



Composite

Social Studies

Teacher Manual
1 to 5



DE NOVO DECENT Publications (India)
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Social Science-1

Unit I. The Family

1. Our Family

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. GRANDMOTHER 2. GRANDFATHER 3. BROTHER
4. SISTER 5. COUSIN 6. UNCLE 7. AUNT 8. MOTHER
9. FATHER
C. 1. Do it yourself
D. 1. Parents and their children. 2. Parents and one or two children.
3. Parents and three or more children living together. 4. Many members living together in one house.

2. Parents Look after their children

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a
B. 1. kitten 2. calf 3. duckling 4. cub 5. puppy
C. 1. Do it yourself
D. 1. Do it yourself

3. Children help their Family

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a
B. 1. children 2. happy 3. help 4. obey
C. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No
D. 1. children 2. parents 3. by looking after the guests. 4. by watering the plants and posting the letters for them.
E. 1. by doing many small things. 2. by keeping things at proper place. 3. She helps mother to look after the guests. 4. in doing many small things.

4. Fun with Family

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No
C. 1. Do it yourself 2. Because we feel tired after working.
3. on picnic 4. Do it yourself
D. 1. During our free time we like to relax and have fun.
2. Ludo, carom, snakes and ladders, hide and seek 3. cricket, hockey, and football 4. Do it yourself.

Unit-II Our Basic Needs

5. We Need Food

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c
B. 1. basic 2. food 3. cooked 4. balanced
C. 1. (a) bread and butter (b) parantha 2. (a) chapatias (b) pulses 3. (a) chapatias (b) vegetables 4. (a) tomato (b) onion
D. 1. It gives us energy to work and play. 2. From plants and animals 3. food 4. in the noon

6. We Need Clothes

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a
B. 1. basic 2. cotton 3. winter 4. regularly
C. 1. They cover our body. 2. they keep us warm in cold weather. 3. it is comfortable for us. 4. they protect us from rain.
D. 1. Clothes protect us from sun, wind, rain, dust and cold.
2. Shirts, pants, frocks, saree, blouse and salwar-suits 3. Shirts, pants, coats, salwas-suits and pullover 4. People doing special jobs wear uniforms.

7. Our Houses

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a
B. 1. drawing room 2. kitchen 3. bed room 4. study room

- C. 1. (a) Bed (b) Dressing Table 2. (a) Sofa (b) Table 3. (a) Tub (b) Soap 4. (a) Dining table, (b) chairs
D. 1. House protects us from heat, cold, rain, storm, thieves and wild animals. 2. our shelter 3. in bed room 4. in dining room

8. Types of Houses

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b
B. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes
C. 1. No 2. in towns and cities 3. caravans 4. lakes of Kashmir
D. 1. pucca houses 2. bricks, cement, iron, steel and wood 3. mud, straw and bamboo 4. movable house

9. Animal Homes

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c
B. 1. bird, bees 2. ants, snakes 3. cow, dog 4. lion, rabbit
C. 1. To protect themselves from heat, cold, rain, storms and enemies. 2. in hives 3. in stable 4. in ant hills

Unit III. The school

10. Our School

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c
B. 1. books 2. games 3. study 4. prayer 5. functions
C. 1. Do it yourself
D. 1. To learn many things. 2. He controls the school. 3. library, hall, computer room. 4. playground, canteen and playroom.

11. Our Classroom

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b
B. Do yourself
C. 1. Do yourself 2. The class teacher keeps duster, chalk and books in cupboard. 3. study 4. We must not scratch on the desks and not write on the walls.

12. Learning at School

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b
B. 1. learn 2. teach 3. obey 4. share
C. **Correct Answer**– reading, writing, drawing and painting, games, Sums, good manners, running, singing, computers, acting.
Wrong Answer–horse riding, baking, cooking, fighting, stealing, sewing.

- D. 1. Do it yourself 2. Do it yourself 3. Do it yourself 4. read, write and good manners 5. Do it yourself

Unit IV. The Festivals

13. Our Family Festivals

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Do it yourself
C. 1. We wear fine clothes, eat sweet and enjoy music on weddings. 2. My friends and cousins 3. Do it yourself 4. Do it yourself

14. Our National Festivals

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a
B. 1. Festivals 2. 15 August 3. 26 January 4. 2 October
C. 1. 15 August 2. 26 January 3. 2 October 4. Mahatma Gandhi
D. 1. Our country got freedom. 2. Our country became a republic. 3. It is birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. 4. We tribute at the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat in Delhi.

15. Our Religious Festivals

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b

- B. 1.** Festival of lights **2.** rice **3.** Festival of colours **4.** langar
C. 1. Dussehra **2.** Durga Puja **3.** Onam **4.** Pongal
D. 1. It is joyful time for everybody. **2.** special prayers
3. We go to gurudawras and pray. **4.** We worship lord Ganesha
Unit V. Health and Safety

16. Keeping Healthy

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b**
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
C. Do it yourself
D. 1. (a) Regular habits of cleanliness. (b) By eating healthy food. (c) regular exercise. (d) proper rest and sleep. **2.** (a) We must eat healthy food. (b) We should take a balanced diet. **3.** In door games are table tennis and badminton. Outdoor games are running and jogging. **4.** Rest is necessary after work.

17. Safety at Home and Outside

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a**
B. 1. green **2.** footpath **3.** knives **4.** moving bus
C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
D. 1. safety **2.** blades and knives
3. on the footpath **4.** in a queue
E. 1. Safety is important for us. **2.** at the zebra-crossing
3. Play only in the playgrounds or parks **4.** at bus stop

18. Good Manners

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a**
B. 1. (a) Respect and obey our parents. (b) Keep our things neat and clean. **2.** (a) wasting food (b) Washing hands in our plate or in our glass.
C. 1. When we hurt somebody. **2.** when we want something.
3. When we receive something. **4.** When we cause inconvenience to anyone
D. 1. Our parents and teachers **2.** Good habits and manners
3. We stand up **4.** polite and helpful to younger

Unit VI. Early Man and His Life

19. The Story of Early Man

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b**
B. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No
C. 1. on trees **2.** No **3.** cows, goats, sheep and horses **4.** wheel
D. 1. In forest **2.** Fruits and roots of plants and raw flesh of animals.
3. He used bark trees and animal skins. **4.** dogs, cows, goats, sheep and horses.

Unit VI. A Great Pupil

20. Eklavya-The Devoted Pupil

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b**
B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No
C. 1. Eklavya **2.** Yes **3.** in jungle **4.** to test him
D. 1. A Bhil boy **2.** archery **3.** Guru of Kauravas and Pandavas.
4. Respect and obey your teachers.

Social Science-2

Unit I. Our Basic Needs

1. Our Food

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c**
B. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

- C. 1.** Do it yourself
D. 1. To live. **2.** A diet which has all the substances needed for a person to be healthy. **3.** Three times in a day. **4.** (a) We must take food at a fixed time. (b) We should not over eat. (c) We should chew our food properly. (d) We should never waste food.

2. We Need Water

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c**
B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
C. 1. book, pencil, computer **2.** animals, persons, plants
3. ponds, lakes, rivers
D. 1. wells, hand pumps and tube-wells **2.** Some rain-water seeps through the ground. It collects below the earths surface.
3. Because all water is not fit for drinking. **4.** Water is precious.

3. The Clothes We Wear

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b**
B. 1. clothes **2.** warm **3.** cool **4.** sheep
C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No
D. 1. cotton plants **2.** sheep **3.** Fox, rabbit, mink, etc **4.** silk-worm
E. 1. In summer **2.** In rainy season **3.** woollen clothes **4.** from rubber plants
F. 1. Clothes protect us from heat, cold, wind, rain and dust.
2. from cotton plant. **3.** the weaver. **4.** Raw silk is made from cocoons. It is then spun into yarn and woven into cloth.

4. Our House

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b**
B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No
C. 1. house **2.** kachcha house **3.** pucca house **4.** sky-scrapers
5. house-boat
D. 1. mud, straw and bamboos **2.** from rain, storms, thieves and wild animals. **3.** multi-storeyed buildings **4.** A single storey house **5.** In lake
E. 1. In small huts **2.** A lawn or garden, a verandah and big building. **3.** caravans and tents **4.** Soldiers, scouts, N. C. C. cadets and people in deserts. **5.** A floating house in a lake.

Unit II. Places In the Neighbourhood

5. Our Neighbourhood

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b**
B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes
C. 1. colony **2.** need **3.** fun **4.** share
D. 1. Do it yourself
E. 1. Families living near our houses. **2.** Families living in the colony make neighbourhood. **3.** It disturbs our neighbours. **4.** Do it yourself

6. School In The Neighbourhood

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a**
B. 1. 5 2. read, write **3.** staffroom **4.** kindergartens
C. Do it yourself.
D. 1. Do it yourself
E. 1. School up to class 5. **2.** School up to class 8. **3.** In assembly hall **4.** He manages the school efficiently. **5.** We learn to read and write.

7. Places Of Worship

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
B. 1. many Gods 2. Guru Granth Sahib 3. christians 4. five
C. 1. Temple, Ramayana and Bhagwat Gita 2. Mosque, Quran
3. Church, Bible 4. Gurudwara, Guru Granth Sahib
D. 1. To God to keep us safe and happy and to make us good human beings. 2. Temple 3. five times a day 4. on Sunday

8. Other Useful Services

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b
B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No
C. 1. protects us and our property. 2. Sells things 3. puts out fire 4. treats patients.
D. 1. super markets 2. clinics and hospitals 3. The firemen start fighting fire with water using long pipes and high ladders. 4. They guard the neighbourhood and keep us and our belongings safe. 5. with water.
E. 1. in market 2. Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas 3. The police men 4. An I. C. U. in hospital 5. 101

9. Places Of Recreation

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c
B. 1. in door 2. things 3. zoo 4. festivals
C. 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes
D. 1. Do it yourself
E. 1. After work some rest and enjoyment. 2. foot ball and hockey 3. Do it yourself 4. Do it yourself

Unit III Festivals

10. Our Religious Festivals

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b
B. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No
C. 1. Diwali 2. Holi 3. Eid 4. Christmas
D. 1. After twenty days of Dussehra. 2. in march 3. on Eid 4. Santa Claus
E. 1. On this day lights are found everywhere. 2. The month of fasting 3. On Guru parvas people wear new clothes and pray at Gurudwaras 4. in Kerala

11. Our National Festivals

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c
B. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
C. 1. 15 August 1947 2. 26 January 1950 3. 2 October 4. Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi
D. 1. Red Fort in Delhi 2. The President of our country 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. A country in which people elect their rulers.

Unit IV. Transport and Road Safety

12. Means of Transport

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c
B. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
C. 1. car, bus 2. aeroplane, rockets 3. ship, steamers 4. Do it yourself
D. 1. To travel from one place to another. 2. Vehicles which move on water. 3. Vehicles which move in air. 4. Vehicles which move on land.

13. Road Safety

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a

- B. 1. metalled 2. safety 3. footpath 4. queue 5. go
C. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes
D. 1. left side 2. yes 3. On footpath or pavement 4. At zebra crossing
E. 1. carelessness 2. Look to the right, then to the left and then to the right again and then cross the road. 3. in a queue. 4. We should follow some safety rules.

14. Directions

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. c
B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes
C. 1. East 2. West 3. North 4. Four
D. 1. North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West 2. A drawing of a place, a town a country or the world. 3. With the help of the pole star. 4. South.

Unit-V Nature Around Us

15. Weather and seasons

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. May and June 2. coldest 3. monsoon 4. coolers 5. winter
C. 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. No.
D. 1. Three 2. climate of a place. 3. summer, rainy, winter. 4. do it yourself.
E. 1. Stable weather conditions for few months. 2. monsoon 3. (a) rain (b) moist winds (c) rainfall 4. Woollen clothes keep us warm.

16. Time

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a
B. 1. fixed 2. clock, watch 3. East 4. evening 5. down
C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
D. 1. 24 hours 2. 30 or 31 days 3. 60 minutes 4. 12 months 5. 60 seconds 6. 7 days
E. 1. with the help of sun 2. (a) down (b) morning (c) noon (d) evening (e) dusk (f) night 3. 24 hours 4. moon and stars

17. Forms of Land

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a
B. 1. land, water 2. air 3. sandy 4. mountains
C. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes
D. 1. Nearly three-fourths of the earth covered with water. The remaining one-fourth is the land. 2. land and water 3. hills, mountains, valleys and plateaus 4. In the plains
E. 1. high areas of land 2. sandy lands 3. A flat land which rises above the surrounding area. 4. A lowland between two hills or mountains.

18. Water Around Us

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a
B. 1. water 2. salty 3. oceans 4. seas
C. 1. river and streams 2. sea 3. No 4. wells and hand pumps
D. 1. Oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, ponds etc. 2. Snow melts in the form of streams. 3. A sea is a large water body, big seas are called oceans. 4. using hand pumps

Unit VI-A Great Invention

19. Invention of the Wheel

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a
B. 1. invention 2. wheels 3. sledge 4. log
C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

D. 1. wheel 2. yes 3. early man 4. wheels
E. 1. on his shoulder. 2. a wheelless cart 3. The early man saw a round log of wood rolling down the slope. 4. car, bus, cart, trains

Unit VII-A Great Personality

20. Gautam Buddha

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a
B. 1. Devadutt 2. Siddhartha 3. Buddhism 4. non-violence
C. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No
D. 1. King Suddhodhan 2. near a pond 3. Devadutt 4. Siddhartha
E. 1. King Suddhodhana 2. Cousin of Siddhartha 3. The swan 4. "Noble Truths" and "The Noble Eight Fold Path"

Social Science-3

Unit I. The Earth

1. The Earth: Our Home

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a
B. 1. air, water 2. solar system 3. A Portuguese sailor 4. horizon 5. rotation
C. 1. stars and planets 2. eight 3. solar system 4. 365 days 5. 24 hours
D. 1. air and water 2. round 3. An imaginary line where the land and the sky appear to meet. 4. With the help of the earth's movements 5. A thick layer of air.

2. The Earth as a Globe

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b
B. 1. globe 2. map 3. Atlas 4. continents 5. four 6. North
C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes 6. No
D. 1. North America 2. Asia 3. Indian 4. Antarctica 5. Arctic 6. Pacific 7. Europe 8. Atlantic 9. South America 10. Australia 11. Africa
E. 1. Globe 2. Atlas 3. Map 4. Pacific 5. Australia
F. 1. A model of the earth 2. A drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface (paper) 3. (1) Pacific Ocean (2) Atlantic Ocean (3) Indian Ocean (4) Arctic Ocean 4. (1) Asia (2) Africa (3) North America (4) South America (5) Europe (6) Antarctica (7) Australia 5. The top of the map shows the North. The bottom shows the south. The East is on your right and the West is on your left. 6. To find way while sailing.

Unit-II India : Land and People

3. India : Physical Features

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a
B. 1. seventh 2. north 3. Mount Everest 4. triangular 5. Thar Desert
C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✗
D. 1. highest peak 2. highest mountain 3. sandy desert 4. river 5. island
E. 1. Rocky 2. The Arabian sea lies on the western side, the bay of Bengal on the eastern side and the Indian ocean on the southern side. 3. cold 4. Sutlej and Yamuna
F. 1. A mountain is a very high area of land with steep sides. A hill is an area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it. 2. A large area of north Rajasthan is a sandy desert. 3. Mount

Everest 4. Sediments brought down by rivers.

4. States of India : At a Glance

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. 15 August, 1947 2. 28, 7 3. central 4. separate territories 5. elected
C. 1. Raipur 2. Ranchi 3. Dehradun 4. Kavaratti 5. Panaji
D. 1. Rajasthan 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. 28 states 4. Haryana and Punjab
E. 1. 1.136 billion people (estimate for September 1, 2007) 2. Chhattisgarh–Raipur, Uttarakhand–Dehradun and Jharkhand–Ranchi 3. The union territories are directly under the control of the central government and each state has its own elected government. 4. Chandigarh

5. Our Food

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a
B. 1. energy, grow 2. food grains 3. pulses 4. styles 5. spices
C. **Food grains**–Wheat, rice, maize. **Pulses**–Lentil, gram, arhar. **Vegetables**–Cabbage, carrot, potato, peas. **Salads**–Cucumber, tomato, papaya, pineapple, mango.
D. 1. egg and fish 2. milk, fruits and fruit juices 3. West India 4. Vegetarian food is prepared from grains, pulses and vegetables and non-vegetarian food comes from animals.

6. Our Dresses

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. cover, protect 2. phiran 3. mundu 4. Rajasthan
C. 1. Tamil Nadu 2. Kashmir 3. Kerala 4. Himachal Pradesh 5. Rajasthan
D. 1. Do it yourself
E. 1. To cover our body and protect us from heat, cold, wind and rain. 2. Saree 3. Shawls 4. man in Sherwani-Pyjama and women Lehngas-Chunari

7. Our Festivals

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. 26 January 2. Kerala 3. Diwali 4. West Bengal 5. Pongal 6. Pongal
C. 1. Onam 2. Dussehra 3. Diwali 4. Pongal 5. Guruparva
D. 1. Holi 2. Diwali 3. Pongal 4. Eid 5. Christmas
E. 1. 26 January, 1950. On this day India adopted our constitution. 2. with full of joy 3. On Diwali, Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Houses are cleaned and decorated. Children burst crackers and fire works. 4. Do it yourself 5. On Holi, men, women and children sing and dance and make merriment by applying gulal and throwing coloured water on each other. 6. National festivals are celebrated throughout the country and religious festivals are commonly celebrated by a religion of people.

Unit-III How We Live

8. Our Occupation

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b
B. 1. farming 2. sugarcane 3. fishing 4. cattle 5. coastline
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗
D. 1. fishing 2. poultry farms 3. Do it yourself 4. many kinds of metals.
E. 1. To earn money to buy things. 2. for milk products, eggs,

chickens and ploughing fields. 3. To earn money to make a living. 4. Main occupation of the people living on the coast.

9. Means of Transport

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a
B. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗
C. 1. rickshaw, scooter, car, bus, train, moped, aeroplanes etc.
2. aeroplane 3. passengers
D. 1. for saving time 2. roadways and railways 3. In hills—mules, in desert—camel, in thick jungle (forests)—elephants

10. Means of Communication

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. a letter 2. a telephone 3. Fax 4. television
C. 1. pen 2. envelope 3. postcard 4. newspaper
D. 1. postal stationery 2. mass-communication 3. E-mail
E. 1. Communicating with a large number of people.
2. Pigeons and runners (horse-riders) 3. computer, telephone and internet. 4. We can listen or watch educational and recreation programme on radio and television.

Unit IV. Our Helpers

11. People Who Help us

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c
B. 1. helps 2. veterinary 3. health 4. police men
C. 1. clinic 2. school 3. police station 4. post office
D. 1. Teachers 2. Doctors 3. 5th September 4. postman
E. 1. read and write 2. Protects the citizens and helps to maintain law and order. 3. Delivers money-orders, telegrams and parcels. 4. A police man controls the traffic on busy roads.

12. Village Panchayat and Municipality

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c
B. 1. panch 2. sarpanch 3. municipality 4. mayor
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
D. 1. country 2. amenities 3. programs 4. councillors 5. centres
E. 1. drinking water, electricity, roads, schools, hospitals etc
2. The villagers 3. Five 4. people of town 5. 15 to 60
F. 1. By panchas 2. (a) Every village in India has a gram panchayat. (b) The members of the gram panchayat meet regularly to plan schemes for the welfare of the village and to look after the needs of the people. (c) The gram panchayat makes community development programs with the help of villagers. 3. by ten members municipal committee 4. look after the cleaning of the village 5. 15 to 60

Unit V. Our Metropolitan Cities

13. Mumbai

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a
B. 1. capital 2. Bombay 3. seven 4. railway station
5. cosmopolitan 6. Gateway of India
C. 1. Beach 2. film industry 3. petroleum 4. rock-cut temples
5. railway station 6. famous landmark
D. 1. on the western coast of India 2. Mumbai 3. twelve
4. Bhelpuri and Pavbhaji 5. Gateway of India
E. 1. warm and humid 2. Juhu Beach, Nariman Point, Flora Fountain and Nehru Park. 3. (a) One of the most important industrial centres in India. (b) The largest film making centre in

India. 4. Largest film making centre in India. 5. Marathi, Hindi and Konkani languages.

14. Kolkata

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c
B. 1. Hoogli 2. Rabindra Setu 3. industrial 4. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓
D. 1. rice and fish 2. jute, silk, paper, chemicals, textiles industries, etc 3. Durga Puja 4. rice and fish
E. 1. (a) It is the largest city in eastern India and second largest city in India. (b) It is a major port on the east coast. 2. Moderate climate 3. It connects Howrah with Kolkata. 4. Victoria Memorial, Rabindra Sarovar, Zoo and Velur Math

15. Delhi

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a
B. 1. Yamuna 2. Edward Lutyens 3. Shajhanabad 4. extreme
5. Rajiv Gandhi
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✗
D. 1. On the bank of Yamuna river. 2. an extreme climate
3. Edward Lutyens 4. The Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Birla Mandir and Jantar Mantar 5. Mughal Garden and Lodhi Garden
E. 1. Red Fort, Old Fort 2. an observatory 3. Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Birla Mandir, Lotus Temple, Laxminarayan Temple, Humayun Tomb etc 4. Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi
5. In Delhi, we can find people from all states, they speak different languages and celebrate their own festivals.

16. Chennai

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
B. 1. Madras 2. South-east 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Meenambakkam
C. 1. Madras 2. Pongal 3. Tamil 4. Meenambakkam
D. 1. (a) It is the fourth largest city in India. (b) It is a major port of India. 2. cotton and textiles 3. St. George Fort, M. G. R. Square, Art Gallery and Snake Park. 4. Climate of Chennai is warm throughout the year.

