour

(d) Deep waters

(v) dark blue colour

(e) Shallow waters

(i) light blue colour

④ Do yourself

⑤ Draw conventional signs - Do yourself

⑥ Answer the following questions -

(a) What is a map?

Ans - A map is the representation of the whole earth or a part of it on a flat surface.

(b) What are the relative merits and demerits of maps and globes?

Ans - We can't make a globe of a part of the earth. It is also not possible to show all the details of a particular continent or country on a globe. Maps have no such problems. However maps can't show the correct size and shape of the continents and oceans.

(c) What is map scale? How is it expressed?

Ans - The scale of a map is used to calculate the actual distance between two places marked on it. It depends on the area of the earth to be shown and the size of the map.

(3)

Factors Affecting Climate

① fill in the blanks -

- (a) The climate of a place is affected by its distance from the equator.
- (b) The place near the equator receive direct rays of sun.
- (c) The places far from the equator receive slanting rays of sun.
- (d) The frigid zones are the coldest zones.
- (e) The winter season is usually dry in India.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) The mountains are cooler/hotter than the plains.
- (b) The place near the sea coast have/extreme/moderate climate.
- (c) The air with less density absorbs more/less heat.
- (d) The temperature is expressed in $^{\circ}\text{C}/^{\circ}\text{F}$.
- (e) The climate of Tiruvananthapuram/Delhi is equable.

③ Match the following -

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (a) The region laying between Tropic of cancer and Tropic of capricorn | (iii) Torrid zone |
| (b) The region laying between Tropic of cancer and arctic circle | (iv) North temperate zone |
| (d) The region lying between arctic circle and North Pole | (i) North frigid zone |
- ⑤

(c)

(i) The region laying between tropic of capricorn and antarctic circle

(v) South temperate zone

(e) The region laying between antarctic circle and south pole

(ii) south frigid zone

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) why is the Tropical zone the hottest zone?

Ans- The tropical zone receives direct rays of sun so it is the hottest zone.

(b) why is the Frigid zone the coldest zone?

Ans- The frigid zone receives slanting rays of the sun so it is the coldest zone.

(c) why are the mountains cooler than the plains?

Ans- The mountains are higher and the air is thinner than plains so mountains are cooler than the plains

(d) why do the places near the sea coast have more or less equable climate?

Ans- Because the places near the sea are neither very hot in summer or very cold in winter so they have equable climate.

(e) what will happen if the temperature of a place falls below 0°C ?

Ans- If the temperature falls below 0°C the place will be covered with ice.

(f) which factors affect the climate of a place?

Ans- Distance from the equator, Altitude, distance from the sea and direction of winds affect the climate of a place.

4.

Life in the Equatorial forest Region

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) Amazon basin is in the continent of South America.
- (b) In Malaysia and Indonesia, forests are cleared for plantation.
- (c) The equatorial forests are also called Evergreen forests.
- (d) The capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo is Kinshasa.
- (e) Matadi is an important sea port of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Equator passes almost through the middle of Africa/Asia. ✓
- (b) The climate of the equatorial region is cold and dry / hot and wet.
- (c) Bantus / Pygmies are short statured.
- (d) Cassava / ~~cocoa~~ ✓ is a cash crop of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- (e) The primitive people of Congo practise Plantation / shifting Agriculture. ✓

③ Write True or false -

- (a) In the equatorial forests some trees are very tall. False
- (b) Equatorial region is found in all the continents

of the world. False

(c) Equator passes through the southern part of Congo. False

(d) It is difficult to make paths in the equatorial forests. True

(e) In Congo there is a big difference in the life of the people living in villages and cities. True

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) What are the main characteristics of the Natural vegetation of the equatorial region?

Ans - This region is covered with dense forests. Some trees are very long. There are medium sized trees as well as thick undergrowth. So it is very dark inside the forests. They are also called evergreen forests.

(b) Describe the wild life of the equatorial forests.

Ans - see the Paragraph - wild life.

(c) What are the main occupations of the primitive people of Congo?

Ans - They earn their livelihood by hunting, gathering, fishing and shifting agriculture.

(d) Which are the main crops grown in the Congo?

Ans - They grow vegetables, maize, groundnuts, bananas and cassava. Cash crops like cocoa, tobacco, rubber, cotton and oil Palm are also grown.

(c) Which province of Congo is rich in Minerals?
Name the minerals found in this Province.
Ans- Katanga province has rich deposits of gold, copper, diamond, tin, manganese and uranium.

(f) Which industries are set up in the cities of Congo?
Ans- A few industries such as textiles, chemicals, cement, paper, soap and tobacco are set up in the cities.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

5. Life in the tropical Deserts

(1) Fill in the blanks -

(a) The tropical deserts are located roughly between 20° to 30° N and S latitudes in both the hemispheres.

