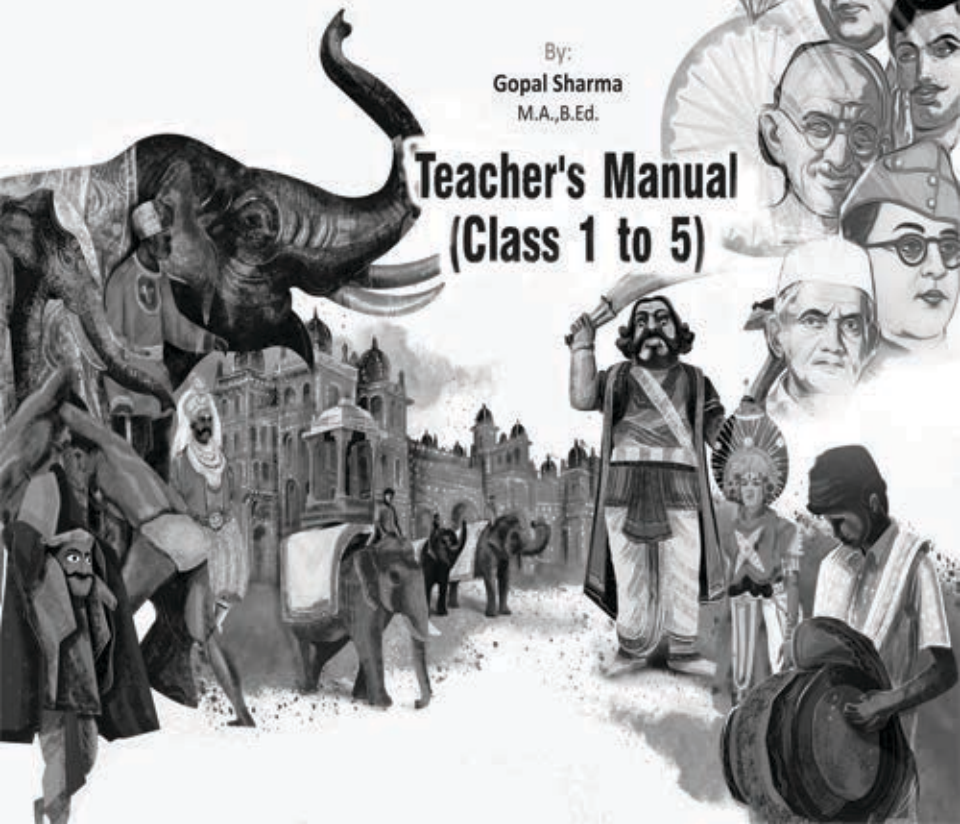


SOCIAL STUDIES

By:
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Teacher's Manual
(Class 1 to 5)



1

Know About Me



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. Do yourself

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. Do it yourself

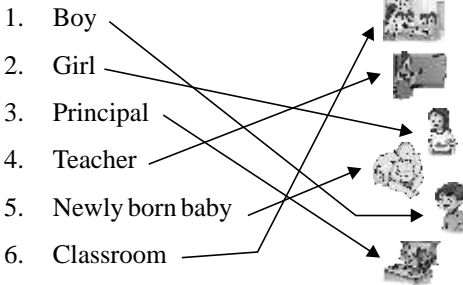
B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. Do it yourself

C. Match the column A with the column B :

Column A

Column B



Things To Do

- Use different colours to colour the fruit given below :

Ans. Do it yourself.

2

Parts of My Body



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. 2 2. 5 3. 2

parents, uncle and aunt and their children all live together in a house.

Things To Do

- **This is your house. Write the names of your family members in each window.**

Ans. Do it yourself.

4

Unit III : Our Needs

Our Food



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. different 2. energy 3. milk

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. All things which we that we eat are called food.
2. Answer yourself.

B. Encircle the correct word :

- Ans.** 1. We must eat **fresh** /bad food.
2. We eat **food** /drinks.
3. **Food** /Mobile is our basic need.
4. Food gives us **energy** /clothes.

C. Write True or Flase :

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

D. Some vegetable can be eaten raw. Look at these pictures and tick (3) the vegetables that can be eaten raw :



(3)



(3)



(3)



(3)



(3)

E. Answer the following :

- Ans.** 1. Yes, I like to drink milk.
2. Yes, food is necessary for the life.
3. Carrot
4. Answer yourself.
5. Answer yourself.

Things To Do

- **Collect pictures of some vegetables and fruits and paste them in the given shapes :**

Do it yourself.

5

Our Clothes



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. warm 2. clean 3. plants

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. We wear cotton clothes in summer to keep us cool. 2. Jacket, Gloves.

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the Hlep Box :

Ans. 1. **Woollen** clothes keep us warm.
2. **Cotton** clothes keep us cool.
3. We get wool from **sheep**.
4. We get cotton from **cotton plant**.

C. Match the clothes and the seasons in which they are worn :

Ans. 1. Cotton cloth → a. winter season
2. Woollen cloth → b. rainy season
3. Raincoat → c. summer season

D. Complete the names of the following :

Ans.



shirt



gloves



socks

E. Write the name of the colour of the following items of your school uniform :

Do it yourself.

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. We wear clothes to protect us from heat, cold, rain, dirt and dust and we can say we wear clothes to cover our body.
2. We get wool from sheep.
3. We wear cotton and light clothes in summer.
4. In rains we carry an umbrella.

G. Name the season against each :

1. Summer season 2. Rainy season

Things To Do

- **Find the names of 5 clothes in the following grid with the help of the helping box.**

s	h	i	r	t	n	z	b	t
a	c	r	h	k	b	o	r	g
b	d	s	s	a	r	e	e	h
e	m	t	i	l	s	x	p	r
k	u	r	t	a	p	y	n	j
f	n	o	f	r	o	c	k	k
g	p	u	j	m	t	s	m	l
c	o	a	t	o	r	c	s	a

6

Our Home



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. dining room 2. bedroom 3. study room

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Answer yourself. 2. Answer yourself.

B. Match the following.

Ans. Rooms

1. Study room
2. Bathroom
3. Dining room
4. Living room
5. Kitchen

Activities

- a. Eating food
- b. Cooking food
- e. Watching TV
- d. Taking bath
- e. Studying

C. Fill in the blanks with words from the Help Box :

- Ans.** 1. This is our **home**.
2. There are different **room** in our home.
3. We should always keep our home neat and **clean**.
4. We eat our food in the **dining** room.

D. Read the clues and name the rooms of a house :

- Ans.** 1. Sleeping room 2. Kitchen 3. Bathroom
4. Drawing room

E. Write Yes or No against each sentence :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Our home protects us from heat, rain, cold, dust, wild animal and thieves.
2. Living room, Dining room, Bed room, Study room, Bathroom.
3. We should always keep our home neat and clean

Things To Do

- **Draw a picture of your house in your scrapbook and colour it also. Write down some activities which you do in your home.**

Ans. Do it yourself.

Take Golu and Moti to their home.

Ans. Do it yourself.

7

Kinds of Houses



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. kuchcha house 2. strong 3. wood

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Answer yourself.
2. Yes.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Kuchcha house
2. Houseboat
3. Igloo
4. Pucca house



C. Fill in the blanks with the words from Help Box:

- Ans.** 1. Some houses are **big** and some are **small**.
2. A **pucca** house is a strong house.

3. A **kuccha** house is not a strong house.

4. A house-boat is made of **wood**.

5. **Eskimos** live in igloos.

D. Tick (3) the correct word :

Ans. 1. A kuchcha house is made of mud and **straw**³/bricks.

2. A pucca house house is made of **cement**³/mud.

3. **Eskimos**³/Negros live in igloos.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Pucca house is made of bricks, cement, iron and wood and a Kuchcha house is made up of mud and straw.

2. We find flat roof houses in hot and low rain fall areas.

3. An igloo is made of snow and it is temporary house.

Things To Do

- **Colour the following :**
Do it yourself.

Unit IV : Interdependence

8

Our Neighbourhood



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. neighbours

2. doctor

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. We keep our money in bank for safety measures.

2. Police catch the thieves and robbers.

B. Match the service to its place :



Ans. Go when we are sick.

Go to buy a postcard.

Go for a complaint.

C. Fill in the blanks with the words from the Help Box :

Ans. 1. The places near our house make up our **neighbourhood**.

2. When we are ill we go to **hospital**.

3. We buy things of daily needs from the **local market**.

D. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. Yes, 2. Yes, 3. No, 4. No, 5. Yes

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The places near our house make up our neighbourhood.
 2. People who live in our neighbourhood are called neighbours.
 3. Police station, post office, hospital, bank, market etc.
 4. Bank is a place where we keep money for safety.

Things To Do

Draw and colour the letterbox as you see in your neighbourhood.

Ans. Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. barber 2. doctor 3. farmer

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Some people who help us are :
 - Teacher • Doctor • Policeman • Barber
 - Farmer • Postman • Shopkeeper • Gardener etc.
 2. No, we cannot do all our work alone.

B. Match the following :

Ans.

A		B
1. Doctor	→	(a) grows foodgrains
2. Farmer	→	(b) treats sick people
3. Barber	→	(c) catches the thieves
4. Policeman	→	(d) cuts the hair

C. Complete the following sentences :

- Ans.**
1. A teacher works in a **school**.
 2. A doctor works in a **hospital**.
 3. A policeman works in a **police station**.
 4. A barber works in a **shop**.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. A policeman catches the thieves.
2. Farmer grows the foodgrains.
3. Doctor treats the sick people.

4. Barber cuts our hair

Things To Do

Arrange the following jumbled words :

1. DOCTOR 2. FARMER 3. BARBER
4. POSTMAN 5. TEACHER

10

Going To School



Multiple Choice Question (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. study 2. together 3. clean

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Do it yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the Help Box :

- Ans. 1. We go to our school. 2. We keep our school clean.
3. We walk in a queue. 4. We wear a uniform to school.
5. We learn many things at school.

C. Write True or False :

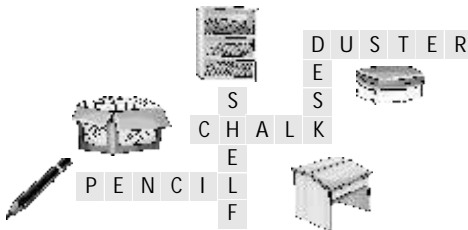
- Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. Answer the following questions :

1. We walk in a queue in our school.
2. Teachers teach us at school.
3. We play at school with our friends.
4. Yes, we share our things with our friends.
5. We learn many things at school.

Things To Do

Solve the puzzle. Take the help of the pictures and the words in the list :



Things To Do

- **Colour the balloons given on next page and give the name of each balloon a festival.**

Do it yourself.

Unit V : Good! Be safe!

12

Good Habits



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. on time

2. fight

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Say 'Sorry'.

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Fill in the blanks with the help of Help box :

1. We should **learn** good habits.
2. Good habit **make** us good children.
3. We should **help** each other.
4. We should **respect** our elders.

D. Read the given story. Fill up the blanks with suitable polite words :

Ans. One day, Arnav and Sara were playing with a ball outside their house. Their ball went into their neighbour's house. Arnav went to the neighbour's house and said, "**Please** give our ball back."

The neighbour said, "Take your ball this time but be careful in the future. Your ball can break our glasses."

Arnav said, "I am very **sorry**. We will be careful in future."

The neighbour gave back the ball.

Arnav said, "**Thankyou!**" and ran back to his house.

D. Answer the following :

- Ans.**
1. The Good manners means, to certain good ways of behaving.
 2. We should follow the good habits due to which everyone loves you.

Things To Do

Here is a plant for you. Give some polite words on its leaves.

Do it yourself.



13

Stay Healthy!



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. healthy 2. strong 3. energy

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Exercise and play keep us healthy.
 2. We should take bath everyday.

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the Help Box :

- Ans. 1. Exercise helps us to become **strong**.
 2. We should **brush** our teeth.
 3. Good food helps us to **grow**.
 4. We should wear **clean** clothes.
 5. We should have a bath **everyday**.

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Answer the following question s:

- Ans. 1. If we do not get proper sleep, we can fall sick.
 2. • We should eat fresh and good food
 • We should take proper exercise.
 • We should follow clean habits.
 3. Playing
 Cycling

Things To Do

- **Write the names of the following articles that help us to keep our body clean. Colour them.**

Ans.



Bathing (Bucket soap)



Brush



Towel



Comb

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Match the following :

Ans.

1. Read	→	a. radio
2. Listen	→	b. telephone
3. Write	→	e. television
4. Talk	→	d. newspaper
5. Watch	→	e. letter

E. Tick (3) the correct word :

Ans.

1. A ³computer/T.V. is used to send an e-mail.
2. Radio/³T.V. is both audio and video.
3. We read news in the letter/³newspaper.

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Communication is the process of sending and receiving the messages and information.
2. Television show us and tells us what is happening across our country and the world.
We can only listen to the news about the word and programmes on the radio.

Things To Do

Arrange the following jumbled words :

Ans. 1. RADIO 2. LETTER 3. NEWS 4. COMPUTER



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. burrow 2. pens 3. coops

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Answer yourself. 2. Dog, Cow, Cat, Monkey, Birds etc.

B. Match the animal with its home :

Ans.

1. Sheep	→	a. jungle
2. Elephant	→	b. pens
3. Cow	→	c. coops
4. Dog	→	d. cowsheds
5. Hen	→	e. kennels

C. Fill in the blanks with the words the Help Box :

- Ans.** 1. Some animals are big and some are **small**.
2. Bees live in a **hive**.
3. Like us, animals also need **homes**.
4. A dog lives in a **kennels**.

D. Choose the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. Animals also need **homes**/books.
2. A dog/**cow** lives in a shed.
3. Hens give us wood/**eggs**.
4. A **lion**/duck lives in a den.
5. A spider lives in a **web**/hole.

E. Write True or False :

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

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. i. Monkey ii. Birds
2. Duck
3. Horse helps us to move one place to another

Things To Do

- **Take the animals to their homes.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. globe 2. round 3. desert

Exerise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Trees and plants make the green part of the earth.
2. Pond, river, lake, sea are sources of water on the earth?

B. Fill in the blanks with the words from the Help Box :

- Ans.** 1. The Earth is **round** in shape.
2. The model of the Earth is called a **globe**.
3. **Water** is found in ponds, lakes, rivers and seas.
4. A **plain** is a flat area of land.
5. Landforms covered with **sand** are called deserts.

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Land forms between the mountain are called valley.
 2. The shape of the Earth is round like an orange.
 3. A flat area of land is called plains.
 4. The model of the Earth is called a globe.

Things To Do

- **Colour the following picture with bright colours :**
Do it yourself.

1

My Family



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. family 2. joint family 3. parents and their children

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Do it yourself
 2. Do it yourself
 3. A **large family** is called a **joint family**. A joint family consists of grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins.
 4. Do yourself

B. Match the Column A with the Column B :

Ans. Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grand-parents 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Children | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c. d. |
|---|--|--|



C. Circle the correct option :

1. Uncles, aunts, ³cousins and grandparents are your **immediate/extended** family.
2. A ³**large/single-parent** family is called a joint family.
3. Family members may have a common name called first ³**name/surname**.

D. Fill in the blanks :

1. A **family** is the group of people who live together.
2. A **single-parent** family is also called a nuclear family.
3. Aunt's husband is called **uncle**.
4. Uncle's wife is called **aunt**.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Do yourself
2. Do yourself
3. Do yourself
4. Do yourself

Things To Do

- **Write the names of the following family members. Take the help of your parents :**
Do yourself

2

The Food



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. energy 2. food 3. onion

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Answer yourself. 2. Onion, carrot etc.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Breakfast | → | (i) night |
| 2. Lunch | → | (ii) meat |
| 3. Dinner | → | (iii) afternoon |
| 4. Non-vegetarian | → | (iv) morning |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Breakfast** is the first meal of the day.
 2. Food gives us **energy**.
 3. Some foods **can** be eaten raw.
 4. Food makes us **strong**.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. People who eat meat, chicken and fish are non vegetarians.
 2. People who eat vegetables, pulses, fruits, milk are vegetarians.
 3. Food keep us healthy and make us strong.
 4.
 - i. We should eat fresh and clean food
 - ii. Food should always be kept covered
 - iii. We should wash our hands before and after eating
 - iv. We should eat lot of vegetables and fruits.

Things To Do

- **Make a list of food items that you eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Question (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. winter 2. sheep 3. summer

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Yes, we wear clean clothes.
2. We got silk from silk worm.

B. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Woollen clothes → a. wool
2. Raincoat → b. good for health
3. Clean clothes → c. winter
4. Sheep → d. rainy season

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Clothes** are our second basic need.
2. Clothes make us look **decent**.
3. Cotton clothes make us **feel cool**.
4. We should wear **clean** clothes.
5. Clean clothes are **good** for health.

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. We wear clothes to cover our body.
2. Wool is used to make sweater.
3. We wear cotton clothes in summer.
4. People who do special thpes of jobs, wear special dress called a uniform.

Things To Do

- **Collect pieces of cotton, woollen and silken clothes and paste them in your scrapbook.**

Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. shelter 2. study room

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Yes, I like my house.

2. Answer yourself

B. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Kitchen

a. guest

2. Study room

b. sleep

3. Bedroom

c. study

4. Drawing room

d. bath

5. bathroom

e. food

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. We all need a house to **live** in.

2. Our house is our **shelther**.

3. We study in the **study room**.

4. We should keep the toilet **clean**.

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Our home protects us from heat, cold, rain and thieves.

2. We should keep our house clean. For this we can do many things such as :

i. We should dust the furniture.

ii. We should keep our room neat and tidy.

iii. We should keep the toilet clean.

3. We need a home to live in.

4. Bathroom, drawing room, bed room, dinning room, study room.

Things To Do

- **Here is a house for you. Colour it and also write the names of rooms which are found in your house.**

Do it yourself.

5

Kinds of Houses



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. mud

2. wood

3. ice blocks

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Answer yourself.