Unit IV. Story Of Man

17. How Early Man Lived

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c
B. 1. afraid 2. fire 3. Dog 4. cart
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓
D. 1. in forests 2. fire 3. a dog 4. wheel
E. 1. Early man lived in caves. 2. Potter's wheel from clay. 3. By rubbing two stones together. 4. Moving machines and drawing water from wells.

Social Science-4

Unit I. Physical Features

1. The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c
B. 1. Karakoram 2. K-2 3. Himadri 4. Purvanchal 5. Lesser Himalayan range
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✗
D. 1. Nepal 2. Karakoram 3. Loftiest peak 4. Thick forests
5. Himadri

E. 1. Ganga, Yamuna and Gangotri 2. Srinagar, Shimla and Mussoorie 3. Mount-Everest, Kanchenjunga and Annapurna 4. Lesser Himalayan range

F. 1. A mass of moving ice. 2. Its height is very much above sea-level. 3. Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga and Annapurna etc.

4. The Himalayas have protected our frontiers since long. It has been difficult for enemies to cross the border.

2. The Northern plains

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a

B. 1. Yamuna 2. Sediments 3. Sutlej 4. Gangotri glacier 5. Yamuna

C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. ✓

D. 1. The South of the Himalayas. 2. Yamuna and Gomti 3. The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Sutlej 4. Delhi, Haridwar, Agra, Mathura and Kolkata

E. 1. The Gomti, the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Gandak, the Kosi, etc 2. Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. 3. A particular region of the world where the earth's surface is lower than in other places. 4. These rivers are perennial, as they get water from the melting snow and ice during summer season. 5. The flat land where a river branches out into small streams before falling in the sea.

3. The Western Desert

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. Aravalli 2. Sutlej 3. such cases 4. camel 5. Oasis

C. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✗

D. 1. South-West of Sutlej Basin 2. The desert extends over the western part of Rajasthan. To the east of the desert lie the Aravalli Hills. In the south, the lowlands of Kutch in Gujrat. In the west, the Thar Desert extends into Pakistan. 3. Canal 4. Millets, pulses, maize, jowar etc.

E. 1. The land is rocky and has small hills of sand. Frequent dust storms make them shift to distant places. 2. Due to scarcity of water and scorching heat. 3. At some places where underground water comes to the surface as a spring, clusters of tall palm trees and some grasses grow. Such a fertile tract is known as an 'Oasis.' They grow millets and a few pulses for their consumption. 4. This canal has turned huge wasteland into a grainary. Wheat, maize, jowar, bajra and pulses are grown here. 5. It can move easily through hot sand.

4. The Deccan Plateau

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Malwa 2. the North-Western 3. Narmada, Tapi 4. Karnataka 5. Jog falls

C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. 1. southern plateau 2. Rift Valley 3. North Western Plateau 4. North-Eastern Plateau 5. Jog falls

E. 1. The Deccan Plateau 2. Anaimudi 3. Narmada, Tapi 4. Sharavati river in Karnataka 5. Karnataka

F. 1. Nilgiri Hills and Cardamom Hills 2. South of the Northern Plains 3. The Krishna, Kaveri and Pennar 4. There are no major differences in the summer and winter temperature. 5. The Northern Plains

5. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b

B. 1. Kerala 2. Coastal 3. Coromandel 4. Lakshadweep 5. Malabar coast

C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✗

D. 1. A port in Kathiawar 2. The largest cotton textile centre of India. 3. The largest city and port of India. 4. A port and a big city on the west coast. 5. A port on the Coromandel coast.

E. 1. two 2. Krishna river 3. 572 4. Malabar coast

F. 1. Lagoon is an area of shallow water separated from the sea by sand bars. It is found in Kerala. 2. It has alluvial soil where a number of food crops and cash crops are grown. 3. The Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna 4. A coastal plain is stretch of lowland along a seacoast which slopes towards the sea. 5. Mumbai, Masulipatnam, Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, Kandla and Chennai

6. The Climate of India

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✗

C. 1. Winter, Summer and Rainy season 2. The Western coast and the North-eastern states 3. Do it yourself 4. Do it yourself

D. 1. (a) Latitudinal extent (b) Altitude (c) distance from the sea (d) direction of mountains (e) surface winds 2. Climate is characterized by changes of seasons. 3. Do it yourself. 4. Loo is the hot and dry winds blowing in the Northern Plains during May and June.

Unit-II Using Our Resources

7. The Soil of India

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b

B. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓

C. 1. Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, desert soil, mountain soil 2. Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Southern parts of Uttar Pradesh 3. cotton 4. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Parts of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chattisgarh.

D. 1. Soil is the layer of fine grained material forming the uppermost part of the earth's surface. 2. It is formed by the breaking up of large pieces of rocks into smaller ones due to the action of various natural forces. 3. The loss of soil is called soil erosion. 4. Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, desert soil and mountain soil etc.

8. Our Forest Wealth

A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a

B. 1. deciduous 2. mountain 3. tidal 4. thorny

C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

D. 1. evergreen 2. coniferous 3. deciduous 4. tidal

E. 1. monsoon forests 2. Hot and wet regions of India 3. Southern Plateau and along the foot-hills of the Himalayas. 4. 1974

F. 1. Trees, grasses, shrubs, etc. 2. Cutting of trees disturbs our environment. 3. Attempt to save forests. 4. Protects wild animals in their homes.

9. Our Water Resources

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b
B. 1. Northern India 2. Southern India 3. floods, famines 4. Temples 5. Bhakhra Nangal Project
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
D. 1. Sutlej 2. Mahanadi 3. Krishna 4. Tungabhadra 5. Damodar 6. Chambal
E. 1. Well, Tube wells, Tanks, Canals, Dams 2. Southern India 3. For irrigation 4. Dam projects 5. Bhakhra Nangal Project
F. Water is used in agricultural, industrial, household and environmental activities. 2. Crops need to be watered when it does not rain. 3. Wells, tube-wells, tanks and canals. 4. By means of wells and tube-wells etc. 5. Dams are useful in many ways.

10. Our Mineral Resources

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c
B. 1. ores 2. drilling 3. manganese 4. bauxite 5. refinery
C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✗
D. 1. gold and silver 2. machines 3. electrical industry 4. Mumbai-high, Off-shore area, Gujarat and Assam
E. 1. Minerals are inorganic chemicals found in rocks beneath the earth's surface. In their crude form some minerals are found as ores. 2. Minerals have to be dug out from beneath the surface of the earth. 3. Metallic—Iron, copper and gold. Non-metallic—Coal, salt and petroleum. 4. Iron and steel are used for making tools, utensils, machines, bridges, engines, coaches etc. 5. Digboi (Assam), Barauni (Bihar), Haldia (West Bengal), Mathura (U.P.), Mumbai (Maharashtra)

11. Our Human Resources

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a
B. 1. 102.7 2. fast 3. small family 4. people 5. China
C. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✗
D. 1. 102.7 crore 2. 2% per annum 3. happy family 4. allotted to the poor 5. many problems
E. 1. people of country 2. second most populous 3. China 4. 2% 5. small family.
F. 1. Educated and skilled people develop and convert natural resources into goods and lead the nation to the path of progress and prosperity. 2. Natural resources alone do not make a country great. 3. The rapid growth of population has increased the demand for basic needs such as food, shelter, water and clothing. 4. Because of increasing population. 5. (a) Jobs are being created for poor in villages and cities. (b) Houses are being allotted to the poor. (c) Education is being given to poor and adult. 4. People are being made to understand to have a small family.

12. Our Agriculture and Livestock

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a
B. 1. rice 2. largest 3. Karnataka 4. pulses 5. Operation Flood
C. Do it yourself.
D. 1. West Bengal, Punjab 2. Punjab, Haryana 3. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab 4. Gujarat, Maharashtra 5. Assam, West Bengal 6. Kerala, Tamil Nadu
E. 1. Backbone of India's economy. 2. (a) Increase in facilities

of irrigation. (b) Use of manures and fertilisers. (c) Use of pesticides and insecticides. (d) Use of modern farm machinery. 3. Bullocks are used to plough fields and draw water from wells. Cattle waste (dung) is used as manure. It also produces bio-gas. 4. Operation flood is a programme for increasing the production of milk. In recent year, milk production has increased greatly. This is called the white revolution.

13. Our Industries

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a
B. 1. small scale 2. woven 3. Jamshedpur 4. Fertilizer industry
C. 1. cotton, jute 2. shawls, baskets 3. hosiery, plastic 4. iron and steel, aircraft
D. 1. Large scale industries are those which manufacture goods on a very large scale. 2. for manufacturing 3. on the basis of tools and machines, labour, capital and manufactured product. 4. (a) Those which manufacture goods on a very large scale. (b) Require a large capital, a huge machinery and a highly skilled labour. (c) Located in different part of India where raw materials and sources of power are available in abundance. (d) textile, iron and steel, aircraft, railway engines etc.

Unit-III Our Lifelines

14. Means of Transport

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b
B. 1. short 2. Mumbai, Thane 3. long 4. Metro 5. Mumbai
C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✗
D. 1. Tractors and horse-carts 2. car and bus 3. aeroplane 4. Air transport is especially useful in difficult terrain like deserts, mountains and thick forests. 5. Indira Gandhi International (Delhi) Sahar (Mumbai)
E. 1. Roads carry essential goods to all parts of the country. 2. National Highway connects state capitals, seaports and important cities. 3. Everyday nearly 11000 trains carry about 110 lakh passengers and about 10 lakh tonnes of heavy goods from one part of the country to another. 4. Ships and boats sail along the coast as well as to other countries.

15. Means of Communication

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c
B. 1. Pigeons, horse-riders 2. Telegram 3. Telephone 4. mass 5. satellite
C. 1. Computer 2. Telephone 3. Television 4. Post Office 5. Telegraph Office
D. 1. Post office, telegrams and telephones 2. telegrams, letters and parcels 3. Newspaper, television and cinema 4. Electronic mail 5. Subscribers Trunk Dialing (STD); International Subscriber Dialing (ISD).
E. 1. Through gestures and drawing pictures. 2. We can buy post cards, inland letters, envelopes, postal stamps from a post office. 3. We can talk to a person directly. 4. Telephone 5. Sending messages to a large number of people at a time.

Unit-IV Land and People

16. In the Northern Mountains

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b
B. 1. Wular 2. Nati 3. Kashmir 4. Sikkim 5. Kashmir
C. 1. Himachal Pradesh 2. Assamese 3. Sikkimese

4. Kashmiris 5. Nagaland

D. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✗ 4. ✓

E. 1. Wular, Dal and Nagin 2. Farming and handicrafts
3. Assamese 4. abode of clouds

F. Mussoorie, Nainital, Almora and Haridwar 2. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram 3. Mussoorie, Nainital, Gangotri and Badrinath
4. The sun rise is first seen here.

17. In the Northern Plains

A. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b

B. 1. Patna 2. Brahma Putra 3. men, women 4. Delhi

C. 1. Assam 2. Punjab 3. West Bengal 4. Patna 5. Delhi

D. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

E. 1. Bhangra and Gidda 2. Haryanvi 3. Red Fort and Jama Masjid 4. Rice and jute

F. 1. Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum 2. Delhi is the second largest metropolis in India after Mumbai with a population of 13 million. Delhi is the capital of India. 3. Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Birla Mandir and Rashtrapati Bhawan 4. They speak Bengali. They are fond of eating rice, fish and sweets. They are also fond of dance, music, art and literature.

18. In the desert and Central Plateau

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. camel 2. flat, thick 3. Panna 4. Jamshedpur

C. 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗

D. 1. Western part 2. Gangour, Teej, Dussehra and Diwali 3. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur 4. Jaipur

E. 1. In search of pastures for their animals. 2. Camel is very useful animal in desert. It provides milk. Its skin is used for making tents and clothes. It pulls carts, ploughs fields and draws water from wells. It can survive without food and water for many days. 3. In 1876, Jaipur dressed itself pink to welcome Prince Albert and Queen Elizabeth II and thus the name Pink City stuck to it. 4. Jamshedpur and Bokaro

19. In the Southern Plateau

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a

B. 1. Narmada 2. lava 3. Bangalore 4. Gopurams 5. Tamil Nadu

C. 1. Karnataka 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Andhra Pradesh 4. Maharashtra 5. Chhattisgarh

D. 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

E. 1. Karnataka 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Karnataka

F. 1. Maharashtra = Navaratri; Karnataka = Christmas; Tamil Nadu = Pongal

2. Narmada river 3. Tamil Nadu = Nayveli ; Maharashtra = Pune Karnataka = Bangalore; Andhra Pradesh = Hyderabad:

4. Cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, jowar and bajra.

20. In the Western Coastal Region

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. Rann of Kachcha 2. Ahmedabad 3. Konkan 4. Malabar coast 5. Kavaratti

C. 1. Kerala 2. Goa 3. Gujarat 4. Mumbai 5. Lakshadweep

D. 1. Dwarka and Somnath Temples 2. St. Francis Xavier's Church, Mahalaxmi Temple.

3. Mangalore, Bijapur.

4. Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi's sea port

E. 1. Wild ass and Flamingoes.

2. Kerala

3. Kathkali and Mohiniattam

4. Fishing and farming.

5. Petroleum has been found in the off shore areas of Mumbai.

21. In the Eastern Coastal Region

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Bhuvaneshwar 2. French 3. Nicobar 4. Orissa 5. Coromandel Coast

C. 1. Pondicherry 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Andaman Islands 4. Nicobar Islands 5. Orissa

D. 1. Madurai and Rameshwaram 2. Kaveri 3. Pondicherry 4. Eastern coast of India

E. 1. Godavari and Krishna 2. Rice and Jute

3. (a) West coastal plain is narrow; East coastal plain is wider.

(b) In west coastal plain most people are businessmen and traders; In East coastal plains most people are good crafts men.

4. The Andaman Islands are known for Cellular Jail, now a national monument, where Indian freedom fighters were kept by the Britishers.

22. Some Great Reformers and Rulers

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a

B. 1. Lord Mahavira 2. Zend Avesta 3. Aryabhatta and Varaha Mihira 4. Quran

C. 1. He worked for welfare of people.

2. He built tanks for his people and encouraged trade for the prosperity of the people.

3. Peace, love and compassion.

4. A religion founded by Mughal Emperor Akbar.

Unit -VI We Govern Ourselves.

23. Our rights and duties

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. a

B. 1. 26 January 1950 2. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism 3. Socialism 4. Democracy 5. adequate

C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

D. 1. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism 2. 15 August, 1947. 3. 26 January, 1950 4. Six

E. 1. Secular government means that the government should not discriminate people on the basis of religion in a country.

2. (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom (c) Right against Exploitation (d) Right to Freedom of Religion (e) Cultural and Educational Rights (f) Right to Constitutional Remedies

3. (a) We must pay respect to our National Flag and National Anthem. (b) We must protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of our country. (c) We must defend our country by national service. (d) We must promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all countrymen. (e) We must safeguard

public property. (f) We must protect and maintain the natural environment. (g) We must develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry. (h) We must strive towards excellence in all spheres of activity. 4. The Directive Principles of our constitution are following. (a) The government should ensure that the people have adequate means of livelihood. (b) The resources and wealth of the country should be owned and controlled in such a manner as to serve the common people. (c) There should be equal pay for equal work both for men and women. (d) There should be no exploitation of women and children. (e) The government should provide for free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14. (f) The weaker section of society and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given a chance for better life.

24. Our Government

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a
 B. 1. Lower 2. President 3. Supreme court 4. laws
 C. 1. The head of the country. 2. 18 3. 545 4. 250 5. 40-500
 D. 1. The political party with the largest members is called the majority party. 2. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house. 3. The Chief Minister and the members of his Council of Ministers. 4. The Governor E. 1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha 2. 18 years old 3. The president 4. The President

Social Science-5

Unit I. Our Earth

1. The Earth–In the Solar System

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b
 B. 1. Solar system 2. Saturn 3. atmosphere 4. home
 C. 1. Moon 2. orbit 3. Asteroids 4. Comets
 D. 1. The sun and everything that revolves around it.
 2. Heavenly – bodies which revolve around the planets.
 3. Earth is the only planet known to support life and to have liquid water at the surface.
 4. The atmosphere burns up millions of meteors that come from outer space.

2. The Globe–A Model of the Earth

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b
 B. 1. Equator 2. Oceans 3. Pacific Ocean 4. Atlantic Ocean 5. Asia, Australia 6. Unisphere
 C. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ×
 D. 1. Equator 2. Hemisphere 3. Tropic of cancer 4. Tropic of Capricorn 5. North Pole 6. Antarctic circle
 E. 1. The small model of earth 2. Huge landmasses surrounded by Oceans. 3. The Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean and the Arctic ocean. 4. On the globe we find a network of latitudes and longitudes called the grid. Latitudes and longitudes cut each-other at right angles. The grid helps us in locating places by using latitudes and longitudes. 5. The International Meridian or Greenwich Meridian.

3. Seasons, Day and Night

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b
 B. 1. Sunlight 2. Scanty 3. Tropics 4. Poles
 C. 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓
 D. 1. Four 2. Half part of a sphere 3. 21st March 4. In spring and autumn
 E. 1. The spinning of the earth on its axis. 2. Because the earth is tilted on its axis. 3. During December 4. In March

4. Conservation of Natural Resources

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b
 B. 1. Renewable 2. Increased 3. Reservoirs 4. Deforestation 5. Pool
 C. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓
 D. 1. should avoid to burst Crackers. 2. is required by all. 3. act as reservoirs of water. 4. causes soil erosion, flood, etc. 5. has only limited quantities of various minerals.
 E. 1. Natural resources 2. renewable 3. as reservoirs of water 4. plants 5. as fuel.
 F. 1. A careful economical use of all natural resources. 2. We must not leave a tap running for no reason. 3. Protecting air from getting polluted. 4. The earth has only limited quantities of various minerals. 5. While going to small distance, we should use bicycle or travel on foot instead of a car.

5. Natural Disasters

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b
 B. 1. Tectonic 2. Tsunami 3. Agriculture 4. Starvation 5. Trapped
 C. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓
 D. 1. are unfavourable 2. is called the seismology 3. is also a condition related to water 4. has a cone-shaped structure 5. die in a cyclone
 E. 1. unfavourable events 2. seismology 3. Thousands of people die and thousands are injured. 4. cone-shaped 5. Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
 F. 1. When a big accident is caused by nature affecting thousands of people at a time, it is called a natural disaster e.g. earth quakes, floods, droughts, cyclones etc. 2. Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. It cause damage to agriculture and other properties of people. 3. People die. 4. A cone-shaped structure volcanoes spit fire, gas and lava. 5. Quick medical treatment, collecting essential facilities, providing transport and relief programmes.

Unit – II Many Ways of Our Living

6. Weather and climate

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b
 B. 1. Weather 2. Three 3. Cooler 4. Equable 5. Cool and moist
 C. 1. Jaipur, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, 2. Mussoorie Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling 3. Ludhiana, Agra, Bangalore, Mumbai.

D. 1. Torrid 2. Temperate 3. Frigid 4. equable 5. extreme
E. 1. Weather is a bunch of bizarre events that happens in the atmosphere all over the world. Climate is the average weather in a location over a long period of time.

2. 1. Distance from the equator 2. Altitude 3. Distance from the sea 4. Direction of the winds 5. Mountain barrier.

3. Because the sun shines vertically over the equator throughout the year.

4. 1. Torrid 2. Temperate 3. Frigid

5. An extreme climate is one which is hot in summer and cold in winter.

7. Zaire – Land of Dense Forests

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b

B. 1. third 2. northern 3. pygmies 4. Tribal 5. transport 6. milpa

C. 1. Gorillas, Chimpanzees, monkeys, baboons 2. Edward, Albert, Kivu, Tanganyika 3. Diamond, tin, cobalt, copper 4. Mallets, maize, rice, Cassava 5. Kinshasa, Lumumbashi, Matadi, Bukava.

D. 1. This region is situated along the equator on both sides.

2. The standard of living of people is improving. 3. Original inhabitants of zaire, in small heats. 4. It is a home of a wide variety of animals and birds. 5. Railway and air transport.

8. Greenland – Land of Ice and Snow

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b

B. 1. Largest 2. Denmark 3. Topings 4. Igloos 5. Sledges 6. Kayaks

C. 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. ✓

D. 1. A Norway explorer 2. Countries 3. A part of Denmark 4. A big boat 5. Fur-bearing animals

E. 1. Greenland 2. Eskimos 3. Harpoons 4. Sledges 5. Lemiak 6. Topigs

F. 1. North-east of North America 2. A large floating mass of ice. These icebergs look like the hills of ice floating in water. They may hit the ships. 3. Reindeers, polar bears, musk, oxen, huskies, walruses etc. 4. Eskimos live in tents made of skin and bones. In some places, the Eskimos build houses of bricks of snow and icesheets. 5. Men, women and children wear the same type of clothes made of seal skin. 6. They have started using rifles for hunting, motor boats for fishing, steel knives and sewing needles etc. Many of them live in town with modern amenities.

9. Saudi Arabia – The Sandy Desert

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Riyadh 2. South 3. Rocky 4. Hot and dry 5. Western 6. Date -palms.

C. 1. A barren land covered with sand, generally with a hot and dry climate. 2. A person who does not live in one place. 3. A fertile land in a desert with underground water. 4. Shifting hill of sand. 5. Row of camels in a desert.

D. 1. Western parts of the continents. 2. Hot and dry 3. Cactuses; bushes and shrubs 4. It can survive in the desert for many days without water. 5. Hard life 6. greatest centres of pilgrimage for the Muslims. 7. They lead luxurious life.