(b) The total annual rainfall in the hot deserts is less than 25 cms.

(c) The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh.

(d) The most important sea port of Saudi Arabia is Jiddah.

(e) Micca and Medina are the famous religious centres of Saudi Arabia.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answers -

(a) The climate of Saudi Arabia is hot and dry/

hot and wet during Summer.

(b) The desert plants have short/long roots.

(c) Bedouins are nomadic herders/farmers.

(d) The discovery of gold/mineral oil has made Saudi Arabia a very rich country.

(e) The most important animal for the desert people is horse/camel.

(3) Match the following -

(a) Atacama desert

(v) South America

(b) Kalahari desert

(iv) South Africa

(c) Colorado desert

(i) USA

(d) Thar desert

(iii) India and Pakistan

(e) Sahara desert

(ii) North Africa

(4) Answer the following questions

(a) Describe the location and surface features of Saudi Arabia.

Ans - Saudi Arabia is a desert country located between Red sea and the Persian Gulf.

(b) What are the main characteristics of the natural vegetation of Saudi Arabia?

Ans - The natural vegetation consists of many shrubs and bushes such as babool, Kikar, cactus etc.

(c) Why do some animals in the desert hide themselves in their burrows during day time

and appear at night?

Ans- The days are very hot in deserts. So the animals stay in their burrows during day time and appear at night. Nights are pleasant in deserts.

(d) Who are the Bedouins? How do they earn their livelihood?

Ans- The nomadic people of Saudi Arabia. They rear sheep, goats and camels.

(e) What are oases? Which crops are grown around oases?

Ans- Oases are underground water which comes to the surface in the form of springs.

People grow some crops such as date palms, wheat, ragi, vegetables and fruits around it.

(f) How can you say that the city dwellers lead a very luxurious life in Saudi Arabia?

Ans- The discovery of mineral oil has made Saudi Arabia very rich so people living in cities lead a luxurious life.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

6. Life in the temperate grasslands

(1) Fill in the blanks -

(a) The Prairies are located in the north Part of Canada.

(b) The climate of the Prairies is extreme.

(c) Winnipeg is an important town of the prairies of Canada.

(d) The most important food grain grown in the prairies is wheat.

(e) The caretakers of cattle ranches of the prairies are called cowboys.

(f) Chicago is a famous meat packing centre.

(2) Match the following -

(a) prairies

(ii) North America

(b) steppes

(iv) Eurasia

(c) Veldt

(v) Africa

(d) Downs

(iii) Australia

(e) Pampas

(i) South America

(3) Write True or False -

(a) Temperate grassland are found only in the northern hemisphere. False

(b) Mississippi - Missouri rivers flow through the prairies of U.S.A. True

(c) Most of the farming activities are done by manual labour in the prairies. False

(d) The grasses of the prairies remain green throughout the year. False

(e) Some small animals of the prairies sleep during winter. True (13)

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) In which parts of Canada and U.S.A are the Prairies located?

Ans- These grasslands stretch from the southern part of Canada to the mid-west of U.S.A.

(b) What are the main characteristics of grasses grown in the Prairies? Which two special grasses are grown for the cattle?

Ans- The natural vegetation consists of mainly tall as well as short grasses. The grasses are soft and nutritive. The different grasses keep changing colours according to seasons. Special grasses such as Alfafa and clover are grown for the cattle.

(c) Which are the large wild animals found in the Prairies?

Ans- Some of the large animals found here are beavers, grizzly bears, wild horse, antelopes, foxes and the prairie dog.

(d) Which are the main crops grown in the prairies?

Ans- They grow wheat, barley, rye, oats and flax.

(e) Which are the main exports of the prairies region?

Ans- Wheat, meat and dairy product are exported from this region.

(f) What type of life do the people of prairies lead?

Ans- They lead a very comfortable life with all modern amenities on their farms.

7.

Life in the Frigid Zones

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) Tundra region is located in the North frigid zone.
- (b) The capital of Greenland is Nuuk.
- (c) Holstenberg is the part city of Greenland.
- (d) Greenland is located in the North-east of Canada.
- (e) Greenland is surrounded by the Arctic ocean in the North and Atlantic ocean in the South.

② True or false -

- (a) The people of Greenland are mainly farmers. False
- (b) Most of the people in Greenland live in the south along the coast. True
- (c) The life of the people in Greenland is comfortable. False
- (d) Most parts of Greenland are covered with thick ice sheets. True
- (e) Greenland have no trade relations with other countries. False

③ Name the following -

- (a) The continent located in the south frigid zone - Antarctica.

