



Our Social Studies

Teacher's Manual

Class I to V



An Imprint of Vidyalaya Prakashan

An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Co.

NEW DELHI

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Class – I

Lesson – 1 : About Me

Do Yourself

Lesson – 2 : My Family

Do Yourself

Lesson – 3 : We Share Work

1. a. (i) b. (i) c. (ii)
d. (iv)
2. a. mother b. food c. grandma
d. massage
3. a. False b. True c. False
d. True
4. a. (4) b. (3) c. (1)
d. (2)
5. a. Do yourself
b. We help our parents by sharing the work in the family.
c. Fathers earns money for the family.
d. My sister helps mother in setting the table at meal time.
6. a. Mother takes care of the house and father earns money for the family.
b. We buy items of grocery for our family from the grocery store.
c. Grandparents tell us stories and take us to the park in the evening.

Lesson – 4 : Fun With Family

1. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (i)
d. (iii)
2. a. at home b. mobile c. zoo
d. picnic e. park

3. a. True b. False c. True
d. False
4. a. (5) b. (4) c. (1)
d. (2) e. (3)
5. a. circus b. hill station c. restaurant
d. beach e. zoo
6. a. at home b. parents c. circus
d. zoo
7. a. At home
i. We play carrom, ludo and chess with our parents.
ii. We see television with our parents.
iii. Sings and dances with my mother.
iv. Celebrate birthday party.
v. Play games on mobile and television.
b. Out of Home
i. We play in the play.
ii. We go to see the zoo with parents.
iii. We go to visit a fair with parents.
iv. We go to see a circus.
v. We go for a picnic with parents.

Lesson – 5 : The Food We Eat

1. Do Yourself
2. 1. live 2. work/play 3. plants
4. eggs 5. seeds 6. milk/meat
3. 1. CHEESE 2. BUTTER 3. EGGS
4. CHOCOLATE 5. CHIPS

Lesson – 6 : The Clothes We Wear

1. a. summer b. wool c. silk worms
d. uniform
2. a. body b. winter season
c. summer season d. rainy season
3. a. (3) b. (4) c. (5)
d. (2) e. (1)

4. a. Clothes save us from heat, cold, rain, dust and insects bites etc.
- b. We wear cotton clothes in hot season.
- c. Sheep
- d. We wear light colour cotton clothes in summer because these clothes save us from heat and sun.
5. a. We use rubber or plastic boots and umbrella in the rainy season.
- b. We wear silk clothes on special occasions. These are costly and beautiful. We get silk fibre from silk worm.

Lesson – 7 : My Sweet Home

1. Do Yourself
2. a. We need a house because it provides us shelter and protects us from heat, cold, storm and rain.
- b. We live with our parents, brothers and sisters in our home.
- c. Houses are made of strong materials like bricks stones, cement, iron and steel. These houses are called pucca houses.
- d. Houses are made of thatch, straw, leaves and mud. Such houses are called kutcha houses.

Lesson – 8 : Water

1. a. (i) b. (iv) c. (iii)
d. (iii)
2. a. firemen b. three c. purify
d. make
3. a. True b. False c. False
d. True
4. a. (5) b. (4) c. (1)
d. (2) e. (3)
5. a. Uses of water at home are :

- i. We use water for bathing
 - ii. heating
 - iii. cooking
 - iv. building homes
 - v. drinking
 - b. We can make water pure :
 - i. by boiling
 - ii. by keeping in pitcher
 - iii. by mixing chlorine
 - iv. by filtering
 - c. Water covers $\frac{2}{3}$ of total surface area of the earth.
- 6.**
- a. Five sources of water are :
 - (i) Ponds (ii) Lakes (iii) Wells
 - (iv) Rivers (v) Oceans
 - b. Three forms of water are solid, liquid and gas.
 - Solid – Ice
 - Liquid – Water
 - Gas – Steam (Boiling Water)
 - c. Six uses of water are :
 - (i) Watering plants (ii) Keeping fish
 - (iii) Watering crops (iv) Drinking
 - (v) Cooking (vi) Bathing

Lesson – 9 : Around Us

- 1. a. (i) b. (iii) c. (i)
- d. (iii)
- 2. a. True b. False c. True
- d. False
- 3. a. school b. gym c. deposit
- d. aerodrome
- 4. a. (6) b. (4) c. (5)
- d. (7) e. (2) f. (3)
- g. (1)

5. a. Children go to school to study.
 b. We go to post office to buy post cards, envelopes, stamps etc.
 c. Bus stand
 d. We go to the police station to lodge an FIR.
 e. Bank
6. a. We go to hospital to get treatment.
 We go to post office to buy post cards, envelopes stamps etc.
 We go to bank to deposit and to withdraw money.
 b. Aerodrome, railway station, bus stand.
 c. We go to a swimming pool for swimming.

Lesson – 3 : We Need Them

1. a. (iv) b. (iii) c. (i)
 d. (iii)
2. a. False b. True c. True
 d. True
3. a. furniture b. shoes c. clothes
 d. hair e. medicines f. our diseases
4. a. Pilot flies an aeroplane
 b. Green grocer
 c. A doctor diagnoses and cures our diseases.
 d. A teacher teaches us in the school.
 e. A manager manages a factory.
5. a. A *carpenter* makes furniture.
 A *nurse* gives us medicines and vaccination when we fall sick.
 A *watchman* watches our houses. They do work for us.
 b. A *mason* builds our home.
 Weaver weaves cloth.
 Farmer grows vegetables, fruits and cereals for us.
 c. Advocate fights for our cases. A junk dealer deals in old things of little value.

Lesson – 11 : Going To School

1. a. (iv) b. (i) c. (iii)
d. (i)
2. a. lab b. library c. play ground
d. office
3. a. (4) b. (1) c. (2)
d. (3)
4. a. We play
b. Lab boy helps us in the laboratory.
c. Mr. Sahani is the Principal.
d. We learn here horse riding.
5. a. Teacher, peon, principal, gardener etc.
b. Mrs Khanna issues us the books.
c. We eat our tiffins and drink coffee, cold drink etc.
d. He teaches us exercises and games. Exercises keep us healthy and strong.

Lesson – 12 : My Classroom

1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (iv)
d. (ii)
2. a. (4) b. (1) c. (2)
d. (3)
3. a. windows b. chair c. sit
d. ceiling
4. a. False b. True c. False
d. True
5. a. register b. classmate c. English
d. duster
6. a. chair/bench b. Do yourself c. benches
d. in waste-paper basket
7. a. Do yourself
b. Do yourself
c. Chark, duster, benches, black board, table.

Lesson – 13 : Our Earth

1. a. land b. land/water c. water
d. different e. man-made f. air
g. breathe
2. Do Yourself
3. Do Yourself
4. a. We live on land.
b. Earth is made up of land and water.
c. Mountains, plains, hills and deserts are different forms of land.
d. Plants, animals, air, water and land are natural things.
e. The buildings, roads, and cars are made by people. These are called man-made things.

Lesson – 14 : In The Sky

1. a. Sun b. Stars c. Moon
d. Clouds e. Rainbow
2. During the day Sun Birds
 During the night Stars Moon

Lesson – 15 : The Weather

1. a. hot b. windy
c. rainy day d. cold day
2. Do Yourself
3. a. hot b. rainy c. sunny
d. snowy e. cold
4. Do Yourself
5. a. Strong wind blows on a windy day.
b. Sun shines brightly on a sunny day.
c. There are dark clouds in the sky on a rainy day.
d. Do yourself.

Lesson – 16 : Days And Months

1. Sunday Monday Tuesday
 Wednesday Thursday Friday
 Saturday
2. a. twelve b. week
 c. 31 d. 28
3. January February Match
 April May June
 July August September
 October November December
4. BIRTHDAY
 AUGUST
 CALENDER
 HOLIDAY
 MONTH
 WEEK

Lesson – 17 : Road Safety

1. a. walk b. zebra c. safety
 d. stop e. Go
2. a. False b. True c. True
 d. True

Lesson – 18 : The Story Of Man

- a. The early man lived in caves or trees tops.
- b. He ate fruits, nuts and roots. He also ate raw flesh of animals.
- c. Early man used sharp stones for hunting animals.
- d. Man learnt to make fire by rubbing two stones.

Lesson – 19 : Krishna And Sudama

1. a. Dwarika b. Gokul c. amazed




- d. affectionately and warmly
- e. wonderful friend
- 2. a. True b. False c. True
- d. False e. True
- 3. a. Sudama and Krishna were great friends.
- b. Krishna became the king of Dwarika.
- c. One day Sudama's wife advised him to go to Krishna for some help. So Sudama set out for Dwarika.

Class – II

Lesson – 1 : The Life of Early Humans

1. a. (i) b. (ii) c. (ii)
2. a. ✓ b. ✓ c. ✓
- d. ✗ e. ✗
3. a. We lead a comfortable life due to discoveries but early man did not lead comfortable life.
- b. Wheels are used in every sphere of life today.
- c. 1. They made the transportation faster.
2. They are used in various machines.

Lesson – 2 : My Family

- 1.** a. (ii) b. (i) c. (iii)
- 2.** a. family b. aunt c. grandparents
- d. relatives
- 3.** a. ✓ b. ✓ c. ✗
- d. ✗
- 4.**  I help in small home chores.
  I water plants.
  I keep my house clean.

Lesson – 3 : The Food We Eat

- a. (iv)
 - b. (iii)
 - c. (ii)
 - d. (ii)
- a. (3)
 - b. (4)
 - c. (2)
 - d. (1)
- a. True
 - b. True
 - c. False
 - d. True
- a. Vegetarian — milk, butter
Non-vegetarian — fish, eggs
 - b. Potato, ginger, onion, sugarcane etc.
 - c. The three meat giving animals are fish, sheep,
buffalo.
 - d. Ducks, hens, goose.

5. a. ***Vegetarian food*** : Food supplied by plants is called vegetarian food. It contains pulses, green vegetables, milk, curd, butter, cheese etc.
- Non-vegetarian food*** : Food supplied by animals is called non-vegetarian food. It contains meat (mutton, chicken), fish, eggs and animal oil of shark, whale and halibut, etc.
- b. Five good eating habits are :
- Keep your food covered with lids or nets.
 - Never eat your food when you are angry.
 - Always eat fresh and clean food.
 - Wash your hands before and after every meal.
 - Wash fruits and vegetables in fresh water before use.

Lesson – 4 : The Clothes We Wear

Lesson – 5 : The Shelter We Need

- a. (iv)
 - b. (iv)
 - c. (iii)
 - d. (iii)
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. True
 - d. False
- a. map
 - b. house
 - c. house
 - d. furniture
- a. mason
 - b. architect
 - c. carpenter
 - d. painter
 - e. plumber
- a. **Kuchcha Houses** : The houses which are made of mud, straw and wood are called kachcha houses. Huts are types of kachcha houses.
Pucca House : In cities and towns, houses are made of steel, wood, bricks, cement etc. and these houses are called Pucca houses.
 - b. Strange houses are igloos, house boats, tents etc.
 - c. The materials which are used to build a house are bricks, steel, wood, clay, cement, glass, tin, marble are building materials.
 - d. Architect because he draws the map of the house.
- a. Work of an **architect** is to draw the map of the house.
A **carpenter** makes doors. windows and cupboards.
Plumber lays the sanitary.
A **mason** builds the house. He lays the bricks.
 - b. (1) Architect (2) Labourers (3) Mason
(4) Floor- maker (5) Carpenter (6) Plumber
(7) Painter (8) Decorator

Lesson – 6 : We At School

1. a. student b. principal c. sweeper
d. peon
2. a. receptionist b. clerk c. librarian
d. watchman

3. a. Senior Secondary School
- b. (1) Principal (2) Receptionist
(3) Librarian (4) Watchman
(5) Clerk
- c. (1) The class-room is where you spent most of your time in school.
(2) There are many benches and tables.
(3) Teacher has a separate desk.
(4) The window in class-room make our class-room, bright and airy.
(5) Blackboard are also there.
(6) There are cupboards, shelves and dustbins in our classroom.
- d. Three duties of a student are :
(1) Study in the classroom.
(2) Read in the library.
(3) Draw and colour in the art room.
(4) Learn new things at school.

Lesson – 7 : A Trip Round The City

1. a. police b. railway station
c. museum d. post office
e. hospital
2. a. False b. True c. True
d. True
3. a. Departmental store is a large shop selling different kinds of things.
b. This is a place for entertainment. It is a multiplex. People come here to watch films. It also has food courts.
c. People keep their money safe in a bank.
d. Doctors and nurses are there to attend the sick and injured.
e. A hospital is one of the busiest places, being open day and night.
f. Policeman catches thieves and keep our neighbourhood safe.

