

Teacher's Manual

Social Studies



Chapter 1 : The Earth : As a Globe

A. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)

B. 1. stars, telescope 2. north pole, south pole 3. meridians 4. 180, 360
5. 24

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

D. 1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (iii) 5. (ii)

E. 1. Latitudes : These are the imaginary lines or circles drawn on a globe from west to east. The lines or circles drawn in the middle of a globe from west to east is called the Equator (0° Latitude). It is the biggest circle of the Earth. While the equator is the biggest circle on the globe, the North Pole and the South Pole are just only points.

Longitudes : These are the imaginary semi-circular lines drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole. Longitudes are also called Meridians. These drawn in the middle of a globe from north to the south is called the Prime Meridian (0° Longitude). It divides the Earth into two parts:

The Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere.

2. Features of Latitudes and Longitudes are:

(i) There are 180 parallels of latitudes and 360 meridians of longitudes.

(ii) The horizontal set from west to east of lines on the globe are called latitudes.

(iii) The vertical set from north to south of lines on the globe are called longitudes.

(iv) Any place of the Earth can be located with the help of these lines.

(v) Both latitudes and longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on the globe or world map.

3. Time zone is a division on the Earth, more or less bounded by longitude that 15° has of a uniform, legally mandated standard time referred to as the usually local time .

4. Standard time divides the world into time zones because the Earth takes 24 hours to rotate. Each time zone is 15 degrees of longitude, and countries follow the time of their central meridian. It helps everyone have a consistent and organized way of telling time globally.

5. The 180th meridian is known as International Date line.

Chapter 2 : The Maps

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. model of the earth 2. hung 3. mountains 4. hills and plateaus 5. scale
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (i) 5. (ii)
- E.** 1. Maps give more specific and detailed information about the Earth. They show locations and features like types of land, natural resources, agricultural and industrial resources, climate, population distribution, places of tourist interest, roadways and railways routes, etc.
2. Limitations of a Globe:
- (i) A globe occupies a lot of space.
 - (ii) It is not easy to carry a globe from one place to another.
 - (iii) It cannot show detailed information.
3. Topographical Map : This map shows the natural phenomena and human activities such as roads, railway lines, landforms, etc.
- Cadastral Map : This type of map shows the villages and towns with the details of streets, plots, fields, etc.
4. Globe problems include being large, not easy to carry, and inability to show detailed information. It also occupies a lot of space.
5. North, South, East, West.
6. A political map shows boundaries between different countries or different states within a country.
7. Symbols include keys, scale, directions (North, South, East, West), title, colours, signs, and symbols representing various features.
8. Keys and symbols on a map provide information about the features represented. They help in understanding the meaning of signs and symbols used in the map.

Chapter 3 : Movements of the Earth

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. orbit 2. seasonal changes 3. moon 4. orbit 5. day, night
- D.** 1. Rotation: The spinning of the Earth on its axis is called rotation.
2. Revolution: The movement of the Earth when it rotates around the Sun is called revolution.
3. Axis: The imaginary line passing through the center of the Earth is called its axis.

4. Solstice: Solstices are the points in the Earth's orbit where one hemisphere is tilted most toward or away from the Sun.
 5. Equinox: Equinoxes are the points in the Earth's orbit where the plane of the Earth's equator passes through the center of the Sun.
 6. Eclipse: An eclipse occurs when the Sun, the Earth, and the Moon are in the same line, causing the Sun's light to be blocked.
- E.** 1. Rotation: The Earth rotates on its axis like a top. This spinning of the Earth is called rotation. One rotation of the Earth takes 24 hours and 24 hours make a day on the Earth. It causes day and night.
- Revolution : Along with rotating on its axis, the Earth also moves around the Sun on its own path called the orbit is called revolution. It takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution. 365 days make a year. The revolution causes seasons.
2. An orbit is the path along which the Earth revolves around the Sun.
 3. The Solar Eclipse : When the Moon during revolution of the Earth passes between the Sun and the Earth, it blocks the Sun's rays falling on partial part of the Earth. Thus, that part of the Earth do not receive the sunshine and then it is in the shadow of the Moon. This is known as solar eclipse.
- The Lunar Eclipse : When the Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon, it creates a shadow on the Moon, partially or totally. Then the Moon does not receive the sun's light. This is known as the lunar eclipse.
4. There are four seasons on the Earth: Summer, Winter, Spring, and Autumn.
 5. Solstices are points in the Earth's orbit where one hemisphere is tilted most toward or away from the Sun. Equinoxes are points where the plane of the Earth's equator passes through the center of the Sun, and day and night are of equal length.