10. Prairies – The Treeless Grassland

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b

B. 1. interior 2. grasses 3. farmlands 4. Chicago 5. European 6. Condensed milk,

C. 1. North America 2. South America 3. Africa 4. Europe and Asia 5. Australia.

D. 1. Homestead 2. ranches 3. Chicago 4. Silos 5. Prairies

E. 1. Means meadow or grassland. located in the interior of North America. 2. The Mississippi and Missouri 3. The farmers produce wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats and nutritious fodder on a large scale. 4. All the farming operations are done with the help of machines. 5. Large farms where cattle are bred. 6. In the west, The land is hilly and uneven. The climate is harsh. In the east the cattle are reared mainly for beef.

Unit – III. Transport and Communication

11. Conquering Distances

A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. a

B. 1. 400 2. France 3. Europe 4. 1869 5. The flyer 6. Swiss Alps.

C. 1. Longest rail route in the world 2. The fastest train of the world 3. Inland water way in China 4. Connects Italy with Switzerland 5. Highways with 4-6 lanes

D. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. × 5. ×

E. 1. James Watt 2. Trans-Siberian Railway 3. 1853 4. Mediterranean sea and Red sea 5. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram

F. 1. Smooth roads having 4 to 5 lanes on each side. 2. Atlantic Ocean and Pacific ocean 3. Suez canal and Panama canal. River; The Rhine, volge 4. Fastest means of transport. An aeroplane can cross mountains, forests, deserts, oceans, etc. without any difficulty. 5. Mineral oil (Petroleum) is carried in special ships called oil-tankers.

12. Sending and Receiving Messages

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Postal system 2. Telegraph 3. Alexander Graham Bell, 1876 4. Fax 5. computer 6. mass

C. 1. Guglielmo Marconi 2. Graham Bell 3. J.L. Baird 4. Samuel Morse.

D. 1. × 2. × 3. × 4. × 5. ✓

E. 1. Alexander Graham Bell 2. Guglielmo Marconi 3. J.L. Baird 4. Latest information about events, people, progress and development all over the world. 5. Communication satellites pick up signals and transmit around the world.

F. 1. Through sound signals, symbols and pictures. 2. Communication is a process that allows organisms to exchange information by several methods. 3. books,

magazines, newspapers, radio, television etc. 4. We can watch a variety of programmes on television, both recorded and live, in our homes. 5. It is audio-visual equipment. 6. A new technique developed to make contact with the masses. It is very useful in times of emergency. It has powerful impact.

Unit VI The World We have been Changing

13. Living Longer and Healthier

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b

B. 1. 98.4°F 2. Thermometer 3. Microscope 4. Flea-glass 5. anaesthesia .

C. 1. Fahrenheit 2. Dr. Rene Laennec 3. Galileo 4. James Simpson 5. Joseph Lister 6. Edward Jenner 7. Louis pasteur

D. (a). magnifies very small object. (b) easier to find methods of curing diseases 2. (a) Hear the heart-beats and sounds of lungs (b) invented by Dr. Rene Laennec. 3. (a) Edward Jenner discovered the vaccine for preventing small pox. (b) Louis pasteur, also worked on vaccines. 4. (a) Joseph Lister working on pasteur's findings advised a system of asepsis. (b) He used carbolic sprays in operation theaters to reduce the spread of germs.

E. 1. measure the temperature of our body. 2. Hear the patient's heart-beats and sound produced by air in the lungs. 3. A process of heating a liquid to a certain temperature and then chilling it to kill the microbes. 4. We should observe some rules of cleanliness, nutritious food and regular exercises to keep ourselves healthy. 5. increasing population.

14. The Age of Machines

A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a

B. 1. Copper 2. Stronger 3. James Watt, 1769 4. Electricity 5. Atomic

C. 1. × 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

D. 1. George stephenson 2. Rudolph Diesel 3. Gottlieb Daimler 4. Benjamin Franklin 5. Volta

E. 1. Copper 2. James Watt 3. Wood, coal, Petroleum, natural gas and water. 4. American Scientist 5. Water, sun and wind.

F. 1. Man now became a skilled hunter, farmer, carpenter, potter and ironsmith 2. Production of things at a source like sun, water and huge level. 3. The revolution brought about by factory system and mass production .4. He made a paper kite and tied a strong silk thread to it. He attached a piece of wire to the kite and piece of metal at the other end of the thread. One day during a thunder storm, He flew the kite in the sky. As excited, he received a shock when he touched the metal piece just after the lightening. Now he was sure that lightening and electricity were the same thing . 5. The fossil fuels are depleting very fast.

15. Some People Never Die

A. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b

B. 1. Plato 2. Northern, Southern 3. Karl Marx 4. Satyagraha 5. Peace

C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓

D. 1. 469 B. C 2. 1809 3. 1818 4. 1929 5. 1869

E. 1. Thinker and Philosopher 2. Abraham Lincoln 3. Karl Marx 4. Force of truth and non-violence 5. Martin Luther king

F. 1. By asking questions 2. broke out in America on the question of slavery. 3. Founder of communism and propagated socialism. 4. Gandhiji served many noble causes for the Indian society. 5. A black American and winner of the Noble Prize for peace in 1964.

Unit –V. Moving Towards Peace

16. The Birth of the United Nations

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c

B. 1. 192 2. Franklin Roosevelt 3. 24 October 4. 1919

C. 1. United Nations 2. President Franklin Roosevelt 3. 192 countries 4. Ban ki -mon

D. 1. For gaining more colonies and expanding their empires. 2. For gaining more colonies and expanding their empires. 3. To maintain peace, security and friendly relations among nations. 4. Failed to achieve its Objectives.

17. India's Contribution to World Peace

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b

B. 1. India 2. UN 3. USA, USSR 4. 114 countries

C. 1. ✓ 2. × 3. × 4. ×

D. 1. India 2. USA and the former USSR 3. Not to join any group 4. 114

E. 1. One of the leader of Non-Aligned Movement 2. Egypt, Yugoslavia and India 3. To remove poverty, illiteracy, disease and ignorance. 4. Poverty illiteracy, disease and ignorance.

Unit –VI Our Freedom Struggle

18. Revolt of 1857

A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a

B. 1. Turks 2. 1600 A.D. in England 3. Uprisings 4. Use of cartridges 5. Viceroy, Queen

C. 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. × 5. ✓ 6. ×

D. 1. adopted unfair and cruel means 2. Portugal, England, France and Holland 3. Bahadur shah Zafar 4. The soldiers refused to use of cartridges made of fat.

E. 1. India 2. The company's rule in India was based on exploitation of people and resources of the country. 3. The revolt met with some early successes but was eventually suppressed by British within a year. 4. It was the first war for Indian independence.



Social Science



Teachers' Manual 6, 7 and 8



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Unit - 1 : Our Pasts

1. When, Where and How

- I.** 1. Clues such as a piece of writing, a wall painting or some broken pottery. 2. Unwritten sources, archaeological sources are of three kinds- inscriptions, monuments and other objects. 3. Yes, these provide historians a lot of information about the names and dates of kings, the extent of their empires, the important events of their reigns and so on. 4. Prehistory is the period for which we have no written records. 5. Manuscripts and literary sources i.e. Religious Literature and Secular Literature.
- II.** 1. History is story of the achievements of man. Understand the past better and to learn lesson from it. 2. Prehistory is the period for which we have no written records. History is the period for which written records are available. 3. Early writing was on rocks and pillars. copper plates, clay tablets, palm leaves and on the bark of the birch tree. 4. Extremely valuable sources of information. 5. Archaeological source materials are inscriptions.
- III.** 1. The written records of the past are called manuscripts. 2. Coins and monuments. 3. The Vedas and the Ramayana
- IV.** 1. Present 2. Prehistory 3. Inscriptions 4. Historian 5. Banabhatta, Megasthenes 6. Fa-hien and Hiuen Tsang
- V.** 1. iv 2. ii 3. iii 4. i
- VI.** 1. b 2. c 3. c

2. From Gathering To Growing Food

- I.** 1. Flint is a very hard greyish-black stone that was used in former times for making tools. It could be easily chopped or shaped. 2. Because food would run short in a few days at one particular place.
- II.** 1. Nature worship, Ancestor worship, worship of the Dead, Faith in Supernatural powers. 2. Human beings learnt to produce their own food. 3. Dog. Domesticated animals provided fresh milk and meat at wish and solved man's food problem considerably. Men began to use these animals to pull their cart, to transport things from one place to another.
- III.** 1. Sheep, goat and dog. 2. produce their own food and no more nomads in search of food. 3. A wheeled cart appeared and travelling became easier and comfortable making beautiful pots.
- IV. Paleolithic Age :** (a) It extended roughly from 500,000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C. (b) In this age, men led a nomadic life. Their life was only a little better than that of animals.
Neolithic Age : (a) It extended from 10,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C. (b) Men began to live a settled life in small villages. They made small huts near rivers. Some leadership pattern emerged in the villages.
- V.** 1. Small, food and shelter 2. Sun, Moon, Stars, Thunder, Storm and lightening 3. bones, horns, wood or stone 4. Dog, sheep, camel 5. Neolithic Age.
- VI.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True 7. False
- VII.** 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a

3. The First Cities : Harappan Civilization

- I.** 1. (a) The street and lanes of the towns were laid out according to a set plan. (b) The roads were wide. There were lamp posts at regular distances. 2. House drains emptied into the main drains. The main drains ran under the main streets.

Inspection manholes were provided at regular distances. Water supply was good. 3. (a) A large number of toys and dolls have been excavated. (b) People cared for the playthings of the children. 4. They worshipped mother Goddess, the Shakti and Lord Shiva or the Pashupati of later Hinduism. 5. Goldsmithy, pottery and weaving.

- II.** 1. Lothal, Kalibangan, Ropar, Alamgiri and Banwali. 2. 2600 B.C. 3. Mohenjodaro and Harappa. 4. dicing and gambling. 5. A climatic change or an epidemic or an earthquake.
- III.** 1. Oxen, bulls, sheep, pigs, buffaloes and elephants. 2. The Great Granary 3. The Assembly Hall
- IV.** 1. 4600 B.C., 2600 B.C. 2. excavated 3. Granaries, Assembly Hall 4. Wheat and barley
- V.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False
- VI.** 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. Mohenjodaro

4. The Vedic Culture

- I.** 1. Literary and archaeological. 2. The society was based on varna. Fair skinned Aryans and dark skinned Dasas or Dasyus. Aryans were noble and respected person. 3. Ashram system was evolved, which divided human life into four stages : Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa. 4. Religion became complicated. 5. The main occupations of the early Aryans :
(a) The Brahmins looked after spiritual or religious matter.
(b) The Kshatriyas or the warriors protected the tribe.
(c) The vaishyas or the rest of the 'vish' were mainly the cultivators and crafts men.
(d) The shudras comprised the dasas or those Aryans who disobeyed social rules.
- II.** 1. In Vedic Period 2. Vedas are the main source of information 3. Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. 4. The Sabha and the samiti exercised control on the autocratic power of the king. 5. Vedic literature including the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads provides us knowledge about the early Aryans. 6. Vedic religion include nature worship and they performed yajnas. Religion was simple. 7. Music, dancing, hunting, horse and chariot racing and gambling. 8. The Varna System started in the Early Vedic period. By the end of the Later Vedic Period, the caste system became more rigid and hereditary. It came to be known as Jati system.
- III.** 1. Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. 2. The sapta Sindhu. 3. Purohita and Senani. 4. Peepal tree. 5. Nishka. 6. To confer supreme power. 7. Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. 8. Hastinapur, Indraprastha and Kashi.
- IV.** 1. Cow 2. Rajan 3. Ganita 4. The Sapta Sindhu 5. Agriculture 6. Janas 7. Hinduism 8. Gurukulas
- V.** 1. (i) b (ii) a (iii) d (iv) c 2. (i) b (ii) a (iii) d (iv) c
- VI.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. False
- VII.** 1. a 2. a 3. a

5. Early States : Kingdom and Republic

- I.** 1. Because Bimbisara and Ajat shatru were good administrators. 2. He maintained Friendly relations with other kingdoms. 3. He was most powerful person of Magadha. He represented the states. He maintained an army and collected taxes from the people. 4. Taxes were collected

for payment of salaries to officers, building, roads, wells, canals and for supporting Brahmins. Agriculture was the main source of revenue.

- II.** 1. A government elected by people is a republic. 2. (a) Trade became easier and (b) villages developed in size and grew into towns.
- III.** 1. Bimbisara 2. Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Shishunaga 3. Buddhism and Jainism. 4. Mahajanpada is bigger set up by Aryans after concurring and merging some janapadas.
- IV.** 1. rulers 2. Ajatashatru 3. Brahminism 4. right conduct and non-violence
- V.** 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a
- VI.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False
- VII.** 1. d 2. a 3. d

6. New Ideas

- I.** 1. Chhandogya Upanishad, Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, Taittiriya Upanishad, Isa Upanishad, Katha Upanishad, Aitareya Upanishad, Kena Upanishad, Mundaka Upanishad, Svetasvatara Upanishad, Prasana Upanishad and Mandukya Upanishad 2. Both believed in Ahimsa (non-Violence), Karma (good deeds). 3. To Avoid inhaling of insects. 4. (a) Good acts produce good results and bad acts produce bad results. (b) There are three Gods of the universe. 5. (a) The human life is full of sorrow and suffering. (b) The cause of all sufferings is desire. (c) One must give up desire to end the suffering. (d) The desire can be killed by following the Eight-Fold Path. 6. (a) Right Belief (b) Right Thought (c) Right Speech (d) Right Action (e) Right Means of Livelihood (f) Right Effort (g) Right Mindfulness (h) Right Meditation.
- II.** 1. Upanishadas are part of the Hindu Scriptures. 2. Right faith, right knowledge and right conduct. 3. Karma Marg, Gyan Marg and Bhakti Marg. 4. Transmigration is the passing of one's soul after death into another body. 5. Nirvana is to free oneself from the cycle of rebirth.
- III.** 1. Gautam Buddha 2. Non-Violence 3. 6th century B.C. 4. Lord Mahavira.
- IV.** 1. no 2. Viharas 3. Lord Mahavira 4. Jain
- V.** 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
- VI.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- VII.** 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c

7. The Mauryan Empire

- I.** 1. He became a Buddhist and devoted the rest of his life to the spread of Buddhism and his Dharma. 2. He issued 44 edicts in prakrit. He undertook welfare activities and built roads, wells, rest houses, hospitals, etc. 3. The Mauryan empire was one of the biggest empire in the world. Chandragupta was the founder of the Mauryan dynasty and the Mauryan Empire. 4. Made of Sandstone. Beautifully polished on the top of each pillar is carved an animal figure.
- II.** 1. Alexander 2. Chief minister, guide and advisor of Chandragupta. 3. A vast empire which included eastern, western and north-western India and went up to Deccan. 4. The ambassador of Selucus in the court of Chandragupta Maurya for five years. He was author of Indika.
- III.** 1. Chandragupta Mauryan 2. 305 B.C. 3. Indika is written by Megasthenes and Arthashastra is written by Chanakya. 4. Religion, general, administration and good conduct.
- IV.** 1. Chandragupta Maurya 2. ambassador 3. Buddhism

4. Megasthenes 5. 84000 6. 23 metres.

- V.** 1. (i) b (ii) d (iii) a (iv) c 2. (i) a (ii) e (iii) b (iv) c (v) d
- VI.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. False 7. True
- VII.** 1. a 2. a 3. a

8. Life in Towns and Villages

- I.** 1. The intensification of agriculture, trade and Commerce. 2. Towns were centre of art and craft. 3. Traders. 4. It served both as a trade and a travel link from north to south and north-west to east. 5. Iron tools such as axes and the iron plough-share were greatly used in agriculture. 6. As a judge and policeman. He also collected taxes from the villagers for the king. 7. Sources refer to numerous trading communities and trade guilds called 'Shrenis' which provide assistance to craftsman. 8. Clearing of forests to cultivate food crops.
- II.** 1. Copper and silver coins 2. Shreshtis 3. town and villages 4. Traders 5. President of the trade guild.
- III.** 1. Traders 2. Shrenis 3. As drains or as toilets or pits to dump garbage. 4. In north India, the village headman.
- IV.** 1. big bazars 2. port 3. Shrenis 4. Walls 5. grihapatis
- V.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- VI.** 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. c

9. Contacts with Distant Lands

- I.** 1. They were the descendants of the Greek general who were ruling in Iran and northern Afghanistan. 2. Gandhara and Kashmir to Benaras. In south, it touched the Vindhya. 3. The Hinayana looked upon Buddha as their teacher and guide. They had no faith in idol worship. Mahayana believed that Buddha was an incarnation of God. They worshipped the images of Buddha and Bodhisattavas. 4. Buddhism made its way through the dusty path of the Silk Route across the steppes of Central Asia and was introduced to China ground in the second century B.C.
- II.** 1. Our main source of information about the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras. 2. The Cheras had extensive trade with the Roman Empire. 3. Hindustan and Buddhism were popular. Buddhism was now split into two sects, known as Hinayana and Mahayana. 4. Karikala. He defeated a number of kings including the Chera and the Pandya rulers. 5. The parthians ruled over Punjab and Sind during the period 20 A.D. to 45 A.D. The Sakas ruled between 130 A.D. to 150 A.D.
- III.** 1. greatest among the early Chola rulers. 2. nomadic tribe belonging to the Yeuhchi tribe. 3. Foreign invaders 4. greatest king of the Kushana dynasty 5. Famous Bactrian king.
- IV.** 1. Karikala 2. Satyaputras 3. Fertile 4. Provinces 5. Gondophernes.
- V.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d

10. The Age of Guptas

- I.** 1. He ruled over a large part of India. 2. Myanmar, Java, Cambodia etc. 3. Literature, Sculptures and painting. 4. People were rich and prosperous. Philosophers, playwrights and poets flourished during this period. 5. (a) Successors of Chandragupta-II, Caught in wars of succession, were weak and inefficient. (b) Payment of salaries to officers in the form of land grants made them richer and proud. They tended to become independent when the king at the centre were weak etc.
- II.** 1. Sri Gupta Founded the Gupta dynasty. However, Chandragupta (A.D. 120-335) was the first great ruler of the

- dynasty. 2. Chandragupta-II (375-413 A.D.). 3. Samudragupta performed the Ashva-medha yajna to celebrate his victories and conquests. 4. He defeated the Saka kings of Malwa, Gujarat and the konkan coast and extended the Gupta empire upto the Arabian Sea.
- III. 1. Chandragupta-II 2. Sri Gupta 3. It is the medium to celebrate their victories and conquests. 4. Harisena 5. Kalidasa.
- IV. 1. Shakespeare 2. Aryabhatta 3. Sanskrit 4. Nalanda, Sarnath, Vallabhi, Taxila 5. Fa-hien-405
- V. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- VI. 1. a 2. c 3. b

11. The Period of Harsha, Chalukyas and Pallavas

- I. 1. Prabhakar Vardhana was the first ruler of the Vardhaman dynasty. His capital was Thaneshwar. 2. Harsha was the greatest ruler of Vardhman dynasty of Thaneshwar. From 606 A.D. to 647 A.D., Harsha ruled over northern India. 3. He built new monasteries and repaired the old ones. He gave special grants to Buddhist monks in the form of land and money etc. 4. Harsha was tolerant towards other religions. During his time there was freedom of religion to the people. 5. The Tamil Saints composed and sang their hymns before the images of gods in the presence of the people. 6. Deshas were the provinces. 7. They were followers of Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. 8. The encouraged art, architecture and literature, built cave temples and stone temples and beautiful sculptures.
- II. 1. Over eastern Punjab, whole of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan and parts of Sindh and Himalayas. 2. A Chinese Buddhist traveller. He had come to collect Buddhist literature and to visit places connected with the life of the Buddha and Buddhism. 3. Nalanda University founded by one of the Gupta rulers, became an international seat of learning. Taxila, Ujjain and Gaya were the other universities. 4. The assembly was attended by 4000 Buddhist monks and 3000 Jain and Brahmin scholars. It continued for 23 days. 5. Temples were not merely places of worship but also centres of art, culture, education and social life of the people during Pallava rule. 6. In 6th century, Gujarat, Malwa, Vengi and Kanchipuram, Vataki. 7. In 6th century, Modern north and southern districts of Arcot, Chennai and Tiruchirappalli.
- III. 1. greatest ruler of Vardhaman dynasty. 2. Ban Bhatta 3. Nalanda, Taxila, Ujjain and Gaya. 4. Mahendra Varman 5. Pulakesin-II 6. Vatapi kanchi 7. Hiuen Tsang.
- IV. 1. Prabhakar Vardhana 2. Harshacharita, Kadambri 3. Nalanda 4. Ratnavali, Priyadarshika, Nagarnanda 5. Vatapi Kanchi 6. Lord shiva or Lord Vishnu 7. South-East Asia, Iran, Arabia 8. Art and learning.
- V. 1. f 2. g 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. h 8. i 9. e
- VI. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T
- VII. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. a

12. Ancient India : Culture and Science

- I. 1. They give detail about the social and political conditions. 2. Sangam literature. 3. Buddhist literature- 'Tripitakas' and the 'Jataks'. Jain literature : Angas were written in Prakrit language. 4. 108. They deal with questions like the origin of universe and relationship between individual soul and God. 5. Temples had an open space for people to assemble. The

Meenakshi temple at Madurai has beautiful Gopurams. 6. Very advance during the early period.