4. a. museum b. court c. airport
d. ticket e. fastest

Lesson – 8 : People At Work

1. a. grocer b. fisherman c. potter
d. mechanic e. carpenter f. tailor
2. a. doctor b. dancer c. singer
d. pilot e. actor
3. a. tailor b. computer c. joker
d. traffic police-men

Lesson – 9 : India And Its People

1. a. (4) b. (7) c. (6)
d. (8) e. (10) f. (1)
g. (3) h. (2) i. (9)
j. (5)
2. a. Do yourself
b. Do yourself
c. (i) Patna (Bihar) Litti choke
(ii) Lucknow (UP) Aloo Tikki
(iii) Bikaner (Rajasthan) Kachori
(iv) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Dhokla

Lesson – 10 : Where We Worship

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (i)
d. (i)
2. a. (2) b. (4) c. (3)
d. (1)
3. a. Hindus b. Gita c. Jesus Christ
d. Tiripitika
4. a. Hindus worship in the temple.
b. The Muslims offer namaz five times a day.
c. The Parsis worship fire in their temple.
d. In Pogoda the Buddhists go to worship.

5. a. God Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. They pray goddess Durga, Kali, Lakshmi and Saraswati. Hanuman. Ganesha, Lord Krishna and Lord Rama are their gods. They offer sweet, fruits and flowers to their God and Goddesses.
- b. The Muslims offer 'Namaz' 5 times a day in it. They remember 'Allah' or 'Khuda'. Their holy book is the Quran. They do not believe in idol worship.
- c. The Christians offer preyer to Jesus Christ in it. They go to church on every Sunday. Their holy book is the Bible.

Lesson – 11 : Religious Festivals

1. a. (i) b. (i) c. (iii)
2. a. True b. True c. True
d. False e. False
3. a. the most popular festival of Maharashtra.
b. Ravana, Meghnath and Kumbhakaran.
c. Mosque
d. 25 December of every year.
e. Harvest festival
4. a. (ii) b. (v) c. (i)
d. (iii) e. (iv)
5. a. People eat sewaiyan on Id.
b. We decorate the Christmas tree.
c. People eat langar in Gurudwaras.
d. On Dussehra people make effigies of Ravana, Meghnath and Kumbhakaran.
e. Onam is the new year festival of Kerala.
f. I love celebrating Holi. It is also called the festival of colours. We throw coloured water and rub gulal to each other. We eat sweets (gujia) and snacks. This festival is celebrated by the Hindus.
g. My favourite festival is Diwali. Diwali is the festival of lights. It is celebrated with great joy every year. According to the Ramayana, lord Rama came back to Ayodhya after spending fourteen years in the forests.

On Diwali, people clean their houses. They decorate it with oil lamps (diyas) and candles. People offer prayers to Lord Rama, goddess Lakshmi and Lord Ganesha on the evening of Diwali. People exchange Diwali gifts and eat a lot of sweets. Children play with fire crackers.

Lesson – 12 : Our National Festivals

1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (i)
2. a. (3) b. (4) c. (2)
- d. (5) e. (1)
3. a. Prime minister b. 2nd October
- c. 26 Jan 1950 d. Independence
4. a. India became republic on 26th January 1950.
- b. On 15th August we celebrate the Independence Day.
- c. It is celebrated on 2nd October. Gandhi ji was born on October 2, 1869. He sacrificed his life for the freedom of the nation.
- d. Lal Bahadur Shastri was also born on 2nd October.
- e. 5th September is celebrated as the Teacher's Day.
5. a. India became Republic on 26th January 1950. So this day is celebrated as the Republic Day of India. On this day every year, a big parade is held at Janpath in Delhi. The President takes salute of the parade.
- b. India got freedom from British rule on 15th August 1947. So this day is celebrated as the Independence Day. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort in Delhi.
- c. 5th September is celebrated as the Teacher's Day. Sarvepalli Dr. Radha Krishnan was a great teacher and second president of India was born on this day. Teachers are honoured by their pupils on this day.
- d. 14th November is celebrated as the Children's Day. On this day, our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was born. He loved children very much. Children call him Chacha Nehru.

Lesson – 13 : Transport

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (ii)
2. a. train b. yacht c. ship
d. car
3. a. (5) b. (3) c. (4)
d. (2) e. (1)
4. a. In ancient times, the people travelled on foot.
b. Four means of land transport are :
(i) Cars (ii) Scooter
(iii) Bus (iv) Cycle
c. Four means of water transport are :
(i) Boat (ii) Craft
(iii) Yacht (iv) Ship
d. Four means of air transport are :
(i) Aeroplane (ii) Helicopter
(iii) Air balloon (iv) Jet
e. Trains are pulled by electric and diesel locomotives.
f. Space craft is a means of transport to go into space.

Lesson – 14 : How We Communicate

1. a. (iv) b. (iii) c. (i)
d. (i) e. (i)
2. a. Telephone, mobile-phone, fax machine
b. Television c. Mobile-set d. urgent
3. a. True b. True c. True
d. True
4. Do Yourself
5. a. The telephone is the quickest means of communication.
b. The two means of mass communication are radio and television.
c. TV (Television) is the audio-video system of mass communication.

- c. Two safety rules when you are outside the home are :
 - * Never lean out of moving bus.
 - * Never talk to strangers.
- d. Never sharpen your pencil with a knife or a blade because these may cut your hands and fingers.
- e. When you fly a kite on a open roof you may fall down and hurt yourself.

Lesson – 16 : Our Beautiful Earth

1. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (i)
 d. (ii)
2. a. True b. False c. True
 d. False
3. a. (3) b. (4) c. (2)
 d. (1)
4. a. Earth looks round in shape but is flat on its poles.
 b. Plateaus look like a table.
 c. A low ridge of loose dry sand is called a dune.
 d. (a) Mountains (b) Desert
 (c) Volcano (d) Island
 (e) Forest (f) Hills
5. a. Mountains are very high land forms. They are covered with forests and snow. Some mountains are without forests.
 b. Plateaus are flat topped high lands. These are lower than hilly areas and higher than plains. They look like a table.

Plains : Plains are lowland areas. They are used for growing crops and building cities and villages. A lot of people live here.

Plateaus : Plateaus are flat topped high land. These are lower than hilly areas and higher than plains. They look like a table.

- c. **India a Peninsula :** An area of land almost surrounded by water with three sides is called a peninsula. Our country is also a peninsula.

- d. **Volcano** : Volcano means mouth of fire. It is an opening on the land surface through which magma, gases, boiling rocks and ashes come out.

Lesson – 17 : Water

1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (iv)
2. a. Yes b. No c. Yes
d. No
3. a. (3) b. (4) c. (5)
d. (2) e. (1)
4. a. water b. small c. dam
d. swimming pool
5. a. A large water body surrounded by land is called a lake.
b. Lake, canal, ocean.
c. Dam, canal, tank.
d. A long and having equal width from beginning end to last, water flowing body is called a canal.

Lesson – 18 : Air

1. a. (iv) b. (iii) c. (i)
2. a. mixture b. air c. cold
d. fast
3. a. (2) b. (5) c. (4)
d. (3) e. (1)
4. a. Air is a mixture of gases.
b. Fast moving air is called wind.
c. Hot wind is called loo.
d. Wind with very fast speed is called a storm.
5. a. Air is made of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon-di-oxide and other gases.
b. **Loo**
 - * Hot wind is called loo.
 - * It blows in the plains and deserts.
 - * It kills the small insects like mosquitoes.

Breeze

- * The cold wind is called the breeze.
- * It blows from sea towards land.

Lesson – 19 : Seasons

1. a. (iv) b. (iv) c. (ii)
2. a. Winter season b. Summer season
c. Rainy season d. Spring season
e. Summer season
3. a. True b. False c. True
d. True e. True
4. a. Weather is the condition of the air around the earth.
b. When one type of weather remains for a long time it is called a season.
c. In winter season people wear woolen clothes.
d. The 'Queen of season' is Spring Season.

Lesson – 20 : Directions

1. a. (iv) b. (iii) c. (iii)
d. (ii)
2. a. East b. West c. South
d. East e. North-West
3. a. True b. False c. False
d. True
4. a. (4) b. (1) c. (3)
d. (2)
5. a. There are four directions.
b. Sun rises in the east direction.
c. Sun sets in the west direction.
d. North-east : Half way between the North and the east.
e. The sailors have compass to know the directions in the sea or ocean. It is a magnetic apparatus.
6. a. Stand facing the rising sun in the morning. The sun rises in the East. It means your face is in the East

b. A compass is a magnetic apparatus. The sailors have compass to know the directions in the sea or ocean.

1. a. (i) b. (iv) c. (ii)
d. (i)
2. a. garbage b. fuels c. DJ's
d. fertilizers
3. a. To make environment dirty is called pollution.
b. Air pollution
4. a. The wastes and garbage of houses and factories are thrown into water. Washing of clothes and bathing of animals near the water bodies make water dirty. Dust smoke, gas, decay of animals and plants make the air dirty. Burning fuels like coal, wood, etc. also make the air dirty.
b. ***Air pollution*** : Dust, smoke, gas, decay of animals and plants make the air dirty. It is called the Air pollution.
c. Broadcasting the music or message through a loud speaker or playing of DJ make the environment full of noise. Whereas mixing of fertilizers in the soil and throwing garbage into the pit in the ground make the soil dirty.
d. The wastes and garbage of houses and factories are thrown into the water. Washing of clothes and bathing of animals near the water bodies make water dirty. It is called water pollution.

1. a. (iii) b. (iv)
c. (iii) d. (iii)

2. a. Mool Shankar
b. Maharani Lakshmi Bai
c. freedom
d. Mewar
e. Rama Krishna Paramhans
3. a. False b. True c. True
d. True

Class – III

Lesson – 1 : The Early Human Beings

1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (iv)
d. (ii) e. (i)
2. a. jungle b. stones c. warm
3. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (ii)
d. (i)
4. a. Early human beings lead a hard life.
b. Early human beings ate fruits of trees and roots of plants.
c. Fire was discovered by rubbing two bamboo sticks together.
d. Fire was useful to early human beings as :
(i) They found that fire kept them warm in the cold and protect them from wild animals.
(ii) It may have been an accident that a piece of raw flesh fell into a fire.
(iii) They started to cook their food by roasting it in fire.

Lesson – 2 : The Invention of the Wheel

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (iv)
d. (iii)
2. a. river valley b. raft
c. boats
3. a. (3) b. (1) c. (2)
4. a. Early human beings learnt about farming when they saw new plants coming from the seeds of fruits they ate and threw.
b. They made rafts by tying several logs of wood.
c. Early man being learnt to do farming and settled down near river valley.
d. One day they noticed a stone rolling down a slope.

They started to search for something that took a round log of wood and put it under sledge. The sledge began to move easily. This was the first wheel invented by man.

Lesson – 3 : The Earth Is Our Home

1. a. (iv) b. (ii) c. (ii)
d. (iii)
2. a. heavenly b. Earth c. atmosphere
d. Magellan e. horizon
3. a. Sun b. Air c. Earth
d. Ferdinand Magellan e. horizon
4. a. The $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth is covered with water and $\frac{1}{4}$ with land. Living things need water and air to live. Both of these are found on the earth.
b. For very long time people thought that earth was flat and had edges. They were afraid of travelling far. They feared that if they went near to edge they would fall off.
c. Magellan found that earth had no edges and round like a ball because the ship reached the very same place from where they had started.

Lesson – 4 : The Earth – How It Looks

1. a. earth b. Indian
c. Atlantic and Pacific d. maps
e. blue
2. a. globe b. continent c. Ocean
d. Australia e. Pacific ocean
3. a. (v) b. (iii) c. (iv)
d. (ii) e. (i)
4. a. A globe is a small model of the earth.
b. A map is a drawing on a flat surface.

- c. The four oceans of the world are :
 - (i) Pacific Ocean (ii) Atlantic Ocean
 - (iii) Indian Ocean (iv) Arctic Ocean
- d. There are seven continents in the world. They are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

Lesson – 5 : Everything Around You

1. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (iv)
 d. (iv)
2. a. False b. True c. False
 d. True e. True
3. a. Everything surrounding us is our environment. Living and non living things make up our environment.
 b. Smoke from cars and chimney's makes the air dirty. Bursting fire crackers on Diwali also pollutes the air. Air pollution causes breathing problems.
 c. Many people wash clothes and utensils and bath in ponds, lakes and river. Waste from houses and factories are thrown into the water. This pollutes the water.
 d. Throwing waste on road, parks and other open spaces makes the land dirty. Land pollution causes many disease.
 e. It harms our ears and damage our hearing.
 f. We can save our environment by planting more trees, throwing waste into bins and saying "No" to fire crackers and polythene bags.

