

YUVE

Strictly in accordance with the new guidelines
and syllabus issued by N.C.E.R.T



Social Path



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Help Kit
1-5

Teacher's Manual

Social Study Time (Class-1)

UNIT I – OUR NEEDS

CHAPTER 1 : WE ALL NEED FOODS

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. i **C.** 1. live 2. grow 3. energy, strength 4. work, play **D.** 1. everyday 2. healthy 3. plants 4. non-vegetarians 5. grow **E.** 1. chapatis, Dal, Pulses, Rice and Bread. 2. Potato, Tomato, Onion, Spinach 3. Apple, Mango, Banana, Grapes. 4. Milk

CHAPTER 2 : WE ALL NEED THE HOUSE

A. Do yourself **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. i **C.** 1. heat, cold, rain 2. safe 3. peaceful, comfortable **D.** 1. does not protect 2. safe 3. gives **E.** 1. it protects us from heat, cold and Rain. 2. To live in. 3. Our House.

CHAPTER 3 : WE ALL NEED CLOTHES

A. 1. woollen clothes. 2. Clean clothes make us feel food and fresh. **B.** 1. i 2. ii **C.** 1. heat 2. woollen 3. umbrella 4. uniform 5. cover **D.** 1. cover 2. woollen 3. cool 4. heat 5. rainy **E.** 1. To cover our body. 2. Light and cotton clothes. 3. Woollen clothes. 4. People who do special job wear special clothes. These special clothes are called uniforms.

CHAPTER 4 : WE ALL NEED WATER

A. 1. Animals and plants need water to survive and stay alive. 2. No **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. i **C.** 1. purposes 2. vegetation 3. germs 4. scoop 5. Boiled, filtered **D.** 1. cooking 2. drinking 3. storing 4. clean **E.** 1. drinking, Cooking, Cleaning, Bathing, Washing 2. Rain, Sea, River, Lake, Pond 3. The water which is not purified is not safe for drinking is called polluted water. 4. Boil and filter water is best for drinking.

CHAPTER 5 : WE ALL NEED AIR

A. 1. Air is called the life of living beings. 2. Do yourself. **B.** 1. i 2. i 3. iii **C.** 1. atmosphere 2. live 3. foul 4. green plants 5. burning **D.** 1. Fresh Air. 2. We must play in open. 3. Dust and smoke.

UNIT 2 : OUR FAMILY

CHAPTER 6 : FAMILY AND RELATIONS

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. i 2. i **C.** 1. uncle 2. aunt 3. cousin 4. grandfather 5. grandmother **D.** 1. Do yourself. **E.** 1. A family which contains mother, father, sister, brother is called small families. 2. A very large family is called joint family. 3. The families live nearby us is called neighbours. 4. Small family is called happy family.

CHAPTER 7 : WE ALL HELP ONE ANOTHER

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. i 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. Mother 2. Father 3. Mother 4. Mother **D.** 1. Our parents 2. Father 3. Mother 4. i. I help my mother to keep house clean. ii. I bring things from nearby shops.

CHAPTER 8 : FUN WITH THE FAMILY MEMBERS

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. fun 2. indoor 3. sight seeing 4. wild **D.** 1. In free time 2. Ludo, chess, carrom, playing cards, table tennis. 3. Circus, clown, zoo, sight seeing. 4. In zoo 5. Hill station.

UNIT 3 : OUR SCHOOL

CHAPTER 9 : OUR SCHOOL

A. Do yourself **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. pray 2. principal 3. library 4. playground
D. 1. pray 2. room 3. free 4. library **E.** 1. S. T. E. M. S. 2. Chalk, Duster, Chair, Table, Blackboard, Charts, Clock, Maps. 3. Staff room 4. Class room, Staff room, Computer room, Art room, Music room.

CHAPTER 10 : LEARNING AT SCHOOL

A. Do yourself **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii **C.** 1. Write 2. paint 3. habits, manners 4. play **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F **E.** 1. Classmates 2. in time 3. obey 4. good
F. 1. By saying Good morning. 2. Good Habits, Good Manners. 3. The temple of knowledge 4. Thank you.

UNIT 4 : OUR COUNTRY INDIA

CHAPTER 11 : OUR NATIONAL FLAG AND NATIONAL ANTHEM

A. 1. Three 2. The wheel of our national flag is called the Ashok Chakra.
B. 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. tricolour 2. Ashok Chakra 3. freedom 4. Jana Gana Mana 5. Rabindranath Tagore **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. Three 2. Saffron 3. Green 4. Blue 5. Twenty four spokes 6. Jana-Gana-Mana.

CHAPTER 12 : WE WILL CELEBRATE THE NATIONAL DAYS

A. 1. On 26th of January. 2. On 15th of August. **B.** 1. ii **C.** 1. 15th August 2. 26th January 3. 2nd October 4. 14th November 5. 5th September **D.** 1. v 2. iii 3. iv 4. ii 5. i **F.** 1. 5th September 2. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru 3. Independence

CHAPTER 13 : FOUR METROPOLIS CITIES OF INDIA

A. 1. North, South, East, West 2. New Delhi **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. Chennai 2. Kolkata 3. Mumbai 4. Delhi **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F **E.** 1. Delhi 2. West 3. Kolkata 4. warm **F.** 1. Large cities of called metropolitan cities. 2. (i) It is the capital of Maharashtra. (ii) Mumbai seaport is a very busy seaport. (iii) Mumbai is a city of industries. 3. Kolkata 4. Pongal

UNIT 5 – HEALTH AND SAFETY

CHAPTER 14 : GOOD HABITS

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1.iii 2. i 3. iii **C.** 1. bath 2. Outdoor 3. teeth 4. cheerful 5. work 6. sleep **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. (i) But everyday. (ii) Clean our hair. (iii) Keep our eyes clean. (iv) Keep our nose clean. (v) Keep our ear clean. 2. (i) We should use a good bath soap. (ii) We should use good hairoil. (iii) We should clean the hair with a clean comb. (iv) We should use a clean handkerchief. (v) We should never bite our nails. 3. (i) We should eat as much as need. (ii) We should not overeat. (iii) We should not waste food. (iv) We should not eat food in hurry. (v) We should be careful while eating.

CHAPTER 15 : SAFETY HABITS

A. 1. Red light say Stop. 2. Do yourself. **B.** 1. i 2. iii **C.** 1. rules 2. zebra 3. walk 4. lean 5. play **D.** 1. bad 2. Good 3. Bad 4. Good 5. Bad **E.** 1. Habit of safety keeps us safe. 2. Look to your right, then to your left and then again to your right. 3. Red : stop, Yellow : Be ready to go. Green : Go 4. (i) Do not play or run on the Road. (ii) Do not tease animals. (iii) Do not play with fire. (iv) Do not touch electric wires.

UNIT 6 – OUR LOCALITY

CHAPTER 16 : WE ALL USE PUBLIC PLACES

A. 1. Doctor 2. Police station. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. i **C.** 1. School 2. Post office 3. dispensary 4. market 5. Bank **D.** 1. Market 2. Bus station 3. Hospital 4. Bank **E.** 1. Children go to school for study & Learn. 2. We can bought post card, inland letters, envelopes, money order form, stamps from the post office. 3. Many shops together form a market. 4. The Gram Panchayat provide amenities like-street lights, cleaning of the streets, drinking water etc.

CHAPTER 17 : WE ALL PRAY TO GOD

A. 1. Church 2. Mosques **B.** 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii **C.** 1. Idols 2. Namaz 3. Bible 4. Guru Granth Sahib 5. Geeta 6. Quran **D.** 1. Mosque 2. Temple 3. Gurudwara 4. Church 5. God is everywhere.

CHAPTER 18 : WE ALL WORK TO EARN MONEY

A. 1. Tailor 2. Cobbler **B.** 1. ii 2. iii **C.** 1. farmer 2. doctor 3. potter 4. washerman 5. mason **D.** 1. Farmer, Doctor, Potter, Blacksmith 2. Do yourself 3. Do yourself 4. Do yourself

UNIT 7 – EARLY MAN

CHAPTER 19 : THE STORY OF MAN

A. 1. Early man lives in caves and tree-tops. 2. They covered their bodies with leaves of trees and skin of wild animals. **B.** 1. iii 2.iii 3. ii **C.** 1. difficult 2. stone 3. fire 4. wheel **D.** 1. Early 2. Cave 3. Stones 4. leaves **E.** 1. In caves 2. Fruits, Nuts and the roots. 3. Sharp-edged stones. 4. For hunting and protecting himself. 5. By rubbing two stones together.

UNIT 8 – ENDWING RENOWN

CHAPTER 20 : BHARAT THE BRAVE

A. 1. Bharat. 2. King Dushyanta. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. i **C.** 1. brave 2. Dushyanta 3. Shakuntala 4. King **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F **E.** 1. Jungle 2. King Dushyanta 3. Brave 4. One day King Dushyanta went to the jungle to hunt.