(b) The seagull found in Greenland - Arctic tern

(c) The two exports of Greenland - Fish and fur

(d) The most useful animal - Reindeer

(e) The weapon used by the people of Greenland for fishing - Harpoon

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) In which part of the world is the Tundra Region located?
Ans - Tundra Region is a part of north frigid zone.

(b) How is the climate of Greenland?

Ans - The climate of Greenland is extremely cold.

(c) What type of natural vegetation is found in Greenland?
Ans - The natural vegetation consists of mosses, lichens, sedges and shrubs.

(d) What type of animals are found in Greenland? Name some important animals found here.

Ans - Most of the animals found here have thick fur on their body. Some of the animals found here are Caribou, musk-ox, Polar bear, reindeer, beaver, fox, hare and wolf.

(e) What are the main features of an 'igloo'?

Ans - These houses are made of snow blocks. In the middle of the house, they make a hole for the smoke to pass through. The dome shaped houses has very narrow entrance and one has to crawl to enter the house.

(f) What type of clothes do the Eskimos wear?

Ans - They wear trousers and long legged boots made from skin of seals. They also wear jackets made from skin or fur.

(g) How is the life of the Eskimos changing these days?

Ans - Some of them are now using rifles instead of harpoons for hunting. They also use motor boats. They export fish and fur and import various modern items of daily use. Their children are now going to schools and colleges. Some of them work in the large oil companies and road construction activities.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

B.

The Story of Writing and Printing

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) The pictorial scripts were called Hieroglyphics.

(b) The writing in symbols was first developed in Mesopotamia.

(c) Some kind of Printing was developed in China.

(d) The first printing machine was invented by John Gutenberg.

(e) Egyptians made paper from a reed called Papyrus.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Hindi is written in Devanagari / Brahmi script.

(b) Audio cassettes are used to teach the deaf and dumb persons/blind persons.

(c) Hand written books were very rare/easily available.

(d) Louis Braille belonged to France/Germany.

(e) Roman numerals/Hindu-Arabic numerals are used all over the world.

③ Write True or False -

(a) Brahmi script is not deciphered. False

(b) Ancient Egyptian used pictorial script. True

(c) In Braille scripts were dots are used for different letters. True

(d) Pictorial scripts were easy to write. False

(e) The same script is used in all the Indian languages. False

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) Which different materials did the people use for writing before the paper was introduced?

Ans - In earlier days people used skin of birch trees, leaves of palm trees, copper plates and clay tablets for writing.

(b) Which materials were used for making paper in China in early days?

Ans - In China paper was made from jute, hemp, straw and bamboo. (12)

(c) How has the invention of printing press helped in spreading knowledge?

Ans - The invention of printing press has helped a lot in spreading and preserving knowledge through books, newspapers, magazines etc.

(d) Which programmes have been launched by the government of India to improve the literacy rate in India?

Ans - To improve the literacy rate, the government has launched various programmes such as Operation Blackboard, Free Education for girl child, Adult Literacy and Mid-day meals etc.

9.

The Age of Machines

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) Copper was the first metal discovered by early human beings.

(b) Iron tools could be used for digging the soil and cutting the wood easily.

(c) The power of steam was first recognized by James Watt.

(d) Industrial Revolution began in England in the middle of the 18th century.

(e) Locomotive engine was invented by George Stephenson.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Machines made goods were cheaper / costlier than the hand-made goods.

(b) Lyden jar was a popular toy in the village fairs of England / Holland.

(C) Mineral oil was first discovered in USA/Germany.

(1) Benjamin Franklin/Volta made a battery which could generate a small amount of electricity.

(1) Thermal electricity/Hydroelectricity is generated from water.

③ Answer the following questions —

(a) Why is electricity a better source of energy than coal or mineral oil.

Ans - electricity is a better source of energy because it doesn't cause any pollution like coal or mineral oil.

(b) Why were the goods produced by machines cheaper and of better quality?

Ans - When a person does a specific kind of work repeatedly, he develops a special skill to do that work. Due to large scale production with the help of machines, the quality of goods improves and more goods are produced in less time.

(c) What do you mean by Assembly Line production?

Ans - With the invention of new machines, specific machines are used to manufacture specific parts of an article and then all these parts are assembled in a separate unit. It is called Assembly Line Production.

(d) What are the problems created by rapid industrialization and modern means of transport?

Ans - Rapid industrialization and modern means of transport have created the problem of pollution.