Lesson – 6 : We Need Water

1. a. water b. digest c. tanks
 d. 3/4 e. clean
2. a. Farmers need water to grow crops.
 b. In cities water reaches our homes through taps.

- c. In villages people dig wells and use, pump to get water.
- d. When water reaches the plains, the waste that we throw into the rivers, make it dirty.
- e. We can keep the water clean after boiling and filter it.

Lesson – 7 : India – The Surface Of Its Land

1. a. plateau b. peak c. an island
d. mountains e. Mount Everest
2. a. True b. south c. False
d. True e. True
3. a. A very large flat area of land is called plain.
b. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called island.
c. A high flat plain is called Plateau.
d. The Lakshadweep is the group of islands on western side.
e. North India
f. The Thar desert is mostly in western part of Rajasthan.
g. Brahmaputra, Ganga, Indus, Satluj etc.
4. a. Due to melting of snow of the Himalayas these rivers flow throughout the year.
b. Bay of Bengal
c. Arabian Sea
d. Mount Everest
e. Indian Ocean

Lesson – 8 : The States And Union Territories of India

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (iv)
d. (iii) e. (i)
2. a. False b. True c. False
d. False e. True

3. a. (3) b. (5) c. (4)
d. (2) e. (1)
4. a. President
b. Governor
c. Capital city of India
d. Hindi
5. a. The government of India divided the whole country in 29 states and 7 union territories.
b. State Government — Governor
Central Government — President
c. Bhopal
d. Hindi
e. Winter — Jammu Summer — Srinagar
f. Rajasthan
g. Chandigarh
6. a. Delhi is neither a state nor a union territory. It is known as National Capital Region (NCR) and is the central capital of India. The head quarters of National Capital Region is New Delhi.
b.

<i>State</i>	<i>Language Spoken</i>
Jharkhand	Hindi
Gujrat	Gujrati
West Bengal	Bengla
Odisha	Oriya
Goa	Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani
Meghalaya	English, Khasi, Garu, Jaintia
Uttrakhand	Garhwali, Kumouni, Hindi

Lesson – 9 : Indian Food

- a. (iv)
 - b. (iii)
 - c. (iv)
 - d. (ii)
 - e. (i)
 - f. (iv)
- a. False
 - b. False
 - c. False
 - d. True
 - e. False
 - f. True

3.
 - a. energy, health, growth
 - b. energy
 - c. food
 - d. ghee, cheese and butter
 - e. cooking
 - f. Rasogulla, Sandesh and chum-chum
4.
 - a. (5)
 - b. (4)
 - c. (1)
 - d. (2)
 - e. (3)
5.
 - a. The food of people of Northern India is pulses, wheat, bajara, maize, dishes made by many vegetables like, pea, gram, cauliflower, cabbage, pumpkin, potato etc.
 - b. The people of South India prefer to eat fish with rice. Idle, dosa, sambhar, paysam and rasam are some other delicious dishes of south Indians.
 - c. Mustard, soyabean, sunflower and coconut are good plant sources for getting cooking or vegetable oil.
 - d. Milk is an animal product. Cows, buffaloes goats, yaks etc yield milk. The cheese, butter, cream, ghee, curd and khowa all are derived from milk.
 - e. Dalbaati-choorma from Rajasthan and dhokala of Gujarat are very delicious.
6.
 - a. We eat food to keep us healthy.
 - b. Samosas, pastries, patties etc are popular snacks. A small quantity of food eaten between meals or instead of a meal.
 - c. There are two types of foods :
 - (i) **Vegetarian Food** : The food which we get from plant and trees is said to be vegetarian food. Chapati, pulses, rice, vegetables, fruits, rice, salad etc. vegetarian foods.
 - (ii) **Non-vegetarian Food** : The food which we get from animals, is said to be non-vegetarian food. Fish, eggs, pork, mutton, chicken, prawn, etc. are non-vegetarian foods.

- d. Salad helps in the digestion of food. It contains salad leaves, cucumber, tomato, onion, carrot and lemon. It has roughage nutrient in it.
- e. Coconut water, tea, coffee, fruit, juice, whey, soft drink and soda are popular drinks or beverages in our country. People like to drink hot milk at bed time. 'Kehwa' is the hot drink of Kashmir.

Lesson – 10 : Indian Clothing

1. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (i)
d. (i)
2. a. True b. False c. False
d. False e. False
3. a. (6) b. (4) c. (5)
d. (3) e. (2) f. (1)
4. a. A long coat worn called 'Phiran'. They are mostly made of wool.
b. The women of Haryana wear ghaghra, kurta and orhni.
c. Long clothe tied over head.
d. Pants, jeans, shirt, shorts, trousers etc.
5. a. We need clothes to cover our body, to protect over selves from cold, heat and rain.
b. People of Jammu and Kashmir wear Salwar-kameez and Phiran.
c. The most common dresses of men in our country are trousers, shirt, kurta-pyjama, dhoti-kurta and kurta-lungi.
d. Teenagers prefer to wear in modern times are jeans, T-shirt or shirt-trousers.
e. Longcloth tied over head is called a turban. In Indian turban is worn in different states like Rajasthan. Punjab etc. In Rajasthan the colour and cost of the turban declare the status symbol where as in Punjab it is worn because of religious ritual.

Lesson – 11 : Indian Occupations

1. a. (ii) b. (i) c. (iv)
d. (i) e. (iii)
2. a. (6) b. (5) c. (4)
d. (3) e. (2) f. (1)
3. a. True b. False c. False
d. True e. False f. True
4. a. Sow, seeds and grow crops in the fields.
b. Sugarcane, wheat, paddy, oil seeds like mustard sunflower ground nut etc.
c. Ducks and goose which give them eggs and meat.
d. People living in the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala etc.
e. Yarn
5. a. One needs money to fulfil their needs and the money is earned by doing work. This work is known as an occupation.

Or

An occupation is a job or work which gives us money.

- b. Growing and raising crops on a piece of land is called farming.
- c. The villagers who live near the coast of sea or bank of the river catch fish and sell them in the market to earn money. Their main occupation is fishing.
- d. Villagers keep hens, ducks and goose which give them eggs and meat. By selling them they make money. And rearing these animals is called a 'Poultry farming'.
- e. There are a number of trees in the forests. Planting and protecting the trees in the forest is called 'Forestry'.
- f. Farmers rear animals and when the animals die, the people engaged in leather occupations. They uncover the skin of dead animals. They turn the skin into leather which is called 'Tanning'.

- ## Lesson – 12 : Indian Festivals

- (34)

- i. Pagoda is the Buddhist's temple and offer their prayer before the idol of Buddha.
 - j. Baisakhi is celebrated mainly on 13th April evry year.
 - k. Onam in Kerala.
Pongal in Tamil Nadu.
 - l. Bihu is the harvest festival celebrated in Asom, three times a year. Young men and women dance in their traditional costumes.
 - m. On 15th August.
 - n. The President of India takes the salute (salami) of the parade by soldiers of three wings – navy, army and air force.
 - o. Mahatama Gandhi
 - p. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - q. The Holi, the Diwali, the Dussehra, the Christmas Day etc. are our religious festivals.
6. a. Diwali is the festival of lights and is celebrated in memory of Lord Rama's returning to Ayodhya after exile of fourteen years. People lit oil lamps and candles in their houses. Children enjoy playing with crackers. People exchange sweets and gifts with friends and relatives. They also worship Goddess Lakshmi and God Ganesha in the night.
- b. It is the birthday of Jesus Christ. The Christians go to the churches and offer the prayer of God. They decorate the Christmas tree with balloons and electric lights. They exchange gifts and say 'Merry Christmas'. to one another.
- c. Before 1947, India was under the rule of Britishers. Our leaders fought against them and got freedom on 15th August 1947. And we celebrate this day as our Independence Day.
- d. India was declared a Republic country on 26th January 1950. So we celebrate this day as the Republic Day. The President of India takes the salute

of the parade of soldiers of three wings navy, army and air force.

- e. Gandhi ji was a great leader of India. He spent his life for the freedom of our Nation. He was born on October 2, 1869. So we celebrate his birthday as 'The Gandhi Jayanti'.
- f. Bihu and Lohri are the festivals of India.

Bihu : This harvest festival is celebrated in Asom, three times a year. Young men and women dance in their traditional costumes. People feel happy on seeing the good harvest.

- g. **Jawaharlal Nehru :** He loved children very much so he wished to remembered his birthday, 14th November as Children's day.

Lesson – 13 : Travelling

- 1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (ii)
d. (iii) e. (i)
- 2. a. car b. wheels c. good
d. villages and towns
e. ocean f. air
- 3. a. True b. True c. False
d. True
- 4. a. (4) b. (3) c. (2)
d. (1)
- 5. a. The means by which we travel a distance are called the means of transport.
b. The good trains carry heavy loads from one corner to another at a very cheap fare.
c. Panama and the Suez are also used for sailing ships.
d. Railways is the cheapest means of transport.
e. Airways is the fastest means of transportation.
- 6. a. Transportation means the way or means by which goods and passengers travel the distance between the

two places. The different types of transportation are as follows :

- (i) Land Surface Transport
 - (ii) Water Surface Transport
 - (iii) Air Transport
- b. The uses of vehicles are :
- (i) The vehicles like trucks, mini trucks etc. carry our luggage from one place to another.
 - (ii) The good trains carry a lot of luggage in bulk to distant places.
 - (iii) The buses, cars, mini-bus, trains and aeroplanes carry passengers to far off places.
- c. Land surface transport :
- (i) Animals and animals carts
 - (ii) Roadways
- d. Animals like bullocks, mules, camels, donkeys, horses, elephants, etc. are used for carrying loads and drawing carts.
- e. In hills, donkeys, ponies, mules and horses are used to carry tourists or disable persons to higher places. In forest areas, people use elephants to carry heavy logs in the plains. Beside carrying passengers, these animals are also used too carry loads. Many people earn their bread by them.

Lesson – 14 : Communication

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------|----------|
| 1. | a. (i) | b. (i) | c. (iii) |
| | d. (ii) | | |
| 2. | a. Yes | b. No | c. No |
| | d. Yes | | |
| 3. | a. (3) | b. (2) | c. (5) |
| | d. (1) | e. (4) | |
| 4. | a. Money is sent by money order through post office. | | |
| | b. Courier is private system to send parcels and letters in modern times. | | |

- c. To inform a person or sending message from one to other person is called communication.
 - d. The newspaper is useful to us because of the newspaper are read all over the country and spread the news over a large area.
 - e. Fax and e-mails are means to send or receive messages in few seconds.
- 5.
- a. We use post cards, inland letters, mailing envelopes for sending our messages and news to other persons. All these post-materials are available in the post office. Government and private offices use their own envelopes for communication.
 - b. The post office help the people for receiving and sending messages by letters, envelopes, inland etc. Urgent messages and news are sent by telegram.
 - c. The main means of mass communications are :
 - (i) Telephone (ii) Fax machine
 - (iii) Mobile (iv) E-mail
 - d. ***E-mail*** : E-mail are means to send or receive messages in few seconds. E-mails are also the means of mass-communication.

Lesson – 15 : Delhi

- 1. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (i)
- d. (iii)
- 2. a. Prime Minister
- b. Mughal Garden
- c. The Amar Jawan Joyti
- d. Shahjana
- 3. a. The supreme court is the highest seat of justice in India. No appeal can be done against the decision given by the supreme court.
- b. (i) The samadhi Sthal of Jawahar Lal Nehru
— the Shantivan

- (ii) The samadhi sthal of Mahatma Gandhi
— Raj Ghat
 - (iii) The samadhi sthal of Indira Gandhi
— the Shakti Sthal
 - (iv) The Samadhi of Rajeev Gandhi
— the Veer Bhoomi
- c. There is an international airport in Delhi — The Indira Gandhi Airport.

Lesson – 16 : Mumbai

Lesson – 17 : Chennai

The Snake Park, Golden beach M.G.R, square, fort Saint George are beautiful visiting points in Chennai.

Marina Beach of Chennai is the largest beach of India and the second largest beach of the world which is known for its winter monsoon.

- b. The climate of Chennai is hot and it has Monsoon during winter.
- c. Chennai is the capital city of Tamil Nadu state. It is on the eastern coast of India and southern metropolitan city of our country. People of Chennai speak Tamil and English and its famous dance is Bharatnatyam. Its favourite dishes are upma, thosai. Rasam and uttapam. Most of their food contain rice. They also like fish and rice. Coffee is the popular drink of the people of Chennai.