- II. 1. A Chinese pilgrim 2. They contain stories about Hindu Gods and Goddesses. 3. Third section of the Vedas. 4. 5th Century A.D. During the period of Harshavardhana.
- III. 1. Religious monuments 2. Ravana 3. Kailashanath and Brihadeswara. 4. Story about Hindu Gods and Goddesses.
- IV. 1. Sarnath 2. Buddha 3. 630 A.D. 4. Kautilya
- V. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. e
- VI. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- VII. 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. a

Unit-2 Our Environment

1. Planet : Earth in the Solar System

1. The solar system consists of the sun, the eight planets and their satellites and thousands of other smaller heavenly bodies such as asteroids, comets etc. 2. Only planet in the solar system where life exists.
- II. 1. Milky way is the galaxy to which we belong. 2. Small bodies found between mars and Jupiter. 3. Mercury is nearest to the sun. It receives a great amount of heat from it. 4. Move around the sun, but they follow long elongated orbits. 5. Heavenly body, revolves around a planet.
- III. 1. Moon 2. Mercury 3. Sun 4. Neptune 5. Sun
- IV. 1. Akash Ganga 2. Distance travelled by light in one year. 3. Pluto 4. Earth
- V. 1. Stars have their own light. They are made up of hot glowing gas. Planets shine by receiving light from a star. These are made up of solid materials. 2. Stars are very big celestial bodies. Asteroids are small bodies of rocky material and metal which revolve around the sun mainly between the orbits of mars and Jupiter. 3. Stars are very big celestial bodies. Comets move around the sun, but they follow long elongated orbits. 4. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth. Now-a-days man made satellites have been released in space for many purposes.
- VI. 1. Galaxy 2. Moon 3. Neil Armstrong 4. Heavenly
- VII. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True
- VIII. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a
- IX. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b

2. The Globe : The Model of The Earth,

Latitudes and Longitudes

- I. 1. With the help of the latitudes and the longitudes 2. Longitudes and latitudes 3. The Arctic Circle is 66½° N, the Antarctic circle is 66 ½° S 4. Standard time is the local time of a particular meridian adopted for a country.
- II. 1. Parallel to the equator. 2. The imaginary lines joining places with the same longitude are called the meridians of longitude. 3. The science of map-making is known as cartography. 4. Local time of a place is that time when the sun is exactly above that meridian. Local time is measured on the basis of the sun being overhead or noon sun at the longitude of the place.
- III. 1. Prime meridian 2. For India 81½°E longitude 3. Equator 4. The true model of the earth 5. 24 Hours.
- IV. 1. Latitude 2. Prime Meridian 3. International Date Line 4. Converge 5. 24 time
- V. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True
- VI. 1. IV 2. V 3. VI 4. II 5. I 6. III

VII. 1. c 2. c 3. a

3. Motions of The Earth

- I.** 1. While the earth rotates, the face of the earth, receiving sunlight, experiences day, while the back away from the sunlight remains in darkness. That part experiences night. 2. Once in every 4 years the month of February has 29 days instead of 28 days. This particular year is called a leap year. Leap year comes every fourth year. 3. Because northern and southern hemisphere do not receive equal sun rays at the same time.
- II.** 1. On these dates we have 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night. 2. Seasons changes. 3. As the earth rotates from west to east.
- III.** 1. March 21 and 23 September 2. February 3. Due to earth's axis 4. Causes day and night 5. Changing of seasons
- IV.** 1. Rotation is motion of the earth around its own axis from west to east in 24 hours. Revolution is the motion of the earth around the sun on its orbit in a year. 2. The ordinary year has 365 days and leap year has 366 days. February has 29 days instead of 28 days.
- V.** 1. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 2. March 21, September 23 3. Northern, Southern.
- VI.** 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c
- VII.** 1. a 2. a 3. a

4. Maps : Essential Components of Maps

- I.** 1. A map is representation of the earth or a part of it on plain surface to a scale. 2. It is not possible to show various features in their actual shape and size. To overcome this difficulty, these features are shown by different symbols. Besides, various colours are also used to show certain physical features. 3. Useful to tourists and travellers. It provides a lot of information. 4. A plan shows a small area on a large scale and a map shows a large area on a small scale.
- II.** 1. A pictorial or symbolic representation of the earth or a part of it on a flat surface drawn to a scale. 2. (a) Mountain—browns (b) waterbodies—Blue 3. It provides a lot of information. 4. A scale is chosen to show distance. 5. A map is a representation of earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface. Some map and are drawn hurriedly. They are not drawn according to scale. Such a map is called sketch. 6. North, South, East and West.
- III.** 1. Political maps 2. plan 3. Sketch
- IV.** 1. Chinese 2. Distance 3. Scale
- V.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- VI.** 1. III 2. I 3. II 4. V 5. VI 6. IV
- VII.** 1. b 2. C 3. a 4. a

5. The Four Realms of The Earth

- I.** 1. South America and Africa. 2. Nitrogen (78%) Oxygen (21%) 3. The Zone where lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet to make living possible is biosphere.
- II.** 1. The major water bodies constitute it. 2. Oxygen is vital for human beings and animals while carbon-dioxide is important for the plants. 3. Any change in the environmental conditions affects all forms of life.
- III.** 1. Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. 2. Oxygen and carbon-dioxide 3. Africa, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Europe and Antarctica.
- IV.** 1. Mountain is a huge land mass. A plateau is a uplifted land mass. 2. Hydrosphere are major water bodies. Atmosphere is

the blanket of air surrounding the earth. 3. Oceans are large water bodies. Sea is smaller than ocean.

- V.** 1. Africa 2. Pacific 3. Plains
- VI.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- VII.** 1. III 2. IV 3. II 4. I 5. VIII 6. IX 7. V 8. X 9. VII 10. VI
- VIII.** 1. b 2. a 3. a

6. India in the World

- I.** 1. India roughly extends between $8^{\circ} 4'N$ to $37^{\circ} 6'N$ Latitudes and $69^{\circ} 7'E$ to $97^{\circ} 25'E$ longitudes. 2. To avoid the confusion with respect to time at different places in India. 3. With respect to international trade and commerce. 4. The longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$
- II.** 1. The Tropic of cancer 2. China and Nepal 3. Indian ocean, Arabian Sea and bay of Bengal. 4. 28 states .
- III.** 1. Republic of India 2. Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia 3. Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar 4. Rajasthan—Largest, Smallest—Goa
- IV.** 1. 3.28 million square kilometre 2. Indian ocean 3. 28 4. Seventh 5. $8^{\circ} 4'N$, $37^{\circ} 6'N$ 6. 3,200
- V.** 1. b 2. c 3. c

7. India: Physiographic Division

- I.** 1. It is the part of the peninsular extending to south of the vindhya. The highest peak of the peninsular region is Anai Mudi. 2. It is the southern most range of the Himalayas. The average altitude of Shivalik range varies between 1,000 m and 1,200m above the sea level. 3. The eastern edge of the Deccan plateau is marked by the Eastern Ghats. The Western edge of the Deccan plateau is called the Western Ghats.
- II.** 1. The Himadri are the northern most ranges of the Himalyas. All the important hill stations belongs to the Himachal. 2. The Peninsular plateau
- III.** 1. Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Satluj in Indus river basin. The Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and Kosi are the major tributaries of Ganga river system. 2. (a) The Great Mountains of the North (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Coastal plains (e) The Great Indian Desert. (f) The Island Groups. 3. The Malwa Plateau and the Deccan Plateau. 4. Karakoram and the Himalayas. 5. Dalhousie, Dharmshala, Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling. 6. Chambal, Betwa, Son and Damodar 7. K-2 (Godwin Austin), the Himalayas, The Himadri, The Himachal, The Shivalik
- IV.** 1. Thar 2. Narmada 3. Karakoram 4. Northern Plains 5. West Bengal and Bangladesh 6. Ganga 7. Vindhya
- V.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. a

8. The Climate of India

- I.** 1. The sun is in southern hemisphere therefore in Northern hemisphere winter season is there. 2. It is closely related with the rain and thus monsoon season also means rainy season. This season of the advancing monsoon starts in the month of June and continues till the end of September.
- II.** 1. Some conditions are disturbed by cyclones coming from the Mediterranean sea which are called the western disturbance. 2. The retreat of the monsoon winds start in the second week of September from the North-Western plains of India and finally leaves the Ganga delta by the middle of

November when there is complete withdrawal of the monsoon winds. 3. These rains are caused by northern monsoon. 4. Western disturbances which originate in the Mediterranean sea. 5. In Meghalaya

- III. 1. Between 8° N and 37° N latitudes. 2. Four 3. Hot and dry winds 4. Season 5. Meghalaya
IV. 1. distinct 2. hot 3. decreasing 4. hot 5. occurring
V. 1. III 2. I 3. V 4. II 5. IV
VI. 1. a 2. a 3. a

9. The Natural Vegetation and Wild Life.

- I. 1. The Tropical Rain- forests in Assam, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc. The Tropical Deciduous forests in Shivalik ranges in north to the eastern side of the western ghats in the south the thorn forests in Rajasthan, Gujrat, Haryana etc. The tidal forests in Sunderbans and the Himalayan forests in southern parts. 2. Important and Valuable trees. 3. These are found in hot and humid areas with a short season. India's climate is suitable for it. 4. Natural resources, such as natural vegetation, wild life, soils, minerals and water. 5. Wild life should be protected to maintain ecological balance. 6. National parks and wild life sanctuaries have been opened to protect the wild life.
II. 1. (a) The tropical rain forests. (b) The tropical deciduous forests. (c) The thorn forests (d) The tidal forests (e) The Himalayan forests. 2. Natural vegetation wild life, soils, minerals and water. 3. A programme to protect the tiger population and their habitat.
III. 1. National Parks and Sanctuaries 2. Sanctuary
IV. 1. The tropical rain-forests are found in the hot and humid areas with a short dry season. The tropical deciduous forests are mostly found in areas where the average annual rainfall ranges from 100 cm to 200 cm. 2. A national park is a reserved area meant for preserving natural vegetation, wild life and natural beauty. A sanctuary is a reserved area meant for the preservation and development of endangered species.
V. 1. rain 2. banyan 3. 1973 4. tools 5. muddy
VI. 1. True 2. True 3. True
VII. 1. Jammu and Kashmir 2. Karnataka 3. Kishanpur (Uttar Pradesh) 4. Madhya Pradesh 5. Rajasthan 6. Assam
VIII. 1. a 2. c 3. a

UNIT - 3 Introduction : Diversity Interdependence and Conflict

1. Diversity

- I. 1. As we look around, we find that the people with whom we live are not same in many ways. In shortly diversity means being different. 2. People go to temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches for praying. Our constitution respect diversity. All citizens of India have equal rights.
II. 1. The twenty two languages are Hindi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujrati, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese, Urdu, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malyalam, Nepali, Kashmiri, Manipuri, Konkani, Santhali, Maithili, Bodo and Dogri. 2. The diverse people of India have developed a peculiar type of culture or civilization utterly different from any other type in the world. 3. Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism etc.
III. 1. 22 2. Independence Day, Republic Day, and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday 3. Yes 4. Yes

IV. Diversity means being different and unity means act together. But unity is not possible in all respects. One can be a good doctor or a good engineer but may not be a good singer.

- V. 1. Diversities 2. festivals, different 3. Diversities 4. 22 5. Hindi
VI. 1. True 2. False 3. False
VII. 1. c 2. b 3. c

2. Prejudice, Discrimination and Inequality

- I. 1. Prejudice is an opinion about someone, and discrimination is the practice of treating one person or a group of people less fairly than other people. 2. Prejudice and discrimination disturb the collective life of humanity, mistrust, suspicion and bitterness give birth to prejudice and discrimination.
II. 1. An opinion about someone. 2. The practice of treating one person or a group of people less fairly than other people. 3. Inequality is based on sex or gender in many countries such as India.
III. 1. The Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the shudras. 2. Martin Luther King and Abraham Lincoln. 3. When we treat certain people as inferior to others.
IV. Prejudice is an opinion about someone and discrimination is an unfavourable action or behaviour for one person or group of people.
V. 1. Prejudice 2. Superiority 3. God, Shudras 4. Discrimination 5. equality
VI. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
VII. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. a

3. What is Government

- I. 1. A government is a body that governs a state or a country. Any country can not run without the government. 2. When all adult citizens have a right to vote or franchise is called 'universal Adult Franchise. 3. In South Africa, African National Congress under the leadership of Nelson Mandela led on anti-apartheid struggle. 4. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
II. 1. The system by which a state is governed. 2. Government run by the people through their representatives. 3. A country which is ruled by a dictator. 4. The legislative, the executive and the judicial functions. 5. It examines that the laws are being obeyed or not. To settle the disputes among the citizens and between citizens and the government etc.
III. 1. Democracy, monarchy, dictatorship. 2. Hitler and Mussolini 3. Make new laws and amends old laws. 4. The judiciary Government 5. 18 years and above. 6. Dr. Nelson Mandela.
IV. 1. Democracy is government run by the people through their representatives and Dictatorship is a government which is ruled by a dictator. 2. Monarchy is a state ruled by king or queen and Dictatorship is a government which is ruled by a dictator.
V. 1. Three 2. forming Indian Republic 3. Apartheid 4. Elect 5. 1951 6. Dr. Nelson Mandela
VI. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True
VII. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c

4. Key Element of A Democratic Government

- I. 1. All citizens who have minimum 18 years age, can elect their representatives. 2. Minority is a group of people of the same, race, culture or religion and live in a place where most of the

people around them are of different race, culture, or religion. **3.** The government can be changed if it failed to do work for the welfare of the country.

- II.** **1.** They can send letters, S.M.S. and express their views through radio and T.V. Channels. **2.** Opposition keeps a check upon the government policies by organizing dharnas or agitations. **3.** To organize the public opinion, it is the powerful mediums of information and entertainment.
- III.** **1.** Opposition party **2.** Newspaper **3.** Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar **4.** Condition of women
- IV.** **1.** People **2.** 18 **3.** Processions, demonstrations **4.** Injustice **5.** Public opinion
- V.** **1.** True **2.** True **3.** True **4.** True **5.** False
- VI.** **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c **5.** d

5. Local Government

- I.** **1.** The Panchayati Raj is a three- tier system that works at three levels. **2.** The Gram Sabha is the first body of a Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is elected by the Gram Sabha. **3.** Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis of the district, The MPs and the MLAs elected from the district, our representative of each cooperative of the district, chairpersons of the municipalities of the district. Representatives of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. **4.** The Nyaya Panchayat functions like a local court. The main purpose of the Nyaya Panchayat is to solve only petty cases. **5.** Taxes on houses, shops, markets and fairs. Fee for registration, sale and purchase of land, property or cattle. Income from rent and sell of public properties, Grant-in-aids and loans from the State Government.
- II.** **1.** The Gram Sabha. **2.** Provision of safe potable water, sanitation and health care facilities. Proper maintenance of roads and bridges etc. Provision of street lights etc. **3.** All the Sarpanchs of the Panchayats within the Block. The MPs and MLAs of that area. The chairpersons of the Town Area Committee. The elected members of the Zila Parishad **4.** Development of the land, water and human resources of the area. To promote education including technical and vocational education. To control and regulate the public distribution system. **5.** Sarpanch is the head of the Gram Panchayat. He is elected by the Gram Sabha.
- III.** **1.** The Zila Parishad **2.** Five elders of a village **3.** Gram Panchayat **4.** Nyaya Panchayat **5.** It understands the problems better than anyone else and helps them solving their problems.
- IV.** **1.** Three-tier **2.** petty cases **3.** Sarpanch **4.** Sarpanch, Secretary **5.** Highest.
- V.** **1.** c **2.** d **3.** e **4.** b **5.** a
- VI.** **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b

6. Urban Local Government

- I.** **1.** There are three chief units of local self governments in cities and towns. They are—Nagar Panchyat, Municipal Council or Municipality and Municipal Corporation. **2.** Municipal Corporation are local bodies of big cities whose population is more than ten lakhs. Municipality is a local self-government body for cities or town having a population of more than two lakhs. **3.** Taxes on property, toll tax, Education tax, taxes on business, taxes on water and electricity, charges for issuing birth and death certificates, income from municipal

properties. **4.** They provides facilities and amenities, like water supply, health care, sanitation, parks, public libraries and such other things. **5.** The state government as well as the local bodies work for the welfare of the common people, they work together with proper co-ordination and harmony.

- II.** **1.** The Councillors elect presiding officer known as the mayor. **2.** Basic amenities are basic facilities like health service, drinking water, electricity, transport, sanitation etc. **3.** The Chief Executive Officer also known as the Municipal Commissioner, is appointed by the state government. **4.** It is also called Municipal Council. The Municipality is the most common form of local bodies in urban area. It is constituted in smaller towns and cities. **5.** To provide cheap and efficient local transport facilities within the municipal limits. To develop and maintain parks and garden. To construct and maintain orphanages, night shelters, children's homes, crèches and rest houses.
- III.** **1.** The member of Municipal Corporation. **2.** 21 Years **3.** Distinguished persons elected by councillors **4.** Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai, **5.** Municipal Corporation.
- IV.** **1.** Densely **2.** Councillor **3.** A number of committees **4.** Direct **5.** Municipal Commissioner
- V.** **1.** c **2.** e **3.** d **4.** a **5.** b
- VI.** **1.** c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** b **5.** c

7. Rural Administration

- I.** **1.** Maintain law and order in the district. Maintain land records and collect and land revenue. Supervises and monitors the activities of the Panchayati Raj system in the district. Provide relief and rehabilitation works during natural calamities like flood, drought, earthquake etc. **2.** The District Magistrate is responsible for maintaining law and order in the district. In case of any natural calamity or an emergency situation, the District magistrate organizes relief and rehabilitation works with the help of the other officers. **3.** He looks after the various projects run under the Central and State Government grants and assistance. **4.** In case of natural calamity like flood, earthquake etc. or an emergency situation like fire, famine, epidemics etc. the District Magistrate organizes relief and rehabilitation works with the help of the other officers of the district. **5.** The judicial administration at the district level deals with two types of cases-civil cases and criminal cases.
- II.** **1.** Disputes concerning land, money and property are called civil cases, while cases relating to theft, robbery, forgery, murder and other criminal cases comes under criminal cases. **2.** Provide effective education services. He/She inspects various educational activities and government sponsored projects like distributor of free books and stationery and mid-day meal to the economically weaker sections of the society. **3.** He supervises and monitors the workings of other local bodies. He/She makes arrangement for free and fair election in these bodies. **4.** The head of tehsil is called a Tehsildar. His duty is to help farmers in obtaining a copy of records of his land under his possession. **5.** A district is divided into five or six police circles. Each circle is placed under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Each circle has about eight to ten police stations or thanas.
- III.** **1.** District Magistrate **2.** Superintendent **3.** Tehsildar **4.** To

award imprisonment for six months and fines upto two hundred rupees 5. The court of the District judge.

- IV. 1. Jailor 2. The District Civil Surgeon 3. Civil, Criminal 4. District Judge 5. Appeal
V. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c
VI. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

8. Livelihoods In Rural and Urban Areas

- I. 1. In Primitive age, man lived a nomadic life and roamed around in the search of food and shelter. Now, man lived a settled life and pursued other occupations as he now lived in a community. 2. Various types of people live in a village and do many kinds of works to earn their livelihood. The primary occupation of the villagers is agriculture, fishing, dairying and animal husbandry. 3. A farmer who owns a vast area of land is called a big farmer whereas a farmer who owns between 2 to 5 hectares of land is called a middle farmer. While a farmer who owns less than 2 hectares of land is called a small farmer and the farmers who have no land of their own and are entirely depend upon the big and middle farmers for their sustenance. 4. In secondary occupations, people are involved in processing of raw material obtained from different sources into utility goods either by hand or with the help of machines. 5. The act of shifting from one place to another in search of better opportunities is known as migration. Money earned by the migrant is sent to their families living in the villages. They are helpful for the people of town and cities in expanding and managing their business and increasing their production.
- II. 1. Primary occupations are those in which people are engaged in deriving useful goods from natural resources. 2. Benefit like government accommodation, earned leaves, medical and insurance facilities, pension, gratuity etc. 3. Call centres in big cities and towns deal with the problems faced by customers and consumers all over the world and apprise them of their new products and services. 4. A farmer who owns a vast area of land for cultivation is called a big farmer. A farmer who owns between 2 to 5 hectares of land is called a middle farmer. 5. People in costal states have fish as their main diet. Many people are engaged in fishing business.
- III. 1. People who wander from place to place in search of food and shelter. 2. A group of people sharing common interest and customs. 3. Fishing, dairying and animal husbandry. 4. Government accommodation, earned leaves, medical and insurance facilities, pension, gratuity etc. 5. Permanent workers have securities and their services can not be terminated at the discretion of the employer. Opposite are casual workers.
- III. 1. Tertiary 2. Interest, customs. 3. 2 hectares 4. Migrate 5. Migration.
- IV. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c
- V. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. d

Social Science-7

Unit - 1 : Our Past

1. Where, When and How

- I. 1. The Archaemenian Persians were the first to use the word 'India.' The region where the river Sindhu flows for Bharatvarsha . The word 'Sapta Sindhu' finds its mention in the 'Zend Avesta', the holy book of Parsis. 2. Language

especially Urdu and Hindi developed during this period. Many of our social customs, traditions and beliefs have their origin in this period. Currency system started and agriculture, trade and commerce flourished etc. 3. There are two main sources (i) Archaeological Sources (ii) Literary Sources.