10. Progress in the field of Medical science

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) The normal body temperature of human body is 98.4°F or 37°C.
- (b) Stethoscope is used to read the heartbeats of a patient.
- (c) Microscope is used to see the disease causing germs in a patient blood, urine and stool etc.
- (d) X-Ray and Ultrasound machine are used to take the pictures of the inner parts of the human body.
- (e) Chloroform is an anesthetic.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) Dettol is an antiseptic / antibiotic.
- (b) You can be vaccinated against diarrhoea / cholera.
- (c) Penicillin is an antibiotic / a medicine to cure malaria.
- (d) Polio drops are given to adults / children.
- (e) Louis Pasteur was a French / British scientist.

③ Match the following and name the country to which did each of these persons belongs -

- (a) Rene Laennec - (i) France (iii) stethoscope
- (b) Galileo Galilei - (ii) Italy (v) Microscope

- (c) Wilhelm Roentgen - Germany (vi) X-ray machine
- (d) Alexander Fleming - England (viii) Penicillin
- (e) Joseph Lister - Scottish (vii) Antiseptic
- (f) Edward Jenner - Great Britain (iii) science of vaccination
- (g) James Simpson - (i) chloroform
- (h) Fahrenheit - Germany (iv) Clinical thermometer

④ Answer the following question -

(a) what is the use of a clinical thermometer?
 Ans - The temperature of the body can be measured by a clinical thermometer.

(b) what is the use of an ECG Machine?
 Ans - The ECG Machine helps to plot the heartbeats in the form of a graph.

(c) What is the use of CAT Scan and MRI machines?

Ans - CAT Scan and MRI Machines are used to scan internal parts of the body with greater clarity than the X-Rays.

(d) How is Malaria caused? Which medicine is used to cure malaria?

Ans - Malaria is caused by mosquito bite.
 Quinine is used to cure malaria.

(e) How has surgery become painless these days?
Ans - With the help of anaesthetic, the patient becomes unconscious during the period of surgery and therefore feels no pain.

(f) What is the use of antibiotics?
Ans - Antibiotic drugs control the spread of infection.

(g) What is the use of antiseptics?
Ans - Antiseptic is a chemical which could be used to kill germs.

(h) Which process did Louis Pasteur use to make the milk free from germs?
Ans - He discovered that if milk is heated up to a certain temperature and then cooled, it remains fresh for many days as it becomes germ free.

Modern Means of Transport

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) You can go to your door steps by Road transport.

(b) The trains running at a very fast speed are called Bullet trains.

(c) Underground railways are called Metro

(d) Suez canal joint Mediterranean sea with the Red sea.

(e) The canal joining the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific ocean is called the Panama canal.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Road transport is more convenient to travel short/long distance.

(b) Most of the goods of international trade are carried by aeroplane/ships.

(c) North Atlantic route is between Europe and Asia/Europe and North America.

(d) Suez canal has shortened the sea distance between Europe and Asia/Europe and North America.

(e) There is a road/railway line between India and Nepal.

③ Name the following -

(a) Any five important seaports of the world -

New York (USA), London (U.K.), Tokyo (Japan),
Capetown (South Africa), Mumbai (India).

(b) Any five important rivers of the world used
for water transport -
Hwang-Ho (China), Ganga and Brahmaputra (India)
Nile and Congo in Egypt and Congo.

(c) Any five important airports of the world -
London, New York, Paris, Rome, Tokyo.

(4) Answer the following question -

(a) What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of road and rail transport?

Ans - Road transport is more convenient to travel short distance. It can take you to your door steps but in big cities too much traffic on roads is creating a lot of air pollution.

Rail transport is more convenient to travel long distances on land. A train can carry a large number of people.

(b) Why are metros built in some big cities?

Ans - The main purpose of building metros is to reduce congestion on roads.

(c) Why is the water transport cheapest means of transport?

Ans- Water transport is the cheapest means of transport as we do not have to make and maintain water routes like roads and railways.

(d) Which are the main ocean routes of the world?
Ans- Some important ocean routes are - The North Atlantic Route, South Atlantic Route, North Pacific Route, Suez canal Route and Panama Route.

(e) What are the advantages of air transport?
Ans- Air transport is the fastest means of transport. Aeroplanes can fly over the oceans, forests, deserts and mountains etc.

(f) How have the modern means of transport helped the people of the world?

Ans- The modern means of transport have helped in spreading knowledge, education, social and business contact between various countries. Distances have been conquered by the modern means of transport.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

12.

Modern Means of Communication

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) We can send an electronic mail through internet.
- (b) A fax machine is used to send a written message instantly.
- (c) Telephone is used for verbal communication.
- (d) Post and telegraph are the means of individual communication.
- (e) Radio and Television are the means of mass communication.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

- (a) A letter sent by post takes more/less time than a telegram.
- (b) Newspapers/magazines are published daily.
- (c) Mobile phones are the means of mass/personal communication.
- (d) Artificial/Natural satellites help in communication.
- (e) We can watch movies on the radio/television.