2. Bricks, cement, iron, wood, and steel etc is use to make a pucca house.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. House is a **shelter** for us.
2. **Pucca** houses are permanent and strong houses.
3. **Kuccha** houses are not strong.
4. Tents are made up of **canvas**.

C. Write True or False :

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

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Pucca House | → | a. mud |
| 2. Kutch house | → | b. cement |
| 3. Igloo | → | c. wood |
| 4. Houseboat | → | d. hill |
| 5. Slopping roofs | → | e. ice |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Hosueboat is made of wood, it float on the water.
2. An igloo is made up of ice blocks.
3. Mud and straw are used to make a kutch House.

Things To Do

• **Make your own igloo.**

Procedure Take half an egg shell. Gently draw a door on the shell to give it the shape of an igloo. Keep some cotton on a tray. Paste the Igloo to the cotton with the help of glue. You can make many igloos.
Do it yourself.

Unit II : Interdependence

6

Neighbours and Neighbourhood



Mutliple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. house 2. clean 3. neighbours

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Yes. 2. Yes.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

1. All the families together form a **neighbourhood**.
2. We should not throw **garbage** in open.
3. We greet each other on **festivals**.
4. We must grow **trees** in our neighbourhood.

C. Colour the boxes showing words that does not rhyme with the given word:

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. clean | → | plant | green | sheen |
| 2. greet | → | heat | flag | meet |
| 3. keep | → | clay | beep | sheep |
| 4. share | → | mare | hop | hare |
| 5. joy | → | bat | toy | boy |

D. Write True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. A place where different families live together is called a neighbourhood.
2. Families which live near our house are our neighbours.
3. Because it can disturb our neighbours.
4. We can keep our neighbourhood clean by throwing garbage in dustbins instead of throwing it in lanes.

Things To Do

- **Here is a tree for you, with some circles. Colour it and write the names of your neighbourhood friends within the circles. Do it yourself.**

7

Neighbourhood Services



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. postman 2. doctor 3. post-office

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans.

1. We buy stamps, envelopes and postcards from a post-office.
2. Market, bank, hospital, school, police station etc.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

1. We buy things from the **market**.

- The sick people are treated in a **hospital**.
- We can keep our **money** and **jewellery** in the bank.
- Firemen are our **friend**.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Money | → | a. Market |
| 2. Letter | → | b. Hospital |
| 3. Patients | → | c. Bank |
| 4. Fruits and vegetables | → | d. Post office |

D. Answer the following questions :

- Because they save us and our things from getting burnt.
- The services which are provided by a good neighbourhood called neighbourhood services.
- The sick patients are treated in a hospital.

Things To Do

- **Draw a letter box and a traffic light and also colour them.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. The Bhagavad Gita | 2. The Quran |
| 3. The Guru Granth Sahib | 4. The Bible |

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- The Christians pray in a Church.
 - The holy book of the Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Hindu | → | a. Gurudwara |
| 2. Muslim | → | b. Temple |
| 3. Sikh | → | c. Church |
| 4. Christian | → | d. Mosque |

C. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The Hindus pray in a temple.
 - Muslims, prayer is called Namaz.
 - The Bible is the holy book of the Christians.
 - The Ramayana, The Bahagavad Gita.
 - The Sikhs pray in a Gurudwara.

Things To Do

- **Collect some pictures of worship places and paste them here.**
Do it yourself.

9

The School



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. service 2. good 3. to study

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Answer yourself.
2. Answer yourself.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. We learn to **read** and **write** in the school.
2. All of us go to school to **learn**.
3. Children who study in schools are called **students**.

C. Write True or False :

Ans. 1.F 2.T 3.F

D. Answer the following questions :

1. i. We take care of objects unit
ii. We should not write on desk and wall
iii. We should not pluck the flowers from school garden
iv. We should not throw garbage in our class room
2. We go to school from school bus.

Things To Do

- **Draw here a flower for you. Write the names of your friends on its petals.**
Do it yourself.

10

Unit III : Safety

Safety Rules



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. both (a) and (b) 2. zebra crossing 3. footpath

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. If we avoid safety rules then it causes accidents.
2. We should walk on the footpath for avoid the accident.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We must always walk on the **footpath**.
2. We should not touch electric plugs with **wet** hands.
3. Cross the road only at **zebra crossing**.
4. We should not stand on the **benches** and chairs.

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Give two examples of each of the following objects that can harm you.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------|
| 1. Hot! | Stove | Iron |
| 2. Sharp! | Blade | Knife |
| 3. Electric! | Switches | wires |

E. Tick (3) the pictures where safety rules are followed and cross (7) the pictures where safety rules are not followed.



3



3



7

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The rules which are made for our safety are called safety rules.
2. i. Donot play with fire or match box
ii. Donot run on the stairs
3. i. Play carefully ii. Do not hurt any one.

Things To Do

- **Collect some more rules of safety.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. festivals 2. Pongal 3. Deepawali

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Answer yourself.
2. Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Deepawali | → | a. Sikhs |
| 2. Id | → | b. Hindus |
| 3. Guruparva | → | c. Muslims |
| 4. Pongal | → | d. Kerala |
| 5. Onam | → | e. Tamil Nadu |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India is a land of **festivals**.
2. **Diwali** is the festival of light.
3. Christmas is celebrated on **25 December**.
4. **Baisakhi** is a harvest festival.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The festivals which are celebrated to express our happiness on good harvest are known as harvest festivals.
 - Holi, Deepawali, Christmas etc are religious festivals and Onam, Pongal, Baisakhi are harvest festivals.
 - Pongal is celebrated for three days. On the first day, the Rain God (Indra) is worshipped. On the second day, the Sun God is worshipped and on the third day, people worship cow.
 - On the occasion of Deepawali, people buy colourful toys, crackers, utensils and new clothes. A Deepawali Mela is held in the neighbourhood. On the day of Deepawali, Lord Ganesh and Goddess Lakshmi are worshipped.

Things To Do

- **Which festival do you like the most? Draw its picture in your scrapbook.**

Do it yourself.

12

Our National Festivals



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. 2nd October 2. 26th January 3. 15th August

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. India became free from the British rule on 15th August 1947.
 2. The president of India takes the salute at the parade on the Republic Day.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Gandhi Jayanti | → | a. Parade |
| 2. Republic day | → | b. 2nd October |
| 3. Independence Day | → | c. 26th January |
| 4. Rajpath | → | d. 15th August |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji's Samadhi is at the **Raj Ghat**.
 2. **Gandhi ji** is called 'Father of our Nation'.
 3. On 15 August, India became free from the **British** rule.
 4. On 26 January, a grand parade is organised on the **Rajpath** in Delhi.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The festivals which are celebrated by all the Indians are called National Festivals.
 2. Gandhi ji is known as the Father of our Nation.
 3. The main function of the Independence Day is held at the Red Fort in Delhi.

Things To Do

- **Here is Our National Flag for you. Colour it carefully and properly.**

Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. lotus 2. tiger 3. peacock

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Rabindra Nath Tagore composed our national anthem.
2. There are 24 spokes are in the wheel of our national flag.

B. Write True or False :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Peacock is our national **bird**.
2. We should **respect** our national symbols.
3. White stands for **peace**.
4. Tricolour is our **national flag**.
5. There is a blue **wheel** in the middle of the white band.
6. Our National Emblem is our national **identify**.

D. Answer the following question :

- Ans.**
1. Our national symbols are the things through which we associate with our country.
 2. Our national flag is has stripes of three colours. Thus, it is called Tiranga (Tricolour).
 3. Rabindra Nath Tagore.
 4. Saffron, white and green
 5. Our national emblem is our national identity. It has four lions, but only three are visible. There is a wheel at the base. There is a horse on one side and a bull on the other side of wheel. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' are inscribed on the base of the emblem. 'Satyameva Jayate' means 'Truth Alone Triumphs'.

Things To Do

- **Here is an outline map of our country, India. Write some of our national symbols in it.**
Do it yourself.

14

Time and Its Measurement



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. evening 2. morning 3. noon

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. The Sun helps us in finding out the time.
2. 24 hours make a day.

B. Complete the following :

Ans. 1. 12 2. 7 3. 60 4. 24

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. We work according to **time**. 2. Time is very **precious**.
3. The day begins at **sunrise**. 4. We go to school in the **morning**.

D. Write True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. A clock or watch tells us the time.
2. We see moon, stars in the sky at night.
3. 60 Scends 4. 12o'clock 5. 365 days

Things To Do

Write the time under the following clocks. One is done for you :



7:45



1:20



4:30

15

Story of the Wheel



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. jungles 2. rounds 3. rubber

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Car, scooter, cycle, bus.

B. Fill in the blanks. Use help box :

- Ans. 1. All vehicles move on wheels with **rubber** tyres.
2. He fixed **wheels** to sledges.
3. These wheels move very **fast**.
4. After invention of wheel, life of early man became **comfortable**.

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The early man was once cutting a log into slices. A slice rolled down the slope on its own. This gave him the idea of the wheel.
2. A modern wheel is made up of rubber. It also has a tyre tube in which air is filled. This enable a tyre to move fast without posing any kind of discomfort to the persons sitting in the vehicle.
3. Early man lived in jungles. He worked hard for his livelihood. He had to carry the load himself. Then he found that some animals could help him in his work. Later he made sledges to carry the load. Then he used animals to pull these sledges.
4. Sledge is a cart without wheels.

Things To Do

- **Here is a grid for you. It has some words which are related from the life of early man. Find them with the help of helping box. One is done for you.**

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

B. Encircle the right word :

- Ans.**
1. More than half of the Earth is covered with **water**/oil.
 2. There is water/**air** around the Earth.
 3. Flat land is called a plateau/**plain**.
 4. Low land between two hills is called a mountain/**valley**.

C. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Flat land is called **plain**.
 2. A high piece of land is called **hill**.
 3. Very high hills are called **mountains**.
 4. Plateau is also known as **table land**.
 5. The land covered with sand is called **desert**.

D. Name the types of landforms shown below :



- a. Peninsula b. Valley c. Plateau d. Desert

E. Match the following :

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Hills | → | a. cactuss |
| 2. Mountains | → | b. high piece of land |
| 3. Island | → | c. snowy speaks |
| 4. Desert | → | d. surrounded by water |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Different physical features present on the surface of the earth, such as mountains, plains, hills, rivers etc are known as land forms.
 2. A small model of the Earth is called a globe.
 3. A land may be higher than a plain but flat at the top like the top of a table. This land is called a plateau or a tableland.
 4. Flat land is called a plain.
 5. The low land that lies between hills or mountains is called a valley.

Things To Do

- **With modelling clay (plasticine) make hills, valleys and plateaus.**
Make a poster with the help of your elders. Call it 'save the Earth'.
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. clean
2. both
3. cook

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. River, lake, pond, well.
2. We can't drink sea water because it is very salty.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Water is very **precious** for us.
2. Water is cleaned at the **water treatment** plant.
3. **Animals** and **plants** also need water.
4. Water is also present in **oceans, streams** and **seas**.
5. The **sea** is a large water body.

C. Write True or False :

1. **False** 2. **False** 3. **True** 4. **True**

D. Match the columns A and B :

- | A | B |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Water-works | a. Wells and hand pumps |
| 2. Snow on mountains | b. Blue Planet |
| 3. Ground water | c. Treatment plant |
| 4. Earth | d. Rivers |
-

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Drinking, cooking food, bathing and washing clothes and utensils etc.
2. Water is very precious for us. We cannot live without water. Animals and plants also need water to live. There can be no life without water. We need water for drinking, cooking food, washing clothes, bathing and for many other purposes.
3. A lake is a large area of fresh or salty water surrounded by land.

Things To Do

- Here is a grid for you. Find out some uses of water with the help of helping box.

d	s	w	i	m	m	i	n	g
r	b	a	t	h	i	n	g	f
i	m	s	l	u	b	x	c	a
n	t	h	x	w	f	l	e	r
k	q	i	z	d	v	m	y	m
i	r	n	f	g	i	q	p	i
n	s	g	g	j	h	k	f	n
g	c	o	o	k	i	n	g	g

19

The Seasons



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. three 2. summer 3. winter

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Very cold places have snowfall during winter.
2. Rainy season is the most important for the crops.

B. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Cotton → a. mountain
2. Woollen → b. rain
3. Umbrella → c. summer
4. Snowfall → d. winter

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Write one word for each of the following :

- Ans. 1. Winter 2. Winter 3. Summer

E. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The earth is surrounded by **water**.
2. In **summer** hot wind blow during the day.

- Winter season starts in October **and remains upto february.**
- We use **raincoat** and **umbrella** in rainy season.
- Heavy rain causes **flood.**

F. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

Summer	→	woollen clothes	hot ₃	cotton ₃ clothes	3 break in school
Rainy	→	3 indoor games	blowers	umbrellas ₃	monsoon
Winter	→	heaters ₃	snow ₃ fall	raincoat	woollen ₃ clothes

G. Identify and name the season in each picture :

Ans.



Rainy



Autumn



Spring

H. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

- The changes in weather over a long time are called season.
- There are three main seasons in India.
- Heavy rains causes flood.
- People wear cotton clothes to keep themselves cool in summer.

Things To Do

- **Draw one picture for each season in the space given below.**
Do it yourself.

20

The Directions



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. map 2. place 3. Sun

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- Direction help us to identify the location of these places.
 - West.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Sun rises | → | a. South |
| 2. Sun sets | → | b. North |
| 3. Top of the map | → | c. East |
| 4. Bottom of the map | → | d. West |

C. Write True or False :

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

D. Circle the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. The Sun sets in the **west**/east.
 2. North and south are **directions**/festivals.
 3. We can find directions with the help of the **Sun**/seasons.
 4. A **compass**/chair is used to find directions.

E. Fill in the blanks :

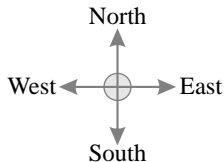
- Ans.**
1. **Direction** help us to identify the locations.
 2. The Sun **sets** in the west.
 3. The right of the map shows **east**.
 4. There are **four** main sides.
 5. The Sun rises from the **east** direction every day.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. East, West, North, South.
 2. A map is a drawing of an area and helps us to find places.
 3. Directions helps us to identify the location of these places.

Things To Do

- **Mark all the direction on the sketch given below :**
Do it yourself.





Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. galaxy 2. sun 3. constellation 4. Mars 5. 27

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Some of them are made of rocks, while some are made of gases.
 2. Asteroids and comets
 3. Because it is near to earth.
 4. You might have noticed groups of stars forming patterns in the night sky. Such groups of stars are called constellations.

B. Replace the underlined words with correct ones to make the statements true :

- Ans.**
1. Planets are made up of rocks and metals.
 2. Saturn has beautiful rings around it.
 3. Constellations are groups of stars forming patterns.
 4. Moons move around the planets.
 5. The fixed path taken by planets to move around the Sun is called the orbit.

C. Understand the analogy and write the missing word:

1. Milky way : Galaxy :: Big Dipper : **Constellation**
2. Earth : Planet :: Sun : **Star**
3. **Mercury** : Smallest planet :: Jupiter : Largest planet
4. Luna : Moon :: **Scorpio** : Constellation
5. Asteroids : **Metallic objects** :: Comets : Frozen gases

D. Label the parts of the solar system and locate the Earth :
Do yourself

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The universe is a vast and endless expanse of space. This space contains various heavenly bodies like stars, planets and moons. It also contains dust, gases and pieces of rock. The Earth is like a grain of salt in the vast universe.

- It is made up of star, planets, moons asteroids, aneteoroids and comets.
- Moons are the natural satellites of the planets. They are small celestial bodies that move around the planets. They are round in shape.
- Asteroids are rocky metallic objects that move around the Sun. Meteoroids are solid objects that travel in space. They are called shooting stars.
Comets are cosmic balls of frozen gases, rock and dust. When a comet comes close to the Sun, it forms a tail.

Things To Do

Do yourself

2

The Earth



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. water 2. Earth 3. Ferdinand Magellan
4. round 5. Portugal

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Earth is that planet where we live.
2. The Earth is round in shape.

B. Match the following :

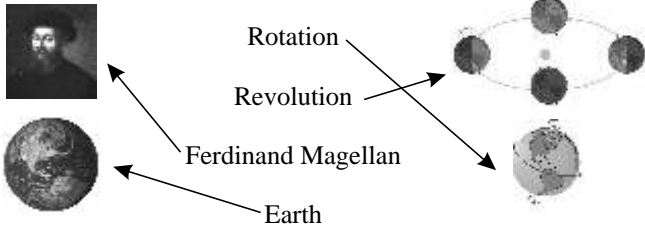
- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. Our Earth is known as | → | a. 24 hours |
| 2. The only planet which supports life is | → | b. 365 1/4 days |
| 3. Time taken by the Earth to complete one rotation | → | c. blue planet |
| 4. Time taken by the Earth to complete one revolution | → | d. axis |
| 5. Line passing through the centre of the Earth | → | e. the Earth |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Earth** is the thrid planet from the Sun.
2. The Earth is **flat** at the top and bottom.
3. The Earth **round** is shape.
4. The layer of air surrounding the Earth is called **atmosphere**.

5. The Earth spins like a **top**.

D. Match the following :



E. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Life is possible on the Earth because it has air, water and the sunlight.
2. The Earth is not stationary. It spins like a top around an imaginary line called the axis once in 24 hours. This is known as Rotation. Rotation causes day and night. During rotation, the part of the Earth that faces the Sun receives light and has day. The part which is away from the Sun is in darkness and has night. Thus we see that as the Earth spins, the lighted part slowly starts moving away from the Sun and becomes dark, while the dark part moves towards the Sun and receives light.
3. A layer of air surrounds the Earth. It is called atmosphere. The atmosphere is made up of gases such as nitrogen, oxygen and carbon-dioxide which support life.
4. Our Earth is a beautiful planet. It has land, water, mountains and plains. Our Earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called atmosphere. The oxygen of the atmosphere and the land and water on the Earth give life to each living being. Thus, our Earth is a unique planet.
5. It is the movement of the Earth on its axis around the Sun once in a year. It takes a year for the Earth to travel all the way around the Sun. During that time, the Earth spins around 365 times, giving that many number of days. Thus, it takes the Earth about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution.