- II. 1. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. 2. Hindustan or Bharatvarsha 3. Persians 4. The early Medieval period (From 8th to early 13th century) and the later Medieval Period (From 13th Century to 18th century.) 5. The condition of the women deteriorated. They had to follow purdah system.
- III. 1. River 2. Zend Avesta 3. (a) Archaeological sources, (b) Literary source. 4. Travelogues means written by travellers. 5. Beautiful little painting.
- IV. 1. medieval 2. Akbar's 3. Archaeological 4. 8th, early 13th 5. currency 6. autobiographies.
- V. 1. ii 2. i 3. v 4. iii 5. iv
- VI. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. d

2. New kings and Kingdoms (700 A. D. -1200 A. D.)

- I. 1. The large kingdoms of this period were constantly fighting with one another for domination of the rich and fertile Gangetic valley of northern India. 2. The struggle between the Pratiharas the Rashtrakutas and the palas to control over the Kannauj is known as the Tripartite struggle. As the result of their infighting the country's borders remained neglected. 3. One of the most powerful and outstanding Turkish ruler was Mahmud Ghaznavi. He was an ambitious person and wanted to establish a powerful empire in Central Asia. 4. Rajaraja-I established the supremacy of the Cholas in the Deccan. During his region, the Chola kingdom developed into a vast and wealthy empire. Rajendra Chola was the son of Rajaraja-I. He was more ambitious than his father. His reign is called 'The Golden Age of the Cholas.'
- II. 1. Raja Bhoja was the greatest ruler of the Gurjara Pratiharas dynasty. 2. Muhmmad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan. Prithviraj won the battle. 3. Muhmmad Ghori was the ruler of a small Kingdom-Ghor in Afghanistan. he invaded India several times. 4. Rajendra Chola 5. People were free to follow any religion. They built a large number of temples, dedicated to Lord Shiva .
- III. 1. The palas, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas 2. Central Asia 3. Qutub-ud-din Aibak 4. Cholarapuram 5. Tanjore in Tamil Nadu.
- IV. 1. Kannauj 2. Chand Bardai 3. Maharana Pratap 4. Madurikondavan 5. King Narasimhavarm-I.
- V. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True
- VI. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c

3. The Sultanate of Delhi (1206 A. D. – 1526 A.D.)

- I. 1. Qutub-ud-din Aibak 2. Iltutmish was the son-in-law of Qutub-ud-din. He was a wise ruler. He won the Confidence of many Rajput rulers and defeated some others. 3. After conquering Gujrat, Ala-ud-din turned towards the Rajput states. Having won the whole of the northern part of India, he turned towards the South. The deccan expedition brought immense wealth, power and prestige to Khilji. 4. His region is Known for many impractical schemes all of which failed due to his poor judgement and impatience nature. Such are– Taxation in Doab, shifting of the capital, Introduction of

token currencies etc. 5. Despotism, Bigotry, Dependency, Large Empire, Mongol Invasion.

- II. 1. In 1192 A.D. after the defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain, the Muslim got firmly established in India. 2. The Slave Dynasty, the Khiljis. The Tughlaq Dynasty, The Sayyid Dynasty, The Lodhi Dynasty. 3. Having won the whole of the northern part of India, Alauddin turned towards the south. 4. Tughlaq decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri in the south and named it Daulatabad. It was too far from the northern India and he could not keep a watch on the northern frontiers. 5. Ibrahim Lodhi was the son of Sikandar Lodhi. He ascended the throne of Delhi in 1517 A.D. He was harsh and cruel by nature.
- III. 1. Founder of the slave Dynasty 2. Iltutmish 3. Killed in a revolt 4. Punjab 5. Ala-ud-din-Khilji.
- IV. 1. Jai chand 2. Slave Dynasty 3. Pandal 4. Five 5. Sikandar Lodhi 6. Intolerant
- V. 1. iii 2. v 3. iv 4. ii 5. i
- VI. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a

4. The Creation of an Empire

- I. 1. India was divided into many small kingdoms. The rulers of these kingdoms were always fighting with one another. As a result of their infighting, India remained politically weak. 2. Within a span of five years only, Sher Shah created an efficient administrative system. He reorganised his army and made it strong. He crushed the rebel nobles and strengthened the central administration. He organised the revenue system etc. 3. He conquered Bengal in 1576 A. D. and Gujrat in 1578 A.D. In the north-west he conquered Kabul, Kashmir, Sind and Kandhar. In the south, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda came under the Mughal rule. 4. Akbar tried to develop amicable relations with the Rajputs. As the result, his position consolidated. He also offered them high offices in his administration. 5. Aurangzeb ruled the vast empire for the largest period, almost for fifty years. Most part of his tenure was spent in putting down revolts in various parts of his empire. After his death, the East India Company became the leading power in India.
- II. 1. Babar 2. Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi 3. He had to face rebellion from other places like Gujarat and Malwa. 4. Akbar introduced a new religion known as Din-E-Ilahi or the religion of one God. 5. Shahjahan fell ill in 1657 A.D. and his four sons began to fight for the throne in which his youngest son Aurangzeb emerged victorious.
- III. 1. Central Asia 2. Akbar's Father's trusted general or guardian of Akbar 3. 24th January, 1556 A.D., when he had a fall from the staircase of his library. 4. Farid 5. Babar, Humayun, Akbar the Great, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb.
- IV. 1. Udai Singh 2. Hemu, 1556 3. Babarnama 4. Amarkot 5. Abul Fazel.
- V. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- VI. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b

5. Architecture as Power: The Forts and Sacred Places

- I. 1. The sun temple was built in the 13th century by King Narasimha Deva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty. It is a famous temple situated at Konark, 65 km away from Bhuvaneshwar. 2. The Delhi sultans were great patrons of art and architecture. They constructed many fine buildings,

mosques monuments and tombs etc. 3. The Qutub Minar is located at Mehrauli near Delhi. It is one of the most remarkable towers in the world. It is 73 meters tall with a base measuring 14.6 meters in diameter and it tapers to 2.5 meters at its top. 4. Shahjahan has been called the Engineer King and the prince among builders on account of his love and admiration of architecture. 5. Tajmahal is situated on the bank of river Yamuna. The Tajmahal is one of the finest buildings of the world. It was built in memory of Mumtaz Mahal.

- II. 1. Almost the medieval period, architecture was of flourishing activity. Almost all the rulers of the medieval period built sacred as well as secular monuments. 2. (a) Sacred monuments like temples, mosques, synagogues etc. associated with religions and (b) Secular monuments like forts, palaces, towers, tombs, dargahs etc. 3. The temple of orissa followed the Nagara Style. Some famous temples of this style are the Mukteshwara Temple and the Lingaraja Temple at Bhuvaneshwar, the Sun Temple at Konark etc. 4. The Tejpala Temple is one of the most beautiful temples in Mount Abu. It was built in 1230 A.D. by two brothers Tejpala and Vasupala. They were the ministers of a Gujrat ruler. 5. the Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, the tomb of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, Feroz Shah Kotla.
- III. 1. Ellora in Maharashtra. 2. (a) Sacred monuments (b) Secular monuments 3. Mount Abu 4. The Sun Temple and Jagannath Temple. 5. Shahjahan.
- IV. 1. Bhuvaneshwar 2. Mukteshwar 3. Siri 4. 13th 5. Nadir Shah
- V. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- VI. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. d

6. Towns, Traders and Craftsmen

- I. 1. Indian traders made rich profits. there were organized guilds of traders and craftsmen, which helped them to produce different articles of good quality to face the competition. 2. Harappa and Mohanjo daro were the capital towns of the Indus valley civilization. During the Buddhist period, Mahajanapadas had their own court town. Kausambi was the capital of vatsa kingdom, Ujjaini of the Avanti Kingdom etc. 3. In medieval as well as ancient period, some of the trade was carried on through land-routes but sea-routes also played an important role especially while trading with foreign countries. 4. Hampi is the second largest heritage site in the world. It is associated with the ancient Kiskindha of the Ramayana period. 5. Masulipatnam was a port city on the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh. The trading Arabs founded the city in 14th century.
- II. 1. Harappa and Mohan-jo-daro were the capital towns of Indus valley civilization. 2. Sea-routes also played an important role while trading with foreign countries. Seaports were Tamralipti and Vishakhapatnam. 3. Two brothers Harihara and Bukka. 4. Eastern Coast of Andhra Pradesh. 5. the English
- III. 1. Gradual development of villages into cities. 2. Association of traders craftsmen etc. 3. A trader 4. Hampi 5. Masulipatnam.
- IV. 1. Masulipatnam 2. Vijaynagar 3. Masulipatnam 4. Malmal 5. Kamalpura
- V. 1. iii 2. i 3. iv 4. v 5. ii

VI. 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. b

7. Social Change—Mobile and Settled Communities

- I.** 1. A tribe is a group of people having certain common characteristics. Tribal people are illiterate, poor and backward. 2. There are around 500 tribes in India. The tribal population together constitutes over 8% of the country's total population. 3. The main problems of the tribal people are illiteracy, poverty and backwardness. The government is taking up various steps for the upliftment of the tribal communities in our country. 4. Caste system is a social division of class based upon occupation. In those days, castes were not hereditary but by choice of occupation. 5. The name of Assam is derived from the word 'ahom'. The Ahom tribes ruled over north-eastern part of Assam for about six centuries from the beginning of 13th century to the beginning of the 19th century (1228-1826 A.D.)
- II.** 1. Mizoram 2. Provision in the constitution for the welfare of the tribal people. Reservations in Parliament and state assemblies. Schemes for the promotion of education among tribals etc. 3. Caste may originally have been a social division of labour. Today, it is acquired by birth and has no option to change in spite of occupational choices. 4. In the 20th century, Mahatma Gandhi constantly made efforts for eliminating caste system, specially the social evil of untouchability. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a great crusader for abolition of caste prejudices etc. 5. The Gond tribes live primarily in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Eastern Maharashtra, Northern Andhra Pradesh and Western Orissa.
- III.** 1. 8% 2. 500 3. Chenchu, Kota 4. Illiteracy, poverty and backwardness 5. Vedic Periods.
- IV.** 1. Vedic 2. tilling, agriculture 3. Chhattisgarh, Mizoram 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 5. Assam
- V.** 1. iv 2. i 3. iii 4. ii
- VI.** 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. d

8. Popular Beliefs and Religions

- I.** 1. Prophet Mohammad was the founder of the Islam religion. The word Islam means surrender or submission to the will of God. It is a monotheist religion. 2. The Sufis were Muslim saints and mystics. The word 'Sufi' is derived from 'Suf' meaning 'wool', They were so called as the mystic saints from Persia because they wore shawls, which were made of coarse wool. 3. (i) Khwaja Muin-ud-din chishti came to India in 1192 A.D. and settled in Ajmer. (ii) Mirabai was a Rajput princess. She was married to Rana Sanga, the ruler of Mewar. (iii) Vallabhacharya was born in a famous Telugu Brahmin family settled in Benaras. 4. Kabir was a follower of Nirguna God. He believed in devotion without expectation. 5. While the Hindu disciples wanted to cremate his body, the Muslim disciples were interested to bury it. At last the Hindus took half of the flowers and cremated them while the Muslims took the other half and buried them.
- II.** 1. (a) They must recite the creed, which says that 'There is no other God but Allah and Mohammad is his prophet or Kalima.' (b) They must offer prayers five times a day. This prayer is called 'Namaz'. (c) They must give alms to the poor as per their capacity. (d) They must observe fast or Roza during the holy month of Ramzan. (e) They must make a pilgrimage or Haj to Mecca if they can afford. 2. Selfless and

single-minded devotion to one God is called Bhakti. Ramanand, Kabir, Chaitanya Dev, Mirabai etc. 3. Chaitanya Dev, a famous religious teacher of Bengal was born at Nadia in 1486 A.D. He renounced the world at the young age of 25. 4. Nizam-ud-din Aulia was another important of chishti order. He, along with his disciple Nasir-ud-din Chiranghi settled in Delhi. 5. According to some scholars he was born at Banaras in 1398 A.D. since, he was brought up by Neeru, a Muslim weaver, he was trained in his father's profession.

- III.** 1. Prophet Mohammad 2. Quran Shariff 3. Talwandi in 1469 A. D. 4. Muslim Saints 5. Rana Sanga
- IV.** 1. Persia 2. Islam 3. Nadia 4. Couplets, dohas 5. Nirguna
- V.** 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. iii 5. i
- VI.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a

9. Flowering of Regional Culture

- I.** 1. Amir Khusru is regarded as the greatest Persian poet of this time. Amir Hussain was another famous poet. Famous historians like Minhaj-ul-siraj and Zia. Barani and travellers like Ibn-Batutah wrote about rulers, important political events and the life of common people of this period. 2. The Mughal emperors patronized persian literature. Abul Fazel, Faizi, Raja Todarmal and Birbal were great scholars in the court of Akbar. During this period, Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas while Surdas wrote Sursagar in Hindi. 3. Under the Rajputs two Schools of paintings the Rajasthani Schools of paintings and the Pahari school of paintings were the same. The Rajput rulers were great patrons of paintings. During this period, some extra-ordinary paintings were created by the Indian artists. 4. Various forms of Hindustani music like Thumri, Khayal and Ghazal developed in North India. Tansen was a famous musician in the court of Akbar. 5. Bengal has made a rich contribution in music. The Geet Govinda of Jaideva is an immortal work. It is regarded as the forerunner of the musical form known as Dhrupada.
- II.** 1. Two new languages the Arabic and Persian, came to India with the advent of the Turkish and the Afghans. Arabic was mostly a religious while Persian was adopted as the court language. 2. Persian script is used to write Urdu. Much of its vocabulary has been taken from Persian. 3. Rajasthani School, Pahari school 4. Amir Khusru was a developer of new style of music known as Quawwali. 5. Classical dances like odissi in Orissa, Kathak in Uttar Pradesh, Bharatnatyam in Tamil Nadu, Kathakali and Mohini Attam in Kerala etc. were very popular among the people.
- III.** 1. Persian 2. Reputed author 3. Tazaq-e-Jahangir 4. Amir Khusru 5. Jaideva.
- III.** 1. Malik Muhammad Jayasi 2. Braj and Awadhi 3. Odissi, Kathak, Bharatnatyam 4. Mirza 5. Bengal
- IV.** 1. ii 2. iv 3. v 4. i 5. iii
- V.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. a
- 10. New Political Formations in the Eighteenth Century**
- 1.** The decline of the Mughal Empire started with the death of Aurangzeb. In the war of succession that arose after his death, Bahadur shah, his eldest son came out victorious. But he was a weak ruler and could not hold the vast empire together. 2. During the end of the 10th century Maharaja Ranjit singh of the Sukerchakiya misl united the 'Misl' and brought the whole area of the west of Sutlej under his control and

established a sikh kingdom. **3.** Tipu Sultan tried to introduce a new series of weights and measures. He was an efficient army general. He was a great soldier and was never disheartened in the face of defeat. **4.** Shivaji organized the Maratha hill tribes into a powerful and organized force. He instilled in them, The spirit of patriotism. **5.** The administration was headed by the king who was advised and arrested by a council of eight ministers—the ashtha Pradhans.

- II.** **1.** Marathas Rajputs and Sikhs. **2.** Sikh leader. Banda Bahadur, along with his 10,000 followers were captured and tortured to death. **3.** Maharaja Ranjit singh of the Sukerchakiya Misl united the 'Misls' and brought the whole area of the west of Sutlej under his control and established a Sikh Kingdom. **4.** Mughal Period, Nizam-ul-Mulk **5.** Shivaji hid himself in the baskets of fruits and sweets and came out of the prison.
- III.** **1.** Sawai Raja Jai Singh **2.** Astronomical observatories **3.** Mysore **4.** Jijabai **5.** Brahmin ministers of the state.
- IV.** **1.** Bahadur Shah **2.** Hyder Ali **3.** Nizam-ul-Mulk **4.** Shivner **5.** Kingmakers
- V.** **1.** iv **2.** v **3.** ii **4.** iii **5.** i
- VI.** **1.** d **2.** a **3.** b **4.** a **5.** a

Unit-2 : Our Environment

1. Natural and Human Environment

- I.** **1.** The earth is a unique planet because both physical and biological environments are available on it. **2.** Natural and human environments are mutually related, interdependent and complementary to each other. **3.** Most of the human activities affect the environment in one way or the other. **4.** Ecological system is a composite form of physical, biological and human environments and complementary. **5.** Due to disturbed ecological balance the changed environment can create circumstances favourable or unfavourable for human beings.
- II.** **1.** For the development of human life. **2.** The growth of plants, animals and human beings. **3.** Men's life is very much depended on the circumstances of physical environment. To find out different ways to adapt ourselves to environment and maintain a balance in environment. **4.** It is necessary to protect ecological balance from any type of disturbance. Create favourable circumstances for human beings.
- III.** **1.** Ecological balance **2.** Ecological system.
- IV.** **1.** surrounds **2.** relief, rocks, climate, soil, natural vegetation, wild life, etc. **3.** all things that are created by man. **4.** types of environment.
- V.** **1.** False **2.** True **3.** false
- VI.** **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b

2. Natural Environment: Land

- 1.** The crust, mantle and core are three major layers of the earth's crust. **2.** Found in layers, contain fossils, have pores, do not have any type of crystals, hold deposits of coal, oil and natural gas etc. **3.** Volcano is a vent in the earth's crust. (a) Active volcanoes erupt from time to time. (b) Dormant volcanoes are those that have erupted in the historical periods but have remained inactive move long. (c) Extinct volcanoes are those which have not erupted, since remote geological times when they were active. **4.** Earthquakes are the sudden shaking of a part of the earth. An earthquake is caused due to

the crustal instability and volcanic eruption.

- II.** **1.** (a) Crust (b) Mantle (c) Core **2.** Sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks **3.** Active volcanoes, Dormant volcanoes, Extinct volcanoes **4.** Sudden shaking of a part of the earth. **5.** Richter Scale **6.** Study of earthquakes.
- III.** **1.** lithosphere **2.** Fossils **3.** Earth's crust **4.** lava and gases **5.** Igneous rocks.
- IV.** **1.** Dormant volcanoes are those that have erupted in the historical periods but have remained inactive move long. Extinct volcanoes are those which have not erupted, since remote geological times when they were active. **2.** Igneous rocks are solidified states of the molten material or the lava ejected from the interior of the earth. Metamorphic rocks are formed through the process of metamorphism. It may involve both physical as well as chemical changes in the pre-existing rocks.
- V.** **1.** 71 percent **2.** indirect sources **3.** crust **4.** plants, animals
- VI.** **1.** v **2.** i **3.** iv **4.** ii **5.** iii
- VII.** **1.** True **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True
- VIII.** **1.** b **2.** a **3.** a **4.** a **5.** a **6.** b **7.** a **8.** b **9.** c **10.** a

3. Air

- I.** **1.** Rainfall is measured with the help of rain gauge. Snowfall is measured by melting. **2.** Humidity can be measured with the help of hygrometer. **3.** This information about various elements of weather is collected by the scientists at the weather station. It helps us to knowing temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, sunshine, pressure and winds.
- II.** **1.** Aneroid barometer is used for measuring atmospheric pressure. It measures the force exerted by air on a metallic plate. **2.** A weather station is a place where data about the weather elements is collected regularly and continuously. **3.** An altimeter is used for measuring the height of the plane during its flight. **4.** If the temperature of the wet bulb thermometer drops sharply, the humidity is very low and if the temperature of this thermometer does not drop, it means humidity is very high.
- III.** **1.** Temperature, humidity, pressure and winds. **2.** Record of rainfall **3.** pressure **4.** Weather stations **5.** Meteorology **6.** Thermometer.
- IV.** **1.** Weather is atmosphere at a given time and at a given place. climate is average weather conditions in an area over a long period. **2.** An altimeter tells the height of a plane during its flight. The barograph provides a continuous record of pressure.
- V.** **1.** Phenomena **2.** mixture, particles, **3.** atmosphere **4.** situated, earth's **5.** stratosphere **6.** Ionosphere, Exosphere **7.** heated **8.** hygrometer **9.** rainfall, millimetre **10.** humidity **11.** velocities, anemograph **12.** Horizontal, wind **13.** velocity, kilometres
- VI.** **1.** True **2.** True **3.** False **4.** False **5.** False
- VII.** **1.** (a) ii (b) iv (c) i (d) iii **2.** (a) iv (b) v (c) iii (d) i (e) ii (f) vi
- VIII.** **1.** b **2.** d **3.** b **4.** c **5.** a **6.** a **7.** a **8.** b **9.** a **10.** d **11.** a **12.** d **13.** b **14.** b

4. Water

- I.** **1.** Tides are caused by the attraction of the surface of the earth or due to gravitational force. Being Closer to the earth, the moon is more responsible for tides than the sun. **2.** Ocean

currents are large scale movements of water in the oceans in a definite direction, like rivers in the ocean. Where warm and cold currents meet, planktons grow abundantly. These areas are good fishing grounds. The mixing of warm and cold current helps in the production of planktons. **3.** Planktons support fish in large numbers. The currents influence navigation, as a ship sailing down the current will surely go faster. It can save time and fuel.