Chapter 4 : Structure of the Earth

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. earthquake 2. drought 3. Cyclones 4. seismometer 5. epicenter
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. It was about 200 million years ago when there was a super continent known as Pangaea and only water body known as Panthalassa. Due to the internal movement of the Earth, the super landmass started to divided into pieces. These pieces were known as plates and they floated on the liquid rock matter and gradually these pieces moved away from each other and formed continents. This theory was stated by a German Scientist Alfred Wegener and was known as the Continental Drift Theory.

2. The very high temperature at the core of the Earth melts the rocks inside it and forms magma. The hot magma is called lava. When the lava cools down it turns into hard rock and forms mountain or plateau. The plateau or mountain with an opening at its centre through which magma, gases, rock pieces are thrown out is called a volcano.
3. Lack of rainfall results in drought. Drought is a period of dry weather upto extreme conditions when all the water reservoirs would dry up and extreme shortage of water occurs for agriculture and domestic purpose as well.
4. Cyclones are high speed winds which move in circles. Cyclones are always accompanied with showers. Their speed can be in hundreds of kilometres so they cause heavy damages to life and properties. They are very disastrous and the coastal regions are mostly affected by cyclones.
5. It is a series of underwater waves which is created in an ocean, or a water body by an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, sliding of plates, etc. Tsunami waves are huge, quick, faster and come with great and fast force which cause huge destruction on hitting.

Chapter 5 : Tundra : The Polar Region

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. polar 2. permafrost 3. coldest 4. Reindeers 5. Greenland
- D.**
 1. The polar region lies beyond $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitudes in the northern and southern hemispheres up to the poles of the Earth. These are coldest deserts.
 2. Most of the polar regions are located in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, beyond $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitudes in the northern and southern hemispheres up to the poles of the Earth.
 3. Fur-bearing animals like reindeer, polar bears, white fox, musk oxen, huskies (wolves-like dogs), walruses, arctic hares, and black flies who can withstand the extreme cold are found in polar region.
 4. The Polar regions are the world's coldest regions and the driest as well. The average annual temperature is -47°C . During winters, it may drop down to as -11°C . There are mainly two seasons—winter and summer. Spring and autumn exist for a very short period between winter and summer.
 5. Tundra region is almost treeless barren land. The frozen ground grows plants with deep roots. About 1700 different species of plants that grow here are mostly shrubs, hedges, mosses, grasses and lichens. During the short summers when the top soil layer melts, it

allows to grow and replenish small flowering plants like lilies, poppies, buttercups, etc. Willow tree about 8 cm high, grows on some parts.

6. Eskimos mainly depend on animals for food as agriculture is 99% impossible and only 1% possible of the total land area. They wear special clothes with a hood to cover their head. Their special jackets are called parka, made of seal skin. Greenlandic and Danish are their official languages. English is also widely spoken. Fishing, hunting and mining are the main occupations of the people.

Chapter 6 : The Democratic Republic of Congo-an Equatorial Region

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

B. 1. Bantu 2. Okapi 3. Christianity 4. Evergreen 5. Congo

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

D. 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (vi) 5. (i) 6. (ii)

E. 1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) is a country of Central Africa with the equator passing through it. It is the second largest country in Africa after Algeria. The equator passes through it and hence one-third of the country lies in the northern hemisphere and two-third in the southern hemisphere. The Congo river is the second longest river of Africa after the Nile and from the country derives its name. The basin regions have hot, dry and humid climate throughout the year. Being close to the equator it has very hot climate. The temperature rise stately and dark clouds are formed due to evaporation in its water bodies. Resulting in heavy rainfall accompanied by thunder and lighting.

2. Its climate promotes plant growth. Hence, the land is covered with dense forests like tropical rainforests. The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves at the same time thus they are called evergreen forests. Hardwood trees like rubber, mahogany, coconut, ebony, bamboo, teak and rosewood grow here largely. Cash crops like cocoa, rubber, and oil palms are also grown here. These dense forests also support a wide variety of wildlife. They provide shelter and home to animals like chimpanzees, baboons, gorillas, monkeys, snakes, elephants, tigers, rhinoceros, giraffes, leopards, hyenas and antelopes and many more.