Things To Do

- **Draw a picture of land, mountains, rivers and the Sun and colour it also.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. ocean 2. round 3. continents 4. blue

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The large land bodies on the Earth are called continents.
2. A very large body of water on the surface of the Earth is called an ocean.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Asia | → | a. smallest continent |
| 2. Pacific | → | b. a book of maps |
| 3. Australia | → | c. largest continent |
| 4. Globe | → | d. largest ocean |
| 5. Atlas | → | e. model of the Earth |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **Pacific** Ocean is the largest ocean.
2. **Asia** is the largest continent.
3. A globe is a **model** of the Earth.
4. Australia is the smallest **continent** of the Earth.
5. Book of maps is also called an **atlas**.

E. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. The largest continent : **Asia**
2. The smallest continent : **Australia**
3. The largest ocean : **Pacific**

F. Replace the underlined words with correct ones to make the statements true :

- A model of the Earth is called a globe.
- The large land bodies on the earth are called continents.
- Australia is the smallest continent.
- We cannot carry big globe with us easily.
- Our country, India, is also in Asia.

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. A map is a drawing of the Earth or a part of it and it is drawn

on a flat surface. The maps are of different types. Some are big wall maps, and some are in the form of a book called an Atlas.

2. A very large body of water on the surface of the Earth is called an ocean. The other smaller water bodies are called seas, bays and gulfs. The Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Indian Ocean are the four major oceans of the Earth. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
3. There are four directions. They are East, West, North and South.
4. The large land bodies on the Earth are called continents. There are seven continents. They are Asia Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia. Asia is the largest continent and Australia is the smallest continent.

Things To Do

- **The outline of the world map is given below. Colour and name the continents and oceans.**

Do it yourself.

Unit II : Our India : The Country

4

The Land Surface



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. seventh 2. Mount Everest 3. second 4. Asia

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. India is that country in which we live.
2. India is a part of the continent of Asia.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Northern plains are also known as **Gangetic** plains.
2. Mount Everest is the highest **peak** in the world.
3. The great Indian desert is also collect the **Thar** desert.
4. Very fertile soil is called **silt**.
5. India is a very **big** country.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Name any three :

Ans. 1. China, Nepal, Pakistan 2. Ganga, Indus, Yamuna

E. Match the following :

- | A | B |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. India | a. Mt. Everest |
| 2. The highest peak | b. Andaman and Nicobar |
| 3. Rajasthan | c. Seventh largest country |
| 4. Islands | d. Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh |
| 5. Neighbours | e. Dry and sandy land |

B. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The land which is surrounded by water on three sides, is called a peninsula. India is, therefore, a peninsula.
 - The main physical divisions of India are as—
 - The Northern Mountains
 - The Northern Plains
 - The Great Indian Desert
 - The Southern Plateau
 - The Coastal Plains
 - The Island Regions
 - The northern part of India has highest mountain ranges on the Earth. These are the 'Himalayas'. It has some of the highest peaks in the world.
 - To the south of the Himalayas, lies the Northern Plains, also known as the Gangetic Plains. These regions have flat or even level and which is watered by the Himalayan rivers. These rivers bring very fine soil called silt making the area very fertile. Many types of crops are grown here. This region is, therefore, densely populated.

Things To Do

- On the given outline map of India :**
Draw and colour the different natural regions of India.
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Delhi 2. 28 3. north 4. 7

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Uttar Pradesh is the name of our state.
2. Pranab Mukherjee is the president of India.

B. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Rajasthan → a. Capital of Manipur
2. Central Government offices → b. Union Territory
3. Delhi → c. Largest state
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands → d. Delhi
5. Imphal → e. National Capital Territory

C. Find out and fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Delhi** is the capital of India.
2. **Dr. Manmohan Singh** is the Prime Minister of India.
3. India is divided into **29** states.
4. **Goa** is the smallest state of India.
5. **Pranab Mukherjee** is the President of India.

D. Tick (3) the correct answer in each :

- Ans. 1. Kashmir is in the **north**/south of India.
2. There are 25/**28** states in all.
3. The President of India lives in **Delhi**/Mumbai.
4. Puducherry is a state/**union** territory.
5. **Chandigarh**/Mohali is the capital of Punjab.

E. Write the names of the capitals of the following states :

- Ans. 1. Himachal Pradesh **Shimla** 2. Tripura **Agartala**
3. Maharashtra **Mumbai** 4. Orissa **Bhubaneswar**
5. Rajasthan **Jaipur** 6. Madhya Pradesh **Bhopal**
7. Karnataka **Bengaluru** 8. Goa **Panaji**

F. Unscramble and write the names of the following states of India :

- Ans. 1. BARIH **BIHAR** 2. KELARA **KERALA**
3. ARHNAYA **HARYANA** 4. SAISOR **ORISSA**
5. MURPINA **MANIPUR** 6. TPURRIA **TRIPURA**
7. MSAAS **ASSAM** 8. AGO **GOA**
9. LANDGANA **NAGALAND** 10. JABPUN **PUNJAB**

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The Indian government looks after the needs, welfare and safety of the people of India. The government frames laws

- or rules to run the country.
- India is a big country, it is not possible for one Central Government to look after the law and order in each part of the country. Therefore, India has been divided into smaller areas known as states. India has 28 states.
 - The Union Territories are like states but they do not have their own independent Government. They are directly under the control of the Central Government. There are 7 union territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Seven Union Territories of India are as follows :

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2. Chandigarh |
| 3. Dada and Nagar Haveli | 4. Daman and Diu |
| 5. Lakshadweep | 6. Puducherry |
| 7. National Capital Territory of Delhi | |

Things To Do

- Identify the following personalities.

Ans.



Sardar Vallabh Bai, Patel



Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil,



Late sh. Atal Bihari

Write the following from your state :

- Ans.** 1. Yogi Adityanath 2. Lucknow 3. Meerut and Allahabad

- Ask 4 students of your class about their native places. Fill in the table accordingly :

Do it yourself :

6

Means of Transport



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. water 2. air transport 3. land transport

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- Ship and steamer are the two means of water transport.
 - Car, bus, scooter and tonga are the four means of land transport.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 1. Bus | → | a. tonga |
| 2. Ship | → | b. space |
| 3. Rocket | → | c. land |
| 4. Horse | → | d. water |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- We use different modes of **transport**.
 - Air transport** is the fastest means of transport.
 - There is a vary big network of **railways** in India.
 - All of us have **relatives** and **friends**.
 - Water transport is the **cheapest** means of transport.

D. Encircle the odd-one-out in each row :

- Ans.**
- bus, scooter, motorcycle, **tonga**
 - rocket, aeroplane, **tractor**, helicopter
 - boat, **train**, ship, steamer
 - train**, truck, bus, van

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- We use different modes of transport. They are divided into three groups :
 - Land Transport
 - Roadways
 - Railways
 - Air Transport
 - Water Transport
 - We use bus, car, two-wheelers, three-wheelers, bicycle or rickshaw etc. to reach one place to another. These are means we use to travel, hence, are called means of transport. All those means which help us to move from one place to another are called means of transport.
 - Bus, scooter, car, rickshaw and train are the five means of land transport.
 - The means of Air transport is the fastest means-of transport.
 - The means of transport are called the lifelines of a country because they help in the economic development and national integration of a country. National and international trade has become possible only due to the modern means of transport.

Things To Do

Complete the following puzzle by using the given pictures.



2. H
 4. S T E A M E R
 L
 1. R I C K S H A W
 C
 3. T O N G A
 P
 5. T R A I N
 E
 R

7

How We Communicate



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. post office 2. computer 3. communication

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Telephone is our favourite means of communication.
 2. Television help us to see a 'live' cricket match.

B. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. E-mail → a. news
 2. Newspaper → b. computer
 3. Message on screen → c. part of address
 4. Pin code → d. television

C. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Letter, Telephone, Fax
 2. Television, Newspaper, Internet

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Communication** means exchange of information among the people.
- Pigeons** and **horses** were used to carry messages.
- Aerogrammes are used to send **letters** outside India.
- News papers bring us **information** about the previous day happenings.

5. The means of communication have conquered **distances**.

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

F. Cross out (7) the odd-one in each group :

- Ans.**
1. Speed post, telegram, courier, **radio**
 2. Radio, television, newspaper, **postcard**
 3. Mobile phone, newspaper, **telephones**, fax machine
 4. Email, internet, **pencil**, computer

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Anything we speak or listen or read and write for anyone, we are doing a process to communicate or contact to concern people. It is considered as communication. Thus, the word communication means exchange of information among the people.
 2. Telephone, letter, fax, e-mail, radio, television, newspaper, etc. are some popular means of communication.
 3. The post office has allotted PIN codes to different areas. PIN is a six digit number which helps to identify the required places easily.
 4. E-mail is the fastest means of communication today.
 5. The means of sending or receiving messages are called the means of communication. We need means of communication to Communicate each other.

Things To Do

Rearrange and write the following jumbled words :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. LETTER | 2. STAMP | 3. RADIO |
| 4. COMPUTER | 4. EMAIL | 5. MOBILE |
| 6. TELEVISION | 7. SATELLITE | 8. PINCODE |
| 9. INTERNET | | |

Unit III : Our India : The People

8

Different Occupations



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. farming | 2. eggs | 3. money |
|------------|---------|----------|

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. We need an occupation to earn money. We earn money to fulfil our day-to-day needs.
 2. Fishing is the main occupation of the people living near coastal areas.

B. Tick (3) the correct answer in each :

- Ans.**
1. In the coastal areas the main occupation is **fishing**/farming.
 2. Metals are used for making clothes/**machines**.
 3. Mining is the main occupation in states which are rich in forests/**minerals**.
 4. Poultry farming is connected with **hens**/crops.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Fishing | a. minerals |
| 2. Mining | b. fishes |
| 3. Poultry farming | c. trees |
| 4. Cattle Rearing | d. hens |
| 5. Forestry | e. cows |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Some parts of our country have **thick** forests.
 2. We get eggs and chickens from **poultry** farms.
 3. Mining means digging **minerals** out of the Earth.
 4. We all do some kind of **work**.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. We all do some kind of work. Works are important because we earn money to fulfil our day-to-day needs. Any activity that helps us to earn money is known as occupation.
 2. Mining means digging minerals out of the Earth. It is one of the most important occupations of our people.
India has rich deposits of minerals like coal, iron, manganese, mica, marble, limestone and petroleum. Many people work in the mines. We can produce a large variety of products from minerals such as automobiles, bicycles, machines, cement, chemicals, sewing machines, rail coaches, engines, ships, and a variety of other things of daily use.
 3. Some people have poultry farms. Poultry means keeping birds for meat or eggs. It includes hens, ducks and geese. People keep these birds because they give them eggs and

- chicken to eat and need very little to feed.
- We need an occupation to earn money. We earn money to fulfil our day-to-day needs.
 - People work according to their capabilities and knowledge. They work as farmer, carpenter, mason, tailor, potter, cobbler, milkman, fisherman, labourer, clerk, nurse, doctor, teacher and engineer.

Things To Do

Rearrange the following jumbled words :

- Ans.** 1. FISHING 2. FARMING 3. MINING
4. DOCTOR 5. TREES

9

Indian Food



Multiple Choice Question (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. Gujarat 2. apples 3. Kerala 4. oranges

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Rajma and rice are my favourite food items.
2. Turmeric, chillies, cloves, pepper, cardamom etc, are the some spices grown in our country.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Dhokla | → | a. Rajasthan |
| 2. Dal bati | → | b. Nagpur |
| 3. Apples | → | c. Gujarat |
| 4. Oranges | → | d. spice |
| 5. Turmeric | → | e. Himachal Pradesh |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Apricots are grown in **Ladakh**.
2. India is a **large** country.
3. Kheer is made of **rice** and **sweetened milk**.
4. The people of South India eat more **rice**.
5. **balanced** diet is necessary for us.
6. Dhokla is the popular dish of **Gujarat**.

7. Rasogulla is the famous sweet dish of **East India**.
8. People in east India like to eat **fish** and **rice**.

E. Give names :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Two seeds eaten by you | Rajma, Gram. |
| 2. Two fruits eaten by you | Apple, Orange. |
| 3. Two vegetables eaten by you | Cauliflower, Spinach. |
| 4. Two cereals eaten by you | Wheat, Maize. |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our country grows many kinds of spices like chillies, turmeric, pepper, cloves, cardamom etc. Spices make food colourful, tempting and tasty.
 2. The food habits of the people are based on the kinds of crops grown in that region. The crops grown in an area : depend upon the climate of that place, the kind of soil it has and the availability of water there.
These differences in land features and climate help in the production of a large variety of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits. People mostly eat food that grows in their region.
 3. Paneer, ghee and curd are the three examples of products made from milk.
 4. Mutter paneer, pulao, daal makhani, chhole bhature and gulab jamun are the five dishes of North India.
 5. Food is the requirement of our body. It is needed because our body requires energy to keep its working on. The whole parts of our body work when we walk, run, move, play or even study. When we take rest or sleep still our intestine, liver, lungs and other organs work.
 6. Wheat, rice, maize and millets are the main cereals produced in India.
 7. Dosa, vada, idli, sambhar, rasam, panchadi, uttapam, hyderabad biryani, mysore pak, payasam etc. are the popular dishes of South India.
 8. Pumpkin, jack-fruit, brinjal, lady's finger, onion, beans, better guard etc. are some vegetables that are found in summer.

Things To Do

- **Look for the hidden food items. Mark them with different colours.**

Ans.

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

On a outline map of India make a collage of different food items of India.

Do it yourself.

10

Festivals and Celebrations



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. republic 2. 15th August, 1947 3. Raj Ghat
4. 2nd October 5. 13 April

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. We celebrate festivals because-
- Festivals and celebrations give us an opportunity to interact with our friends and relatives.
 - They also give us a break from our daily routines.
 - It is through festival and celebration that we can keep our culture and customs alive.
 - They develop in us a feeling of love and brotherhood.
2. Diwali is my favourite festival.

B. Write the names of the festivals.

- Ans. 1. Diwali 2. Holi 3. Pongal
4. Ganesh Chaturthi

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. India became a democratic republic on **26 January, 1950**.
2. A **festival** is a day of rejoicing.
3. Gurupurva mark the **birthdays** of ten Gurus of the Sikhs.
4. Sewaiyan is prepared on the occasion of **Eid**.

D. Write 'T' for True of 'F' for False :

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

E. Write short notes about the following :

- Ans.**
1. Onam is a harvest festival. It is mainly celebrated in Kerala in August-September. The snake-boat race is an important attraction of this colourful festival.
 2. India became a democratic republic on 26 January, 1950. So, 26 January every year is celebrated as the Republic Day in our country.
 3. The Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October, 1869. He is loved and respected by all Indians. He is affectionately known as Bapu. This day is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti every year. Prayers of all religions are held at Raj Ghat in New Delhi. People pay homage to Mahatma in their own ways.

F. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Deepawali | → | a. Festival of colours |
| 2. Holi | → | b. Festival of lights |
| 3. Onam | → | c. National Anthem |
| 4. Christmas | → | d. Snake boat race |
| 5. Independence Day | → | e. Decorate Christmas tree and cake |

G. Tick (3) the things which remind you of Holi festival :

Ans. Do yourself

H. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main function is held at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi. A special parade is held which includes the display of tanks, fighter, planes, missiles and our military strength. Folk-dancers from all parts of India and tableaux of different states are great attractions. The President takes salute at a marchpast along Raj Path.
 2. The Independence Day, The Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals. These are celebrated throughout the country. National festivals are celebrated

countrywide. All the States and Union Territories of the country celebrate them. National Festivals are national holidays all over India.

- Gurupurva is the festival of the sikhs. It is celebrated to mark the birthdays of Sikh Gurus. On this day, the Sikhs go to Gurudwaras. There they bow to the holy book Guru Granth Sahib. They listen to Gurubani from the Guru Granth Sahib. Huge processions are taken out in cities and towns. Langars or community food is distributed on this day.
- Holi is a festival of colours mainly celebrated in north India. People throw coloured water and gulal at each other. A night before holi, bonfires are lit to symbolize the destruction of the demon Holika.
- Harvest Festivals mark the changes in seasons. These festivals are celebrated differently in most states of our country. Harvest is the time when a crop which has been sown earlier, is ripe and ready to cut down.

Onam, Pongal, Bihu and Baisakhi are the harvest festivals.

Things To Do

Here is a grid for you. Find out the some of festivals names in it.

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

11

Our Helpers



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. doctor 2. policemen 3. postman 4. teacher

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. We go to school to learn read and write.
 2. Doctor, fireman, teacher, postman, policeman, barber, milkman, shopkeeper etc. are some helpers which we see in our neighbourhood.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Doctor | → | a. letter |
| 2. Postman | → | b. hospital |
| 3. Teacher | → | c. police station |
| 4. Policeman | → | d. school |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. A doctor treats **sick** persons.
 2. The policeman is a **public** servant.
 3. The teacher makes the learning **easy** and **interesting**.
 4. **Postman** delivers our letters.
 5. **Policeman** maintains law and order.

E. Cross (7) the odd word out :

- Ans.**
1. **Doctor**, stamp, letter, post office
 2. Policeman, robber, jail, **dispensary**
 3. Teacher, principal, **bank manager**, librarian
 4. Loan, **fire station**, bank, money

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Teachers teach in schools. We learn to study from our teachers. They teach us how to read and write. They make the learning easy and interesting. The teachers solve our difficult problems on the blackboard. We learn healthy habits and good manners from our teachers.
 2. Fairs and festivals are held in our neighbourhood. The policeman keeps the crowd under control during processions and fairs. He arrests the thieves and bad persons. We feel secure when the policeman is on duty.
 3. Firemen are also called fire-fighters. They arrive in a fire engine and put out fire with a long water hosepipe. Sometimes, they also use a tall ladder to reach tall buildings to save people caught inside burning buildings.

- The doctor vaccinates us to protect us from many diseases like cholera, typhoid, measles, polio and tuberculosis.
- The doctor helps the sick people to get well. When we fall sick, he examines us carefully and prescribes medicines. He also vaccinates us to protect us from many diseases.