③ Which means of communication will you use in the following cases ?

- (a) Sending a new year's greeting card - Post

(b) Calling the doctor to examine a serious patient in your house - Telephone

(c) Showing a serial to the mass - Television

(d) Knowing your CBSE board examination result immediately after it is declared - Internet

(e) Giving an advertisement for a private nurse to be employed in your house to look after your grandmother - Newspaper

(4) Answer the following question -

(a) What is communication?

Ans - Communication means to keep in touch with our friends, relatives, business partners as well as to make the people aware of the happenings in different part of the world.

(b) What is the difference between the means of individual communication and the means of mass communication?

Ans - Means of individual communication are used for personal relationship while means of mass communication are used to keep in touch with a large number of people.

(c) What is the use of mobile phones?

Ans - We can contact a person anywhere, anytime with the help of mobile phones.

(d) What is internet? How does it help in communication?

Ans - Any information put into a computer connected with internet is available on all computers connected with it, so it is also one of the means of mass communication.

(c) Why is the television a better means of communication than the Radio?

Ans - We can only listen programmes and news through the Radio but on the Television screen we don't only listen to but also see what is happening all over the world.

(d) Which different types of news are published in the newspaper?

Ans - Various types of news such as political, business, sports, educational and social etc. are published in the newspaper.

13. Some Great Persons of the World

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) Socrates was a Greek Philosopher born about 2500 years ago.

(b) Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery from America.

(c) Karl Marx and his colleague Friedrich Engels wrote Communist Manifesto.

(d) Vladimir Lenin led the Russian Revolution of 1917.

(e) Mahatma Gandhi believed in truth and Non-violence.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Karl Marx was born in Russia / Germany.

(b) The people of the northern states / southern states of the United States of America were in favour of slavery.

(c) Das Capital was written by Karl Marx / Vladimir Lenin.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi worked as a professor / lawyer in South Africa.

(e) Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia / Germany.

(3) Match the years given in column A with the events given in column B

A

A

B

(a) 1861

(vi) Abraham Lincoln became 16th President of America

(b) 1863

(viii) Slavery was abolished from America

(c) 1818

(i) Birth of Karl Marx

(d) 1869

(vii) Birth of Mahatma Gandhi

(e) 1948

(iii) Death of Mahatma Gandhi

(f) 1929

(v) Birth of Martin Luther King

(g) 1968

(ii) Death of Martin Luther King

(h) 1997

(iv) Death of Mother Teresa

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) What were the main teachings of Socrates? Who recorded his teachings and in which form?

Ans - Socrates advised the people not to accept anything blindly and question in order to find out the truth. His teachings were recorded by his disciple 'Plato' in the form of dialogues.

(b) Why did Abraham Lincoln become the famous President of America?

Ans - Abraham Lincoln believed in the equality of all human being. He abolished slavery system from America. So, he became the popular President of America.

(C) What was the main ideology of Karl Marx?

Ans - Karl Marx argued that all the means of production must be owned by the whole society. There should be no private ownership of means of production. This concept was known as 'Marxism'.

(d) Which movements did Mahatma Gandhi launch during the freedom struggle of India?

Ans - He launched several movements like Non co-operation, civil disobedience movements and Quit India movement against the British.

(e) Which awards did Mother Teresa receive and why?

Ans - Mother Teresa devoted her life to serve the poor and needy. She established the Missionaries of Charity to serve the orphans and lepers. So she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace and highest award of India - Bharat-Ratna.

14. Religious and social Reformers

(i) Fill in the blanks -

(a) Brahmo Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(b) Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

(c) Swami Vivekanand was the disciple of Swami Ramkrishan Paramhans.

(d) Pandita Ramabai wrote many books in Hindi and Marathi.

(e) Mohammedan Anglo Oriental college was setup by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at Aligarh.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in Bengal / Maharashtra.

(b) Satyarth Prakash was written in Sanskrit / Hindi.

(c) Swami Vivekanand / Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the father of Indian Renaissance.

(d) Ramkrishnan Paramhans / Swami Vivekanand carried the Indian philosophy to other parts of the world.

(e) Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan was in favour of / against the modern education for the Muslims.

③ Match the following -

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Sati system | (iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| (b) Widow remarriage | (iv) Isswar Chandra Vidyasagar |
| (c) Vedas | (v) Swami Dayanand Saraswati |
| (d) Purdah system | (ii) Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan |
| (e) Ramkrishna Mission | (i) Swami Vivekanand |

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) which social and religious evils were prevalent in the Indian society about 200 years ago?