Lesson – 18 : Kolkata

- 1. a. Kolkata b. the Howrah
- c. Shanti Niketan d. Bengali
- 2. a. Botanical garden is a place where different types of plants are grown where as Zoological garden is a place where different types of animals are kept.
- b. People of Kolkata like to eat fish with rice. They speak Bengali. Durga pooja is the main festival of the people of Kolkata. People of Kolkata are fond of playing games and sports.
- c. Shantiniketan is the famous university of Kolkata; where students get the special education of literature, music, dance, culture and fine arts.
- d. Rabindra Nath Tagore was awarded with Nobel prize for Gitanjali.
- e. The Eden Garden is famous for cricket playground of Kolkata.

Lesson – 19 : Local Self Government

- a. (iii)
 - b. (iv)
 - c. (iii)
- d. (ii)
- a. False
 - b. True
 - c. False
- d. True
- a. The people living there has many problem related to their residences, health, water, electricity roads education and entertainment. To solve these problem there is civic agency which is called local self government.
 - b. Pradhan or Sarpanch
 - c. Five
- a. The village Panchayat is formed through voting after every five years.
 - b. Functions of village panchayat are :
 - (i) The mid-day real plan is supervised by the gram pradhan.
 - (ii) It is also expected to plant trees & organizing sports.
 - (iii) It has to maintain tanks, ponds, pumps and wells of the village.
 - (iv) It keeps the record of birth and death of the villagers.
 - c. The village Panchayat collects money through taxes on houses, fairs shops and weekly markets. It gets money by giving ponds and tanks to the people for keeping fish or growing water nuts. Besides all these, the state government gives money to the village panchayats to spend on the welfare of the villages.
 - d. The functions of Municipality bodies are :
 - (i) To construct and repair the roads, streets bridges and drains inside the city.
 - (ii) To keep the city clean and tidy
 - (iii) To supply the drinking water and electricity to people.

- (iv) To provide the street light posts to illuminate the street at night in cities.
 - (v) It called various taxes like house tax, water tax, property tax etc.
 - (vi) Keeping the records of birth and death.
 - (vii) To arrange for the collection and disposal of garbage.
- e. Sources of Income in Municipality bodies are :
- (i) They collect money by tax on water, house, property road, octroi, vehicles, education and electricity.
 - (ii) They collect money in the form of the rent of shops from the market, fairs and exhibitions of their areas.
 - (iii) By getting fees for issuing birth and death certificate.
 - (iv) By getting grants from the state government.
 - (v) By collecting money from the contract of dead cattle.

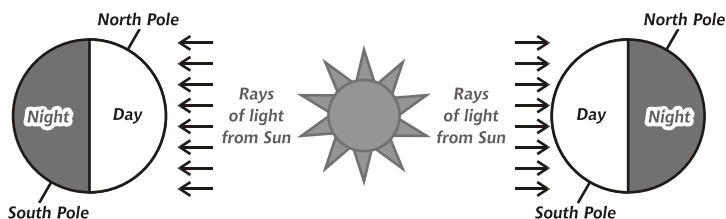
Lesson – 1 : The Earth And Its Movements

1.
 - a. Northern and Southern Hemisphere
 - b. Europe and Asia
 - c. rotation and revolution
 - d. spring, summer, autumn, winter
 - e. poles
 - f. Summer
2.
 - a. True
 - b. True
 - c. True
 - d. False
3.
 - a. A Globe shows us :
 - (i) North and the South pole
 - (ii) The Axis
 - (iii) The Equator
 - (iv) The two Hemispheres
 - (v) The Continents
 - (vi) The Oceans
 - b. Equinoxes are days in which day and night are of equal duration. The equinoxes occur twice a year when the sun crosses the equator.
 - c. The Axis is an imaginary line that joins the North and the South Pole.
 - d. Asia, Antarctica, Africa, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
 - e. As water flows in rivers, it picks up small amounts of minerals salts from the rocks and soil of the river beds. This very slightly salty water flows into the ocean and seas. The water in the oceans leaves by evaporating but the salt remains dissolved in the ocean. It does not evaporate. So as time passes the remaining water becomes more and more salty.
 - f. Oceans moderate the Earth's temperature by (a) Absorbing incoming solar radiation (stored as heat energy) (b) Ocean Currents. The oceans currents

which are always in motion distribute this heat energy around the globe. This heats the land and air during winter and cools it during summer.

- g. **Day and Night :** The earth is moving all the time, spinning on its own axis. This is called rotation. The Earth rotates from west to east on its axis (its poles) once in every 24 hours. The spinning of the earth causes day and night as the sun lights up only one day of the Earth as a time.

As the earth rotates round the sun the part of the earth facing the sun will have day. The other half will be in darkness and have night. As the earth spins the side that was in darkness will move into sunlight and the other side will move into darkness.



- h. The earth is a sphere and so sunlight does not strike the earth at the same angle everywhere. The seasons are also the result of the tilt of the Earth's axis.

Since the axis is tilted, different parts of the globe are towards the sun at different times of the year. This gives us the four seasons – Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

When the North Pole is tilted towards the sun, the Northern hemisphere experiences summer. The Southern hemisphere is away from the Sun's rays and it experiences winter. When the south pole faces the sun, southern hemisphere experiences summer and it will be winter in the Northern hemisphere.

Lesson – 2 : Locating Places On The Map

1. a. equator b. 180°E c. 0°
- d. coordinates

2.
 - a. parallels
 - b. meridians
 - c. different sizes
 - d. shrink
 - e. parallels and its meridians
3.
 - a. Latitudes are imaginary horizontal lines that run east-west to the north or south of the equator. Lines of latitudes are circles of different sizes and run parallel to each other. There are 90 latitudes in each hemisphere. They are measured in degrees from 0° to 90° . The longest is the equator, at 0° latitude.
 Longitudes are imaginary lines that run north–south. Unlike the latitudes they do not run parallel but intersect each other at the two poles.
 The most important longitude is the Prime Meridian which is at 0° longitude. This divides the earth into the Eastern and Western hemisphere.
 - b. Largest latitude equator divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres while the longest longitude prime meridian divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres.
 - c. The Prime Meridian at 0° longitude is taken as the standard time for the world. This longitude passes through Greenwich in UK and so the standard time is expressed as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). This line is used as the base to help us calculate time at any place on the earth.
 - d. Latitudes and longitudes divide the globe into northern and southern hemispheres and eastern and western hemispheres respectively.
 - e. The equator runs through the middle of the earth and divides it into half. At the poles the latitudes are 90° north and 90° south. Here the circles shrink to a point. As we move up the latitudes up north or down south to a point.
4.
 - a. Arctic circle
 - b. Tropic of Capricorn
 - c. Tropic of cancer
 - d. equator and prime meridian
 - e. poles

Lesson – 3 : Landforms Of The World

1.
 - a. Valley — Dehradun
 - b. Hills — Nilgiri
 - c. Peak — Mount Everest
 - d. Passes — Bolan Pass
2. Do yourself
3.
 - a. Mountains are very tall rocky masses of land that are much higher than the surroundings.
 - b. A long line or chain of mountains is called a range. Some important ranges are the Himalayas, the Rockies and the Alps.
 - c. The Himalayan Mountain System
 - d. Some plateaus such as the Deccan of India and the Columbia Plateau of the W. United States, the Bolivian Plateau in South America and the Tibetan Plateau of the Himalayas.
 - e. ***Fold Mountains*** : Sometimes mountains are formed when two huge land masses press against each other. The Himalayas of India, the Rocky Mountains of North America are examples of fold mountains.
Volcanic Mountains : Deep below the surface of the earth the temperature is so high that rocks are found in the liquid state. Sometimes this molten rock pushes its way up to the surface forming a volcano. The Molten rock moves up with such force that it forms a volcanic mountain. Mount Fuji in Japan and Mount Vesuvius in Italy are examples of Volcanic mountains.
Block Mountains : Sometimes large blocks of land slip up and down causing some parts of the land to rise and the others parts to fall. These are called block mountains. The Sierra Nevada mountains in the USA and the Black forest mountains of Germany are examples of block mountains.
 - f. In a range of mountains or hills, a pass (gap) is a lower point that allows a passage through the range. Passes may be very short, consisting of steep slopes

to the top of the pass, or valleys of many kilometres. Passes are the only ways of getting across a mountain range.

- g. Mountains tops are cold because of very less temperature there and the sunlight is not enough in these areas.
- h. Valleys are normally formed due to the movement of glaciers or rivers, which wear away the rocks on the mountains side.
- i. Mountains are the abode of snow. Thus they are regarded as the source of water to us. They also act as barriers and save our country from the other countries. They have huge vegetation at the foothills which have many medicinal values. People enjoy mountaineering.

Lesson – 4 : The Climate Of India

- 1. a. (iv) b. (ii) c. (iii)
d. (ii) e. (i) f. (i)
- 2. a. (3) b. (1) c. (2)
- 3. a. True b. False c. False
d. True e. True
- 4. a. plains b. Altitude c. June
d. Monsoon
- 5. a. The weather conditions of a place over a large area is called a climate.
b. Latitude, altitude, direction of mountains, winds, distance from the sea and ocean affect the Indian climate.
c. The dry and hot winds blow in June is called loo.
d. June, July, August and September are the rainy months of India.
e. Mawsynram has the highest rainfall in the world.
- 6. a. In India we experience the winter season, the summer season and the rainy season.
Winter season starts from December and ends in

- The Monsoon becomes empty when it reaches Rajasthan and the state left without rain.
- Heavy snowfall is visible on mountains of Shimla, Mussoorie, Kullu Manali.
- Done earlier

1. a. (i) b. (ii) c. (iii)
d. (iv) e. (i) f. (iii)
g. (i)
2. a. True b. False c. True
d. True e. True f. True
3. a. (6) b. (5) c. (1)
d. (2) e. (3) f. (4)
4. a. fine molecules b. laterite soil
c. mountain soil d. soil erosion
e. soil erosion
5. a. Resources like land, forests, water, wild animals, minerals, etc. are given to us by nature are called natural resources.
b. The soil is the upper layer of the land made from the combination of rocks and vegetation.
c. Alluvial soil, black soil, sandy soil, laterite soil, mountain soil are the different types of soil found in India.
d. Laterite soil is found in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Asom, Meghalaya, Kerala etc.
e. Mushroom is grown in the mixture of straw, dung of ass and saw dust.

5.
 - a. Big land areas under for trees and plants are called forests.
 - b. There are many types of forests like evergreen, deciduous, coniferous, marshy and desert in our country.
 - c. Coniferous forests are found in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nilgiri hills etc.
 - d. Ghana Bird Sanctuary is situated in Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
 - e. Sunderbans Tiger Reserve.
6.
 - a. Land areas which receive 200 cm annual rainfall, have evergreen forests. They never shed their leaves and so are always green. The trees are tall upto 60 metres or more. Their wood is hard and forests are dense. Different types of vines, shrubs and bushes are also found inside the forests. Mahogany, bamboo, rubber, ebony, cincona, cane and rosewood are common trees of these forests.
 - b. Advantages of Forests :
 - (i) The trees of forests like deodar, teak, shisham, chir, pine and sal provide us timber for our furniture.
 - (ii) We get turpentine oil from chir.
 - (iii) The forests give us firewood.
 - (iv) The forests give us valuable rare herbs.
 - (v) The forests provide shelter for wild animals.
 - (vi) The forests make the climate cool.
 - (vii) There are many hill stations in the forests.
 - c.
 - (i) Bandipur National Park, Mysore (Karnataka).
 - (ii) Corbett National Park, Nainital (Uttarakhand).
 - (iii) Dudhawa National Park, Lakhimpur Khiri (Uttar Pradesh).
 - (iv) Jaladpara Game Sanctuary, (West Bengal).
 - (v) Ghana Bird Sanctuary, Bharatpur, (Rajasthan).
 - (vi) Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary, Gurgaon (Haryana)
 - (vii) Sunderbans Tiger Reserve (West Bengal)

- d. The forests can be conserved by following these points :
- (i) Check the cutting of forest on a big scale
 - (ii) Availability of gas connections will help to save trees from being cut.
 - (iii) Celebrating Van Mahotsava every year
 - (iv) Plant more and more trees.