Things To Do

- Look these pictures carefully and also write their names under them :
Doctor, Fireman, Postman, Policeman

12

Mumbai



Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
- Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.
 - Mumbai is a major seaport on the west coast of India facing the Arabian Sea.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Marathi** is widely spoken in Mumbai.
 - The city is also called **Bollywood** due to film industry.
 - Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra** state.
 - Mumbai has the **biggest** seaport of India.
 - Ganesh Chaturthi** is the most popular festival celebrated in Mumbai.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Pav Bhaji | → | a. language |
| 2. Film industry | → | b. Taraporewala |
| 3. Marathi | → | c. snack |
| 4. Ganesh Ghathurthi | → | d. Bollywood |
| 5. Aquarium | → | e. festival |

E. Name the following :

- Ans.**
- Bhelpuri
 - Sahar International Airport
 - Bollywood
 - Gateway of India.

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. The Mumbai city is also known as Bollywood, as most of the feature films are made here. There are many film-studios. Most of the Hindi films, TV. serials are produced here.
2. Mumbai is also called the commercial capital of India. The city has many industries. It includes textile mills, oil mills, oil refinery, electronic goods and items of daily use. Millions of people work in these factories. A few kilometres away from the Mumbai city is the Bombay High. Here the crude oil is taken out of the bottom of the sea. This oil is refined and made into petrol, diesel, gas and kerosene.
3. It has two international airports—Santa Cruz and Sahar. The Sahar International Airport in Mumbai is the busiest airport in the country.
4. Mumbai has many places of interest. Some of the places worth visiting in Mumbai are the Juhu Beach, Marine Drive, Chowpatty, Nariman Point and Gateway of India. Essel World is a great attraction for children. It is a big park with many amusements for children. The other important tourist attractions in Mumbai are Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Kamla Nehru Park, Malabar Hills, Art Gallery and Taraporevala Aquarium etc.
5. Mumbai is famous for Srikhand, Bhelpuri, Pav Bhaji, Batata Wada, etc. and all delicious snacks.

Things To Do

- **Locate and colour Mumbai on the map of India. Also locate the neighbouring states of Maharashtra.**

Do it yourself.

13

Chennai



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Tamil Nadu 2. Bharatnatyam 3. Pongal

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
2. Bharatnatyam is the most popular dance in Chennai.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The sea which Chennai faces is the **Bay of Bengal**.
2. Chennai is the capital of **Tamil Nadu**.
3. Chennai's old name was **Madras**.
4. Chennai is the **fourth** largest city in India.
5. The climate of Chennai is **Moderate**.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Name the following with reference to Chennai :

- Ans.** 1. Bharatnatyam 2. Marina beach
3. St. Thomas Cathedral

E. Understand the analogy and write the missing words.

- Kolkata : Calcutta :: Chennai : **Madras**
- Tollywood** : Tamil film industry :: Bollywood : Hindi film industry
- Chennai : **Tamilians** :: Delhi : Delhiites
- Chennai : **St. Thomas Cathedral** :: Mumbai : Gateway of India
- Mumbai : West coast :: Chennai : **East Coast**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Chennai is the most important metropolitan city of South India and capital of Tamil Nadu. It is situated on the south-eastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal.
2. The city is base to a large number of India's automobile industry and auto components industry. The Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi produces military vehicles, including India's main battle tank (MBT) Arjun. The Integral Coach Factory manufactures railway coaches and other rolling stock for Indian Railways.
3. Pongal is the most important festival of Chennai. It is celebrated for three days. It is a harvest festival.
4. The food habits are different in Chennai. Rice is the main food besides sambhar and curd. The mouth watering dishes like idli, dosa, vada, uttapam are also liked by the people from other parts of the country.

- Kolkata's main industry is jute processing. It is the largest centre for jute manufacture. Its other industries are textiles, footwear, vehicles, chemicals, electrical goods, iron and steel.

Things To Do

- Collect some pictures related to Kolkata city and paste them in your scrapbook.
Do it yourself.

15

Delhi



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. Shanti Van 2. Yamuna 3. Shah Jahan

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. NCT means National Capital Territory of Delhi.
2. The President of India lives in the Rashtrapati Bhawan, which has many beautiful gardens, including the Mughal Garden.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Qutub Minar was built by **Qutub-ud-din-Aibak**.
2. Delhi is often called a **Mini India**.
3. Delhi shares its boundaries with the states of **Haryana** and **Uttar Pradesh**.
4. **Trimurthi Bhawan** was the residence of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. The President of India lives in the **Rashtrapati Bhawan**.

C. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Raj Ghat → a. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Veer Bhoomi → b. Ch. Charan Singh
3. Shanti Van → c. Rajiv Gandhi
4. Kissan Ghat → d. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Tick (3) the correct answer in each :

- Ans. 1. Delhi is situated along the banks of the river Ganga/**Yamuna**.
2. Delhi is often called **mini**/short India.
3. The Red Fort was built by Sir Edward Lutyens/**Shah Jahan**.

4. Jama Masjid was built by Babar/**Shah Jahan**.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate always remains lit in the memory of Jawans who sacrificed their lives for the nation.
2. Delhi is often called Mini India because it has people living from all over the India. They speak different languages, they belong to different religions. Some people live outside the city but they came here to work.
3. Delhi is famous for many important historical monuments, buildings and temples. Here are a few of them—Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Jantar Mantar, Trimurthi Bhawan, Jama Masjid, Birla Mandir, Lotus Temple, Chandani Chowk, Amar Jawan Jyoti etc.
4. This metropolitan city is located on the bank of the Yamuna river. Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.

Things To Do

- **Here is a grid for you. Find out the some places of interest in Delhi.**

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

Unit V : Local Governemnt

16

Local Government in Villages and Cities



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Municipal Committees 2. Sarpanch 3. Mayor

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The village Panchayat acts as a court also to settle minor disputes. This rule by Panchayat is called Panchayati Raj.
 2. Gram Sevak and Gram Sevika are appointed by Panchayats who work as friends and guides to the villagers.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Panchayat | → | a. City |
| 2. Municipal Corporation | → | b. Municipal Committee |
| 3. Sarpanch | → | c. Village |
| 4. Mayor | → | d. Pradhan |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. There is a **Panchayat** in every village of our country.
 2. The head of a village Panchayat is called **Sarpanch**.
 3. **Mayor** is the head of the Municipal Corporation.
 4. The village Panchayat also acts as a **Court**.

E. Write any four works of :

- Ans.**
1. The Municipal Committee :
 - (i) **Keeping the cities clean**
 - (ii) **Lighting the streets and roads at night**
 - (iii) **Providing clean drinking water**
 - (iv) **Open schools, libraries and primary health centres**
 2. The Village Panchayat :
 - (i) **Keep the village neat and clean.**
 - (ii) **Provide safe drinking water**
 - (iii) **Build schools, dispensaries etc.**
 - (iv) **Settle minor disputes among villagers.**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There is Panchayat in every village. Its members, called 'Panchas', are elected by adults living in that village. Every person in the village who is 18 years or more has the right to vote. The Village Panchayats have women representatives and representatives from backward castes so that their problems may be discussed and solved. From among the 'Panchas' one number is elected to work as 'Sarpanch'.
 2. In big cities, the Municipal Committees are called Municipal Corporations. The Mayor is the head of the Municipal

Corporation.

3. To carry out all welfare programmes, they need money. They get grants from the state government. They also collect some money through taxes. The Municipal Committees charge taxes on water, electricity and other facilities. The people pay road tax for using the road for cars, scooters, buses, trucks etc.
4. Every person in the village who is 18 years or more has the right to vote in the elections of a village-panchayat.

Things To Do

- **Elect a committee of nine members from your class. Try to work as a Village Panchayat. Elect the class teacher as Pardhan.**

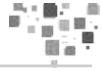
Do it yourself.

Social World-4

Unit I : India : Land and People

1

India : Our Nation



Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. north 2. flat and fertile
3. Kanniyakumari 4. Rajasthan

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. China, Nepal
2. India is the seventh largest country in area and the second most populated country in the world with around 1.35 billion people living here.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India is situated on the **south** of Asia.
2. The plateau region is **peninsular** in shape.
3. India is divided into **29** states and **7** union territories.
4. India has the largest number of **voters** in the world.
5. There are **island** chains on the both sides of Indian Peninsula.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Himalays range, Everest
2. Here the land is flat and fertile.
3. 29 states and 7 union territories.
4. It can be divided into six physical divisions– the Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Great Indian Desert, the Peninsular Plateau, the Coastal Plains and the Islands.

Things To Do

- **In the given outline map of India show the following :**
Do yourself



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Mount Everest 2. glaciers

Exercise

A. Oral Question :

- Ans.**
1. Himalayas is located in the north eastern part of India.
 2. Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman to climb the Mount Everest.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Dehradun is the capital of Uttarakhand.
 2. A **glacier** is a moving mass of ice.
 3. Terai is a **marry** land.
 4. The Himalayas mean **the abode of snow**.

C. Give three examples for each of the following :

- Ans.**
1. a. **Kanchenjunga** b. **Nanga Parbat** c. **Nanda Devi**
 2. a. **Shimla** b. **Kullu** c. **Manali**

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas
 - I. The greater Himalayas or Himadri
 - II. The lesser Himalayas or Himachal
 - III. The outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks
 2. Ganga, Yamuna, Satluj, Jhelum and Brahmaputra
 3. A glacier is a moving mass of ice. In summers, the ice melts and moves down the slopes of the mountains as rivers. Gangotri and Yamunotri are two important glaciers that start from the Himalayas, move further down and form never ending rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna.

Things To Do

- **Student should discuss about the various advantages of Himalayas.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer:

Ans. 1. Arabian sea 2. Yamuna 3. Sutlej 4. Allahabad

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. A very large flat areas situated between the northern part of the Himalayas and the southern peninsula is known as Northern Plains.
 2. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The second highest dam of the world is **Bhakra Dam**.
 2. Northern Plains are referred to as the **food** bowl of India.
 3. The **Ganga** is the most important river of the Northern plains.
 4. The **Ganga** and the **Brahmaputra** form the biggest delta of the world.

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Food bowl of India | → | a. Fertile |
| 2. Ganga and Yamuna | → | b. On the bank of Ganga |
| 3. Alluvial Soil | → | c. Sangam |
| 4. Kanpur and Varanasi | → | d. Bangladesh |
| 5. River Padma | → | e. Northern plains |

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statement :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The northern plains are very fertile as many important rivers which originate from the Himalayas flow through these plains. These rivers bring with them stones, sand, gravel and fine soil. These are called sediments. During the rainy season when the rivers are flooded, these sediments spread on the land over the banks of the river. This is called alluvial soil. It is very soft, fertile and light. This soil is very good for the production of varieties of crops. Therefore, these plains are referred to as the Food Bowl of India.

2. Rivers like the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra which emerge from the Himalayas, flow through these plains. They divide the northern plains into three river basins the Sutlej Basin, the Ganga Basin and the Brahmaputra Basin.
3. The rivers Ganga and Yamuna form the Sangam in Allahabad. Allahabad is one of the holiest place of the Hindus.
4. Due to favourable conditions of life, the Northern Plains are thickly populated. Big and small towns, cities and industries have developed in and around the Northern Plains.
5. Importance of the Region
 It supports large population.
 Major perennial rivers and their tributaries are useful for irrigation, hydel electric power generation, fishing and inland navigation.
 The alluvial soil brought by the rivers is very suitable for agriculture. The agricultural products are used as raw materials for industries.
 The flat land helps in laying of roads and railways without any difficulty.

Things To Do

- **Here are the names of some rivers. Arrange them into proper sequence :**

GANGA YAMUNA SUTLEJ GOMTI

4

The Great Indian Desert



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. south-west 2. sand dunes

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Thar desert is the name of great Indian desert.
 2. The Thar Desert extends to an area of 500 kilometres from the Aravallis in the east to the border of Pakistan in the west. In the south-west, it stretches from the Kuchch to the border of Haryana.

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **Indira Gandhi** canal brings water from river Satluj to the Rajasthan state.
 2. **Camel** is a very important animal in the desert regions.
 3. People travel on camels across the desert in groups called **caravan**.
 4. The Thar Desert has a very **hot** and **dry** climate.
 5. **Marbles** and **Sand Stones** of Rajasthan are precious.

D. Give reasons of the following :

- Ans.**
1. Population in the desert region is very less because life in the desert region is very harsh due to adverse climate with extreme temperature, scanty rainfall and scarcity of water. Absence of suitable condition to live affects the distribution of population in the desert region.
 2. Camels play an integral part in the life of the people of the desert. They are the most suitable animals for travelling across the desert. They can live without water for many days and their padded feet enable them to walk in the sand easily. Camels are therefore called the ship of the desert.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Thar Desert has a very hot and dry climate. Days record a very high temperature and nights become extremely cold. This is because sand absorbs and loses heat quickly. Summers are extremely hot and winters are biting cold. During summer, hot winds called loo, blow from the desert region towards the states Uttar Pradesh and Delhi increasing their summer temperature. Rainfall is very scanty and is less than 25 cm per annum. This is because the Aravalli hills do not allow the moisture laden winds to enter the desert.
 2. Such areas in the desert, where water is found and agriculture is carried out, are called oasis.
 3. Agriculture has developed recently due to the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal also called the Rajasthan Canal. It brings waters of rivers Satluj, Beas and Ravi from Bhakra Nangal Dam and Pong Dam to the desert.
 4. Life in the desert region is very harsh because of adverse climate with extreme temperature, scanty rainfall and

scarcity of water. Absence of suitable conditions to live affects the distribution of population in the desert region. People are settled mostly around the oases, where they can get water and carry out farming. The main occupation of the people are animal rearing and quarrying, as this region has marble rocks on a large scale. The animals reared here are sheep, goat, camels and cattle, Due to the presence of minerals like copper, silver and limestone, mining also takes place here. Some people lead a nomadic life, travelling from place to place looking for food for their cattle and to sell their handicrafts. They do not have permanent homes. They are called banjaras. They travel on camels across the desert in groups called caravan.

Things To Do

- **On the outline map of India, mark the desert region, river luni and the major cities of this region.**
Do yourself.

5

The Peninsular Plateau



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. two 2. Kaveri 3. Karnataka

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Southern Plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains. It extends upto Kanyakumari. The Southern Plateau covers the largest part of our country.
 2. The Southern Plateau is divided into two parts the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Black soil | → | a. River |
| 2. Godavari | → | b. Cotton |
| 3. Kolar mines | → | c. Karnataka |
| 4. Jogfalls | → | d. God |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Hirakud** Dam built across the river Mahanadi.
 2. The **Kolar** mines famous for its gold.
 3. Jog falls situated in the **Karnataka**.
 4. The land of the Southern plateau is **rocky and uneven**.

E. Cross (7) the odd-one-out. State the reason ;

- Ans.**
1. Bamboo, teak, ~~rice~~, sal
 2. Godavari, Tapti, Krishna, ~~Jog Falls~~
 3. ~~Sand~~, iron, manganese, mica
 4. ~~Cotton~~, millets, oilseeds, rice

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Southern Plateau is extended in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the eastern part of Kerala.
 2. The land of the Southern Plateau is rocky and uneven. But it is very rich in minerals like iron, gold, mica, manganese, coal and others. The famous Kolar mines of gold are situated in this region.
 3. Minerals like iron, gold, mica, manganese, coal etc. are found in the plateau region.
 4. The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape. It is formed by the Aravalli Mountains in the north-west, the Rajmahal Hills of Chhotanagpur Plateau lie to its north-east, the Eastern Ghats in the east and Western Ghats including the Nilgiri and Cardamom Hills in the west.

Things To Do

- **Student should be asked to show the southern plateau, its two divisions and three rivers in the outline map of India.**
Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Question (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Narmada
 2. Emerald islands

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. India has two groups of islands the Andaman and Nicobar islands also known as the Emerald islands, and the Lakshadweep islands, the smallest among the Union Territories. Lakshadweep islands are also known as the coral islands of the country.
 2. Tapti, Narmada, Mandovi and Zuari are the rivers draining the west coast.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lakshadweep | → | (a) Western Coast |
| 2. Lagoon | → | (b) Coral Reefs |
| 3. Lighthouses | → | (c) Rice Bowl of India |
| 4. Port Blair | → | (d) Kerala |
| 5. Eastern Coastal Plains | → | (e) Andaman and Nicobar Islands |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Eastern coastal plains gets rainfall during **October** and **November**.
 2. Shallow bodies of water are called **lagoons**.
 3. Lakshadweep islands are also known as **Coral Islands**.
 4. An **estuary** is a funnel shaped outlet formed at the mouth of a river.
 5. **Fishing** is the major occupation of the people on the west coast.

D. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Importance of the Coastal Plains and Islands
The deltas of the major rivers of the east coast, which have very fertile alluvial soil, are important for agriculture.
 - Fishing is the major occupation of the people on the west coast and they export fish to other countries.
 - The beaches of the coastal plains are tourist attractions.
 - The forests of Sundarbans are the home of Royal Bengal Tigers. The Rann of Kutch in the state of Gujarat is famous for palmgroves and wild asses.
 - The seaports on the coastal plains help in the development of trade with other countries.

2. Tapti, Narmada, Mandvoi and Zuari are the rivers draining the West Coast. While the eastern coastal plains drained by many major rivers like Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.
3. The western coastal plains is a narrow strip of land stretched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It stretches from Gulf of Kuchch to Kaniyakumari. It is divided into three divisions-the Konkan Coast, the Canara Coast and the Malabar Coast.
4. Ports are cities with harbours where the ships are anchored. Kochi, Mangalore, Calicut, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla are the major ports on the western coast. Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Tuticorin are the major ports on the eastern coast.

Things To Do

- **Mark and label the three divisions of the western coast and the two divisions of the eastern coast, on the outline map of India.**

Do it yourself.

7

The Climate of our country



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. March 2. June 3. Winter 4. January

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Winter is my favourite season.
2. Summer, rainy, winter and spring are the main seasons in India.