Ans - Some of these evils were child Marriage, Polygamy, ban on the remarriage of widows, Sati

system, Untouchability, superstitions etc.

(b) What were the main teachings of Brahmo Samaj?

Ans - The Brahmo Samaj opposed the worship of various gods and things. It preached the belief in one god. In the Brahmo Samaj women were treated very well and given a lot of freedom.

(c) What are the contributions of Swami Dayanand Saraswati in the religious and social reforms?

Ans - He founded the 'Arya Samaj'. He opposed the caste system and idol worship.

(d) Why did Swami Vivekanand become famous in the world?

Ans - Swami Vivekanand carried the Indian philosophy to other parts of the world. He established the Ramkrishna Mission for the welfare of mankind.

(e) How did Pandita Ramabai try to improve the conditions of women?

Ans - She founded the Arya Mahila Samaj, Sharda Sadan, and Poona Seva Sadan to improve the conditions of women. She also started schools for girls.

(f) How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to reform the muslim society?

Ans - He helped the community to get scientific and modern education so that they would be able to improve their social status. He also worked for improving the social status of woman by fighting against the 'Pardah' system and early marriage.

15.

The Great Revolt of 1857

1) Fill in the blanks -

- (a) Mangal Pandey was hanged on 29th March 1857 at Meerut.
- (b) The revolt of 1857 started from Meerut on 10th May.
- (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the leader of the revolt.
- (d) Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
- (e) Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon (Burma).

2) Write True or False -

- (a) The revolt of 1857 spread all over India. False
- (b) Many Indian rulers helped the British in the revolt of 1857. True
- (c) The Indian soldiers in the British army were treated at par with the British soldiers. False
- (d) India became independent after the revolt of 1857. False
- (e) The revolt of 1857 was called the Sepoy mutiny by the British historians. True

3) Match the following -

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar | (iii) Delhi |
| (b) Nana Sahab | (v) Kanpur |
| (c) Begum Hazrat Mahal | (iv) Lucknow |
| (d) Rani Laxmi Bai | (i) Jhansi |
| (e) Kunwar Singh | (ii) Bihar |

(4) Answer the following questions -

(a) What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?

Ans - The Indian soldiers refused to use the new rifles whose cartridges were believed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs. This sparked off the revolt on 10th May 1857.

(b) How did the British crush the revolt?

Ans - The revolt was crushed by the British very brutally. Many villages and towns were burnt. Thousands of innocent persons were massacred.

(c) What were the main causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857?

Ans - See the Paragraph - Causes of the failure of the Revolt

(d) What were the main consequences of the revolt of 1857?

Ans - After the revolt the rule of the East India Company came to an end and India was directly ruled by Queen Victoria of England. The representative of Queen called the Governor general or Viceroy.

16. The Early Phase of Freedom Struggle

Fill in the blanks -

(a) Indian National Congress was formed by A. O. Hume an English retired officer.

(b) The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay in the year 1885.

(c) W. C. Banerjee was elected first President of the Indian National Congress.

(d) Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal in 1905.

(e) The first world war broke out in 1914 and ended in 1919.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) Gadar party was formed in Germany / America.

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji was a moderate / an extremist leader.

(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak / Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a moderate leader.

(d) The Muslim League was formed in 1906 under the leadership of Mohammed Ali Jinnah / Nawab Salimullah Khan.

(e) The Partition of Bengal was revoked in 1911 / 1919.

③ Match the following -

(a) Madam Bhikaji Cama

(iii) Geneva

(b) Narendramath Chattopadhyaya

(iv) Berlin

(c) Maulana Barkatullah

(i) Kabul

(d) Lala Hardayal

(ii) America

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) What was the difference between the ideologies of the moderates and the extremists?

Ans - The moderate leader believed that the British would bring changes in their policy through prayers and petitions.

But extremist leaders realized that request or begging are of no use. British would not give more powers to Indians unless strong measure are taken.

(b) Why did the people start the Boycott and Swadeshi movement?

Ans - The order of the Partition of Bengal was opposed by both Hindus as well as Muslims. Thousands of people decided to protest against this order. So they launched Boycott and Swadeshi movement.

(c) Why was Khudiram Bose hanged?

Ans - He threw a bomb on the carriage of a British judge who had given severe punishment to the Swadeshi workers.

(d) When the British realized the awareness among Indians what changes did they decide to make in their policy?

Ans - They decided to allow some Indians elected by the people to join the legislative assembly. But they were not given any power except to give advice. They introduced separate electorates for Muslims and Hindus.