Teacher's Manual

Social Study Time (Class-2)

UNIT 1 – OUR NEEDS

CHAPTER 1 : THE FAMILY

A. 1. More than four members 2. More than ten members **B.** 1. i 2. i 3. i
C. 1. together 2. help 3. large 4. care 5. surname **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **E.** 1. Four
2. A large family generally has five or six members. 3. Small family 4. All family member share a common surname.

CHAPTER 2 : THE HOUSE

A. Bungalows are found in cities. 2. Kachcha houses are made up of wood.
B. 1. i 2. iii 3. i **C.** 1. rain 2. Pucca 3. straw 4. light 5. clean **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
5. F **E.** 1. Heat, cold and rain. 2. Pucca houses are stronger than kachcha houses.
3. Flats are houses, one on the other, known as storeys. 4. A drawing room, a bedroom, a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet and a store room.

CHAPTER 3 : FOOD

A. 1. The milk is known as complete food. 2. We take lunch in afternoon. **B.** 1. iii
2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. energy 2. eggs, muscles 3. Vegetables, fruits 4. plants, animals 5.
breakfast, lunch, dinner **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **E.** 1. All living things need food
to live. 2. Sugarcane, radish and spinach. 3. Milk, meat, eggs. 4. Breakfast lunch,
Dinner. 5. Uncovered and stale food can cause illness.

CHAPTER 4 : WATER

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** precious 2. food 3. Rain 4. tanks 5. Dirty **D.**
1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. Water is precious gift of God. We cannot live without
it. 2. Seas, rivers, canals, lakes, wells etc. 3. Water comes to our homes through
taps. 4. We should boil it and then filter it.

CHAPTER 5 : OUR CLOTHES

A. We wear cotton clothes in summer. 2. We wear raincoat in rain. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii
C. 1. cover 2. protect 3. winter 4. clean **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F **E.** 1. Cotton Clothes keep
us cool. 2. Wool 3. Rain-coats, gloves, gumboots, etc.

UNIT 2 – INDIA OUR COUNTRY

CHAPTER 6 : OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. family 2. help 3. together 4. caring **D.** 1. T
2. T 3. F **E.** 1. Houses close to each other are known as neighbour hood. 2. Like
a family. 3. Many neighborhoods make a town, village or a city. 4. They enjoy
themselves. They play together. They share their things with their friends.

CHAPTER 7 : THE SCHOOL

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. learning 2. principal 3. library 4. uniform **D.**
1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **E.** 1. Class-room, office, assembly hall, staff room, library, music
room, computer room, canteen, toilet etc. 2. Books 3. Prayer 4. They learn good
manners and many other good value in my school.

CHAPTER 8 : PLACES OF WORSHIP

A. The holy book of Hindu is the Gita. 2. Christian go for prayer in church. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. Temple 2. Quran 3. Church 4. Guru Granth Sahib 5. Bible **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **E.** In temple 2. Sundays are special days for special prayer meetings (services) in the churches. 3. Quran 4. They pray to their holy books the 'Guru Granth Sahib'. 5. On different festival of Sikhs, langars are organised.

CHAPTER 9 : OUR HELPERS

A. 1. Farmers grow crops. 2. Washerman washing our clothes. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii **C.** 1. own 2. plumber 3. electrician 4. Doctor **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F **E.** 1. We cannot do everything on our own. 2. Shopkeeper, Teacher, Nurse, Lawyer, Driver, Sweepers, Postman, Policeman, Maid servant, Gardner 3. The work which is person does to earn money or livelihood is called profession or job.

CHAPTER 10 : IMPORTANT SERVICES

A. 1. Fireman put out the fire. 2. We go hospital, when we are sick. **B.** 1. ii 2. i 3. ii **C.** 1. market 2. hospital 3. letterbox 4. fireman **D.** 1. buy 2. sick 3. catch 4. telegram **E.** 1. A market is a place where we can buy things. 2. A hospital have nursing homes, doctors and nurse. 3. The service of the fire station is another very important facility in the neighbourhood.

UNIT 3 – ENTERTAINMENT

CHAPTER 11 : RECREATION

A. Do yourself. **B.** 1.iii 2. i 3. ii **C.** 1. Recreation 2. Outdoor 3. indoor 4. zoo 5. fairs **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. Playing, having fun or enjoying yourself is known as recreation. 2. Chess, Ludo, carrom 3. Cricket, badminton, Table Tennis. 4. Shops, merry-go-rounds, musical shows, juggler's shows, art and culture shows, puppet shows and other interesting games.

CHAPTER 12 : FESTIVALS

A. 1. On 25th December. 2. Id is the most important festival of Muslims. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. Deepawali 2. Holi 3. Id 4. Pongal, Onam 5. Ganesh 6. 26th of January **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **E.** 1. All festival which are based on religions are called religious festivals. 2. The festivals related to the country or nation are called national festivals. 3. On this day Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya from exile of fourteen years. On this special day, people also worship goddess Lakshmi—the goddess of wealth. 4. Christmas is the most important festival of the Christian. This day marks the birthday of their God, Lord Jesus Christ. Christmas is celebrated all over the world on the 25th of December every year. 5. Id 6. Ten 7. Ganesh Chaturthi is celebrated mainly in Maharashtra. Pongal is the most important festival of the people of Tamil Nadu. Onam is mainly celebrated in Kerala. 8. 2nd October-Gandhi Jayanti, 15 August-Independence Day.

UNIT 4 – TRANSPORT

CHAPTER 13 : DIRECTIONS

A. 1. East, West, North, South 2. Do yourself. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iii **C.** 1. East 2. four 3. West 4. North **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F **E.** 1. North, South, East, West. 2. North-east, North-west, South-east, South-west 3. The rising Sun.

CHAPTER 14 : TRANSPORT

A. 1. Mules are used in hilly areas. 2. Elephants are used in forest. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. foot 2. faster 3. camels 4. ships 5. Trains **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. It helps to move the vehicles. 2. To travel 3. Car, bus 4. Ship, Boat 5. Aeroplane

CHAPTER 15 : ROAD SAFETY

A. 1. We should always walk on footpath. 2. We should cross the road on zebra crossing. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iii **C.** 1. road 2. footpath 3. right 4. zebra 5. road **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. Because of carelessness & hurry. 2. Where there is no footpath. 3. To cross road. 4. We should see left, right and left again. 5. We may fall and get hurt.

UNIT 5 – THE EARTH OUR PLANET

CHAPTER 16 : THE EARTH

A. 1. Flat land is called the plain. 2. Air and water are the essential for living beings. **B.** 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii **C.** 1. land 2. air, atmosphere 3. plains 4. valley 5. Plateau **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. Land and water. 2. Plains, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Plateaus. 3. Small town in hilly area. 4. Low land area between two hills. 5. High lands are flat on the top.

CHAPTER 17 : WATER

A. 1. No 2. The very big seas are called oceans. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. water 2. mountains 3. washing 4. salty 5. filter **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. Lake, Ponds 2. Snow-covered mountain. 3. Salty 4. Drinking, Washing, Cooking, Bathing.

CHAPTER 18 : WEATHER AND SEASONS

A. 1. Three main seasons are – Winter, Summer, Monsoon. 2. December and January months are winter months. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iii **C.** 1. changing 2. Winter 3. wool 4. Cotton 5. Raincoats **D.** 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. T **E.** 1. A weather, if remains for a long period of time. 2. There is snowfall in hilly areas during winters. People wear woollen clothes. 3. June 4. Air-conditioners keep the home cool. 5. The sky looks very beautiful with the dark clouds in the sky.

CHAPTER 19 : TIME

A. 1. 24 hours 2. A month have 31 or 30 days. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. Timepieces 2. east, west 3. short test 4. seven 5. Twelve **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. Be disciplined and punctual. 2. When the sun rises in the east. 3. When the sun set in the west, the shadow start to disappear. 4. 4 weeks.

UNIT 6 – STORY OF MAN

CHAPTER 20 : EARLY MAN

A. 1. Early man discover wheel. 2. Man must have discovered the wheel by probably seeing a log roll down a hill. This must have given him the idea. He must have cut such logs to make wheels. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii **C.** 1. changing 2. wheel 3. wood **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **E.** Man must have discovered the wheel by probably seeing a log roll down a hill. 2. Car, Bus, Train, Cycle 3. They must have cut such logs to make wheels.