- II.** **1.** Hydrosphere is the vast water mass on the earth including oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, snow fields, underground water etc. **2.** Rivers, tanks, lakes, wells etc. **3.** Due to presence of salts in water. **4.** The pushing action of the winds blowing over the ocean is the most important cause of the waves movement. **5.** The attraction of the surface of the earth due to gravitational force. **6.** In sea navigation, river navigation. Preventing silting of harbours, generation of electricity, help to fishermen.
- III.** **1.** Dead sea. **2.** Waves, tides and currents. **3.** Kuroshio current and the Gulf stream current. **4.** Difference in density of sea water. **5.** The amount of salt present in ocean water is called salinity.
- IV.** **1.** Waves are up and down movement of oceanic water at its own place due to the action of winds or other influence. Tides are rise and fall in the water level of oceans as a result of gravitational attraction of the moon. **2.** Warm currents originate near the equator and flow towards the poles. Cold currents originate in the high latitudes and flow towards the equator. **3.** Ocean currents are large scale movements of water in the oceans in a definite direction, like rivers in the ocean. When the mass of water moving on the surface of an ocean is board, slow and shallow, is called drift. **4.** When tides are of a higher magnitude than normal, then they are called spring tides. The attraction of the sun and the moon neutralise each other. When the sun, the moon and the earth form three corners of triangle. This happens at the first and third quarters of the moon. At these times the tides are weaker and they are called neap tides.
- V.** **1.** earth **2.** conservation **3.** cold **4.** tides **5.** saline
- VI.** **1.** False **2.** True **3.** True **4.** True
- VII.** **1.** iii **2.** i **3.** iv **4.** ii **5.** v
- VIII.** **1.** a **2.** b **3.** a **4.** a **5.** a **6.** b **7.** a

5. Natural vegetation and Wile Life

- 1.** Tropical Deciduous forests (Monsoon)—these forests are found in those areas of tropical zones which get annual rainfall between 100 cm and 200cm. These trees shed their leaves during the dry spell of summer. In these areas winter season is predominant. **2.** The tree of these forests shed their leaves during the period of water shortage, hence they are known as deciduous forests. **3.** Biosphere reserves are being established to preserve the genetic diversity in the representative ecosystem. In order to preserve wildlife in its natural setting, national parks and sanctuaries have been set up. **4.** Forests have enormous environment value. Forests contribute to the chemical cycles that sustain life and regulate weather and climate. **5.** The destruction of forests for the purposes of agriculture, timber, fuel, wood, human settlements and cattle rearing is known as deforestation. **6.** In 1973 Government of India launched a special programme

called 'Project Tiger'. A number of national parks and sanctuaries were designated as tiger reserves. **7.** Forests are a great gift of nature. They play a prominent role in removing environmental pollution. Forests are the habitat of wild animals. **8.** Many species of animals die out because of the loss of habitat. The decrease in plant life means less photosynthesis. Less photosynthesis means less oxygen produced and less carbon dioxide taken out of the air. **9.** Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching and air, water and pollution from various industrial activities adversely affect the health and well being of the animal population. **10.** Special efforts are being made to preserve wild life and forest. National parks and sanctuaries have been set to preserve wild life in its natural setting.

- II.** **1.** Equatorial forests, Evergreen forests, Tropical Deciduous forests, Temperate broad leaved Evergreen forests, Temperate broad leaved Deciduous forests, Coniferous forests. **2.** Typical shape of their trees, big circle of leaves and branches round the stem, snow slips and falls on ground, found between 60° and 70° north and south latitudes located at high altitudes. **3.** All the organisms in the biosphere are interdependent though creating a balance in the environment. **4.** Timber, fuel, wood, food and oxygen. **5.** Endangered species of plants and animals are those which are so rare that is likely that they will soon become extinct.
- III.** **1.** great gift of nature **2.** Carbon dioxide **3.** D D T and Dieldrin **4.** White peacock and red siskin **5.** Tiger and white Rhino **6.** A reserved area meant for preserving its natural vegetation, wild life and natural beauty. **7.** A reserved area meant for preservation and development of endangered species. **8.** IUCN, and WWFN.
- IV.** **1.** earth, biosphere **2.** earth **3.** pollution **4.** Evergreen **5.** Temperate, evergreen **6.** Equatorial **7.** Temperate Grassland. **8.** enormous **9.** species, habitat **10.** endangered
- V.** **1.** False **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True **5.** True **6.** False
- VI.** **1.** iii **2.** i **3.** v **4.** ii **5.** iv
- VII.** **1.** a **2.** c **3.** d **4.** d **5.** a

6. Human Environment

- I.** **1.** Rural settlement is the settlement where man is engaged in primary professions and no basic facilities are provided. Urban settlement is the developed settlement advanced in standard of living and profession and all the basic facilities have been provided. **2.** Satellite communication system is a communication system of live telecast in which man-made satellites are established in space to reflect the radiowaves transmitted to distant places with the help of new technology. It is used for telecasting television programmes, telecom facilities and other similar purposes. **3.** Railways can handle more load as compared to roadways. **4.** It is very useful method of transport in mountainous areas where roads and railways can not be easily constructed.
- II.** **1.** The thick mud walls keep the house cool during the day. **2.** Rural and urban **3.** Transport of animal oil, natural gas etc. **4.** A collective dwelling area of men which may be in the form of a village, city or metropolis etc.
- III.** **1.** land, water and air transport. **2.** A rural settlement is a composite structure of houses and roads, mostly inhabited by agriculturist people. **3.** Mediterranean sea with Red sea.

4. Urban, due to ventilation .
- IV. 1. Rural settlement 2. Wheel 3. Transport 4. Telephone
5. Rural 6. Water ways
- V. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
- VI. 1. v 2. iv 3. i 4. ii 5. iii
- VII. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. d

7. Human Environment Interaction

- I. 1. Sahara desert in Africa is the largest desert in the world. It spreads out for about 55000 km from east to west and around 1900 km from north to south. 2. Ladakh is a cold desert. It is located in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. The high mountains and aridity of landscape in this region are its most striking features. It is a plateau situated south of the Karakoram range and north of Zasker mountains. 3. Amazon rain forests consist of a large variety of plants and animals. In this basin, tropical evergreen forests with tall trees can be found. Savana grasslands are found on the southern part of these forests. 4. In villages, not only agriculture, but several cottage and small scale industries have been developed. Life style and income of the villagers are improving and increasing. 5. The cultivation of a large variety of crops such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and oil seeds are favoured by natural environment in Prairies. Towns are served as the centres for collecting and storing agricultural product and distributing manufactured food. 6. Veld are grasslands in South Africa. These grasslands lie between the Drakensberg mountains and the Namibian desert.
- II. 1. Deserts are barren lands which generally receives less than 25 cm of precipitation in a year. Hot deserts lie between 20° and 30° latitudes north and south of the equator. 2. Sahara desert in Africa is the largest desert in the world. 3. Amazon river lies between 10° north and 10° south of the equator. The Amazon basin lies in south America. It is second largest river in the world. 4. The Sahara desert was also known as Elkhela meaning the emptiness. 5. The natural environment of prairies favours the cultivation. Also it has big railway junctions. 6. The location of South Africa is in the temperature zone of the southern Hemisphere.
- III. 1. Date palms, cereals and vegetable. 2. Oasis is a fertile area in the desert. 3. It has hot and wet climate. 4. In comparison to the Amazon Basin, the Ganga–Brahmaputra regions are lesser dense than the Amazon forests. So these forests are more useful. 5. Serve as centres for collecting and storing agricultural product and distributing manufactured food.
- IV. 1. Sahara 2. winds 3. Amazon rain forests 4. Ganga – Brahmaputra 5. Veld 6. world
- V. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True
- VI. 1. Amazon rain forests consist of a large variety of plants and animals. The Ganga Brahmaputra forests are not as dense as in the case of the equatorial region. 2. Prairies are the broad expanses of grasslands on the plains of middle latitudes. Veld are grasslands which lie between the Drakensberg mountains and the Namibian deserts.
- VII. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c

Unit - 3 : Democracy and Equality

1. Evolution of Democracy

- I. 1. The glorious revolution of 1688 in England was a severe blow to the absolute rule of the British king. In 1789, the

French Revolution brought forth the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, It gave a blow to the king. The American War of Independence opposed the idea of a government, which did not work for the welfare of the people. The Russian Revolution of 1917 also tried to establish social and economic equality. 2. The Federal form of Government. The Indian constitution is both unitary and federal. But the central Government has been given more powers to ensure and strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. 3. In Dictatorship all the power lies in the hands of a person or a party. In Democracy the government is formed by the elected representatives of the people. 4. The decision of the Government is made on the principle of majority. All people can not hold the same opinion on any issue. So majority opinion is considered for action. But the Government cannot ignore the interests of regional, linguistic and religious minorities. 5. In a Parliamentary form of Government, the Executive is a part and parcel of the Legislature while in a President form of Government; the Executive is independent of the Legislature.

- II. 1. Democracy is the Government of the people, by the people and for the people. 2. Rule of law is the basis for administration of justice. No person will suffer, unless he has violated the law of the land. 3. In case of any dispute arises between the centre and the states, the same can be settled here amicably. 4. In secular state there is no official religion. People of different religions enjoy equal rights and are given the freedom to practice their own religions. 5. Presidential form of Government.
- III. 1. The sixteenth President of the united states. 2. 1688 3. Executive implements laws and runs the administration of the country. 4. Unsociability has been made offence punishable under the law. 5. The actual power lies in the hands of the people. The Government has a fixed tenure.
- IV. 1. Presidential 2. Athens 3. dispute 4. twofold 5. secular.
- V. 1. iii 2. v 3. i 4. ii 5. iv
- VI. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a

2. Institutional Representation of Democracy

- I. 1. Universal Adult Franchise refers to all adult citizens of a country being given the right to vote irrespective of caste, creed, religion, race etc. 2. The Election Commission is responsible for holding election to the Parliament and State Legislature Assemblies. It also directs and supervises the election to the highest offices of the President and the Vice President. It delimits the constituencies etc. 3. Election is the process through which the public opinion can be ascertained on two major issues; i.e. the policies and programmes of the government and the choice of representatives only and elected government can protect freedom of its citizens and work for their welfare. 4. A new Lok Sabha or a new assembly is constituted after the expiry of the duration of the existing House or on its dissolution. The President issues a notification to this effect. The Electoral process starts with the issuance of the order. 5. A political party is a group of organised people having same views which act as a political unit, with a view to control the government by the constitutional means and implement their general policies.
- II. 1. Candidates distribute pamphlets, leaflets, flags, stickers

etc. amongst the voters for seeking their support and vote in the election. **2.** A National Party participates in elections all over the country. A Regional Party contest election in a particular state or region. **3.** The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. It played active role in the freedom movements. Its election symbol is Hand. The Congress in its manifesto released in March 2004, laid stress on the following policies and programmes; rural employment, privatization of state, reservation of jobs for dalits and tribals etc. **4.** The leaders of the opposition has the same status as that of a cabinet minister. (a) The opposition checks the misuse of power by government. The opposition seeks inquiry into certain matters, which are of public interest. (b) It creates public opinion against government's wrong policies. **5.** In case no party gets an absolute majority in an election, two or more parties join hands together to form a government. They elect a leader. He or she is invited by the President to be the Prime Minister and form the government. These Parties work out a Common Minimum Programme (CMP) and run the government.

- III. 1.** 18 years **2.** By the President **3.** Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India, Indian National congress. **4.** Two or more parties join hands together to form a government known as CMP. **5.** Sonia Gandhi
- IV. 1.** Bicycle **2.** Democracy **3.** Five **4.** National **5.** Election Commission.
- V. 1.** ii **2.** v **3.** i **4.** iii **5.** iv
- VI. 1.** b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** d **5.** b

3. The State Government : Formation and Functions

- I. 1.** The State Legislatures are the law making authorities of the states. Most of states have only one house in their Legislatures i. e. Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha. While some others have two houses. The Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly i.e. the Lower House and Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council i. e. the Upper House. **2.** The Government is the constitutional head of a state. He had many powers; executive powers, Legislative powers, Judicial powers, Discretionary powers. **3.** The passage of a Bill involves three stages, known as Reading. In the first reading, the bill is introduced. In the second reading, a general discussion is held on the Bill in the House. In the third reading, the Bill is put to Vote. If it is passed, it is signed by the speaker and sent to Vidhan Parishad. In the Vidhan Parishad also, the Bill passes through three readings. If the Vidhan Parishad passes the Bill, it is then sent to the Governor for his Consent. After the Governor signs the Bill, it becomes a law. **4.** The leader of the party enjoying majority in the Legislative Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister, who forms his own Council of Ministers. He acts as a link between the Council of Ministers and the Governor. **5.** Bureaucrats are civil servants responsible for the implementation of Government policies. The success of any Government depends on the efficiency, ability and honesty of its Bureaucrats.
- II. 1.** He/She should be a citizen of India. His/Her age should not be less than 25 years. He/She should not hold any office of profit. His/Her name should be included in the Voter's list. **2.** In exercising these powers, the Governor is not bound to

consider the advice of the Council of Ministers. He can reserve any bill passed by the State. In case of no party obtaining a clear majority in the election, the Governor has the discretion to appoint the Chief Minister of the state on the basis of his personal judgement. **3.** A Money Bill is a Bill related to monetary matters. A minister introduces it with the Governor's consent. After the Vidhan Sabha passes it, it is sent to the Vidhan Parishad, The Vidhan Parishad can not delay the Bill for more than 14 days after which, it is considered as passed by both the Houses and is sent for the Governor's approval. **4.** If the Governor report to the President that the administration of the state is not being run according to constitutional provisions. **5.** The real political executive of the state is the Chief Minister. The Minister's head and control different ministries. Every Ministry has a secretary. He is assisted by the Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and other Administrative Officers and Section Officers etc.

- III. 1.** Governor **2.** Governor **3.** Conveys the views of the Governor to the Council of Ministers. **4.** Governor **5.** The State Legislature
- IV. 1.** 47 **2.** 28, 73. autonomous **4.** law **5.** pardon.
- V. 1.** v **2.** iv **3.** i **4.** ii **5.** iii
- VI. 1.** b **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c

4. Media and Democracy

- I. 1.** Media means Communication like the newspaper, magazines, radio, television etc. Media play the role of interfacing between government and public at large. It also protects the fundamental rights and democratic interests of the nation. **2.** Newspaper formulate and mould public opinion. People form their own opinion on various Government policies and can express their views on the Letters on the Editor Column. **3.** To protect the public interest. It should project the news accurately without any kind of bias and prejudice. The media should be strong enough to get itself free from undue control of the government. It is the duty of the media to keep up public awareness and interest and to curb corruption, nepotism etc. from the country. **4.** Print Media has a limited access. Only literate section of people can take advantage of it while a large number of people of our country are still illiterate. As such they can not get any benefit out of Print Media. The Electronic Media is popular even among the illiterates. Even illiterate people can listen to radio and watch television. **5.** It should give true account of news. It should do its job without any kind of bias. It should be responsible and accountable towards the society etc.
- II. 1.** Media means mass communication like the newspaper, radio, television etc. **2.** Print Media is popular among the literates only. The Electronic Media is popular even among the illiterates. **3.** It is the duty of the Media to keep up public awareness and interest, and to curb corruption, nepotism etc. from the country. **4.** String Operation is a secret mission carried out by media to expose corruption and other social evils involving the big guns. **5.** Only literate section of the people can take advantage of it while a large number of people of our country are still illiterate.
- III. 1.** Yes **2.** Television, radio, Internet etc. are called Electronic

- Media. **3.** Print Media– Books, Journals and Magazines. Electronic Media–Radio, television and cinema. **4.** Yes **5.** Yes
- IV.** **1.** Democracy **2.** Watchdog **3.** Electronic **4.** eradicating **5.** True.
- V.** **1.** iv **2.** v **3.** i **4.** ii **5.** iii
- VI.** **1.** c **2.** a **3.** a **4.** b **5.** d

5. Commercial and Social Advertising

- I.** **1.** Advertising is one of the most important means of mass communication. Advertising is the best and easiest way to create a big market for any product. **2.** With the development of science and technology, the mode of advertising also changed. During the fifteenth and sixteenth century, speech made way for handbills and pamphlets. Now, it became more technical and market-oriented. **3.** Commercial advertising is aimed at increasing sale of a particular product, service or idea. **4.** To increase sale of a particular product and to address certain social issues. **5.** Commercial advertising is aimed to increase sale of a particular product service or idea. Social advertising is used for addressing certain social issues i.e. family planning, AIDS awareness etc.
- II.** **1.** Advertising is the important means of mass communication. **2.** It is the best and the easiest way to create a big market for any product. **3.** Newspapers, magazines, Periodicals, T.V., radio, Internet, banners, hoarding, etc. **4.** The advertising campaign should be in accordance with the laws of the country. It should not injure the cultural and religious sentiments of the people etc. **5.** Advertising should not injure the cultural and religious sentiments of the people.
- III.** **1.** yes **2.** two **3.** addressing social issues **4.** on the road **5.** yes
- IV.** **1.** persuade **2.** advertising **3.** increasing **4.** unbound **5.** conformity.
- V.** **1.** iv **2.** iii **3.** v **4.** i **5.** ii
- VI.** **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** d **5.** d

6. Gender Discrimination

- I.** **1.** Unjust and undignified discrimination between a male and a female is called gender discrimination. It is a social problem and has nothing to do with the biological factors. A society where there is prejudice between males and females cannot progress. **2.** (a) Inferior status of women. (b) Female Infanticide. (c) Neglect of girl's education. (d) Child marriage. (e) Dowry system. (f) The Sati system. (g) Denial of right to property. **3.** Discrimination between a male child and a female child starts since childhood. **4.** Gender discrimination is also found in economic fields like employment and occupation. In the social field, the inequalities between both genders are based on mortality that is known as mortality inequality. **5.** After independence, things have started improving as women are given right to vote, right to education, equal share in property etc.
- II.** **1.** Sati is despicable social evil in which a widow is forced to burn herself in the funeral pyre of her dead husband and if she resists, she is forced to do so. **2.** Dowry is the system in which the parents of girl child have to give money, valuables and goods etc. at the time of a girl's marriage. Due to this evil of dowry, many girls are unmarried as their parents cannot afford dowry. **3.** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar founded movement to curb child marriage and encourage widow remarriage. **4.** Free education is being provided to the girls in

- several states. **5.** After independence, the democratic right to vote is given to the people with any bias of gender, caste, colour, creed etc. So women have been given the right without any discrimination.
- III.** **1.** Encouraging women to establish their identity. **2.** 1829 **3.** Neglect of girl education. **4.** After independence they are given right to vote, right to education, equal share in property etc. **5.** Child marriage, dowry system, Sati system
- IV.** **1.** liability **2.** improving **3.** inequality **4.** Inferior status of women **5.** prohibiting.
- V.** **1.** v **2.** ii **3.** iii **4.** iv **5.** i
- VI.** **1.** a **2.** d **3.** c **4.** b **5.** c

7. Marketing and Salesmanship

- I.** **1.** The concept of marketing is based entirely on customer's needs and satisfaction. Now-a-days, the marketing requires to satisfy the needs and demands of the customer. **2.** creation of employment, customer's satisfaction, Exploration of marketing, revenue formation, no bargaining, good standard of living. **3.** Fixed price policy of marketing is one where there is no place for any kind of bargaining. In flexible price policy, the customers do the bargaining over the price of goods. **4.** There are two distinct channels of distribution of things in the market. (a) Direct channels (b) Indirect channels **5.** A skillful salesman is an asset to any business. The intention of every business is to generate revenue by selling their goods, products or services, which is done by skillful salesmanship.
- II.** **1.** A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet for the purpose of a sale or exchange of product or service in lieu of money. **2.** The concept of selling has also become a wide spread term in consonance with the process of marketing. It includes (a) finding out buyers (b) To know about their requirements and to persuade them to buy goods. (c) Process of negotiation comprising sale, delivery and payment. (d) Providing after sale service. **3.** It gives confidence to both the buyers and the sellers. There is no place of bargaining. It is helpful particularly for those who cannot bargain over price of the goods. **4.** Retailer is a person who buys goods or products from a wholesaler and sells it to the buyers. Wholesaler is a person who buys goods or products in bulk from the producer or the manufacturer and sells it to the retailers for resale. **5.** It helps the society by creating job opportunities, increasing employment and generating money in the market. It also helps in improving the standard of living of the people and works for customer's satisfaction.
- III.** **1.** Agreement over the price of a thing between a buyer and seller. **2.** Satisfying the needs and demands of the customer. **3.** Yes **4.** Indirect channel, Direct channel, **5.** Customer's satisfaction.
- IV.** **1.** market **2.** employment **3.** wholesalers **4.** customers **5.** contact.
- V.** **1.** iii **2.** v **3.** ii **4.** i **5.** iv
- VI.** **1.** d **2.** a **3.** d **4.** d **5.** d

Social Science-8

Unit 1 : Our Pasts

1. The world in Modern Times- Modern Age

- I.** **1.** The new technique of production, which brought about

drastic changes in the economy, is referred to as Industrial Revolution. **2.** Imperialism is the act of acquiring more territories in foreign land. Increase of contacts national awakening, western education etc. led to its growth. **3.** The domestic system was replaced by the factory system. Goods produced by the hand in small quantities were soon outnumbered by machine-made goods manufactured at a rapid pace. It is called Industrial Revolution. As the demand of goods increased a new method of production was adopted which was known as the factory system. **4.** It broke up the home industry and replaced it by the factory system. Child labour was promoted. It gave birth to economic imperialism. It brought great changes in the habits, thoughts and lives of the people etc. **5.** The demand of goods increased, the raw material available in the village was not adequate to increase production etc. **6.** The impacts are increase of contacts, national awakening, western education etc.

- II.** **1.** The country was breaking up into small independent kingdoms that constantly fought each other. This disunity led to the colonization of India by British. **2.** Primary sources and secondary sources. **3.** The governments of African countries were weak and unable to resist the powerful Europeans. **4.** The reason was that England and the other European countries were small and were not able to satisfy the demand for raw materials. Also the market for finished products was small. **5.** Britain made India its colony and economically exploited it for its own benefit. The struggle of the Indian people against imperialism ended in AD 1947, when India became independent. **6.** The governments of these countries were weak and unable to resist the powerful Europeans. The improvements in transport made the spread of imperialism easier.
- III.** **1.** New learning or revival of ancient Greek and Roman culture. **2.** In which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth. **3.** The act of acquiring more territories in foreign land. **4.** An economic system where means of production and distribution are owned by private individuals. **5.** Socialism is a set of left-wing political principles whose general aim is to create a system in which everyone has an equal opportunity to benefit from a country's wealth.
- IV.** **1.** George Washington **2.** factories **3.** production **4.** spinning Jenny **5.** England **6.** Steam engine **7.** Vasco-de-Gama **8.** trading.
- V.** **1.** c **2.** c **3.** c **4.** c **5.** c

2. British Power in India

- I.** **1.** The Marathas chiefs were selfish and did not trust on one another. The Marathas did not establish an efficient system of administration. The Maratha leaders were not able diplomats. The British forces were disciplined and well-organised. The British generals always acted in a planned manner. **2.** Mir Qasim started to assert his independence through various steps like strengthening his army, abolishing inland trade duties for the Indian merchants etc. The British company overthrew Mir Qasim. **3.** The British announced Mir Jafar as ruler of Bengal in place of Mir Qasim. Finally another battle known as the Battle of Buxar was fought. **4.** The battle of

Plassey made the British the masters of Bengal and the battle of Buxar made the British an important political power in India. The battle of Plassey was won through conspiracy and the battle of Buxar was won due to the military superiority of the British forces.