B. Match the following features with the climate :

- Ans.** 1. Dust storms → a. Spring
2. Large amount of moisture → b. Summer
3. Neither hot nor cold → c. winter
4. Short days and long nights → d. Rainy

C. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. January 2. July 3. May and June

2. Alluvial soil is found in the Northern Plains. This is the most important and widespread category of soil.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Soil is the important **renewable** natural resource.
2. Soil is found in the **top layer** of the Earth's surface.
3. **Desert** soil is mainly found in the Rajasthan.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Red soil | → | a. Step farming |
| 2. Alluvial soil | → | b. Rajasthan |
| 3. Desert soil | → | c. Northern plains |
| 4. Black soil | → | d. Iron oxide |
| 5. Mountains soil | → | e. Deccan plateau |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plants growth and supports different types of living organisms on the Earth. The soil is a living system. Plants need food to grow. Most of it is provided by the soil.
 2. Soil is found in the top layer of the Earth's surfaces. The rocks on the surface of the Earth are breaking. This breaking of rocks leads to the formation of a thin layer of soil. It is a process that takes thousands of years. Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind or glaciers and activities of decomposers contribute to the formation of soil.
 3. Soil erosion is loss of soil from land. It is common in areas with steep slopes, where the trees have been cut down. When rain falls on a hill side covered with grass and trees, it causes very little soil erosion. The plants absorb the impact of the rain on the soil. Trees and plants offer best protection against soil erosion.
 4. Protecting soil from erosion is called soil conservation. We need to protect soil because it is an important resource that supports life on the Earth. When soil erosion takes place, the top soil gets washed away by wind and rain. The top soil contains most minerals which we require for the growth of plants. Hence, it has to be protected by adopting various methods. Afforestation planting of trees, construction dams

and terraced farming on the hill slopes are a few methods of soil conservation.

Things To Do

- **Take some soil from different places. Find out the differences and note down in your notebook. Discuss it with our class mates.**

Do it yourself.

9

Forests and Wildlife



Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Monsoon forests 2. Sundari 3. Evergreen forests

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Chipko Movement was started in 1974 under the leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna. The volunteers of Chipko Movement (cling to the tree) to stop the woodcutters from cutting down the trees. This clinging to the trees was known as chipko. Thus the movement came to be known as Chipko Movement.
 2. Periyar in Kerala and Manas in Assam are the two wildlife sanctuaries.

B. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Periyar | → | a. Rajasthan |
| 2. Manas | → | b. Kerala |
| 3. Chilka | → | c. Assam |
| 4. Sariska | → | d. Madhya Pradesh |
| 5. Kanha | → | e. Orissa |

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Forests are also known as **natural vegetation**.
 2. Forest are of great **importance** to us.
 3. Deciduous forests are also called **monsoon forests**.
 4. Sundari trees are largely found in **Tadal forests**.
 5. The kanha wildlife sancter aries is situated in **Madhya Pradesh**.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. In India following types of forests are found—
 - (i) Evergreen forests
 - (ii) Deciduous forests
 - (iii) Coniferous forests
 - (iv) Thorny forests
 - (v) Tidal forests
2. The interdependence of plants and animals on each other in an area is called the ecosystem. Human being is also a part of the ecosystem.
3. These forests are found in regions which receive approximately 200 centimeters rainfall throughout the year. The trees of these forests are tall and dense. The trees never shed their leaves before the coming out of the new ones. So, they remain green and are called evergreen forests.
4. Some important sanctuaries are Periyar in Kerala, Manas in Assam, Chilka in Orissa, Sariska in Rajasthan, Kanha in Madhya Pradesh etc.
5. Large areas of land covered with trees are called forests. In a forest there are trees, bushes creepers, shrubs and mosses. Forests are also known as natural vegetation. Natural vegetation of an area is closely linked with its climate and land features.
6. Importance of Forests—
 - They give us timber, fruits, wood for fuel, medicinal plants and other useful products.
 - Trees suck much of the carbon-dioxide and release oxygen, which is essential for all living beings.
 - Forests cause rainfall and keep the climate cool.
 - They provide shelter to wildlife and fodder for animals.
 - They are the major source of wood pulp for making paper.

Things To Do

- **Here is a tree for you. Colour it and also write down the various types of forests in the given space.**
Do it yourself.

They pollute water, with nitrates, metals and pesticides. Most of these chemicals reach human bodies through water. Water pollution can be controlled by treating these effluents suitable before releasing them in water bodies.

4. Water is a precious natural resource. Access to clean and adequate water sources is a major problem facing the world today steps have to be taken to conserve this precious resource. This is called conservation of water. Some of the measures that can be taken for water conservation are

- (i) Efficient use of water
- (ii) Sprinkler irrigation
- (iii) Recycling and treatment of effluents
- (iv) Rain water harvesting

5. A thick and strong wall is also built across the river. It is called a dam. A huge lake is created at the back of this dam. The river water gets stored into this man-made lake. This water can also be sent to fields through canals. When water is made to fall from a certain height of the dam, it produces electricity.

Many such dams have been built across several rivers in our country. These projects are very useful. These projects are called multipurpose projects. The Bhakra Nangal Dam on river Satluj is the biggest dam and one of the highest dams in the world.

The Hirakud Dam on river Mahanadi is the longest dam in the world.

Things To Do

- **Here are some jumbled words for you which shows the uses of water. Rearrange them.**

Ans. 1. DRINKING BATHING WASHING COOKING

11

Mineral Wealth of India



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. iron 2. renewable sources 3. coal

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Iron, copper, gold and manganese are the four examples of metallic minerals.
 2. Salt, coal, petroleum and diesel are the examples of four Non-metallic minerals.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Kolar in **Karnataka** has deposits of Gold in India.
 2. Salt is obtained from **seas, lakes and rocks**.
 3. **Coal** is the main source of power in our country.
 4. Iron is not found in the **pure** form.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. There are many resources hidden inside the Earth. They are very useful to us. Such underground wealth is called minerals. They are created by natural processes without any human interference. They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness and chemical behaviour.
 2. Minerals are often found mixed with rocks. A rock that contains a large quantity of mineral is called a mineral ore.
 3. Deep holes have to be dug to take out these minerals. These pits are called the mines.
 4. Digging out mineral ores from the Earth is called mining.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Iron is used for making many things for our daily use. It is a useful metal. It is used for making utensils, machines, tools, rail tracks, railway engines, coaches, automobiles, ships and other things. It is also used in the construction of houses.
 2. India has many big oil refineries. Some of them are at Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi, Baroda, Digboi, Mathura, Barauni, Guwahati.
 3. The mineral resources on the Earth are limited. Mineral fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take millions of years to form. We are using these resources too fast. If we continue to do so, the petroleum deposits in the world will finish in less than 100 years. Coal deposits will probably last us for about 250 years.

contribute to a country's progress. Thus the ultimate resource of a country is its people. They are the human resources. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their needs.

2. Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ in their educational levels, age and sex.

Many programmes have been built up to improve the skills of doing things more effectively by humans. This is known as the Human Resource Development.

3. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, health, drinking water, housing are some of the problems linked to the rising population. Our natural resources are limited but our population is increasing. Obviously there is a pressure on natural resources. Forests are being cleared off for farming to feed the large population. Underground water levels are declining everyday. People are moving from villages to the towns in search of employment. This is putting a pressure on the cities. The slum areas in the cities are rising. Some of the people who fail to get employment turn to be anti-social elements. Some of them come in contact with anti-nation elements and indulge in destructive activities. This is an obstruction on the way to progress of our country.

Shortage of food, water and shelter are also common problems of rising population.

4. Government has started many welfare programmes for the betterment of its countrymen. We can achieve better results by our own efforts. Programmes like family planning, adult education, environment protection, physical and mental fitness and above all antinatural interest in our surroundings can succeed if people know why change is necessary and how it takes places.

The rapidly increasing population is the cause of many problems. The government is also taking steps to solve these problems.

Things To Do

- **On the outline map of India show the thickly and thinly populated areas in India.**

Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans. 1. oldest 2. rain 3. tea

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Jute is called the golden fibre of India.
2. Tea is called the queen of beverages.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. India is mainly an **agricultural** country.
2. **Rice** is grown in hot, wet climate.
3. West Bengal is the leading producer of **rice**.
4. **Agriculture** is the oldest occupation in the world.

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Agriculture | → | a. Queen of beverages |
| 2. Coffee and cocoa | → | b. Golden fibre of India |
| 3. Tea | → | c. Staple food of North India |
| 4. Jute | → | d. Cash crop |
| 5. Wheat | → | e. Green Revolution |

E. Write the names of two leading producer states of the following crops :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. 1. (i) Punjab | (ii) Uttar Pradesh |
| 2. (i) Kerala | (ii) Karnataka |
| 3. (i) West Bengal | (ii) Bihar |
| 4. (i) Tamil Nadu | (ii) West Bengal |

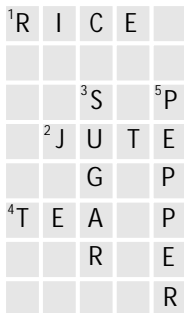
F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. There are mainly two-crop seasons here namely the kharif season and the rabi season. The kharif season starts with the arrival of the monsoon. Rice, jute, millets and cotton are the main crops of this season. The rabi crops are grown in the winter. Wheat, gram, barley, mustard and linseed are the main crops of this season.

- The government conducts programmes on farming to educate the farmers. Now, farmers are using high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides etc., for farming. They have also replaced ploughs and animals with tractors and combined harvesters for quick and easy ploughing and harvesting.
All these changes were brought about in 1970 by a movement which has made India self sufficient in food production. This movement is known as The Green Revolution.
- Rice, wheat and millets are the chief foodgrains of the people in India.
- Gunny bags, cloths and carpets are made from jute. West Bengal is the largest producer of jute in India. It is also produced in Bihar, Orissa and Assam. The jute industry earns the highest foreign exchange. Therefore, it is called the golden fibre of India.

Things To Do

Find the various agricultural products using the clues given below and complete the crossword.



14

Our Industries



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. more investement 2. jute 3. agro-based

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Cotton textile and sugar industries are two agro based industries.

2. Automobiles and ship building are two mineral based industries.

B. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Varanasi | → | a. Iron and Steel |
| 2. Bhilai | → | b. Railways |
| 3. Pinjore | → | c. Sugar |
| 4. Mumbai | → | d. Machine tools |
| 5. Nasik | → | e. Ship building |

D. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. A **Cottage** industry may have fewer people working in it.
 2. **Large seale** indusrty employ thousands of people.
 3. Kolkata is famous for its **jute** industries.
 4. Iron and steel is a **mineral** based industry.

E. Correct the following statements :

- Ans.**
1. The progress of a country depends to a great extent on the growth of Industries it has.
 2. Textile mills are located near cotton growing areas.
 3. Thousands of people work in the iron and steel industries.
 4. Sugar is agro based industry.
 5. Many people get employment in an industry.

F. Name two cities where the following industries are located :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (i) Chennai | (ii) Bengaluru |
| 2. (i) Kochi | (ii) Mumbai |
| 3. (i) Mumbai | (ii) Kanpur |
| 4. (i) Nasik | (ii) Bengaluru |
| 5. (i) Bokaro | (ii) Rourkela |

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Industry is the place where raw materials are converted into useful finished goods.
 2. The basic materials needed to manufacture any product are called raw materials.
For example agricultural products like cotton and sugarcane are used in textile and sugar industries. Minerals like iron, bauxite, limestone and coal are used as, raw materials in the industries that produce steel, aluminium, fetilizer, paper, cement etc.

3. There are many factors that decide the location of an industry. The first and foremost thing is enough finance, without which we cannot set up or run an industry. Industries are set up on the basis of availability of raw material in an area.
Most industries need power for running machineries. Hence, power is an important factor. Transport and communication are also important aspects as raw materials have to be brought to the industries and finished goods have to be carried to the markets.
Some industries also depend on water and suitable climate to produce their goods.
4. Importance of Industries–
 - Many people get employment.
 - Economic condition of a country improves.
 - It helps in improving the standard of living of the people.
 - Industries are very essential for the progress of a nation.
5. Based on the number of people working in it, industries in India are classified as cottage industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries.

Things To Do

- **Here are some jumble words. Arrange them into the correct sequence :**

SUGAR

JUTE

SHIP

COTTON

15

Modes of Transport



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. airways 2. in 1853
Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. The waterways are the oldest means of transport in the world.
2. Mumbai and Kandla are two major parts on the western coast of India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. India has a very wide network of **roads**.

2. **Airways** are the fastest means of transport.
3. The first railway line in India was built in **1853**.
4. The underground railway in Kolkata is called the **Metro**.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The four modes of travel available to us are roads, railways, waterways and airways.
 2. In Kolkata and Delhi the underground railway called the Metro, is a very fast and convenient way of local travel. The Metro in Delhi moves partly on underground tracks and partly on elevated ones.
 3. The Golden Quadrilateral, a six lane highway network has been developed recently connecting the metropolitan cities Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.
 4. Indian waterways are very ancient. Our ancestors had made trade relations with other countries through water transport. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are the major inland waterways of our country. The lagoons of Kerala are also used for navigation.

Things To Do

- **Here is a grid for you. Find out some vehicles in it.**

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

16

Communication



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. letters 2. telephone 3. television

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The radio gives us news, and educational and entertainment programmes. It is very useful for people who cannot read or write. Radio signals can be received all over India.
 2. Television, Radio and newspaper are the three means of mass communication.

B. Write 'T' for True of 'F' for False :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. There are several ways of sending **messages**.
 2. Long ago, people sent messages through carrier **pigeons**.
 3. **Newspapers** give us news.
 4. The **television** is the most popular means of mass communication.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Computer | → | a. Post office |
| 2. Newspaper | → | b. STD |
| 3. Letter | → | c. internet |
| 4. Telephone | → | d. News |

E. Write the full forms of the following :

- Ans.**
1. Short Messaging Service
 2. International Subscriber Dialing
 3. Subscriber Trunk Dialing
 4. Electronic Mail

F. Name these means of communication :

1. An **e m a i l** is a means of sending messages through the Internet.
2. **L e t t e r s** are sent through a post office.
3. **F a x** is used to send letters or documents over telephone lines.
4. **P h o n e** is a means of mass communication in which you only hear sound.

G. Look at the group of words. Which means of communication do they remind you of?

1. Newspaper
2. Television

3. Post Office
4. Phone
5. Internet

H. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. We need to send messages in the form of news, entertainment programmes, coverage of important events etc., to a large number of people at the same time. This can be done through newspapers, radio or television. These are called mass media. They are means of mass communication, that is, communicating to a large number of people.
2. Newspaper give us news and information about events from all over the world. A large number of newspapers are published in India in several Indian languages.
3. When we share our thoughts, ideas and feelings or exchange information with people, we say we are communicating. Speech is the fastest method of communication between people.
4. These days computer is also gaining popularity as means of communication. Messages are sent through electronic mail (e-mail) and the internet on the computers to all parts of the world. Internet is a vast network of computers across the world. E-mail is the cheaper means of communication.
5. Letter, telephone, mobile, fax, radio, television, newspaper, satellites, e-mail etc. are the various means of communication.

Things To Do

- **Solve the crossword by using the given clues.**

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

2. Right to Equality : Everybody is equal before law.
Right to Freedom : Everybody can express his views freely.
Right Against Exploitation : No one has a right to exploit others.
Right to Freedom of Religion : Everybody can preach and follow religion of his choice.
Right to Culture and Education : Everybody can take steps to preserve their cultural and educational right.
Right to Constitutional Remedies : Our fundamental rights cannot be restricted or taken away.
3. As we are given rights, the constitution also provides a list of Fundamental Duties for every citizen of India. Some of them are :
 - Follow the ideals given in the constitution.
 - Respect the National Flag and National Anthem.
 - Work for the unity of our country.
 - Co-operate with the government in times of difficulty.
 - Protect and improve our natural environment.
 - Protect the monuments and public property.
4. All the people in the country will be treated as equals. The government will not differentiate between people on the basis of their caste, religion or in any other way. This is known as the principle of socialism.
5. Some of them are :
 - To promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order.
 - There should be enough means of livelihood for every citizen.
 - Fair distribution of wealth.
 - Enough opportunities for education of children.
 - Make rules to help the weaker sections of society.
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - Improvement of public health.
 - Adequate power to Village Panchayats.
 - Protection of monuments, places and objects of historic and artistic interest and national importance.

Things To Do

- **Prepare a chart of fundamental rights and duties of India citizens.**
- **Find out the names of those leaders who have framed the Constitution of India.**

Do it yourself.

18

Public Services



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. taxes 2. food tax 3. road

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Meerut and Mathura are the two examples of Municipal corporation.
2. Tax is the major source of income for a nation.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The primary duty of the government is to maintain **law and order** of the country.
2. The welfare functions carried out by the government are broadly defined as **public services**.
3. **Municipalities** are set-up in small towns to carry out the welfare functions.
4. A reasonable amount of the government's revenue goes towards **defence** requirements of the country.

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

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The government has a number of welfare functions. They are broadly defined as public services.
- Making provision for education and setting up to schools and colleges.
 - Improving health and sanitation facilities.
 - Maintenance of hospitals, checking the spread of infectious diseases, controlling epidemics, undertaking vaccination programmes etc.
 - Helping agriculture, trade and industry to grow.

Promotion of agriculture on scientific lines.

- Providing drinking water.
2. A tax is a financial charge paid by an individual or an institution to the government. The government uses this income for its various projects carried out in the interest of the public. The taxes paid by us thus are an important part of revenue of our government.
 3. A reasonable amount of government revenue goes towards defence requirements of the country. The taxes thus collected are also used for public welfare like health, education and also for subsidizing essential commodities like food, fuel etc. This revenue is also used in various development projects like roads and other forms of infrastructure.
 4. Different Types of Taxes–
Income tax : It is a tax levied on the income of a person or an organization. People earning above a certain amount are subject to income tax.
Property tax : It is a tax to be paid by the owner of a property like land, house etc.
Water tax : This is a tax to be paid for using drinking water.
Road tax : It is a tax paid for using the road. Vehicle owners pay this tax.
Entertainment tax : It is a fee collected at recreation centres like cinema halls, amusement parks and so on.
Toll tax : This tax is collected at certain areas of roads, especially when you cross a bridge or a border of a state, and while you pass through a newly built road.