3. Stanley Falls, Livingstone Falls and Congo Falls are some famous waterfalls. The Victoria Falls is the highest among them.

4. These dense forests also support a wide variety of wildlife. They provide shelter and home to animals like chimpanzees, baboons, gorillas, monkeys, snakes, elephants, tigers, rhinoceros, giraffes, leopards, hyenas and antelopes and many more.

5. The main occupations of the people of DRC is farming. Farming is done by clearing patches of forests. The Bantu tribe is famous among all. They follow their traditions, own ways of living and speak their own language. The pygmies are the primitive tribal people of the DRC. Pygmies lead a nomadic life moving about in searching and gathering food like berries, fruits, honey, nuts and roots.
6. The Democratic Republic of Congo is rich in minerals like zinc, copper, gold, tin, silver, coal, manganese, uranium, petroleum, cadmium, cobalt and diamonds. The country leads the world in producing diamonds and cobalt. Due to the dense forests, development in the country is very difficult, water transport is very important. Roadways and railways have also development in the cities of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Air transport is also developing very fast. Kinshasa is the capital as well as the largest city of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Lubumbashi is rich in minerals. Matadi is the major seaport situated on the bank of river Congo. Katanga and Kisangani are also major cities.

Chapter 7 : Pampas-The Temperate Grasslands

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Pampas 2. Argentina 3. alfalfa 4. Geoffroy's 5. 65%
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True
- D.**
 1. The temperate grasslands, known as Pampas, are located in South America, primarily in Argentina. They extend across the cool temperate zone, experiencing a variety of climates.
 2. A variety of amazing animals and birds are seen in these grasslands. An amazing mammal-Geoffroy's cat is found here that has a grey coat and black striped legs. Other animals found here are guanacos, opossum, armadillo, fox, jaguar, llama, rodent and puma.
 3. About 65% or more population of Argentina live in the Pampas. They are hunters and wanderers. Men known as gauchos—the cowboys or horsemen engaged in rearing cattle and taming wild horses. They work in large farms. They wear wide brimmed hats and loose pair of trousers tucked into boots. People are farmers, gauchos and convert grasslands into farmlands. People of Pampas lead a good life with all the modern facilities.
 4. Because of receiving very low rainfall the Pampas cannot support forests but forever the growth of thick grasses in the region. The most common grass grown here is known as alfalfa which is a lush green and rich grass. It is consumed by cows and sheep as their fodder. It can be cut and used several times in a year as it has fast growing nature. The Pampas region is suitable for growing cereals like wheat, corn, oat, barley and rye.
 5. Paraguay River water these grasslands.

Chapter 8 : Saudi Arabia – A Desert Land

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. Arabian 2. Asir 3. Camel 4. Petroleum 5. Bedouins
- D.**
1. Saudi Arabia is an important and major country in the Arabian Peninsula. It is a land of high mountains with narrow coastal stripes and is covered with thick layer of loose sand.
 2. Most of the Saudi Arabians lead a nomadic life. The nomadic people generally live in tents. They keep herds of sheep, goats, camels, etc. and move in groups, forming long rows of camels. They are mostly farmers; they grow maize, millets, wheat, sugarcane, barley, fruits, and vegetables.
 3. Saudi Arabia has modern means of transport with a good network of roadways, railways, airways and waterways. Its main industries are petrochemicals, iron and steel, refineries, fertilizers and cement, small scale industries of soap, leather, handicrafts, textiles and processed food also exist here.
 4. Riyadh is the capital as well as the largest city and also the modern one. Besides it Mecca and Medina are the holiest cities. Jeddah is the busiest seaport.
- E.**
1. Saudi Arabia is located in the Arabian Peninsula, and it is surrounded by the Red Sea to the west and the Persian Gulf to the east.
 2. Since the Tropic of Cancer passes through Saudi Arabia, it receives the direct rays of the Sun almost throughout the year. Sandy soil and dry climate make the vegetation limited to weeds, grasses, cacti, thorny shrubs and bushes. Only date palm trees grow here easily.
 3. At some places underground water comes to the surface forming water bodies called Oases. People dig a well near them and use its water to grow crops.
 4. The camel is the most useful animal in the desert. It is well adapted to the desert conditions and can stay without food and water for many days.
 5. The nomadic people generally live in tents and are also called Bedouins. They keep herds of sheep, goats, camels, etc and move in groups, forming long rows of camels. These rows of camels are called Caravans. They sell and buy their goods at the village market place.