UNIT 7 – SOCIAL HELPERS

CHAPTER 21 : THE EARTH

A. 1. Mother Teresa was born on 26th of August, 1910. 2. Mother Teresa died on the 5th of September, 1997. **B.** 1.iii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. 26th 2. nun 3. Anges 4. Missionaries of Charity **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **E.** 1. 26th of August, 1910 in Yugoslavia. 2. Anges 3. She started visiting slums and helping the poor. 4. 'Missionaries of Charity' 5. 5th of September, 1997

CHAPTER 22 : THE EARTH

A. 1. Guru Nanak Dev was born on the 15th of April, 1469. 2. Nanak's father gave him Rs. 20. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. i **C.** 1. 5th 2. Nankana Sahib 3. meditation 4. seventy **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **E.** 1. 15th of April, 1469 at Talwandi which is now in Pakistan. 2. Talwandi 3. Business 4. Nanak bought eatables and fed the hermits. Late he told his father that he had done a Saccha Sauda.

CHAPTER 23 : ARJUNA

A. 1. Guru Dronacharya was the guru (teacher) of the Kauravas and the Pandavas. 2. He taught them the art of archery. **B.** 1. i 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. together 2. help 3. large 4. care 5. surname **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **E.** 1. Dronacharya was a teacher. 2. Guru dronacharya decided to test his pupils. He wanted to see which of his student had really learnt what he had taught them. 3. He asked his students, "what do you see ? 4. Arjun.

CHAPTER 24 : ASHOKA THE GREAT

A. 1. Ashoka was the king of the Maurya dynasty 2. His father's name was Bindusar. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. King 2. thousands 3. Bindusar **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F **E.** 1. Bindusar was ashoka's father. 2. Ashoka was very powerful King. 3. Ashoka wanted to win the largest state of Kalinga. A very fierce battle was fought. Thousands of people died. There were blood all around. Ashoka could not bear this sight of bloodshed. He realised that it was because of him that innocent people died.



Teacher's Manual

Social Study Time (Class-3)

UNIT I – THE EARTH : OUR PLANET

CHAPTER 1 : THE EARTH OUR HOME

A. 1. Neil Armstrong is the first man to go into space. 2. One complete revolution takes one year or 365 1/4 days. **B.** 1. i 2. iii 3. iii 4. ii **C.** 1. rond 2. sailor 3. mood 4. axis 5. seasons **D.** 1. ii 2. i 3. iv 4. iii **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **F.** 1. Earth 2. The first man to go into space was Yuri Gagarin. 3. Rakesh Sharma 4. Sun 5. 24 hours.

CHAPTER 2 : THE EARTH ITS FORM AND ENVIRONMENT

A. 1. A globe is the small model of the earth. 2. Asia is the largest continent. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii 4. iii **C.** 1. Earth 2. Continents, ocean 3. blue 4. Air 5. Land **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. A globe is the model of the earth. 2. Very large areas of land is known as continent. Very large bodies of water are known as ocean. 3. Continents- Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica. Oceans- Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Antarctic Ocean. 4. North, South, East, West 5. The days here are hot and dry, while the nights are often very cold. 6. The ocean of air, surrounding the earth, is called the atmosphere.

UNIT 2 – INDIA : OUR COUNTRY

CHAPTER 3 : INDIA - THE SURFACE OF ITS LAND

A. 1. The sandy part of land is called the desert. 2. The Indian desert is called the Thar Desert. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii **C.** 1. plateau 2. India 3. desert 4. moderate 5. Andaman and Nicobar **D.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. ii **E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **F.** 1. In northern part. 2. Mt. Everest. 3. Ganga, Yamuna 4. A plateau is a piece of the land which is higher than the land that surrounds it. 5. India also has two groups of islands. 6. The sandy part of land is called a desert.

CHAPTER 4 : THE STATES OF INDIA

A. 1. The capital of India Delhi. 2. There are 29 states in India. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. New Delhi 2. State Government 3. 29, 7 4. Capital 5. India **D.** 1. iii 2. iv 3. ii 4. i 5. v **E.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F **F.** 1. Each state has its own government, called the state government. 2. Some parts of the country still remain under the direct control of the Central Government. 3. States : 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Arunachal Pradesh 3. Assam 4. Bihar 5. Chhattisgarh 6. Goa 7. Gujarat 8. Haryana 9. Himachal Pradesh 10. Jammu & Kashmir 11. Jharkhand 12. Karnataka 13. Kerala 14. Madhya Pradesh 15. Maharashtra 16. Manipur 17. Meghalaya 18. Mizoram 19. Nagaland 20. Orissa 21. Punjab 22. Rajasthan 23. Sikkim 24. Tamil Nadu 25. Tripura 26. Uttar Pradesh 27. Uttaranchal 28. West Bengal 29. Telangana Union Territories : 1. Andaman and Nicobar Island 2. Chandigarh 3. Dadar and Nagar Haveli 4. Daman and Diu 5. Lakshadweep Islands 6. National capital Territory of Delhi 7. Pondicherry 4. The capital city of India. 5. We have a government in centre to look after the security of our country and the welfare of its people.

CHAPTER 5 : OUR FOOD

A. 1. Raw eaten vegetables are cucumber, tomato, radish etc. 2. The speciality of West Bengal in sweet is Rasogullas. **B.** 1. i 2. iii 3. iii 4. i **C.** 1. essential 2. cattle 3. Shrikhand 4. cherries **D.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. ii **E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **F.** 1. The food that is most commonly eaten in an area is called their staple food. 2. Vegetables like cucumber, tomato, radish, carrot, cabbage etc. can be eaten raw. 3. Butter, cheese, curd, cream and ghee. 4. Misti dahi, rasgollas and Sandesh. 5. The Alphonso Mango.

CHAPTER 6 : CLOTHES – WE WEAR

A. 1. We wear woollen clothes in cold season. 2. We wear cotton clothes in hot season. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. ii 5. i **C.** 1. wool 2. hair 3. Cashmilon 4. heat 5. formal **D.** 1. iv 2. ii 3. i 4. iii 5. v **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **F.** 1. Food, shelter, cloth. 2. With leaves, animal skin. 3. Clothes made of wool. 4. Clothes made of cotton. 5. Pant, Shirt, Saree, Suit

CHAPTER 7 : OUR FESTIVALS

A. 1. Sikhs celebrate the Guruparb. 2. We celebrate Children's Day on 14th of November. **B.** 1. i 2. ii 3. iii 4. ii 5. i **C.** 1. colours 2. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru's 3. parade 4. Tamil Nadu 5. Onam **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv **F.** 1. National, Religious and Ocassional. 2. 15 August 3. It is celebrated on the 5th of September every year. It is the day when Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was born. He was a scholar, and also the second President of India. 4. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th December. It is celebrated because Jesus Christ was born on this day. 5. Id-Ul-Fiter. 6. Rajasthan

CHAPTER 8 : OUR OCCUPATIONS

A. 1. Agriculture is the main occupation of farmers of India. 2. Fishing is the most common occupation in coastal areas. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. farmers 2. jute 3. milk 4. Poultry 5. Fishing **D.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. ii **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F **F.** 1. Any job which helps us to earn money is called an occupation. 2. Farming 3. Paper and matches. 4. Fishing 5. Machines, bicycles, tractors, cars, buses and scooters. **G. Farming** : 1. sheep 2. Goat 3. Bullocks **Mining** : 1. Bicycles 2. Tractors 3. Cars **Cutting wood** : paper, matches, cartons

CHAPTER 9 : OUR TRANSPORT

A. 1. Aeroplanes are very fast and expensive transport. 2. Bus is very slow and cheap transport. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. ii **C.** 1. travelling 2. linked 3. steamers 4. oceans 5. fastest **D.** 1. iv 2. iii 3. ii 4. i **E.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **F.** 1. Bicycle, Bullock cart, Tonga, Camel cart. 2. (i) Land Transport (ii) Water Transport (iii) Air Transport 3. Ship, Boat 4. It price is being expensive.

CHAPTER 10 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

A. 1. The two types of mass media are –radio, television. 2. Newspapers are published in many languages. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii **C.** 1. Personal 2. Telephone 3. post office 4. languages 5. mass 6. Instruments **E.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F **F.** 1. The sending and receiving of messages is called communication. 2. When one person communicates with another person, it is generally referred to as Personal Communication. When we communicate a message to a large number of people, It is known as mass communication. 3. Letter 4. **Telegram** – We send urgent messages by telegram. But today the telephone has changed the way we communicate. We can now talk to the person concerned. Pager – Another Personal

Communicate device is the pager. **Fax** – The other Personal communicate device that works with the help of telephone is the Fax. **Mobile Phones** – We now have Cellular phones. These are special kinds of telephones which can be carried along with you anywhere when you go out. This is the reason they are also known as Mobile phones. 5. When we communicate a message to a large number of people, it is known as Mass communication. 6. Man made objects that revolve around the earth are known as artificial satellites.