Lesson – 7 : Mineral Wealth And Fuels Of India

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (i)
d. (iii) e. (iii)
2. a. wealth b. black c. copper
d. bauxite e. diamond
3. a. (4) b. (6) c. (5)
d. (1) e. (2) f. (3)
4. a. Minerals are the natural wealth of a country. Minerals are dug out from the earth's crust. They are of two types – Metallic and non-metallic.
b. Silver, copper, zinc are metallic minerals.
c. Coal is used as fuel in industries and at homes for cooking food.
d. South America
e. India is the largest producer of mica in the world.
f. Khetri in Rajasthan is famous for its mining.
g. Odisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra.
5. a. Mineral oils are liquid mineral that are pumped out from underground. Various refineries of India are Barauni (Bihar), Guwahati, Digboi, Bongaigaon and Nunamati (Assam), Mathura (U.P.), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Cochin (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Haldia (West Bengal), Paradeep (Odisha), Mangalore (Karnataka).
b. It is also a non-metallic mineral and obtained from sea water or lake water. Coastal states Gujarat,

Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and the Sambhar lake in Rajasthan are its producers. It is used in food and industries.

- c. Mica, Diamond, Gypsum and salt are non metallic minerals. India is the largest producer of Mica in the world. It is used to make electric goods, wireless sets and medicines. Diamond is a very precious non metal use to make ornaments. Gypsum is a mineral of off white colour used to make cement and plaster of paris. Salt is obtained from sea water and is the major constituent of food.
- d. Iron is called the black gold. It is a very useful metal. It is found in Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Goa. Goa is the largest producing state of iron ore in India. Iron is useful to make machines, rails, bars, sheets, nails, trains, utensils. Famous steel plants are located in Rourkela, Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Durgapur, Bhadravati, Salem and Vishakhapatnam.

Lesson – 8 : Livestock Of India

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (iv)
2. a. True b. False c. True
- d. True e. True
3. a. (4) b. (5) c. (6)
- d. (3) e. (2) f. (1)
4. a. important b. hides c. compost
- d. farmers
5. a. Animals domesticated by farmers are called livestock.
- b. Cows, goats, buffaloes, sheep, yak etc. are milk giving animals of India.
- c. Goats
- d. Operation flood is related to milk production.
6. a. Bullocks, he-buffaloes carry heavy loads from one place to another. Elephants are used to carry heavy logs in the forests.

- b. In our country, the condition of livestock is not good. There are lack of green fodder in India. So the health of the animals is not good. Proper care is not done to them. Most of our live- stocks have been suffering from various diseases. Our government has set up veterinary hospitals and centers in every block to give treatment to ill animals. The farmers should be educated to keep their animals healthy. Contaminated water of tanks, wells, lakes and rivers should not be drunk to animals.

Lesson – 9 : Human Resources Of India

1. a. (ii) b. (i) c. (i)
d. (ii) e. (iv)
2. a. True b. False c. True
d. True e. False
3. a. (5) b. (2) c. (6)
d. (3) e. (4) f. (1)
4. a. 21 b. population education
c. people d. Kerala
e. largest
5. a. Progress of a nation depends upon its citizens. They should not be weak, illiterate, dull and selfish.
b. When India became free in 1947, its population was only 30 crore.
c. The plains of India is densely populated.
6. a. Harms of population growth : The growth of population is harmful and makes the country weak and poor. Some harms of it are as follows :
i. Facilities of food, shelter, education and health will not available to every citizen.
ii. Most of the people will not get any employment.
iii. The working population will not be in large number.
iv. Schools, colleges, hospitals, trains, buses will be over crowded.

- v. Unsatisfied and vacant people will be a danger to the peace and security of the country.
- vi. Different types of crimes will take birth due to the rapid growth of population.
- b. Measures to check the growth of population : Following steps are being taken to check the population growth :
 - i. The age of marriage for boys 21 years and for girls 18 years must be followed.
 - ii. Male and female children should be given equal importance.
 - iii. The government should implement the family planning programme in practical.
 - iv. Population education should be given to fertile couples.
 - v. Different types of devices should be given to people free of cost to check the rapid rate of population growth.
- c. Hot climate, higher birth-rate, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, low marriage age, joint family system, desire of son (male child) and compulsion of marriage, lack of propagation of family welfare programmes are important causes of population growth.

Lesson – 10 : Water Resources Of India

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. a. (iv) | b. (iii) | c. (iii) |
| d. (ii) | e. (iv) | |
| 2. a. canal | b. tank | c. dam |
| d. artificial | e. new temples of modern India | |
| 3. a. Chambal | Rajasthan and MP | |
| b. Rihand | Uttar Pradesh | |
| c. Bhilaganaga | Uttarkhand | |
| d. Tungbhadra | Karnataka | |
| e. Mahanadi | Odisha | |
| 4. a. (5) | b. (3) | c. (4) |

- d. (2)
 - e. (1)
5. a. Long water body to take out water from a river is called a canal.
- b. The low land full of rainwater is called a tank.
- c. The Bhakhara Nangal Dam is the largest and highest gravity dam of India.
- d. The Bhakhara Nangal Dam
The Gandhi Sagar Dam
The Hirakud Dam
The Tungbhadra Dam
The Nagarjun Sagar Dam Krishna
The Rihand Dam
The Tehri Dam
The Kosi Dam
- e. Canals, wells, rivers, tanks and dams are the main sources of water.
6. a. Activities like cooking, cleaning, washing, bathing and irrigating the plants also need water. Water plays an important role in the life of farmers who grow crops for us.
- b. The low land full of rain water is called a tank. Some states where crops are irrigated by tanks are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Lesson – 11 : Means Of Transport

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (ii)
 d. (i) e. (i) f. (ii)
2. a. True b. False c. False
 d. True e. True
3. a. Five b. Allahabad c. Train
 d. Kolkata e. Sher Shah Suri
4. a. (2) b. (4) c. (5)
 d. (3) e. (1)
5. a. Leh to Tibet in Kashmir, Amritsar to Peshawar in Gujarat.

- b. There are three types of railway lines in India.
 - c. Lord Dalhousie introduced railway lines in India.
 - d. (i) Broad guage 1.676 metre
 (ii) Metre guage 1.00 metre
 (iii) Narrow guage .762 metre
 - e. Delhi to Mumbai
6. a. Railways are the lifelines of our country. They are the cheapest means of transport. Large route travelling and carrying goods on large scale at cheap rates are done by railways.
- b. The Northern Railway New Delhi
 The Eastern Railway Kolkata
 The Western Railway Church Gate, Mumbai
 The Southern Railway Chennai
 The Central Railway Mumbai
 The North-Eastern Railway Gorakhpur
 The South-Eastern Railway Kolkata
 The Northeast Frontier Guwahati
 The South-Central Railways Secunderabad
 The East-Central Railways Hazipur
 - c. Importance of Railways :
 - i. The rail transport is safest and cheapest means of travelling and carrying goods.
 - ii. The journey by trains is comfortable.
 - iii. Containers are carried by good trains to the port.
 - iv. It has provided employment to a large number of people.
 - d. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordolio Internationals Airport, Guwahati; Jaipur International Airport, Jaipur; Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport, Ahmedabad.
 - e. Ships, steamers, boats, rafts and ferries sail on the water surface. This system is known as water transport. The ships carry goods and passengers from

one place to another. Rivers, oceans, sea and big canals are used for water transport. The Indian rivers like the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Brahmaputra and the Hoogli provide this facility.

- f. Roads which connect state capitals and very big cities in the country are called National Highways. Where as Highways which connect the major cities of a state are called state highways.

Lesson – 12 : Means Of Communication

1. a. (iv) b. (i) c. (ii)
d. (iv) e. (iv)
2. a. messages b. short c. electronic
d. Newspapers e. Satellites
3. a. False b. True c. True
d. False e. True
4. a. (5) b. (1) c. (2)
d. (3) e. (4)
5. a. When we communicate with one another it is called communication. The sharing or exchanging information is communication.
b. Television
c. Mobile
d. Television has minimized the people going to cinema.
6. a. The means through which we communicate are called means of communication. Letter, telephone, mobile phone, fax, telegram, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, internet system on computers are such means.
b. People send messages through letters. Post offices are the government agencies which perform the work of receiving and sending letters, money orders, parcels, letters are delivered from one place to another. The trains, aeroplanes, buses and vans take the post

materials to different places. Urgent letters and materials can be sent through couriers or speed post.

- c. Telegram is a very short message in few words. It is sent through telegraph office. It takes very short time to reach the person concerned. It is costly, so it is used for very urgent messages.
- d. Mobile phone is a cordless device which can be pocketed easily and comfortably. It is run by battery and we can communicate with it in all over the world. It can display messages and photographs on its screen. It can be used as audio-cum-video.
- e. Newspapers bring us latest information and news of every corner of the world. They are published in many languages but in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi languages are widely read. They are cheap and portable means of mass communication. Besides the news, we can read advertisements and matrimonials in them.
- f. Fax and e-mail are the latest techniques to send messages in written form from one place to another. Internet services are also available to receive and send e-mail or filling forms online by computer-sets. Different types of matter on different topics can be got just by clicking the web-sites on internet services.

Lesson – 13 : Concept Of Time

- 1.
 - a. era
 - b. excavating
 - c. archaeologist
 - d. sequence
 - e. time line, related events
- 2.
 - a. ERA
 - b. Archaeology
 - c. sequence
- 3.
 - a. A timeline helps us to understand **when** things happened.
 - b. The year when Jesus Christ born is taken as the central point in a time line.
 - c. Every thing took place before Jesus Christ was born is counted in BC years.

- d. Everything which look place after Jesus Christ is counted as AD years.
- e. All the years before the birth of Christ move backward.
- 4. a. Timeline
- b. Before Christ
- c. Archaeology

Lesson – 14 : The Story Of The Old Stone Age

- 1. a. False b. False c. True
- d. False e. False f. True
- 2. a. Pre historic period
- b. blunt, heavy and crude
- c. protect themselves from wild animals
- d. the life in the old stone age
- e. clans
- 3. a. We came to know about the life of the old stone age people by studying their paintings, tools, bones and jewellery.
- b. The women cleaned the skin of animals for making clothes and gathered fruits and berries.
- c. There were no schools. Children learnt from their elders to look for berries and fruits how to hunt and identify the roots and leaves that could cure diseases.
- d. People in old stone age lived in caves.
- e. Life in the Old Stone Age improved considerably with the discovery of fire. They now started cooking their food. Fire gave them light and warmth and kept the wild animals away from their caves at night.
- f. People worshipped the forces of nature in the prehistoric age.

Lesson – 15 : The Story Of The New Stone Age

- 1. a. copper
- b. goats, sheep, cows and dogs

- c. tame animals
- d. priests
- 2. a. harvest b. potter wheel c. stones
- d. kid e. copper
- 3. a. The people of new stone age did not travel from place to place because they had then learnt farming.
- b. People of new stone age built houses made of mud bricks dried in the sun. They had roofs made of branches, leaves and grass.
- c. People lived and worked together in groups and thus villages came into being.
- d. Sledge is a kind of transport. It helped the New Stone Age people as it could be dragged over the ground to transport the hunted animals to the villages.
- e. As people started doing only one kind of job — be it farming, hunting, pottery or fishing. They started exchanging things with one another so that all their needs were met. This exchange of things was known as the barter system. They did not use money. By following this system, they were able to get all that they needed. Everyone thus had grains, vegetables, meat, fish, weapons and pots.
- f. The people of the New Stone Age worshipped the Mother Goddess who was the goddess of hope for them. They thought they would have a good harvest if they kept her happy.
- g. Hunting, fishing, domestication, farming and pottery were the main occupations of the people during this period.

Lesson – 16 : Thoughts : Making Better Humans

- 1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (ii)
- d. (ii)
- 2. a. False b. False c. False
- d. True e. True
- 3. *Lord Mahavira* preached the principles of Jainism.

He was born at Vaishali in Bihar. He taught people that they can attain salvation through right belief, right knowledge and right conduct.

Lord Buddha founded Buddhism. He taught four noble truths— sufferings, cause of suffering, cause of desire, end of suffering. He preached eight fold paths— Right View, Right Resolution, Right Words, Right Action, Right Living, Right Effort, Right Thinking and Right Concentration. He believed in non-violence, love and kindness.

The Sikhism was founded by **Guru Nanak Dev**. He was born in Talvendi in Pakistan. He preached the principles of equality, brotherhood of human beings. The followers of Sikhism are called the Sikhs.

Prophet Muhammad was the founder of the Islam in Arab. He was born in Mecca in 570 B.C. The Muslims, its followers say Namaz for five times in a day in mosque. Hadis is a collection of Prophet Muhammad's thoughts.

Prophet Zoroaster founded Zoroastrianism. It explains the value of good actions. This religion belongs to Parsis. It explains the value of good actions. The Zend- Avesta is the holy book of the Zoroastrians.