(e) Why did the Indians help the British in the first world war?

Ans - The Indians helped thinking that after the war the British would make changes in their policy towards India. But instead the British made stricter laws.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

The Freedom Struggle

The Gandhian Phase (1919-1947)

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) The Rowlatt act was passed in 1919.
- (b) General Dyer was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- (c) Gandhiji called off the Non-cooperation movement after the violent incident of Chauri-chaura.
- (d) Gandhiji broke the law by making salt from the sea water at Dandi.
- (e) Subhash Chandra Bose organised the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).

② Write True or False -

- (a) The Lahore session of Congress held in 1929 was presided by Gandhiji. False
- (b) The Simon commission was welcomed by the Congress. False
- (c) Chandra Shekhar Azad shot himself. True
- (d) After the second World War, the power of the British reduced considerably. True
- (e) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first Prime Minister of India. False

③ Match the following -

(a) Non cooperation Movement	(iii) 1920
(b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	(v) 1919
(c) Quit India Movement	(iv) 1942
(d) Civil disobedience Movement	(vi) 1930
(e) Chauri-Chura incident	(ii) 1922
(f) Kakori incident	(i) 1925

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) which social evil prevalent in Indian society were opposed by Gandhiji?

Ans - Gandhiji opposed untouchability, castism, and religionism etc. which were the main social evil of Indian society.

(b) Why was the Rowlatt act opposed by the people?

Ans - According to this act, The British had the power to send anyone to jail without a trial in court. Most of the freedom fighters protested against this act.

(c) How did the people carryout the non cooperation movement launched by Gandhiji?

Ans - Under the movement people showed their Non-cooperation with the British government by resigning from the legislatures, boycott the courts and leaving

government jobs. Students and teachers boycotted the schools and colleges run by the British government.

(e) What is the importance of the Lahore session of Congress held in 1929 in the freedom struggle of India?

Ans - In the Lahore session of Congress, it was decided that India must get complete independence. It decided to celebrate 26th January 1930 as the Independence day.

(f) Why was Bhagat Singh executed?

Ans - He threw two bombs at the central Legislative Assembly with two other revolutionaries Rajaguru and Sukhdev so they were executed.

(g) Which were the main provisions of the Government of India Act 1935?

Ans - According to this act the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of the people were also to be elected.

(h) At what cost did India gain independence?

Ans - The country was divided into two parts - India and Pakistan after independence.

(i) who gave the following slogans -

Do or Die - Mahatma Gandhi
Jai Hind - Subhash Chandra Bose
Dilli chalo - Subhash Chandra Bose

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

18.

Formation and Objectives of the United Nations (UN)

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) In the second World War, U.S.A dropped atom bombs on two cities of Japan Hiroshima and Nagasaki

(b) The charter of the United Nations organization was signed at San Francisco on 26th June 1945.

(c) The United Nations Organization was formally formed on 24th October 1945.

(d) The headquarters of the United Nations are in New York (USA)

(e) India joined the United Nations on 30th October 1945.

(2) Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) The League of Nations was formed after the First world war / second world war.

(b) USA / Germany started the second world war.

(c) The U.K. / Germany was on the winning side of the second world war.

(d) In the beginning 192/51 countries were the members of the United Nations.

(e) Franklin D. Roosevelt / Abraham Lincoln was the president of USA when the United Nations was formed.

(3) Answer the following questions -

(a) Why did the leaders of some countries realize the need of forming United Nations organization?
Ans - The League of Nations could not stop the second world war, so some leaders of the world thought of making more powerful world organization to maintain peace in the world.

(b) What are the main objectives of the United Nations? (4)

Ans - See the Paragraph - Objectives of the U.N.

(C) Which principles must be followed by the members of the United Nations?

Ans - (i) To respect each other's sovereignty.

(ii) To settle all disputes through peaceful means.

(iii) To avoid threats and use of force.

(iv) To give support in all its activities.

(d) Write any five human rights mentioned in the United Nations.

Ans - (i) All persons should be equal before law.

(ii) There should be equal pay for equal work.

(iii) Every should have the right to follow his/her own religion.

(iv) Everyone should have the right to travel all over the world.

(v) Everyone should have the right to marry according to his/her own wish.

(e) How far do you think the United Nations has succeeded in its objectives?

Ans - The United Nations is trying its level best to maintain international peace and implement human rights but still there have been some conflicts in the world. These conflicts led to minor wars but there has been no world-war since its formation.

(48)

(f) Which are some of the major problems being faced by the developing countries?

Ans - Developing countries are facing the problems of poverty, illiteracy and discrimination on the basis of race, caste, sex and religion.

19.