Things To Do

- **Make a chart and write down the functions of the Municipal Corporation on it.**
Do it yourself.

19

Indian Culture and Heritage



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. Bhangra 2. Kathak

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Hindi is the official language of India.
2. Onam and Pongal are the two harvest festivals.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The folk dance of Punjab is **Bhangra**.
2. The folk dance of Rajasthan is **Ghoomar**.
3. Kuchipudi is the classical dance of **Andhra Pradesh**.
4. **Odissi** is the classical dance of Orissa.
5. Taj Mahal is situated in **Agra**.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Qutab Minar and Jama Masjid in Delhi, the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur, the Humayun's Tomb in Delhi, the Taj Mahal of Agra and the forts of Agra and Delhi present the influence of Islamic architecture.
2. National festivals such as the Independence Day (15th August), the Republic Day (26th January) and Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October).
3. Most of the Indian languages are written from left to right except Kashmiri, Sindhi and Urdu.
4. Harvest festivals are celebrated when a crop is harvested. They express the joys of the farmers. Some of these are Onam in Kerala, Holi in Uttar Pradesh and other states of North India, and Baisakhi in Punjab.

Things To Do

• **Look these pictures carefully and fill up the blank spaces by using the given directions :**

Do it yourself.



Name of this

Taj Mahal

Name of this

Red Fort

Built by

Shah Jahan

Built by

Shah Jahan



Built with

White Marble

Built with

Red sand stone

Name of this

Qutub Minar

Built by

Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Built with

Stone



Name of this

Jama Masjid

Built by

Shah jahan

Built with

Stone



20

People Who Built Our Nation



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 2. The Guru Granth Sahib
3. Lord Mahavira

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Ramayana, Mahabharata and Gita are the three holy books of the Hindus.
2. The people who worked hard to remove the evils in society are called social reformers.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Kabir was a **religious** thinker.
2. The **decimal system** of numbers was developed in India.
3. The holy book of the Christians is the **Bible**.
4. Lord Mahavira preached **kindness** to all living beings.
5. **Dayanand Saraswati** was the founder of Arya Samaj.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.** 1. Hindus → a. Guru Granth Sahib
2. Muslims → b. Vedas
3. Sikhs → c. Bible
4. Christians → d. Koran

E. Name the founders of the following religions :

- Ans.** 1. Guru Nanak Dev 2. Lord Mahavira
3. Prophet Mohammed 4. Gautam Buddha
5. Zarathustra

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan worked for the welfare of the Muslims. He emphasised the importance of education. He was against the purdah system of the Muslim society. He opened a college in Aligarh Muslim University. This is his one of the greatest contributions to the society.
2. The religion was founded by Guru Nanak Dev. He lived in Punjab about 500 years ago. He believed that there is only one God, and people had given him different forms and names. The holy book of the Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib.
3. Raja Rammohan Roy was a great social reformer and scholar of 19th century. He fought against the sati system, purdah system and child marriage present in society during his time. He also pleaded for widow re-marriage and equal rights to women.
4. Hinduism has many holy books, written long ago. The most important are the Vedas, the Purans, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Gita.
5. Noted social reformer of Maharashtra, Ramabai Ranade, dedicated her life for the good of women in society. She opened schools and training centres for women and children in Maharashtra. She provided education and training to the women. She also worked for the orphans.

Things To Do

- **Draw the pictures of the worship places fo various religions on a chart paper.**
Do yourself

21

Our National Symbols



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1. three colours | 2. peacock |
| 3. Rabindranath Tagore | 4. Lotus |

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. It means truth always wins.
 2. The mango is our national fruit and the banyan tree is our national tree.

3. The national emblem is found on coins, stamps, currency notes, postage stamps, government documents and publications.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The colours in our National Flag are **saffron, white** and **green**.
 2. National **emblem** represents the authority of a nation.
 3. The **peacock** is the National bird of India.
 4. The tiger is our national **animal**.
 5. National Anthem must be sung in 52 seconds.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. White | a. Prosperity |
| 2. Saffron | b. 24 spokes |
| 3. Green | c. Truth and peace |
| 4. Ashok Chakra | d. Courage and sacrifice |

E. Write the names of :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Rabindranath Tagore | 2. Peacock | |
| 3. Mango | 4. Lotus | 5. Tiger |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our country India has some symbols. These symbols are called our 'National Symbols.' These symbols are intrinsic to the Indian identity and heritage. Indians across the world are proud of these national symbols as they infuse a sense of pride and patriotism in every Indian's heart.
 2. The national emblem is found on coins, stamps, currency notes, postage stamps, government documents and publications.
 3. Our National Flag is tricoloured having three horizontal bands. The saffron at the top stands for courage and sacrifice, white in the middle stands for truth and peace, while green at the bottom stands for prosperity.
 4. Mango, Lotus, Peacock and tiger are our four national symbols.

Things To Do

- **Draw a diagram of our National Flag on your chart paper. Colour it carefully and name any two occasions on which it is hoisted.**

Do it yourself.

1

The Globe– A Model of the Earth



Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Earth 2. Equator 3. 90

Exercise

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. Copernicus
2. The Equator which divides the Earth into two equal halves is a horizontal line which runs from east to west.

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Our Earth is made up of **land** and **water**.
2. The **equator** divides the Earth into two equal halves.
3. Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich near London in **U.K.**
4. Meridians are drawn at an **interval** of 1° .
5. **Latitudes** and **Longitudes** form a network of lines on a globe.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

1. The Earth is round in shape.
2. The North pole is at the top of the globe.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. A model of Earth is called a globe.
2. Do yourself
3. The imaginary line that divides the Earth into two equal halves, i.e., the East and the West, is the **Prime Meridian**. Prime meridian is also known as Greenwich Meridian as it passes through Greenwich near London in U.K.
4. Parallels and meridians form a network of lines on a globe. This is called a grid. It helps us to locate places on the globe. To locate a place, we must know the values of its parallel and meridian. The point at which the parallel and the meridian

intersect each other will be the location of that place.

5. Do yourself

Things To Do

Draw and colour a globe.

Do yourself

2

Maps—Our Guides



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. atlas 2. blue colour 3. physical map.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. A map is a more useful than a globe because we cannot carry the globe but we can carry the map very easily. Map gives more information than a globe.
2. Political map shows the boundaries of countries or state.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Maps are easier to carry as they can be **printed** and **rolled or folded**.
2. A book of maps is called an **Atlas**.
3. A linear scale is given in the form of a **bar**.
4. A scale is helpful in conveying the **distance** of a place.
5. We cannot make **maps** showing the actual size of a place.

C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False :

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

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. A map is a drawing of a part of the whole of the Earth's surface. It is drawn on a flat surface or paper. Maps can be drawn to show more details of a smaller area of lesser details of a bigger area. We can draw the map of a classroom, a school, a city, a state, a country or the world.
2. Maps provide us variety of information than globe.
- 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.

- Maps are easier to carry, and handle as they can be printed in books, rolled or folded. While we contrary the globes easily.
3. We cannot make maps showing the actual size of a place. Hence, a scale is used.
- Suppose the distance between two cities is 100 kilometres. On the map, it is shown as 1 cm. The scale is written as 1 cm : 100 kilometres. The scale is usually shown in a corner of the map.
- Thus, the scale is used to represent the ratio between the size of the map and the area shown.
4. Maps use different symbols and signs such as dots, lines, squares, triangles and grids to represent different features. Some of these symbols are used universally and are referred to as conventional symbols.

Some important conventional symbols are given below :

International Boundary	— · — · — · — · —	Dam	
Church		State Boundary	-----
Well and Tank		Mosque	
Metalled Road	====	Forest	
Post Office	PO	Unmetalled Road
Stream		Telegraph Office	TO
Bridge	====	Capital City	
Police Station	PS	Railway Line	
Temple	#####	Rest House	RH

All maps have an Index key or a map legend. This key helps us to understand what the symbols and signs stand for.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit II : Our Various Ways of Living

Weather and Climate



3

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. 21 June

2. rain-guage

3. gases.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Altitude means height of a place above the sea-level.
 2. **Altitude** : Altitude means height of a place above the sea-level. The higher the altitude goes, the colder the climate becomes. Thus on hills and mountain like Srinagar, Shimla, Darjeeling etc it is mostly very cold. On the other hand, places like Mumbai and Chennai, with minimum of altitude are usually hotter.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Places with little rains have **dry** climate.
 2. A **parameter** is used to measure temperature of the air.
 3. The Sun gives **light** and **heat** to the Earth.
 4. The **Srinagar** and **Shimla** have the coldest climate.
 5. The winds which carry clouds and produce rains are known as the **Monsoon winds**.

C. Write 'True' for true and 'F' for false :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Thermometer | → | i. winds carrying rain causing clouds |
| 2. Rain-guaze | → | ii. temperature |
| 3. Barometer | → | iii. rainfall |
| 4. Monsoon winds | → | iv. atmospheric pressure |

E. What kind of climate would the following places have?

- Ans.**
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Goa | moderate | 2. Mussoorie | cold |
| 3. Kashmir | cold | 4. Delhi | moderate |
| 5. Guawhati | moderate | 6. Amritsar | moderate |

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere around us at a short period. The weather may be sunny and cloudy today, but it may change the text day. Weather changes from day to day.
 2. The kind of weather that a place has over a long period of time is called the climate. A place is said to have a dry climate; if it gets very little rain over a period of many years. A place that gets a lot of rain for many years is said to be having a wet climate.

3. There are quite a number of factors which make the climate of a place. The first is the Sun. It gives heat and light to our Earth. Both of these are essential for life. Thus without the Sun, there could have been no life on the Earth. The Earth would then have been just a cold, large body, like so many other heavenly bodies.
- The second factor is the atmosphere. The atmosphere is made up of gases and water vapour, etc. It, like a blanket, surrounds our Earth. Rays of the Sun pass through it to reach the Earth. The atmosphere is helpful in stopping certain harmful rays such as ultra violet rays, from reaching the Earth. It also prevents the heat of the Earth from escaping too quickly, leaving the entire Earth in the cold.
4. A barometer is used for measuring the pressure of atmosphere.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

4

Equatorial Regions—the Congo Basin



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Kinshasa 2. Matadi 3. Cassava

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Textiles, cement, cigarettes, chemicals, beverages and food-processing.
 2. The climate of the DRC is also affected by the fact that one of the biggest rivers of Africa flows through it. Over the centuries, the river Congo and its tributaries have washed away the land and created a low-lying area in the higher plateau region through which its flows. We call this area the Congo basin. Congo is located in a large portion of the Congo basin.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. DRC is called the natural **zoo** of the world.
 2. The **Congo region** is the home of the Congo peacock.

- The **pygmies** are the primitive tribe of DRC who live in forests.
- Rubber, coffee, cotton and oil-palm are the **cash** crops of DRC.
- Matadi** is the biggest seaport and shipping terminal of DRC.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Kinshasa | → | iv. capital of DRC |
| 2. Agriculture | → | ii. staple food |
| 3. Zaire | → | v. DRC's old name |
| 4. Cassava | → | iii. language of the people |
| 5. Bantu | → | i. main occupation of the people |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The Democratic Republic of Congo is the third largest country in Africa. In the heart of the country flows river Congo, Africa's second longest river. The Congo basin is covered by rainforests all over. The Equator passes right through Congo's tropical rainforests in the northern part of the country. The country has the Central African Republic and Sudan to the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi to the east, Zambia and Angola to the south, the Republic of the Congo to the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika to the east.
 - Congo is the longest river of DRC.
 - They are called evergreen forests because there is a large variety of trees that do not shed their leaves at the same time. These trees are very tall and many of them are more than forty metres in height. On the ground there are thick bushes and shrubs. Many creepers climb the tall trees.
 - Diamond, gold, copper, tin, manganese and uranium are the minerals found in Katanga. So it is famous.
 - There are cash crops like rubber, coffee, cotton and oil-palm. Other occupations are fishing, lumbering and mining. Diamond, gold, copper, tin, manganese and uranium are the minerals found in Katanga.

Things To Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.

E. Circle the odd one out :

- Ans.** 1. Pampas Prairies Steppes **Ranches**
2. Bison Prairies dogs **African elephant** Badger
3. Sowing **Herding** Harvesting Threshing

F. Identify and name these :

- Ans.** 1. Grassland 2. American Bison
3. Skyscrapers 4. Harvesting Machine

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Temperate Grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world. In Europe and Asia they are known as the Steppes which means 'treeless plains' in Russian. In North America, they are called as Prairies which means 'meadow' in Russian. In South America, the Temperate Grasslands are called the Pampas which means 'plains' in Spanish. In South Africa, these grasslands are called Velds which means 'plain' or 'field' in Afrikaans. In Australia they are called Downs.
2. The Prairies are located in North America.
3. The western part of prairies is not so fertile. There is less rain. People who live in this region rear cattle instead of growing crops. They have huge estates called ranches. The cattle here graze in the open grasslands.
4. The Steppes in Russia are the grasslands in the cool temperate zone.
5. Since so much of the work on farms and ranches is done by machines, few people live on farms. Most of the people live in big cities where they work in factories or in offices.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. camel 2. deserts 3. Riyadh.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Saudi Arabia has a plenty of oil wells so it is a rich country.
 2. Saudi Arabia is important for the Muslims of the world. Saudi Arabia is called “the land of the Two Holy Mosques” in reference to Mecca and Medina, the two holiest cities in Islam.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **The dates palm** is the most common plant in deserts.
 2. The climate of Saudi Arabia is **hot** and **dry**.
 3. **Mecca** and **Medina** are the holiest places for Muslims.
 4. The annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Mecca and Medina is called **Haj**.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Camel | → | i. nutritious and sweet fruit |
| 2. Nomads | → | ii. ship of the desert |
| 3. Petroleum | → | iii. bedouins |
| 4. Dates | → | iv. liquid gold |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Almost all of Saudi Arabia has a desert climate with little rainfall. The daytime temperature is very hot and often rises as high as 129°F (54°C) and it is cold at night. It is because of this harsh climate that Saudi Arabia has no permanent rivers or lakes and the people have to depend heavily on underground water supply.
 2. Very few plants grow as the area is dry and barren. Most desert plants have long roots which go deep into the Earth in search of water. The dates palm trees are the only trees which grow easily in the region.
 3. The main occupation of the Bedouins is keeping herds of camels, sheep, goats and other animals. They move in small groups. They live in tents made of cloth or animal hides. They pitch their tents whenever 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 the caravans.

4. With the advent of oil-wealth, the country has got westernised. Today, life in Saudi Arabia is comfortable. The people are prosperous and use their country's resources for the development of their country.
5. Saudi Arabia is sometimes called “the Land of the Two Holy Mosques” in reference to Mecca and Medina, the two holiest cities in Islam. Every year millions of Muslims from around the world make a religious pilgrimage called Haj to Mecca and Medina. Prophet Muhammad, the founder of the Islam, was born there.
6. The long robe worn by the Saudi women is called the aba.

Things To Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

7

Land of Snow and Ice–Greenland



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Nuuk 2. boats 3. Reindeer.

Exercise

Section 1 : Formative Assessment (Based on CCE)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Frigid zone is the coldest zone in the world because this zone is far from the equator.
 2. Most of the animals found in the Frigid zone have thick furs on their body because they protect them from cold.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Greenland lies north of the **Arctic** Circle.
 2. **Cape Morris Jessup** is the northernmost point in the world.
 3. Most of the Greenland is covered by **ice**.
 4. Inuit used **harpoon** to catch fish and seals.
 5. **Nuuk** is the capital of Greenland.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

Ans.

- | | | |
|------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Fox | → | i. snowhouse |
| 2. Nuuk | → | ii. fur |
| 3. Igloo | → | iii. huge block of ice |
| 4. Iceberg | → | iv. hunting weapon |
| 5. Harpoon | → | v. Godthab |

E. Name the following :

Ans.

1. The native people of Greenland : **Eskimos**
2. Huge pieces of ice floating in the sea : **Iceberg**
3. The house of ice : **Igloo**
4. Small boats of the Inuits : **Kayak**
5. Wheelless cart down by dogs or reindeers : **Sledge**

F. Name these:

Ans.

1. Igloo
2. Eskimos
3. Sledgely Kayak

G. Give reasons :

Ans.

1. Most of the Greenland is covered with snow because it lies in the Arctic Circle which is very far from the Equator.
2. Greenland is called the land of the Middle Sun because in summer the Sun shines brightly for all the 24 hours in most parts of the island.
3. Icebergs are dangerous because they cause great danger to ships.
4. All animals found in Greenland have thick coats of fur because it protect them from the cold climate of Greenland.

H. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Greenland is very cold throughout the year. It receives very little rainfall. In summer the Sun shines brightly for all the 24 hours in most parts of the island.
Most of Greenland is covered with ice. During spring the ice begins to melt. Sometimes big blocks of ice called icebergs float away causing great danger to ships.
2. A harpoon is used for catching fish and other sea animals. A harpoon is a spear with a rope attached to it. They throw a harpoon across a distance and use the rope to pull back the animal.
3. Animals such as wolves and beavers are hunted for their fur and meat. Trappers sell the fur which is in great demand at trading posts and markets. The cold climate of Greenland makes it essential for people to wear warm clothes. Many of

them wear clothes made of seal skin which is warm as well as waterproof. They wear coats with fur-lined hoods, called parkas, fur gloves, warm leggings and long boots.