UNIT 3 – INDIA : ITS METROPOLIS

CHAPTER II : DELHI

A. 1. Delhi is the capital of India. 2. The India Gate is a famous tourist attraction in Delhi. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. i **C.** 1. New Delhi 2. August 3. Connaught 4. Mahatma Gandhi 5. Amar Jawan Jyoti **D.** 1. iv 2. iii 3. i 4. v 5. ii **E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **F.** 1. Delhi is located to the North of India. 2. Capital of India. 3. Yamuna 4. Rashtrapati Bhawan 5. Rajiv Chowk, Chandni Chowk area.

CHAPTER I2 : MUMBAI

A. 1. The old name of Mumbai is Bombay. 2. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii 5. i **C.** 1. Maharashtra 2. seven 3. harbour 4. Crude 5. nuclear **D.** 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **F.** 1. Bombay, 2. Marathi 3. The beaches of Mumbai are another big attraction. The most popular ones are the Juhu and Chowpatti beach. 4. Bhelpuri, Pao-Bhaji, Chakli and Shrikhand. 5. Ganapati Puja, Ganesh Chaturthi.

CHAPTER I3 : CHENNAI

A. 1. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. 2. The famous drink of Chennai is coffee. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. Tamil 2. coffee 3. Pongal 4. Bharatanatyam **D.** 1. iv .2. i .3. ii 4. iii **E.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **F.** 1. At coast of the Bay of Bengal, 2. Pongal 3. Idli, dosa, wada and sambhar. 4. The VGP Golden Beach, the St. Thomas Cathedral, Kapaleshwar Temple, Parthasarathi Temple, Snake Park and the Marina Beach.

CHAPTER I4 : KOLKATA

A. 1. The earliest name of the Kolkata is Calcutta. 2. The capital of West Bengal is Kolkata. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. Hoogly 2. trading 3. Howrah 4. underground 5. city **D.** 1. iv 2. i 3. v 4. ii 5. iii **E.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **F.** 1. Eastern end of India. 2. Now is a new bridge has been built which also connect Kolkata and Howrah. It has been name the 'New Howrah Bridge'. 3. The metro rail and the Tram ways. 4. The Victoria memorial, Birla Planetarium, Alipore Zoo, Belur Math, Botanical garden and the Ravindra Sarovar. 5. During this time the weather becomes warm and humid. The men folk of West Bengal prefer to wear a dhoti and kurta. The saree and blouse are popular among women.

UNIT 4 – STORY OF MAN

CHAPTER I5 : CHANGES IN THE LIFE OF EARLY MAN

A. 1. Early man had to be the ground for roots of plant and kill animals with his bare hands. This made him to make tools with which he could dig the ground and kill animals. He made his tools with stone. Early man invented the wheel. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iii **C.** 1. fruit, roots 2. food 3. boon 4. settled 5. wheel 6. backward **D.** 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. ii **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F **F.** 1. Man has been living on earth since thousands of years. He lived in jungles just like animals did. He was the "Early Man". He was

very different from the man today. 2. Early man had to dig the ground for roots of plant and kill animal with the bare hands. This made him to make tools with which he could dig the ground and kill animals. He made his tools with stone. 3. Fire always fascinated early man. Many a times he saw the jungles on fire. He saw fire coming from the skies in the form of lightning. He could see that the animals were afraid of it. They ran away from it. 4. He later learnt that he could start a fire by striking two stones or rubbing two bamboo stick together. As time went by, he learnt that fire made food softer and tastier. And so, he started cooking. Fire also protected him from wild beasts and from cold climate. Fire was a great achievement and a boon to him. 5. Now the life of early man had started to change. After fire, the next major change which came in his life was growing crops. Earlier he roamed for food; but now he was in the process of settling himself. 6. Man preferred to settle near rivers because water was very essential for him. This was probably the beginning of his settlements. Whenever there was plenty of water and fertile land, man settled himself there. 7. This availability of food and water gave him time to relax. Man started to love starting in group. He started to enjoy his life. He Expressed this by dancing and singing. 8. At that time the greatest invention of man took birth. The wheel, man pulled sledges with the help of animals.

UNIT 5 – LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 16 : DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

A. 1. District magistrate has the highest authority of the district. 2. The full form of S.S.P. is Senior Superintendent of Police. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. highest 2. District Judge 3. Police Station 4. Inspector of School 5. Chief Development Officer **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. States are further divided into smaller divisions called districts. Districts are further divided into tehsils. 2. The head or the highest authority of a district is the District Magistrate. 3. The head of these is an office of the police called the Superintendent of Police. 4. Chief Medical officer takes care of the welfare of hospitals and other medical organisations of the district. **F.** 1. District Magistrate 2. Superintendent of Police 3. Senior Superintendent of Police 4. Deputy Superintendent of Police 5. Station Officer 6. Chief Medical Officer.

CHAPTER 17 : MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

A. 1. Mayor is the head of a Municipal Corporation. 2. The members of the corporation are called councilor. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii **C.** 1. eighteen 2. woman 3. sarpanch 4. taxes 5. panchayat **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F **E.** 1. Its members are elected by the people of the cities. 2. The city is divided into various sections which are called ward. 3. In small cities this municipal corporation is called a municipal committee. 4. Panchayat appoints people who sweep the roads and keep the village clean. 5. The money needed for this purpose is collected from the villages.



Teacher's Manual

Social Study Time (Class-4)

UNIT I – THE FACE AND CLIMATE OF OUR COUNTRY

CHAPTER 1 : THE NORTHERN MOUNTAIN WALL

A. 1. Mount Everest lies in Nepal. 2. The highest peak in India is the K2. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. ii **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. The Himalayan ranges stretch from Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east of our country. From Arunachal Pradesh they take a turn towards the South. 2. The highest mountain peak in the world is the Mount Everest. This peak lies in Nepal. 3. These mountain ranges can be divided in the following zones : (i) The Himadri or the Great Himalayas. (ii) The Himachal or the Lesser Himalayas. (iii) The Shivalik or the Lower Himalayas. (iv) The North-Eastern Hills 4. Srinagar, Kullu, Manali, Mussoorie, Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling are some beautiful hill station situated in the lesser Himalayas. Kedarnath and Badrinath, the famous place of pilgrimage, too, lie in the lesser Himalayas.

CHAPTER 2 : THE NORTHERN FERTILE PLAINS

A. 1. Sunderban Delta is the biggest delta in the world. 2. Alluvial soil is very fertile. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii 4. i **C.** 1. plateau 2. Alluvial 3. basin 4. Sunderban **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **E.** 1. The Northern plains are very fertile. They lie just below the Northern Himalaya wall. They stretch from Punjab in the West to Assam in the East. 2. Brahmaputra 3. The tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna, the Gandak, Ghagra, Gomti and Kosi; flow from the South to join these two rivers. 4. The city of Kolkata is situated on the bank of the river Hugli.

CHAPTER 3 : THE WESTERN DESERT

A. 1. The Thar Desert lies in the state of Rajasthan 2. Sand dunes are very common in the deserts. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. ii 4. i **C.** 1. vegetation 2. barren 3. Luni 4. hot 5. salty **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F **E.** 1. Deserts are dry places which are rocky or sandy. 2. The Thar Desert lies in the state of Rajasthan. 3. A desert land is barren in nature. Some deserts are rocky while others are sandy. The Thar desert is sandy. There are hardly any dwellings in a desert. 4. Sand dunes are very common in the desert. These are small hills that are formed from loose sand. 5. In the desert, where little water and few date palms are found is called an oasis. But generally the water here is salty and it is not good for plants or for drinking.

CHAPTER 4 : THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS

A. 1. The Mahanadi river, Hirkud dam is lies. The Sharavathi river, forms jobs fall which lies in the Karnataka. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. ii **C.** 1. Mahanadi 2. Nilgiri 3. Jog 4. Mettur **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T **E.** 1. A plateau is a piece of land which is flat and higher than sea level. A waterfall is formed when a river falls into a valley. 2. The states which lie in the plateau region are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and some parts of Kerala, Bihar and Rajasthan. 3. (i) Chhota Nagpur Plateau (ii) Chhattisgarh Plains 4. The black soil of the plateau is very suitable for growing cotton and sugarcane.

CHAPTER 5 : THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

A. 1. Kandla and Okha are the two major seaports of Gujarat Coast. 2. About 36 islands from the Lakshadweep Islands. **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. ii 4. ii **C.** 1. peninsula

2. Light-houses 3. Lagoons 4. islands **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. A piece of land surrounded on all, but one side, by water is called peninsula. 2. (i) The Gujarat Coast in the Northern India. (ii) The Konkon Coast in Central India. (iii) The Malabar Coast in Southern India. 3. Lagoons are salt water lakes formed by the main sea. 4. The Andaman and Nicobar are formed by a group of about 300 islands. About 36 island form the Lakshadweep islands.