Raja Rammohan Roy was a social reformer born at Radhanagar in West Bengal on 22nd August 1774. His aim was to remove the social evils like child marriage, sati-system, polygamy, purdah-system and untouchability. He was in favour of widow re-marriage and upliftment of women. He was also in favour of modern education through English medium. On 20th August 1828, he founded the Brahmo Samaj, an organization to propagate his ideals in the society.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan was the founder of the Aligarh Movement to remove the evils of the Muslim society. He knew that the reason of the Muslim

backwardness is illiteracy. So he started Mohamdan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh. Later on, it became the Aligarh Muslim University. He tried to remove social evils of the muslims like polygamy, divorce, purdah system, education ban on women and girls. He was in favour of modern English education.

Krishan Dev Roy was a ruler of Vijayanagar kingdom in south India. He respected learned people and did a lot of work for the welfare of the public. He was a brave and wise king of his time. He got built tanks and many buildings for his subjects. Tenali Rama was a very wise man in his court.

4.
 - a. The Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Bhagwad Geeta.
 - b. Mahakaleshwar in Ujjain and Vishvanath Temple in Varanasi.
 - c. Rishabh Dev was the founder of Jainism and there have been 24 tirthankars of it.
 - d. Prophet Muhammad was the founder of Islam and they believe in Quran.
 - e. Tiripitaka is the holy book of Buddhism.
 - f. The Parsis worship fire.
 - g. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahmo Samaj.
 - h. Sir Sayad Ahmed Khan founded Aligarh Muslim University.
 - i. Ramabai Ranade belonged to Maharashtra.
 - j. Nine jewels were in the court of Krishan Dev Roy.
 - k. Ashoka the great fought the battle of Kalinga.
 - l. Arya Bhatta
 - m. Varahamihir and C.V.Raman
5.
 - a.

Right view	Right Resolution
Right Words	Right Action
Right Living	Right Effort
Right Thinking	Right Concentration
 - b. Kabir was born about 500 years ago at Maghar near Varanasi. He was brought up by a weaver family. He

fought against the social evils like idol worship, casteism hypocrisy and untouchability. He scolded the Hindus and the Muslims. His bhajans and couplets are sung in India. He believed in one God.

- c. Brahma Samaj is founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Its main principles were to remove the social evils like child marriage, sati system, polygamy, purdah system and untouchability.
- d. Ramabai Ranade : She was a noted social reformer and was a Maharashtrian. She was in favour of women and child education so she started a number of schools and nursing training centres for the upliftment of the women. She helped the orphans and founded the Poona Seva Sadan to improve the condition of women.
- e. done earlier
- f. **Akbar the Great** : Akbar was great Mughal emperor of India. His father was Humayun. He sat on the throne at the early age of 12. He was a wise, skilled and more popular emperor. He respected all the religions. He appointed the Muslims and the Hindus in 9 jewels in his court. He did not believe in casteism, untouchability and low and high. He respected the scholars, musicians, writers and artists. He got built the Buland Darwaja, the highest gate of India at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra and a red stone fort at Agra.

Ashoka the Great : He was the great king of the Mauryan Dynasty. He made Pataliputra the capital of his kingdom. He got built the roads, inns, hospitals and dug wells, planted trees on the banks of the roads. He gave up wine and eating flesh after seeing the massacre in the battle of Kalinga. He became a saint and follower of the Buddhism. He sent his daughter Sanghamitra and son Mahendra to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism.

Lesson – 17 : Art And Architecture Of India

1. a. (iii) b. (ii) c. (iii)
d. (i) e. (ii) f. (iii)
g. (i)
2. a. right to left b. the flute c. 2nd October
d. Delhi e. Kolkata
3. a. (8) b. (7) c. (6)
d. (1) e. (2) f. (3)
g. (4) h. (5)
4. a. Yes b. No c. Yes
d. No e. Yes
5. a. There are 22 regional languages spoken in India.
b. Hindi is the official language of India.
c. Garba of Gujarat, Bhangra of Punjab, Ghoomar of Rajasthan, Nati of Himachal Pradesh, Bihu of Asom, Ghuria of Bihar, Rauf of Jammu & Kashmir, Panthi of Madhya Pradesh, Chong of Nagaland, Pandvani of Chhattisgarh and Ras-Leela of U.P. are such folk dances.
d. Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathak (U.P.), Odyssey (Odisha), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri (Manipur), Kathakali (Kerala) are some classical dances.
e. Pongal is the religious festival of Tamil Nadu.
6. a. Nadir, Murad, Miskin, Vasavan, Vishandas, Manohar, Mansoor, Govardhan and Farukh-Beg were famous painters of Mughal period.
b. Ajanta caves and Bagh caves are praiseworthy because of their colourful paintings. Some paintings tell about the hair styles and styles of make up of women in those days. Ajanta caves in Maharashtra are related to Lord Buddha and his wife. Grandness of kings cart, dance, ornaments, clothes and love activities are shown in many paintings.
c. In the field of architecture, India has been in developed condition. The Stupas of Sanchi and

d. People living in cold areas wear woolen clothes and in hot climate plains wear cotton and light coloured clothes. Men wear kurta, dhoti, turban etc. Women wear saree, blouse, suit, salwar, ghaghara-choli etc. In modern times people like to wear T-shirt, jeans, shirts, trousers and pants. Office people like to wear pants, shirts, T-shirts and safari suits.

- a. (i)
 - b. (i)
 - c. (i)
 - d. (ii)
- a. feature of Indian Constitution
 - b. fundamental right
 - c. fundamental duty
 - d. directive principal
 - e. fundamental duty
- a. True
 - b. True
 - c. False
 - d. False
- a. (4)
 - b. (3)
 - c. (1)
 - d. (2)
- a. The Constitution of India became in existence on 26th January 1950.
 - b. Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

- c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the chairman of the constituent Assembly and was the first president of India.
 - d. Right to equality.
Right to freedom of expression
 - e. To promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood.
To protect the rich heritage of our composite culture.
6. a. ***Secularism*** means there will be no state religion. But the nation will respect all the religions without any differences of caste and creed of the citizens. A person is free to adopt any religion of his choice. Government schools will not allow to impart religious education.
- b. ***Fundamental Rights*** : Our Constitution has provided 6 fundamental rights to the citizens of India. These rights provide us safety and security. These rights are :
- i. Right to equality
 - ii. Right to freedom of expression
 - iii. Right against exploitation
 - iv. Cultural and Educational Rights
 - v. Right to freedom of religion
 - vi. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- c. ***Fundamental Duties*** : Our Constitution describes the following fundamental duties of citizens :
- i. To abide the constitution and respect its ideals and institution.
 - ii. To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
 - iii. To protect the integrity of India.
 - iv. To safeguard public property.
 - v. To protect the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- d. ***Directive Principles*** :
- i. Directive principles are the directions given by the state to its government for the development of means of income, inequality among the

income of the same group of workers, equal wages and salaries to men and women for the same work, checking on child labour and development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

- ii. Equal opportunities should be provided for education to every citizen.
- iii. Every citizen should be provided equal judicial help through courts.

Lesson – 19 : The Government of India

1. a. Legislature b. (i) c. (ii)
d. (i) e. (iii)
2. a. True b. True c. False
d. True
3. a. (5) b. (4) c. (6)
d. (7) e. (3) f. (2)
g. (1)
4. a. There are two levels of the government – Union Government and State Government.
b. Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha collectively called as parliament. Its two houses are lower house the Lok Sabha and the Upper House the Rajya Sabha.
c. There are 552 members in the Lok Sabha.
d. Rajya Sabha is the Permanent House of the Parliament.
e. The Vice-President of India is the chairman of the upper house.
f. The Supreme Court of India is in Delhi.
g. The Government of the state is the head of the Vidhan Sabha.
h. There are 25 judges in the Supreme Court.
5. a. ***Organization of the Union Government*** : The leader of the elected party in the Lok Sabha becomes the Prime Minister and he or she is appointed by the President. The President invites the leader of the





party who got the maximum seat in the election to prove his majority in the Lok Sabha and he proves it to become the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Ministry is responsible to the parliament. The Prime Minister along with his Council of Ministers runs the government of the nation. The Prime Minister and his other ministers form the Council of Ministers.

- b. ***Organization of the State Government*** : The Governor invites the leader of the party which got maximum number of votes to prove his majority and if he proves it, he will be appointed as the Chief Minister. Other ministers and the Chief Minister form the Council of Ministers which looks after the state affairs and other important works of the state.
- c. The Prime Minister and his other ministers form the Council of Ministers.
- d. The Chief Minister of the state and his other ministers form the Council of ministers.





Lesson – 1 : The Globe And Maps

1. a. Globe b. atlas
c. climate maps d. south
e. dark brown f. conventional symbols
2. a. (iv) b. (i) c. (ii)
d. (v) e. (iii)

3. *Map*

-  A map is drawn on a flat surface.
-  Maps show the minutest of details.
-  A map cannot show the exact shape and position because it is drawn on a flat surface.
-  A map is handy and can be carried everywhere.

Globe

-  A globe is drawn on a spherical surface.
 -  A globe cannot show all the details.
 -  A globe shows the exact shape and position of the earth. It also shows the tilted position of the earth.
 -  It is difficult to carry a globe everywhere.
4. a. continents b. latitudes
- c. map d. four
- e. oceans f. political boundaries
5. a. Picture taken by the astronauts from space prove that the earth is spherical.
- b. A globe is a model of the Earth and it is spherical in shape.
- c. A globe is useful as it shows the exact shape and position of the earth. It also shows the tilted position of the earth.
- d. A map is the representation of the Earth on a flat surface.
- e. Four cardinal directions are - east, north, west and south and four sub-directions are northeast,

southwest, southeast and northwest.

- f. The distance between two places on the surface of the earth drawn on the map, using a particular length.
- g. Various types of maps have various directions with the same colour scheme and similar conventional symbols. These are known as map language.
- h. Different colours indicate the depth or height of the sea level or mountains. Thus, by looking at a map, we can find out the different forms.
- i. Do yourself.
- j. Some symbols help us to read the map easily. Symbols are uniform everywhere and are followed by all. Such symbols followed under a general agreement are called the conventional symbols.
- k. Different colours are used for different geographical features. Blue indicates water bodies namely: oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, bays, etc. Light blue indicates shallow water, green indicates plain. Brown indicates low hills whereas dark brown indicates high mountains, yellow indicates valleys.

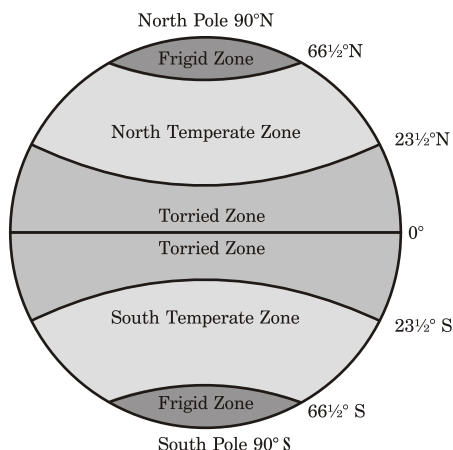
Lesson – 2 : Weather And Climate

1. a. (i) b. (ii) c. (ii)
d. (i) e. (i)
2. a. Weather — over a small period
b. Climate — over long period
c. Humidity — rainfall
d. Altitude — height above sea level
e. Sea breeze — moderate climate
3. a. Weather is the daily condition of the atmosphere at a particular place where as climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
b. (i) Distance from the equator
(ii) Altitude
(iii) Distance from the sea

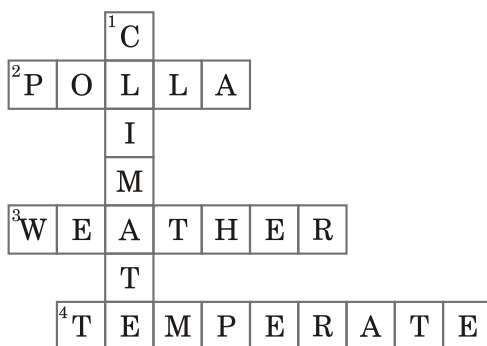
- c. Delhi — extreme hot and extreme cold
 Shimla — cool
 Mumbai — moderate
 Ooty — cold
 Chennai — hot
 Patna — hot
- d. (i) Torrid zone (ii) Temperate zone
 (iii) Frigid zone
- e. **Temperate Zone** : The Temperate zone extends from the tropic of cancer to the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere. This region receives the standing rays of the sun, and therefore, this zone is neither too hot nor too cold.
- Frigid Zone** : The area around the poles is known as the Frigid zone. This zone hardly receives any sun rays. Snow covers the areas in the frigid zone and is extremely cold.
4. a. The regions near the equator receive more heat because they receive more sunlight than anywhere else on the earth.
 b. Because it is very far from the equator.
 c. Humidity causes rainfall in very cold places, humidity causes snowfall instead of rainfall.
5. a. **Torrid Zone** : The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone. This climatic zone is very hot and humid as it receives the sun's rays directly. Some areas in this zone receive very high rainfall.
- Temperate Zone** : The Temperate zone extends from the tropic of cancer to the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere. This region receives the standing rays of the sun and therefore, this zone is neither too hot nor too cold.
- Frigid Zone** : The area around the poles is known as the Frigid zone. This zone hardly receives any sun rays. Snow covers the areas in the frigid zone and is extremely cold.