- II.** **1.** The company's officers were corrupt and greedy. The collectors of taxes, called the Amils, cruelly collected as much money as possible from the poor peasants. **2.** Under subsidiary alliance the ruler had to keep British troops in his state and pay for the maintenance of these troops. **3.** The Battle of Plassey is an important landmark in the history of India. It marked the establishment of British rule in India.
- III.** **1.** Alivardi khan **2.** Fort William **3.** Jagat Seths **4.** Awadh **5.** Bassein
- IV.** **1.** f **2.** e **3.** d **4.** a **5.** c **6.** b
- V.** **1.** b **2.** a **3.** c

3. Colonialism and Tribal Societies

- I.** **1.** The first revolt was of the kols in 1820. They did not like the extension of British Authority in their area. For a long time they zealously guarded their frontiers and did not allow any stranger to enter the region. The British troops felt it tough to enter the territory. **2.** The Santhal rebellion took place in 1855-56 in the Chhota Nagpur area adjacent to Bengal. The rebellion was motivated against the British officials and the oppression of Zamindars and the Mahajans. **3.** The first tribal revolt was that of the Khasis in the north-eastern region. The Khasi was a prominent tribe who occupied the hilly region between Jaintia hills in the east and Garo hills in the west. **4.** Birsa Munda launched a massive movement and he proclaimed himself as a prophet with supernatural healing power.
- II.** **1.** They killed the incharge of Dimapur police outpost in 1844. This upset the British forces. **2.** The tribal people practice a variety of economic activities like hunting, food gathering, fishing, cattle breeding and agriculture. **3.** Khasis were as powerful as the British troops present in their neighbouring territories. The Khasis chief, Tirat Singh Nongkhlaw wanted to drive the low-land strangers from their country. This revolt kept going from 1829 to 1833. **4.** Birsa Munda was a leader of Mundas, under his influence a large number of disciples grew and very soon he appeared as a new prophet and incarnation of god who possessed super natural powers.
- III.** **1.** adivasis **2.** tribes **3.** Kols **4.** Bengal
- IV.** **1.** The Khasi was a prominent tribe who occupied the hilly region between Jaintia hills in the east and the Garo hills in the west. Nagar was another north-eastern tribe which revolted and killed the incharge of Dimapur police outpost in 1844. This upset the British forces. It took about 3 years to control the situation. **2.** Kols did not like the extension of British authority in their area. The first revolt was of the Kols in 1820. The Santhal rebellion took place in 18 55-56 in the Chhota Nagpur area adjacent to Bengal. This rebellion was motivated against the British officials and the oppression of Zamindars and the Mahajans.
- V.** **1.** a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** d

4. Crafts and Industries

- I.** **1.** The British imperialism broke down the entire structure of

Indian society and economy. **2.** The decline of Indian handicrafts converted India consumer with consumer of British goods and a supplier of raw materials. After the Industrial Revolution, the factories had provided employment to the thousands of artisans who had been working in the village, in Britain. **3.** In the second half of the 19th century the development of Indian industry forced but was in very slow pane. The reasons behind this was—the British wanted India to remain a colony which could be exploited for enriching the United Kingdom. The cotton, jute, coal, iron, sugar and cement were the important industries which developed in this period. **4.** The British took certain measures to protect the declining of Indian industries. They reduce the import duties levied on the foreign goods.

II. **1.** The local rulers, nobles and landlords patronized the town artisans and craftsmen in order to produce luxury goods. **2.** The growth of Iron and steel Industry helped in the growth of engineering products. **3.** The Indian handicrafts were forced to indulge in the unequal competition with the mechanized goods in Britain. India was not industrialized. **4.** In “The poverty and British rule in India,” he said that the economic condition of the people of India was extreme poor. India had the lowest per capita income in the world . The landlords, factory owners and traders had accumulated a plenty of wealth, while peasants, craftsmen lost their livelihood owing to the emergence of modern industries and competitions from foreign goods.

III. **1.** True **2.** True **3.** True **4.** True

IV. **1.** d **2.** c **3.** a **4.** d

5. The Revolt of 1857

I. **1.** Application of Doctrine of Lapse and Annexations, destruction of village economy and handicrafts, social reforms were being looked as interference in their religious matters, discrimination against Indian soldiers. **2.** On 10th may Indian soldiers marched to Delhi. They were joined by the local sepoys. They killed the European officers and captured the city. On 11 May 1857, Bahadur Shah II was persuaded to accept the leadership of the revolt. **3.** The Revolt from Kanpur was led by Nana Sahib, the dis contented adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. Along with the sepoys, he was able to capture Kanpur after expelling the British. **4.** Dressed in male attire she fought like a true soldier, with unprecedented courage and military skill. With the help of her associate Tatia Tope, she captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought back gallantly till she died on 17th June 1858. **5.** Lack of support, lack of coordination, no modern weapons and equipment. **6.** Though the Hindus and Muslims fought shoulder-to-shoulder and people made a heroic effort, the revolt was suppressed by the end of 1858. Policy of Divide and Rule was adopted. **7.** The rule of the East India company came to an end. Queen Victoria was declared the Empress of India in 1876. The Revolt of 1857 had come as a great shock to the British.

II. **1.** Nana Sahib **2.** mutiny **3.** religious sentiments **4.** Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi.

III. **1.** exiled to Rangoon **2.** adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II **3.** confiscation of Jagirs **4.** greased cartridges **5.** Rani Laxmibai **6.** Tatia Tope.

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

V. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** b

6. New Education and Indian Renaissance

I. **1.** Untouchability, caste system, female infanticide, slave trade. **2.** Educated Indians, who had been exposed to the western thoughts and ideas, came to the conclusion that social evils and superstitions were keeping Indians backward. To get rid the society of these evils, enlightened Indians started reform movements indifferent parts of the country. **3.** Among the Sikhs, Singh Sabhas of Amritsar and Lahore started the reform movement. They founded the khalka colleges at Amritsar and started more colleges and schools, which promoted the Punjabi language, Sikh learning and literature. **4.** The reform movements among the Parsi community were started by Naoroji Furdoonji and Dadabhai Naoroji. They started the journal, Rast Goftar, in which they raised their voice against religious orthodoxy which gave rise to social evils. **5.** Untouchability, Sati, Female Infanticide, Slavery, Polygamy, Purdah System were some of the evils which prevailed in Indian society. To remove these evils, some socio-religious reforms started. **6.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy took steps to encourage the progress of science. Lord Macaulay, passed his minute in 1835 supporting the European literature and sciences among the natives of India.

II. **1.** He said that meditation and devotion were the paths of religious salvation. He emphasized the concept of service to man because for him, mas was the symbol of God. **2.** He was the founder of the Aligarh movement. It was through this movement that the muslims were roused to a new life. It instilled in the Muslims a desire for western education and culture. **3.** In Western India, the movement was led by Mahadev Govind Ranade and Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. They condemned the caste system and the practice of untouchability, worked for improving the social status of women, supported widow remarriage, advocated Hindu-Muslim unity and encouraged the spread of modern education to all. **4.** Yes, these reform movements affected the status, of women. Many social evils are ending and improving the social status of women. **5.** Indian newspaper and periodical played a prominent role in carrying ideas to the people. Some important newspapers are shome Prakash and Rast Goftar. **6.** When the East India Company came to India, there were a large number of elementary schools in all parts of the country. In the beginning , the East India Company did nothing to promote education in India. Gradually, persuaded by the Christian missionaries, the government began to take interest in this field.

III. (a) Henry Derozio was greatly attracted by the ideals of French Revolution. His followers were known as Derozians and the intellectual and radical movement led by him was known as the Young Bengal Movement. Derozians despised traditions and rituals, denounced the caste system. and idol worship and encouraged women’s education. (b) Jyotirao Phule, affectionately, called Mahatma Phule or Jyotiba, worked for the cause of women and the untouchables. He started schools for women and the so-called lower castes. His wife taught in one of these schools, In AD 1873, he founded a social organization called Satyashodhak Samaj.

IV. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a great scholar supported the introduction of western education through the medium of English. 2. They did not go for western education. 3. An end to the practice of untouchables were not being allowed to enter temple. 4. Disputes and controversy 5. Arya Samaj, 1857. 6. Ramakrishna 7. Keshab Chandra Sen

V. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c

VI. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. d

7. Colonialism and Urban Changes

I. 1. There was a substantial raise of tariffs on Indian merchants, while, increasing tracts of Indian farmland were seized and administered by British officials for production of goods. These goods including essential food were then exported to Britain. 2. The new centre of the activities came into being with the growth of cities in the colonial area. The modern planned cities like New Delhi and Islamabad came into being. The British dues for coal retreads from the heal and dust of the planers led to the development of another colonial urban forum known as the hill station. 3. In the eighteenth century there were thanas and 600 Muhallas prior to the establishment of the municipalities by Indo-British government in 1850, the town was under the administration of katwal with thanedars supervising Muhalla doors and darogas or policemen. 4. A separate police department with a force of constables was set up under inspector numeral, who was to be responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the whole police department. Deputy inspector humeral assisted him. The deputy inspector humeral in turn, was assisted by an assistant district Superintendent of police. 5. (a) The global trade's expansion was made possible by the building of an expensive railway system in India in the second half of the 19th century. The first line, which ran 20 miles out of Bombay, was opened in 1853. By 1906, when all the trunk routes in places, there was nearby 30000 miles of trunk. (b) In emerging towns New Delhi and Chandigarh were planned cities. They differed from others in terms of the area and population. A number of units were enclorsed in larger self laments in Delhi.

II. 1. They proceed to establish their domain over more and more inland regions of Indian territories from the native administrators like rajas, wands and Mughal viceroy. 2. The second quarter of the 19th century saw a prolonged de-urbanization during which the growth of colonial port cities Calcutta, Bombay and Madras was offset by de-urbanization and de-industrialization in the hinterland. Indian economy increasingly became agrarian and agro-based. 3. The nation establishing municipal government for major towns was first adopted under the act XXVI of 1850 The municipal government was extended to the smaller towns under the district town act of 1868.

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

IV. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. d.

8. Changes of the Arts, Paintings,

Literature and Architecture

I. 1. All forms of Indian literature like fiction, story and poetry, Drama and theatre with eased a great boom in the 19th and 20th centuries. 2. Various movements in the field of the art of paintings were started in the 19th and the early 20th century

in India by various individuals through art schools and art groups. 3. As the different performing arts were already well advanced so they were the western counterparts, but by no means free from modernization. As for the influences of the west's unfence, we have to at last adopt the musical instruments such as harmonium and the violin. 4. The seven Island of Bombay were given to the English King charley II in dowry on his marriage to the Portuguese princess, catherine of Bargeman in 1662. Under the British architecture Mumbai underwent a change. In 1857, the Bombay University established In 1869, the foundation stone of the Rajabai Tower was laid. In 20th Century the British Constructed monumental buildings mainly to reflect the glory of the Empire.

II. 1. After 1936 the Indian poetry took to realism both in the thought and language. It laid great stress on day to day life and miseries of the masses. 2. Raja Ravi Verma was the pioneer in the field of the art of painting. He was conversant not only with painting but with sculpture also. 3. Rabindranath Tagore, Havell, Kumar Swamy played an important role in the development of the Bengal school of arts. The painters belonging to this school selected theme from Indian mythology, the epics and classical literature. 4. In 1930s the painters were deeply impressed by the impressionists, cubists and expressionists Paritosh Sen Nirode Majumdar and Prakash Das Gupta were pioneers of this group of artists. 5. Madras (now Channai) also came under the inflame of colonial architecture. The British established the Madras museum. Robert shalom is credited for building many of Channai's magnificent and marks like senate house which was built in 1879.

III. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c

IV. 1. d 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. a

9. The National movement (1923 – 1939)

I. 1. The intensive revolutionary activities were brought about in India with the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee and Sachin Sonyal formed Hindustan Republican Association in 1924. Its major objective was to overthrow the British rule through an armed revolution in 1925. 2. The Simon Commission visited India in 1928. The Congress as well as Muslim league boycotted it. 3. In 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched. It began with the Dandi March. The congress boycotted. The First Round Table Conference of 1930. The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931. The conferences were failure. 4. During the 1930s, there were 562 states in India ruled by Indian Princes. These states consisted one-fifth of the total Indian population. The princes of these states kept British always in good humor, as their own rules largely depended upon their good relation with the British. These states were used by the British to strengthen its own power and to weaken the national movement. 5. The movement spread across the country and the Salt Law was challenged. Salt became the symbol of people's opposition to the government.

II. 1. A number of peasant and worker movements were formed in 1920s and 1930s. The congress enjoyed a chase association with these movements. 2. The socialist ideas

spread in India during the 1920s. The communist party of India and the congress socialist party were formed in 1932 and 1934 respectively. **3.** Their objective was not confined for gaining the freedom. They strongly felt that the poor should also be protected against exploitation and their economic condition improved. They aimed at building up a society based on equality and justice. **4.** The congress boycotted the First Round Table conference of 1930. The Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931. The conferences were a failure. **5.** The national movement was closely linked with the development in other parts of the world. It was inspired by events happening in other areas. A number of people outside India also supported the nationalist cause.

III. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

IV. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d

V. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. a

10. Marching Towards Independence

I. 1. The congress ministries resigned in November 1939. Congress demanded complete independence. Gandhi ji called Satyagraha. A number of congress leaders were arrested and jailed. **2.** Each and every princely state and province would be given the right to join or remain outside the Indian union, so if a princely state opted not going the Indian union, it would have a separate treaty with the British government. Again, only the rulers of these states would have the right to decide the issue of integration of succession. The people would not be given any say in this regard. **3.** In 1944, the Azad Hind Fauj played a major role in attacking the north eastern parts of India to free the country from British Yoke. **4.** The Muslim League again forwarded its demand for the creation of separate nation for the Muslims, which would be called Pakistan. India was to be divided into two separate countries – India and Pakistan. almost 200 years of British rule, India became a free nation on 15th August 1947. **5.** The issue of integrating, The refugee rehabilitation, economic difficulties, framing of constitution etc.

II. 1. The congress denoted that the Britain should end the imperialism and allow Indian to have a force and democratic government as soon as the war was over. **2.** Quit India movement demanded for an immediate end of the British rule. The protestors were arrested and tortured, and their homes raided and destroyed. **3.** The cabinet mission presented the independence plan which proposed the formation of an interim government. An interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, was formed. **4.** Integrating the princely states into India, rehabilitating the refugees, solving the economic problems and framing the constitution were the four tasks before the new Indian government.

III. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True

IV. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c

V. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. b

11. India and the Neighbours

I. 1. India's closest neighbour is Pakistan. Before the partition of India in 1947, Pakistan was a part of India. **2.** India and China have centuries old relations. The Chinese had shown their sympathy with India's freedom struggle and the Indian leaders welcomed the Chinese Revolution in 1944. On

October, 1962 China launched a massive attack on the Indian territories of NEFA and Ladakh. **3.** On October 20, 1962 China launched a massive attack on Indian territories of NEFA and Ladakh. Quite a good chunk of our land went under the occupation of China. On 21st November 1962 the war stopped but mutual relations have not become normal so for. Geographically, culturally and economically, the two countries had close relations. **4.** Nepal can trade with foreign countries only through India and China. In 1950 treaty between India and Nepal stated that neither government would tolerate any threat to each other's security, every possible assistance to Nepal in its developmental projects. **5.** India has close relations with Myanmar. India supported the democratic movement in Myanmar led by Aung Sen Sui ki. Both countries are working towards greater economic cooperation and curbing cross-border smuggling of drugs. **6.** Relations between the two countries are extremely cordial. As member of international organizations like NAM and SAARC, both India and Srilanka share a lot in common.

II. 1. India and Pakistan 2. Sports, culture and literature 3. Ganga water 4. China

III. 1. Closest 2. Pakistan 3. extended 4. Srilanka

IV. 1. The Shimla Agreement in 1972 between India and Pakistan was directed towards resolving national problems through talks and negotiations. **2.** In March 1971, East Pakistan under Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman of the Awami League demanded independence from west Pakistan. A period of civil war followed. In December 1971, West Pakistan was forced to concede the independence of East Pakistan which was renamed Bangladesh.

V. 1. Chakma refugees 2. supported Pakistan 3. Aung Sen Sui ki 4. Indian Peace Keeping Force.

VI. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a

Unit - 2 : Our Environment

1. Our Resources

I. 1. All things that satisfy human needs are called resources. There are different ways to classify resources. (a) Classification on the basis of continued availability : (i) Renewable resources (ii) Non- renewable resources. (b) classification on the basis of their source of origin : (i) Biotic or organic resources (ii) Abiotic or inorganic resources (c) Classification on the basis of stage of development : (i) Potential resources (ii) Actual or development resources (d) Classification on the basis of utility : (i) Agricultural resources (ii) Energy resources (iii) Mineral resources. **2.** Resources make our lives possible and comfortable. We convert the natural resources into wealth. By importing and exporting these goods we earn and lead a comfortable life. **3.** Resources provided by nature, like land, soil and water are called natural resources. Resources may be renewable or non-renewable. Resources may be material or non material, Resources are by dynamic. The non-renewable resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced at all or within a reasonable time. **4.** The articles which are made by man such as almirah, cooler, car, bus, motorcycle, aeroplane, etc. are come under the category of man-made resources.

II. 1. (a) Agricultural resources (b) Energy resources (c) Mineral

resources. 2. Resources may be renewable or non-renewable. Resources may be material or non-material. Resources are dynamic.

III. 1. Biotic resources are resources which we obtain from biosphere and have life. Abiotic resources are all those resources which are non-living. 2. Energy resources are used for generating power or energy. Mineral resources are those resources which we get from the earth's crust with the process of mining. 3. The gifts of nature or natural endowments come under the category of natural resources. The category of natural resources. The articles which are made by man such as almirah, cooler, car etc. come under the category of man-made resources. 4. Potential resources are resources which are not being used due to lack of technology or some other reason. Actual resources are the resources which are actually in use or already being utilized by human. 5. Inexhaustible resource do not get exhausted after use. exhaustible resources get exhausted after use and they do not get renewed within the lifespan of a human being.

IV. 1. best 2. evaluation 3. hydro - electricity 4. natural 5. intelligence, Utilization 6. Non - renewable.

V. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. f 6. g 7. e

2. Natural Resources : Land, Water and Wild Life

I. 1. Natural resources are gifts of nature which can satisfy human needs. It is mostly free. 2. Mountains, plateaus and plains are the three basic form of land resources water in the one fifth part found in rivers, fresh lakes, springs, pool and ponds account. for only 280 million cubic kilometres. Animal life is in Asia and Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia, Antarctica. 3. A country in which human resources has acquired high qualities by laying emphasis on education, technology, human labour etc. will be more powerful even with less population. 4. Human resource is the most important of all biotic resources as humans possess intelligence. They can use their intelligence to utilize other resources properly. 5. Animals, birds and fishes which are not domesticated are referred to as animal life or wildlife. 6. In Asia and Europe, many types of birds and animals are found. In North America many kinds of birds, monkeys, snakes and insects are found in the tropical forest. In South America about 2, 700 different types of birds, unusual varieties of monkeys-howler monkey, spider monkey etc. are found. In Africa great variety of wildlife hippopotamus, elephant, monkeys, Chimpanzees, gorillas are found. Australia includes some strange birds and animals which are not found any where else. In Antarctica there are many types of fish and swarms of shellfish found.

II. 1. Land 2. by adding manures or chemical fertilizers 3. stop to soil erosion. 4. For agriculture, to make houses, set up factories and offices, animal habitat etc. 5. Various types of snakes, lizards and insects are found in desert of Central Asia. Camels are found in the Sahara desert. 6. Peacock

III. 1. Saline water is saltish water. Fresh water is found in rivers, fresh water lakes, glaciers, snow and underground. 2. Plains are relatively low and flat areas on the earth's surface. An extensive highland area with flat surface and steep sides is known as plateau.

IV. 1. Himalayas 2. enclosed 3. western part 4. precipitation 5. Antarctica.

V. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b

3. Agriculture

I. 1. Rice are grown in high-rainfall regions, while wheat are grown in regions of moderate rainfall. 2. Plantation agriculture is practiced mainly in the tropical areas. This type of agriculture involves huge amounts of labour and capital. Crops such as tea, coffee, coca, oil, palm and rubber are grown in plantation. 3. Extensive Agriculture and Intensive Agriculture. 4. Agriculture is the art and science of raising plant life from the soil. Agriculture is a very old activity of human kind and today it includes not only cultivation but also domestication of animals. 5. The raising of animals, primarily for sale, large form is known as ranching. A ranch, or form is scientifically managed. It consists of pastureland and buildings to house people and animals.

II. 1. Agriculture is one of the oldest activities, human beings have been involved in. 2. Depends on rainfall, modern implements, chemical fertilizers. 3. The cultivation of crops without irrigation in regime of limited moisture is referred to as dry farming. In this type of farming, special measures are taken to make the best possible use of the available rain water and moisture. 4. This is the practice of cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm land. Cereal crops like wheat, maize, barley are grown but along with that root crops like potatoes and turnips are also grown.