Main Organs and Agencies of the United Nations

① Fill in the blanks -

- (a) In the general assembly of the U.N. a member country can send five representatives.
- (b) The decisions in the General Assembly of the U.N. are taken by two third majority.
- (c) The Economic and social Council of the U.N. has 54 members.
- (d) There are 15 judges in the International court of justice. They are appointed for a period of 9 years.
- (e) The ILO was formed as an independent organization in 1919. It became a specialized agency of the U.N. in 1946.

② Tick (✓) the correct answer -

(a) The headquarters of the United Nations are in New York/washington D.C.

(b) The present secretary of the U.N. is Trygve Lie/Ban Ki-moon.

(c) The security council has 5/15 members.

(d) The Economic and social council is an organ/a specialised agency of the U.N.

(e) Aanganwadi Programme in India is launched with the help of the UNESCO/UNICEF

③ Complete the following Table -

- (i) The UNICEF - The United Nations International Children's Emergency fund - New York
- (ii) The W.H.O. - The world health organization - Geneva (Switzerland)
- (iii) The F.A.O. - The food and Agriculture Organization - Rome (Italy)
- (iv) The I.L.O. - The International labour Organization - Geneva
- (v) The International court of Justice - Hague

Date: _____ Page: _____

④ Answer the following questions -

(a) How is the General Assembly of the U.N. constituted? What is its main function?

Ans - It is formed by all the members nations of the United Nations. A two-third majority is essential to pass a resolution in the General Assembly. It discusses various issues related to the different problems of the world.

(d) What are the main functions of the UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO and I.L.O.?

Ans - (i) UNICEF - It helps in the education and health of the poor children.

(ii) UNESCO - It helps in the exchange of technology among the nations.

(iii) WHO - Its major task is to control various fatal diseases.

(iv) I.L.O - Its main objective is to improve the conditions of labours throughout the world.

(b) Which are the five permanent members of the Security Council? What power has been given to them? Explain it.

Ans - These members are USA, Russia, France, U.K. and China. They are given 'Vetopower'. It means that if any permanent member opposes a resolution, it can't be passed. (15)

(C) Which are the official languages of the UN?

Ans - There are six official languages of the UN.
- English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic.

(e) How is India playing a significant role in the United Nations?

Ans - India has been playing a significant role in all the Programmes of the UN. Many Indians have been working in the various organs and agencies of the United Nations.

x ————— x ————— x ————— x

20.

Disaster Management

① Fill in the blanks -

(a) The intensity of an earthquake can be measured by an instrument called Seismograph in Richter scale.

(b) An earthquake having an intensity of 6 or more is quite disastrous.

(c) The huge waves at sea are called Tsunami.

(d) Rocks are loosened by weathering.

(e) The blowing of wind at a very speed is called a cyclone.

② Write True or False -

(a) During floods water is contaminated. True

(b) To reduce the impact of landslides we should cut the trees growing along the slope of a mountain. False

(c) Rainwater harvesting is done to prevent the disaster caused by floods. False

(d) In the drought affected areas many people die due to lack of food. True

(e) Man made disasters can be prevented by taking proper precautions. True

③ Answer the following questions -

(a) What is a disaster ?

Ans - A disaster is an incident that causes a huge loss of life and property. It may be natural or man made.

(b) Make a list of the natural disaster and man made disaster.

Ans - Natural disaster - earthquakes, floods, Volcanic eruption, landslides, cyclones and drought.

Manmade disasters - travel accidents, fires, stampedes, industrial and nuclear accidents etc.

(c) How can we cope with an earthquake?

Ans - At the time of earthquake try to get out of the buildings to an open area. If you are indoors get away from glass objects, windows and things that can fall. Crawl under the table or bed.

(d) What happens in a volcanic eruption?

Ans - When a volcano erupts it throws out lava, ash, gases and rock fragments.

(e) What happens during floods? What harm is caused by floods?

Ans - Floods are caused due to heavy rain when river water overflows and spreads into the fields and residential areas. Crops are damaged, animals are drowned in the floodwater.

(f) What are the main causes of travel related accidents?

Ans - Road accidents occur when drivers don't follow the traffic rules and they cross the speed limit. Train accidents occur due to negligence of railway staff.

(g) How can we cope with the fire?

Ans - If the fire is small extinguish it with the help of a fire extinguisher or sand. Never use water to put out an electrical fire. If your clothes catch fire, roll on the ground to put it out. In case of a big fire, call the fire Brigade immediately.

(b) What is a disaster management?

Ans - Disaster management consists of steps taken before, during and after a disaster to reduce the damage of life and property caused by it. (2)

x ————— x ————— x ————— x