- b. The wind that blows from sea to land is called the onshore wind or sea breeze. These winds carry moisture and bring rain to the coastal area. The wind that blows from land to sea is called the offshore wind or land breeze. The offshore wind blowing from warm areas will be warm and dry. Similarly, if these winds are blowing from cold areas they will be cold and dry in water.

c.



6.



Lesson – 3 : Zaire : A Land of Thick Forests

1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (ii)
d. (iii) e. (i) f. (iii)
2. a. (2) b. (5) c. (1)
d. (6) e. (3) f. (4)

3. a. making bread b. below 5 ft
 c. Matadi d. French
 e. Capital city of Zaire f. Riverport of zaire
4. a. true b. true c. false
 d. false e. false
5. a. Zaire (Congo) is in Africa and its name is Congo.
 b. Kinshasa is the capital of Zaire.
 c. Cassawa is the staple food of the people which is a root crop like that of sweet potatoes.
 d. Matadi
 e. Bantus
 f. French
 g. Pygmies are people of low height (approx. below 5 feet) are known as Mbuti or Bambuti live as primitive tribe.

Zaire is a land of dense forests because it has plenty of bright sun rays and heavy rainfall. The trees are tall and thickly planted under which shrubs and bushes are grown. Important trees like Mahogany, ebony, redwood, rubber, bamboo, rosewood, teak, greenheart, etc. are found in these forests.

6. a. Zaire is a land of agriculture and the farmers grow maize, rice, groundnuts, sugarcane, cocoa, palm, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber. Cassava is the staple food of the people which is a root crop like that of sweet potatoes. Its flour is used to make bread. Banana is grown chiefly in some parts of the country.
 b. Wild animals like monkeys, chimpanzees, apes, gorillas, snakes, elephants, hippopotamuses, snakes, pythons, rhinos, crocodiles, alligators, tigers, leopards, lions, boars, tree frogs, tree lizards, antelopes, jaguars, hyenas, wild buffaloes, etc. are found in Zaire. So it is called the 'natural zoo of the world'.
 c. People living in Zaire are of blackish complexion with curly hair on their heads. Most of the people are Christians besides a few Muslims.

Pygmies, people of low height live nomadic lives and depend upon hunting. They make huts of wood branches, trunks and leaves of trees to keep away the rainwater. Their main food items are eggs, fish, meat, bananas, rice, etc.

People are fond of dances and songs. Bantu is the main language of Zaire but French is its official language.

- d. **Industries** : Beer, cement, cold drinks, steel, textiles, rubber tyres, processed foods, mineral-ores, cigarettes, vegetable oil industries are located in various parts of Zaire. Besides these, mining of diamonds, gold, silver, tin, zinc, manganese, cobalt are also done here. Hydro- power is produced by many dams.

Transportation : The Congo is the main river of Zaire. Matadi is the main riverport of the country. Important cities and towns of the country are joined by railways and roads. Kinshasa, the capital city is the main terminus of rails and roads. The minerals are transported from mines by railways. Neighbouring countries like Zambia, Angola, Burundi are also connected by railways.

Lesson – 4 : Greenland : A Land of Snow

1. a. (i) b. (iv) c. (iii)
 d. (i) e. (iii) f. (iv)
 g. (iv)
2. a. True b. True c. True
 d. False e. True
3. a. Because it lies near the North Pole in Northern America. It forms the part of the Tundra regions and one of the coldest part of the world. So it is called a land of snow.
 b. The average temperature of Greenland is very low due to frozen snow. The sun never rises above the horizon so ten out of twelve months of a year face

winter while only two or three months of a year face the sun which is called summer season. The Midnight Sun of Greenland makes it famous as 'The Land of Midnight Sun.'

- c. Since farming is impossible here so people support their families by doing occupations of fishing and trapping. The economy of Greenland depends mainly upon fishing and its export.
- 4.
 - a. Ice bergs are floating ice blocks.
 - b. Igloos are houses made of snow blocks and hide roofs.
 - c. Polar bear, the arctic fox, musk, ox, lemming, white whale and reindeer are the animals found here.
 - d. Football is the national game of Greenland.
 - e. Danish is the second official language of Greenland.
- 5.
 - a. Greenland lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean. It lies near the North Pole in Northern America. It is the northern most point of the world. It forms the part of the Tundra regions and one of the coldest part of the world. So, it is called the land of snow.
 - b. The climate of Greenland is very cold because of frozen snow. The Sun never rises above the horizon.
 - c. A harpoon is a spear with a leather rope used for hunting. A kayole is a small boat made of skin of seals and walrus. They are used to hunt reindeer, the silver fox and snow wolf.
 - d. Sledges are carts without wheels. Eskimos use sledges to move carry their luggage from one place to another in sledge.
 - e. People live in large towns with modern facilities. Godthab, the capital city has hospitals, schools, markets, airport. Steinberg is a big city and port of Greenland. It is also a repair centre for boats and ships.
 - f. Fishing and trapping is the major occupation of the people of Greenland. Ice fishing, dog racing etc. are

Lesson – 5 : Saudi Arabia : A Land of Desert

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warm while nights are cold due to sand but the climate of the coastal land is moderate because of the sea and the Persian Gulf.

Due to very hot climate, the thorny vegetation like cactus, thorny bushes, grass with long roots, shrubs, date palms are found here. People who do farming grow melons, tomato, barley, wheat. They water the crops by digging wells. In modern times, artificial methods of irrigation are in use.

- c. Melons, tomato, barley and wheat are the crops of Saudi Arabia.
- d. Due to a developed petroleum industry, good road transport is developed in the country. Main cities and towns are connected with net of roads. Besides it, Riyadh and the eastern seaport of Dammam are connected with railway line. Riyadh, Jiddah, Ras Tanura and Dhahran have airports. King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jiddah is the largest airport of the country. Ad Dammam a port on the Persian Gulf and Quizan, Jiddah and Yanbu Ports on the Red Sea are main ports of Saudi Arabia. From there petroleum products are exported by ships and tankers.
- e. Nomads of Saudi Arabia are called Bedouins. Bedouins rear herds of camels and flock of sheep and goats and horses. They shift from one place to another in search of better farming lands with their animals. Their houses are called tents which are made of hides. They travel in caravan, a long row of camels through sandy lands.
- f. The main industries of Saudi Arabia are oil refineries, fertilizers, cement, steel and small scale industries like food processing, cotton textiles, handicrafts and chemicals. Mineral oil is said to be 'the source of Arabia's wealth.'
- g. People of Saudi Arabia speak Arabic. There are many English medium primary, secondary, senior secondary schools in every part of Saudi Arabia. Most of the schools teach children through C.B.S.E.

pattern so there are Delhi Public Schools, International Schools in the cities of Saudi Arabia. They learn Science, Maths, English, History, Geography, etc. in these schools. Colleges and institutions for higher education are also in the country. Separate schools are for boys and girls.



Lesson – 6 : Prairies : A Grassland

1. a. (ii) b. (i) c. (iv)
d. (iv) e. (ii) f. (ii)
2. a. false b. true c. false
d. true e. false
3. a. Prairies b. ranches
c. mississippi and missouri
d. slaughtering house
e. wheat basket of the world
f. do vegetation/agriculture in Prairies
4. a. (3) b. (4) c. (5)
d. (1) e. (2)
5. a. Foxes, Prairies dogs, badgers, owls, hawks deer etc. are found in grasslands of North America.
b. Done earler
c. Open grassland for grazing cattle is called a ranch.
d. People of Prairies do farming and herding.
e. Chicago is the biggest slaughtering centre of North America.
6. a. The grasslands of North America and Canada are called Prairies. Here mid latitude regions receive annual rainfall between 2 cm to 75 cm.
b. The people in Prairies lead a pastoral life. They grow wheat on a large scale and the people who are engaged in farming specially grow maize, potatoes, cotton, barley, rye, fodder crops and oats. The farmers of the Prairies are prosper and affluent and live a luxurious life. Their farm-houses have all modern amenities.

- c. The main crop of North America in Prairies is wheat. The production of wheat in Prairies is on a large scale, so it is called 'the wheat basket of the world'.
- d. Minerals like coal, iron-ores, manganese and copper are found in abundance in Prairies. So mineral related big industries have been set up in these regions. They manufacture various industrial products and provide employment to many people. Large scale and small scale industries are found in these areas.

Lesson – 7 : The Modern World

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1.
 - a. We need a transport to go from one place to another.
 - b. Every raw and finished good can be transported very easily and quickly.
 - c. Vehicles emit smoke which gets mixed with air leaving it impure.
 - d. The increase in earth's temperature day-by-day is leading to Global Warming.
 - e.  Fuel less vehicles like cycle etc. should be used.
 -  Instead of going alone by a car you can travel by public transport etc.

(Page 57)

1.

a. vaccination	b. anaesthetic
c. antibiotic	d. resistant
e. transplant	f. keyhole
2. Do yourself
3. Due to modern medical surgeries.

Lesson – 8 : The Earth And Its Movements

1.

a. (iii)	b. (ii)	c. (iii)
d. (i)	e. (i)	f. (iii)
g. (i)	h. (i)	
2.

a. 5	b. 4	c. 6
d. 2	e. 1	f. 3

3. a. animal b. pictures
c. Bahiustoon d. Hieroglyphics
e. Brahmi Script
4. a. true b. true c. true
d. true e. true
5. a. The Egyptians used the pictorial script.
b. Hieroglyphics
c. Adiographic Script
d. Aryabhatt
e. The Egyptians made the paper first of all.
f. The Chinese were the first to introduce act of printing.
g. Louis Braille invented the script for blinds.
6. a. In the ancient time, the man used to express his thoughts and imagination through pictures. These types of pictures are found on the metal and stone to make paintings on the walls of the caves. Most of the pictures are related to hunting and animals which he reared.
b. The script of Egypt is called the Hieroglyphics Script. It has 24 symbolic signs. The people of Egypt used symbols and pictures to write on papyrus paper. This paper was made of papyrus tree. This script was written from right to left. This pictorial script can be seen in the ancient tombs of Egyptian kings, temples and monuments.
c. The Chinese script is known as Adiographic Script. It was written from top to bottom and has 40,000 symbolic signs without any letter. A particular symbolic sign was used for a thought. This script is difficult to read because it has a very large number of pictures in its alphabet.
d. Printing press are used to print a huge amount of documents to be printed within a short period of time. Printing presses are the popular means of mass communication.

- e. Gutenberg first of all he printed the Bible on this press but on a piece of sheep-skin. He made such letters which could be set and reset according to the requirement and space of the page.

Lesson – 9 : The Machine Age

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c.
d. (i) e. (iii) f. (iv)
2. a. stone, bones and copper
b. steam engine c. least d. England
e. energy f. diesel
3. a. (5) b. (4) c. (1)
d. (2) e. (3)
4. a. True b. False c. True
d. False e. False
5. a. Copper is the first metal used by the man.
b. James Watt invented the steam engine and George Stephenson improved it.
c. The three different types of electricity are : hydro, thermal and nuclear.
d. England gave birth to the Industrial Revolution first of all.
e. Rudolf Diesel invented the diesel engine.
f. Benjamin Franklin invented the electricity.
g. Korba (M.P.) and Obra (U.P.) are two thermal power stations of India.
h. Narora (U.P.), Tarapore (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Kokropar (Gujarat) are the important nuclear power stations of India.
6. a. Production of things on large scale in factories due to the attempts of the men is called Industrial Revolution.
b. The discovery of electricity belong to a very interesting story. In 17th century, a men of Netherland made a Layden jars which had two wires.

One was in the jar and another was out of it. Suddenly, the wires joined each other and a spark was produced which gave him a light shock. When an american, named Benjamin Franklin, heard about it, he got curious to know the reason of sparking and compared it to the lighting in the cloud during the rain. To know it, he took a kite and tied it to a strong silk thread joining on iron key. The other end of the silk thread attached to the wire. Then thundering came in contact with it, Benjamin himself felt a shock from the key. Thus he gave it the name of electricity.