CHAPTER 6 : OUR SOILS

A. 1. The two kind of soil are top soil and sub soil. 2. Sandy soil is found in the Thar or the Great Indian Desert. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii 4. ii **C.** 1. crust 2. bed rock 3. alluvial 4. bandhs **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F **E.** Soil is formed by the breaking of rocks. Soil forms the top most layer of the earth's crust. The soil is made up of top soil, sub soil and Bed rock. 2. (i) Alluvial soil (ii) Black soil (iii) Coarse soil (iv) Red soil (v) Sandy soil 3. Coarse Soil 4. To check the soil erosion various measure taken. These measures are known as soil conservation.

UNIT 2 – USING THE RESOURCES

CHAPTER 7 : OUR FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

A. 1. Forest conservation is very important. 2. The conference forest found in the Himalayan region. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. Forest 2. conservation 3. Rajasthan 4. Sunderbans **D.** 1. vi 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. iii 6. ii **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **F.** A large area (23%) of land covered with trees and plants is called the forest. Wood, timber resin, honey, bamboo, cave, lac, gum, grasses, herbs etc. 2. In the hot and rainy parts our hills the forests green throughout the year. The trees in these forest never shed their leaves, hence they are called evergreen forests. The leaves of the trees of these forests start to shed towards the beginning of Summer. They are also called monsoon forests. These forests are found in the marshy lands of the deltas. In the ganga delta region these tidal forests are called Sunderbans. 3. The forests contain within themselves, a large variety of wildlife. They are a part and parcel of our forests. 4. It is important for a country to have atleast one-third of its areas covered with forests. But India hardly has even one-fourth area covered with forests. 5. Some people hunt for the skin of animal, as it is very expensive. Today no one is allowed to hunt animals or birds living in restricted areas. These restricted area are called Sanctuaries.

CHAPTER 8 : WATER RESOURCES

A. 1. Irrigation is the most important use of water. 2. (i) We use water to drink. (ii) We use water to bath. (iii) We use water to wash our clothes. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. life 2. rains 3. canals 4. rains **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F **E.** 1. We use water for washing our clothes and utensils. We use it to bathe, to cook food and to do many other things. 2. (i) Production of electricity. (ii) To control floods in river. 3. Canals are channels dug in the ground for irrigation fields. A dam is built to provide regular supply of water and electricity. 4. In the olden days, the methods of irrigation were very different from those we use today. In the olden days, too, people used underground water. They used to draw water from wells called a Rahat or a Persian wheel.

CHAPTER 9 : OUR MINERAL WEALTH

A. 1. Iron is used in many things ; such as – utensils, knives, scissors, tools, cars etc. 2. The full form of LPG is Liquefied, Petroleum Gas. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii **C.** 1. agricultural 2. ores 3. ores 4. minerals 5. rig 6. black gold **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4.

F 5. F E. 1. In order to take them out from the land, big holes are dug. They are called mines. 2. Ore is the raw form of a metal or mineral. 3. Iron is used in many things; such as – utensils, knives, scissors, tools, car and even railway engines, coaches and railway track. Coal is used in many homes to cook food. It is also used in big factories, mills and thermal power plants. 4. Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. 5. Petrol, diesel, kerosene and liquified petroleum gas are very common mineral oils. All these are called fuels which are got in the form of crude mineral oil. One such very big oil field is near Mumbai.

CHAPTER 10 : OUR AGRICULTURE

A. 1. The two major crops grown in India are – rice, wheat. 2. India is the largest producer of tea. B. 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii 4. iii C. 1. irrigation 2. rainfall 3. mustard 4. sugar 5. harvesters D. 1. agriculture 2. monsoon 3. peninsular 4. green E. 1. Indian improved its production of food grains for good seed and grain. 2. Rice and millets are grown in the monsoons. 3. It is grown mainly in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. 4. Successfully way to improve the yield of crops is called the Green Revolution.

CHAPTER 11 : OUR INDUSTRIES

A. 1. The important centres of the textile industries are Mumbai, Kanpur. 2. Ships are built in visakhapatnam and Cochin. B. 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. iii C. 1. houses 2. large scale 3. Ahmedabad 4. Visakhapatnam 5. Aeroplanes D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T E. 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. i 5. iii F. 1. Very few people need to work in a cottage industry. A few more people are required to work in a small scale industry. A large number of people work in a large scale industry. 3. Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro etc. are important centres of the iron and steel industries. 4. This has brought about an industrial revolution. These industries have helped us to increase the prosperity of our country to a very large extent.

UNIT 3 : HOW WE TRAVEL AND SEND MESSAGES

CHAPTER 12 : MEANS OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

A. 1. The two part of land transport are – road and rail. 2. The Brahmaputra and Ganga rivers are used for water transport. B. 1. iii 2. i 3. iii 4. ii C. 1. land, water, air 2. Air 3. Road, Rail 4. Diesel, electric 5. Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express D. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F E. 1. (i) Land Transport (ii) Water Transport (iii) Air transport 2. Land transport can be divided into two parts – (i) Road transport (ii) Rail transport 3. Their main advantage to man today is that they can carry very heavy loads from one place to another with ease. 4. In Kolkata and Delhi, local railway tracks have been constructed under the ground. This is known as the metro service. 5. India's major airports are at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. 6. Airways are the most modern and the fastest mode of transport available today. It is also the most expensive mode of transport.

CHAPTER 13 : SENDING MESSAGES

A. 1. The two ways of mass communication and newspapers and magazines. 2. The two way means of communication are – letters and telegram. B. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii C. 1. Letter box 2. Cinema 3. Telephone 4. Fax machine 5. Radio D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T E. 1. Post cards are sold by the post office. 2. A letter takes a few days to reach its destination. Urgent messages can be sent through a telegram. A message, thus, sent quickly is called a telegram or wire. 3. A letter or a telegram is only a one way communication and consume a lot of time. therefore, to overcome

this problem, a telephone can be used. A telephone is very different because two people can talk to each other, even if the distance is thousands of kilometres or even more. But the telephone is a little expensive. 4. A pager can be carried by its owner, anywhere he goes. A fax machine is a little different. It can send and receive printed messages from another fax machine. It can also send written messages to another fax machine. 5. There are other means of communication, too. They are the means of mass communication.

UNIT 4 – DIFFERENT WAYS OF LIVING

CHAPTER 14 : LIFE IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS

A. 1. The language of Mizoram is Mizo. 2. Dal lake is in Kashmir. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii
C. 1. snow 2. hotels 3. yellow 4. Arunachal Pradesh 5. Mizoram **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F **E.** 1. iv 2. vi 3. i 4. ii 5. v 6. iii **F.** 1. Terrace farming 2. In the Dal lake, boats are used as hotels for tourist who visit here. These boats are called houseboats. 3. They also grow almost the same fruits as the Kashmiris do. 4. The loose chonga type shirt, which they wear, is called firan. 5. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram. 6. The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is Itanagar. 7. In these eastern hills, jhum farming is common. In this kind of farming, the forests are cleared and the grasses are burnt to grow crops. The land is then cleared of weeds and is ready for farming.

CHAPTER 15 : LIFE IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS

A. 1. Rice, tea and jute are the main crops of Assam. 2. Haryana is situated to the west of Uttar Pradesh. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii **C.** 1. Varanasi 2. three 3. Agartala 4. Bihu 5. Bhangra
D. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. Rice, tea and jute are the main crops of Assam. 2. Forests 3. Fishing and Farming 4. Varanasi, Allahabad and Hardwar are great place of pilgrimage. 5. Punjab – rice and wheat; haryana – cattle wealth, dairy and wheat crops.

CHAPTER 16 : LIFE IN THE DESERT AND CENTRAL PLATEAUS

A. 1. A camel is also known as the 'ship of desert'. 2. The two big cities of Rajasthan are – Ajmer and Jaipur. **B.** 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii **C.** 1. south-west 2. blacksmiths 3. Indira Gandhi canal 4. Ajmer **D.** 1. ii 2. v 3. iv 4. iii 5. vi 6. i **E.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **F.** 1. A sand dune is a low hill made of loose sand. Since animals need grass to eat, their owners move from place to place in search of it. They are called nomads as they do not have a permanent home. Groups of people moving with a large number of camels is called a caravan. 2. The camel is a boon for the people of the desert. It walks very easily. It has no hoofs. Instead, it has sponge padded feet. This enables them to walk easily on loose sand. And with its long legs, it covers the ground very quickly. 3. Black soil is best suited for the growth of cotton.

CHAPTER 17 : LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS

A. 1. Ganesh Chaturthi is the main festival of Maharashtra. 2. The capital of Andhra Pradesh is Hyderabad. **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. ii **C.** 1. black 2. Tamasha 3. sarees 4. Bangalore 5. Pongal **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. iii 2. vi 3. v 4. iv 5. i 6. ii **F.** 1. The Southern plateau cover the major part of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Madhya Pradesh and Northern Orissa. 2. The Krishna, cauvery and Tungabhadra–river flow in this part of the plateau. 3. The forests of these ghats are famous for sandal wood. 4. The people of Tamil Nadu eat rice, sambhar, rassam, curd and butter milk. South Indian foods like the idli, dosa, wada and upama are popular all over the country. 5. The Bidari art and

Kalamkari art are very popular. Bidari art is engravings done on brass and cooper. The Kalamkari art is done on cloth. The speciality about this is, that the colours used for this work are made from the bark and leaves of trees.