III. 1. Subsistence agriculture is commonly practiced in densely populated regions, especially in developing countries. Commercial agriculture is generally practiced in areas where the density of population is low, but transfer facilities are well developed. 2. The cultivation of crops without irrigation in regime of limited moisture is referred to as dry farming. Regions that receive heavy to moderate rainfall evenly distributed over the year, crops can be grown without irrigation.

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

V. 1. ranching 2. Pisciculture 3. sericulture 4. viticulture.

4. Agriculture : Major Crops and Case Studies

I. 1. Sugarcane is a tropical plant. It is grown as a plantation crop as it requires more than a year to ripen. The plant of sugarcane grows to a height of 2 to 3 metres. The crop grows best when temperature is around 25°C and rainfall lasts for six to seven months. 2. Wheat is the main product of mid latitude areas. Wheat requires moderate temperature and it grows well in the midlatitudes. The wheat plant can thrive best when the temperature is around 17°C and rainfall around 50cm. 3. In tropical and subtropical regions, especially south east Asian countries, rice is the main crop grown in summer. Rice grows best when the temperature is around 27°C and rainfall about 150cm. It grows well in clayey soil as it needs stagnant water. 4. Jute requires a high temperature of about 30°C and rain above 150-200 cm. It needs a lot of stagnant water for retting which means making the plant soft by submerging. India and Bangladesh climate is suitable for jute.

II. 1. Agriculture is one of the most important human activities. About 70 percent of the population of India is directly or indirectly engaged in farming. 2. Use of scientific techniques in agriculture is known as Green Revolution. 3. Cotton requires around 20°C temperature and around 80 to 120 cm

rain fall. The best soil for cotton is black soil. **4.** It grows well in hot climate at the temperature of over 32°C. It requires a good amount of rainfall. **5.** India, Japan, Indonesia, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique etc. **6.** Rubber trees require hot and wet type of climate. The temperature should be over 30°C and rainfall over 200 cms. **7.** Indian agriculture depends largely on the monsoon winds, which are uncertain, unreliable and irregular. **8.** Rice grows best when the temperature is around 27°C and rainfall is 150cm. It grows well in clayey soil as it need stagnant water.

III. **1.** Summer season is suitable for kharif crops. Summer crop is sown in June with the onset of monsoon and harvested in early November. Winter season is suitable for Rabi crops. Winter crops in India are sown in November and harvested in March. **2.** Rice can be grown in higher regions as upland rice and in lower plains as lowland rice. **3.** Fibre crops, e.g. cotton, jute, silk, etc. Beverage crops, e.g. tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.

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

V. **1. rain 2. Kharif 3. Kharif 4. green**

5. Industries

I. **1.** The term industry is today used to mean a productive activity in any sphere of life for example film industry, communication industry, advertising industry etc. **2.** The size of an industry depends upon not only the number of people employed by it but also the capital invested and its output. **3.** (a) Large-scale industries (b) Small-scale industries (c) Cottage industries **4.** It resulted in the growth and development of modern factories. This revolution brought in a new relationship among human beings, machines and natural resources. **5.** (a) Large-scale industries— The iron and steel, automobiles and ship building industries etc. (b) Small-scale industries—Rice mills, oil mills etc. (c) Cottage industries—khadi, handlooms, handicrafts etc. **6.** On the basis of ownership industries are classified into four chief types—public sector, private sector, Joint sector and cooperatives. On the basis of the raw materials used, there may be four broad types of industries : agrobased industries, forest based industries mineral-based industries and pastoral based industries. **7.** Maximum advantage to resources is important factor in promoting industrial regions.

II. **1.** A cottage industry **2.** A small scale industry **3.** government agencies and the private firms **4.** Pastoral based industries **5.** owned by individuals which seek the welfare of members of the cooperative. **6.** attached to the home. **7.** large investment and a large workforce.

III. **1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a**

IV. **1.** Japan, USA, China and Russia. **2.** USA, UK, Russia and Germany. **3.** USA, Japan, India and Germany. **4.** USA, Japan, Germany and France. **5.** USA, Germany, Britain, Japan. **6.** USA, Russia, Britain and France.

6. Industries : Some Case Studies

I. **1.** Iron is the basic industry and other industries are dependent on it. Steel is an important raw material for machines and other infra structural materials needed in most industries. This industry forms the backbone of industrialization of any country because without steel no other industry can develop. **2.** The product of this industry

has a worldwide demand. Today textile exports and garment exports are large foreign exchange earners in our country. **3.** Ahmedabad is located right at the head of the cotton belt of India. Maximum raw cotton is produced in this black soil region of the Deccan plateau. The region is very well connected by highways, state roads and the Western Railway. **4.** Osaka is Japan's third largest city. Its principal port founded on Osaka Bay. It is also a major transport hub of Japan. It is Known as 'Manchester of Japan'. **5.** Information technology has revolutionized the entire world. It is very fast developing industry. It include manufacturing computer software, hardware discs and different telecommunication system. **6.** California in the western part of USA, has always been famous for its citrus fruits and orchards. Its Mediterranean type of climate has always attracted people. The climate of Bangalore is same neither very cold nor very hot. **7.** A regular and assured supply of raw material which is to be processed, is essential for location and growth of industries. Climate and transportation is also required. **8.** California, in the western part of USA, has always been famous for its citrus fruits and orchards. Its Mediterranean climate has always attracted people. But in the last couple of decades, it has become famous as the silicon valley. Lots of activities and developments have transformed California into one of the most technically advanced states of the US. **9.** Detroit, in michigan, is a major iron and steel production centre of the world. Iron and steel industry of Detroit is facing some problem. There is a shortage in supply of good quality iron-ore in the lake Superior region.

II. **1.** Iron and steel production centre. **2.** Chhota Nagpur area of Jharkhand. **3.** Niagra water works which are close-by provide enough power for the industries. **4.** Osaka produces such fine fabric. **5.** The Climate of Bangalore is very conducive for work. Bangalore is the home of HMT, ISRO, HAL, and Indian Institute of Science. **6.** It is much cheaper for these companies to operate from India. **7.** Chemicals are widely used in agriculture, metallurgy, leather, glass, paper, textiles, sugar, fertilizers, medicines, food processing etc.

III. **1.** Raw material, power resources, labour supplies, means of transport, market, water supply, site, climate, finance, government policy etc. where these facilities are provided is an industrial region. **2.** Maharashtra, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Bangalore. **3.** USA, Japan, and India **4.** Jamshedpur **5.** Jharkhand **6.** Michigan **7.** Textile industry **8.** Karnataka **9.** Fine fabric **10.** California **11.** Coal, manganese and limestone **12.** Agro - based industry **13.** Jamshedpur.

IV. **1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. e**

V. **1.** steel and Iron **2.** centre of Iron and steel **3.** film industry **4.** many.

VI. **1.** coal, manganese and limestone etc. **2.** Agricultural crops, vegetable oils, alcohol, minerals etc. **3.** raw cotton **4.** limestone, clay, shale and gypsum.

7. Human Resources

I. **1.** Population is not evenly distributed any where in the world. People mostly live in those areas, which are accessible, productive and rich in natural resources. **2.** These areas have harsh climatic condition and are either very cold or

very hot and therefore, are not favourable for habitation. **3.** The region with fertile soils have a higher density of population than those with infertile soils. The alluvial and lava soils can support more people than the desert soils, mountain soils and the laterite soils. **4.** Human resources can improve natural resources, enhance their value and use them efficiently. Human beings obtain skills to make the most efficient use of other resources as well as of their own. **5.** Density of population is the average number of persons living per unit area. **6.** The people in the group of 15-65 years are the productive group that makes the country prosperous or developed as the people in this group are active workers. The other two groups are dependents population and they need continuous care.

- II.** **1.** The physical factors include : relief of the land, climatic conditions, natural vegetation, soil and the availability of water; while economic and cultural factors include: mineral resources, industries, transport, urbanization, migration and government policies. **2.** The birth rate and the death rate is the difference between the two. India has not cared very well for population control. **3.** The improper attention given to the girl child at every stage of the growing years, poor nourishment and lack of health care result in a large number of deaths of young girls in India. **4.** The growth of population is very fast. The population increases, when the birth rate is more than the death rate. **5.** 1003 million.
- III.** **1.** May 2008, 6.6 billion. **2.** China and India **3.** Physical and economic factors **4.** Japan and Nigeria **5.** China and India **6.** Poor nourishment and lack of health care.
- IV.** **1.** Density of population is the average number of persons living per unit area. **2.** Growth of population is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. **3.** Birth rate is number of birth for every 1,000 people in a particular year and at a particular place. **4.** Death rate is number of deaths for every 1,000 people in a particular year and at a particular place. **5.** It is important to study the demographic pattern of a country in order to estimate births, deaths and migration trends. **6.** It is the ratio of males and females.
- V.** **1.** skilled **2.** nutritious **3.** discourage **4.** fertile **5.** cities

VI. **1.** d **2.** d **3.** c **4.** a

Unit - 3 : Rule of Law and Social Justice

1. The Role of Constitution

- I.** **1.** The constitution is a set basic rules that gives us guidelines on how the government be formed, and defines the position and powers of three organs of the government—the executive, legislature and judiciary. **2.** The laws aims at the people’s welfare. But if there are good laws, there are bad laws also. People oppose all such bad laws. **3.** The supreme court of India acts as the custodian of the constitution of India. **4.** The money and/ or property, a wife should give to her husband or vice-versa at the time of getting married.
- II.** **1.** (a) At Dandi Gandhiji protested against the salt law by making salt himself and disobeying the order made by the British Government. (b) A Prohibition Enduring Committee was formed in 1956 to examine this problem and suggest steps to control it. **2.** The laws aims at the people’s welfare. But if there are good laws, there are bad laws also. People oppose all such bad laws. **3.** The laws are passed to score the

political mileage by the ruling party or front. In order to check mate other possible menaces, the constitution step in. The supreme court of India acts as the custodian of the constitution of India. **4.** In Indian system, women are at the receiving end because they have to pay the dowry to their husband. Thus it become a social evil in India.

- III.** **1.** No government can misuse these powers and trespass the rights of the public. **2.** They ferociously opposed it, the people came in unity and opposed the move at the time of the partition of Bengal in 1905. **3.** Prohibition of liquor has been included in the law. **4.** Due to dowry system. **5.** It explains the relation between the government and the citizens.
- IV.** Prohibition act means forbidding something. A Prohibition Enduring Committee was formed in 1956 to examine this problem and suggest steps to control it. At Dandi, Gandhiji protested against the salt law by making salt himself and disobeying the order made by the British government.
- V.** **1.** ii **2.** i **3.** iv **4.** v **5.** iii
- VI.** **1.** d **2.** b

2. Salient Features of Indian Constitution

- I.** **1.** We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, Socialist, secular, democratic, republic and to secure all its citizens. **2.** Our constitution may be amended. Changes in the constitution can be made by the process named amendment. **3.** A sovereign state or country is independent and not under the authority of any other country. **4.** As per the needs and conditions of our people, a number of good ideas were taken and incorporated in our constitution.
- II.** **1.** Right to equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational rights, Right to constitutional Remedies. **2.** Respecting our national symbols, following the nobles ideals, safeguarding the nation, be loyal to our own nation, promoting harmony, respect for public property, preserving and improving our natural environment, building a better society, preserving our cultural heritage. **3.** Provisions for safeguarding the interests of the SCs and STs are included in the preamble to the constitution and the fundamental rights and the directive principles of the state policy. **4.** After a thread bare study of other constitution, Indian constitution was prepared. As per the needs and conditions of our people, a number of good ideas were taken and incorporated in our constitution.
- III.** **1.** It includes those subjects on which central and state government can make the law. **2.** Our constitution has done away with all the inequalities grounded on sex, religion, caste, creed or colour.
- IV.** **1.** Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of integrity of the nation, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. **2.** Equality of status and opportunity, and to promote among them all. socialism means to remove inequality of income and the standard of living.
- V.** **1.** iv **2.** ii **3.** i **4.** iii
- VI.** **1.** b **2.** a
- #### **3. Parliamentary Forms of Government**
- I.** **1.** A government can stay in office only so long as it enjoys the confidence of the house. **2.** Parliament of India is the

legislative body which makes laws for the whole country. **3.** The legislature, The executive and the Judiciary. **4.** Sir Edwin Lutyens and sir Herbert Baker. **5.** The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 552 elected members. The Rajya Sabha can have upto 250 members.

- II.** **1.** It is the representative body of the people. They are directly elected by the voters in the States and Union Territories. **2.** He must be citizen of India. He should not hold any office of profit under the Government. He should not be insolvent or of unsounded mind. His name must be there in the electoral roll. **3.** Rajya Sabha represents the states of the Indian Union and its members are elected indirectly by the members of the state Legislative Assemblies. It is a permanent body of tenure 6 years, one-third retire after every 2 years. **4.** Introduction to first reading, explanation, second reading discussion, third reading discussion and voting, assent of the President. **5.** There are very few powers which have been exclusively assigned to the Lok Sabha by the constitution. Most of the powers, which are exercised by it are those which have been assigned to parliament. Legislative power, Financial powers and control, control over the council of ministers, electoral function, judicial functions, proclamation of Emergency.

III. **1.** Mr. Somnath Chatterjee **2.** Speaker **3.** 250

IV. **1.** c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c

4. Union Government

- I.** **1.** Members of the Lok Sabha are elected during the General Elections. Members are elected directly by the people. People cast their votes through secret ballot. **2.** A candidate must be a citizen of India and above twenty-five years of age, people who are in government service, insolvent or mentally unsound are not qualified to be members of Parliament. The candidate can not be a member of Rajya Sabha or any other legislature at the same time. Usually represent different political parties, but there can be independent candidates as well. An elected members must not be absent from the parliament for more than sixty days except with the permission of the speaker, otherwise he or she can be disqualified. **3.** The members of the Parliament elect the Presiding officer or the speaker of the Lok Sabha from among themselves after the elections. He is generally from the ruling party but is supposed to act in an impartial manner. The speaker presides over the meeting of the Lok Sabha. He maintains discipline in the Lok Sabha. He exercises control over parliamentary committees. He prepares, the calendar of the sitting of the house. He accepts the resignations of the members etc. **4.** There can be a maximum of two hundred fifty members in this House. Two hundred thirty-eight of them represent the state and the union territories. seats are allotted to each state on the basis of their population. Members of the State Legislative Assemblies elect them. **5.** Adolescent means a person who has completed his fourteen years of age but has not completed his eighteen years. Competent authority means the authority appointed by the appropriate government by notification in its official Gazette to reinforce from time to time the cast of living index number applicable to employees employed in the scheduled employments specified in such notification. Employer means any person who employs, whether directly or through

another person, or whether on behalf of himself or any other person, one or more employees in any scheduled employment in respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under this Act, and includes except in sub section (3) of section 26.

II. **1.** Lower House **2.** five **3.** population **4.** (till year 2000) 99 **5.** 18

III. **1.** iv **2.** v **3.** ii **4.** iii **5.** i

IV. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** c

5. The Judiciary

I. **1.** The Judiciary has the sole power to interpret the constitution. Supreme Court is called the final interpreter and the Guardian of the Constitution. **2.** The Supreme Court is at the apex of the Judiciary pyramid in India. **3.** The first Lok Adalat was held in Delhi in 1985. It decided as many as 150 cases in a single day. **4.** The Judicial officer while dealing with the civil cases is known as the District Judge.

II. **1.** These are of two types-civil and criminal. The Judicial officer while dealing with the civil cases is known as the District Judge and while dealing with criminal cases is called Session Judge. **2.** The original Jurisdiction is limited but cases related to fundamental rights, divorce, wills and law related to marriage can be brought directly to High Court. The High Court has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental Rights. It has the power to interpret the constitution. **3.** The Supreme Court hears appeals against some decision of the High Courts in three types of cases. (a) Civil (b) Criminal (c) Interpretation of the Constitution.

III. **1.** Rs. 30,000 **2.** 62 **3.** district **4.** constitution

IV. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** d **4.** c

6. Social Justice

I. **1.** The Caste system is a social system grounded on differences in family origin, rank, wealth etc. **2.** The caste system found its roots in early Vedic times, when it was known as the Varna system. To begin with, it was based on Varna or colour. **3.** According to the karma theory a person was reborn into a superior or inferior castes according to his deeds and action in the previous births. **4.** Due to its rigid rules, the society was divided into strict compartments. The lower caste people were exploited and treated badly by the members of the higher castes remaining forever. To the worst, they even could not think of anything better for their children who remained slaves or bonded labourers.

II. **1.** The caste system found its roots in early Vedic times, when it was known as the Varna system. **2.** Society was divided into strict compartments, Shudras as well as the untouchables, Each section of the society was affected by this rigidity. **3.** People aware of the evil aspects, development of the science, and technology and progress in industry alongwith the impact of various movements for the social reforms have changed the attitude and outlook of the people. **4.** In the constitution to safeguard the rights of the down trodden, it has been ruled that no child be debarred from any school or institution maintained by state on the ground of caste. In the government process, certain seats have been reserved for them in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly. **5.** During Vedic times, women were said to have occupied a

position equal to men in India. In modern society, often women are treated inferiors and girls do not receive the same treatment and opportunities to improve their lives as boys.

- III.** 1. The Aryans who came from outside considered themselves superior to the inhabitants of our country. Later this system evolved into a four-fold division of society based on occupation. 2. Due to education, welfare and development of people. 3. Pre-examination coaching for enabling the OBC candidates to compete in various competitive or entrance examination. Hostels for OBC boys and girls. Pre - matric scholarship, and post matric scholarships for OBCs. Assistance to voluntary organizations who work for the welfare of the OBCs to improve their educational and socio-economic conditions etc.
- IV.** 1. family origin, rank, wealth etc. 2. early Vedic times 3. four colour 4. five year plan 5. central board.
- V.** 1. The caste system found its roots in early Vedic times, when it was known as Varna system. To begin with, it was based on Varna or colour. Later, this system evolved into a four-fold division of society based on occupation. 2. The lower Caste people who indulged in all the menial tasks were also called untouchables. They were forced to live outside the villages in most pathetic conditions. As around ninety percent of the scheduled castes live in rural areas where social altitudes have been changed. India has a large population of the scheduled tribes. The majority of the tribal population is in the north - eastern as well as in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
- VI.** 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. d

7. Untouchability : A Social Menace

- I.** 1. Certain people belonging to the shudra caste were treated as untouchables. They were not allowed to come in contact with others and only performed menial tasks to earn their living. 2. They were assigned to removing human excreta, cleaning the roads, carrying away dead animals and handling dead bodies. 3. The constitution of India guarantees six fundamental rights to all its citizen. To make this more effective the practice of untouchability, has been made a punishable offence under the protection Civil Right Act of 1955. 4. The media and the voluntary organizations have also played their part with street plays enacted and articles being written against the practice of untouchability.
- II.** 1. Mahatma Gandhi declared that the untouchables were 'Harijans' meaning the people of God. He tried to even integrate them into the India National congress and the freedom movement. 2. The Harijains had to live in very poor and unhygienic conditions because of these social evils. They did n't have any chance for improvement and so they could not achieve a better life. 3. We have to make the children aware of this fatal and dangerous evil. We can achieve a lot by instituting the feeling of brotherhood and removing caste prejudice from the minds of future generations. 4. Street play are enacted and articles being written against the practice of untouchability.
- III.** 1. untouchables 2. bad omen 3. people of God.
- IV.** Harijans means people of God. Vaishyas are supported to business.
- V.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

VI. 1. iv 2. i 3. ii 4. iii

VII. 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a

8. Economic Presence of the Government

- I.** 1. Rehabilitation of refugees, serve food shortage and inflationary pressure on the economy, highest priority to agriculture. 2. The National Rural Employment Programmes. 3. 1951 4. By following the concept of liberalization, privatization and globalization.
- II.** 1. It provides our very basic requirement of food. It also provides raw materials for many industries. 2. In the 1950's and 1960's Indian planners believed in the trickle down theory to remove poverty. According to this view poverty alleviation was a gradual and automatic process as the economy grew. So the emphasis was on increasing the growth rate of the economy. Unfortunately the trickle down theory failed to eradicate poverty rather, poverty increased over the years.
- III.** 1. The Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self - Employment. 2. To improve productivity and efficiency of the economy by creating a competitive environment. To deal with several problems, To follow the concept of liberalization, privatization and globalization. 3. Linked to cities and district headquarters through roads and public transport system. 4. The Second Five - Year Plan was planned in an atmosphere of economic stability. It aimed at developing heavy and basic industries.
- IV.** 1. Fifth 2. poverty 3. 1961 4. Village products 5. population, defective
- V.** 1. a 2. b 3. b

Unit - 4 : Disaster Management

1. Disaster Management

- I.** 1. We must not relax our guard until about a week. Drop cover and Hold is recommended for persons who are indoors when an earthquake strikes. Never stay against a wall, near window, a tree, a pole or any structure that may collapse and pose more danger. Do not go to or stay in a balcony. Don't panic and don't rush outdoor. While driving, pull over to the side of the road near a clear area. 2. In the first instance, fault zones should be totally avoided for human habitation. Shock-resistant and earthquake resistant buildings are always recommended by government authorities.
- II.** 1. Disaster is a great devastation, Earthquakes and Drought. 2. Hazard is a risk or a danger. 3. Very rapid run off specially during heavy rainfall is called flash- flood. 4. The winds are very violent. 5. Consequently there is air movement from surrounding high pressure areas towards the central low pressure area. 6. Droughts are associated with extreme regional weather. These factors are responsible for drought. climate change and global warming, human activities like deforestation, etc. wind direction, ocean currents and related phenomena like El Nino. 7. Disaster management consists to steps taken before, during and after a disaster to reduce the suffering and damage caused by it. 8. We can save human lives and property.
- III.** 1. flood, drought 2. responsible 3. areas 4. Richter, Mercalli 5. flood
- IV.** 1. c 2. b 3. c. 4. b 5. b