- c. Uses of electricity :
 - (1) It is used to run machines in factories.
 - (2) Domestic appliances like washing machines, vaccum cleaners, refrigerators, TV, Computers, coolers, heaters, A.C., water purifiers, etc. are run by electricity.
 - (3) It is used to draw electric locomotives and flour-mills.
 - (4) It is used for lightening houses and streets.
- d. Scientists are of the opinion that the origin of petroleum in the earth is the living bodies in the ocean or sea. They say that the big sea creatures remained imprisoned in the layers of the rocks for a long time. These areas ultimately became the store grounds of petroleum.
- e. Bio-gas, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, bio-mass energy and energy from urban wastes and another sources of energy are the non-conventional sources of energy.

Lesson – 10 : Modern Communication

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| 1. a. (iii) | b. (i) | c. (iii) |
| d. (ii) | | |
| 2. a. (2) | b. (1) | c. (4) |
| d. (3) | | |

3. a. True b. False c. False
d. False e. True
4. a. communication b. Important c. few
d. satellites e. broadcasts
5. a. Communication is sending and receiving messages from one place to another.
b. Telephone, mobile phone and radio are three means of personal communication.
c. Radio, newspapers and magazines are three means of mass communication.
d. Alexander Graham Bell invented telephone in 1876.
e. Marconi was the inventor of radio.
f. Fax machine can be used for sending pictures, text and photos from one place to another.
6. a. Satellite is a body moving around a planet. Man-made satellites are helpful in showing various programmes on TV sets. These are big electronic and mechanical devices sent into the space through big size rockets and are placed in orbit round the earth. These are faster and easier means of communication.
b. Fax machine is an electronic machine which is used for sending and receiving a written or printed message. News agencies, government offices and call centres use fax machine on a large scale.
c. Use of telephone and mobile phone : Telephone and mobile phone are very common means of communications. We can contact any person living in any part of the world by a telephone or mobile phone. At present, mobile phone are in use at large scale. We can send and receive messages on it or by it in the running bus, train, flying aeroplane, sailing ship and even sub marine under sea water.
d. The useful and important views and thoughts are brought to the people through books, magazines and newspapers. Magazines entertain people of every age. We collect valuable and important matter regarding our career from newspapers, magazines and books.

- e. Computer are used for sending and receiving important information, e-mails through internet system. Internet takes few secodns to do these works by spending little money. Any information can be collected by opening the website of the required matter. It provides personal and mass information to us.

Lesson – 11 : Immortal Personalities

1. a. (i) b. (ii) c. (ii)
d. (i)
2. a. (3) b. (4) c. (5)
d. (2) e. (1)
3. a. Athens b. cristo c. mother
d. Germany e. Africa
f. Martin Luther King
4. a. Yes b. No c. Yes
d. No e. Yes
5. a. Socrates was a great philospher and a famous teacher.
b. Karl Marx was born in Germany.
c. Gandhiji went to Africa to fight a case of an Indian firm.
d. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery from America.
e. One teaching of Socrates :
We should be frank and fearless.
f. Martin Luther King was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
g. In the year 1915, Gandhiji returned India from South Africa.
6. a. Soerates was a great philopher and a famous teacher. He taught the people how to use their wisdom to know truth, honesty and beautiful. His teachings were:
(i) We should be frank and fearless.

- (ii) We should not accept anything without reason.
 - (iii) We should not practice superstitions.
 - (iv) We should not believe in gods and Athene.
 - (v) We should not make sacrifices to the gods of Greece.
 - (vi) We should apply our mind and reasons to know the truth.
 - (vii) We should use the power to see what is right, just true and beautiful and so shape our own conduct.
- b. Socrates was summoned in the court to stand his trial by the Greece government. So he appeared in the court and spoke in his defence. He told the judges that he had spoken what was right, just and beautiful but the judges found him guilty and condemned him to death. He was given poison to drink and in a few minutes Socrates was dead.
 - c. Abraham Lincoln was the former President of USA. His main aim was to abolish the slavery from USA.
 - d. Karl Marx was one of the greatest socialists of the world. He studied the poor and pitiable conditions of the labourers and their problems. He tried to educate capitalisam and rose his voice against the exploitation done by capitalists. He was in favour of division of the profit of production between the labourers and owner of industries.
 - e. Mahatma Gandhi was the father of the nation (India). He taught the people the lesson of non-violence, peace and truth. He started the non-co-operation movement, Dandi March, Satyagrah Movement and made many attempts to make India free from the British rule. He reached an agreement with the viceroy known as the Gandhi-Irwin pact. He went to jail many times.
 - f. Martin Luther king was an American bishop and a Negro. He was famous for his fights against the racism and untouchability. He lived and died for human rights and values.

Lesson – 12 : The United Nations Organization

1. a. (iii) b. (i) c. (i)
d. (ii) e. (i) f. (ii)
g. (ii)
2. a. (1) b. (3) c. (2)
d. (5) e. (4)
3. a. True b. True c. True
d. False e. True
4. a. New York
b. New York
c. to implement and supervise the functions of UNO
d. many health scheme problems
e. to maintain international peace and security
5. a. The First World War fought is 1914 and the second World War was fought in first time in 1939.
b. The atomic bombs were dropped at Hiroshima and at Nagasaki by America.
c. The United Nations was founded on October 24, 1945.
d. The chief organs of UNO :
(i) The General Assembly
(ii) The Security Council
(iii) The Economic and Social Council
(iv) The International Court of Justice
(v) The Trusteeship Council
(vi) The Secretariat
e. There are 15 members in the Security Council.
f. The agencies of UNO are :
(i) UNESCO (ii) UNICEF
(iii) WHO (iv) FAO
6. a. The main function of the Secretariat is to implement and supervise the functions of UNO before the General Assembly every year. It also informs the Security Council about the situation of unrest and insecurity.

- b. There are in all 15 members in the Security Council. Out of these 5 are permanent and 10 are temporary and are elected for a two year term. Britain, America, Russia, France and China are permanent members. Important decisions are taken only by five permanent members and for this they have the power of VETO.
- c. The International Court of Justice is the main body of justice of UNO. There are 15 judges in it. The judges are appointed by General Assembly and the Security Council for a nine year term. They may be reappointed. Five judges are taken from the permanent members of the Security Council. The Hague (Netherlands) is the headquarter of it.
- d. WHO is a World Health Organisation. Its main function is to advise government on many health scheme problems. It runs programmes to have control over epidemics and infectious diseases. It provides people the health education. The small-pox is totally eradicated from the world with the efforts of WHO.
- e. The General Secretary of UNO is Ban-Ki-Moon. Member nations elect him.
- f. The main objectives of UNO :
 - (i) To maintain international peace and security of the UNO.
 - (ii) To establish offable relations among all the member states of the world and solve all the international disputes peacefully and through cooperation.
 - (iii) To solve the economical, social, cultural, humanitarain and legal problems of international importance.
 - (iv) To remove mutual diffrences amicably.
 - (v) To protect human rights and freedom all over the world.

Lesson – 13 : The United Nations Organization And India

1. a. (iii) b. (iii) c. (iv)
d. (ii) e. (i)
2. a. False b. True c. True
d. True
3. a. (4) b. (2) c. (1)
d. (3)
4. a. UNO b. Non-alignment
c. NAM d. cooperation
5. a. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the first Indian to become the member of the Security Council.
b. Nelson Mandela was the President of South Africa.
c. Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 27 years.
d. Pandit JawaharLal Nehru gave idea to form the Non-alignment.
6. a. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was the sister of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. She had been the President of the General Assembly of UNO.
b. Its full form is Non-aligned Movement. After the Second World War, the whole world was divided into two groups. America, the head of the first group and the another group was leaded by the Soviet Union. There was a cold war between the two groups to bring poor and weak countries of the world under them. India was also facing this problem, so it decided to stay non-aligned after its independence. NAM is the main principal of Indian Foreign Policy. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first prime minister of free India, gave birth to the idea of NAM.
c. Non-Align Movement was based upon five principles, which is known as Panchsheel. The principles of Panchsheel :
(i) To respect the integrity and sovergnity of one another.
(ii) Not to attack one another.
(iii) Not to interfere into the internal affairs of one another.

- (iv) To respect all the nations equal.
 - (v) To follow the policy of peace and co-existence.
- d. The objectives of NAM are :
- (i) The member countries will not form any military alliances.
 - (ii) The member countries will develop friendship with one another.
 - (iii) The member countries will develop cooperation with America and Russia.
 - (iv) They will cooperate one another to eradicate the problem of illiteracy, diseases and poverty.
 - (v) They will cooperate one another in trade and commerce.

Lesson – 14 : Freedom Struggle – I (Advent of the Europeans)

1. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. ()
d. (ii)
2. a was imprisoned and sent to Rangoon in Burma
b. 1857 c. Queen Elizabeth
d. weak, inefficient e. indigo, rice
3. a. India was rich in spices, cotton fabric, raw silk, indigo, rice and opium.
b. Fort William in Kolkata and Fort St. George in Chennai
c. With the grant of Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765, they got the right to collect taxes on land. This gave them administrative and trading rights.
d. The crops were processed in the factories in England and were sold in India at high prices.
e. Bahadur Shah II and Rani Laxmi Bai.
f. The British government assured the Indians that it would uphold the rights and dignity of native princes, and respect the old customs and religious beliefs in India but it was not accordingly.

4. a. The discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco Da Gama in the sixteenth century led to the entry of the Europeans in India.
- b. They established their trading centres at Surat, Masulipatnam, Fort St. George (Madras) and other places. They built factories too at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Baroach with the permission of Jahangir.
- c. In order to stay secure the company start fortification in some places.
- d. During this time India was divided into several small states and there was no unity amongst the rulers. The East India Company took advantage of this situation and started taking control over their administration. In many areas they started ruling in place of the weak and inefficient rulers.
- e. Indigo, a plant used in dying cloth, was in great demand in Europe. So, farmers in Bengal and Bihar were forced to grow indigo instead of rice, their food grain. This resulted in -
- * Shortage of food.
 - * Land that grew indigo became infertile. So other crops could not be cultivated.
 - * The farmers also had to sell the crops at a very cheap rate.
 - * The crops were processed in the factories in England and were sold in India at high prices.
 - * This crushed our industries and the farmers were reduced to poverty.
- This led the indigo farmers to rise in revolt.
- f. Immediately after the revolt the East India Company was dissolved and India was brought directly under the control of the British Crown. A viceroy was appointed in India as its representative to govern the country.

The Story of Freedom Struggle

The Story of Freedom Struggle

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- e. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal or Lal-Pal-Bal as they were known, of the Extremist group, demanded Purna Swaraj and also started publishing articles against the British government to spread the message of the freedom movement.

Lesson – 16 : Gandhi Ji Leads The Nation

1. a. (ii) b. (i) c. (i)
d. ()
2. a. true b. false c. true
d. true
3. a. 1928 b. 13 April 1919 c. 1919
d. 1930 e. 1935 f. 1942
g. 1945 h. 1947 i. 1929
4. a. Harijan
b. Rowlatt
c. Simon
d. Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence
5. a. According to Rowlatt Act passed by the British in 1919 they could arrest anyone without a trail.
b. On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was held in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. It was attended by about 10,000 men, women and children. On the orders of General Dyer, the British soldiers blocked the entrance to the park, and fired for 10 minutes into the unarmed crowd. Thousands were killed or injured.
c. Gandhi ji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement. He asked the people of India not to cooperate with the British. Indians working for the British Government resigned, lawyers boycotted the courts, and Indian children were withdrawn from British government schools.
d. At Dandi, Gandhi ji and his followers made salt by evaporating sea water. Gandhi ji was arrested, but the

Civil Disobedience Movement spread throughout India. In the North-West Frontier Province the Movement was led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as frontier Gandhi. In Assam it was led by Rani Gaidinliu.

- e. World War II broke out in 1939. The British declared war on India's behalf, without talking to the Indian leaders. In protest, the Congress ministries in the provinces resigned. The Congress declared that India would not join the war until the British granted complete independence. They held talks with the British. But the talks failed and the congress under the leadership of Gandhiji, launched the Quit India Movement in August 1942. Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested. There were violent protests all over the country.
- f. By the time World War II ended in 1945, the British realised that they could no longer keep the Indians in their control. The Quit India Movement and the Indian National Army had shaken them. They agreed to move out of India and started discussions with the Congress and the Muslim League.
- g. The 'divide and rule' policy of the British had been successful in dividing the Hindus and Muslims. The Muslim League, under the leadership of Jinnah, demanded a separate nation for the Muslims, Gandhiji was against the division of India.
- h. Do yourself

[illegible]

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