CHAPTER 18 : LIFE IN THE WESTERN COASTAL REGION

A. 1. Kandla is the newly built seaport of Gujarat. 2. Mumbai is the biggest port of India. **B.** 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. i **C.** 1. lions 2. Kathakali 3. Konkan 4. Churches 5. West **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. The main crops grown here are – jowar, bajra, cotton, groundnuts, wheat and sugarcane. 2. The Gir hills and forests lie here. Gir is the only home of the lion in the whole of Asia. It is now a sanctuary. The number of lions here is on the increase. 3. There is a Jama Masjid in Ahmedabad. It has an interesting feature. If one of its minarets is shaken, the other minaret also start to shake. These have also been named as the Shaking Towers. 4. Mumbai is a famous for its Hindi film industry. It is also famous for its textile industry, engineering industry, educational institutions and banking. 5. The coconut trees are very useful. We get copra and oil from the coconut. The copra is used to add in food to make it tastier. The oil is used for cooking. It is good for hair, too. The husk is used for making coir mats, rope and carpets.

CHAPTER 19 : LIFE IN THE EASTERN COASTAL REGION

A. 1. The men of Orissa wear kurta and dhoti. 2. Andaman and Nicobar is the largest delta in the world. **B.** 1. i 2. i 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. Tamil Nadu 2. rice 3. Puri 4. Industry 5. Orissa **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **E.** 1. iii 2. iv 3. ii 4. i **F.** 1. The Eastern Coastal region extends from the Southern-most tip of India to the state of West Bengal. 2. Its beach and ancient Temples. 3. The folk dance of the Tamil Nadu, the Bharatanatyam is famous the world over. It is believed that all other dance forms emerged out of it. 4. It was set up by Sri Aurobindo a great philosopher and poet. The famous Aurobindo Ashram is set up here. 5. Puri is known for its famous Rath Yatra.

UNIT 5 – CARING OUR FOOD THINGS FORWARD

CHAPTER 20 : THINGS THAT MAKE OUR LIFE RICHER

A. 1. Hindi is official language of Indian Union. 2. The men wear in the Rajasthan is dhoti-kurta and turban. **B.** 1. ii 2. i 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. languages 2. salwar 3. Nati 4. need 5. caves **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. vi 5. i 6. ii **F.** 1. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipur, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. 2. Saree, Ghaghara- choli, Churidar Payjama-Kurta and Salwar-Kameez. 3. The folks dance of the mizos, the Nagas, the Gonds, the Santhals and the Bhils. The classical dances are Bharatanatyam, Odyssey, Kathak, Kuchupudi and Manipur. 5. Ramnavami, Janmashtami, Ganesh, Chaturthi, Durga Puja, Dussehra, Diwali, Christmas, Id-ul-fitr, Id-Ul-Zuha, Guru Parb, Buddha Poonima, Mahavir Jayanti etc. 6. The Independence Day, The Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti, Children's Day, Teacher's Day.

CHAPTER 21 : THOUGHTS THAT MAKE US BETTER HUMAN BEING

A. 1. Christmas is celebrated on 25th of December. 2. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak found Sikhism. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. Hindu 2. Christians 3. Ramananda 4. British 5. Mughal emperor **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. iv 2. v 3. i 4. vi 5. ii 6. iii **F.** 1. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains and Parsis. 2. Buddha preached came to be known as Buddhism. 3. He taught the people to be peaceful, loving and compassionate. 4. The Prophet Mohammad tried to change the fight between nomadic tribes. 5. The Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of the Sikhs. 6. He

Social Study Time (1-5)

spread his message to common men in his own way. 7. He fought against Sati Pratha and tried his best to eradicate it. 8. (a) India (b) Ashoka was a great king who lived about two thousand years ago. He fought and won many battles. Akbar was another great king. He lived about four centuries ago. He was Mughal emperor. He worked for the welfare of the farmers.

UNIT 6 – WE GOVERN OURSELVES

CHAPTER 22 : OUR AIMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

A. 1. Republic Day celebrated on 26th of January. 2. (i) We must follow the ideas of the Constitution. (ii) We must respect our National Anthem and the National Flag. (iii) We must co-operate with the government. (iv) We must always treat everyone equally. **B.** 1. ii 2. i 3. ii 4. i **C.** 1. Constituent Assembly 2. rights 3. fundamental rights 4. directive **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T **E.** 1. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar 2. Some of our fundamental duties are as follows : 1. We must follow the ideals of the constitution. 2. We must respect our Nation Anthem and the National Flag. 3. We must co-operate with the government. 4. We must always treat everyone equally. 5. We must protect our environment. 6. we must shun violence. 3. Some important Directive Principle are as follows : 1. The government must always try and improve the living conditions of its people. 2. Every citizen must have equal opportunity for education. 3. Children upto fourteen years of age should receive free and compulsory education.

CHAPTER 23 : OUR GOVERNMENT

A. 1. The Supreme Court is the highest court of country. 2. Delhi is the capital of India. **B.** 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. ii **C.** 1. State 2. Highway 3. Delhi **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F **E.** 1. 29 States and 7 Union Territories. 2. (i) Making of laws (ii) Executing the laws (iii) Dispensing Justice 3. There are 552 members in the Lok Sabha. 4. There are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha. 5. 552 members and 250 members. 6. The Prime Minister, with other Ministers forms a council of ministers. 7. Governor.

CHAPTER 24 : THE BONDS OF ONENESS

A. 1. Our National Anthem is written by Rabindra Nath Tagore. 2. We celebrate Independence on 15th August. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii 4. i **C.** 1. 26th January 2. respect 3. 24 4. attention 5. National Emblem **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. 15th August – Independence Day, 26th January – Republic Day. 2. The National Flag, National Anthem and the National Emblem are our National symbols. 3. Saffron, white, green. 4. It will flutter at half mast only during National mournings or sorrow. 5. Rabindra Nath Tagore. 6. 'Satyameva Jayate' means Truth never Triumphs.

Teacher's Manual

Social Study Time (Class-5)

UNIT I – SEEING THE WORLD AT A GLANCE

CHAPTER I : THE GLOBE - A MODEL OF THE EARTH

A. 1. A globe is a small spherical model of the earth. Therefore the best way to study the earth is to use a globe. 2. Two-thirds area of water. 3. Earth. **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. iii 4. ii **C.** 1. one-thirds 2. ocean 3. Parallel of Latitude, Meridians of longitude 4. grid 5. halves **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. A globe is a small spherical model of the earth. 2. Ferdinand Magellan 3. Because it divides the earth into two equal value. 4. Together these are 360 circles running from pole to pole. These line form a grid.

CHAPTER 2 : MAPS - OUR BEST GUIDE

A. 1. North 2. Lowlands 3. South direction **B.** 1. i 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. direction 2. direction 3. Sub-direction 4. blue 5. Symbols **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F **E.** 1. A globe occupies a lot of space but the map is handy. It could easily be folded, rolled or kept anywhere. 2. An Atlas has many maps in it. 3. There are four Major sub-directions are North, South, West, East. 4. All the maps follow a particular pattern with respect to the directions. But they follow a varied pattern with respect to the scale. 5. They very easily show the terrain. Waterbodies like seas, oceans, lakes, rivers etc. are shown in blue. Waters may be shown by pale blue and deep blue may show deeper waters. Green is used to show lowlands.

UNIT 2 – THE WAY OF LIVING

CHAPTER 3 : THE LAND OF DENSE FORESTS

A. 1. It is located on both side of the equator. 2. Kinshasa 3. Rice, cotton, coffee, rubber. **B.** 1. ii 2. ii 3. ii 4. i **C.** 1. Matadi 2. Zaire 3. evergreen 4. coffee 5. diamond, copper **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. Climate region 2. The people here have cleaned up forest to raise crops. Here they grow rice, cotton, coffee, rubber, banana and groundnuts. The staple food of the people of Zaire is cassava. The people here, also hunt animals for food. 3. Evergreen forests remain green all the year is called evergreen forest. 4. The staple food of the people of Zaire is cassava. 5. Diamond, Copper, Gold.