Model Test Paper-1

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True
- C.** 1. Pampas 2. stars, telescope 3. hung 4. seasons 5. drought
- D.** 1. Lack of rainfall results in drought. Drought is a period of dry weather upto extreme conditions when all the water reservoirs would dry up and extreme shortage of water occurs for agriculture and domestic purpose as well.
2. Tundra region is almost treeless barren land. The frozen ground grows plants with deep roots. About 1700 different species of plants that grow here are mostly shrubs, hedges, mosses, grasses and lichens. During the short summers when the top soil layer melts, it allows to grow and replenish small flowering plants like lilies, poppies, buttercups, etc. Willow tree about 8 cm high, grows on some parts.
3. Its climate promotes plant growth. Hence, the land is covered with dense forests like tropical rainforests. The trees of these forests do not shed their leaves at the same time thus they are called evergreen forests. Hardwood trees like rubber, mahogany, coconut, ebony, bamboo, teak and rosewood grow here largely. Cash crops like cocoa, rubber, and oil palms are also grown here. These dense forests also support a wide variety of wildlife. They provide shelter and home to animals like chimpanzees, baboons, gorillas, monkeys, snakes, elephants, tigers, rhinoceros, giraffes, leopards, hyenas and antelopes and many more.
4. The temperate grasslands, known as Pampas, are located in South America, primarily in Argentina. They extend across the cool temperate zone, experiencing a variety of climates.
5. The camel is the most useful animal in the desert. It is well adapted to the desert conditions and can stay without food and water for many days.

Chapter 9 : Scripts and Stories

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. pictorial symbols 2. Hieroglyphics 3. decimal 4. woodblock printing
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True
- D.** 1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (iv)
- E.** 1. The early-man did not know how to express their feelings to others. For this, they used to draw pictures on the walls of caves what they had done. Most of these pictures are of animals which he used to see around him and hunt every day. These pictures were the symbols of sounds to express his ideas. This is called script.

2. In pictorial script objects are shown through pictures.
3. The Egyptians made the first paper.
4. Johannes Gutenberg made letters of lead metal in the 15th century.

Chapter 10 : The Age of Machines

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False
- C.** 1. Biogas 2. Industrial revolution 3. solar 4. Atomic 5. Wind turbines
- D.** 1. Thomas Savery invented a crude steam engine as when he was helping to Thomas Savery pump water out of the coal-mines in England that used to get filled with rainwater. Later in 1769, James Watt made some improvements upon this steam engine. It was the steam engine that made it possible to run big machines using less fuel. It brought significant changes by powering machines, enabling industrialization, and transforming transportation through inventions like the steam locomotive.
2. The major change in the system of production from hand-made goods to machine made goods came to be known as the industrial revolution.
 3. Renewable sources of energy include hydroelectricity (energy from water stored in dams), wind energy, solar energy, and biogas.
 4. The first high-speed petrol engine was invented by Gottlieb Daimler.
 5. The use of machines made production possible. It increased the efficiency of production which enabled the factories to produce a large quantity at a lower cost and in less time. This method of production is called mass production. All this led to an increase in production in factories while decrease in handmade goods.

Chapter 11 : Inventions for Being Healthier

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Penicillin 2. Rene Laennec 3. X-ray 4. Chloroform 5. Vaccination
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. An antibiotic is a substance that inhibits the growth of bacteria in the body. Diseases like malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, etc. can be cured by antibiotics.
2. Thermometer was invented by Dr. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit. It is used to measure the temperature of living beings.
 3. Short-term ECG (Electrocardiogram) and EEG (Electroencephalogram) are tests that measure electrical activity of specific organs, such as the heart and brain. They are useful in observing the functioning of the heart (ECG) and monitoring brain activity (EEG).
 4. It is the drug which brings total unconsciousness and the discovery

of this drug helped the doctors to operate the patients, as they did not feel pain while operated.