4. The main occupation of people living in Greenland is fishing and hunting. They depend on the sea for food and for most of their needs. They hunt sea animals such as seals, walruses, whales, cods and salmon.
5. A kayak is used for going out to sea for fishing. It is made of seal or walrus skin stretched over a wooden frame.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit III : Progressive World

8

The World of Growing Knowledge



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. J. Gutenberg 2. Indians 3. Louis Braille.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Sumerians of Mesopotamia were the first people to introduce a system of writing. These signs and symbols later gave way to the alphabet. The Greeks were the first to use the alphabetical system of writing.
- In India, the oldest scripts are those discovered in the seals of the Indus Valley Civilization. This script is yet to be deciphered or read. Later the Brahmi, Kharoshti and other scripts came into use. Today, there are a number of scripts in use. Most of these scripts have been derived from the Brahmi script.
2. Indians were the first to use fingers for counting. The concept of zero was also used for the first time by Indians. This concept was introduced to the western world by the Arabs who learnt it from India. Thus, the international system of numbers is based on the Indian system.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The **Greeks** were the first to use the alphabetical system of writing.

2. Braille script was invented by **Louis Braille**.
3. The international system of **numbers** is based on the Indian system.
4. All Indian scripts have developed from the **Brahmi script**.
5. **Literacy** is the key to progress and development.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Johannes Gutenberg | → | iii. Printing press |
| 2. Zero | → | v. Paper |
| 3. Papyrus | → | ii. blind |
| 4. Louis Braille | → | i. Braille |
| 5. Blind people | → | iv. Indian scholars |

E. Identify the country where the following were developed for the first time :

- Ans.** 1. **France** 2. **China** 3. **Greek** 4. **India**

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Brahmi was an ancient Indian script.
 2. The paper was invented in China more than 2000 years ago. It was made by hand by crushing rags, jute hemp, straw and bamboo.
 3. We have read that Johannes Gutenberg invented the first printing press around 1440. It brought about a revolution in the field of knowledge.
Later on the quality of printing improved. The scientists made letter types in large numbers for each alphabet. These letter types made of lead were used to compose the matter to print books. The process is still on. This not only helped to spread of knowledge but also made the world small.
 4. A blind person can read the words by putting his finger-tips over the raised dots or holes. Braille has enabled millions of blind people to read and study books, and they complete with normal students even in the areas of hither and professional learning.

Things To Do

- Ans.** Do it yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. 37°C 2. Stethoscope 3. Edward Jenner
4. Flyer 5. Small pox.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
- Vaccines protect from diseases and medicines cure from diseases.
 - With the discovery of chloroform, surgical pain was reduced. But half of the patients died due to infection of wounds by germs. Joseph Lister found that carbolic acid can be used in operation theatres to kill germs. Carbolic acid did not injure body tissues. He also started the practice of sterilisation of surgical instruments. During sterilisation, instruments are cleaned in boiling water to make them free from germs.
 - We have developed many simple ways to control the spread of disease. Some of these ways are :
 - Cleanliness is the most important way. We should always be neat and clean, and also keep our surroundings clean.
 - Eat a balanced diet.
 - Do regular exercise.
 - People should be made aware of the advantages of good health as a healthy mind lives only in a healthy body.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Microscope** is used to make small objects larger.
 - Penicillin** was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
 - X-rays** are used to locate fractures.
 - Laser** is used to perform operations without cutting the body.
 - The technique of killing germs by heating is called **pasteurisation**.

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

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

D. Match the following :

Ans.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Thermometer | → | i. Alexander Fleming |
| 2. X-rays | → | ii. Edward Jenner |
| 3. Antiseptic | → | iii. Joseph Lister |
| 4. Vaccination | → | iv. W. Roentgen |
| 5. Pencillin | → | v. Daniel Fahrenheit |

E. Find out the names of scientists and their discoveries in following jumbled words :

Ans.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. STETHOSCOPE | 2. GALILEO |
| 3. FLEMING | 4. PENICILLIN |
| 5. QUININE | 6. JENNER |

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. One day a doctor, called Rene Laennec, saw two children playing with a hollow log. When one child whispered a message at one end of the log, the other child could hear it at the other end. This gave the doctor an idea. He rolled his newspaper like a long tube, and put it on his patient's chest. To his surprise, the heartbeat of the patient could be heard more clearly. A stethoscope of today is far more sensitive than a mere paper tube.
2. Surgery was practised in India even in ancient times. Surgery is another name for operation. The doctors who perform surgery are called surgeons. Surgery is the operation of the body to cut off damaged or diseased part, replacing it by a healthy one given by donor. Today, damaged parts of the body, like kidney or even heart, can be removed by operation, and replaced by a healthy one. The process replacing a damaged heart is called heart transplantation. Also delicate operations of the brain can be carried out these days.
3. Louis Pasteur, a French scientist, formulated the theory that germs cause disease. He discovered that germs could be killed at a high temperature. Most of the germs enter human body through air, water and milk. He found that boiling milk and water killed the germs. The process of killing germs by heating to a certain temperature is called pasteurisation.
4. James Simpson introduced the use of chloroform in medicine. It is used to make person unconscious. Before an operation, a person is made unconscious so that he does not

feel pain.

5. Nearly 2000 years ago, smallpox was a dreaded, infectious disease, affecting mostly the children. Those, who survived its attack often lost their eyesight and got ugly scars on their faces.

Edward Jenner, a doctor in a small town in England, found it very strange that milkmaids generally did not suffer from smallpox, rather they suffered from a disease, called cowpox. This was a simpler disease, and the patient took only 2-3 days to recover. But after this, they never suffered from smallpox. Jenner to make sure whether there was any relation between the two.

One day a milkmaid, named Sarah, came to him for the treatment of cowpox. A puss-like liquid was oozing out of her sores. He collected it on a small needle and inserted it into the body of a boy, named Phipp. He kept the boy under observation. Phipp suffered from cowpox and recovered from it in two days. Now Jenner wanted to confirm it Phipp could be free from smallpox all his life.

After a lot of hesitation, he decided to take the risk and injected Phipp with the germs or smallpox, and observed him. To his great joy and relief, Phipp did not catch smallpox. It confirmed that people who once suffered from cowpox became free from smallpox. This led to the development of the anti-smallpox vaccine.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

10

Age of Machines



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. copper 2. England 3. Rudolph Diesel.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. The industrial revolution began in England in the early nineteenth century. The steam engine made it possible to run big machines. Machines took up the work of animals and

man. Goods could be produced in large quantities now. They were cheap and of good quality. The demand for the goods increased. This led to the beginning of the factory system. People from villages came to work in these factories and big towns grew.

2. Electricity is used in every home appliance—from our lamps, fans to geysers, ACs, ovens, TVs, computers...and the list seems never-ending electricity is also used to run machines to the factories, to light up the streets and shops.
3. Wind and solar power.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

1. We are living in the **machine** age.
2. We use **machine** in every walk of life.
3. **Steam** is produced by boiling water.
4. Coal deposits are found in the **beneath the Earth**.
5. **Bio gas** is produced by cow dung and other wastes.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

Ans.

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

D. Name the greatest discoveries/inventions made by the following :

Ans.

1. James Watt **Steam Engine**
2. George Stephenson **Rail Engine**
3. Gottlieb Dailmer **Motor car**
4. Rudolf Diesel **Diesel Engine**
5. Benjamin Franklin **Electricity**
6. Allessandro Volta **Battery**

E. Give answer in one word :

Ans.

1. The Machine Age. **Steam Engine**
2. Invertor of the steam engine. **James Watt**
3. Inventor of the first battery cell. **Alessandro Volto**
4. The hardest metal. **Chromium**
5. Kerosene, spirit and diesel.

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Perhaps early man learnt accidentally. It is possible that he happened to throw some stones into the fire. Then he might have noticed a bright object in the fire, which was actually metal. The discovery of copper changed human life. He learnt to make simple tools out of metal. These were stronger and better than those of stone and sticks. He also

used them for tilling the land. After hundreds of years, man discovered iron, which was stronger than copper. This was a stronger metal and it was so important to the development of civilization that we call this period the Iron Age. Iron tools such as ploughs, axes and sickles made it easy for him to clear and till the land to grow crops. Man now made stronger and bigger wheels for the carts. Very slowly, people settled down in villages and kept on improving the tools and weapons. They developed many skills. Each discovery and invention led to a more comfortable life.

2. A major change known as mass production took place due to better machinery. Mass production is the name given to the method of producing goods in large quantities at lowest cost per unit. The development of precision machine tools that could accurately shape metal parts of same shape and size made mass production possible.
3. Electricity was discovered by Benjamin Franklin, an American. Much before the invention of the steam engine, toys called Leyden Jars were made in Netherlands. These toys had two wires, one within a glass and the other outside the glass. On joining these two wires, sparks were produced. People who held these jars often got a small shock and that was the element of amusement!
Benjamin Franklin recalled these Leyden Jars and conducted a simple experiment. He saw the lightning in the sky on a stormy night. To conduct the experiment, he took a paper kite and attached a wire to its one end and a piece of metal to its other end. He flew the kite into the sky. As he touched the metal end, there was a flash of lightning. Franklin received an electric shock!
In this way Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity. People realized that electricity had a lot of power and scientists got busy in finding.
4. We have been using up our sources of energy at a very rapid pace. Vast areas of forests have been cleared for wood. Coal and mineral oil are being extracted at furious speed. By this rate, these are not going to last long. What are we going to do when these are all totally exhausted.
5. Much before the invention of the steam engine, toys called

Layden Jars were made in Netherlands.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

11

Some Persons Never Die



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. Plato 2. Northern States 3. Karl Marx
4. 1942

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Karl Marx appealed to workers in all countries to unite and fight against the capitalists.
2. Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King followed the method of non-violence.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Socrates was born in **Athens**.
2. Lincoln was born in USA in **1809**.
3. Lincoln favoured the **equality** of all human beings.
4. Marx and **Friedrich** together wrote the book 'Communist Manifesto.'
5. Gandhiji started the **Civil Disobedience** movement in 1942.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Socrates | → | i. 1929-1968 |
| 2. Mahatma Gandhi | → | ii. Abolition of slavery |
| 3. Abraham Lincoln | → | iii. Quit India Movement |
| 4. Karl Marx | → | iv. Thinker and teacher |
| 5. Martin Luther King | → | v. Das Kapital |

E. Who am I?

- Ans.** 1. A symbol of non-violence. **Satyagraha**
2. Believer in classless society. **Karl Marx**
3. Set up new system of government in Russia. **Lenin**
4. Assassinated in 1968, at a very young age. **Martin Luther**
5. Against blind faith in various Gods. **Socrates**

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Some people disliked Socrates. His method of discovering truth annoyed the ruling class. He was put on trial. The ruling class thought that Socrates was misguiding the people. They asked him to agree to their views or drink a glass of poison. Socrates agreed to take poison Hemlock. Socrates valued truth more than life. He died and become immortal. He was 70 years old at that time.
2. Lincoln was elected President of the United States of America for a second time. But his generous policy and his steps taken for removal of slavery were not liked by some people. Even before he took the charge of the Presidentship for the second time he was not at and killed in a theatre where he had gone to watch a play. He died on the spot. It happened in year 1865. Thus Abraham Lincoln gave his life to a great cause; the removal of slavery and establishment of the quality of man.
3. Karl Marx was born in Germany in a very rich family. He was a social scientist and a professional revolutionary. The Industrial Revolution in Europe made the owners of the factories earn huge profits and they became rich. They started new factories and became richer and richer. This new class of people was called the Capitalists. They became rich but the workers known as labourers were paid meagre wages and lived in crowded and unhygienic conditions in slums. Marx and his friend Friedrich Engels advised the workers to unite and fight against the capitalists as they were wrong. They believed in classless society. Both of them published their ideals in a book called Communist Manifesto. Marx also wrote a book called Das Kapital. He appealed to workers in all countries to unite and fight against the capitalists. The rulers of Germany, France and Belgium were disturbed by his ideas. Communism was the term given to the thoughts that Karl Marx held.
4. He led a very simple life. People loved him and called him Babu. He is called the 'Father of Nation.'
5. King was influenced by Gandhiji's ideals of service to the humanity. He decided to complete the unfinished task of

Abraham Lincoln. Following the non-violent methods of Mahatma Gandhi he led a movement of the Blacks against the Whites. But this popular leader was assassinated in 1968, at a very young age. So great was his devotion to Black Americans that when he received the Nobel Peace prize in 1968, he donated the entire amount to the civil rights movement.

Things To Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit IV : Conquering Distances

12

Moving Here and There



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) CCE Pattern

Ans. 1. The Wright Brothers 2. Mediterranean Sea
3. United Kingdom.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Coal, electricity and petroleum are used to run trains today.
2. Flyovers are built over roads to reduce traffic jams.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The steam engine was invented by **James Watt**.
2. The Grand-Orient Express connects **Paris (France)** and **Istanbul (Turkey)**.
3. **Water** transport is cheaper than other means of transport.
4. There are **13** major ports in India.
5. The first flying machine was developed by **Wright Brothers**.

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

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

D. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Roads on which automobiles can run very fast and without taking much turns are called highways, expressways or freeways.
2. Railways are the most popular means of transport in India. They are very useful in carrying bulky goods over long distances.

3. They are useful in carrying heavy and bulky goods long distances at much cheaper cost. Whereas roads and railway tracks have to be regularly maintained at huge cost, no cost is involved in building or maintaining the water routes. Even the maintenance cost of ships is much cheaper than trains and motor vehicles. This is the main reason of cost reduction on transport through waterways.
4. In the USA and Canada, many trains connect cities on the Atlantic coast with those on the Pacific coast. These are called transcontinental railways. The Trans-Siberian Railways is the most important railways network in Asia. It is the longest one in the world.
5. With the advancement in science and technology, many changes took place in the design, size and speed of the aeroplane. Goods are also transported by air. Today, air travel is safe, quick and convenient, but still it is very expensive. Many big cities in the world, like London, Paris, Moscow, New York and Tokyo have large international airports. India has four major international airports at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

13

Communicating with others



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. 1876 2. Samuel Morse 3. 1895.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Telegrams are used for an emergency situation.
 2. We can talk to any person in different cities and even in different countries with the help of STD and ISD.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

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

C. Find the inventors in the word grid :

Ans.

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

D. Name the following :

Ans.

- Codes consisting of dots and dashes. **Telegraph**
- The most popular method of sending spoken messages. **Telephone**
- Wires that connect telephones. **Network**
- The cheapest means of mass communication. **E-mail.**

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

- In early times, man used to go from one place to another for giving and receiving messages. He also used signs and symbols to communicate with others.
Horses, pigeons and messengers were used for sending and receiving messages.
- With the invention of printing over 550 years ago, in 1443, it became possible to communicate ideas to many people at the same time through books, magazines and newspapers. This is known as mass communication. The invention of radio, cinema and television less than 125 years ago improved mass communication. We know a lot about what is happening around the world. This is because of mass communication.
- Communication with a large number of people can be done through books, magazines, newspapers, radio, cinema and television.
- A television system transmits and receives pictures too alongwith sounds. Thus we can see as well as hear whatever is transmitted from a TV. station.
- Since the Earth is round, sending radio and television signals around the world was a problem. These satellites are

sent into outer space by rockets. They revolve around the Earth. Signals are sent up to the satellites. They transmit them back to cover a much larger area.

It is because of these satellites that you can see events such as cricket matches being played in England or West Indies, live in your television. Television and computer signals are also sent to other countries through satellites.

Things To Do

Ans. Do it yourself.

Unit V : Struggle for Freedom

14

The British Raj and the Revolt of 1857



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vasco-da-Gama | 2. Portuguese |
| 3. 1757 | 4. Mangal Pandey. |

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. During industrial revolution the British merchants introduced cultivation of indigo (a blue powder used in England for dyeing mill cloth) in Bengal. It gradually spread all over Bihar. The farmers had no use for this crop. They were forced to sell it at a very low price. This led the helpless cultivators to begging or starvation, while the Company earned huge profits.

Similarly, the weavers of cotton and silk cloths were also forced to sell their products only to the British at a very low price. The Indian farmers and traders were unhappy with the British. Slowly the Indian industries and crafts were forced to close down. India was converted into the richest source of raw material for the industries in Britain.

2. Even though the Revolt of 1857 did not succeed, it taught an important lesson to the Indian to liberate themselves from British rule.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **The Portuguese** were the first Europeans to reach India.

- Vasco da Gama landed in India at **Calicut** in **Kerala**.
- The company established its first factory at **Surat**.
- The British built **forts** and maintained **armies** for protection.
- The Battle of Plassey was fought between the Company and **Siraj-ud-Daulah**.
- The revolt of 1857 sparked off from **Meerut** near Delhi.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Laxmi Bai | → | i. Mughal Emperor |
| 2. Mangal Pandey | → | ii. Nawab of Bengal |
| 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar | → | iii. A sepoy |
| 4. Siraj-ud-Daulah | → | iv. Portuguese Sailor |
| 5. Vasca-da-Gama | → | v. Rani of Jhansi |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.**
- Kunwar Singh was the leader of 1857 revolt.
 - India was a rich and prosperous country.
 - The East India company was established in 1608 A.D.
 - Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested and sent to Rangoon.
 - Governor General was appointed to rule over India as the British agent.
 - Indians fought the war against the British ununitedly.
 - The revolt did not brought the British rule to an end.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The Europeans come to India to trade with India.
 - To protect their factories, the British built forts and maintained armies. The office and residences of the employees were situated in this area. The British came to India for trade, but became conquerors. Siraj-ud-Daulah became the Nawab of Bengal in A.D. 1756. He did not like the British traders building forts and maintaining their armies. He ordered the British to remove their guns from their fort at Kolkata. The Company refused to follow the orders of the Nawab. This led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757, in which Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated.
 - The weavers of cotton and silk cloths were also forced to sell their products only to the British at a very low price. The Indian farmers and traders were unhappy with the British.

Slowly the Indian industries and crafts were forced to close down. India was converted into the richest source of raw materials for the industries in Britain. The Indians were made to buy British cloth at a high price. The British made India a consumer of British goods and a rich supplier of raw materials.

4. The Company of officials started sending immense wealth home. They extracted money from the Indian rulers, merchants, landlords and even the common people. Added to this were the huge profits made from trade.

All this made the Indian kings, nawabs, farmers, weavers, traders and others unhappy with the British and their Raj. People from all walks of life started planning to oust the British from the country. But these people were not united enough to challenge the British rule.