CHAPTER 4 : THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

A. 1. Eskimos use sledges for transportation. 2. Harpoon 3. It is made by bones & skin. **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii **C.** 1. Tundra 2. Igloos 3. Igloos 4. Harpoon 5. kayak **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F **E.** 1. Greenland lies in the Tundra region. It lies closest in the north pole. Greenland is to the North-east of Canada. 2. Icebergs are huge chunks or blocks of ice floating in water. Icebergs dangerous for ships because it is very cold climate. 3. The people of Greenland have to face the biting cold of the Tundra region. This has made them very tough. They are called Eskimos. 4. Animals are the food of the Eskimos. 5. Eskimos hunt animal with the harpoon. 6. A Kayak is a small boat made of seal skin and bones. Eskimos use sledges for transportation. 7. Eskimos live in house that made up of snow called igloos. 8. Today great changes have taken place in the lives of Eskimos. Many of them live in wooden house instead of igloos. They use motor boats, powered sledges and guns to hunt. They even export tinned fish and fur. They have started living in villages and small towns. They have almost all the modern amenities. They have schools, hospitals, libraries, markets, clubs etc.

CHAPTER 5 : THE LAND OF HOT SAND

A. 1. Riyadh 2. Kuwait 3. Cold **B.** 1. i 2. iii 3. ii 4. ii **C.** 1. Rajasthan 2. Riyad 3. Sand dunes 4. oasis 5. Mecca, Madina **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. Jordan and Iraq. 2. Because the climate of South Africa is very hot. 3. As wind blow, sand dunes keep changing. Sometimes green water sports may be found in the desert. Such spots are called Oasis. 4. The mineral oil yields petroleum which is exported to almost every part of the world. In return for its 'liquid good', Saudi Arabia receives enormous wealth. 5. They rear sheep, goats, camels and horses. They exchange whether they need, by selling their lambs, sheeps, goats, blanket, cheese etc. 6. Because the camels move easily on the sandy desert. That is why Camel is called the ship of the desert.

CHAPTER 6 : THE GRASSLAND

A. 1. Chicago 2. Mississippi and Missouri 3. beef **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. i 4. iii **C.** 1. Prairies 2. ploughing, sowing 3. wheat 4. rye, oats **D.** 1. v 2. i 3. iv 4. iii 5. ii **E.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **F.** 1. Grassland are known as Prairies. 2. These farms have small homesteads where the farmer lives with his family. 3. Mississippi and Missouri. 4. The they produce hair is not only enough for the country, grains need, but large quantities are also exported too. 5. The animals are grazed on vast open grassland which are called Ranches. 6. Part from these machines they also have tractors and harvestors which make the work of the farmers much easier. These machines, very efficiently finish the work in hours which otherwise would have taken the farmers days to complete. They have to toil very hard. When the climate is harsh, they have to face many difficulties. 7. All of them are known by a different name in each continent. They are known as the Pampus in South America. Velds in the African continent, Steppes in Asia and the Downs in Australia.

UNIT 3 – SHRINKING WORLD

CHAPTER 7 : CONQUERING DISTANCE

A. 1. Road way 2. Grand Trunk Road (GT). 3. Tree trunks **B.** 1. ii 2. iii 3. ii 4. i **C.** 1. burden 2. road 3. GT 4. Europe 5. Mumbai, 1853 6. Air India **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. T **E.** 1. Early man was his own beast of burden. He used animals to travel. 2. Freeways are those which no fuel need they run with the help of men power. 3. Vadodora and Ahmadabad, India, too has a very large networks of roads. 4. The G.T. road connects Kolkata to Peshawar in Pakistan. It then leads to Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass. The Bharat, Tibet road beyond Shimla connects China, through Tibet. Indian roads connect India to Bhutan, Bangladesh and even beyond. 5. The major problem is the increasing number of road accident each year. Accidents occur due to negligence. 6. Rafts are made with logs tied together to become a flat floating structure. 7. The making of the Panama and the Suez Canal greatly increased the advantage of water ways. The Suez Canal connected the Mediterranean Sea and The Red Sea. It was opened in 1865. The Suez Canal reduced the travelling distance between India and England from a few months to just two weeks. 8. In India, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Cochin, Kandla, Marmagao and Visakhapatnam. 9. We have the Indian Airlines and Air India. Indian Airlines serve the domestic traffic. Air India carries passengers to and fro to all the major countries of the world.

CHAPTER 8 : SENDING AND RECEIVING MESSAGES

A. 1. Public Call Office 2. Subscriber Trunk Dialling 3. international Trunk Dialling **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. ii 4. iii **C.** 1. envelopes 2. made possible 3. most widely used 4. fax 5. newspaper **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. A little later man made another breakthrough in the world of communication. This was probably the greatest invention the telephone. 2. Things today have changed altogether. Messages through letters take a few days to reach. They are sent either by road, rail or air. A letter to be posted or one that is

received, has on it a postal stamp. The amount paid for the postal stamps is actually the fee taken to transport a letter. 3. Long period time to send. 4. Today it is very easy to talk to anyone within the country with a facility called the STD (Subscriber's Trunk Dialling). Talking to anyone outside the country would require the ISD (International Subscriber's Dialling) facility. 5. The Telephone was not a one-way medium but a two-way mode of communication. This meant that messages could be sent and received at the same time. In fact, a person could talk to anyone far or near, be it within the country or outside it. 6. Yes, the telephone is a big improvement over the telegraph. 7. Mobile phone called anywhere but conventional telephones is fixed. 8. Man-made satellites help us to communicate better because satellites give satellite signal to communicate. 9. Films which spread a message or educated people, are called documentaries. 10. Advertisement is another very important feature of mass communications. Firms advertisements tell people about their products. We find advertisements in newspapers and magazines, too. Radio advertisements cover a much wider area. Advertisements which we see on television are even powerful. We as customers must be more cautious and not be carried away by advertisements.

UNIT 4 : THE WORLD BEEN CHANGING

CHAPTER 9 : THE WORLD OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE

A. 1. China 2. India 3. John Gutten Berg **B.** 1. i 2. i 3. i 4. iii **C.** 1. Caves 2. Pictorial 3. Devanagari 4. India 5. John Guttenberg **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F **E.** 1. Apart from this, similar pictorial scripts were being thought of and evolved elsewhere as well. The scripts of China, Korea and Japan are all based on pictures and are examples of pictorial scripts. These scripts are very difficult to read as a sample book in these language would require one to remember at least ten or twelve thousand pictorial symbols. 2. Paper 3. China 4. Long before man started to write, he had begun to draw. The art of drawing and painting came much before that art of writing. Man drew pictures of animals which he came across. Such paintings are found even today drawn on the walls of caves. The earliest of writing by man were pictorial in nature. Such a 'script' was simple to read but very difficult to write. To write them down required a lot of time. 5. John Guttenberg of Germany made the first printing press and printed the first book : The holy Bible. 6. One may believe that to early man, fingers came in very handy to tell the number of his catch. This made him count very easily. This way of counting first evolved in India. Even the concept here this concept of numbers travelled to the Arab world. They named these number 'Hindusa' which meant India. As the Arabs travelled to Europe and other parts of the world, they carried along with them this concept of 'Hindusa'. Hence, the international numerals are based on the Indian system. 7. People who were curious to learn, had to spend a lot of time of centres of learning where alone much books were available. Hence it took a lot of time, to learn from books. Then man came across a brilliant idea-printing. Printing was first developed in China. 8. When the paper is made again is known as recycle paper. 9. He has gained great knowledge through literacy. In order to gain knowledge it is essential to be illiterate. If a country has to progress, its people have to be literate and knowledgeable. 10. It is the literate who make a country progress and move ahead. Hence we can see that there is nothing greater than knowledge.

CHAPTER 10 : LIVING LONGER AND HEALTHIER

A. 1. 98.4° F 2. Streptomycin was a sure cure for tuberculosis. 3. Dr. James Simpson **B.** 1. iii 2. i 3. i 4. ii **C.** 1. thermometer 2. Galileo 3. disease 4. Edwal Jenner **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **E.** 1. It check to temperature of the body. 2. In those days lived a famous scientist in Italy named Galileo – He, too, made 'fleaglasses' but named it the 'Microscope'. 3. This machine help doctors to find out the condition of almost everything inside our bodies. A x-ray can easily tell the cracks and fractures in our *Social Study Time (1-5)*

bones. 4. The germs that cause diseases enter our body through water, milk, air and many other things which we eat. Hence if these things are boiled, it would gently decrease the risk of getting sick. People who are sick are always given water only when it is boiled and cooled. Hence this procedure is rightly named pasteurization. 5. Edward Jenner, a young medical student overheard the conversation between the doctors and the milkmaid. The milkmaid remarked that since she already had cowpox, she could not catch smallpox. Cowpox is a disease much similar to smallpox but is much milder and takes a short period to be cured. 6. (i) The first way is to keep ourselves and our food safe and effective. (ii) The second way is to eat good nutritious food which would help our body to fight diseases.