5. The microscope helps to examine samples of blood, urine, etc. for finding the cause of a disease.

Chapter 12 : Means of Communication

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. inland, letter 2. E-mail 3. telephone 4. Mobile 5. Newspapers, magazines, languages
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- D.** Individual Communication :
1. Mobile phones 2. Letters 3. Fax Machine
- Mass Communication :
1. Newspapers 2. Magazines 3. Television
- E.** 1. There are two kinds of means of communication: Individual Communication and Mass Communication.
2. Postal services involve the sending of letters and parcels through the post office. It facilitates communication over long distances by physical delivery of messages.
3. Electronic mail is commonly called E-mail.
4. Radio and television are means of mass communication that broadcast information, news, and entertainment to a wide audience. They play a crucial role in keeping the public informed.
5. 1. The Times of Bharat 2. Hindustan Times 3. Indian Express
4. The Statesman 5. The Telegraph 6. The Hindu

Chapter 13 : Means of Transport

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Wright brothers 2. Sherh Shah Suri 3. James Watt 4. high 5. Vande Bharat Express, Shatabdi Express.
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (i) 5. (ii)
- E.** 1. Expressway 2. Vande Bharat 3. Transcontinental Railway 4. Indira Gandhi International 5. Vistara
- F.** 1. There are three types of means of transport :
(i) Land transport (ii) Air transport (iii) Water transport
2. Railway is the cheapest means of the land transport.
3. Four major ports of Bharat are Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, and Jawaharlal Nehru Port.
4. The steam engine was invented by James Watt.

Creative Corner

1. RAJDHANI EXPRESS
2. VISTARA AIRLINES
3. METRO
4. BULLET TRAIN
5. PANAMA

Chapter 14 : Legends of the World

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. German 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. Plato 4. Karl Marx
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. Abraham Lincoln was the President of U.S.A. He put an end to slavery and kept the country united.
2. Jamsetji Tata is remembered for his contributions to the industrialization of Bharat. He set up the cotton mill in Nagpur in 1874.
3. Capitalists were a class of wealthy industrialists who owned the means of production. They were known for exploiting laborers and accumulating wealth in the capitalist economic system.
4. Socrates was a Greek philosopher and a great teacher. Socrates believed that people's strength lies in the power of reasoning and not in accepting things blindly. He also said that the only way to discover truth is by asking questions.
5. Karl Marx wrote two books 'Das Kapital' and 'The Communist Manifesto' which became very famous. According to Marxist, theory the property of a factory should be owned by the community of workers and not the capitalists. Karl Marx's ideas brought an awakening in society and later inspired many communist revolutions worldwide.

Chapter 15 : The Revolt of 1857

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B.** 1. Plassey 2. independence 3. Surat 4. Lord Dalhousie
5. Mangal Pandey
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the British and Siraj-ud-Daulah.
2. The main reason behind the revolt of 1857 was the Enfield rifles, which had a greased wrapper around the cartridge believed to contain the fat of a cow or pig. The sepoys had to bite off before cartridge to someone the wrapper this went against the religious sentiments of both Muslims and Hindus.
3. Doctrine of Lapse was a policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to the policy, if a king died without heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British.

4. Vasco-de-Gama a Portuguese sailor was the first to find a sea-route to Bharat from Europe in 1498 AD. He landed at Calicut (now Kozhikode), in Kerala and initiated trade from there.
5. British used to conquer other parts of Bharat. They used Divide and Rule Policy. They signed many treaties with the kings and in the name of giving those comforts and pensions, annexed their kingdoms.

Chapter 16 : Social and Cultural Awakening

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. reformer 2. 1850 3. Ramakrishna Mission 4. 1857 5. Poorna Seva Sadan
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great social reformer of Bharat known for his efforts in social and educational reforms.
 3. Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a prominent Muslim scholar, reformer, and founder of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (later Aligarh Muslim University).
 5. Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897. It is a philanthropic and spiritual organization with the aim of serving humanity. The mission engages in various educational, social, and humanitarian activities.