5. The year 1857 is an important year in the history of our country. It was the time when an attempt was made by the Indians to liberate themselves from the British rule. Some scholars call it the Sepoy mutiny, while others describe it as the First War of Independence.

Mangal Pandey, a young sepoy, fired the first shot of this revolt. The bullet he fired on March 29, 1857, sparked the army rebellion against the 100-year-old British rule. The first spark of revolt started at Meerut, near Delhi. The revolt spread over large parts of northern and central India.

The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was made the leader. Other sections of Indian society also joined in the struggle. Nana Sahib Peshwa, Tantia Tope, Kunwar Singh, Liaquat Ali, Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi and Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh were prominent among them. The sacrifice of Rani of Jhansi is well known.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

15

The Beginning of the Struggle



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. AOHume 2. 1885 3. The Kesari 4. 16 October 1905

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. According to the social reformers, Indians society was divided and backward because the Indian people were uneducated.
 2. Some Indians went to other countries of the world to wage a struggle for achieving independence. Madame Cama went to Switzerland, Narendra Nath to Germany and Raja Mahendra Pratap and Maulana Barkatullah to Afghanistan. The Punjabis in America formed the Ghadar Party to help the revolutionary activities in India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Indian National Congress was set up by **A.O. Hume** in **1885**.
 2. The first session of the Congress was held in **Mumabi**.
 3. Tilak wrote against the **British Raj** in his paper, the **Kesari**.
 4. The British tried to create a rift between **Hindu** and **Muslim**.
 5. The split in the Congress occurred in **1907**.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Raja Ram Mohan Ray | → | i. Party formed by the Punjabis living in America |
| 2. Lala Lajpat Rai | → | ii. Published 'Kesari' |
| 3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak | → | iii. Revolutionary |
| 4. Ghadar Party | → | iv. Social Reformer |
| 5. Khudiram Bose | → | v. Opposed moderate policies of Congress |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.**
1. The first President of Indian National Congress was W.C. Bannerjee.
 2. Bal Gangadhar Tilak published a newspaper called 'The Kesari'.
 3. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.
 4. Khudiram Bose was hanged to death.
 5. Ghadar Party was formed America.
 6. People boycotted the Indian goods during Swadeshi Movement.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Every year, the session of the Congress was held in a

different city. During its first twenty years, the Congress made moderate demands, such as spread of education reduction in military expenditure, employment of Indians in higher offices and formation of councils both at the centre as well as in the states.

2. British rule in India brought extreme poverty among the Indians. Many died in times of drought and floods. Indian traders and businessmen wanted to start industries on modern lines, but the Europeans were interested in plantations for tea, coffee, indigo and jute. There was a great demand for these in England. The Indians realised that the British were out to destroy their economy and culture. This led to the formation of associations, institutions, schools, etc., by Indians.
3. World War I broke out in 1914. Many Indians helped the British government to fight the war. They expected that after the War, the British would give more freedom, but this did not happen. Instead, the British made strict laws to strengthen their hold on India.
4. Indian traders and businessmen wanted to start industries on modern lines, but the Europeans were interested in plantations for tea, coffee, indigo and jute. There was a great demand for these in England. The Indians realised that the British were out to destroy their economy and culture.
5. The young men were ready to make sacrifices for achieving independence. They were called revolutionaries. Later on, revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Vir. Savarkar, Ashfaqullah Khan, Jatin Das, Sukhdev, B.K. Dutt and many others joined the struggle and laid down their lives for the motherland. A fifteen-year old boy, Khudiram Bose, was the first revolutionary to be hanged by the British Government.
6. The Indians rose in open revolt against the partition of Bengal. At a huge public meeting in August 1905, it was decided that British goods would be boycotted. It was named the Swadeshi Movement.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Purna Swaraj day 2. 1930.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. The poverty of the people and the cruelty of the British government were the main problems of India when Gandhiji came in 1915.
2. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was happened on 13 April, 1919.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Gandhiji asked the people to give up the practice of **foreign goods**.
2. **Bhagat Singh** and **B.K. Dutt** exploded bombs in the Central Assembly.
3. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** was elected president of the Congress in 1929.
4. The Purna Swaraj Day was celebrated on **26th January 1930**.
5. The Civil Disobedience movement was led by **C. Rajagopalachari** in south India.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Satyagraha 2. Jallianwala Bagh
3. Chauri Chaura 4. Hindustan Republican Association

E. Match the following :

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Cruel and unjust laws | → | iv. Amritsar |
| 2. Jalliwala Bagh | → | v. Gorakhpur |
| 3. Chauri Chaura | → | vi. Black laws |
| 4. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan | → | vii. Peshawar |
| 5. 26th January 1930 | → | i. Purna Swaraj Day |
| 6. Sabarmati Ashram | → | ii. Nagaland |
| 7. Rani Gaidinliu | → | iii. Ahmedabad |

F. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

Ans.

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India after a stay of about 10 years in South Africa.
2. The government used violent methods to disturb protest meetings.
3. Jallianwala Bagh had only one narrow.
4. J.L. Nehru emerged as a popular minister in the course of Non-cooperation Movement.
5. Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed in an encounter with the police.
6. The Congress session at Ramgarh in 1940 elected Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as its president.

G. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. On his return to India, Gandhiji went to every part of India to understand the problems and the condition of the people. He was shocked to see the poverty of the people and the cruelty of the British Government. He decided to take an active part in the freedom movement.
2. It was a cold-blooded massacre of men, women and children at Jallianwala Bagh. The entire country resolved to fight the British and decided in favour of starting a non-cooperation movement against the government.
3. Gandhiji had started a Satyagraha against the unjust policies of the British government in South Africa. He had achieved considerable success in his campaign in South Africa. He had used the weapon of non-violent resistance, called Satyagraha.
4. The Congress session at Lahore in 1929 elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its president. The Congress decided to work for Purna Swaraj or complete independence. It was to be achieved through Satyagraha, which is associated with peace and truth. People all over the country boycotted foreign goods, did not pay taxes and launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
5. Mahatma Gandhi Salt Satyagrah Movement and marched on foot from his Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi on the Gujarat coast, to break the salt law. The law did not

permit people to make or collect salt from the sea. The violation of the salt law was his first challenge to the British government, Gandhiji was arrested and kept in jail at Poona (now Pune).

6. The activists looted the train carrying government treasury near Kakori railway station in Uttar Pradesh. This was known as the Kakori Conspiracy Case in which some activists were arrested and sentenced to death. Chandra Shekhar Azad managed to escape.

On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt exploded two bombs on the floor of the Central Assembly and also threw leaflets. They made no attempt to escape. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death, while Jatin Das died in jail after keeping a fast for 65 days. Chandra Shekhar Azad was also killed in an encounter with the police. These revolutionaries were nationalists and laid down their lives for their motherland.

7. It was a cold-blooded massacre of men, women and children at Jallianwala Bagh. The entire country resolved to fight the British and decided in favour of starting a non-cooperation movement against the government.

Thousands of people, especially students and teachers, participated in the Non-cooperation Movement. Gandhiji wanted the movement to absolutely peaceful and free from violence. The British government used all measure to crush the movement. Prominent leaders were arrested. In two months, nearly 30,000 people were imprisoned. This led to violence in some parts of the country.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

17

Freedom Dawns on India



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. 1934 2. 1939 3. 1942 4. Japan

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. "Do or Die" was the slogan of Quit India Movement.
 2. "Jai Hind" and "Dilli Chalo" was the famous slogans of Subhash Chandra Bose.
 3. India became independent but Gandhiji's dream was shattered because at the time of independence, the British divided our country into India and Pakistan.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Gandhiji launched the **Quit India** Movement in 1942.
 2. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the **Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army)**.
 3. The World War II came to an end in **1945**.
 4. Harijan Sewak Samaj was founded by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
 5. The INA was trained in **Germany** and **Singapore**.
 6. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogans **Jai Hind** and **Dilli Chalo**.
 7. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was born in as the **first Prime Minister**.
 8. India was divided into two nations **India** and **Pakistan**.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 1942 | → | i. Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 2. "Do or Die" | → | ii. First Prime Minister of India |
| 3. "Jai Hind" | → | iii. Gandhiji |
| 4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru | → | iv. 1945 |
| 5. End of World War II | → | v. Quit India Movement |

E. Who were the following persons?

- Ans.**
1. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel : **He led the farmer's struggle against the British.**
 2. Subhash Chandra Bose : **He formed the Indian National Army.**
 3. Jawaharlal Nehru : **First Prime Minister of India.**
 4. Mountbatten : **Last Viceroy of India.**
 5. Rajendra Prasad: **First President of India.**

F. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. The method adopted by Gandhiji to fight the British.

Satyagrah

2. The year in which the Quit India Movement was started. **1942**
3. The army formed by Subhash Chandra Bose. **Indian National Army**
4. The first Prime Minister of India. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**
5. The first president of India. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

G. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad took part in the Quit India Movement.
2. The Quit India Movement spread to every part of the country. The British government could not suppress the people's movement. They felt that their military power could not match the people's struggle. The World War II came to an end in 1945. Now it became increasingly difficult of the British to rule over India. They had to agree to free our country, finally on 15th August, 1947, We got independence from the British Raj. India became a free country and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in as its first prime minister.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogans "Jai Hind", and "Dilli Chalo".
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement went on till 1934. It promoted unity among Indians, Gandhiji worked to remove untouchability from society. He founded the Harijan Sewak Samaj. Gandhiji retired from the Congress to devote more time to social problems in Indian society. Side by side, the battle against the British for independence continued. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the farmers' struggle against the British government at Bardoli.
The British government was forced to make some changes in the administration of the country. It decided to give a little power to the Indians. Elections were conducted in the provinces, so that they would have their own governments.
5. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army outside India with the help of Japan. The aim was to win freedom from British rule.
6. The British did not leave our country quietly. They tried to

divide the Indian people on the basis of caste and religion. They asked the Muslims to work against the Hindus and vice-versa. Finally, they succeeded. At the time of independence, they divided our country into India and Pakistan. Gandhiji was heart broken. His dream of a united India has been shattered.

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

Unit VI : Working For Peace

18

Birth of the United Nations



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. 1914-1918 2. 1939-1945 3. 51 4. 192.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
- War is fought between two countries while world war is fought among the many countries.
 - To prevent wars in the world led to the formation of United Nations.

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

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The **League of Nations** was formed after the First World War.
 - Nations realised the **distraction** of war.
 - World War II ended in **1945**.
 - The United Nations Day is celebrated on **24th October**.
 - The Human Rights Day is celebrated on **10th December**.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Industrial Revolution | → | iv. 1914-1918 |
| 2. First World War | → | ii. 1939-1945 |
| 3. Human Rights Day | → | v. 10 December |
| 4. United Nations Day | → | i. 24 October |
| 5. Second World War | → | iii. Europe |

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them.

Ans.

1. The main objective of the United Nations is to prevent the wars.
2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the Japanese cities where atoms bombs were dropped.
3. Delegates of fifty one countries met a New York to draft the United Nations Charter.
4. The United Nations came into being on 24 October 1945.
5. The need to prevent ways gave birth to the United Nations.

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Atom bombs were dropped by the USA on the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These cities were completely destroyed in minutes. So, the people were worried and terrified after the second World War.
2. The United Nations prepared a list of human rights, called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was adopted on 10 December 1948, which is celebrated as Human Rights Day all over the world. Some of the important rights are :
 1. All people should have the right to live as citizens.
 2. All people should be equal before law.
 3. All people should have the right to education.
 4. All people should have the freedom to travel anywhere.
 5. Everyone should have freedom to worship.
 6. Everyone should have the right to employment.
 7. There should be equal pay for equal work.
 8. Every individual should have freedom of speech and writing.
 9. Every person should be free to marry according to his or her wish.
3. Israil and Philistin problem and Kashmir problem are yet to be solved by the United Nations.
4. 192 nations drafted and signed the United Nations Charter.
5. The UN was formally established after the Yalta Conference in 1945 in which the USA President Roosevelt, the British Prime Minister Churchill and the Soviet Prime Minister Stalin met at San Francisco, in June 1945.
Charter of the United Nations is its constitution. Its main objectives are security and development.

6.
 - To maintain international peace and security.
 - To promote respect for human gifts and freedom for all people.
 - To promote respect for human rights and freedom for all people.
 - To develop friendly relations and cooperation among the nations of the world.
 - To remove differences based on race, religion, language and sex among the people.
 - To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems peacefully in cooperation with every nation.
 - To assist nationals in these tasks and coordinate their efforts.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

19

The Working of the United Nations



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. The ECOSOC 2. 15 3. 5 4. India.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Security Council may decide to attack on the attacker country or may impose a ban on the attacker country for import or export anything.
 2. Different countries are the members of General Assembly.

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. False |
| 4. True | 5. False | 6. True. |

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Each country has **one** vote in the General Assembly.
 2. The Security Council has a total of **15** members.
 3. The headquarters of the WHO is in **Geneva**.
 4. The headquarter of UNESCO is in **Paris**.
 5. The International Court of Justice is located at **Hague**.
 6. The United Nations work through **their different organs**.

D. Find out the full forms of the following :

Ans.

1. UN **United Nations**
2. UNESCO **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation**
3. UNICEF **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**
4. WHO **World Health Organisation**
5. FAO **Food and Agriculture Organisation**
6. ILO **The International Labour Organisation**

E. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

Ans.

1. The General Assembly holds meeting every year.
2. There are five permanent members of Security Council.
3. UNICEF helps children all over the world.
4. UNESCO promotes the use of Education.
5. The International Court of Justice is located at Hague.

F. Identify the agencies :

Ans.

1. UNICEF
2. Food and Agriculture Organisation
3. UNESCO
4. Internation Labour Organisation
5. The World Bank

G. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. These are :
 1. The General Assembly
 2. The Security Council
 3. The Secretariat
 4. The Economic and Social Council
 5. The International Court of Justice
 6. The Trusteeship Council
2. UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

Its main aim is to help children all over the world, especially poor children who do not have enough to eat and enough clothes to wear. It tries to provide food, clothes and education to children in the poor countries. It also tries to improve the medical facilities and the hygienic conditions of the areas in which poor children live. You must have seen the UNICEF greeting cards which are sold every year to collect funds for the organisation.

3. It looks after the day-to-day administration of the United Nations. The Secretary General elected by the General

Assembly is the head of the Secretariat.

4. **Four Agencies of the United Nations :**

1. WHO (World Health Organisation)
2. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation).
3. UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).
4. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation).

5. **WHO (World Health Organisation)**

It tries to improve the health of people all over the world by working out means to eradicate diseases, prevent epidemics and by increasing people's awareness of health and hygiene.

6. **UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)**

It tries to spread education and knowledge. It tries to help the people of different countries each other by learning about one another's customs and culture. It tries to encourage advanced countries to help less advanced countries by teaching them new scientific methods and technology. Its headquarter is at Paris in France.

WHO (World Health Organisation)

It tries to improve the health of people all over the world by working out means to eradicate diseases, prevent epidemics and by increasing people's awareness of health and hygiene.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.

20

India's Role in the United Nations



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (3) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. Vijay Laxmi Pandit 2. Egypt.

Exercise

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Vijay Laxmi Pandit as President of the UN General Assembly; Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Dr. Radhakrishnan as chairman of UNESCO; Rajkumari Amrit

Kaur as Chairperson of WHO; Shri VR Sen as President of FAO; HJ Bhabha as Chairman of Atoms for Peace Commission; BN Ran and Bagendra Singh as Judges of International Court of Justice.

2. India, Egypt and Yygoslavia.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The **USA** and **USSR** emerged as the most powerful countries after the World War II.
 2. Mrs. Vijay Laxmi was the first woman **president** of the General Assembly of the UN.
 3. **India** is the largest democracy in the world.
 4. Non-Aligned Movement is for world **peace and development**.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

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

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Vijaylakshmi Pandit | → | i. Yugoslavia |
| 2. BN Ran | → | ii. proposed the policy of Non-Alignment |
| 3. Marshal Tito | → | iii. Chairman of atoms for peace commission |
| 4. HJ Bhabha | → | iv. President of the General Assembly |
| 5. India | → | v. Judge of International court of Justice |

E. Circle the correct answer :

- Ans.**
1. Tito was the President of (Germany/**Yugoslavia**).
 2. Nasser was the President of (**Egypt**/India).
 3. The Policy of apartheid was practised in (**South Africa** /Russia).
 4. NAM has become a movement for (USSR/**World**) peace.

F. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them :

- Ans.**
1. Mrs. Vijayalakhsmi Pandit was the President of the General Assembly.
 2. India has always supported the use of atomic energy for peaceful purpose.
 3. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the idea of Non-Alignment.
 4. The countries who joined NAM were led by the then UNO.

G. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. India's policy has always been one of non-violence. It has full faith in the ideals of the UN. It actively participates in agencies like UNESCO, WHO, FAO and ILO. Our country has been a member of the Security Council several times. Some of the main contributes of India to the UN are as follows :
 - India had strongly condemned the policy of discrimination or apartheid against the Blacks in South Africa.
 - When apartheid was abolished in South Africa, India re-established relations with South Africa.
 - In 1956, Israel, England and France attacked Egypt. There was a danger of world war. Timely intervention of India helped to avoid the world war under the directions of the UN. Our forces went to the Gaza Strip and Lebanon to bring peace there.
2. Vijay Laxmi Pandit became the President of the General Assembly.
3. After the end of World War II in 1945, most of the nations of the world were divided into two factions. One faction was led by the USA and the other faction was led by the then USSR. These factions were formed mostly on the basis of military pacts. Many nations were compelled to join either of the two super powers to protect their own interest. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of our country, proposed the policy of Non-alignment. He was supported by President Abdul Gamal Nasser of Egypt and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. They decided not to align with any of the superpowers. This laid the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President Abdul Gamal Nasser and Josip Broz Tito were the three leaders to begin the Non-Aligned Movement.
5. Many UN Experts had come to our country to solve our problems. India has also received help from the agencies like World Bank, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, etc.

Things To Do

Ans. Do yourself.