CHAPTER II : THE AGE OF MACHINE

A. 1. James Watt 2. Water, wind, Sunrays, Energy 3. Car, Bus **B.** 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. iii
C. 1. Electricity 2. James Watt 3. mass 4. minerals 5. Gobar gas **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T **E.** 1. The discovery of copper was probably accidental. It again must be by chance that man happened to throw some pieces of rock in the fire, when the fire died down, he would have observed a red ball in the ashes. 2. Iron was stronger than copper. 3. On assembling these parts, the final product was ready. This method of producing things is called mass production. 4. The main advantage of this method of production is that with the improvement of quality of goods produced, it also reduced cost. Hence it results in more profit. 5. It was before the days of the steam engine when a man in the Netherlands developed a toy called 'Leyden Jars'. When joined together these wires produced sharp. In some glasses, it sometimes produced mild shocks. 6. Gobar gas, Sunrays main sources of energy. 7. Alternative sources of energy we found from wind, water and sun.

UNIT 5 – MAJOR WORLD PROBLEMS AND EFFORTS TO SOLVE THEM

CHAPTER 12 : THE UNITED NATIONS

A. 1. In UN, there are discussed the problems of various countries. 2. The UN was formed on 24th of October, 1945. It was the year when the World War-II ended. Let us read the major objectives of the UN. 3. The security is the most important part of the UN. **B.** 1. i 2. i 3. i 4. ii **C.** 1. 1914, 1918 2. 1939, 1945 3. 24th October 1945 4. Hiroshima, Nagasaki 5. general 6. New York 7. poor countries 8. WHO **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T **E.** 1. European countries like France, England, Spain, Germany, Portugal and the Netherlands reached great heights. They started importing raw materials at low prices and supplied manufactured goods to the same countries at high prices. Gradually these countries captured the markets around the world. 2. These slave countries received manufactured goods at very high prices. The rich countries started to wage war against each other to gain supremacy. 3. These wars were the World War-I which was fought from 1914 to 1918. The other was the World War-II from 1939 to 1945. Both these wars had one thing in common. These wars made man realize that waging wars was the greatest mistake ever made. He could clearly see how the next war would be. He realized that the wealth used up in war could be used for bringing prosperity and happiness for the entire human race. 4. This thought gave birth to the United Nations Organization, now generally known as the 'United Nations' (UN). 5. The UN was formed on 24th of October, 1945. It was the year when the World War-II ended. The major objectives of the UN. × To work for the peace and security of all countries of the world and to save future generations from war. × To promote friendly relations between the nations of the world. × to solve the economic, social, cultural and human problems peacefully in co-operation with every Nation. × To protect the human freedom and human rights all over the world. × To assist and

co-ordinate the task of various Nations. 6. The most important part of the UN is its security Council. The secretariat of the UN is its third most important organ. Its work is to look after and take care of the day-to-day administration of the United Nations. 7. At New York in the USA. 8. 'Anganwadi' is one such step towards the betterment of children which covers the area of their health, education and even entertainment.

CHAPTER 13 : INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATION

A. 1. The UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO 2. Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit 3. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru **B.** 1. iii 2. ii 3. i 4. iii **C.** 1. peace 2. injustice 3. alignment 4. 1945 **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. In 1945, India has been actively participating with the UN agencies like UNICEF. 2. This had been the biggest contribution of our country. The members of this movement now are more dependent on each other than on bigger countries. Their help to each other has proved to be more useful. They have been protesting against the piling of deadly weapons. 3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, could see that the freedom of poor and developing countries was in danger. He cautioned the countries and consulted the leader of countries like Egypt and Yugoslavia. 4. UN 5. The efforts of the non-aligned Nations bring to the underdeveloped countries of the world is poverty, ignorance and disease common.

UNIT 6 – OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

CHAPTER 14 : THE BRITISH RAJ AND THE REVOLT OF 1857

A. 1. 1885 2. Kesari 3. Khudi Ram Bose **B.** 1. ii 2. i 3. iii 4. iii **C.** 1. company 2. sweat 3. Plessey, Britishers 4. INC 5. Viceroy 6. 1885, Mumbai 7. 'kesri' 8. Swadeshi 9. divide, rule **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **E.** 1. This made the Portuguese visit India. They came to India and landed in Calicut, in Kerala. The king of Calicut taught that trade relations with the Portuguese would be beneficial for both the countries. But the Portuguese wanted to be the only ones among the Europeans to be allowed to trade. Hence they asked the king to sink the ships of the other countries who had trade with him. 2. The rich British traders formed the East India Company. This company was formed to trade with India. They started their trading at Surat which is in Gujarat. Surat was one of the most prosperous ports during those times. Chennai (Madras), Kolkata (Calcutta) and Mumbai (Bombay) were also used as ports later. The Britishers, in order to protect their godowns in these places started maintaining their armies here. 4. The Indian farmers, the traders, the Nawabs and even the kings were very unhappy the way in which the Britishers were ruling the country. The Indians had lost their freedom. If any king died without a child or heir to the throne, then his kingdom would be taken over by the British. The kings were left with no power by which they could make treaties and friendships among themselves. 5. When things got unbearable, there was a revolt. A revolt was not possible earlier because it was never at one time that all express their unhappiness. 6. The first revolt took place in the year 1857, exactly 100 years after the battle of Plessey which was the start of the British rule in India. 7. The Indian National Congress was set up in the year 1885. The aims of the INA were very limited when it was started. They wanted the British to take heed to their demands. It pleaded to the government to employ as many Indians possible in its administration. 8. The Indians had more in store against the British and their mischievous ideas. A movement known as the Swadeshi Movement was started. Under this, Indians would boycott all foreign goods. British clothes were burnt in several places. The students of Bengal took part in this movement very strongly. At this, severe action was taken against them by the British government. 9. Some believed that violence was the only way they could attain freedom. They could not longer wait patiently. People who think this way are called 'Revolutionaries'. 10. *Social Study Time (1-5)*

They kept the 'divide and rule' policy in mind and made religion the basis for electing Indian representatives. Indians did not like it and opposed the British.

UNIT 6 – OUR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

CHAPTER 15 : THE MAHATMA LEADS THE NATIONAL TO FREEDOM

A. 1. In the year 1929 the INA held its session at Lahore. 2. In 1939 World War-II broken out. 3. On 15th of August 1947 the British Raj in India came to an end.
B. 1. iii 2. iii 3. iii 4. iii
C. 1. soldiers 2. policeman 3. non-violent 4. swadeshi 5. 15th
D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
E. 1. After Gandhiji came to India, he visited various parts of the country to see the plight of the Indians. He saw poverty, hunger and disease. He saw the way in which Indians were being suppressed on their own motherland. 2. He also realized the social evils existing in the Indian society and decided to deal with both, side by side. He knew that the unity of the country was the strongest weapon against foreign rule. 3. Gandhiji appealed to the people of India to forget the barriers of caste, creed and religion. He raised voice for the upliftment of women folk and backward classes. 4. A very prominent example of British cruelty was at the Jallianwala Bagh incident. About 2,000 people, including women and children were attending a peaceful meeting when British officer decide to disrupt the meeting. They also want to prove their authority to the Indians. 5. The government did its best to suppress this movement. People were opting for violent means. The incident at Chauri – Chora in Uttar Pradesh is an example. 6. This meant that the Indians would accept nothing short of complete Independence. It was decided that the Satyagraha movement be started. Satyagraha means insistence on the right demands of the people and sacrificing everything for the sake of truth. 7. This movement asked the British to leave India and leave Indians to sort out their own problems. Mahatma Gandhi's message at this time to the people of his country was clear – 'Do or Die'. It meant that either the Indians with their freedom or die for it.

UNIT 7 : EVERLASTING FAME

CHAPTER 16 : SOME PERSONS NEVER DIE

A. 1. Socrates lived in Greece. 2. Socrates was a scholar and a teacher. 3. He was a popular man. He was frank, courageous and he believed in nothing but the truth. He was not superstitious like the people in those days. He believed in thinking and reasoning. 3. Abraham Lincoln fought for the equality of man.
B. 1. iii 2. iii 3. i 4. ii
C. 1. 2,500 2. thinking 3. lawyer 4. Das capital, communist manifesto Communist Manifesto 4. followed 5. 1968
D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
E. He was a scholar and a teacher. He was a popular man. He was frank, courageous and he believed in nothing but the truth. He was not superstitious like the people in those days. He believed in thinking and reasoning. 2. Because the fighting people belong to the country. Karl Marx was one of the thinkers who lived during this period. Karl Marx born in Germany, came out with novel ideas. Marx believed that providing jobs to thousands of people should no remain in the hands of a few people. 4. He could see that the Black and even Indians living there were prisoners in their own country. Gandhiji organized the Indians living in South Africa and inspired them to lead their lives themselves. 5. Thousands peacefully demonstrated against the cruelty of the British. People participated in the Satyagraha. They had only one objective in mind-freedom of their motherland India. 6. Dr Martin Luther King combine the ideal of Gandhiji and Abraham Lincoln because Dr. Martin Luther is very educated man.