Chapter 17 : Mahatma Gandhi Leads the Nation

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. In 1927, The British Government appointed Sir John Simon the head to investigate and make some changes and reforms in the administration of Bharat. The INC (Indian National Congress) boycotted the commission as there were no Indian representative in it. When Sir Simon came to Bharat, the people protested by carrying out black flags in their hands on the road with the slogan of "Simon Go Back".
2. The British Government had taken complete control over salts manufacture and did not allow Indian to make salt from sea water. The Indians had to buy salt from the British at high prices. Gandhiji covered the area on foot and broke the law by preparing salt at Dandi. This journey of Gandhiji with is 78 followers was called the "Dandi March".
 3. In the year 1919, the British Government passed a new law called Rowlatt Act, under which it had power to arrest people and keep them in prison without any trial.

4. It was civil disobedience movement launched in Bharat in August 1942. In response to Gandhiji called for immediate independence. He asked the people of Bharat to “Do or Die” for the freedom of their nation.
- C.** 1. Harijan 2. Rowlatt act 3. non-cooperation 4. 1927 5. April 1929
6. 1930
- D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- E.** 1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii)
- F.** 1. In the year 1919, the British Government passed a new law called Rowlatt Act, under which it had power to arrest people and keep them in prison without any trial.
2. 15th August, 1947 was the great day in the Indian history as Bharat finally became a free nation. But the 'Divide and Rule' policy of the Britishers had been successful somehow because it led to the partition of Bharat into two parts- Bharat and Pakistan on demand of Mohd. Ali Jinnah who became the Leader of Pakistan.
3. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on April 13, 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab. It had one entrance gate only. The British General Dyer blocked the entrance with his troops and commanded them to fire on the gathered crowd without any warning. The firing lasted for 10 -12 minutes killing about thousands of people and many people were left wounded. This massacre of Jallianwala Bagh was the worst picture of British Rules.
4. The British Government had taken complete control over salts manufacture and did not allow Indian to make salt from sea water. The Indians had to buy salt from the British at high prices. Gandhiji covered the area on foot and broke the law by preparing salt at Dandi. This journey of Gandhiji with his 78 followers was called the “Dandi March”.
5. Mahatma Gandhi, often referred to as the "Father of the Nation," was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat. He became a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, advocating nonviolent civil disobedience. His philosophy of Satyagraha and principles of truth and non-violence played a crucial role in Bharat gaining independence in 1947. Gandhi's life was dedicated to social reform, justice, and the pursuit of a free and united Bharat. He was assassinated on January 30th, 1948, but his legacy continues to inspire movements for civil rights and freedom worldwide.

Chapter 18 : Origin of United Nations and Its Working

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. six 2. 24 October 1945 3. New York City 4. Security Council
5. Augusto Santos
- C.** 1. The USA dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
2. The UN was officially declared on 24th October, 1945 in San Francisco USA.
3. The main organs of United Nations are: The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The International Court of Justice, and The Secretariat.
4. At present there are 193 member countries of UN.
5. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Chapter 19 : Role of Bharat in World Peace

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Golden bird 2. Indian farmers 3. Non-aligned 4. 1961
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False
- D.** 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Marshal Tito and Nasser were the founders of NAM.
2. Dr. Nagendra Singh - Elected twice (1973-1987) as Justice and the President of the International Court of Justice in 1985.
Dr. Radhakrishnan - Elected chairman of UNESCO in 1948.
Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit - Elected the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1953. She was the first woman president of the UN General Assembly.
These individuals played significant roles in different capacities within the United Nations.

Model Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. Golden Bird 2. Chinese 3. Solar energy 4. Rene Laennec
5. Mobile 6. Sher Shah Suri
- D.** 1. Electronic mail is commonly called E-mail.
2. Karl Marx wrote two books 'Das Kapital' and 'The Communist Manifesto' which became very famous. According to Marxist, theory the property of a factory should be owned by the community of workers and not the capitalists. Karl Marx's ideas brought an awakening in society and later inspired many communist revolutions worldwide.
3. Doctrine of Lapse was a policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie. According to the policy, if a king died without heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British.
4. The British Government had taken complete control over salts manufacture and did not allow Indian to make salt from sea water. The Indians had to buy salt from the British at high prices. Gandhiji covered the area on foot and broke the law by preparing salt at Dandi. This journey of Gandhiji with is 78 followers was called the "Dandi March".
5. The main organs of United Nations are: The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, The International Court of Justice, and The Secretariat.